

**GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY – GEF  
SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME – SGP**

**COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY FOR OP6**

**2015-2018**

**COUNTRY: ZIMBABWE**

**MAY 2016**

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## ACRONYMS

ABS	Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing
ACR	Annual Country Reports
AGRITEX	Agricultural and Technical and Extension Services
AMR	Annual Management Report
ANR	Assisted Natural Regeneration
ANR	Natural Regeneration)
BD	Biological Diversity
CBD	UN Convention on Biological Diversity
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
CBO	Community Based Organizations
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CO	Country Office
COP	Conference of Parties
COSMO	Conservation Society of Monavale
CPD	Country Program Document
CPMT	Central Program Management Team of the SGP
CPS	Country Strategy Program
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
DDT	Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
EMA	Environmental Management Agency of Zimbabwe
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
FSPs	Food Safety Programs
GEF	Global environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
HIVOS	Humanist Institute for Cooperation in full, Dutch: Humanistisch Instituut voor Ontwikkelingssamenwerking
IAPs	Integrated Approach Pilots
IBA	Important Bird Area
ICCAs	Indigenous Peoples and Community Conserved Territories and Areas
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IWM	Integrated Water Management

KBA	Key Biodiversity Area
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NC	National Coordinator
NCSA	National Capacity Self-Assessment of GEF
NDVI	Normalized Difference Vegetation Index
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIP	National Implementation Plan
NPFES	National Portfolio Formulation Exercise of GEF OP6
NSC	National Steering Committee
ODS	Ozone Depleting Substances
OP5	Operation Phase 5 of GEF
OP6	Operation Phase 6 of GEF
PA	Program Assistant
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PV	Participatory Videos
RAMSAR	The Convention on Wetlands, signed in <i>Ramsar, Iran</i>
RDC	Rural District Council
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SAFIRE	Southern Alliance for Indigenous Resources
SAP	Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs)
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SES	Social and Environmental Standards ()
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SGP	Small Grant program
SIDA	Swedish International Development Corporation
SIRDC	Scientific and Industrial Research and Development Centre
SNV	Netherlands Development Organization
STAGE	Sustainable Tourism Agenda
TFCA	Trans-frontier Conservation Areas
UNCCD NAP	National Action Programs
UNCCD	Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDAF	United Nations Development Action Framework

UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFCCC NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
UNFCCC NAPA	National Adaptation Plans of Action
UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USLE	Universal Soil Loss Equation
ZIMVAC	Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee
ZRBF	Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund
ZRBF	Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund

## SGP COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY FOR OP6

### COUNTRY [ZIMBABWE]

#### OP6 resources (estimated US\$1,400,000)

- a. **Core funds: USD 400,000**
- b. **STAR funds: USD1,000,000.00**
- c. **Other Funds to be mobilized: USD 300,000**

#### Background:

As a GEF corporate programme, SGP aligns its operational phase strategies to that of the GEF, and provides a series of demonstration projects for further scaling up, replication and mainstreaming. Action at the local level by civil society, indigenous peoples and local communities is deemed a vital component of the GEF 20/20 Strategy (i.e. convening multi-stakeholder alliances to deliver global environmental benefits and contribute to UNDP's Strategic Plan and focus on sustainable development). At the global level, the SGP OP6 programme goal is to "effectively support the creation of global environmental benefits and the safeguarding of the global environment through community and local solutions that complement and add value to national and global level action."

### 1. SGP COUNTRY PROGRAMME - SUMMARY BACKGROUND

The Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme (GEFSGP) in Zimbabwe was launched in 1993 and has been in operation for over 20 years. It was first implemented as a pilot programme in 1993 and the 5<sup>th</sup> Operational Phase ended in June 2015. Currently the programme is under Operational Phase 6 (OP6) until July 2018. Since inception, SGP spent USD 5,977,794.67 on 171 projects disaggregated among the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 5<sup>th</sup> operational phases as indicated on (Table 1).

**Table 1: Funds allocated per Operational Phase**

Operational Phases	Allocation (USD)
Pilot & OP1	878,266.69
OP2	355,527.98
OP3	950,000.00
OP4	1,200,000.00
OP5	1,614,000.00
<b>Grant Total</b>	<b>5,997,794.67</b>

Under OP6, SGP is targeting its support for grant-making through the landscape approach. For selection of landscapes, stakeholder consultations and a scoping exercise was done through conducting three workshops in the main regions of Mutare, Harare and Bulawayo. The major objective was to select at least three landscapes where OP6 will target 70% of its funding support as well as to solicit for typology of projects that could be funded with the remaining 30% of the funds. The participants of these workshops were drawn from government and civil society institutions. After selection of landscapes in three districts that include Binga, Chimanimani and Shurugwi, baseline surveys in these districts followed. Besides the landscape approach, the other strategic objectives that will be targeted for support under OP6 include the following:

- Climate Smart Innovative Agro-ecology
- Low Carbon Energy Access Co- Benefits
- SGP as Grant-maker+: Roles and functions
- Local to Global Chemical Coalitions
- CSO-Government Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms
- Promoting Social Inclusion (Women, Youth and Indigenous people)
- Global Reach for Citizen Practice based Knowledge Platform

## **1.1. Key national results and accomplishments through OP1 to OP5**

### *1.1.1 Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes through wetlands rehabilitation and Sustainable Forest Management (SFM).*

- Shurugwi Partners rehabilitated 3 wetlands covering 57.45 hectares in Ward 1, Shurugwi district, benefiting ~154 bird, ~38 grass, ~47 tree, ~25 mammal, ~10 snake species and 119 local farmers.
- Conservation Society of Monavale (COSMO) rehabilitated Monavale wetland covering 34 hectares benefiting 1100 people, ~20 grass, ~38 forb and ~197 bird species, developed a local Subject Plan for Monavale Wetland for adoption by City of Harare and RAMSAR status for Monavale Wetlands in May 2013.
- Sustainable Tourism Agenda (STAGE) working with 7 CBOs in Honde Valley, conserved 49,5 hectares of natural forest with ~49 tree, ~15 animal and ~30 bird species, planted 7 hectares of bamboo, set up 778 beehives producing ~7t/yr of organic honey and has 2800 beneficiaries.
- Chitsanza Development Association made up of 5 groups (Bonde, Sedze, Mambemba, Nyatondo and Nyahokwe-Sarutani) protected 5 wetlands, is conserving 2941 hectares of natural woodlands along the Nyanga Mountain range benefiting 1259 people.



*1.1.2 Demonstration, development and transfer of low-GHG technologies at the community level through installation of solar for water pumping systems and promotion of fuel saving stoves.*

- Biotechnology Trust of Zimbabwe set up a 4.2 ha, solar powered drip irrigation project, trained 47 local farmers on the technology in Hwedza, Marondera districts.
- Makoni Organic Farmers Association installed 6 solar pumps in all the 6 organic gardens and Kunzwana Women's Association installed 2 solar pumps in 2 gardens for water pumping.
- Lutheran Development Association constructed 248 fuel saving stoves, Juru Environment Protection Association has 61 fuel-saving stoves and Chitsanza Development Association has 74 wood-saving stoves that have helped to reduce deforestation.

*1.1.3 Demonstration and promotion of sustainable land and forest rehabilitation practices*

- Biohub established 5 Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) Sites covering 1,907 hectares, planted 5.3 hectares of bamboo, benefiting 740 people (380 women and 360 men)
- Nyanga cluster comprising of Sedze, Mambemba, Nyatondo and Sedze reclaimed 49 gullies, established 7 woodlots, constructed 4 weirs and 11 reservoirs for harvesting water from the mountains for horticultural activities

*1.1.4 Phasing out of chemicals of global concern at community level through promotion of organic farming practices*

- Use of chemicals such as DDT, Methyl bromide and Tamaron in vegetable gardens for pest control was very high in Makoni District. Makoni Organic Farmers Association implemented a project to eliminate chemicals in agriculture which trained 450 farmers on organic farming methods leading to 224 farmers being organically certified (76 men and 148 women). The project was one of the winners of the 2014 UNDP Equator Prize.

**1.2 Linkages of the key national results/accomplishments with achievement of global environmental benefits and key lessons learnt:**

The global environmental benefits realized by these projects include: mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustainable use through wetlands rehabilitation and Sustainable Forest Management (SFM); demonstration and transfer of low-GHG technologies at the community level through installation of solar water pumps and promoting use of fuel saving cooking stoves; and phasing out of chemicals of global concern at community level through promotion of organic farming practices. Some of these projects presented opportunities for scaling up, e.g. the STAGE project was scaled up to include seven CBOs that formed the Honde Valley Biodiversity Association. The fuel saving stove technology and organic farming have been replicated and mainstreamed in most SGP projects country-wide.

