SGP Country Programme Strategy for utilization of OP5 grant funds

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Country: **ZIMBABWE**

Resources to be invested: **USD1,930,000**

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ABS	Access and Benefit Sharing
ACBF	Africa Capacity Building Foundation
AGRITEX	Agricultural, Technical and Extension Services
AWF	African Wildlife Foundation
BD	Biodiversity
CADEC	Catholic Development Commission
CAMPFIRE	Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources
CBNRN	Community Based Natural Resources Management
CBO	Community-based Organization
CC	Climate Change
CD	Community Development
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CITES	Convention on The International Trade of Endangered Species
CO2	Carbon Dioxide
COMPACT	Community Management of Protected Areas Conservation
COSMO	Conservation Society of Monavale
CPMT	Central Programme Management Team
CPS	Country Programme Strategy
EMA	Environment Management Agency
EU	European Union
FC	Forestry Commission
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEF PFP	Global Environment Facility Political Focal Point
GEF-5	Global Environment Facility Phase 5
GHG	Greenhouse Gas Emissions
IAS	Invasive Alien Species
IBA	Important Bird Areas
ICCA	Indigenous Community Conserved Areas
IKS	Indigenous Knowledge Systems
ILC	Indigenous and Local Community
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
ISO65	International Standards Organization
IW	International Waters
JICA	Japan International Co-operation Agency
KM	Knowledge Management
LD	Land Degradation
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MENRM	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Management
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NAP	National Action Programmes
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan
NC	National Coordinator
NCSA	National Capacity Self-Assessment

NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NIP	National Implementation Plan
NPFE	National Portfolio Formulation Exercise
NSC	National Steering Committee
NUST	National University of Science and Technology
OFP	Operational Focal Point
OP5	Operational Phase 5
ORAP	Organization of Rural Association for Progress
Oxfam UK	Oxfam United Kingdom
PA	Personal Assistant
PAs	Protected Areas
PCB	Printed Circuit Board
PFP	Political Focal Point
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PRA	Performance Results Assessment
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RBM	Results Based Management
RDDC	Reducing emissions from Deforestation and Degradation
SAFIRE	Southern Alliance For Indigenous Resources
SAPs	Strategic Action Programmes
SC	Stockholm Convention
SFM	Sustainable Forestry Management
SGP	Small Grants Programme
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SME	Small to Medium Scale Enterprises
STAR	System for Transparent Allocation of Resources
TFCAs	Trans-frontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs)
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
UNCCD	United Nation Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNOPS	United Nations Office of Operating Services
WWF	World Wide Fund
ZACPLAN	Zimbabwe Action Plan
ZERO	Zimbabwe Environment Regional Organization
ZIMNET	Zimbabwe National Environment Trust
ZINWA	Zimbabwe National Water Authority

1. SGP COUNTRY PROGRAMME SUMMARY

Background on GEFSGP and Results achieved

The Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme in Zimbabwe was launched in 1993 and has been in operation for the past 18 years. It was first implemented as a pilot programme from 1993 to 1995; it then moved to the first and second operational phase from 1996 to February 2005, the third operational phase from March 2005 to June 2007, the fourth Operational Phase from July 2007 to June 2010 and is currently in the fifth Operational Phase that started in January 2011 and will end in June 2014. SGP has provided financial and technical support to community based actions and approaches that focus on addressing the GEF focal areas of biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation and chemicals. Since its inception in 1993, the projects funded under each thematic area are indicated in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Funds allocated in each Operational Phase and total projects funded under each thematic area

Operational Phase	***Projects funded in each thematic area***							***Total grant allocated each phase in USD***
	BD	**CC**	**IW**	**LD**	**POPs**	**MULTI Focal**	**Total Projects**	**USD**
1. ***Pilot phase*** (1993 – 1995) and ***Operational phase 1*** (1996 – 1998)	23 71.88%	3 9.38%	3 9.38%	0 0%	0 0%	3 9.38%	32 100%	**878,266.69**
2.Operational phase 2 (Feb 1999 to Feb 2006)	20 51.28%	9 23.08%	2 5.13%	4 10.26%	1 2.56%	3 7.69%	39 100%	**1,355,464.99**
3.Operational phase 3 (2005-2007)	17 56.67%	3 3.00%	2 6.67%	3 3.00%	2 6.67%	3 3.00%	30 100%	**800 000**
4.Operational phase 4 (J2008-2010)	7 18.92%	3 8.11%	0 0.00%	12 32.43%	6 16.22%	9 24.32%	37 100%	**1,200,000.00**
TOTAL	**67**	**18**	**7**	**19**	**9**	**18**	**138**	**4,383,794.67**

KEY: **BD** –Biodiversity, **CC -** Climate Change, **IW -** International Waters, **LD** - Land Degradation, **POPs -** Persistent Organic Pollutants

The projects funded in the past phases have scored tremendous results in protecting the environment and improving livelihoods. Examples of some of the results achieved per thematic area are as follows:

BIODIVERSITY

Under the biodiversity thematic area, projects have achieved results in the areas of protection and sustainable use of wetlands and the production of agro-biodiversity products.

Protection and Sustainable use of wetlands

Different projects are involved in the conservation of wetlands and some of these include Conservation Society of Monavale (COSMO), that has rehabilitated Monavale wetland covering an area of 34 hectares. The wetland now has 20 different grass species, 38 forbs and 197 bird species. A local Subject Plan for Monavale Wetland was written and finalized for adoption by City of Harare and is going to be used as a model by other areas in Harare that are engaging in similar activities of conserving wetlands. Bio-technology Trust restored 4 wetlands in Wedza and the total area protected is 20 hectares. A total of 2000 banana plants have been grown in these wetlands. Notable results have been realized from implementing these projects, that include improved ground water recharge resulting in raised water tables, members engaging in horticulture production, apiculture and fish farming thereby improving household food security as well as increased income. The major improvement however is the increased flora and fauna diversity that has been conserved.

Production of agro-biodiversity products

Tangible results have been scored by different projects in the area of producing agro-biodiversity products. Benefits derived from these products have enabled the projects to manage their resources sustainably while at the same time generating income for livelihood improvement. Some of the projects include STEP Trust that is working with weavers in Honde Valley under Manicaland province. The project has promoted propagation of and planting of 12 types of indigenous tree species and bamboo that is used to make crafts. Awareness on the need to sustainably harvest and utilize the bamboo has significantly increased and an estimated 30% of the bamboo forest has been conserved. The weavers are producing different crafts being sold both at local and regional level in Botswana and South Africa. The project has participated at different fora that include Sanganai Tourism Fair and the Harare Agricultural Show to market their products. The Organization has established marketing partnerships with the National Art Gallery, National Handicraft Centre, New Art Gallery and New Basket Workshop in Capetown. The project has also received support from National Institute of Design in India where 10 women from this project are going to attend a three week training course in India on bamboo weaving and this will help to improve their product quality. In 2011, the project came up with 37 new product designs and has developed a website and uploaded close to 30 different types of new bamboo crafts and the address is www.stepzim.org.zw. Crafts with a total value of USD638 were sold at various outlets. **The stand also won the BEST NGO stand award in 2011.**

The project has contributed to national awareness through its "**Go Green Buy a Basket Campaign,** and this was designed to support Environmental Management Agency effort to reduce the use of thin plastics that resulted in much waste in the city. During the

awareness campaign, 55 shopping baskets were sold. The project has also contributed to national level awareness through participation in the radio and television debates on environmental management.

Traditional Health Food Trust is another successful project that is working with traditional healers in Mwacheta Communal Area (Ward 16) of Chipinge Rural District in Manicaland Province, Zimbabwe. A total of 60 households that comprise of 28 females and 32 males have benefited from the establishment of a gene bank (0.5 hectares) where 30 species have been planted, these comprise of *Clausena anisata, Rutaceaee, Ximenia caffra, Pterocarpus Angolensis, Warburgia salutary, Peltophorum africanum, Cassia abbreviate,, Dicoma anomala, Asteraceae, Elephantorrhiza goetzei, Leguminosae, Long-pod cassia, Erythrina abyssinica and Fabaceae*. The project has plans to establish a pharmacy for the sale of these traditional herbs. Growing of the indigenous medicinal plants has helped to protect species that were facing extinction thereby improving the species diversity of plants that are of medicinal value and benefit in these areas. The project has been able to tap into the indigenous knowledge from the local traditional healers and herbalists. They are in the process of documenting this knowledge and it will form part of the information material in the pharmacy and resource center.

LAND DEGRADATION

Rehabilitation of degraded areas

Under the land degradation thematic area, the Institute of Environment Studies is working in Lower Guruve under Mbire District. The area is prone to erosion because of the bare vegetative cover and this has resulted in the rampant formation of gullies. The project has reclaimed 30 gullies through various methods that include use of brushwood, the gabion method and laying of pavers. Through this reclamation exercise, close to 100 tons of soil that would have been washed away was saved.

Policy Influence

Under the land degradation thematic area, Streetwise has made significant in-roads in the area of influencing policy on how communities can benefit from the proceeds generated by mining companies. The Organization facilitated the coming together of different stakeholders that include the Mining companies in Mutoko, Ministry of Mines, Members of Parliament for Mutoko, Chiefs, Councillors, NGOs, war veterans and the community. A Task Force was formed to lead the campaign on community benefits sharing from the mining of granite in the Mutoko area. At national level, Streetwise participated in the formulation of the Ministry of Mines' 5 year Strategic Work Plan for the extractive industry. At regional level Streetwise was invited to participate at Initiative Africa Natural Resource Agency (IANRA) workshop in South Africa as well as at the Africa Initiative on Mining and Environment/Society (AIMES) where there was a presentation on how Africa continues to lose its natural resources without any benefits going to its communities. A petition was forwarded to the Africa Union (AU) Governments to revisit their own policies especially on Mines, Minerals and Natural resources to ensure their communities benefit. The same petition was forwarded to the International Durban Conference of Parties (COP17) in December 2011 for consideration in the Main Agenda.

