

GEF-8 REQUEST FOR CEO CHILD ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

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General Child Project Information

Child Project Title

Securing the species, habitat, health, and livelihoods of the Lower Kafue Ecosystem

Region	GEF Project ID
Zambia	11154
Country(ies)	Type of Project
Zambia	FSP
GEF Agency(ies)	GEF Agency Project ID
WWF-US	
Project Executing Entity(s)	Project Executing Type
Ministry of Green Economy and Environment	Government
International Crane Foundation	CSO
GEF Focal Area (s)	Submission Date
Multi Focal Area	2/8/2025
Type of Trust Fund	Project Duration (Months)
GET	60
GEF Project Grant: (a)	Agency Fee(s) Grant: (b)
5,966,208.00	536,959.00
PPG Amount: (c)	PPG Agency Fee(s): (d)
150,000.00	13,498.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)	Total Co-financing
6666665	3,150,000.00

Project Sector (CCM Only)

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
Significant Objective 1	Significant Objective 1	Principal Objective 2	Principal Objective 2

Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, to offer a snapshot of what is being proposed. The summary should include: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? ii) as a child project under a program, explain how the description fits in the broader context of the specific program; (iii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative, how will this be achieved? and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

The KaF-Wild project objective is to secure key wildlife species of the Kafue Flats landscape and promote socio-economic benefits to local communities through wildlife-based economies. This is a child project under the GEF-8 Wildlife Conservation for Development Integrated Program (WCD IP) led by the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ), with the local office of International Crane Foundation (ICF Zambia) as financial administrator and executing partner. The project contributes to the global program objective, addressing elements of all program components, and complements the WWF GEF-supported Kafue Flats Climate Resilience and Adaptation (KaF-Adapt) Project, funded by the Least Developed Countries Fund in the same area and time-frame.

The project is consistent with the WCD approach – tackling drivers of wildlife loss, including poaching for the local illegal wild meat trade, and human wildlife conflict in key hotspots, as well as improving wildlife habitat through wetland restoration and fire management. Wildlife-based economies will be promoted through value addition to cleared invasive biomass, development of ecotourism, cash-for-work for landscape management, and investigation of long-term funding sources for the Lower Kafue Basin. Zoonotic spillover risk will be reduced through managing livestock-wildlife interfaces, and rotational grazing through the KaF-Adapt project. The global environmental benefits expected are: improved management of four protected areas covering 622,900 hectares, and wetland restoration over 3,000 hectares, resulting in emissions reductions of 249,410 tCO₂e over 20 years, and an increased population of the threatened endemic Kafue Lechwe. 15,000 members of local households will benefit directly from livelihoods and capacity development activities.

Child Project Description Overview

Project Objective

To secure key wildlife species of the Kafue Flats landscape and promote socio-economic benefits to local communities through wildlife-based economies

Project Components

Component 1: Enabling conditions for wildlife conservation for development in Zambia

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
242,186.00	146,704.00

Outcome:

Outcome 1.1 Institutional, policy and legal framework for wildlife conservation in Zambia strengthened

Output:

Output 1.1.1 Multistakeholder dialogue on wildlife conservation and the future of Kafue Flats

Output 1.1.2 Policy and legal changes for effective Community Based Natural Resource Management and wildlife-based economy

Output 1.1.3 New legal framework for human wildlife conflict relief scheme

Component 2: Coexistence of People and Wildlife in Protected Habitats in Kafue Flats

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
3,843,163.00	2,070,363.00

Outcome:

Outcome 2.1. Reduced wildlife poaching threats

Outcome 2.2. Improved wildlife habitat management for globally significant species

Outcome 2.3 Reduced HWC through holistic approaches

Outcome 2.4 Improved management of high-risk interfaces for zoonotic spillover

Output:

Output 2.1.1 Improving Park infrastructure for effective enforcement

Output 2.1.2 Strengthening ranger capacity for effective anti-poaching operations

Output 2.1.3 Equipping intelligence and investigation units to combat illegal bushmeat trade

Output 2.1.4 Behaviour change campaign to reduce demand for illegal bushmeat

Output 2.2.1 Wetland restoration and fire management to improve threatened species habitat

Output 2.2.2 Protecting wildlife by demarcating the two National Parks

Output 2.2.3 Capacitating community-based natural resource management

Output 2.3.1 HWC prevention measures in communities around Nkala GMA hotspot

Output 2.3.2 Developing rapid response capacity to reduce severity of incidents

Output 2.4.1 Memorandum of understanding for One Health approach in Kafue Flats

Output 2.4.2 Management of interfaces between wildlife and cattle

Component 3: Wildlife and nature for prosperity in Kafue Flats

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
793,362.00	368,928.00

Outcome:

Outcome 3.1 Wildlife conservation financing mechanisms are diversified and public-private-community partnerships built

Outcome 3.2 Sustainable livelihoods in wildlife-based economies are increased, especially for women and youth

Output:

Output 3.1.1 Support to sustainable financing mechanisms for Lower Kafue Basin

Output 3.2.1 Enabling gender-sensitive nature-based livelihoods and enterprises in Kafue Flats

Output 3.2.2 Development of partnerships for ecotourism

Output 3.2.3 Creation of cash for work opportunities

Component 4. Communications and knowledge management

Component Type	Trust Fund
	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
520,186.00	258,759.00

Outcome:

Outcome 4.1 Scientific knowledge developed for improved decision-making and wildlife conservation

Outcome 4.2 Communications, knowledge management and participation in GEF-8 GWP enhances project impact

Output:

Output 4.1.1 Specialized studies and surveys for effective management of Kafue Flats

Output 4.2.1 Communication, sharing of learning and knowledge exchange in Zambia

Output 4.2.2 Global Wildlife Program coordination, learning and knowledge sharing

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
284,193.00	155,767.00

Outcome:

Project monitoring and evaluation system enables results tracking and adaptive project management

Output:

Effective M&E system including gender monitoring with data collection, reflection and timely reporting (progress reports, mid-term and terminal evaluations, PIRs, etc.) for result-based decision making and adaptive management

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
Component 1: Enabling conditions for wildlife conservation for development in Zambia	242,186.00	146,704.00

Component 2: Coexistence of People and Wildlife in Protected Habitats in Kafue Flats	3,843,163.00	2,070,363.00
Component 3: Wildlife and nature for prosperity in Kafue Flats	793,362.00	368,928.00
Component 4. Communications and knowledge management	520,186.00	258,759.00
M&E	284,193.00	155,767.00
Subtotal	5,683,090.00	3,000,521.00
Project Management Cost	283,118.00	149,479.00
Total Project Cost (\$)	5,966,208.00	3,150,000.00

Please provide Justification

CHILD PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Since this is a child project under a program, please include an explanation of how the context fits within the specific program agenda. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

Please note: This project is a child project under the GEF-8 Wildlife Conservation for Development Integrated Program (WCD IP) and represents one of the 15 national projects competitively selected for the program. WCD IP forms the GEF-8 phase of the Global Wildlife Program (GWP) and will leverage the existing GWP knowledge platform to enhance collaboration and learning across GEF phases. In this document, WCD IP will hereafter be referred to as GEF-8 GWP to reflect this integration.

The Lower Kafue Basin, in Zambia's Southern and Central Provinces, covers an area of 1,398,600 hectares in total, with approximately 650,000 hectares forming a flat, low-lying seasonal floodplain, known as the "Kafue Flats" The Kafue Flats is recognized as a wetland habitat of global importance, surrounding the 225 km-long lower stretch of the great Kafue River between the Itezhi-tezhi and Kafue Gorge Dams. With high biodiversity of flora and fauna across all classes, the area was once teeming with wildlife. A population of 250,000 of the endemic semi-aquatic Kafue Lechwe antelope (*Kobus lechwe kafuensis*)^[1] was recorded a

century ago^{[2]²}, with over 120 mammal species recorded in the early 1990s^{[3]³}, and fish and bird species present remain high at 77 and 480 respectively. The Kafue Flats hosts approximately 25% of the total global population of the Wattled Crane (*Bugeranus carunculatus*)^{[4]⁴}, and a significant population of the endangered Grey Crowned Crane (*Balearica Regulorum*). The rich grasslands contain more than 17 species, among them the *Echinochloa stanina* and *Vossia cuspodata* grasslands that are important for cattle and wildlife grazing in the dry season. Kafue Flats has been designated as a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve since 2022^{[5]⁵} as well as a Ramsar Wetland of International Importance since 2007^{[6]⁶}. The biological diversity of the Kafue Flats can largely be attributed to the diversity and complexity of habitats, comprising the main river channel, lagoons, ox-bow lakes, cut-off channel remnants, marshes, levees and grassed floodplain flats.

Part of the Kafue Flats is protected – through Blue Lagoon National Park and Lochinvar National Park, and through the government and community co-managed Kafue Flats Game Management Area^{[7]⁷} (GMA) and Nkala GMA, bordering Kafue National Park on the western edge of the floodplain. The Kafue Flats is part of the Greater Kafue Ecosystem, a mega-landscape around Kafue National Park that is of great global biodiversity significance. The focal landscape for the KaF-Wild project (see Map 1 in Annex E) is situated in the Lower Kafue Basin, the scale at which catchment management occurs, and focuses in on the two Parks and the two GMAs. The Kafue Flats GMA falls into seven chiefdoms^{[8]⁸} under customary land ownership, and the area is also of major economic significance, supporting the livelihoods of over 1.3 million people in six surrounding districts^{[9]⁹}. Land uses include smallholder crop production, fishing^{[10]¹⁰} and cattle raising, with many villages and settlements inside the GMA. The floodplain and surrounding grasslands provide grazing for 150,000^{[11]¹¹} free-ranging cattle, and the eastern part of the basin has two large commercial sugar plantations. The Kafue River itself supports all these sectors and provides water and hydropower to the nearby capital city, Lusaka, producing 50% of the nation's electricity supply.