### **Lessons Learnt**

- Mainstreaming Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Traditional values for environment conservation enhances project success. Acknowledging local community ideas and experiences as well as documenting and integrating within policy frameworks enhances ownership of the project.
- Conducting pre-project site visit before disbursement funds helps to reduce risk by enabling the SGP office to familiarize with the grantees, ascertain the level of community involvement and participation.
- When NGOs facilitate on behalf of the communities, contractual agreement with the communities outlining roles clearly should be signed.
- Capacity building of communities is a key programming requirement. Focus should be on improving capacity for research, implementation, policy analysis, advocacy, monitoring, and knowledge management. Capacity building should be tailor made to meet the specific needs of each individual group or community.
- Need to support SGP projects to grow from entirely conservation projects and strengthen areas of enterprise development to enhance sustainability.
- Need to support value chains and development of market linkages for horticultural and agro-biodiversity projects. Communities also need to certify their products with nationally and internationally accredited certification boards to enable them to be competitive both on the local and international markets.
- Respect for basic human rights and gender equality needs to be entrenched in all projects.
- Building of strong partnerships between SGP projects and other partner programmes needs to be strongly pursued to help in raising co-financing for scaling up or replicating the activities.

### **1.3 Overall situation analysis for the SGP country programme in OP6, including: major partnerships, and existing sources of co-financing from government, international donors, and other sources**

- **Partnerships**

SGP has established and built partnerships with a diversity of stakeholders that comprise government, 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 consist of HIVOs, Oxfam, EU and the UNDP Country Office. SGP also works with government departments that include, AGRITEX, EMA and Forestry Commission who offer technical support and assistance while academia and universities do baseline surveys.

- **Existing sources of co- financing**

Existing sources of co-financing include EU, Green Climate Fund, UNDP/GEF Scaling up Adaptation in Zimbabwe, UNDP Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund (ZRBF), CIDA, EMA, SNV, UNDP Coca Cola Initiative, Equator Initiative and U.S. Ambassador's Special Self-Help (SSH) Program. Another sector that will be explored in GEF6 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.

#### **1.4 Input of experience and resources of past projects to the implementation of OP6**

In the Chimanimani landscape, OP6 has opportunity for partnering with UNDP/GEF programme for Scaling up Adaptation in Zimbabwe project. UNDP-Coca Cola is supporting scaling up of initiatives under Makoni Organic Farmers Association and Nyanga Clusters. OP6 has opportunities for working with UNDP Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund (ZRBF) in Shurugwi and Binga landscapes.

## **2. SGP COUNTRY PROGRAMME NICHE**

### **2.1. Dates of the country ratification of the Rio Conventions and relevant national planning frameworks**

**Table 2: List of relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programmes**

<b>Rio Conventions + national planning frameworks</b>	<b>Date of ratification / completion</b>
UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	29 December 1993
CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	22 May 2000
Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS)	Signed in 2014 and yet to be ratified
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	21 March 1994
UNFCCC National Communications (1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 3 <sup>rd</sup> )	25 May 1998, 31 January 2013, In progress respectively
UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)	Under formulation
UNFCCC National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA)	Under formulation but in the form of a National Adaptation Plan
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	22 December 1997

UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)	2000
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	1 March 2012
SC National Implementation Plan (NIP)	10 January 2014
Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)	-
GEF National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)	2006
GEF-6 National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE)	Optional, not done
Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) for shared international water-bodies	-
Minamata Convention on Mercury	11 September 2013
Kyoto Protocol on climate change	30 June 2009

## 2.2 Opportunities communities and civil society involvement

Communities and civil society organizations have participated in the further development, updates as well as national implementation of frameworks e.g., NBSAP, NAP, NIP and Nagoya Protocol. These frameworks which are linked to UN Conventions provide guidance for implementation of GEF SGP projects covering the different thematic areas. Opportunities for meaningful involvement of communities and civil society in line with UN Conventions and national level policies are in the following areas:

### i) Convention on Biological Diversity

- Developing strategies, plans and programmes for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity
- Identifying components of biodiversity important for conservation and monitoring in the selected landscapes, e.g, Important Bird Areas (IBA) under Chimanimani
- Rehabilitation and restoration of degraded land and removal of invasive alien species e.g., *Lantana camara* in Shurugwi and Chimanimani landscapes
- Wetlands protection in Shurugwi

### ii) Zimbabwe's National Climate Change Response Strategy (adapted from the UNFCCC)

- Promotion of low carbon development strategies e.g., solar for pumping irrigation water, and promotion of fuel saving stoves in the Shurugwi landscape.
- Capacity development for adaptation and building resilience to climate change for the Binga landscape.

### iii) UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

- Implementing integrated approaches to soil fertility and water management in the selected landscapes

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- Support for integrated Natural Resources Management and Integrated Watershed Management to reduce pressure on landscapes under the Chimanimani landscape
- Support sustainable land-use farming methods and livestock management through promotion of agro-ecology
- Support preservation and management of wetlands and other fragile ecosystems
- Capacity building in adaptive management tools for sustainable land management (SLM)

#### **iv) Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)**

- Support reduction of exposure to POPs by humans and wildlife through safe disposal and improved knowledge in handling
- Support initiatives on waste management and prevention of open waste burning
- Support initiatives on organic farming

#### **vi) Minamata Convention on Mercury**

In Zimbabwe the need for abatement of mercury in Small Scale Gold mining is urgent. OP6 targets to support one pilot project on mercury abatement in the small scale mining sector. Discussions have already been carried out with the Environment Management Agency (EMA) to have a pilot project in Ingwizi, Mangwe District.

#### **vii) Sustainable Development Goals**

OP6 will contribute to 7 of the 17 SGD as listed below.

- SDG 1: No poverty- supporting livelihood diversification and income generation of the vulnerable groups
- SDG 2: Zero hunger- diversifying agricultural options and sustainable land use for food security
- SDG 3: Good health well-being- organic farming and mercury abatement in gold mining
- SDG 5: Gender equality- gender mainstreaming approaches in OP6
- SDG 6: Clean water and sanitation- preservation of water sources like wetlands and ensuring sustainable domestic water supply
- SDG 7: Affordable and clean energy-promotion of solar energy
- SDG 13: Climate Action- support programmes on building resilience against climate change impacts

#### **viii) Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation (Zim-ASSET)**

Zim Asset is the socio-economic Blueprint that is guiding and directing all Government policies and programmes until December 2018. It is a National Plan that cuts across all sectors of the economy. The guiding Vision of the Plan is: “Towards an Empowered Society and a Growing Economy” and therefore seeks to address both poverty reduction and developmental aspects of the economy.

**The Plan is built around four strategic clusters namely:**

- Food Security and Nutrition
- Social Services and Poverty Eradication
- Infrastructure and Utilities
- Value Addition and Beneficiation

Through mainstreaming livelihoods and enhancing food security in its programmes, SGP will contribute towards the Food and Nutrition cluster. The other areas that SGP has been supporting and will continue to support under OP6 is beneficiation and value addition of both agricultural and biodiversity products and this complements the Value Addition and Beneficiation cluster. Through support for installation of clean energy options like use of solar and wind for irrigation, there is complementarity with the pillar on Infrastructure and utilities. In addition environmental sustainability and control of veld fires is another priority area under ZimAsset where synergy can be made with SGP work in the selected landscapes.

**2.3 Potential for complementary and synergy (Table 3)**

**Table 3: SGP Contribution to national priorities/GEF OP6 corporate results**

1 SGP OP6 strategic initiatives	2 GEF-6 corporate results by focal area	3 Briefly describe the SGP Country Programme niche relevant to national priorities/other agencies	4 Briefly describe the complementation between the SGP Country Programme UNDP CO strategic programming
Community landscape conservation	<i>Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society</i>	<p><b><u>Chimanimani Landscape</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Protection of biodiversity hotspots e.g, Afromontane landscape and Important Bird Areas</li> <li>- Protection of headwaters of Save international river through Integrated Water Management (IWM)</li> <li>- Partnering with private foresters in honey and fruit projects</li> <li>- Promotion of fuel saving stoves</li> <li>- Forest fire prevention and control</li> <li>- Removal of invasive alien species (<i>Lantana camara</i>, <i>Pinus patula</i>, <i>Acacia meernsii</i>, <i>Vernonanthura phosphorica</i>)</li> <li>- Opportunity for synergy with UNDP/GEF Scaling</li> </ul>	<p>- Country Program Document [CPD (2016 – 2020)] seeks to support a holistic approach to poverty reduction by maintaining a balance between upstream and downstream levels and SGP fits well in this theme</p> <p><b>CPD Priorities that are in line with SGP support and where there is complementation include:</b></p> <p><i>i) <u>Inclusive growth and Sustainable Livelihoods Pillar</u></i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pillar seeks to address poverty through supporting livelihoods, economic management</li> </ul>