Through this lobbying process by Streetwise, a policy was set up that the mining companies give 10% of their income to the community and the Mutoko community has set up a Trust Fund where this money is deposited. In addition, through this lobbying and advocacy by Streetwise, the mining companies now have an obligation to ensure that they rehabilitate all the mining sites that are currently heavily degraded.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Under climate change, much progress has been seen in the promotion of environmentally friendly renewable energy technologies that include biogas digesters and the construction of fuel saving stoves. Africa 2000 is working with communities in Zamchiya where the communities have constructed a total of 120 fuel saving stoves. The fuel saving stove is commonly known as the "chingwa stove" and chingwa is a local name for bread. Women appreciate using this stove as besides cooking, they can also bake bread, scones and cakes not only for home consumption but also for sale. DUFUYA in Lower Gweru established a total of 8 biogas digesters and 21 fuel saving stoves benefitting 28 households. Lutheran Development Service in Mberengwa established 120 stoves. Benefits of the chingwa stoves include, conservation of firewood as these stoves use half the amount of firewood as compared to open fire, there are energy efficient resulting in reduced coking time and have a chimney which helps to take out the smoke and this helps the women to have a cleaner working environment as compared to when they were using the open fire.

Another area under climate change where there have been tangible results is on the promotion of energy efficiency. The project entitled Implementing Energy Efficiency Measures, worked with 12 selected Small to Medium Scale Enterprises in Harare on implementing energy efficiency measures at their enterprises. Most of the projects were involved in the catering services and after implementation of this project they realized energy savings which also led to the reduction of their monthly energy bills. Some of the enterprises that realized energy savings include Brumford Foods where energy bill was reduced from ZIM$28 000 to ZIM$12 000 per month, Beverly Cakes energy consumption reduced from 1,300 KW to 400 KW per month, African Trends energy consumption reduced from 70 KW to 25.7 KW per month, Maggie's kitchen in Mbare where the old stove used 6 wheelbarrows of firewood per day and this dropped to 1 wheelbarrow of firewood after constructing the new stove. MoCliff Engineering electricity bill was reduced by 25% and Longway Engineering's electricity bill notably reduced from ZIM$18 000 to ZIM$6 000 per month. Through this project the level of energy use in these enterprises was reduced as indicated by the reduction of kilowatts used per month and the reduction in the energy bills. These savings enabled these enterprises to realize better and more income each month than before.

CHEMICALS

The phasing out of chemicals through use of alternative substances to POPs/chemicals and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) has been one of the major areas being addressed under the chemicals thematic area. Organic Network Forum is working with 450 farmers in Makoni District under Manicaland province. 350 farmers are in organic conversion and 50 are ready for certification and accreditation according to IFOAM and ISO65 Codes/standards and the remaining 50 farmers need to establish buffer zones for their

organic plots. Farmers are using natural fertilizers and are producing composts and liquid manure. In the area of pest control they are using natural herbicides and are practicing Integrated Pest Management (IPM). Project members have realized benefits of this programme through increased harvests from their gardens. Prior to the projects' intervention, farmers were using chemicals such as Temaron, Rogor, and Diathan 45 among others. They were not aware of the chemicals safety precautions and recommended use hence many of the locals' health suffered from effects of consuming contaminated vegetables. However, after the introduction of organic farming in the area use of these chemicals has reduced significantly.

KAITE TRUST is a project working with 871 farmers in Domboshava and Goromonzi who are practising organic farming and producing paprika and other herbs. Farmers were trained on the processing of herbs and spices through the Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) system and were issued with a Certificate of Conformity to organic standards in February 2011. Participating farmers reduced amount of DDT, Dieldrin, Aldrin, Heptachlor, and Endrin use by 100% and are earning between $500 and $900 per each farming season.

Another area that has been addressed under the POPs thematic area is the waste management and recycling area. Two notable projects have successfully initiated the waste management and recycling initiatives in their local communities. These projects are, Two By Two in Epworth and Dzivarasekwa Environment Trust in Dzivarasekwa, Harare. Through these projects' initiatives undesignated dumping sites were cleared up and awareness campaigns were conducted among the communities on the dangers of illegal dumping as well as the dangers associated with the burning of solid wastes. The projects' activities were clearly supported by local authorities and the government as could be witnessed by the presence of local council leaders and representatives from government Ministries including the Ministry of Environment, Women Affairs Gender and Community Development and other government departments. As a result of these initiatives, the Epworth Community was trained in waste separation at source and is currently using bio-degradable waste to make composts and 83 composts have been established to date. Through Dzivarasekwa Environment Trust's initiatives the Mayor of Harare pledged to give the Dzivarasekwa community a compactor from the City of Harare fleet for collecting waste. The projects' interventions significantly reduced the incidences of diseases such as cholera and diarrhea which had been frequently occurring in these communities.

In both projects the clearing of waste from the undesignated sites has helped to clean up the areas and has ensured that waste is deposited only on designated areas and these has enabled the projects to separate waste for recycling. The interventions have significantly reduced the incidences of diseases like cholera in the communities. In Epworth where Two By Two is operating the cholera epidemic killed nearly 4000 over a thousand residents were hospitalized in 2009. However, due to waste management, the area has been cleaned up and a healthy environment has been created and no more cholera outbreaks have been reported to date.

1.2 Key baseline considerations for the SGP Country Programme Strategy, major partnerships, and existing sources of co-financing (including from government, bilateral and other sources).

The key baseline considerations will be systematically analyzed in the context of each thematic area:

Biodiversity

According to the Zimbabwe's Fourth National Report on the Convention of Biological Diversity (2010), Zimbabwe is endowed with a rich diversity of life forms and these are indicated in the table below:

Table 2: Overall State of Biodiversity

Forests and Woodlands	Forests and woodlands cover 53% of the land area. 13% is covered by bush-lands while 0.3 % is under commercial plantations. Over a quarter of the woodlands are found on State land and these are; National Parks, Wildlife and Forest Reserves.
Exotic Plantation Forests	According to estimates in 2000, the exotic forest plantation covered 155, 853 hectares and 71% of the area under softwoods (pines), 13% under hardwoods (eucalyptus) and 16% under wattle.
Bird Species	There are over 650 bird species in Zimbabwe, although there are migrations due to variations in temperature, rainfall, drought, loss of habitat and other factors. Overally, there is a general decline in certain bird species. According to Fishpool and Evans (2001), about 300 bird species have been recorded in the Matobo National Park, including 40 species of raptors such as the Black Eagles which has the highest densities recorded anywhere in Africa. Some 415 species of birds have been recorded in the Victoria Falls area. Lake Chivero near Harare has had about 450 species.
Aquatic flora and fauna	The diversity of Zimbabwe's aquatic flora and fauna is directly related to the type and distribution of its wetlands that include floodplains, riparian wetlands, dambos, pans, swamps and artificial impoundments.
Indigenous plants	It is estimated that Zimbabwe has about 6, 000 indigenous plant species. Of the species found in the country, about 500 are known to be of use in traditional medicine; around 230 are endemic while about 500 are listed as under threat of extinction.
Reptiles and Amphibians	About 163 species of reptiles are found in Zimbabwe. The population for reptiles has not been monitored on a regular basis hence it is difficult to discern population trends.
Mammals	About 175 species of mammals are found in Zimbabwe and belong to 12 orders. The orders with large numbers of species in the country are the Chiroptera (51 species), the Rodentia (40 species), the Carnivora (31 species), the Artiodactyls (26 species) and the Insectivora (16 species)

Source: Zimbabwe's Fourth National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity, 2010

Factors leading to biodiversity loss in Zimbabwe include:

a) Deforestation

Excessive tree cutting for domestic purposes like firewood and timber as well as conversion of forest areas to agricultural land has resulted in loss of forest reserves. In the 1990's, Zimbabwe's forest cover was reducing at a rate of 1.5 percent per year (Moyo et al, 1993).The growth of the tobacco industry has also increased the demand for fuel wood for tobacco curing. According to FAO Corporate Document Repository at http://www.fao.org/docrep/006/y4997e/y4997e0k.htm, Zimbabwe is the largest producer

of tobacco leaf in Africa and the world's fourth-largest producer of flue-cured tobacco, after China, Brazil and the United States of America. There are "roughly eight times as many smallholder tobacco growers (about 16 000 in total) as commercial farmers". These smallholder farmers largely depend on firewood for curing tobacco and according to the Global assessment of deforestation related to tobacco farming, at tobaccocontrol.bmj.com/content/8/1/18.full, tobacco farming requires substantial amounts of wood for a variety of purposes, such as curing, poles and sticks for barn construction. The countries with a medium-to-serious impact in terms of deforestation, among which are leading producers are China, Zimbabwe, and Malawi and these hold more than half the global tobacco production and account for around 60% of estimated forest cover losses in the developing world.

b) Veld Fires

The frequent occurrence of veld fires throughout the country now stands out as one of the major threats to biodiversity. In 2009, veld fires destroyed the following areas detailed in table 3 below:

Table 3: Total area/habitat destroyed by veld fires in 2009

TYPE OF Habitats	HECTRAGE (ha)
Forest plantations	93 166
Woodland	403 309
Bush-land	163 151
Grazing land	131 477
Arable land	154 744
Total Area	945847

Source: Environmental Management Agency (2009)

Zimbabwe has a total land area of 39 million hectares, out of which 945 847 hectares was destroyed by fires according to EMA report (2009). This means that 2,43% of the total land area has been destroyed by fires and this has led to serious loss of biodiversity in terms of plant and animal life.

c) Invasive alien species (IAS)

Virtually all countries in the region are affected by IAS. In 2004, IUCN identified 26 IAS in Ghana and Zimbabwe. A wide range of trees species were introduced in southern Africa (South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe) for a very wide range of purposes. Unfortunately some of these species have naturalized and have become invasive threatening the biodiversity of the region. South Africa is now the worst affected by invasive tree species followed by Zimbabwe. According to the Status of Invasive Tree Species in Southern Africa, (http://www.fao.org/DOCREP/005/AC846E/ac846e06.htm), the major invasive alien species identified belong to *Pinus* and *Acacia* genera. The other less important, but nevertheless invasive genera, are *Populus*, *Callistris*, *Jacaranda*, *Melia, Psidium* and *Ziziphus*. Other species, such as *Bauhinia* spp., *Senna* spp., *Callistris* spp., *Casuarina* spp., *Grevillea* spp., *Prunus* spp., *Albizia* spp., *Morus* spp. and *Toona* spp., are generally invasive in much localized areas. There is currently no official policy or legislation concerning invasive alien tree species. Despite this, there are active control programmes for invasive alien tree species in Zimbabwe. The programmes are largely individual efforts of private companies, environmentalists and National Parks. It will be

important for environmentalists and NGOs to lobby the government to draw up policies and enact laws for control of invasive alien tree species in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), to which Zimbabwe is a signatory.