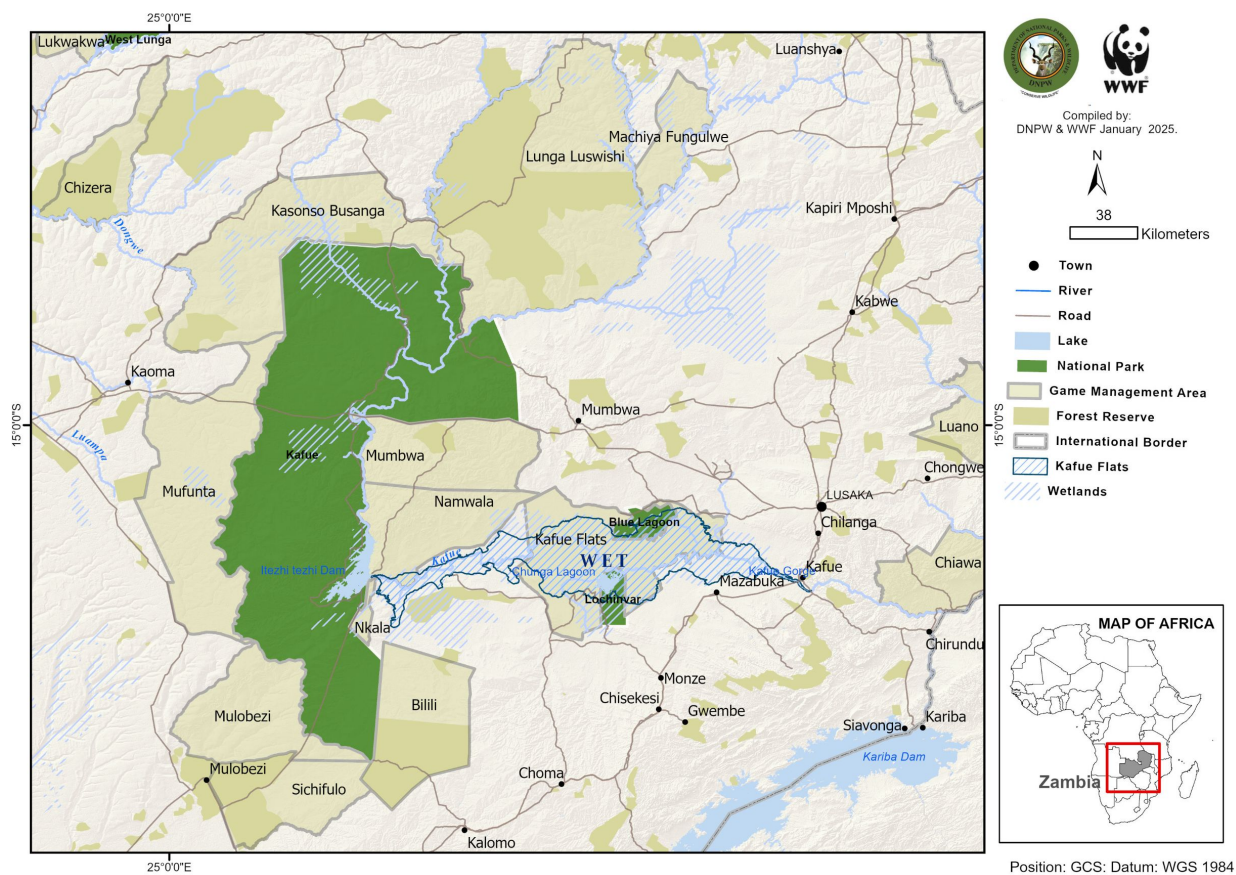


Figure1: Greater Kafue Ecosystem

Historically, the floodplain was inundated each year in the rainy season from November to April, but this natural flooding regime, which is crucial for the ecological health of the wetland^[12]^[12], has been altered since the 1970s by the damming of the river for hydropower, causing parts of the Flats to dry out, and permanently flooding other parts. With the mixed-use nature of the landscape, the sensitive floodplain and its fauna and flora are under multiple pressures, including competition over grazing between cattle and wildlife, and potential expansion of fenced intensive cattle-raising, as well as gypsum and copper mining. These pressures are compounded by habitat degradation as a result of the spread of uncontrolled wildfires, encroachment by woody shrubs like *Mimosa pigra*, and ongoing deforestation of the uplands and the banks of tributaries to the Kafue River. Direct threats to wildlife survival are poaching of ungulates for local illegal bushmeat markets, unsustainable fishing practices, and the spread of diseases from livestock.

Global environmental problem

The core problem to be addressed through the project is the decline of wildlife populations as a result of wildlife poaching, loss of productive habitat, and to some extent, spread of disease. Human wildlife conflict is also a challenge, with loss of cattle to crocodiles and hippos along the Kafue River, and loss of crops and livestock from elephants and predators in the communities surrounding Nkala GMA on the western edge of the Kafue Flats near to Kafue National Park. Climate change puts additional stress on the carrying capacity of the ecosystem that supports both wildlife and livestock, especially in times of drought, when poor rains are compounded by insufficient water being released from the upper dam. In the early 1990s as many as 127

species of mammals were recorded on the Flats^[13]¹³, with significant numbers of zebra (*Equus burchelli*), wildebeest (*Connochaetes taurinus*), buffalo (*Syncerus caffer caffer*), kudu (*Tragelaphus strepsiceros*), Sitatunga (*Tragelaphus spekei*), and hippo (*Hippopotamus amphibius*), and approximately 80,000 Kafue Lechwe. The last count in 2019 put the Kafue Lechwe population at a mere 23,000, with other key species increasingly rarely sighted.

Underlying the problem of illegal hunting of wildlife for local markets and consumption are widespread poverty and a lack of alternative livelihood and economic opportunities for those without cattle or land. In a vicious cycle, the ever-declining wildlife populations mean little to no hunting quotas can be given out by the Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW). Across Zambia, the three-part quota system (for foreigners, Zambians, and the local community), when operating well, brings in significant revenues to GMA communities, funding the employment of Community Scouts and the functioning of the Community Resource Boards (CRBs), who are legally mandated^[14]¹⁴ to generate revenue from sustainable utilization of wildlife. Alongside the decline of commercial hunting, tourism has also declined, as there are fewer opportunities to see large mammal species, with a loss of community income from tourism. Inadequate infrastructure development has also hampered tourism development and park management.

Expansion of human settlement, agriculture and mining in the Basin, and increasing numbers of livestock^[15]¹⁵, have combined to shrink available wildlife habitat, including breeding, nesting and forage grounds. Since the 1970s, the aquatic habitat of the Kafue Lechwe and Sitatunga antelopes has been restricted by the damming of the river, with insufficient artificial flood releases. The artificial flooding regime, in turn, has enabled the spread of invasive shrubs, including *Mimosa pigra*, reducing dry season floodplain grazing by wildlife, water access, and feeding sites for cranes and other water birds. Illegal hunting by community members and local poaching syndicates of lechwe, buffalo, zebra, and other species, feeding the demand for bushmeat from nearby towns and Lusaka, has also contributed to the decline of these populations, many of which are locally extinct or headed in that direction. Overfishing is threatening fish stocks, as is the use of illegal small nets and contravention of spatial and temporal fishing bans.

In the absence of the GEF investment, there is likely to be a gradual decline in wildlife populations stemming largely from the loss and degradation of wildlife habitat, leading to local extinctions and the loss of potential nature-based economic opportunities including wildlife based-tourism. Critical biodiversity and ecosystem services of local, national and global significance will also be compromised. This will occur if there is no development of a vision by all stakeholders for the Kafue Flats that includes prioritizing the landscape's globally important biodiversity and critical ecosystem services, alongside its economic values including its role as prime cattle country. The Flats are the ancestral home of the Ila and Tonga peoples, with their traditional way of life based on extensive pastoralism, and commercial livestock is also increasingly important to meet national demand. Without a shared vision for harmonious coexistence of biodiversity and livestock as the priority land uses, there is a risk that gypsum and copper mining will increase, further negatively affecting wildlife habitat and tourism potential.

The survival of wildlife such as the endemic Kafue Lechwe is threatened by a number of interconnected threats – poaching is an ever-present danger, and living in proximity with livestock means a threat of disease and competition for grazing, while invasive vegetation and fire are degrading the same forage grounds, and competing land uses are shrinking available habitat. Without the KaF-Wild interventions to engage communities and decision-makers in landscape planning, management and restoration (in combination with the KaF-Adapt interventions in holistic rangeland management), there will be a gradual decline in the carrying

capacity of the floodplain and grassland ecosystems, causing a decline in both pastoralist incomes and income to the Community Resource Boards (CRBs) from sustainable utilization of wildlife, and undermining potential to develop ecotourism and create a community stake in wildlife conservation.

Future narratives: context for problem

In understanding the global environmental problem to be addressed through the project, it is important to consider also the wider drivers of environmental change, and how these may play out over the next two decades, since this will affect the ability of the project interventions to be effective in addressing the problem. These drivers include economic development pressures on land use (including fenced cattle ranches, mining and human settlement), and negative impacts on the floodplain ecosystem (from the hydropower dams and invasive vegetation), as well as climate change. The interventions planned through the project are robust to uncertainty around how these drivers will evolve over the next two decades, and should have a significant positive impact regardless of how the future unfolds.

Narrative 1: Delicate balance

In this possible future, where poaching is at a low level, and environmentally damaging economic development is minimal, the social-ecological system is in a precarious state of balance, with productivity of a variety of land and natural resource uses continuing. Poaching has only a small impact in the Lower Kafue Basin, and wildlife habitat is stable (with drought years occurring only occasionally, and no significant change in the frequency or extent of wildfires). In this scenario, local communities on the Kafue Flats who depend on livestock raising and subsistence farming are able to continue to make a living and there is some continued immigration to the area. Some households rely on illegal hunting in the Game Management Areas (GMAs), and there is a growth in temporary and more permanent fishing camps, putting pressure on wildlife and fish stocks. There is no increase in mining, and only a small increase in the number of fenced cattle ranches, such that large areas of grassland continue to be available for extensive cattle grazing in the uplands. With reasonable rainfall most years, grass productivity on the seasonal floodplain is sufficient to support grazing wildlife as well as livestock, and the hydropower utility is able to make an annual “freshet” release of water from the upper hydropower dam to mimic the natural flooding regime, supporting wildlife and maintaining fish stocks. Grazing and water access are compromised by the continuing steady spread of invasive vegetation.

Narrative 2: System under pressure

In this possible future, with declining wildlife populations and degrading ecosystems, the social-ecological system is under significant pressure. Extent and quality of wildlife habitat is under threat – from drought years occurring with increasing frequency, and an increase in the frequency and extent of wildfires. Secondly, water availability for hydropower is frequently constrained, with some years having no “freshet” release of floodwaters from the dam. Thirdly, reduced water availability from streams and boreholes leads to lower milk production and crop yields, with some areas experiencing crop failure. In this scenario, poaching also increases, as the ecosystem can support fewer livelihoods. Local farming communities experience hardship and hunger, especially women, youth and vulnerable groups, and there is a small net out-migration to Lusaka and other towns as people abandon marginal farming areas. Struggling households increase engagement in poaching for consumption or sale, and unsustainable fishing methods like micro-nets are used. Unchecked spread of invasive plants combines with low rainfall years, and the aforementioned fires, to make landscapes less attractive for tourism, and reduce the productivity of grazing for livestock and wildlife. This calls into question the viability of the traditional extensive pastoralism system and opens the way for increased prospecting and mining in the GMA, and intensive cattle farming with more fenced farms – blocking wildlife

dispersal. Grazing and water access for mammals and birds are increasingly compromised by the spread of invasive vegetation, which spreads more quickly because of the absence of natural flooding.

Narrative 3: System breaking down

In this possible future, with rapidly declining ecosystems and high levels of poaching, the social-ecological system is showing signs of breaking down. Drought years are occurring with increasing frequency, with significant increases in peak temperatures and increased wildfires, causing loss of wildlife habitat, as well as productive grazing for cattle, and loss of life as well as property. There are more years without a “freshet” release of floodwaters from the hydropower dam than years with such releases, negatively affecting biodiversity, fishing and traditional pastoralism as the hydrological system dries out. More frequent crop failure is combined with poor livestock health, as cattle struggle to find water and grass, fetching low prices at market and producing less milk and fewer calves. Many households experience serious food and water shortages and there is a significant net out-migration. Rampant, uncontrolled poaching and overfishing reduce stocks below replacement level. With traditional extensive pastoralism less and less viable, large areas become fenced cattle ranches owned by outsiders using imported fodder, and ecotourism potential disappears, as mining expands and the landscape loses both visual appeal and the attraction of wildlife. Grazing and water access for mammals and birds are severely damaged by the spread of invasive vegetation, which spreads more quickly because of the absence of natural flooding.

Project approach to addressing problem

The KaF-Wild project objective is to secure key wildlife species of the Kafue Flats landscape, and promote socio-economic benefits to local communities through wildlife based economies. The project aims to reverse the negative cycle discussed in the preceding section by engaging communities and their traditional leaders, district officials, NGO and private sector partners in collaborative efforts to restore habitat, curtail poaching and other unsustainable uses of natural resources, while creating new opportunities for both nature-based livelihoods and enterprises, and sustainable financing mechanisms, in the process. In parallel, the Kafue Flats Climate Resilience and Adaptation Project (KaF-Adapt), will be implemented by GRZ through WWF as GEF Agency, with support from the Least Developed Countries’ Fund, in the same geographical area and timeframe. The “sister” KaF-Adapt project complements the KaF-Wild project by supporting communities to adapt to climate change through supplementing water sources, with climate-resilient holistic rangeland management to enhance the carrying capacity of the ecosystem for both livestock and wildlife, and tying in to the One Health approach in KaF-Wild.

The KaF-Wild project interventions are designed to address the key threats to biodiversity, and the drivers of biodiversity loss, in the context of the evolving factors discussed above. The selected project approaches are as follows – habitat loss is addressed with wetland restoration and strengthening of park boundaries; poaching and illegal bushmeat trade are addressed through strengthening enforcement capacity and tackling consumer demand; transmission of disease between livestock and wildlife is tackled through multi-stakeholder surveillance systems/protocols and better management of the wildlife-livestock interface; human wildlife conflict is addressed through support to a national relief mechanism as well as prevention measures on the ground; and a lack of community engagement in the wildlife economy is addressed through support to new nature-based livelihoods and value chains. These approaches and interventions are discussed in full below in relation to the project’s theory of change. The project will take an adaptive management approach, revisiting these interventions annually to explore whether or not the desired results are being achieved, and how they may need to be adjusted, to maximize their effectiveness in addressing the evolving drivers of biodiversity loss.