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		<p>up Adaptation in Zimbabwe  <u><b>Shurugwi Landscape</b></u>            - Protection of freshwater ecosystems (wetlands) which are habitats to important bird species            - Reduce veld fires            - Work towards wetlands in Shurugwi becoming a RAMSAR Site            - Reduce pollution through waste management</p> <p><u><b>Binga Landscape</b></u>            - Protection of Sebungwe River mouth (tributary into Zambezi River)            - Support sustainable fishing            - Support for ecotourism project</p> <p><b>Besides working with the 3 landscapes selected under OP6 above, SGP will continue working with existing on-going projects that also exhibit the landscape approach and these are as follows:</b></p> <p><u><b>Honde Valley</b></u> - Biodiversity protection through safeguarding natural woodlands, tree planting and agro-forestry            - Support for value addition of agro-biodiversity products, honey, crafts, juices and ginger            - Promotion of conservation farming techniques            - Project already has linkages with Mutasa Rural District Council, Environment Management Agency and Forestry Commission. They also have linkages with private sector i.e they are exporting honey to Malaysia</p>	<p>and environment sustainability. SGP complements this since environmental conservation is at the core of its work together with livelihoods improvement which is a cross-cutting theme in all projects</p> <p><i>ii) Climate Change and Resilience Pillar</i>            - Under this pillar, UNDP supported government in developing an action plan on mitigation and adaptation through formulation of National Climate Change Strategy and NBSAP. These documents highlight national priorities under the environmental sector and have provided guidance on national priorities that SGP is going to address.</p>



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		<p><b><u>Matobo World Heritage Site</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Opportunity for scaling up Community Conservation Areas (CCAs) through supporting Diana's Pools and Cecil John Rhodes ecotourism projects.</li> <li>- These projects have opportunity for building synergy with the Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, Museums and Monuments as well as private sector tourism enterprises</li> </ul>	
Innovative climate-smart agro-ecology; Community landscape conservation	<i>Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)</i>	<p>In all the 3 selected landscapes of Binga, Shurugwi and Chimanimani, SGP will support projects in climate smart agro-ecology through the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Through maintaining local genetic diversity and indigenous crops</li> <li>-Reduced tillage to enhance soil cover and stabilization</li> <li>-Water harvesting and conservation</li> <li>- Animal integration and grazing management</li> <li>- Crop rotation, mixed farming and intercropping</li> <li>- Agroforestry, enrichment planting and protection of natural habitats</li> <li>- Fire management practices</li> <li>- Integration of IKS in farming systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SGP contributes to the Climate Change and Resilience Pillar as agro-ecology principles and practices help in building resilience for communities through the 3 stages of coping, adjusting and transforming.</li> </ul>
Energy access co-benefits	<i>Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote use of alternative clean energy like solar and other energy saving techniques</li> <li>- Promote skills transfer and income generation</li> <li>- Scale up efficient burning biomass/fuel saving stoves for household cooking</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SGP complements UNDP under the Climate Change and Resilience Pillar which supported government in developing National Climate Change Strategy encouraging clean and renewable energy technologies</li> <li>-Under this pillar, UNDP continues to support</li> </ul>



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			government on SE4All initiative which is another area for building synergy with SGP. SGP has been working with Practical Action on the Sustainable Energy Programme in Gwanda which is an SE4All initiative
Local to global chemicals coalitions	<i>Increase safe disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, mercury and other chemicals of global concern</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote solid waste sorting, collection and recycling to avoid open burning</li> <li>Support waste management programmes covering domestic solid waste</li> <li>- Support mercury alternatives in Small Scale Gold Mining</li> <li>- Synergy is with Environmental Management Agency (EMA) who are responsible for monitoring mercury use in the ASGM sector and have already conducted some baseline studies in Ingwizi area under Mangwe District</li> </ul>	-
CSO- Government dialogue platforms	<i>Enhance capacity of civil society to contribute to implementation of MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and national and sub- national policy, planning and legal frameworks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Facilitate dialogues between CSOs and Government for joint positions before meetings like COP</li> <li>- Ensure that CSOs are part of government delegations to COPs</li> <li>- Identify other key policy issues for discussion in this dialogue platform</li> </ul>	- The Democratic Governance pillar is one of the strategic focus areas for UNDP. Under this pillar there is enhancement of civic participation especially women and youth to ensure they are actively engaged in democratic processes.
Social inclusion (gender, youth,	<i>GEF Gender Mainstreaming Policy and Gender</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Targeted support towards women and youth led projects</li> <li>-Collect, record and report gender and youth</li> </ul>	- In the CPD (2016 – 2020), under the Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Livelihoods pillar, focus has been placed on building

1 SGP OP6 strategic initiatives	2 GEF-6 corporate results by focal area	3 Briefly describe the SGP Country Programme niche relevant to national priorities/other agencies	4 Briefly describe the complementation between the SGP Country Programme UNDP CO strategic programming
indigenous peoples)	<i>Equality Action Plan and GEF Principles for Engagement with Indigenous Peoples</i>	disaggregated data in project proposal template, progress report and final report – to be reported in database and Annual Management Report - Support partnerships with women and youth organizations at national and global level - Produce knowledge materials on how to mainstream gender and youth and produce articles on women and youth projects e.g., ‘Youth for SGP - Have gender, youth focal points in NSC - Support alternative formats such as promotion of photo-stories and participatory videos (PV) for indigenous people	capacities of participating stakeholders though targeting youth aged between 18 -35 years and women. These have been targeted for entrepreneurship development, technology transfer and micro finance. - SGP complements this pillar as it also focusses on ensuring that there is social inclusion through targeting its support towards youth, women and indigenous people
Contribution to global knowledge management platforms	<i>Contribute to GEF KM efforts</i>	-Support for one pilot ICT in the Shurugwi landscape, and establish one digital library at SGP country office - Production of knowledge materials in the landscapes that will be shared at both local and global level	- UNDP is supporting strategic partnerships for youth entrepreneurship including establishment of business incubation and acceleration labs

### 3. OP6 STRATEGIES

#### 3.1. Cross-cutting OP6 grant-making strategies

**Table 4: Cross-cutting OP6 grant-making strategies**

Number	Cross-cutting OP6 project
1	Capacity building initiatives through conducting stakeholder workshops in Shurugwi, Binga and Chimanimani landscapes
2	Allocation for knowledge management grant for production of knowledge materials for each Strategic Area and conducting of a knowledge fair
3	Support for CSO-government dialogue platforms in preparation for high level meetings like the COPs
4	Support for increased uptake of alternative communication models e.g., photo-story and participatory videos
5	Establishment of one pilot ICT Centre in the Shurugwi landscape and a digital library at country office
6	Support for Grant Maker+ Role through offering training to CSOs, assistance with proposal writing, project design, implementation, M&E, resource mobilization and knowledge management

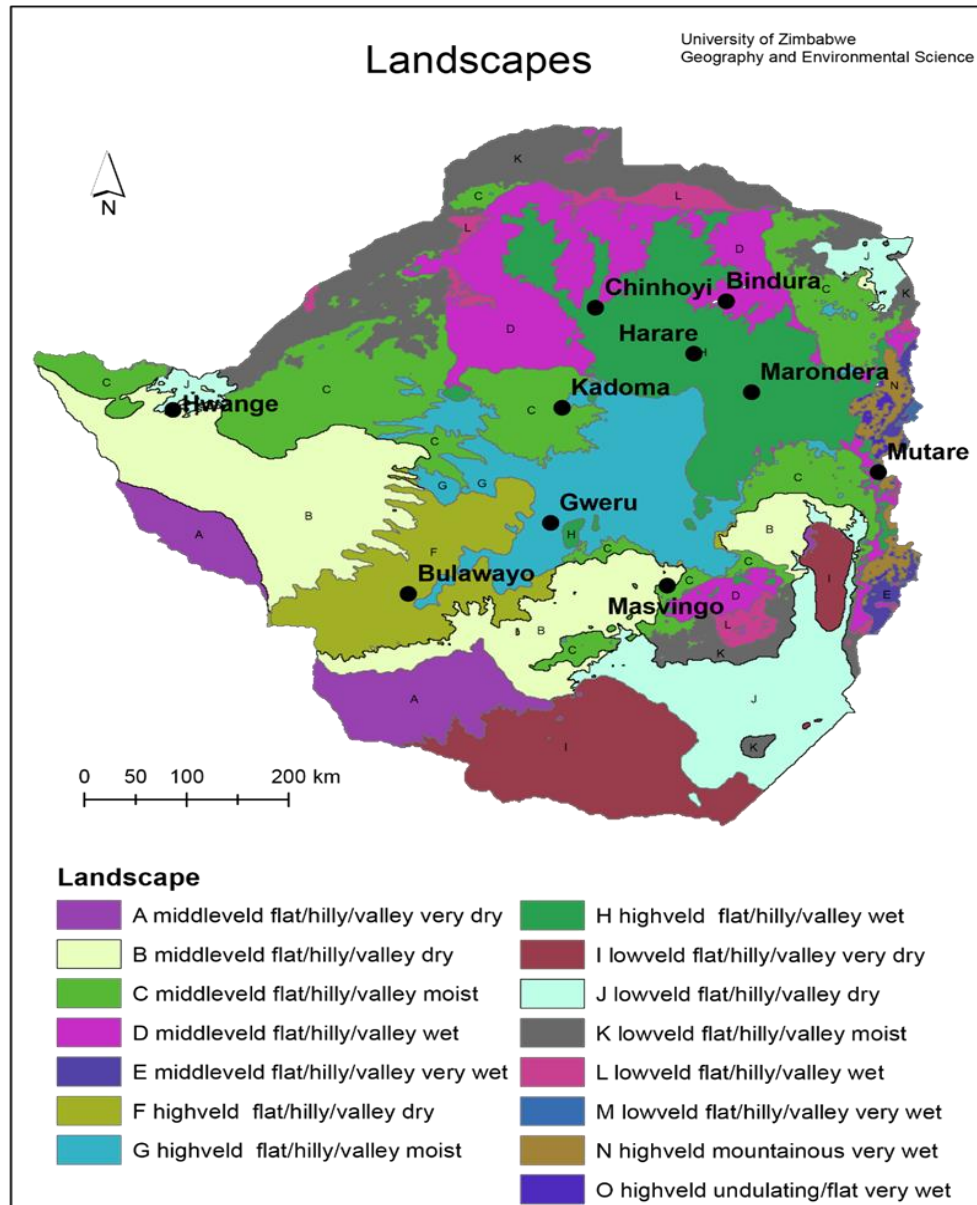
#### 3.2 Landscape-based OP6 grant-making strategies