Climate Change

Zimbabwe has not been spared from the effects of climate change. The country's annual mean surface temperature has warmed by about 0.4:C from 1900 to 2000. The occurrence and amount of rainfall is becoming increasingly uncertain and the two decades from 1980 have seen a trend towards reduced rainfall or heavy rainfall and drought occurring in the same season. Zimbabwe's Initial National Communications and Draft Second National Communications to the UNFCCC attribute these changes to climate change. It has a significant impact on rainfall, as Zimbabwe is projected to have less rainfall in the future (De Wit et al, 2006), this will negatively affect water availability.

The energy sector in Zimbabwe is responsible for about 80% of greenhouse gas emissions. The Zimbabwe's energy sector is dominated by conventional energy sources namely coal, hydropower, petroleum, ethanol and liquid gas. Zimbabwe mainly relies on coal for its energy, obtained from four thermal power stations, which include Hwange, Munyati, Harare and Bulawayo. The reliance on coal for energy is set to continue given that the country has discovered coal reserves of half a billion tonnes (and possible reserves of up to 30 billion) (GoZ, 2008). Although the increased generation of power is vital for social and economic development, the fact that sources of power generation in Zimbabwe are partly centred on coal poses significant challenges to efforts to mitigate climate change. Other sources of greenhouse gas emissions include agriculture, waste treatment, industry and the domestic sector. Zimbabwe has a Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory, which covers carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide, as required by the Second Conference of the Parties (COP2). National greenhouse gas emissions indicate that Zimbabwe is a net sink of carbon dioxide (-45 180.52 Gg) (GoZ, 1998).

The Government policy emphasizes use of renewable energy technologies as an option for increasing energy access, especially among the rural poor. This policy thrust contributes towards greenhouse gas emissions reduction. However, currently there are barriers to adoption of these cleaner energy technologies. These include lack of skills, limited access to technology and limited access to financing. However, at industrial level bodies such as the Business Council for Sustainable Development Zimbabwe (BCSDZ) continue to promote use of cleaner energy technologies. Reducing emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) is being advocated as one way through which most African countries, including Zimbabwe could contribute towards climate change mitigation. Conservation agriculture is also being promoted for its double dividend of improving food security and keeping carbon stocks locked in the soil.

Land Degradation

Encroaching desertification and land degradation are major environmental concerns in Zimbabwe. A 1993 survey showed that about 10% of the land is moderately to extensively eroded, with 23% of the communal areas showing significant erosion.

Despite the fact that only 25% of the land in Zimbabwe is suitable for agricultural use, due to poverty and the lack of alternative livelihoods, people continue to exploit limited natural resources for their survival (Moyo et al, 1993). Deforestation is one of the major causes of land degradation.

Fast track land resettlement programme has precipitously increased the rates of depletion of forest cover. The search for more land for cultivation, and the use of fuel wood, in the absence of alternative energy sources, largely explains the increased rates of deforestation in Zimbabwe. Other causes of deforestation are commercial felling as well as from the effects of fire and urban expansion. Besides deforestation, the other causes of land degradation are overstocking, mining and unsustainable farming practices. Programmes being implemented to address land degradation include gully rehabilitation, extension and training, grazing schemes, conservation tillage, biological conservation, woodlot establishment, protection and conservation of wetland, sponges and springs and rangeland management.

Chemicals

There is mounting evidence of damage to human health and the environment caused by mishandling and poor disposal of chemicals. Rural women and children are particularly at risk from chemicals as they do most of the agricultural work without awareness and information on how to handle chemicals and dispose of them safely.

In Urban areas such as Harare, The City of Harare Health Department in their Annual Report for 2010 indicated that approximately 5, 384, 550 liters of Liquid waste and 9,315.52 tonnes of solid waste were received at the Municipal Landfills and these quantities constitute chemical waste. Some of the waste produced is not accounted for at the landfill because of illegal dumping carried out throughout the city. The table below shows the chemical waste received and recorded by Harare City Council:

Table 4: Chemical waste received and recorded by Harare Local Authority in 2010

Industry	Litres-000	Tonnes	Constituents of Wastes
Metal – Plating and fabrication	-	149.65	Cyanides, Acids, Pickling Wastes Cr-compounds, Alkalis, Sludge from wastewater treatment
Leather/Tannery ,Textile And miscellaneous electrical & electronic goods	-	2131	Cr-compounds, Acid/Alkaline shavings, fats, sludge, solvents, paint. Sodium Chloride
Chemical manufacturing inorganic & organic	304.6	4345.6	Waste fertilizers, pesticides herbicides Acids ,Solvents, paint, ink, dye, pigments ,Zinc, Alkalis, Asbestos ,Batteries, Plastic , Rubber , Latex, Thermal Waste, glass and light tubes
Pulp & paper, printing	-	4	Sulphate waste, de-inking residue, glue & adhesive wastes. Alkalis reducing agents, , Solvents, paper sludge
Food Industry	2331	521.85	Contaminated processed foods, spoiled beverages spend grain (beverage man) flour, spoiled meats vegetables and fruit, sludge from settling tanks and effluent treatment works fats, obsolete, food preservatives and other additives.
Domestic home and personal	1417.61	155.7	Waxes, Lotions, soaps, fats dyes, hair products plastics detergents cleaning compounds

Soap manufacturing & edible oils	4078.4	645.2	Fats, Oil, Sludge, alkalis, Acids soaps, sludges from effluent treatment Works, Gum, Oily water
Health Institutions	100.25	99.86	Pharmaceutical wastes, expired drugs. Organics & heavy metal (As, Hg)

Source: The City of Harare Health Department Annual Report (2010)

Besides, the chemicals itemized in the table above, it has been established that the use of POPs is still high in certain sectors of industry and the profile is as follows:

- Agriculture: Chlordane is used mainly in tobacco farming as a pesticide
- Construction Industry: Chlordane is mainly used as a termiticide in building foundations and as an additive to plywood adhesives.
- Pesticide Manufacturing: Hexachlorobenzene is used as a solvent in pesticides
- Malaria Vector Control: DDT used in the Malaria infested regions mainly Zambezi Valley.
- The use of DDT is controlled and only the Ministry of Health and Child welfare imports and uses the chemical.

In dealing with chemicals, SGP Zimbabwe has adopted a two pronged approach to mitigation of environmental contamination, which involves managing and reducing use of these chemicals and secondly addressing their disposals and this is a move towards mitigation of environmental contamination.

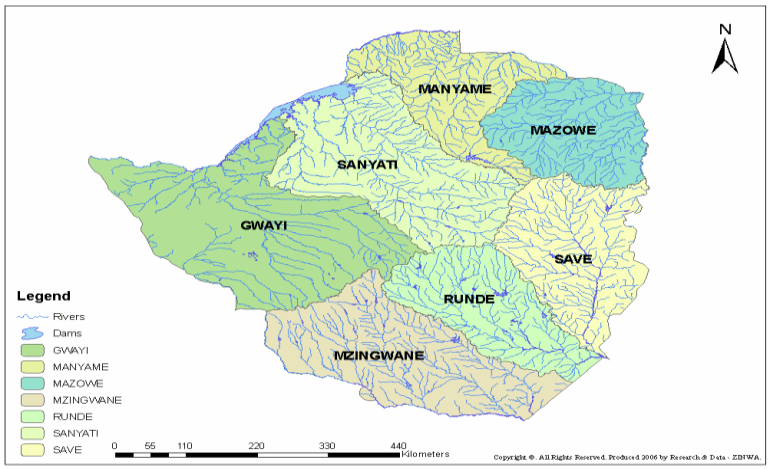
International Waters

Zimbabwe is bordered to the north by the Zambezi River and to the south by the Limpopo River, both of which flow into Mozambique. The country consists of the following major river systems which form the basis of the seven river catchments the country has been divided into: Save, Runde, Mzingwane, Gwayi, Sanyati, Manyame and Mazowe. With the exception of the Save and Runde, the other main rivers drain into either the Zambezi or Limpopo.

According to the Zimbabwe's Fourth National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity - (2010), each system is managed by a catchment council and these include the following:

- Gwayi Catchment
- Sanyati Catchment
- Manyame Catchment
- Mazowe Catchment
- Save Catchment
- Runde Catchment
- Mzingwane Catchment

Figure 1: River Systems of Zimbabwe.



Source: Data and Research Department, ZINWA

The major challenges being faced under international waters include; siltation as a result of unsustainable farming practices in the catchments, increasing levels of pollution due to a general increase in the use of agrochemicals in the country, gold panning that result in chemical like mercury being washed into the water ecosystems.

Zimbabwe is cooperating with other members of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), on the shared management of the region's river systems. The country is a signatory to the recent Shared Water Course Systems Protocol, which provides the basis for the management of international rivers in SADC. The country is actively participating in the formation of the Limpopo and Zambezi basin commissions which will oversee joint management of these international rivers.

1.2.2 Major Partnerships

Building of partnerships is a key strategic area for SGP Zimbabwe. The programme has established and built partnerships with a diversity of stakeholders that include the government in terms of its line ministries, Civil Society Organizations that include NGOs, CBOs, the private sector, academia, and local communities. Partnerships have also been established with bilateral and multilateral donors that include HIVOs, Oxfam GB, CIDA, EU and the UNDP Country Office. However, there has been a significant decline in donor funding over the years and this has reduced sources of funding for SGP especially for supporting cross-cutting issues.

Other programmes from which SGP will work towards leveraging partnerships shall include and not limited to the following:

- National Climate Change Steering Committee
- Environment Liaison Forum
- CAMPFIRE Programme now in many Districts in Zimbabwe
- Biodiversity Conservation Strategy for Semi-Arid Areas in Zambia, Zimbabwe and Malawi (GEF).

- Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park and Conservation Area (Peace Parks Foundation)
- Shashe – Limpopo Transfrontier (GEF)
- Protection of World Heritage Sites (UNESCO)
- Heartlands -African Wildlife Foundation (AWF)
- Important Bird Areas (IBA)- Birdlife International
- Eco-regions- (WWF)
- Zambezi River Action Plan (ZACPLAN)
- SADC Natural Resources Water Management

1.2.3 Existing sources of co- financing

Existing sources of co-financing include the European Commission, Africa Capacity Building Foundation, Special Climate Change Adaptation Fund, HIVOS, CIDA, SNV, Oxfam GB, Aveda Earth Fund, Japan Fund for Global Environment, Ford Foundation, Equator Initiative and Wildlife Conservation Biodiversity Foundation. Another sector that will be explored in GEF5 is the private sector through its window for Corporate Social Responsibility. The strategies for engaging the different partners will include creating synergies between SGP and these partners for cost sharing or co-financing areas that address cross-cutting issues like health, livelihoods, gender and governance. SGP will engage these partners during project implementation especially the government departments that include, AGRITEX, EMA and Forestry Commission who will play a pivotal in offering technical support and assistance through training and monitoring programmes. For the academia and universities, they will play an active role in the area of research through assisting the projects when they carry out their baseline surveys, during transfer of technology together with documentation and dissemination of lessons. The country programme endeavors to reach the poor and marginalized groups to ensure that their concerns and priorities are well captured and this will be done through production of video proposals. For other donor programmes, SGP will be used as delivery mechanism for example the Special Climate Change Adaptation Fund.