Link to “sister” project KaF-Adapt

The KaF-Wild project is being implemented in the same time-frame and landscape as the complementary WWF GEF-supported “Kafue Flats Climate Resilience and Adaptation Project” (KaF-Adapt), being submitted for funding through the Least Developed Countries Fund. The objective of this “sister” KaF-Adapt project is to reduce vulnerability of communities to water scarcity and promote adaptation through resilient livelihood development in the Kafue Flats. This will be achieved through capacity development with communities and district officials on developing adaptation solutions to increasingly frequent drought and mainstreaming these into development planning. Project support will enable water harvesting and sustainable groundwater extraction, and climate-resilient holistic rangeland management will allow for replenishment of aquifers and restoration of grazing carrying capacity for livestock and wildlife, thus supporting the objective of the KaF-Wild project. Provision of upland cattle watering points and production of supplementary fodder will help to reduce pressure on the sensitive floodplain ecosystem by providing alternatives in the dry season. The two projects combine to enable the development and fulfilment of a shared vision for the Kafue Flats, in which climate-resilient livelihoods based on agro-pastoralism are compatible with conservation of biodiversity and rebuilding of wildlife stocks to enable the growth of tourism and the wildlife economy.

The Kaf-Wild project design is set out in full in Section B: Project Description, with the objectives, outcomes, outputs and activities, and how these are linked in causal pathways in a theory of change. The project tackles all three of the GEF-8 GWP entry points: combating wildlife poaching, managing human-wildlife conflict, and building wildlife economies. Section B also includes Table 3, providing a detailed analysis of 72 stakeholder organizations / groupings, their mandate and their role in the project – in the following categories: national government, sub-national government, traditional authorities, community based organizations, NGOs, GEF agencies, UN agencies, private sector, and research institutions.

The project has been designed to deliver outcomes that are resilient to future change, taking into account the drivers of environmental change discussed above in the three potential future narratives. The planned project approach is robust to uncertainty around how these drivers will evolve over the next two decades, and the interventions become even more necessary as the challenges increase across the narratives. Interventions to develop nature-based and climate-resilient livelihoods, that are not water-intensive, and not dependent on unsustainable natural resource use, are important in all three futures. If the Kafue Flats were experiencing the serious ecosystem pressures in the narrative 2 scenario, interventions to improve wildlife habitat, strengthen enforcement and provide alternatives to poaching would become even more urgent than they would be in the more stable situation described in narrative 1. If it became clear that the Kafue Flats were on a trajectory towards the extreme scenario in narrative 3, interventions such as fire management and removal of invasive vegetation (along with rotational grazing through KaF-Adapt) would need to be more rapidly scaled up, through leveraged funding. This would be necessary to prevent the floodplain ecosystem reaching a tipping point and no longer being able to serve as the basis for the globally important biodiversity of the Kafue Flats and the current way of life of its fishing and farming communities. All three narratives support the need for advocacy for a wildlife economy that creates jobs in ecotourism and landscape management, and opportunities for sustainable nature-based businesses and funding streams.

Barrier analysis

There are four main clusters of barriers that make it challenging to move from the problem situation to the solutions that will achieve transformational change and global environmental benefits, even as the drivers of

biodiversity loss evolve. Each of these groups of barriers is discussed below, in relation to the project's four components, whose nine intended outcomes (see theory of change in Section B below) are clustered for the analysis of barriers to achieving the outcomes of each component.

Table 1: Project components and outcomes

Component 1: Enabling conditions for wildlife conservation for development in Zambia	Outcome 1.1 Institutional, policy and legal framework for wildlife conservation in Zambia strengthened
Component 2: Coexistence of People and Wildlife in Protected Habitats in Kafue Flats	Outcome 2.1. Reduced wildlife poaching threats
	Outcome 2.2. Improved wildlife habitat management for globally significant species
	Outcome 2.3 Reduced HWC through holistic approaches
	Outcome 2.4 Improved management of high-risk interfaces for zoonotic spillover
Component 3: Wildlife and nature for prosperity in Kafue Flats	Outcome 3.1 Wildlife conservation financing mechanisms are diversified and public-private-community partnerships built
	Outcome 3.2 Sustainable livelihoods in wildlife-based economies are increased, especially for women, youth and socially marginalized groups
Component 4: Communications and knowledge management	Outcome 4.1 Scientific knowledge developed for improved decision-making and wildlife conservation
	Outcome 4.2 Communication, knowledge management and participation in GEF-8 GWP enhances project impact

Barrier cluster 1: Gaps in legal framework for wildlife conservation

Barriers to achieving the outcome of Component 1 of the project, that institutional, policy and legal framework for wildlife conservation in Zambia is strengthened, include the current situation with unclear mandates for communities' contribution to managing natural resources. Although the Wildlife Act sets out a role for Community Resource Boards in managing land, water, forestry and fisheries resources, as well as wildlife, many of the sectoral laws make no provision for such roles. In order to combat poaching, illegal fishing and deforestation there is a need to engage community members as the "eyes and ears" on the ground, based on a clear mandate. This lack of legislative alignment and clear mandate was pointed out in the stakeholder consultations, by chief, community members and district officials. A particular policy gap relates to the lack of any national strategy for addressing human wildlife conflict, which is provided for in the 2018 wildlife policy but has not yet been activated, making it difficult to address the needs of communities who live in proximity to wildlife and bear the costs, often without significant benefits. In particular, stakeholders across Zambia have identified the need for a relief scheme of some kind, to make provision for losses suffered through HWC. For the Kafue Flats, a barrier to achieving wildlife conservation is the lack of dialogue between all stakeholders on the future goals for the landscape. Such a dialogue is needed in order to reach agreement on how humans, livestock and wildlife can coexist harmoniously, with ecosystems protected as the basis for multiple economic sectors including the beef sector, but also for conservation and tourism.

Barrier cluster 2: Lack of capacity to promote coexistence and protect wildlife

Barriers to achieving the intended outcomes of Component 2 of the project, outcomes related to improved wildlife habitat management for globally significant species, reduced wildlife poaching threats, reduced HWC through holistic approaches, and improved management of high-risk interfaces for zoonotic spillover, include a number of factors. Inadequate Park staff infrastructure, equipment and capacity mean that it is difficult to prevent illegal activities in the Parks and GMA, including poaching. This is compounded by a lack of

community awareness of park boundaries and restrictions on activities, since there is no clear demarcation of boundaries. Limited livelihood opportunities combined with limited awareness on how poaching threatens wildlife's continued existence are barriers to tackling poaching of endangered Kafue Lechwe for the bushmeat trade. Finally, the uncontrolled spread of fires and invasive plants, reducing habitat and food sources, are a barrier to the rebuilding of wildlife stocks and ecotourism. Barriers to effective management of HWC, including to the gaps in the enabling environment discussed above, are a lack of capacity by government and partners to undertake rapid response when incidents are threatened or occur, as well as lack of prevention and protection mechanisms on the ground.

Barrier cluster 3: Little tangible sign of the wildlife economy

Barriers to achieving the outcomes of Component 3 of the project, that wildlife conservation financing mechanisms are diversified and public-private-community partnerships built, and that sustainable livelihoods in wildlife-based economies are increased, especially for women, youth and socially marginalized groups, are multiple and interrelated. On the one hand, there is little to no tourism currently in the Kafue Flats, partly because of the decline of wildlife, but also because of historic underinvestment in the area, including poor road access and failure to maintain or build public-private partnerships. With government investment generally in the area affected by fiscal constraints, there is a need for alternative sustainable financing mechanisms for biodiversity conservation and sustainable development, but none are yet in place. Livelihoods are mostly limited to keeping cattle, sheep and goats, raising chickens, growing crops and vegetables for subsistence and local markets, and supplying milk and cattle into dairy and meat value chains. There are few alternative livelihood opportunities and little opportunity for entrepreneurial training for youth with business ideas, or support in accessing finance or markets. Wildlife-based enterprises based on sustainable utilization are currently impossible with low wildlife stocks, and other ideas for nature-based enterprises face many barriers in being put into action, which, combined with little nature-based tourism means the idea of local communities benefiting from the wildlife economy remains largely hypothetical.

Barrier cluster 4: Need for monitoring capacity and sharing of knowledge

Barriers to achieving the outcomes of Component 4 of the project, that project monitoring and evaluation data contributes to efficient decision-making and adaptive project management, and that communications, project knowledge sharing and management and coordination with the GEF-8 GWP, can to some extent be addressed through the allocation of project budget and activities. In addition, however, there are currently barriers to the engagement of local communities in citizen science and monitoring efforts because there is a lack of knowledge, insufficient outreach by the conservation sector, and insufficient community access to technology such as mobile phones, especially internet-connected smartphones as monitoring tools. Partners to the collaborative management agreement for the Kafue Flats face the barrier of insufficient resources for accurate and comprehensive scientific monitoring – of wildlife populations, invasive species spread, and ecological carrying capacity. There is also a need for communities who have been engaged in donor-funded or NGO-supported conservation and development initiatives to share lessons learnt and to meet other similar communities for exchange of knowledge.

Alignment with country policies: The KaF-Wild project is well aligned with country priorities for wildlife conservation and sustainable development, as set out in relevant national policies, strategies and plans. Key elements of the policy and legislative framework that are of most direct relevance for the project are highlighted below in Section C.

Baseline on which the project builds

This section outlines, for each component of the project, the baseline on which it builds, i.e. the related programmes, initiatives and projects from the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) and its technical and financial partners, as well as private sector and civil society actors, showing how what would be undertaken in the absence of the GEF investment in the KaF-Wild project would be limited, and how the GEF investment is needed in order to unlock significant global environmental benefits.

Baseline for Component 1: Enabling environment

The project interventions to strengthen the institutional policy and legal framework for wildlife conservation for development in Zambia have been designed against the backdrop of limited ongoing legal reform. As of December 2024, revisions are underway to the existing Zambia Wildlife Act, No. 14 of 2015, to bring the legislation fully into line with the guidance provided by the 2018 National Parks and Wildlife Policy. The Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW, under the Ministry of Tourism) hosted a National Stakeholder Validation Meeting in August 2024 to discuss the draft of the Zambia Wildlife and Protected Area Bill, which is expected to be presented to Parliament in 2025. The draft bill reconfirms the importance of community-based natural resource management and Community Resource Boards (CRBs), but does not address the lack of alignment between the wildlife legislation and other natural resource legislation, as this pertains to the role of the CRBs.

The draft Zambia Wildlife and Protected Area Bill makes provision for some kind of relief mechanism for dealing with incidents of human wildlife conflict, but provides no detail on how this will be actualized. In September 2024, a consultative forum on Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) for the purposes of scoping the viability of a HWC insurance solution for co-existence in Zambia, was commissioned and facilitated by DNPW and the MoT, and supported by insurance providers AB Entheos Ltd, the Sustainable Finance Coalition and the United Nations Convention on Migratory Species. A consulting firm has been engaged by The Nature Conservancy (TNC) to investigate options for a HWC insurance scheme, along the lines of the existing scheme in Zambia, in which the commercial insurance provider has an incentive to invest in conflict prevention in order to reduce payouts. This work occurs in the context of TNC's role in supporting DNPW and African Parks on community engagement in all the GMAs surrounding Kafue National Park, including Nkala GMA.

In terms of the Wildlife Act, the two National Parks and two Game Management Areas in the Lower Kafue Basin are currently working to update or create a General Management Plan (GMP) for each, involving extensive consultation with community and other stakeholders. These GMPs will include zoning and be used by stakeholders to guide decision-making on land use, and will both feed into and be informed by the work of KaF-Wild on wetland restoration and the work of KaF-Adapt on rotational grazing. In August 2024 the Cabinet announced government's intention to declare Kafue Flats as a Beef Special Economic Zone, to commercialize livestock production and raise productivity. Concerns have been raised in the NGO sector that this could be implemented in a manner which blocks wildlife movement corridors through excessive fencing, or in a manner which elevates the interests of commercial cattle ranchers above those of traditional pastoralists, but the initiative also poses a significant opportunity for public and private sector investment in the heretofore neglected Kafue Flats.