##### 3.2.1 Process for selecting the landscapes

A landscape was defined as a piece of land exhibiting homogeneity in any one or a combination of the following characteristics: precipitation patterns; temperature dynamics; land cover and land use; biodiversity; human activity e.g., farming, mining; elevation; and, human footprint.

To select landscapes where GEF SGP Operation Phase 6 will fund projects using 70% of its grant, three workshops led by the University of Zimbabwe, Department of Geography and Environmental Science (UZ-DGES) were conducted in Mutare (28 October 2015), Harare (10 November 2015) and Bulawayo (19 November 2015). The participants were drawn from various NGOs and government institutions that represented key stakeholders of GEF SGP. During the workshops key SGP issues considered are: (1) Global significance – Which areas/features of global significance are in landscape that relate to GEFSGP thematic areas (biodiversity, climate change, land degradation) that will help generate global environment benefits (GEBs); (2) Are there any significant threats – What are the threats affecting this ecosystem, is it a Hotspot; (3) Social groups - Community organizations to be involved – need mapping of the beneficiaries and the total i.e direct and indirect; (4) Economic activities – need mapping of the economic activities; (5) Opportunities (for demonstration, community action, integrated approaches) – Build on existing landscape focus where possible; (5) Is there potential for synergy with other programmes, government, donors or private sector (6) Link of selected landscape to national priorities; (7) Community interest to engage in activity and ability to address OP6 strategic initiatives, and, (8) Potential for collaboration with other partners (donors, government, private sector, past GEF programmes

The landscape selection criteria led by UZ-DGES was driven by scientific data (maps assisted the decision making process, e.g., Figure 1), was robust, consultative, simple and transparent.



**Figure 1: The map showing different landscapes**

Participants selected the landscapes aided by 22 auxiliary maps displaying the geophysical and social traits of the country. Final selection of the priority landscapes was done using the plurality method whereby individuals ranked the landscapes, and overall ranking was based on the frequency of first choice. The three workshops selected landscapes that cover almost a third of the entire landscape of Zimbabwe (Figure 2).





**Table 5: Justification for the target landscapes and districts selected for OP6**

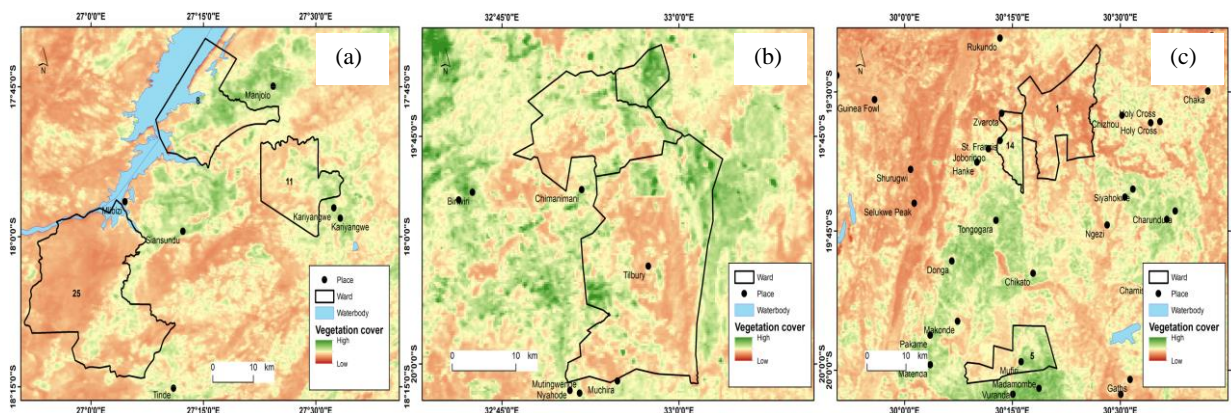
Name of District	Justification for final Selection
Chimanimani (Manicaland)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- District is an overlap of all the 3 landscapes selected in Harare, Mutare and Bulawayo</li> <li>- According to STI Erosion map, district is among the areas with highest levels of erosion</li> <li>- Area lies in the buffer zone of protected areas</li> <li>- Chimanimani has Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) – presence of Eastern Afromontane hotspots</li> <li>- Promotes collective management of trans-boundary water systems – Save river</li> <li>- According to the fire map, it has high incidences of fire</li> <li>- Chimanimani Mountains are Important Bird Areas (IBAs)</li> <li>- Room for building Synergy with UNDP-GEF programme on Scaling Up Adaptation Project</li> <li>- GEFSGP once implemented a project through SIRDC called Sustainable - Energy Demonstration in a village in Rusitu</li> </ul>
Binga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- According to ZIMVAC Report 2013, Binga is one of the Districts with highest levels of vulnerability. According to ZIMVAC report, 49% of the households are food insecure and is the second highest in terms of food insecurity</li> <li>- Opportunities for scaling up the pilot project called Siamuloba Biodiversity Ecotourism Project funded under ZUBO which seeks to restore biodiversity on the island and the camping site at the Sebungwe River mouth</li> <li>- Area also falls under International Waters portfolio as SGP project site that is to be scaled up is a peninsula which is situated adjacent to the Sebungwe River mouth, which is a tributary into the mighty Zambezi river – element of protecting aquatic life</li> <li>- Area lies within buffer zone of protected areas</li> <li>- According to the map of Areas of Biodiversity Significance, Binga has key biodiversity areas including IBAs</li> <li>- Room for building Synergy with other programmes like the , UNDP Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund (ZRBF), UNDP/UNV SMEC Project in Kanyongwe under Binga District</li> </ul>
Shurugwi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- District has important biodiversity areas (wetlands) that are under threat</li> <li>- According to the fire map, it has high incidences of fire</li> <li>- Opportunities for scaling up the very successful pilot projects for wetlands protection funded by GEF OP5 at Faqua which seeks to restore biodiversity by protecting wetlands</li> <li>- According to EMA maps, Shurugwi has a lot of active gulley erosion</li> <li>- Opportunities for synergies for the BOMA projects</li> <li>- Opportunities for advocating for RAMSAR status for some of Shurugwi's wetlands</li> <li>- Opportunities to expand organic farming to a receptive Shurugwi local farmers</li> </ul>

### 3.2.2 Process adopted to conduct the baseline assessment

After selection of landscapes, baseline surveys were carried out in three administrative wards in three districts, i.e., (a) Binga district: wards 8, 11 and 25; (b) Chimanimani district: wards 10, 11 and 12; and, (c) Shurugwi district: ward 1, 5 and 14 (Figure 4). Information was collected using Focus Group Discussions (FGD) (Plate 1) with participants drawn from the community as well as representatives of key environmental groups in the wards. For FGDs, participants were randomly (but maintaining a balanced male to female ratio) assigned to the three thematic groups i.e., Biodiversity, Climate change and Land degradation. Participants of the FGDs comprised village heads, ward councilors, AGRITEX officers, church leaders, and local farmers. Additionally, key informant interviews were carried out with local leaders and extension officers.

To augment FGDs data, further baseline data on biodiversity and land degradation were collected using the belt transects technique. Two perpendicular-to-the-road transects of 600 m length and 10 m width surveys were carried out in each of the administrative wards. Selection of the transect locations were random but followed vegetation gradients observed on satellite images of the target landscapes. Within each belt transect, all woody species of height >1.0 m were identified and recorded. Data collected along the transects included: presence of invasive alien species, bareness, vegetation condition, soil condition (e.g., presence of gullies), birds, wild mammals and livestock.