2. SGP CONTRY PROGRAMME NICHE

2.1 Dates for the country ratification of the relevant Rio Conventions and relevant national planning frameworks:

Table 5: Dates of the country ratification of the relevant Rio Conventions and relevant national planning frameworks:

Rio Conventions + national planning frameworks	Date of ratification / completion
UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	1994
CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	1994
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	1994
UNFCCC National Communications (1st, 2nd, 3rd)	1st Communication 1998 2nd Communication -??
UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)	30 June 2009
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	1994
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)	2002, June 2001, 1998
Stockholm Convention (SC)	Zimbabwe signed the Stockholm Convention in May 2001 and is yet to ratify it
SC National Implementation Plan (NIP)	-
World Bank Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)	2006 National Economic Recovery Plan
GEF National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)	2004
GEF-5 National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE)	-
Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) for shared international water-bodies	-

2.2 Use of OP5 resources to support implementation of national priorities in relation to GEF-5 Strategic Priorities and facilitation of civil society and community-based projects to achieve priorities and objectives of the global conventions

SGP Zimbabwe has been an important building block in empowering communities, CBOs and NGOs to have sustainable programmes at the lowest level. The fifth operational phase seeks consistency with Zimbabwe's national priorities in line with the National Environmental Policy and Strategies that include The Environmental Management Act *(Chapter 20:27),* Parks and Wildlife Management Act (Chapter 20:14), Forestry Act (Chapter 19:05) and Communal Lands Forest Produce Act (Chapter 19:07).

In terms of policies, GEFSGP seeks to work in the context of National Waste Strategy, National Biodiversity Strategy, Forestry Based Land Reform Policy and Wildlife Based

Land Reform Policy. The other critical guiding document is The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Strategic Plan for the period 2011 – 2015.

2.2.1 Areas of Priority in the Environment Sector for Zimbabwe

According to the **State of Environment Report (1998)**, the major environmental issues or areas of priority confronting Zimbabwe, though not in order of priority are as follows:

- Reversing land degradation caused by both human activities and natural phenomena
- Address the continued loss of forests resulting from poor forest management, excessive timber extraction, collection of firewood and agricultural practices
- Reverse biodiversity loss that has led to several of its floral and faunal species becoming endangered and enhance the ecosystems approach in biodiversity conservation, management and sustainable use
- Control threats from invasive alien species
- Reduce emissions of GHG through promoting the replication and up-scaling of low GHG technologies at local level
- Reduce the incidences and extent of veld fires to safeguard destruction of forest landscapes and rangelands
- Support trans-boundary water initiatives to combat pollution and siltation of international rivers of global significance and forge partnerships with neighboring countries on trans-boundary initiatives
- Promote sustainable management of rangelands and agricultural land through sustainable farming practices to reduce degradation of the landscapes and improve agricultural capacity and potential
- Promote initiatives that result in the phasing out of POPs (chemicals) that are of global concern at the local level
- Promote public participation and a sense of responsibility for the environment through environmental education and awareness and by promoting environmentally sustainable development projects
- Maintain socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities and ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of resources

2.2.2 Facilitation and co-ordination of civil society and community-based projects to help the country achieve its priorities and those of the global conventions

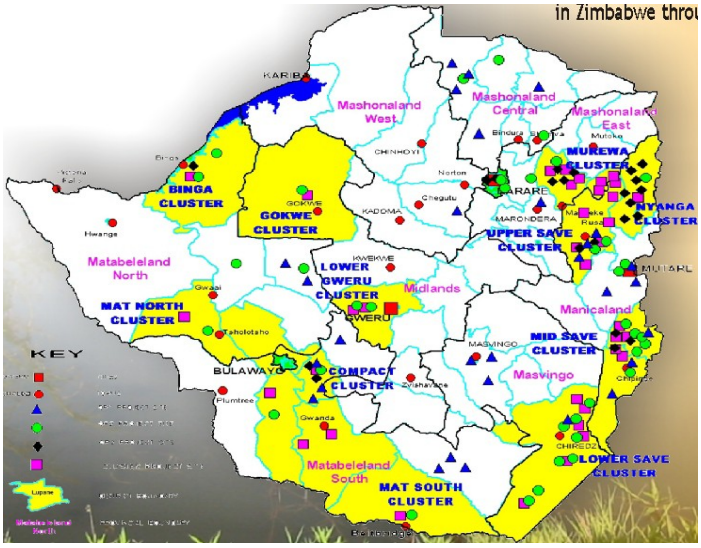
Civil Society Organizations and CBO's constitute the majority of beneficiaries targeted by SGP funds. As in previous phases, SGP will continue to ensure wide participation of the civil society through the call of proposals that will be circulated through the local social print and electronic media. Under this phase, SGP will explore the local television as a means of disseminating information on SGP. Other channels to be used include the NGO networks like the Climate Change Working Group, Environment Liaison Forum, National CBNRM Forum, National Association of NGOs and UNCCD Taskforce. In order to reach out to communities that are in the Rural Areas, SGP will disseminate information on funding opportunities through the Rural District Councils and when invited to participate during RDDC and full council meetings.

The other channel of reaching out to civil society and CBOs will be through participation of SGP at national events and commemorations where the programme disseminates information on funding opportunities under GEFSGP. GEFSGP Stakeholder workshops that are conducted at regional and national level are another important vehicle for facilitating and co-ordinating civil society and community based projects. These workshops provide a platform for networking and partnerships. The NSC is also an important force in working together with SGP team to ensure participation of civil society and CBOs to achieve objectives and priorities under OP5. SGP Zimbabwe also seeks to scale up and replicate some of the best practice cases that were demonstrations in previous phases and are in certain geographic clusters which can be made use of this phase of programming. The issue of geographic focusing and landscape approach will help in enhancing co-ordination of the different projects at local level.

2.3 Map of Zimbabwe indicating geographic focus of projects.

SGP Zimbabwe has selected the geographic or ecosystem approach in order to maximize both local and global benefits. This will be pursued through having a strategic cluster of projects in one geographic area and consolidating on work and results achieved in previous phases. These clusters have been selected because they offer opportunities for scaling up through increased coverage by funding more projects in one geographic area, they offer opportunities for replicating best practice cases in these areas and increased chances of success as projects network and share information and lessons. The other reason, why the approach of developing clusters has been selected is the scale/magnitude of environmental challenges to be addressed. These geographic areas have been previously funded and offered demonstrations, but in order to broaden the level of impact there is need to scale up by funding more projects in these specific areas/clusters. For instance, protection of Save International River is one of the national priorities. In OP5, there will be development of Upper, Mid and Lower Save Clusters in the different provinces so that there is an integrated and systematic approach in protecting the whole Save river catchment. Mbire is another cluster in Lower Guruve under Mashonaland West province that deals with the problem of land degradation. This is affecting the whole District and it's an issue of national concern and the scaling up of this cluster will ensure broader impact. The other cluster is the COMPACT cluster in Matabeleland North and South provinces dealing with protection of biodiversity under Matobo World Heritage Site and will help to deal with the whole Heritage Site in a holistic and integrated manner. Formation of these clusters provides stronger networking among communities and partners and offer increased opportunities for co-financing.

Figure 2: Map of Zimbabwe showing geographic clusters for GEFSGP supported projects



2.4 Target OP5 global project objectives and the SGP niche for grant-making in relation to the national priorities as applicable, outlined above, and the OP5 project objectives for the focal areas.

Under OP5, there are 10 strategic project objectives covering the five thematic areas and 1 strategic objective for cross-cutting issues. The following table presents these strategic objectives and SGP niche in addressing them.

Table 6: OP5 global project objectives and the SGP niche for grant-making

OP5 project objectives	National priorities	SGP niche
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 1: Improve sustainability of protected areas and indigenous and community conservation areas through community-based actions	- Restoration, protection and sustainable management of protected areas that are of global significance - Support community level actions spearheaded by indigenous people with focus on rehabilitating and sustainably managing protected areas and their buffer zones - Policy influence at both local and national level on the issue of access and benefit sharing with regards to ICCAs	-Promote the participation and capacity building of Indigenous and Local communities (ILCs) in the design, implementation, and management of protected areas through established frameworks such as indigenous community conserved areas (ICCAs). -Promoting Protected Areas co-management between government, National Parks, Museums and local communities where such management models exist for example the Matobo World Heritage Site in Matebeleland. -Offer support to projects dealing with the issues of forestry, development of crafts and eco-tourism. -Scaling up and replication of good practices on protected areas with a focus on participation of indigenous and local people for example the Chivaraidze Game Reserve in Mbire.
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 2: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes and sectors through community initiatives and actions	- Promotion of programmes that ensure sustainable management and utilization of biodiversity resources in production landscapes -Support strategic interventions to rehabilitate degraded landscapes in and around communities - Putting in place well-co-ordinated institutions and mechanisms for informing policy and practice - Removal of Invasive species in identified landscapes - Promotion of fire guards to safeguard biodiversity in landscapes - Promotion of conservation agriculture that helps in sustainable utilization of the production landscapes	-Support conservation farming that helps to rehabilitate degraded landscapes and improve the productivity capacity of the areas. - Promotion of agro-forestry and ecological restoration of degraded pasture and farm lands resulting in increased agricultural and pasture production -Certification of agro and biodiversity products and training of farmers and relevant stakeholders on certification standards. -Support capacity-building efforts that promote the preservation and application of traditional and indigenous knowledge and practices relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and agro-biodiversity -Support community led (participatory research), inventories of forest biodiversity and documentation of traditional/indigenous knowledge -Support local level governance structures to ensure rehabilitation of degraded landscapes and sustainable use of the resources.
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 3: Promote the demonstration, development and transfer of low carbon technologies at the community level	- Continued support for activities that contribute towards climate change mitigation especially in the energy sector	- Emphasis and focus on projects that mitigate climate change through promotion of environmentally friendly renewable energy technologies. -Increase awareness on use of alternative forms of energy and improve availability of knowledge on the use of renewable energy technologies