Baseline for Component 2: Coexistence in protected habitats

The most significant current donor-funded sustainable land management intervention in the Lower Kafue Basin is the implementation by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) of the second phase of the [Integrated Water Catchment Management and Landscape Protection in Zambia \(AWARE 2.0\)](#). This is a \$14 million project funded from 2023 to 2028 by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, and the European Union, working with the Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation (MWDS) and MoGEE. The AWARE 2.0 project objective is to improve the integrated management of water catchment areas upstream of the GMA – including landscape protection, with a focus on agriculture, forests, biodiversity, water and climate resilience. The

project is working through local NGOs including ICF, supporting sustainable grazing management (to be coordinated with KaF-Adapt), and wetland restoration (to be coordinated with KaF-Wild). It is also working to restore the banks of degraded and tributary rivers and streams that feed the Kafue River, and support community forestry to enhance infiltration of rainwater into groundwater and river base flow.

The baseline for eradication of invasive alien species is formed by ongoing efforts by the GRZ, led by the Zambian Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA) to develop a comprehensive pathways approach for managing alien invasive species. This involves work with research partners including the University of Zambia and the Zambian Agricultural Research Institute (ZARI) and NGO partners including ICF and Birdwatch Zambia. This work is based on an [Invasive Species Assessment in Zambia](#) conducted in 2020 by the Centre for Agriculture and Bioscience International (CABI), which found that the invasive species system in Zambia has many strengths - including a broad range of actors who are active in the space and willing to work together, the importance given to community involvement, clear mandate responsibility and an established framework for invasive species management; but with challenges including weak coordination/communication, a fragmented sector-based approach, institutional/legislative gaps, monitoring and evaluation limitations and lack of training and resources.

In relation to anti-poaching efforts, the DNPW will contribute a small operational budget to Blue Lagoon and Lochinvar National Parks during the 2025-2030 period, enabling a small staff of rangers under a park Warden, with a single vehicle per park, and very basic operating costs. Since these parks are not currently bringing in tourism revenue, they are not prioritized in terms of budget allocation, which in turn makes it difficult to combat poaching and rebuild the wildlife stocks that are needed to attract tourism. Recognizing the importance of rebuilding wildlife and ecotourism in these two parks, as well as restoring the degraded floodplain ecosystem, in December 2022 a 20-year “Agreement between Ministry of Tourism and International Crane Foundation and World Wide Fund For Nature (WWF) Zambia, related to Collective Programme Management of Kafue Flats Game Management Area, Lochinvar and Blue Lagoon National Parks” was concluded, committing the NGO partners to support government through mobilizing resources for collaborative conservation, blending ecological restoration with sustainable community development. The 20-year partnership aims to restore the pride, biodiversity, and sustainability of the Kafue Flats, ensuring that both people and wildlife can thrive together.

At a national level, Zambia is part of an international initiative titled [Partnerships against Wildlife Crime \(Africa and Asia\)](#), running from 2021 to 2025 and commissioned by the German Government with the objective to improve and broaden the implementation of proven approaches by key stakeholders to mitigating transnationally organised wildlife crime in various affected countries. In September 2024, the first [CITES training workshop for the African region on demand reduction strategies to combat illegal trade in CITES-listed species](#) was held in Lusaka, Zambia, organized by the CITES Secretariat and hosted by DNPW as the CITES Management Authority of Zambia), funded by China and the European Union, and aiming to build the capacity of CITES Parties and their key partners in the African region promoting the use of CITES guidance.

Elsewhere in Zambia, there are initiatives to combat illegal trafficking in wildlife and wildlife products, though these are not represented in the Kafue Flats. [Wildlife Crime Prevention](#) (WCP) Zambia is supporting DNPW Investigation and Intelligence Units countrywide with resources, equipment and capacity building, disrupting wildlife and environmental crimes in Zambia and neighbouring countries; and collaborating with DNPW, the National Prosecution Authority (NPA) and the judiciary on monitoring cases, supporting effective prosecutions and appropriate sentencing, supporting adherence to human rights, and reducing recidivism; and (iii) With support from the International Rhino Foundation, support is being given to DNPW Intelligence and Investigation Units (IIUs) and Rapid Deployment Teams (RDTs in the Livingstone and Sesheke areas of southern Zambia, aiming to disrupt rhino horn syndicates.

The work of DNPW, The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and Game Rangers International (GRI) in and around Nkala Game Management Area (GMA), on the western end of the Kafue Flats, is a key element of the baseline, since this human wildlife conflict (HWC) hotspot, in the Shezongo and Musungwa chiefdoms, is where the KaF-Wild project

HWC management activities will be focused. TNC is supporting the DNPW-African Parks partnership, that is managing the Kafue National Park, on community engagement in the nine GMAs surrounding the Park, including Nkala GMA.

Since 2022, the US Agency for International Development (USAID) has been implementing the [Eastern Kafue Nature Alliance](#) project, in collaboration with private sector partners Kashikoto Conservancy Limited and Amatheon AGRI Zambia Limited. In addition to USAID funding[18]¹⁶ of \$10 million, the Alliance has received approximately \$11.3 million from these and other private sector partners, and is working with DNPW and local communities to address threats to biodiversity through four key strategic approaches: strengthening management and regulatory compliance to conserve forests and wildlife in GMAs; developing inclusive conservation-friendly agriculture and nature-based markets; improving community access to safe water and health care for mothers and children; and working with local community members to develop effective land and resource use plans, secure tenure of their land, and strengthen governance systems. Local NGO Game Rangers International has been engaged to employ Community Scouts to support anti-poaching enforcement in the Eastern Kafue GMAs and conservancies.

Baseline work in Zambia on reducing demand for illegal bushmeat includes ongoing efforts through social media to promote legal game meat consumption, by the Wildlife Producers Association of Zambia (WPAZ) and partners. The Facebook page <https://www.facebook.com/ThisIsNotAGameZm/> is based on the original [This is Not a Game](#) social marketing campaign, conducted from 2018 to 2020 by Wildlife Crime Prevention in partnership with NDPW and WPAZ, funded by the Wildlife Conservation Network's Lion Recovery Fund. This was the first ever Zambian behavioural change campaign aimed at sensitizing the public about the dangers of illegal bushmeat and the threat of wildlife extinction. Another important initiative nationally, though not present in the Kafue Flats, is the [Transformed Poachers Programme](#) of the Community Markets for Conservation (COMACO), which has transformed over 2000 poachers into professionally trained beekeepers whose honey is purchased by COMACO and sold under the It's Wild brand.

Another NGO with a presence in the Kafue Flats is WorldFish, which works with traditional leaders and communities to improve the management of aquatic food systems in multifunctional landscapes in Zambia. WorldFish, together with the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), is implementing the [World Fish AquaPlans Project](#) on the Kafue River with the Aquatic Foods CGIAR research initiative, assisting the government and other stakeholders in responding to the vulnerability of the foodscapes to multiple stressors, including climate change, by assessing those risks and vulnerabilities through participatory scenario planning. Most of the fish farming initiatives that have taken place along the river over the past few decades have now closed, but aquaculture is an ongoing subject of interest to many stakeholders. The KaF-Wild project does not provide support for aquaculture livelihoods, but does bring together for a dialogue of all stakeholders involved in the management of the Kafue River wild fisheries[19]¹⁷, as a first step towards a sustainable fisheries management plan.

Baseline work on reducing zoonotic spillover risk in Zambia includes the [Capacitating One Health in Eastern and Southern Africa \(COHESA\)](#) project, being carried out from 2022 to 2025, and co-funded by the Research and Innovation Programme of the Organization of African, Caribbean and Pacific States, with various research partners and the financial support of the European Union. The project aims to generate an inclusive research and innovation ecosystem by building capacity in 12 eastern and southern Africa countries, to provide solutions to global health threats affecting people, animals and the environment using a One Health (OH) approach. This is an integrated, unifying approach that aims to sustainably balance and optimize the health of people, animals, and ecosystems, recognizing that the health of animals, domestic and wild animals, plants, and the wider environment (including ecosystems) are closely linked and interdependent.

In Zambia, the Zambia National Public Health Institute (ZNPHI) is responsible for One Health thinking, planning, coordination and working and information sharing and systemic organisation of all multi-sectoral activities. With the start of the COHESA project in 2022, the aim was to strengthen work of the ZNPHI alongside earlier programs such as the Southern African Centre for Infectious Disease Surveillance (SACIDS) and Africa Centre of Excellence for Infectious Diseases of Humans and Animals (ACEIDHA). The ZNPHI produced the [National One Health Strategic Plan for Zambia 2022-2026](#) and other key documents that guide the implementation of transdisciplinary activities.

Baseline for Component 3: Finance and nature-based livelihoods

Baseline work on sustainable finance for the Lower Kafue Basin includes the Nature for Water (N4W) facility, a global joint initiative of The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and Pegasys, which is working with the Water Resources Management Authority (WARMA) in Zambia to conduct a Feasibility Study to determine the impact and return on investment of priority Nature-based Solutions to water security challenges in the Lower Kafue Basin. The purpose of the Feasibility Study, concluded in late 2024, is to guide decisions on the scale and location at which such interventions will have the biggest impact on water security, and to identify potential long-term funding streams, culminating in a business case for setting up a long-term watershed investment programme for the Lower Kafue Basin. Selected Nature-based Solutions are: Sustainable grazing best management practices (including rotational grazing and fire management); Agricultural best management practices (including cover crops, trenches and soil bunds); Wetland restoration through invasive species removal; and Forest protection and regeneration, and riverbank revegetation. These can be applied at scale across the whole Lower Kafue Sub-Basin to release more water into the system – which will replenish groundwater for boreholes, and contribute to the base flow that swells the Kafue River and its tributaries, and that keeps those rivers and streams flowing for longer in the dry season, supporting hydropower and local agro-pastoralism. Through the GIZ-managed AWARE 2.0 project (see above), funds will be provided to N4W to support the establishment of a watershed investment programme, working with multiple government, community, civil society and private sector partners.

Work is also ongoing through the International Crane Foundation, in partnership with the Endangered Wildlife Trust, through the African Crane Conservation Programme, on investigating potential for Crane Bond, to raise funds to protect Africa's cranes by reducing threats and restoring their grassland and wetlands, including in the Kafue Flats, home to the Wattled Crane and the endangered Grey Crowned Crane.

In terms of accessing funding from carbon credits, Zambia's Ministry of Green Economy and Environment (MoGEE) in November 2024 signed two Bilateral Agreements – one with Sweden and one with Norway – to underpin the country's future international cooperation on Article 6 carbon markets, with the assistance of the [Supporting Preparedness for Article 6 Cooperation \(SPAR6C\)](#) programme, which is a five-year multi-country project launched in 2022, aiming to support countries to build their enabling environment for carbon trading under Article 6.4 of the Paris Agreement through new policy and regulatory frameworks, along with increasing private sector engagement. Work in Zambia is funded by the German government through its International Climate Initiative. Zambia's Carbon Market Framework establishes the eligibility criteria and approval process for Article 6 projects, with at least 10 projects expected to be transferred from the voluntary carbon market (VCM) to the new mechanism for Article 6.4 agreed at the UNFCCC COP-29. Zambia's VCM projects – mostly registered under Verra and Gold Standard – are of good quality and include afforestation and reforestation, though the 'avoided deforestation' category is still being negotiated. No discussions have been held in Zambia on soil carbon through rangeland restoration or carbon credits from application of biochar made in a low-emission process from agricultural residues or cleared invasive biomass.

The baseline for KaF-Wild's work on nature-based livelihoods and value chains in Kafue Flats GMA is fairly limited. In addition to Solidaridad (whose livelihoods work is discussed in relation to the KaF-Adapt project), the main NGO with a presence in the Kafue Flats is [Self Help Africa](#) (SHA), a continent-wide NGO whose focus in Zambia is on three key areas: rural enterprise development, nutrition security, and sustainable

agricultural and rural livelihoods. Following the project that completed in 2022, the Protecting and Restoring the Environment and Supporting the Emergence of a Resilient and Vibrant Economy In Kafue ([PRESERVE project](#)), SHA's approach to climate-resilient livelihood development was captured in an evaluation report, reflecting on activities carried out in 12 wards in Mazabuka, Monze and Namwala Districts. Finishing just as KaF-Adapt begins is SHA's next project, the Economic, Nutrition and Technical support for increased Economic Returns and PProfit In SustainableE Agri business in Zambia (ENTERPRISE), with EUR25.6 million in funding from the European Union from 2020 to 2025.