Data on land degradation and biodiversity were also collected along the roads. Spatial modelling was employed to get a complete picture of the state of the environment of the target landscape. Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) was used to estimate vegetation cover and condition. The results are presented in the form of maps to aid selection of hotspots of land degradation and vegetation loss for targeted interventions (Figure 4).



**Figure 4: Maps of (a) Binga, (b) Chimanimani and (c) Shurugwi showing degraded hotspots represented by low vegetation cover.**





Plate 1: Selected pictures of Focus Group Discussions in some of the target administrative wards

### 3.2.3 OP6 strategic initiatives prioritized for support in the selected landscapes

#### Landscape 1: Shurugwi district – landscape strategies

- Protection of areas of high biodiversity significance in Zimbabwe (wetlands)
- Climate Smart Innovative agro-ecology - sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture and rangelands)
- Rehabilitation of degraded areas
- Low carbon energy access co- benefits – promotion of renewable energy technologies like solar for water pumping
- Promoting social inclusion (women and youth)



Plate 2: Potential project sites in Shurugwi district. (a) Degraded wetland in Ward 1 (b) Gully erosion in Ward 14



### Landscape 2: Binga District

- Sustainable land management in production systems – promotion of conservation farming and growing of drought tolerant crops
- Promoting Social Inclusion (Women, Youth and Indigenous people)
- Promotion of eco-tourism

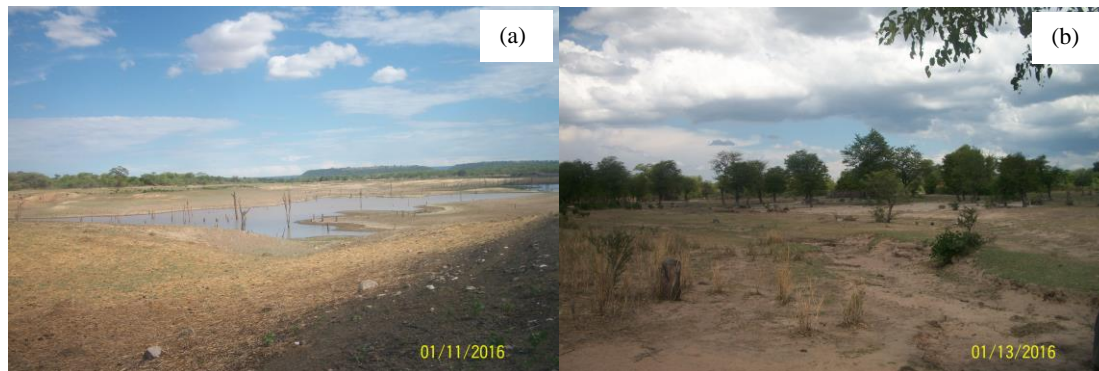


Plate 3: Potential project sites in Binga (a) Sebungwe River mouth in Ward 25 (b) Degraded wetland in Ward 25

### Landscape 3: Chimanimani District

- Protection of areas of high biodiversity significance in Zimbabwe – IBAs and KBAs
- Reduction of releases of POPs, through promotion of organic farming
- Promotion of eco-tourism

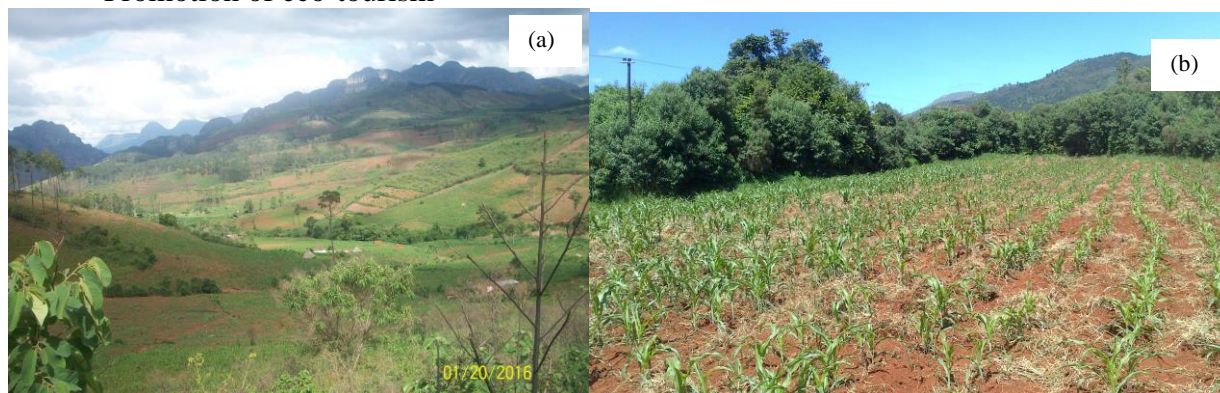


Plate 4: Potential project site in Chimanimani, (a) Degraded headwaters in Ward 11 (b) Cropland encroachment into important bird area

### **3.2.4 Specific strategy over the next 4 years highlighting the types of projects, stakeholders to be prioritized and timetable for grant-making in the selected OP6 landscapes.**

**Strategic objective 1: Community landscape conservation - Protection of areas of high biodiversity significance**

#### **Types of projects**

- Protection of Afromontane forests in Chimanimani
- Protection of biodiversity hotspots in Chimanimani and Shurugwi through reducing tree cutting, controlling veld fires and wetlands rehabilitation

- Gulley reclamation and tree planting in areas which are degraded and where there are threatened species e.g., on Sebungwe River mouth, Binga
- Scaling up work on Community Conservation Areas in Diana's Pools and Cecil John Rhodes under Matobo World Heritage Site
- Support Sustainable Forestry Management through eco-tourism, production of crafts and other biodiversity products like honey in Binga, Chimanimani and Honde Valley
- Removal of invasive alien species
- Forest rehabilitation through reforestation, raising tree seedlings and tree planting, enrichment planting, woodlots establishment
- Support local and national level policy to safeguard against extensive tree cutting

#### **Strategic objective 2: Innovative climate-smart agro-ecology**

- Conservation farming that helps to rehabilitate degraded landscapes and reduced tillage to enhance soil cover and stabilization
- Diversification of cropping systems through , crop rotation, intercropping, management of agricultural wastes, improved tillage practices, agro forestry, fire and water harvesting
- Promotion of farm level plant diversity and prevention of pests through natural control mechanisms (Integrated Pest Management – IPM)
- Training of farmers and relevant stakeholders on agro and biodiversity products' certification procedures
- Protection of habitats through forest rehabilitation

#### **Strategic objective 3: Energy access co-benefits support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path**

- Focus on mitigating climate change through promotion of environmentally friendly renewable energy technologies (solar and wind)
- Replication and scaling up fuel saving stove technology
- Support projects that help to build resilience for climate change through water harvesting, promotion of drought resistant crops and conservation farming
- Recording of co-benefits on energy projects and cover issues of employment creation, livelihood improvement, income generation, skills transfer and health issues

#### **Strategic objective 4: Local to global chemicals coalitions - increase and phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, mercury and other chemicals of global concern**

- Promote sound management of chemicals in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment
- Reduce POPs releases through community awareness on the dangers of POPs/chemicals and encourage use of alternative substances to POPs/chemicals e.g., support for organic farming practices
- Pilot projects on eliminating mercury in Small Scale Gold Mining in Ingwizi, Mangwe District

#### **Strategic objective 6: CSO-Government dialogue platforms**

- Enhance and strengthen capacities of CSOs to engage in consultative processes and come up with joint positions in preparation of major events like COP meetings

- 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

#### **Strategic objective 7: Social inclusion (gender, youth, indigenous peoples)**

- Targeted support for women, youth led projects
- Produce information materials and articles targeting youth and women
- Support creation of networks and linkages for women and youth groups with other relevant networks
- Have focal points for gender and youth people in the NSC
- Support increased uptake of alternative formats such as photo-story and participatory video (PV) for indigenous people

#### **Strategic objective 8: Global Reach through Knowledge based Platform**

- Support one pilot ICT development under Shurugwi landscape and digital library at country level
- Produce information materials and case studies covering work in each landscape for sharing with partners
- Conducting knowledge fair to feature work in the landscapes and in other areas where there are clusters of projects and good practice cases

### **3.2.5 Strategies for enhancing synergy between different initiatives to achieve greater impact at landscape level**

- All OP6 projects will be part of the Rural District Development Plans to ensure that they are mainstreamed in the District Plan. In addition SGP partners will participate in Environmental Sub-Committees set by Rural District Councils
- Each landscape will have a consortium of NGOs and CBOs covering different thematic areas though work will be done in a coordinated and integrated manner. They will also have a lead agency to co-ordinate work and reports from different projects
- Need to set up an executive board/committee with representatives from the different projects that meets each month to update each other on the progress of work
- Need for a common reporting and monitoring framework in the landscape
- Conduct Field Days and exchange visits among projects in the landscape

### **3.2.6 Mobilization of additional funds to support landscape projects**

- Linking up and building partnerships with other existing programmes under government, UNDP and donor agencies
- Writing grant proposals for landscape projects to other funding agencies like European Union and local embassies
- Partnering with private sector e.g., Unki Mine in Shurugwi and tea estates in Chimanimani and Safari Operators in Binga

### **3.2.7 Strategic plan for utilization of the 30% of the grant outside the selected landscapes**

- Grant + maker role activities like helping NGOs and CBOS to develop proposals for scaling up their work in the landscapes

- Setting up of one pilot ICT center in Shurugwi and digital library at Country level
- Organizing CSO Policy Dialogues for areas that need policy influence and advocacy
- Development of video proposals for indigenous people like the Tonga in Binga
- Support for a mercury abatement project targeting small scale gold miners
- Knowledge management through production of knowledge materials and conducting knowledge fairs for sharing and information exchange
- Conducting stakeholder workshops, exchange visits for peer learning and documentation of best practices in the landscapes

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

#### **3.3.1. CSO-Government Dialogue Platform**

Under CSO-government dialogue platforms SGP seeks to cover the following:

- Organize workshops linking the grassroots and high level planners and policy-makers in preparation for environmental conventions.
- Facilitate good practices through knowledge sharing and management.