		-Support collaboration between community, private sector and academic institutions in research and development in order to produce low-cost, sustainable energy options promoted -Replication and scaling up of successful community low-carbon technology solutions that include the biogas technology, the fuel saving stoves and windmill technology -Capacity building in participatory GHG monitoring and accounting; -Empowering communities to engage in development of national policies on climate change mitigation in through promotion of low carbon technologies.
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 4: Promote and support energy efficient, low carbon transport at the community level	-Support low carbon transportation through setting up demonstrations and scaling up of successful projects on sustainable transport	-Promotion of sustainable transport both in urban and rural areas -Setting up of low carbon transport technology demonstrations and up-scaling of successful models implemented in other SGP countries -Advocacy and capacity building to empower communities to engage in national policy process and formulation for the support of sustainable transport to be taken into consideration during transport planning
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 5: Support the conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management and climate proofing of land use, land use change and forestry	-Support initiatives that seek to mitigate GHG emissions and strengthen climate resilience at community level through the conservation, restoration, enhancement and management of carbon stocks in forest and non-forest lands (carbon sequestration).	-Reduction of deforestation by offering alternatives in the energy sector -Forest rehabilitation through reforestation, raising tree seedlings and tree planting, enrichment planting, woodlots establishment, social forestry approaches, and agro-forestry approaches -Scaling up of community level reforestation, wetlands restoration, sustainable forestry management -Support local and national level policy to safeguard against extensive tree cutting
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 6: Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem and forest ecosystem services to sustain livelihoods of local communities	-Support community-level actions and practices, that help to reduce negative impacts on the functioning of agro, and forest ecosystems - Supporting the development, testing and implementation of community-based models of SFM that are linked to carbon sequestration to reduce GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation	-Support community based actions that help to sustainably utilize the agro-ecosystems and these include crop diversification, crop rotation, management of agricultural wastes, improved tillage practices, agro forestry, natural resources based conflicts resolutions, fire management, water harvesting and ground water re-charge -Rehabilitation and sustainable utilization of rangelands through application of IKS and modern methods in the management systems of rangelands - Support removal of invasive species. Most of the areas in Zimbabwe have lantana camara that needs to be removed -Support socio-Economic Functions for SFM that include eco-tourism, production of crafts and other biodiversity products like honey. For instance in Zimbabwe, there is need to scale up on the production of honey in Honde Valley area

SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 7: Reduce pressures at community level from competing land uses (in the wider landscapes)	-Support for initiatives on improved natural resource management and sustainable land management to reverse and prevent land degradation.	- Implementing integrated approaches to soil fertility and water management -Support for integrated Natural Resources management and integrated watershed management to reduce pressure on landscapes -Improving community-based agricultural management including participatory decision-making and gender mainstreaming -Support conservation and land-use farming methods that enhance sustainable use and management of the landscapes -Improved management of degraded areas for environmental and livelihood benefits -Support preservation and management of wetlands and other fragile ecosystems -Increase capacity to apply adaptive management tools in sustainable land management (SLM) through training.
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 8: Support trans-boundary water body management with community-based initiatives	-Addressing the degradation of trans-boundary water ecosystems through promotion of collective management for trans-boundary water systems and subsequent implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments that contribute towards sustainable use and maintenance of the ecosystems.	-Support collective management of trans-boundary water systems while promoting the generation of benefits for the environment and the local communities. -Conservation of biological resources and promotion of livelihoods in and around international waters -Support community based initiatives that address the key challenges of siltation, pollution, habitat loss, conflicts on surface water and riverine resources and overfishing -Support capacity building, portfolio learning, and targeted research needs for ecosystem-based and joint management of trans-boundary water systems. -Development of synergistic partnerships for trans-boundary water management to support implementation of SAP regional priority actions to reduce ecological degradation of critical habitats.
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 9: Promote and support phase out of POPs and chemicals of global concern at community level	-Reduction and or elimination of risks posed by Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPS) to the Environment and Human Health through supporting initiatives that help to prevent, reduce and phase out POPs and chemicals.	-Promote sound management of chemicals in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment. -Support reduction of exposure to POPs by humans and wildlife through safe disposal and improved knowledge in handling -Phase out POPs and reduce POPs releases through in-depth community awareness on the dangers of POPs/chemicals and encourage communities to use alternative substances to POPs/chemicals -Support initiatives on waste management and prevention of open waste burning through scaling up and replication of activities under Harare Cluster on waste management in Dzivarasekwa, Mbare and Epworth. -Supporting and piloting strategies on E-waste management (PCB etc)
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 10: Enhance and strengthen capacities of	-Capacity building for civil society to engage and respond to key	-Enhance and strengthen capacities of CSOs (particularly community-based organizations and those of indigenous peoples) to engage in consultative processes, apply knowledge

CSOs (particularly community-based organizations and those of indigenous peoples) to engage in consultative processes, apply knowledge management to ensure adequate information flows, implement convention guidelines, and monitor and evaluate environmental impacts and trends	environmental challenges and implement sustainable programmes with local and global benefits	management to ensure adequate information flows, implement convention guidelines, monitor and evaluate environmental impacts and trends -Environmental education through *in situ* training at project level and conducting GEFSGP stakeholder workshops at regional level and national level. -Adoption of the Results Based Management Approach as a planning and management tool in projects -Expansion of the role of the NSC beyond project proposal review and approval to technical backstopping in areas of baseline surveys, monitoring and impact assessments -Training grantees on community based mapping, conducting baselines, setting up of indicators -Strengthen capacities of CSOs to develop policy and legislative frameworks and implement and manage global convention guidelines -Conducting knowledge fairs at national and regional level for increased public awareness and education regarding global environmental issues and implementation of global conventions and enhancement of SGP visibility
Cross-Cutting Results: Poverty reduction, livelihoods and gender	-Support programmes that result in reduced poverty levels within communities and promotion of sustainable livelihoods together with gender mainstreaming in the whole project cycle	- Inclusion of strategies for addressing livelihoods, gender and poverty issues in each proposal. -Support for alternative livelihoods options through getting support from other partners co-financing, for example EU has a window that supports food security programmes -Exploring income generating options and marketing of biodiversity products like crafts, honey, amarula and mopane worms -Support the implementation of Sustainable agriculture to increase productivity - Support mainstreaming of gender in project implementation to reduce gender related conflicts and social strife and enhance improved decision making based on equal contribution regardless of class, gender and race

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

3.1 Production of positive results in the development of capacity of civil society (i.e. national NGOs, CBOs, or indigenous peoples organizations) by SGP country programme and improving livelihoods and local benefits; as well as addressing gender and indigenous peoples' considerations so as to achieve global environmental benefits.

3.1.1 Capacity building of civil society ((i.e. national NGOs, CBOs, or indigenous peoples organizations) for production of positive results

SGP Zimbabwe considers capacity building as a key-programming requirement. Capacity building is targeted towards strengthening the CBOs, NGOs and indigenous people to effectively implement and manage their programmes. Capacity building is at different levels starting from the project write up process whereby a planning grant is awarded where necessary to allow for project level meetings at local level. This is a form of capacity building as grantees actively participate in the identification of their needs and priorities and in the formulation of their proposal. After funding, the grantees participate in the carrying out of baseline surveys and will be involved in setting up of indicators, together with on-site training that is conducted at project level.

At the second level, at regional and national level, GEFSGP Stakeholder workshops are conducted in specific geographic clusters where SGP is operating. These workshops are an important platform for capacity building, networking and sharing of experiences. This is an important opportunity to share with grantees on operational modalities for the current operational phase.

The funded projects are required to produce reports during project implementation and at project completion. This process of reporting includes participatory monitoring and tracking of indicators culminating in the production of narrative and financial reports. The process of reporting contributes towards capacity building of the CBOs, NGOs and indigenous people. In the area of knowledge management, every grantee is expected to contribute to this through documentation of lessons learned and share these with SGP office (for entry into our Database) and sharing with other stakeholders/grantees.

Technical projects which involve transfer of technology require training of the locals on the setting up the technology, maintenance and repair when necessary. Thus technical people have to work together with the project members to install and manage the technology. Selected local artisans and engineers will receive specialized trainings on managing the technology to ensure the efficiency and sustainability of the project. In SGP's experience, the most effective approach to capacity development at the community level is through "learning by doing".

Retention of capacity in projects is a critical element as this contributes towards the success and sustainability of the project. At local level, in terms of institutional arrangements, each project sets up a project committee that oversees implementation of

the project. SGP conducts leadership training to build capacity of the committee to manage the work. In some of the projects where there are biodiversity resources that need to be safeguarded, for example in protected areas, there is selection and training of local people as game rangers and natural resource officers. Another strategy that has also been used is the training of local level co-ordinators called **animators** who also help in monitoring and managing the projects together with the management committees. Therefore, in an effort to retain capacity, the critical element is to ensure that capacity is built and retained at project level by training locals so that they are in a position to manage their programmes even after the funding period.

3.1.2 Strategies for Improving Livelihoods

In the area of sustainable livelihoods, each project will have a sustainable livelihood framework. In the sustainable livelihood frameworks developed, the projects will be exposed to three types of vulnerabilities i.e. shock, trend and seasonality. Shocks can either be internal and external; an occurrence which can destabilize a community. Trend is the vulnerability that recurs after a certain period of time, following a pattern like drought or floods. Seasonality is the vulnerability that occurs in seasons for example, during the dry season when there is no dry land farming. This Sustainable livelihood framework is very important as it will help the CBOs, NGOs and indigenous people to indicate the livelihood options for each level of vulnerability and this will be illustrated in their proposal. For instance in Zimbabwe there is a prevalence of droughts in some of the regions due to erratic rainfall patterns and most projects engage in water harvesting, soil and moisture conservation techniques, production of small grains, organic farming and fish-farming in an effort to enhance food security and improve livelihoods. They also engage in other off-farm activities like production of crafts, honey, harvesting and selling of biodiversity products like Mopani worm and setting up of eco-tourism ventures for income generation. The different initiatives will enable the grantees to meet the baseline livelihood needs resulting in improved nutrition and living standards.

3.1.3 Strategies for addressing gender and indigenous peoples' considerations so as to achieve global environmental benefits.