An important part of the baseline for enterprise development is the Zambian government's Constituency Development Fund. Zambia is divided into 156 constituencies, each represented by a member of Parliament in the National Assembly. As of the 2024 budget, each constituency has 30.6 million kwachas (1.1 million dollars) per year, of which 20% is allocated to "women, youth and community empowerment" projects. Many communities in Zambia have successfully accessed funds for infrastructure and development projects such as construction of school classrooms, healthcare facilities, roads, installation of sanitation systems, irrigation schemes, skills development centres, or livestock projects. Uptake is low in the Kafue Flats wards, and funds often go unspent. To apply for funding for small businesses, applicants form cooperatives and submit business proposals, and submit their materials to the Ward Development Committee (a multi-stakeholder body responsible for community development) which forwards the applications to the Constituency Development Fund Committee, which in turn decides which applications to put forward to the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development for final approval. NGOs like [Alliance for Community Action](#) are helping address the many [obstacles communities face](#) when applying to the fund.

The Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development has expanded its [Cash for Work](#) (CFW) programme in response to the 2023/24 drought, supported by the Government of the United Kingdom. With widespread crop failure and rising food prices, the programme targets vulnerable households in selected 123 constituencies in 87 identified districts who are not covered by the Social Cash Transfer (SCT) and Expanded Social Cash Transfer (ECT) programmes. The goal of CFW is to provide temporal income-generating opportunities to vulnerable individuals in exchange for cash wages, stimulate economic activity at the local community level and contribute to community infrastructure maintenance. Specifically, it offers K60 per day to each eligible individual for 10 days in a month. In the context of the 2024 drought response, the CFW programme seeks to: (i) Improve immediate access to food thereby saving lives and averting suffering; (ii) Maintain or build community assets while promoting their self-reliance through labour-based works; and (iii) Stimulate economic activity at the community level. Local government is responsible for implementing the programme in each constituency, utilizing existing structures at community level, such as Ward Development Committees, (WDCs), Community Welfare Assistance Committees (CWACs), Satellite Disaster Management Committees (SDMCs), traditional leadership and community members. Engineers from the local authorities, with support from the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit are expected to determine the value of the works and standardize payments to be made. Government has engaged banks and mobile service providers to provide cash-in-transit (CIT) services to all beneficiaries of CFW in areas with poor mobile network where there are difficulties to transact via phones.

Baseline for Component 4: Knowledge management

This will build on work undertaken by ICF, in partnership with the Endangered Wildlife Trust, to strengthen anti-poaching enforcement on the Kafue Flats, through ICF's internal Conservation Impact Fund and support from various Trusts and Foundations. The JRS Biodiversity Foundation contributed \$250,000 to ICF for a project from 2023 to 2026 on [Designing and Implementing a Wetland Information System for the Kafue Flats Wetlands, Zambia](#). This JRS-funded project will implement an ecological monitoring, assessment, and management plan for the Kafue Flats with indicators including threatened and endangered species, mammals, waterbirds, wetland vegetation, and other wetland parameters, as well as human threats/management challenges such as invasive species, fire, water, and livestock density. Results will inform and drive the adaptive management of the Kafue Flats, especially the conservation of vital wetland biodiversity in this

globally important ecosystem. The ecological monitoring plan will lead to a Kafue Flats Wetlands Information system, a comprehensive compilation of the ecological data and information generated from diverse local partners including local universities and with DNPW.

[1] Subspecies of Southern Lechwe endemic to Kafue Flats, listed as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

[2] Nyirenda, Vincent. (2015). An updated population status of the endemic Kafue lechwe (*Kobus leche kafuensis*) on the Kafue flats, Zambia, for the period 1931-2015. *Global Journal of Biology, Agriculture and Health Sciences*. 4. 154-164.

[3] See, for example, Chabwela, 1992a and Ellenbroek, 1987.

[4] Listed as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List

[5] See <https://www.unesco.org/en/articles/unesco-designates-11-new-biosphere-reserves>

[6] One of Zambia's eight Ramsar Sites - see <https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris/530>.

[7] According to Zambian legislation a GMA is "a protected area comprising mostly customarily-owned land that is used primarily for the sustainable utilization of wildlife, through hunting and/or non-consumptive tourism concessions, for the benefit of local communities and the wildlife resource, but which can also be used for other land uses, such as settlement, agriculture, forestry, mining etc." (Zambia Wildlife Act, 2015)

[8] The six chiefdoms are: Mwanachingwala, Shakumbila, Muwezwa, Mungaili, Nalubamba and Choongo. Hamusonde chiefdom, adjacent to Lochinvar National Park to the south, is also treated as one of the GMA chiefdoms in practice.

[9] Personal communication, Southern African Floodplains Regional Manager, International Crane Foundation.

[10] The Kafue Flats fishery is of national importance, with an estimated value of US\$30 million per year. The Flats account for between 15% and 22% of the total Zambian fish harvest, WWF 2020

[11] Personal communication, Acting Principal Planner, Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW)

[12] Before the 1970s, natural flooding occurred through the Kafue River gradually spilling over its banks every year in the rainy season – adding to floodwaters from rainfall and tributaries.

[13] See, for example, Chabwela, 1992a and Ellenbroek, 1987.

[14] By the 2015 Wildlife Act, which sets out Zambia's approach to Community Based Natural Resource Management.

[15] According to Nyirenda, the number of cattle had increased by more than 300% from an upper limit of 18,841 in 2005 to 92,242 individuals in 2015, representing a metabolic equivalent of 272,726 lechwe. Cattle directly compete with Kafue lechwe for grazing.

[16] In particular, the work being done by GIZ through the AWARE 2.0 project (\$8m from EU and \$6m from BMZ) across four sub-catchments in the Lower Kafue Basin, and the work of The Nature Conservancy (TNC)

in Nkala and other GMAs, supporting DNPW and African Parks, through the USAID-funded \$21 million Eastern Kafue Nature Alliance.

[17] WCD IP forms the GEF-8 phase of the Global Wildlife Program (GWP) and will leverage the existing GWP knowledge platform to enhance collaboration and learning across GEF phases. In this document, WCD IP will hereafter be referred to as GEF-8 GWP to reflect this integration.

[18] Future of this funding, scheduled to run until 2026, potentially subject to US President's January 2025 Executive Order on Reevaluating and Realigning United States Foreign Aid.

[19] See Output 2.2.1

B. CHILD PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole, including how it addresses priorities related to the specific program, and how it will benefit from the coordination platform. The project description is expected to cover the key elements of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

The Zambia child project under the GEF-8 GWP addresses all three of the program entry points: combating wildlife poaching, managing human-wildlife conflict, and building wildlife economies. The objective of the project is to secure key wildlife species of the Kafue Flats landscape, and promote socio-economic benefits to local communities through wildlife based economies. The theory of change for the project is shown in Figure 2 below, and can be summarized as follows:

Theory of change

The Kaf-Wild project's theory of change can be summarized as follows:

IF national conditions are strengthened for wildlife conservation for development, coexistence of humans and wildlife is promoted in protected and restored habitats of Zambia's Kafue Flats, and shared prosperity based on wildlife and nature is advanced,

THEN both the continued existence of key wildlife species and their habitats, and socio-economic benefits to local communities through wildlife and nature-based economies will be secured,

BECAUSE national support and stakeholder engagement will combine to maximize opportunities for livelihoods based on nature and wildlife, leading to a decrease in competing land use expansion, biodiversity poaching and other destructive use of natural resources, and increasing buy-in for conservation.

The project has nine intended outcomes, based on clusters of activities shown in Table 1 above as a set of outputs intended to achieve each outcome. The causal pathways leading from the planned activities to the achievement of these outputs, and from the outputs to the intended outcomes, depend on a set of assumptions that is elaborated on below. It is also essential to consider how these outcomes can be made resilient to evolving drivers of biodiversity loss, including climate change impacts, and this is addressed by the project's adaptive management approach. The project components and outcomes are listed below, followed by a detailed discussion of the outputs and planned activities under each outcome. The indicators for each outcome are shown in the results framework attached to this document as Annex C.

Assumptions underlying the results chains

A number of assumptions underlie the causal pathways shown in Figure 2, illustrating the theory of how the project interventions will bring about change towards the project outcomes and objective. These are assumptions that:

- New nature-based enterprises based on processing of invasive plants and fish, fruit and forest products, as well as ecotourism, will be successful in creating jobs for community members including youth, which in turn will reduce poaching.
- Multi-stakeholder dialogue about the future of the Kafue Flats will lead to agreement on the importance of wildlife-based tourism expanding and biodiversity conservation being prioritized, alongside other land uses that are important for the national economy and local livelihoods, especially extensive cattle rearing.
- Government will complete the revision of the Wildlife Act, making provisions for a human wildlife conflict relief scheme.
- Project investments will equip and train Rangers, Wildlife Police Officers and Community Scouts in the two National Parks effectively, patrol days will increase, and poaching in and around the parks will be curbed.
- HWC prevention measures on the ground in Shezongo and Musungwa communities of the Nkala GMA will be combined with government relief and response efforts to successfully reduce conflict incidents and make progress towards coexistence.
- Contact between cattle and wildlife will be reduced through partial fencing of interface hotspots, provision of park waterpoints for wildlife, and implementation of micro-zoning in terms of the Kafue Flats GMA General management Plan (as well as KaF-Adapt-supported rotational grazing).
- Improved physical demarcation of park boundaries, combined with a community outreach initiative to change behaviour, will be successful in reducing incursions by people and cattle into the two parks, enhancing them as sanctuaries and breeding grounds for wildlife.
- Discussions on new partnerships for an ecolodge concession, and stimulation of camping and birdwatching tourism on the Kafue Flats, with community livelihoods created, will increase interest by government, investors and communities in the rebuilding of ecotourism over time.
- Monitoring of biodiversity and wildlife on the Kafue Flats will successfully engage interest and create opportunities for citizen science and youth empowerment.
- The KaF-Wild project will generate learning of value to other child projects and will be able to share these through involvement in the GEF-8 GWP, as well as the broader Global Wildlife Programme of the GEF.
- Interventions to unlock new financing and partnerships, including off-take agreements with buyers, and applications to the Constituency Development Fund, will successfully sustain new nature-based enterprises beyond the project lifetime.
- Successful value-add processing business/es will be established based on cleared invasive *Mimosa pigra*, and the extent of the spread (estimated 56,000 ha) will be so vast that its eradication will take over a decade, during which these industries can be sustained.
- Community Resource Boards of the chiefdoms in the Kafue Flats GMA will be able to supplement limited revenue from wildlife offtake with new income from supplying inputs in value chains for nature-based enterprises, e.g. Typha grass, crayfish.

- Buy-in of pastoralist communities will be successfully achieved for zoning (including through KaF-Adapt project), agreeing to exclude settlement from and control cattle in the core ecological wetland zone, improving habitat for endangered wildlife and lessening zoonotic spillover risk.
- Within and beyond the lifetime of the project, recovering wildlife stocks will provide a basis for expanding ecotourism through public-private-community partnerships that bring revenue to Community Resource Boards (enabling long-term employment of Community Scouts), and create sustainable livelihoods and benefits for local communities, including women, youth and disabled people.