#### **3.3.2. Policy influence**

SGP country programme will use experiences and lessons learnt from SGP to inform and influence policy as part of its role as ‘Grant-makers+’ in OP6 at local, regional and national levels for the following key policy processes:

- ***NBSAP***

SGP can offer examples in the biodiversity thematic areas through protection of Important Bird Areas in the Chimanimani District landscape.

- ***Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS)***

SGP has projects on agro-biodiversity products e.g., the Honde Valley Cluster where access and benefit sharing are promoted.

- ***UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)***

SGP can share experiences on renewable energy technologies e.g., use of solar and wind in pumping water for irrigation, fuel saving stove technology, linkages with SE4All as well as input into the Renewable Energy Policy. Additionally, SGP is a member of the Steering Committee for Strengthening National Capacity for Climate Change Programme and offers inputs in development of policies e.g., the Climate Change Response Strategy.

- ***Zimbabwe’s National Climate Change Response Strategy***

SGP OP6 offers examples of projects that can be replicated or scaled up that fits within the framework of the climate response strategy.

- ***UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and NAP***



SGP OP6 has projects aimed at reducing land degradation that fit well under this convention. Further study on gulley reclamation methods is however required. SGP can also share experiences on sustainable farming practices, reduction of veld fires as well as sustainable timber harvesting.

- ***Minamata Convention on Mercury***

SGP OP6 can support a pilot project on alternatives to mercury gold mining. Discussions with EMA have already been started.

- ***Zimbabwe United Nations Development Assistance Framework - 2016 – 2020***

SGP OP6 offers examples for the outcomes on food security and nutrition as well as gender mainstreaming.

### **3.3.3. Promoting social inclusion**

#### **i) SGP will promote women's empowerment and gender equality through:**

- Targeted support for women-led projects in the landscape
- Ensure women are in leadership positions in the committees for the projects
- Include specific gender targets in the CPS
- Collect, record and report gender-disaggregated data in project proposal, progress report final report, assessment of lessons learnt, monitoring reports and annual management report (AMR)
- Facilitate linkages and partnerships between SGP OP6 grantees with women organizations at national and global level
- Have a gender focal point in NSC

#### **ii) SGP will empower indigenous people through:**

- Support for projects involving indigenous
- Develop video proposals targeting indigenous people
- Support for projects showcasing the culture and traditions of indigenous people

#### **iii) SGP plans to involve youth and children in country portfolio programming through:**

- Targeted funding of youth projects
- Promote youth leadership in projects
- Support for youth networks and linking them up with other networks locally and globally
- Produce publications specifically for the youth, e.g., "Youth for SGP"
- Have a youth focal point in NSC;

### **3.3.4. Knowledge management plan**

#### **i) Capturing lessons**

To support the generation of lessons, every project will have funds allocated for the documentation of lessons and good practices. A template for recording this information will be provided to ensure consistency in reporting. Video and photo evidence will be included in the reports to enhance clarity. The progress of projects will be documented at

all stages. Grantees will also produce information materials for dissemination to partners within the landscape to promote a coordinated approach in project implementation. At the country level, a grant will be allocated for the purpose of knowledge management and at the end of OP6, there will be a publication on the “**Landscape Approach to Grant Making**” which will capture the lessons learnt during the process.

## **ii) Sharing and disseminating the lessons learned and good practices**

- SGP will organize stakeholder workshops at landscape level to promote the exchange of knowledge (3 stakeholder workshops in Binga, Chimanimani and Shurugwi)
- 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 that can be shared electronically and through the website
- SGP will develop a web platform that allows capturing and sharing information on SGP
- SGP will conduct knowledge fairs in the selected landscapes as well as one at the national level
- SGP will participate in Commemorations for all the GEF Conventions held throughout the year and feature work on SGP e.g., the World Environment Day, National Tree planting day, World Wetlands Day and National Fire Awareness Campaigns

### **3.3.5. Communications Strategy**

#### **a) Strategies for communicating and engaging key stakeholders and CSO's at country and landscape level**

- Organize meetings with all the RDCs for selected landscapes i.e., Binga, Shurugwi and Chimanimani and ensure that all funded projects in the landscape are part of the District Development Plans.
- Conducting Stakeholder workshops in each landscape to promote participation and building of relations. All strategic NGOs in the landscapes are expected to participate in Environmental Sub-Committees held by RDCs and this is the platform for sharing and disseminating on the work they are doing.
- Conduct field days and exchange visits among projects in the landscape.
- At national level, SGP will participate at meetings organized by the Ministry of Environment Water and Climate Change and other line Ministries where policy issues are discussed. SGP is a member of different networks such as the Climate Change Working Group, the Strengthening National Capacity for Climate Change Programme Steering Committee, 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.

## **4. EXPECTED RESULTS FRAMEWORK**

### **4.1. OP6 national level targets and indicators**

**Table 5. Consistency with SGP OP6 global programme components**

<b>1 OP6 project components</b>	<b>2 CPS targets</b>	<b>3 Activities</b>	<b>4 Indicators</b>	<b>5 Means of verification</b>
<p><u>SGP OP6 Component 1:</u> <i>Community Landscape and Seascape Conservation:</i></p> <p>SGP country programmes improve conservation and sustainable use, and management of important terrestrial and coastal/marine ecosystems through implementation of community based landscape/seascape approaches in approximately 50 countries</p>	<p><i>Conserving and protecting biodiversity hotspots (e.g., wetlands, catchments of headwaters, river mouths and Important Bird Areas in Chimanimani, Shurugwi and Binga Districts)</i></p>	<p><i>*Protection of Important Bird Areas</i>  <i>* Protection of wetlands</i>  <i>*Reforestation using indigenous and orchard species</i>  <i>*Fire suppression</i>  <i>*Fencing of the ecotourism site at the mouth of the Sebungwe River in Binga</i>  <i>*Discourage streambank cultivation</i></p>	<p>- 45 ha of wetland fenced (averaging 5ha per ward in the 9 wards)  - 27 ha reforested (at~3ha/ward/district)  - 3ha of island – Binga fenced and reforested using indigenous trees  - Streambank cultivation suppressed for 2km stretch of Nyanyadzi River from the source</p>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams</p> <p>Baseline assessment comparison variables (use of conceptual models and partner data as appropriate)</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</p> <p>Country Programme Strategy Review (NSC inputs)</p>
<p><u>SGP OP6 Component 2:</u> <i>Climate Smart Innovative Agro-ecology:</i></p> <p>2.1 Agro-ecology practices incorporating measures to reduce carbon dioxide emissions and enhancing resilience to climate change tried and tested in protected</p>	<p><i>- Promotion of water harvesting techniques</i>  <i>- Promotion of conservation agriculture and supporting clean energy options</i>  <i>- Promoting drought tolerant and high yielding crops</i>  <i>- Promote agroforestry practices</i>  <i>-Promote alternative livelihoods e.g., crafts, bee</i></p>	<p><i>*Construction of weirs</i>  <i>*Installation of Solar water pumps</i>  <i>*Cropping with drought resistant varieties</i>  <i>*Raising awareness, supporting “alternative livelihood</i></p>	<p>- 3 weirs (1 /district)  - 6 solar water pumps installed  - 0.4 of arable land in each ward (Binga and Shurugwi) under drought resistant crops  - 700households adapt alternative livelihoods strategies (e.g., crafts, bee keeping) (~80</p>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams</p> <p>Socio-ecological resilience indicators for production landscapes (SEPLs)</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</p>