SGP understands the importance of gender equality and women's empowerment as essential elements to achieve sustainable development. As such, gender is mainstreamed throughout the SGP programme and is one of the mandatory cross-cutting requirements in the SGP grant-making criteria.

The national gender policy indicates that although women constitute 52% of the population, about 86 % of these women live in rural areas. SGP works with communities whose membership comprise both men and women and has managed to bring to fore the interests, priorities and needs of women. SGP has built their capacity to actively participate in the planning, implementation and decision making process of their projects. In most projects, it has been observed that for environmental programmes to be effective with sustainable results there is need to ensure meaningful participation of both men and women in the whole project cycle. Capacity development for gender mainstreaming will be achieved through training projects on gender issues and linking them up with line

ministries and organizations that deal with gender issues and ensuring that gender conflict areas are addressed by both men and women. In addition, SGP funding will focus on gender responsive projects that clearly show how the roles and functions of both men and women in a project and adequately addressed.

In Zimbabwe we have few indigenous people and these include the San in Tsholotsho District under Matebeleland North Province. These communities hold much of Indigenous Knowledge particularly traditional medicines and are often exploited by outsiders who commercially exploit natural products with little benefits accruing to the locals. SGP OP 5 seeks to work with this target group using options to reach out to them in terms of video proposals and photo-stories and allowing them to document their proposals in vernacular.

4. OP5 COUNTRY OUTCOMES, INDICATORS AND ACTIVITIES

Table 7. Results Framework

SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 1: Improve sustainability of protected areas and indigenous and community conservation areas (ICCAs) through community-based actions			
Outcomes	**Indicators**	**Means of verification**	**Activities**
SGP BD Outcome 1.1*: Improved community-level actions and practices, and reduced negative impacts on biodiversity resources in and around protected areas, and indigenous and community conservation areas* ***SGP BD Outcome 1.2****: Benefits generated at the community level from conservation of biodiversity in and around protected areas and indigenous and community conservation areas* ***SGP BD Outcome 1.4:*** *Increased* ***understanding and awareness*** *at the community-level of the importance and value of biodiversity*	*-**Number and hectares of ICCAs** and other PAs protected* *-**Number of community members** with improved livelihoods related to benefits from protected areas* ***Number and hectares of significant ecosystems*** *with maintained or improved conservation status due to increase in awareness*	*- Training Workshop reports* *-Baseline Survey report* *- Progress reports* *-Monitoring and Evaluation reports* *- GEFSGP database* *- annual report*	-Capacity building of Indigenous and Local communities (ILCs) in the design, implementation, and management of protected areas through established frameworks such as indigenous community conserved areas (ICCAs). -Scaling up and replication of good practices on protected areas with a focus on participation of indigenous people. -Support wildlife and community based eco- tourism enterprises and joint ventures. – Support knowledge management with respect to ICCAs and co-managed PAs by integrating (IKS) with modern methods -Capacity building of relevant stakeholders and Indigenous people in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on access to genetic resources and the fair sharing of benefits arising from their utilization
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 2: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes and sectors through community initiatives and actions			
Outcomes	**Indicators**	**Means of verification**	**Activities**
SGP BD Outcome 2.1*: Improved community-level sustainable use of biodiversity in production landscapes through community-based initiatives, frameworks and market mechanisms, including recognized environmental*	***-Hectares of production landscapes under improved sustainable use*** *practices, leading, where possible, to certification through recognized environmental*	*- Training Workshop reports* *-Baseline Survey report*	-Promote conservation farming that helps to rehabilitate degraded landscapes -Support agro-forestry and ecological restoration of degraded pasture and farm lands -Certification of agro and biodiversity products and training of farmers and relevant stakeholders on certification standards. -Support community led (participatory research), inventories of forest biodiversity and documentation of traditional/indigenous knowledge

standards that incorporate biodiversity considerations ***SGP BD Outcome 2.2**: Increased understanding and awareness of sustainable use of biodiversity*	*standards that incorporate biodiversity considerations* ***Number and hectares of significant ecosystems** with maintained or improved conservation status due to increased understanding and awareness*	*- Progress reports* *-Monitoring and Evaluation reports* *-GEFSGP database*	-Putting in place of local level governance structures
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 3: Promote the demonstration, development and transfer of low carbon technologies at the community level			
Outcomes	**Indicators**	**Means of verification**	**Activities**
SGP CC Outcome 3.1 Demonstration, development and transfer of low-GHG technologies at the community level	*- **Tonnes of CO2** avoided by implementing low carbon technologies* *-**Number of** community members demonstrating or deploying low-GHG technologies* *-**Total value of** energy or technology services provided (US dollar equivalent)*	*-Baseline Survey report* *- Progress reports* *-Monitoring and Evaluation reports* *- Policy documents* *-Members' own contributions*	-Implementation of renewable energy technology demonstrations at community level that include biogas, bio-fuels, solar energy, hydro energy, and biomass -Awareness raising on use of alternative forms of energy -Support CBOs and NGOs in building partnerships with private sector and academic institutions in research and development to produce low-cost, sustainable energy options -Replication and scaling up of successful community low-carbon technology solutions that include the biogas technology, the fuel saving stoves and windmill technology - Promotion of energy efficiency on utilization of electricity through energy savings -Capacity building in participatory GHG monitoring and accounting;
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 4: Promote and support energy efficient, low carbon transport at the community level			
Outcomes	***Indicators***	**Means of verification**	**Activities**
SGP CC Outcome 4.1 Increased energy efficient, low-GHG transport at the community level	*-**Tonnes of CO2** avoided by implementing low carbon technologies:*	*-Baseline Survey report* *- Progress reports*	-Promote and support energy efficient, low carbon transport at the community level -Replicating and scaling up successful community low-carbon technology solutions; -Innovative partnerships with private sector and green investment funds to remove barriers to low carbon technologies; -Advocacy and capacity building at local and national levels to promote low carbon

	- ***Number of*** *low carbon transport practices implemented* -***Total value*** *of transport services provided (US dollar equivalent)*	-*Monitoring and Evaluation reports* - *Policy documents* -*Members' own contributions* -*Workshop reports*	transportation.
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 5: Support the conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management and climate proofing of land use, land use change and forestry			
Outcomes	***Indicators***	**Means of verification**	**Activities**
SGP CC Outcome 5.1 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* -***Tonnes of CO2*** *avoided through improved land use and climate proofing practices*	-*Baseline Survey report* - *Progress reports* -*Monitoring and Evaluation reports* - *Policy documents* -*Workshop reports*	-Forest rehabilitation through reforestation, raising tree seedlings and tree planting, enrichment planting, woodlots establishment and agro-forestry approaches -Capacity building in participatory community monitoring of GHG emissions; -Advocacy and capacity building to empower communities to engage in national policy process and formulation of the national emission accounting -Scaling up of sustainable forestry management for example scaling up the initiative by STEP Trust in Honde Valley -Support local and national level policy to safeguard against extensive tree cutting
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 6: Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem and forest ecosystem services to sustain livelihoods of local communities			
Outcomes	**Indicators**	**Means of verification**	**Activities**
SGP LD Outcome 6.1 Maintenance or improvement in flow of agro-ecosystem and forest ecosystem services to sustain livelihoods of local communities	-***Hectares of land*** *applying sustainable forest, agricultural and water management practices* ***-Hectares of degraded land***	- *Progress reports* -*Monitoring and Evaluation reports*	-Support community based actions on crop diversification, crop rotation, management of agricultural wastes, improved tillage practices, agro forestry, natural resources based conflicts resolutions, fire management and water harvesting -Rehabilitation and sustainable utilization of Rangelands -Support measures that improve soil and water conservation -Removal of invasive species in these areas like lantana camara that is widely spread in most of the project sites in Zimbabwe -Support Socio-Economic Functions for SFM that include eco-tourism, production of crafts and other biodiversity products like honey.

	restored and rehabilitated		
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 7: Reduce pressures at community level from competing land uses (in the wider landscapes)			
Outcomes	***Indicators***	**Means of verification**	**Activities**
SGP LD Outcome 7.1 Reduction of pressures at community level from competing land uses (in the wider landscapes)	-***Hectares of land*** *demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices* -***Number of*** *communities demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices*	*- Progress reports* *-Monitoring and Evaluation reports* *-Final reports* *-Assessment of lessons learnt reports*	- Support integrated approaches to soil fertility and water management -Support conservation and land-use farming methods that enhance sustainable use and management of the landscapes -Improved management of rangelands through livestock control -Support preservation and management of wetlands and other fragile ecosystems -Capacity building on application of adaptive management tools in sustainable land management (SLM) through training.
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 8: Support trans-boundary water body management with community-based initiatives			
Outcomes	***Indicators***	**Means of verification**	**Activities**
SGP IW Outcome 8.1 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*	*-Baseline survey report* *-Progress reports* *-Monitoring and Evaluation reports* *-Final reports* *-Assessment of lessons learnt reports*	-Support collective management of trans-boundary water systems -Support conservation of biological resources and promotion of livelihoods in and around international waters -Support community based initiatives that address the key challenges of siltation, pollution, habitat loss, conflicts on surface water and riverine resources and overfishing -Support implementation of regional Strategic Action Programme -Capacity building and awareness-raising on SAPs -Scaling up of IW related projects. -Support setting up of demonstrations in catchments of international waters like Zambezi valley