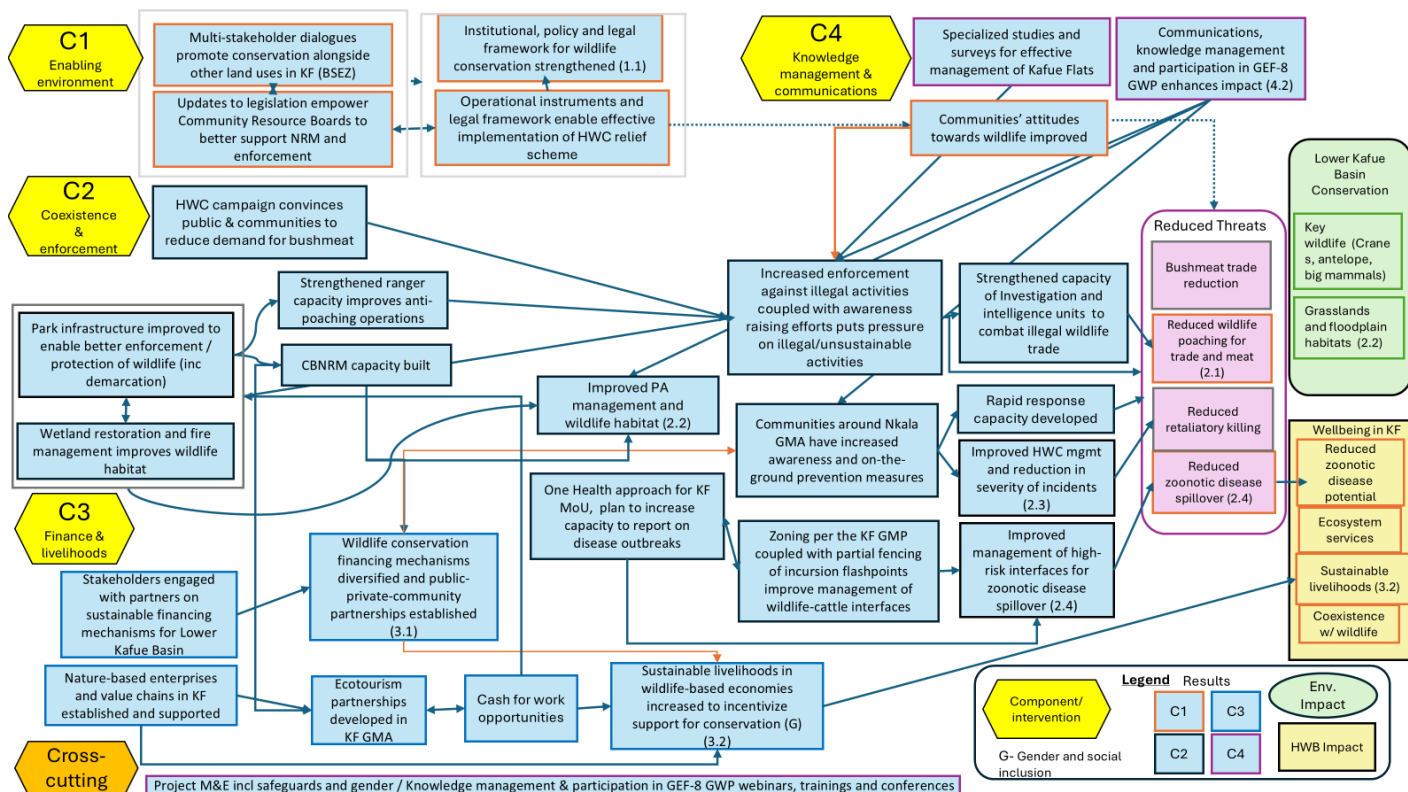


Figure 1: Theory of change diagram for Kaf-Wild (also attached as a separate annex for viewing)

The project objective is to secure key wildlife species of the Kafue Flats landscape and promote socio-economic benefits to local communities through wildlife-based economies. This is to be achieved through four components, each with one or more outcome, to be achieved through a set of activity clusters forming outputs. Each outcome has an indicator, as shown in the Results Framework in Annex C. The components are outlined below, with their outcomes, outputs and a set of planned and budgeted activities under each output.

With the project interventions, pathways to change are created, through which key threats to and drivers of biodiversity loss are addressed. The selected project approaches to achieve this are as follows – habitat loss is addressed with wetland restoration and strengthening of park boundaries; poaching and the illegal bushmeat trade are addressed through strengthening enforcement capacity and tackling consumer demand; spread of disease from livestock is tackled through managing critical interfaces with wildlife; ongoing human wildlife conflict is addressed through support to a relief mechanism as well as prevention measures on the ground; and a lack of community engagement in the wildlife economy is addressed through support to new nature-based livelihoods and value chains. These approaches and interventions are discussed in full below in relation to the project’s theory of change. The project will take an adaptive management approach, revisiting these

interventions annually to explore whether or not the desired results are being achieved, and how they may need to be adjusted, to maximize their effectiveness in addressing the evolving drivers of biodiversity loss.

Key stakeholders across ten categories have been identified in relation to the KaF-Wild and KaF-Adapt projects. The full list including their (potential) roles is included in Annex T. The categories and some of the stakeholders are listed below:

- Government of the Republic of Zambia: Ministry of Tourism (Department of National Parks and Wildlife) and the Ministry of Green Economy and Environment (MGEE), the Ministry of Health, Zambian National Public Health Institute (ZNPHI), Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA), Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (MFL), Ministry of Technology and Science (MTS), Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD), Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises, Ministry of Community Development and Social Services, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources.
- Utilities: Zambia Electricity Supply Commission (ZESCO), Southern Water and Sanitation Company and Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company (potential stakeholders related to the Kafue Flats Watershed Investment Programme).
- Traditional authorities: Chiefs, village headmen and women
- Sub-national government representatives: Permanent Secretaries of Southern and Central Province, District Council administrations from the six districts into which the Kafue Flats GMA and the Nkala GMA fall, and Ward Development Committees.
- Community Based Organizations: Community Resources Boards, Village Action Groups, and Women's cooperatives.
- GEF Agencies: World Bank GEF Agency (through its GWP Coordination team) and WWF GEF
- UN Agencies: the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- Non-governmental Organizations: Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and TRAFFIC (technical partners to GEF-8 GWP), International Crane Foundation, WWF Zambia, Solidaridad, Self-Help Africa, Bird Watch Zambia, Game Rangers International, the Nature Conservancy, African Parks, and others.
- Private sector: Zambeef, Zambia Sugar, Kafue Sugar, Gypsum United Mining company, Kafue Flats Joint-Action Group, and others.
- Research/academia: University of Zambia, Jesuit Centre for Theological Reflection and the Zambian Agricultural Research Institute.

Three joint field missions were undertaken for site-level stakeholder consultations for both the KaF-Adapt and KaF-Wild projects, to be implemented with the same beneficiary communities in the same time-frame in the Lower Kafue Sub-Basin. Two of these field missions, in June and November 2024, were held across the seven chiefdoms falling into the Kafue Flats Game Management Area (GMA), i.e. Shakumbila, Muwezwa, Mungaila, Choongo, Hamusonde, Nalubamba and Mwanachingwala. The other field mission, held in August 2024, was to the Nkala GMA and the surrounding communities of Shezongo and Musungwa, with a special focus on understanding human wildlife conflict and how it can be addressed. Visits were also made to Lochinvar and Blue Lagoon National Parks, including meetings with park staff and community scouts to understand their achievements, challenges and needs.

The missions began with meetings with the District Administrations of the relevant districts, including line department officials from agriculture, livestock etc. to understand the socio-economic and environmental challenges and current local government initiatives to support communities. In each chiefdom a meeting was

held with the Chief at their palace/headquarters and also a lengthy workshop with community representatives – headmen and headwomen of the villages in the chiefdom; members of Community Resource Boards, Village Action Groups, Natural Resource Committees, Women’s Cooperatives and Water User Associations; civic leaders from political structures in the chiefdom e.g. district councillors; and local NGOs and CBOs. An effort was made to ensure presence and participation of women and youth in all cases.

In the community discussions, much useful understanding was gleaned by the project development team about the challenges facing communities, ecosystems and wildlife in the Kafue Flats, how these are currently being tackled, and where opportunities exist for additional interventions with the projects’ scope. This included learning from community members about what has and has not been effective in past conservation, climate and development initiatives in their region, in order to inform the design of the two new projects, and also to identify potential risks and mitigation measures. For example, after hearing about the challenges faced by women's community scouts on patrol, an activity was added to “undertake a needs assessment and develop a protocol for women rangers on patrol”.

After hearing about challenges, needs and gaps from the communities, the team was able to propose a high-level strategy for the two projects in the second mission, and received useful feedback in adjusting the design of proposed interventions. For example, after hearing from communities that physical demarcation of park boundaries alone would not be sufficient without proactively generating community buy-in, an activity was added to “conduct a community outreach campaign on Park boundaries, prohibited activities, and activities for which a permit is required”.

Outline of components

Component 1: Enabling conditions for wildlife conservation for development in Zambia

Outcome 1.1 Institutional, policy and legal framework for wildlife conservation in Zambia strengthened

This outcome will be achieved through three clusters of activities, as outlined in Outputs 1.1.1, 1.1.2 and 1.1.3.

Output 1.1.1 Multistakeholder dialogue on wildlife conservation and the future of Kafue Flats

Because of the strategic importance of the Kafue Flats not only for conservation, but also for Zambia’s economy, enabling hydropower and water supply to the city of Lusaka, and to major industries including sugar and beverages, as well as supporting a significant portion of the national cattle herd, it is vital to engage a wide range of stakeholders beyond the project landscape in discussions about the future of the landscape. There are ongoing pressures to expand copper and gypsum mining in the landscape, and a gradual expansion of settlement and both legal and illegal fishing camps. Importantly, in August 2024 the Cabinet announced government’s intention to declare Kafue Flats as a Beef Special Economic Zone, to commercialize livestock production and raise productivity. While there is a risk that this could be implemented in a manner which blocks wildlife movement through excessive fencing, or with negative effects on the traditional way of life of Ila and Tonga pastoralists, the initiative also poses an opportunity for public and private sector investment in the heretofore neglected Kafue Flats.

This output enables a multi-stakeholder dialogue, inclusive of national as well as local actors, and ensuring voices of women and youth, and groupings representing their interests are involved, to advocate for biodiversity and wildlife conservation alongside other land uses in Kafue Flats. In the context of the Beef

Zone, chiefs and pastoralist communities will be supported to articulate their needs, e.g. veterinary support and maintenance of communal grazing lands. Maps of wildlife needs, in terms of forage, water and movement corridors, will be updated and engagement facilitated with stakeholders involved in land use decisions, linked to the Kafue Flats General Management Plan (to be finalized in 2025).

Planned activities are as follows:

- Hold at least two multi-stakeholder dialogue events to advocate for biodiversity and wildlife conservation alongside other land uses (e.g. beef zone) in Kafue Flats
- Support chiefs and pastoralist communities to assess and articulate their needs e.g. veterinary support, in context of commercialization strategy
- Update map of wildlife dispersal areas and corridors in the Kafue Flats and engage with all stakeholders involved in land use decisions
- Update General Management Plan (GMP) for Kafue Flats and sensitize with key stakeholders nationally

Responsibility: Under the leadership of DNPW, and in close consultation with other key ministries such as MLW and MWDS, support will be provided to these activities by the Project Management Unit.

Related initiatives: In terms of the Wildlife Act, General Management Plans (GMP) for the two National Parks and two Game Management Areas in the Lower Kafue Basin must be created. The GMP for Kafue Flats GMA is underway, involving extensive consultation with community and other stakeholders. This GMP will include zoning and be used by stakeholders to guide decision-making on land use, and will both feed into and be informed by the dialogue on the future of the Kafue Flats in KaF-Wild, and the rangeland management in the “sister” KaF-Adapt project.

Output 1.1.2 Policy and legal changes for effective Community Based Natural Resource Management and the wildlife-based economy

Critical to sustaining and extending the impact of the project’s site-level interventions is the need for engagement at upstream policy level in the country as a whole. The issue of human wildlife conflict and striving for coexistence has been foregrounded by the GRZ as a gap in the policy landscape, which the project will address. The project will support a study on legislative changes that could be needed to achieve better alignment between the Wildlife Act, which provides for Community Based Natural Resource Management, and other pieces of legislation, for example around forestry or fishery, that are not fully aligned and do not include local communities in supporting sustainable use of natural resources and preventing illegal activities. As part of the project's knowledge management approach, emerging lessons from wetland restoration will be extracted and developed into a policy brief, addressing issues of relevance for all of Zambia’s nine major wetlands. The project experience with cash-for-work – as applied to clearing invasive vegetation, demarcation of park boundaries, construction of park infrastructure, and establishment and maintenance of fire breaks – will generate important data on cost and benefits of these activities (see Output 3.2.3). This data can be used support the development of a policy brief on opportunities for introducing new environmental elements into existing cash transfer programmes in Zambia (such as the Social Cash Transfer Programme, and the extended Emergency Social Cash Transfer Programme), in order to promote upscaling and innovation as a result of the project.

Planned activities are as follows:

1. Undertake study on alignment of policy and legislation on wildlife with that on environment, wetlands, climate change, forestry, fisheries, mining
2. Identify legal changes needed to empower Community Resources Boards to support natural resource management and enforcement
3. Hold national workshop on findings of study to identify further work needed for implementation of new legislation or policy
4. Feed project findings into policy briefs, e.g. financing wetland restoration (Output 2.2.1), opportunities for environmental cash transfer programmes (Output 3.2.3)

Responsibility: Under the leadership of the Department of National Parks and Wildlife, support will be provided to these activities by the Project Management Unit. As appropriate, Zambian legal and policy analysts will be engaged to support this work.