1 OP6 project components	2 CPS targets	3 Activities	4 Indicators	5 Means of verification
area buffer zones and forest corridors and disseminated widely in at least 30 priority countries	<i>keeping</i>	<i>strategies” targeting women and youths</i>	households/ward)	Country Programme Strategy Review (NSC inputs)
<p><u>SGP OP6 Component 3:</u> <i>Low Carbon Energy Access Co-benefits:</i></p> <p>3.1 Low carbon community energy access solutions successfully deployed in 50 countries with alignment and integration of these approaches within larger frameworks such as SE4ALL initiated in at least 12 countries</p>	<p>- 900 households achieving energy access</p> <p>- 450 households with Co-benefits such as resilience, ecosystem effects, income, health</p>	<p><i>* Promotion of renewable energy technologies (solar, and wind)</i></p> <p><i>*Replication and scaling up fuel saving stoves</i></p> <p><i>*Recording co-benefits that include employment creation, livelihood improvement, income generation, and health issues</i></p>	<p>- 900 households achieving energy access with locally adapted community solutions, with co-benefits estimated and valued</p>	<p>AMR, country reports</p> <p>AMR, global database, country reports</p> <p>Special country studies</p> <p>Country Programme Strategy Review (NSC inputs)</p>
<p><u>SGP OP6 Component 4:</u> <i>Local to Global Chemical Management Coalitions:</i></p> <p>4.1 Innovative community-based tools and approaches demonstrated, deployed and transferred, with support from newly organized or existing coalitions in at least</p>	<p>- 540 beneficiaries attend POP awareness workshops</p> <p>- 450 local farmers engage in organic farming</p> <p>- One pilot project to reduce use of mercury in gold mining launched in Mangwe District</p>	<p><i>*Reduce POPs releases through community awareness on the dangers of POPs/chemicals and encourage communities to use alternative substances</i></p>	<p>- 540 beneficiaries who attended POP awareness workshops</p> <p>- 450 local farmers who have adapted to organic farming</p> <p>- 1 mercury reduction in gold mining pilot project implemented</p>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams</p> <p>Strategic partnership with IPEN country partners</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</p>



1 OP6 project components	2 CPS targets	3 Activities	4 Indicators	5 Means of verification
20 countries for managing harmful chemicals and waste in a sound manner		<i>*Promote and scale up organic farming practices</i> <i>*Pilot project on eliminating mercury in Small Scale Gold Mining in Ingwizi, Mangwe District</i>		Country Programme Strategy Review
<u>SGP OP6 Component 5:</u> <i>CSO-Government Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms (Grant-makers+):</i>  5.1 SGP supports establishment of “CSO-Government Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms”, leveraging existing and potential partnerships, in at least 50 countries	<i>*Support at least one CSO dialogue platform for COP</i>  <i>*Support at least one national knowledge fair</i>	<i>* Come up with joint positions in preparation of major events like COP meetings</i> <i>*Conducting knowledge fair at national level for increased public awareness on SGP</i>	- At least one CSO dialogue platform supported at national level - At least one national knowledge fair conducted	Individual project reporting by SGP country teams  SGP Global Database  Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)  Country Programme Strategy Review
<u>SGP OP6 Component 6:</u> <i>Promoting Social Inclusion (Grant-makers+):</i>  6.1 Gender mainstreaming considerations applied by all SGP country programmes;	<i>*At least one women organization project supported</i> <i>*At least one youth project supported</i> <i>*One workshop targeting women and youth conducted</i> <i>* One publication on women</i>	<i>* Targeted support for women, youth led projects</i> <i>*Capacity building of these special groups to ensure they take leadership roles and play an</i>	- One women project supported - One youth project funded - One publication of women and youth produced - Presence of youth and	Individual project reporting by SGP country teams  SGP Global Database  Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)

1 OP6 project components	2 CPS targets	3 Activities	4 Indicators	5 Means of verification
<p>Gender training utilized by SGP staff, grantees, NSC members, partners</p> <p>6.2 Involvement of youth is further supported in SGP projects and guidelines and best practices are widely shared with countries</p>	<p><i>and youth produced</i> <i>*One focal point for youth and women in the NSC</i></p>	<p><i>active role in project implementation and M&amp;E</i> <i>*Produce information materials and articles targeting youth and women</i> <i>*Have focal points for gender, and youth in the NSC</i></p>	<p>women focal points in NSC</p>	<p>Country Programme Strategy Review</p>
<p><u>SGP OP6 Component 7:</u> <i>Global Reach for Citizen Practice-Based Knowledge program (Grant-makers+):</i></p> <p>7.1 Digital library of community innovations is established and provides access to information to communities in at least 50 countries.</p>	<p><i>-Establish one pilot ICT centre in Shurugwi Landscape</i> <i>-Set up one digital library at country office level</i></p>	<p><i>*Support for 1 pilot ICT development under Shurugwi landscape</i> <i>* Set up digital library at country level</i> <i>*Produce information materials and case studies covering work in each landscape</i> <i>*Update database on work being done by projects</i></p>	<p><i>*One pilot ICT center established</i> <i>*One digital library at Country office</i> <i>*Case studies, videos, photo stories, publications, etc in the digital libraries</i></p>	<p>SGP Global Database</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</p> <p>Country Programme Strategy Review</p>

## 5. MONITORING & EVALUATION PLAN

### 5.1 The M&E Plan at the country programme level

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 grantees 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 have tools for monitoring. The tools 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 OP6, 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.

### 5.2 Strategies for strengthening M&E of individual SGP grantee partners to promote adaptive management.

- **Self-monitoring by grantees**

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.

- **Monitoring by GEFSGP**

At project level, after a project is funded, SGP conducts process training *in situ* 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 reports 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 for a final visit for evaluating the projects performance.

- **Monitoring by 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.

**Table 6. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan at Project Level**

<b>SGP Individual Project Level</b>		
<b>M&amp;E Activity</b>	<b>Responsible Parties</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>
Participatory Project Monitoring	Grantees	Duration of project
Baseline Data Collection	Grantees, NC	At project concept planning and proposal stage
Two or Three Project Progress and Financial Reports ( <i>depending on agreed disbursement schedule</i> )	Grantees, NC, PA	At each disbursement request
Project Work Plans	Grantees, NC, PA	Duration of project
NC Project Proposal Site Visit ( <i>as necessary / cost effective</i> )	NC	Before project approval, as appropriate
NC Project Monitoring Site Visit ( <i>as necessary / cost effective</i> )	NC	On average once per year, as appropriate
NC Project Evaluation Site Visit ( <i>as necessary / cost effective</i> )	NC	At end of project, as appropriate
Project Final Report	Grantees	Following completion of project activities
Project Evaluation Report ( <i>as necessary / cost effective</i> )	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

**ii) Monitoring and Evaluation Plan at the Programme Level**

At programme level, the key areas of work include the review of Country Programme Strategy (CPS) that is done at the beginning of each Operational Phase. The CPS needs to be aligned with national priorities as well as the GEFSGP Strategic Framework of that Operational Phase. The other programmatic elements include the Strategic Country Portfolio Review that includes the presentation of the Annual Country Report (ACR) to the NSC, together with conducting NSC meetings at least twice each year to ensure that the NSC is kept abreast of the progress of work. The NC is also responsible for completing the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) that is uploaded online once per year in June.

**Table 7. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan at the Programme Level**

<b>SGP Country Programme Level</b>		
<b>M&amp;E Activity</b>	<b>Responsible Parties</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>
Country Programme Strategy Review	NSC, NC, CPMT	Start of OP6
Strategic Country Portfolio Review	NSC, NC	Once during OP6
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	NC presenting to NSC and CPMT	Once per year

### **M&E tools and templates**

#### **Project level:**

- Project proposal templates.
- Baseline survey report.
- Project stakeholder review method to strengthen learning and adaptive management.

#### **Country level:**

- Updated CPS templates with landscape focus.
- Baseline reports.
- Annual Monitoring Report (AMR).
- Annual Country Review template (parallel to AMR Survey).
- Grantee progress and final reports.

### **5.3 Stakeholder and community participation in setting project objectives, outputs; and monitoring of project activities.**

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. Under each quarter, they will need to have stakeholder review meetings to check on the project's progress. After each monitoring session, a monitoring report will be produced that seeks to capture progress being made towards achievement of set targets.

**5.3 Strategy for aggregating results of SGP individual projects at country programme portfolio level. SGP individual project results will be aggregated at Country level through the following ways:**

- Annual Country Report that is produced each year and shared with NSC and stakeholders.
- Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) that is produced each year and shared with CPMT online.
- SGP global project database where each project and results achieved are entered. This enables aggregation of country inputs by CPMT for global reporting.
- Programme Evaluation Report after each Operational Phase.
- Publications on thematic areas and country programme where case studies of various projects are outlined.
- Consolidated grant table that shows all projects and disbursement schedule.
- GEFSGP Status reports presented at each NSC that help to show progress on each project during that reporting period.