	-Tonnes of land-based pollution avoided		
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 9: Promote and support phase out of POPs and chemicals of global concern at community level			
Outcomes	**Indicators**	**Means of verification**	**Activities**
SGP POPs Outcome 9.1 Phase out of POPs and chemicals of global concern at community level	***-Tonnes 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*	*Baseline survey report* *-Progress reports* *-Monitoring and Evaluation reports* *-Final reports* *-Assessment of lessons learnt reports* *-GEFSGP database*	-Support minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment through reducing use of these chemicals and addressing their disposal -Phase out POPs through in-depth community awareness on the dangers of POPs/chemicals and encourage communities to use alternative substances to POPs/chemicals - Support initiatives on waste management and prevention of open waste burning -Setting up of demonstrations and pilot projects on E-waste management -Setting up a database on POPs to enhance learning, knowledge sharing and information exchange -Support organic farming and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) to reduce use of chemicals in farming
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 10: Enhance and strengthen capacities of CSOs (particularly community-based organizations and those of indigenous peoples) to engage in consultative processes, apply knowledge management to ensure adequate information flows, implement convention guidelines, and monitor and evaluate environmental impacts and trends			
Outcomes	**Indicators**	**Means of verification**	**Activities**
SGP CB Outcome 10.1 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 Enhance capacities of CBOs and NGOs	*-**Number of consultative mechanisms** established for Rio convention frameworks* ***-Number of community-based*** *monitoring systems*	*Baseline survey report* *-Progress reports* *-Monitoring and Evaluation reports* *-Final reports*	-Capacity building of CBOs and NGOs and indigenous peoples to engage in consultative processes and knowledge management in the implementation of convention guidelines -Environmental education through in situ training at project level and conducting -Conducting GEFSGP stakeholder workshops at both regional and national level -Training on Results Based Management Approach, community based mapping, conducting baselines, setting up of indicators - SGP participating at the GEF constituency-level workshops

to monitor and evaluate environmental impacts and trends	*demonstrated* *-**Number of new technologies** developed /applied* *-**Number of local or regional policies** influenced*	*-Assessment of lessons learnt reports* *-GEFSGP database*	-Promoting the participation of communities at international conferences, forums and for example COPs. -Conducting knowledge fairs at national and regional level for increased public awareness and education and enhancement of SGP visibility
Cross-Cutting Results: Poverty reduction, livelihoods and gender			
Outcomes	**Indicators**	**Means of verification**	**Activities**
SGP Outcome 11.1 -Reduction in poverty levels through improved livelihoods and gender mainstreaming	***-Number of participating community members** (gender disaggregated)* *-**Percentage increase** in income levels (US dollar equivalent)* *-**Total value of investments** (e.g. infrastructure, equipment, supplies) in US Dollars*	*-Baseline survey report* *-Progress reports* *-Monitoring and Evaluation reports* *-Final reports* *-Assessment of lessons learnt reports* *- Members' reports*	-Support livelihood options that include Sustainable agriculture, crafts production, beekeeping, production of organic agricultural and agro-biodiversity products, fish-farming, small livestock production like raising of indigenous chickens - Exploring market linkages for biodiversity products like crafts, honey, amarula and mopane worms - Support mainstreaming of gender in project implementation to reduce gender related conflicts and social strife and enhance improved decision making based on equal contribution regardless of class, gender and race resulting in increased participation of men and women in planning, implementation and decision making of community based programmes

5. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

5.1 Monitoring & Evaluation plan for the portfolio of individual SGP projects working with civil society organizations (i.e. national NGOs, CBOs, or indigenous peoples' organizations).

The country programme considers monitoring and evaluation as a key-programming requirement. Monitoring and evaluation is conducted at two levels and this includes self monitoring by beneficiaries at project level and external monitoring by the facilitating institutions that include government staff, NGOs and GEFSGP at the second level. In order to ensure that monitoring is effectively conducted in a systematic manner, there is need for each project to develop/have monitoring tools. These include the Baseline survey report which is produced at the onset of the project. This helps to ascertain the project status before intervention and the recording of indicators which are useful pointers for tracking progress. In each proposal, it is critical that the grantee will complete the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan/Framework. This becomes the basis for conducting future monitoring.

Besides monitoring and evaluation, the other critical element is reporting. In OP5, this will be strengthened especially by producing quarterly reports and monthly updates for information sharing with partners, especially UNDP, which is the implementing agency at country level.

At project level, the responsibility for monitoring rests with each project member as each member has to monitor and record what they are doing (self-monitoring). In addition to this, the project committees at local level will conduct periodic monitoring and this can be done on weekly basis whereby they will monitor both individual and overall project progress. During these monitoring sessions, they will record both the qualitative and quantitative elements that will be used in producing progress reports. This monitoring will be strengthened by conducting monthly meetings at project level to review project progress. After every quarter, the project members and committees again will meet to produce progress reports that can be submitted to SGP office for funds replenishment. The evaluations will be conducted during mid-term and end of term of projects. After project completion, the project members will be required to complete the Assessment of Lessons learnt form.

For the external partners, monitoring will be conducted at different times and varied frequencies:

Facilitating NGO and government extension staff
The NGOs and government extension staff will help in facilitating the project by offering technical support and training. The frequency of their visits will be necessarily high since they will need to check on whether the project is being properly implemented especially if there are elements of technology transfer. The monitoring can be weekly or bi-weekly during actual project implementation but will change after the project completes its activities.

GEF SGP office

After a project is funded, SGP will conduct process training at project site which is targeted towards empowerment and building the capacity of the people to manage their project. After this training, monitoring visits shall be conducted after projects submit their progress report for funds replenishment. This is usually after every quarter to verify whether the projects are being implemented according to the proposal. Given the high amount of workload, sometimes it is not possible to visit a single project three times a year, although every project should have at least one monitoring visit per year. The NSC will also assist in monitoring functions especially those who reside in regions where there are on-going projects. After the funding period is over, there will be need and it is recommended to conduct another final visit for evaluating the projects performance.

5.2 Participation of local stakeholders in setting project objectives and outputs and in monitoring

Local stakeholders will participate in setting project objectives and outputs during the initial meetings when developing the proposal. The outputs and indicators will be further refined during the baseline survey process that should be conducted in a participatory way. In terms of monitoring, they will set up their monitoring plan and framework which will be incorporated into the proposal and it will indicate when they will do the monitoring, the frequency and the results that will be achieved. The project members shall conduct participatory project monitoring when they are actually doing the work and this can be on a daily basis. The projects management committee will conduct monitoring of the projects on weekly basis. After every month, they will need to have review meetings at group level to check on the project's progress.

Table 8. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan at Project Level

SGP Individual Project Level		
M&E Activity	**Responsible Parties**	**Timeframe**
Participatory Project Monitoring	Grantees	Duration of project
Baseline Data Collection[1]	Grantees, NC	At project concept planning and proposal stage
Two or Three Project Progress and Financial Reports *(depending on agreed disbursement schedule)*	Grantees, NC, PA	At each disbursement request
Project Workplans	Grantees, NC, PA	Duration of project

[1] Capacity-development workshops and M&E trainings may be organized in relation to innovative techniques for community monitoring, including new technologies (i.e. GPS-enabled cameras, aerial photos, participatory GIS, etc.); as well as in response to guidelines for "climate proofing" of GEF focal area interventions; REDD+ standards; and/or other specific donor/co-financing requirements.

NC Project Proposal Site Visit *(as necessary / cost effective[2])*	NC	Before project approval, as appropriate
NC Project Monitoring Site Visit *(as necessary / cost effective)*	NC	On average once per year, as appropriate
NC Project Evaluation Site Visit *(as necessary / cost effective)*	NC	At end of project, as appropriate
Project Final Report	Grantees	Following completion of project activities
Project Evaluation Report *(as necessary / cost effective)*	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

Table 9: 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
Country Programme Review resulting in Annual Country Report[3]	NC presenting to NSC and CPMT	Once per year
Financial 4-in-1 Report	NC/PA, UNOPS	Quarterly

5.3 Strategy for aggregation of SGP individual projects at country programme portfolio level and target indicators for focal area and multi-focal area outcomes.

Each project is required to record its results and indicators; this information is entered on the database where it can be accessed in order to have results aggregated for the country level. The progress and final report formats have also been revised to ensure that they capture progress made in meeting the target indicators.

Table 10: Country programme portfolio level target indicators and outcomes.

Outcomes	Indicators
SGP BD Outcome 1.1*: Improved community-level actions and practices, and reduced negative impacts on biodiversity resources in and around protected areas, and indigenous and community conservation areas* ***SGP BD Outcome 1.2****: Benefits generated at the community level from conservation of biodiversity in and around protected areas and indigenous and community conservation areas* ***SGP BD Outcome 1.3****: Increased* ***recognition*** *and integration of indigenous and community conservation areas in national protected area systems* ***SGP BD Outcome 1.4:*** *Increased* ***understanding and awareness*** *at the community-level of the importance and value of biodiversity*	-Number and hectares of ICCAs and other PAs protected -Number of community members with improved livelihoods related to benefits from protected areas -Number of significant species with maintained or improved conservation status -Number and hectares of significant ecosystems with maintained or improved conservation status
SGP BD Outcome 2.1*: Improved community-level sustainable use of biodiversity in production landscapes through community-based initiatives, frameworks and market mechanisms, including recognized environmental standards that incorporate biodiversity considerations* ***SGP BD Outcome 2.2****: Increased understanding and awareness of sustainable use of biodiversity*	-Hectares of production landscapes under improved sustainable use practices, leading, where possible, to certification through recognized environmental standards that incorporate biodiversity considerations -Number and hectares of significant ecosystems with maintained or improved conservation status
SGP CC Outcome 3.1 *Demonstration, development and transfer of low-GHG technologies at the community level*	- Tonnes of CO2 avoided by implementing low carbon technologies -Number of community members demonstrating or deploying low-GHG technologies -Total value of energy or technology services provided (US dollar equivalent)
SGP CC Outcome 4.1 *Increased energy efficient, low-GHG transport at the community level*	-Tonnes of CO2 avoided by implementing low carbon technologies: - Number of low carbon transport practices implemented -Total value of transport services provided (US dollar equivalent)
SGP CC Outcome 5.1 *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 -Tonnes of CO2 avoided through improved land use and climate proofing practices
SGP LD Outcome 6.1 *Maintenance or improvement in flow of agro-ecosystem and forest ecosystem services to sustain livelihoods of local communities*	-Hectares of land applying sustainable forest, agricultural and water management practices -Hectares of degraded land restored and rehabilitated

SGP LD Outcome 7.1 *Reduction of pressures at community level from competing land uses (in the wider landscapes)*	-Hectares of land demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices -Number of communities demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices
SGP IW Outcome 8.1 *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
SGP POPs Outcome 9.1 *Phase out of POPs and chemicals of global concern at community level*	-Tonnes 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
SGP CB Outcome 10.1 *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*	-Number of consultative mechanisms established for Rio convention frameworks -Number of community-based monitoring systems demonstrated -Number of new technologies developed /applied -Number of local or regional policies influenced -Number of national policies influenced -Number of people trained on: project development, monitoring, evaluation
-Reduction in poverty levels through improved livelihoods and gender mainstreaming	-Number of participating community members (gender disaggregated) -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 -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

6. KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT PLAN

6.1. SGP strategies for capturing, sharing, and disseminating the lessons learned and good practices identified through the country portfolio of SGP projects with civil society, government, and other relevant stakeholders

For each funded project, it is a requirement that each project has an amount allocated for documentation of lessons and good practices useful for sharing. To facilitate documentation at project level, a template for this information to do so will be provided. Photographs will need to be included for they tell the story in a real and visual way. At project level besides writing case studies, the projects will be required to capture every stage of the project from the time it starts, during the implementation stage up to when it is completed in the form of videos and photo stories. They will also produce information materials that include brochures, pamphlets, T-shirts, caps, key rings for dissemination to partners.