Related initiatives: Revisions are underway to the existing Zambia Wildlife Act, No. 14 of 2015, and DNPW hosted a National Stakeholder Validation Meeting in August 2024 to discuss the draft of the Zambia Wildlife and Protected Area Bill. Finalization of the Bill before presentation to Parliament is expected to be completed by early 2025.

Output 1.1.3 New legal framework for human wildlife conflict relief scheme

Zambia is experiencing a growing problem of human wildlife conflict, involving loss of life, crops and livestock in areas around the country where people live in close proximity with wildlife. The 2018 National Parks and Wildlife Policy commits government to develop measures and guidelines on Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC), to develop a national HWC mitigation strategy^{[1]¹⁸}, to build capacity of the DNPW and communities to respond to incidents of HWC, and to facilitate the involvement of other stakeholders in dealing with HWC. Building on revisions currently underway to the 2015 Wildlife Act, making provisions for a HWC relief scheme, the project will support the consultations around and the development of a new legal framework and mechanisms to implement such a scheme (noting that relief schemes may include consolation, compensation or insurance, amongst other strategies)^{[2]¹⁹}. The project will support government on the most pressing priority, which is the development of a new relief scheme, currently mentioned in the draft Zambia Wildlife and Protected Area Bill, potentially to take the form of an insurance scheme (rather than a compensation scheme).

A new HWC relief scheme will be gender-sensitive and socially inclusive – taking into account the cascading financial, psychological, and social effects that an unexpected loss of crops, livestock, or life can have over generations, especially for the more vulnerable members of society, such as those with minimal savings and limited household income. Damage to agriculture and infrastructure caused by wildlife increases financial pressures, and the workload for men and women who are forced to replant and rebuild. Men may face pressure to leave the village in search of work to supplement lost income, and women often take on the physically demanding role of salvaging damaged crops. Casualties from HWC can also result in significant psychological suffering for family members, who not only deal with mourning their loss, but also face disruptions to the family's economic labour force and social structure and suffer associated cultural

stigma^{[3]²⁰}. A pro-poor insurance scheme in which the insurance service provider contributes to risk reducing / prevention measures can ensure both lower premiums and the need for fewer payouts. This output will support a national consultative process on the proposed new scheme, as well as work on the necessary legal and operational instruments for implementation. It will also generate material for use in international exchanges with other countries participating in the GEF-8 GWP and the wider GWP which are also developing or strengthening HWC-related compensation and insurance mechanisms.

Planned activities are as follows:

1. Support government on legal and operational instruments for implementation of new mechanism for relief of human wildlife conflict, e.g. insurance scheme (as provided for in final revised Wildlife Act)
2. Facilitate national consultative process on new human wildlife conflict relief scheme
3. Hold workshops with DNPW, TNC and private sector partner/s to discuss roles in new relief scheme
4. Prepare material for participation in international exchange with other GWP countries on relief schemes (see 4.1.3)

Responsibility: This work will be carried out under the guidance of DNPW, by a local partner, e.g. consulting firm or insurance provider, to facilitate consultations and the design of the new mechanism, with procurement done through the PMU, and guided by the Wildlife Specialist in the PMU.

Related initiatives: In September 2024, a consultative forum on Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) for the purposes of scoping the viability of a HWC insurance solution for co-existence in Zambia, was commissioned and facilitated by DNPW and the MoT, and supported by insurance providers AB Entheos Ltd, the Sustainable Finance Coalition and the United Nations Convention on Migratory Species.

Component 2: Coexistence of people and wildlife in protected habitats in Kafue Flats

Outcome 2.1 Reduced wildlife poaching threats

This outcome will be achieved through three clusters of activities, as outlined in Outputs 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3 and 2.1.4.

Output 2.1.1 Improving Park infrastructure for effective enforcement

Fifty years ago, the Lower Kafue Basin, including the floodplain of the Kafue Flats, was home to over a hundred mammal species and an enormous herd of 100,000 of the endemic semi-aquatic antelope, the Kafue Lechwe. Since then, the Flats have been degraded by artificial flooding and invasive encroachment, and poaching has decimated the population. With the numbers of Kafue Lechwe down to 23,000 (last recorded aerial survey in 2019), no hunting quotas have been issued for local communities, who relied historically on this as an important source of protein and income for CRBs. Quotas for trophy hunting are now issued only at very low levels, bringing in a small amount of revenue to DNPW and the CRB, who split the revenue 50-50. Despite the shrinking of legal hunting, poaching has continued, and is thought to be one of the major reasons for the decline in populations of Lechwe, and near local extinction of Buffalo, Zebra and Wildebeest. Some poaching is undertaken “for the pot” by local communities, but most significant is the supply of dried wild

meat (locally known as “bushmeat”), to meet strong demand in markets in local towns and in the nearby capital city Lusaka. The project will address poaching[4]²¹ through this outcome in four ways: Output 2.1.1 (strengthened park infrastructure), Output 2.1.2 (anti-poaching capacity), Output 2.1.3 (intelligence and investigations), and Output 2.1.4 (demand reduction).

The two National Parks have only basic infrastructure and lack facilities to enable staff (Rangers, Wildlife Police Officers and Community Scouts) to conduct surveillance operations and to be based in the Park before being deployed on patrol. With the current extremely basic level of infrastructure (roads, signage, access control, park offices, staff accommodation, transport, water supply, communications), and without further investment from the GEF, the GRZ and other partners, there is a risk that the two parks could become “paper parks” within the next decade. With co-finance from the GRZ, the KaF-Wild project will invest in upgrading offices, staff accommodation, water supply, patrol vehicles, and surveillance technology to enable a significantly expanded scope and frequency of anti-poaching operations across and beyond the Parks. This investment will also facilitate enhanced engagement between park staff, the communities of the GMA and their leadership structures (for example, chiefs, headmen and women, and Community Resource Boards), building trust and effective communication and cooperation. Recognizing the importance of sustaining the impacts of the GEF investment post-project, during the project preparation phase, the Ministry of Tourism (Department of National Parks and Wildlife)[5]²² signed a 20-year collaborative management partnership for the Kafue Flats with WWF Zambia and the International Crane Foundation (ICF), with the objective to “manage and restore the protected areas of the Kafue Flats as a model for balancing ecological conservation, ecosystem services, and human well-being in a protected area floodplain system.” In terms of the agreement, all three parties will fundraise and coordinate fundraising efforts. DNPW will endeavour to secure government funding to support existing personnel costs and to assimilate new law enforcement officers, as well as funding to support the long-term control of invasive plants. In terms of the agreement, signed in December 2022, DNPW also commits “to securing an annual allocation of funding for the Programme Area[6]²³ from the Treasury and any other funds or resources from Government and from its own supporters. This will be quantified and reported on an annual basis”[7]²⁴. In addition, Output 3.1.1 on *Support to sustainable financing mechanisms for the Lower Kafue Basin* includes investigating mechanisms to establish a long-term Kafue Flats Conservation Fund[8]²⁵, including ongoing support to Community Scouts’ salaries and operating costs.

Planned activities are as follows:

1. Construct park staff accommodation in Blue Lagoon and Lochinvar National Parks
2. Upgrade Lochinvar NP office facilities with control room, strongroom and toilets
3. Upgrade Lochinvar water supply with three solar boreholes and tanks – at office and two deployment camps
4. Equip parks with patrol vehicles, boats and motorbikes for undertaking enforcement including anti-poaching
5. Enhance surveillance technology in control rooms, including drones and image processing capacity

Responsibility: This work will be carried out under the guidance of DNPW, by the Zambia office of the ICF. ICF Zambia has a track record in supporting DNPW on park infrastructure provision.

Related initiatives: DNPW will be committing an expanded operational budget to Blue Lagoon and Lochinvar National Parks during the 2025-2027 period and beyond, acknowledging the importance of this landscape and the significant investment by GRZ's financial and technical partners.

Output 2.1.2 Strengthening ranger capacity for effective anti-poaching operations

In order to scale up and make more effective anti-poaching operations inside and around the boundaries of Blue Lagoon and Lochinvar National Parks, the project will invest in expanding the number of Community Scouts recruited from local villages to support these efforts and engage with the communities. Patrols will be trained and equipped to be effective in tracking and monitoring wildlife species, and to report on or intervene when evidence of illegal activities is uncovered. A new cohort of women Community Scouts will be recruited and trained, in order to enable at least two women to be included in each patrol team of six scouts, and for effective liaison with male and female members of the community. The specific needs of women scouts on patrol, hitherto neglected, will be assessed and addressed as part of developing a new gender-responsive HR, training and patrol strategy – an important innovation through the project.

Comprehensive training and capacity development will be undertaken to strengthen the capacity of all the staff of the Blue Lagoon and Lochinvar National Parks (including Rangers, Wildlife Police Officers and Community Scouts) to undertake effective patrolling, intelligence gathering and monitoring. This will help to prevent illegal activities in the park (including cattle encroachment, deforestation, and poaching) and enable monitoring of wildlife populations and biodiversity. Specialized training of park staff will include sensitization on SEAH and gender-based violence (GBV), a gender-sensitive and human rights-based code of conduct for engagement with community members, and psychosocial support to deal with issues of social tension or conflict, and avoidance of corruption. Training materials will be based on the International Ranger Federation and Universal Ranger Support Alliance standards and guidance to advance the professionalization of rangers worldwide, including the code of ranger conduct, ranger competencies and ranger welfare resources. A particular angle that will be included is the training of park staff in understanding zoonotic spillover risk between humans, livestock and wildlife (linked to Output 2.4.1 and 2.4.2). This will include training on dealing directly with wildlife (while on patrol, in a veterinary context, following the death of an animal, or in responding to HWC incidents) to follow biosafety/security guidelines to protect themselves from potential spread of disease.

Annual enforcement workshops will be held to strengthen coordination between DNPW and enforcement staff from District Livestock and Fisheries Departments, and Community Resource Boards. Building trust and effective communication and cooperation between park staff and surrounding communities is key to the success of the project, and all project activities will be undertaken in line with WWF's safeguards requirements. This will involve putting in place the necessary safeguards measure to respect human rights and dignity, to avoid any abuse of authority, or any sexual exploitation, abuse and sexual harassment (SEAH) within or between the social groupings of permanent park staff, community scouts, and community members.

Sustainability of anti-poaching operations and personnel will be addressed through the 20-year collaborative management partnership for the Kafue Flats with WWF Zambia and the International Crane Foundation (ICF), with the objective to “manage and restore the protected areas of the Kafue Flats” (see Output 2.1.1 above) and through Output 3.1.1 on *Support to sustainable financing mechanisms for the Lower Kafue Basin*.

Planned activities are as follows:

1. Equip Rangers, Wildlife Police Officers and Community Scouts (staff) to undertake patrols for anti-poaching, other enforcement, and monitoring of biodiversity, including biosafety training
2. Conduct training for all staff on operations and enforcement, with a gender-sensitive and human rights-based approach^{[9]²⁶}
3. Recruit, train and equip additional Community Scouts, raising numbers of women
4. Undertake needs assessment and protocol for women rangers on patrol, and develop a gender-responsive HR, training and patrol strategy
5. Hold enforcement workshops each year (North and South of river) to strengthen collaborative partnerships with the GMA, and coordinate between DNPW and enforcement staff from district livestock and fisheries, and Community Resource Boards^{[10]²⁷}

Responsibility: This work will be carried out under the guidance of DNPW, by ICF, which has a track record in supporting DNPW on recruiting and training Community Scouts, and on capacity development with Park staff and communities.

Related initiatives: This will build on work undertaken by ICF, in partnership with the Endangered Wildlife Trust, to strengthen anti-poaching enforcement on the Kafue Flats, through ICF's internal Conservation Impact Fund and support from various Trusts and Foundations. Participants in the Zambia country project will cooperate with and learn from other country projects' experience, through the GEF-8 GWP, on strengthening of anti-poaching efforts on the ground.

Output 2.1.3 Equipping intelligence and investigation to combat illegal bushmeat trade

In order to disrupt local illegal value chains for bushmeat based on poaching activities, it is necessary to extend enforcement efforts beyond the boundaries of the Blue Lagoon and Lochinvar National parks – to conduct intelligence operations and investigations in villages and towns around the Kafue Flats, and also in market destinations including Lusaka. The project will support the strengthening of DNPW's intelligence and investigations capacity through training and equipment provision. The effectiveness of intelligence and investigations operations depends on an assumption that buy-in and active engagement from local communities can be obtained and maintained over time. This in turn will depend on efforts to build trust, with the expanded cohort of Community Scouts playing a key role in liaising between communities and the parks. Also crucial will be the engagement of local community members in activities that generate livelihoods, for example cash-for-work opportunities and new nature-based enterprises.