**Table 8. M&E Plan at the Country Programme Level**

<b>M&amp;E Activity</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Responsible parties</b>	<b>Budget source</b>	<b>Timing</b>
Country Programme Strategy elaboration	Framework for identification of community projects	NC, NSC, country stakeholders, grantee	Covered under preparatory grant	At start of operational phase
Annual Country Programme Strategy Review	Learning; adaptive management	NC, NSC, CPMT	Covered under country programme operating costs	Reviews will be conducted on annual basis to ensure CPS is on track in achieving its outcomes and targets, and to take decisions on any revisions or adaptive management needs
NSC Meetings for ongoing review of project results and	Assess effectiveness of projects, portfolios, approaches;	NC, NSC, UNDP	Covered under country programme operating costs	Minimum twice per year, one dedicated to M&E and adaptive management at



analysis	learning; adaptive management			end of grant year
Annual Country Report (ACR)	Enable efficient reporting to NSC	NC presenting to NSC	Covered under country programme operating costs	Once per year in June
Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) Survey (based on ACR)	Enable efficient reporting to CPMT and GEF; presentation of results to donor	NC submission to CPMT	Covered under country programme operating costs	Once per year in July
Strategic Country Portfolio Review	Learning; adaptive management for strategic development of Country Programme	NSC	Covered under country programme operating costs	Once per operational phase

## 6. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION PLAN

### 6.1. OP6 resource mobilization plan to enhance the sustainability of the SGP Country Programme grant making and grant-makers+ roles:

#### 6.1.1 Ways to enhance or increase cash and in-kind co-financing at:

##### a) Project level

- Beneficiaries themselves can write and submit proposals to other funding partners and SGP can recommend them for funding. One case in point is Shurugwi Partners that has been able to mobilize its own funding from different donors that include The Vibrant Village Foundation, German and Netherlands Embassy. This funding helps to scale up and replicate SGP work.
- Projects are encouraged to establish their own Revolving Funds by making contributions to income generating activities through commercialization of products. Most of the projects have set up Internal Savings Clubs which have helped in sustaining their projects even after the funding period.

- Support for entrepreneurship development through beneficiation, commercialization and marketing of products. This will enable communities to generate income so that they are not entirely dependent on the grant in managing their projects.
- Communities can mobilize funds from local business people in the area or academia and high level people who grew up in these areas and can request them to plough back to their community.
- In kind co-financing is mobilized by allowing the communities to contribute what they have locally for the project.

#### ***b) Landscape Level***

- Participating organizations in the landscape can form a consortium and present their proposal for the landscape to donor partners like EU who now want organizations to apply as consortiums.
- NGOs and CBOS can seek for support from RDC through provision of land for their activities.
- Engagement and partnership with private sector, for example in Shurugwi they have partnered with Unki Mine and in Honde Valley they have partnership with a Malaysian Company for sale of honey.
- Setting up of a revolving fund at Landscape level where each participating group contributes. This will make the projects sustainable.

#### ***c) Country level***

- Resources mobilized at country level through the development of proposals will be submitted to different donor partners like the European Commission, 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 fundraising with definite strategies and action plans.
- Scaling up activities through partnering with other programmes like UNDP/GEF project Scaling up Adaptation in Zimbabwe, SGP a delivery mechanism for other donor and partner programme funds.
- Establishing linkages and initiating dialogue with the private sector and mobilize funds through their Corporate Responsibility window.

#### **(i) Diversify funding sources to achieve greater impact (i.e., non-GEF resources that help address post-2015 UN Sustainable Development Goals, SDGs)**

- Building synergy between SGP and other programmes like Programme on Improving Agriculture-based livelihoods in Zimbabwe being developed under Green Climate Fund, UNDP Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund (ZRBF)

#### **(ii) An approach to recover costs to co-finance a share of the SGP country programme non-grant costs (i.e. UNDP TRAC, national host institutions, government contributions, bilateral donors); and**

- Zimbabwe no longer has UNDP TRAC and have to mobilize co-financing from government. Most of the government departments like AGRITEX, Forestry, EMA and



Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority offer in kind-support in the form of technical assistance to projects.

**(iii) Opportunities for SGP to serve as a delivery mechanism.**

- Opportunities exist like the UNDP Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund (ZRBF) where SGP OP6 can serve as a delivery mechanism at grassroots level though there is need to discuss this with management

**(iv) Grant-maker+ role, by SGP team including the NSC and TAGs to help communities and CSOs develop proposals to access other donors and funding facilities;**

- Working with projects that have done well under SGP and help them to develop proposals for scaling up or replicating their work at larger scale.
- Working with stakeholders in each landscape to present a proposal as a consortium and this has more leverage.
- SGP advertising its additional role especially during its GEFSGP Stakeholder workshops or partner meetings.
- Developing capacities of NGOs and CBOs on proposal writing and project design through training.
- Assisting NGOs and CBOs on knowledge management and documentation of the work they have done through case studies and lessons learnt articles for sharing with funding partners.
- Circulating information on funding windows that they can also access funds and recommending them for funding to partners.
- Facilitating the participation of grantees in exchange visits locally, workshops, exhibitions, knowledge fairs and other international events such as the commemoration of World Environment Day etc.

***- Possible proposals that can be developed:***

- SGP is a member of the "Think Tank" for the development of a proposal on Improving agriculture based livelihoods in Zimbabwe being developed under the Green Climate Fund and GEF Child Project on Strengthening Biodiversity and Ecosystems Management and Climate Smart Landscapes in the Mid to Lower Zambezi region of Zimbabwe
- Other opportunities exist to build synergies with UN REDD+ and carbon trading especially in Hurungwe where SGP has projects and SE4ALL initiative where SGP is working with Practical Action in Gwanda
- Other windows include the Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa under GEF

***- Opportunities for private sector funding***

- Setting up of Trust Funds that the private sector can contribute to for community development.
- In kind contribution through providing materials for projects.
- Setting up Friends of SGP network that includes the private sector that can provide support through this window.

## 7. RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

### 7.1. Identification of key risks and the risk management plan

**Table 9: Description of risks identified in OP6**

Describe identified risk	Degree of risk (low, medium, high)	Probability of risk (low, medium, high)	Risk mitigation measure foreseen
Limited technical capacity among stakeholders	Low	Low	Training and capacity building
Drought	Medium	Medium	Water harvesting and irrigation
Poor coordination among partners	Medium	Medium	Written agreement on terms and conditions for joint work and accountabilities
Poor gender mainstreaming	medium	Medium	Use the Social and Environmental Standards (SES) set up by UNDP

### 7.2 Tracking of Risks

Risks will be tracked during the implementation of the OP6 CPS and reviews will be made during the CPS Annual review. During the CPS Annual Review, the degree of risk, or probability of risk may be adjusted. Identified risks may also be removed and new risks added if necessary with appropriate mitigation measures identified.

## NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE ENDORSEMENT

*Note: The signature of endorsement at this point is for the complete and final CPS duly reviewed by the NSC and agreed as the guide to the implementation of OP6 by the SGP Country Programme.*

NSC members involved in OP6 CPS development, review and endorsement	Signatures

(Add more rows as necessary)	

## **8. ANNEX 1: OP6 LANDSCAPE BASELINE ASSESSMENT**

Baseline surveys were conducted in 3 selected landscapes and the reports can be downloaded on the link below:

### **a) Report on the Baseline Survey Carried Out in Binga District of Zimbabwe**

[https://www.dropbox.com/s/rbglsm5mc6v5vfa/GEF\\_Baseline%20Survey%20Report\\_Binga\\_District.doc?dl=0](https://www.dropbox.com/s/rbglsm5mc6v5vfa/GEF_Baseline%20Survey%20Report_Binga_District.doc?dl=0)

### **b) Report on the Baseline Survey Carried Out in Chimanimani District of Zimbabwe**

[https://www.dropbox.com/s/w1o0nnbe3urapqh/GEF\\_Baseline%20Survey%20Report\\_Chimanimani\\_District\\_Fin.doc?dl=0](https://www.dropbox.com/s/w1o0nnbe3urapqh/GEF_Baseline%20Survey%20Report_Chimanimani_District_Fin.doc?dl=0)

### **c) Report on the Baseline Survey Carried Out in Shurugwi District of Zimbabwe**

[https://www.dropbox.com/s/lejdx1p2al87bc/GEF\\_Baseline%20Survey%20Report\\_Shurugwi\\_District\\_Fin.doc?dl=0](https://www.dropbox.com/s/lejdx1p2al87bc/GEF_Baseline%20Survey%20Report_Shurugwi_District_Fin.doc?dl=0)

**Annex 2: OP6 donor partner strategy annexes (nil)**

### **Annex 3: Report on Landscape Selection**

Report on landscape selection can be downloaded on link below:

[https://www.dropbox.com/s/kvjes1tqpwi1wwc/GEFSGP%20Landscape%20Selection%20Report\\_Fin.docx?dl=0](https://www.dropbox.com/s/kvjes1tqpwi1wwc/GEFSGP%20Landscape%20Selection%20Report_Fin.docx?dl=0)