At country level, a grant is going to be allocated for the purpose of knowledge management and it constitutes 10% of the total resources from focal areas allocated to the country programme. The capacity building grant will be used to capture and generate knowledge products to be distributed at different platforms to various partners. Some of the events that will be done with this grant shall include:

- Organize GEF SGP stakeholder workshops at regional and national level to exchange knowledge and provide training
- Capture and disseminate the results, lessons learned and best practice in print and electronic media. Products shall include videos, CDs, photo stories, brochures, pamphlets, posters etc
- Develop a web platform that allows capturing and sharing information on SGP
- Build capacity for KM at the local level, facilitate training and learning
- Produce an 18th anniversary publication for SGP Zimbabwe
- Organize and conduct knowledge fairs at local level
- Setting up knowledge centers at national and regional levels
- Conducting field days and exchange visits to promote peer learning
- Organizing site visits for NSC and partners that include GEF OFP, Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Environment, UNDP Focal point, donor community, NGOs and government officers that SGP collaborates with.
- Participate in the Commemorations for all the GEF Conventions held throughout the country and exhibitions by partners and any fora that SGP is invited to participate, for example, the World Environment Day, National Tree planting day, World Wetlands Day and National Fire Awareness Campaigns.

6.2 Use of the generated knowledge by SGP in informing and influencing policy at the local, regional and national levels

SGP will use this knowledge to influence policy at local level through participation at meetings organized at District and provincial levels. At district level, the Rural District

Councils, which are the local authorities, will periodically organize meetings for stakeholders operating in their areas of jurisdiction especially when they are developing and reviewing their district level plans. SGP shall be proactive to be invited at such events. At national level, SGP will participate at meetings organized by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Management and other line Ministries where policy issues are discussed. These meetings and workshops will present an opportunity to share with stakeholders the knowledge materials developed that can influence policy.

SGP is a member of different networks such as the Climate Change Working Group, The Environment Liaison Forum, the Biodiversity Forum, The UNCCD Taskforce and other platforms where strategic documents are reviewed and discussed. Examples of such meetings include the UNDAF meetings at UNDP, and the National Profile for Management of Chemicals and the Strategic Plan for The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Management. All these forums including convention meetings are important platforms for SGP to participate and contribute to policy level issues.

6.3 Use of generated knowledge by SGP in replicating and up-scaling good practices and lessons learned from SGP projects.

SGP will use the knowledge products as tools for replication and scaling up since these help to capture how other projects have managed to implement their activities successfully and the lessons that will have been learnt by then, both positive and negative will help to give guidance on what to do to the new projects. In Zimbabwe, the selected geographic or ecosystem approach to be used, will emphasize the building of clusters in specific geographic areas. To this end, the knowledge generated will be used as the basis for replicating and scaling up existing projects that will have scored results.

7. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION PLAN

7.1. Strategies for Resource Mobilization

Resource mobilization will be one of the most important strategic considerations for SGP Zimbabwe. The mobilization of financial resources is imperative for the following reasons:

- SGP programme funding is finite and there is therefore need to mobilize resources
- Need to mobilize funding for cross-cutting issues that include livelihoods, gender, and health that do not qualify for SGP financing
- Mobilize funds for scaling-up and replication of successful cases through geographic or thematic focus.
- Mobilize funds for capacity building and knowledge management and documentation

Resource mobilization shall be done at two levels:-

Resource Mobilization at Country Level

- Resources mobilized at country level, though the development of proposals will be submitted to different donor partners like the European Commission, Africa Capacity Building Foundation, Oxfam, CIDA, SIDA and other donor agencies.
- SGP will participate in donor round tables that are organized by UNDP and its affiliates.
- Creating a strong and determined NSC taskforce/sub-committee on fund raising with definite strategies and action plans.
- Scaling up activities through accessing medium size funding from some of the clusters that are in the process of developing medium size funding proposals that may include the "Save Catchment Cluster" and the "Mbire Cluster in Lower Guruve".
- Establishing linkages and initiating dialogue with the private sector.

Resource Mobilization at Project Level

- At this level, funds will be mobilized together with SGP facilitates when building partnerships. It has been the programme's experience that project specific funding is relatively easier to acquire, since it does not normally require large sums of funds. More over the administrative overheads are normally absorbed within the office proposing the project. At the same time it is relatively easy to raise such funds through partnership arrangements with other donors, NGOs and government. Project specific funding will therefore be pursued vigorously.
- Projects are encouraged to establish their own Trust or Revolving Funds by making contributions to income generating activities through commercialization of products
- Local governance – resources will be mobilized at local level through equity in terms of access to resources and benefit sharing for example in areas where communities are in proximity to National Parks or mining areas. In the Mining Sector, communities will be encouraged to set up Trust Funds which they can manage where mining companies allocate a certain percentage of their proceeds to these Trust funds.
- Multi stakeholder cooperation and strengthening of partnerships for achievement of tangible results through partnering with other agencies or supporting the initiation of trans-boundary initiatives of regional scopes. For example, in Southern Africa SGP may develop a trans-boundary initiative under the International Waters thematic area.
- Beneficiation, commercialization and marketing of products

7.2 Possibilities for developing strategic partnerships

National Government Agencies

With National government agencies, potential linkages can be developed and strengthened with those in the environment sector. These include the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Management and in particular with the GEF PFP and OFP. The MENRM is a key and strategic partner given the support they gave to GEFSGP through the endorsement of a total of USD1,580,000 from their STAR Funds Allocation. SGP also participates in national events organized by the MENRM like the

World Environment Day commemorations and any other commemorations of the Conventions.

SGP programme will work with government agencies that include the Environment Management Agency, AGRITEX, Forestry Commission, and Ministry of Education, mainly through participation of schools; and the Ministry of Gender and Women Empowerment. These agencies will help in providing technical support through training and will be the strategic conduits for influencing policy issues.

Multilateral agencies or financial institutions (such as the UNDP, World Bank, regional development banks, and/or other international organizations)
SGP will leverage support from the other multilateral Agencies like UNDP in terms of funding for some of the cross-cutting issues such as, poverty reduction, women's empowerment, capacity building, democratic governance, crisis prevention and recovery, together with environment and sustainable development. On the whole, UNDP is central to the delivery of the MDGs and to facilitate policy engagement. For some of the multilateral agencies like The African Capacity Building Foundation, SGP can get support for the capacity building of its grantees and partners. A proposal that was already developed on capacity building will be submitted to ACBF among many others. The EU is another multilateral Agency that will be discussed with to support community actions on water development and food security programmes. However, it is noted that some of the multilateral agencies like the World Bank have scaled down their funding and operations in Zimbabwe.

Bilateral Agencies
There has been a reduction and scaling down of operations by some of the bilateral agencies. However, some opportunities for building partnerships and leveraging funding will be pursued with some of the agencies that include CIDA, HIVOs, Oxfam Canada, DED, Swedish Co-operative Centre and JICA.

Non-Governmental Organizations and foundations
The NGO sector and Foundations is a major partner to be considered since SGP funds are also channeled through the NGO's, some of which are Trusts and foundations and these will help in facilitating the implementation of the projects. SGP will partner with NGO's in the development of strategic projects, trans-boundary initiatives for medium size funding. NGO's will also play a critical role in capacity building by training grantees and in knowledge management. Within this phase, grant making for targeted knowledge management activities can be awarded to a qualified NGO through the normal competitive process.

(v) Private Sector.

The private sector is an entity that has not really been vigorously pursued in the past as a key partner but will be a key area that will be explored in this phase. Opportunities in the private sector exist in the following areas:

- Mining operations – Communities can leverage support from mining companies by forming Trusts where the mining companies contribute a certain percentage of their proceeds to this Trust Fund that will directly benefit the communities and this will be considered part of their social responsibility.
- Joint programming for example on ICCAs. Most of the indigenous conserved areas are in the buffer zones of game reserves and national parks. As a way of developing partnerships and managing conflicts, there will be need for strategic partnerships between the communities and the private sector who are the companies operating in the national parks and game reserves.

8.0 CONCLUSION

GEF SGP Zimbabwe has supported many projects in the past 18 years and emphasis was placed on capacity building and empowerment of communities leading to greater community responsibility and active involvement throughout the whole project cycle.

The projects have demonstrated how empowered communities can confront, in their own local way, environmental problems of global concern. Many communities and NGOs have captured this spirit very well and this will be scaled up and consolidated under OP5 whose thrust is to build on what has been achieved in the previous phases as it has been recognized that the earlier phases' will remain useful archetypes from which both the positive and the negative lessons will continue to be drawn for replication and scaling up.

Annex 1: GEF SGP OP 5 PROJECT LEVEL INDICATORS

SGP OP5 results indicators

SGP OP5 results indicators	
Biodiversity (BD)	
BD1	○ Hectares of indigenous and community conserved areas (ICCAs) influenced ○ Hectares of protected areas influenced ○ Hectares of significant ecosystems with improved conservation status
BD2	○ Hectares of production landscapes / seascapes applying sustainable use practices ○ Number of significant species with maintained or improved conservation status ○ Total value of biodiversity products/ecosystem services produced (US dollar equivalent)
Climate Change (CC)	
CCM1	○ Tonnes of CO2 avoided by implementing low carbon technologies: ▪ Renewable energy measures (please specify) ▪ Energy efficiency measures (please specify) ▪ Other (please specify) ○ Number of community members demonstrating or deploying low-GHG technologies ○ Total value of energy or technology services provided (US dollar equivalent)
CCM4	○ Tonnes of CO2 avoided by implementing low carbon technologies: ▪ Low carbon transport practices (please specify) ○ Total value of transport services provided (US dollar equivalent)
CCM5	○ 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	○ Hectares of land applying sustainable forest, agricultural and water management practices ○ Hectares of degraded land restored and rehabilitated
LD3	○ Number of communities demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices
International Waters (IW)	
IW	○ 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
Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	
POPS	○ 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	○ 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)

SGP OP5 results indicators	
	○ 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 (all focal areas)	
Cross-cutting	**Livelihoods & Sustainable Development:** ○ 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). **Empowerment:** ○ 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

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