Planned activities are as follows:

1. Strengthen intelligence and investigations capacity (human and technical) of DNPW
2. Support capacity development of Community Scouts in anti-poaching intelligence gathering
3. Strengthen including surveillance technology within and beyond the two Parks ^{[11]²⁸}

Responsibility: This work will be carried out under the guidance of DNPW, by ICF, which has a track record in supporting DNPW on capacity development and training with Park staff and communities.

Related initiatives: This is a key area of work for the GEF-8 GWP, and the wider Global Wildlife Program. Participants in the Zambia country project will cooperate with and learn from other country projects' experience with interagency cooperation and strengthening our intelligence and investigations to combat illegal local wildlife trade.

Output 2.1.4 Behaviour change campaign to reduce demand for illegal bushmeat

In order to combat organized illegal bushmeat syndicates that may be operating from the Kafue Flats, the project will support research to understand how the illegal wild meat value chain operates, from hunting, to drying of meat, to transport of dried meat outside the park to sell on local markets, and will investigate the alleged movement of wild animal carcasses out of the Kafue Flats in refrigerated trucks carrying fish. An important element of this work will be to understand the different roles played by women and men in the illegal bushmeat value chain, informing the development of gender-specific messaging. Guidance will be sought from GEF-8 GWP technical partner TRAFFIC on latest research on effective social behaviour change campaigns, including online training on the CITES guidance, hosted by the KaF-Wild project and run by TRAFFIC, with all the Zambian role-players, i.e. Department of National Parks and Wildlife, Wildlife Producers Association of Zambia, Wildlife Crime Prevention, Wildlife Conservation Network & Lion Recovery Fund.

The project will work with Wildlife Crime Prevention and key partners the Wildlife Producers Association of Zambia and the Wildlife Conservation Network to extend the social behaviour change campaign, This is Not a Game. The project will support social marketing to urban consumers as well as local communities, and will develop gender-sensitive media messaging around combating the illegal bushmeat trade – to protect the ecological integrity of the planet, as well as to protect families from health risks from the unregulated bushmeat market. This will include raising awareness on the risk of zoonotic spillover of diseases from meat consumption to humans^{[12]²⁹}, as well as the general dangers of consuming meat of unknown origin which may not be the species advertised and which may be unsafe for consumption. Engagement of ICF and local NGO sub-grantees with local communities throughout the project will aim towards getting the buy-in of local communities to shift away from engaging in illegal supply chains as both suppliers and consumers. This in turn depends on availability of alternative livelihoods, which will be supported through the project – see Outputs 3.2.1 and 3.2.2.

Planned activities are as follows:

1. Conduct study to understand illegal bushmeat value chains from Kafue Flats to local, domestic and regional markets, and which segments of the public should be targeted
2. Extend existing behaviour change campaign through social and other media on wildlife crime prevention and dangers of consuming illegal bushmeat (general health risks, zoonotic diseases, extinction of animals), options for legal game meat
3. Strengthen community engagement in the Kafue Flats and Nkala GMAs on conservation education and the value and protection of animals for biodiversity, tourism and national pride

Responsibility: This work will be carried out by ICF under the guidance of DNPW, in partnership with ongoing social behaviour change campaigns. This is a key area of work for the GEF-8 GWP, and participants

in the Zambia country project will cooperate with and learn from other country projects' experience, and benefit from support by TRAFFIC on behaviour change for demand reduction.

Related initiatives: This work builds on the This Is Not A Game campaign run several years back, by DNPW in partnership with Wildlife Crime Prevention (WCP), as the first ever Zambian behavioural change campaign aimed at sensitizing the public about the dangers of illegal bushmeat. WCP has maintained the campaign on social media, so this provides a point from which to scale back up the campaign. Also important were initiatives such as the transformed poachers programme of the Community Markets for Conservation (COMACO), working with reformed poachers on the importance of wildlife conservation and alternative livelihoods.

Outcome 2.2. Improved wildlife habitat management for globally significant species

This outcome will be achieved through three interconnected clusters of activities, as outlined in Outputs 2.2.1, 2.2.2 and 2.2.3.

Output 2.2.1 Wetland restoration and fire management to improve threatened species habitat

The four protected areas (two National Parks and two GMAs) of the Lower Kafue Basin provide critical habitat for a wide range of species, including the vulnerable Kafue Lechwe and Wattled Crane, and the endangered Grey Crowned Crane, but this habitat is under pressure from unsustainable and illegal natural resource use by members of local communities. The project will improve the quality of wildlife habitat through better management of the four protected areas, and undertake restoration of the floodplain by engaging communities in removing invasive alien vegetation and preventing wildfires through integrated fire management. This will involve providing the natural resource management committees of the four chiefdoms with the knowledge and capacity (training, equipment) to develop and implement fire management plans. Regular burning and maintenance of firebreaks will be undertaken through paying cash-for-work to local youth. The process of developing and implementing fire management plans will engage the district officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock.

Habitat will be improved through development and implementation of a Restoration Action Plan^{[13]³⁰} for eradicating *Mimosa pigra* and other invasive vegetation directly threatening the survival of the Kafue Lechwe, Wattled Crane and other globally significant species. The Plan will enable the collaborative management partnership between WWF, ICF and DNPW to leverage further resources for implementation, with an estimated 56,000 hectares of the Kafue Flats currently invaded by *Mimosa pigra*. This work will be guided by national efforts to develop a comprehensive pathways approach for managing alien invasive species, led by the Zambian Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA) with research partners including the University of Zambia and the Zambian Agricultural Research Institute (ZARI) and NGO partners including ICF and Birdwatch Zambia. The project will support the development of capacity amongst DNPW staff and partners to apply the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool to assess progress in protected area management, including habitat improvement, against the baseline completed during the project preparation phase. As the implementation of the General Management Plan for the Kafue Flats GMA progresses (see Output 2.2.3), the traditional leaders and community structures will be supported to consider the option of strengthening protection of the core sensitive ecological zone between the two national parks.

Although the project is focused primarily on terrestrial wildlife, many of the Kafue River's over 70 indigenous fish species are endangered, with threats to fish stocks from overfishing, competition from invasive alien fish species, and the artificial flooding regime lowering water levels^{[14]³¹}. Fishing is a central element of the traditional way of life of Ila and Tonga people, and communities from other parts of Zambia have been drawn to the river for several decades, often forming temporary fishing camps. Through the KaF-Wild project, stakeholders involved in the management of the Kafue River fisheries will be brought together for a dialogue as a first step towards a sustainable fisheries management plan, following a stocktaking of the current situation with temporal and spatial fishing bans along the River.

Planned activities are as follows:

1. Develop Restoration Action Plan^{[15]³²} for wetlands including plans and protocols for the removal of *Mimosa pigra* and other invasive vegetation
2. Undertake large-scale removal and control of invasive plant species^{[16]³³} from national parks and core wetland habitat (for market assessment see 3.2.1)
3. Develop and implement fire management plans in 4 chiefdoms (and liaise with two NPs and other 3 chiefdoms funded through KaF-Adapt), including fire-break maintenance with cash-for-work
4. Conduct rapid stocktake of temporal and spatial fishing bans along the Kafue River, and current situation, and hold a multi-stakeholder dialogue (first step towards a fisheries management plan) – also see Output 4.1.1) ^{[17]³⁴}
5. Implement Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) for two Parks and two GMAs annually to measure progress
6. Investigate options with community for new legal protection for core zone between Blue Lagoon and Lochinvar^{[18]³⁵} National Parks

Responsibility: This work will be carried out under the guidance of DNPW, by the Zambia office of the International Crane Foundation, a key partner to the 20-year agreement with DNPW and WWF to manage the Kafue Flats, with a track record in carrying out wetland restoration through invasive removal, managing local teams of field workers, as well as support to DNPW on management effectiveness.

Related initiatives: Wetland restoration will be carried out in other parts of the Kafue Flats floodplain, also by ICF, with support from the GIZ AWARE 2.0 project across four sub-catchments in the Lower Kafue Basin, with the goal of “Improved integrated management of water catchments including landscape protection with a focus on agriculture, forestry, biodiversity, water and climate”.

Output 2.2.2 Protecting wildlife by demarcating two National Parks

Blue Lagoon National Park and Lochinvar National Park play important roles as storehouses of biodiversity and as wildlife sanctuaries, providing habitat for many threatened wildlife species and offering potential for

the revival of nature-based tourism. At present, however, there is a low level of public awareness about the parks, their importance, what activities are permitted there, and even where they begin and end. In this context, physical demarcation of boundaries, combined with community sensitization, is an essential first step towards strengthening of management effectiveness and anti-poaching operations. The park boundaries are currently not demarcated and allow for unintentional as well as intentional incursions into the parks by herds of cattle as well as people seeking to make illegal use of natural resources. The project will support a reconnaissance and community sensitization process, including the seven chiefs of the GMA chiefdoms – to confirm the precise boundaries of the two parks, with a technical survey leading to the boundaries being legally gazetted and reported internationally. Physical demarcation of the boundaries with beacons will be carried out using cash-for-work, and signage installed explaining what activities are not permitted in the park and identifying sensitive sites for nesting, breeding etc. The output will also support the mapping of limited areas around the two parks where fencing will be useful to prevent incursion by cattle (to be installed through Output 2.4.2).

A community outreach campaign will be conducted to explain the location of the boundaries, and what are permitted and prohibited activities (accompanied by increased patrols and enforcement efforts through Output 2.1.2), with all project activities conducted in line with WWF's safeguards requirements. The vast resources of the Kafue Flats floodplain and surrounding uplands are the basis of local prosperity and well-being, and local communities have for hundreds of years gained a living from fishing and open access grazing for their livestock within the communally owned lands of the GMA that surround the Parks. The Ila and Tonga peoples' traditional system of establishing "Ulutanga", i.e. camps for herding and fishing, represents an important intangible resource in the form of knowledge about voluntary, communal temporal and spatial restrictions on these activities in order to allow productivity to be maintained long-term for all. Accessing and reviving traditional knowledge on sustainable community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) is thus key to the success of both the Kaf- Wild project and its "sister" KaF-Adapt project (the latter of which includes rotational grazing). For some members of the communities in and around the GMA, lack of awareness about where the park boundaries are, and lack of knowledge on the provisions of the Wildlife Act (prohibiting grazing of cattle within the National Parks) may have contributed to a situation in which their cattle herds' movement into the parks is currently not actively monitored or discouraged. The project aims to develop awareness of communities and their leadership structures (e.g. Community Resource Boards) on the benefits of the national parks as wildlife sanctuaries, and to promote effective and participatory CBNRM, in partnership with the park authorities.

Planned activities are as follows:

1. Conduct reconnaissance and community sensitization (including chiefs) to confirm the precise boundaries of the two National Parks
2. Do 10-day technical survey and produce report with updated boundary narrative descriptions and digital maps for both Parks
3. Gazette the coordinates and area of the National Parks and report to the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA)
4. Develop plan for boundary demarcation (DNPW surveyors and engineers, Surveyor General and ICF)
5. Undertake mapping of planned partial fencing on vulnerable Park interfaces with livestock^{[19]³⁶} (see Output 2.4.2 for carrying out of fencing)

6. Install signage for NPs, for breeding sites for Wattled Crane and Kafue Lechwe, and for fishing sites and no-go areas^{[20]³⁷}
7. Conduct community outreach campaign on Park boundaries, prohibited activities, and activities for which permit required

Responsibility: The work will be carried out under the guidance of DNPW, by ICF as a key partner to the 20-year agreement with DNPW and WWF to manage the Kafue Flats with a track record in supporting the two Parks, and infrastructure development.

Related initiatives: DNPW will be committing an expanded operational budget to Blue Lagoon and Lochinvar National Parks during the 2025-2027 period and beyond, acknowledging the importance of this landscape and the significant investment by GRZ's financial and technical partners.

Output 2.2.3 Capacitating community-based natural resource management

The Community Resources Boards (CRBs) of the seven chiefdoms in and around the Kafue Flats GMA (see Annex E: Project Maps), as well as the two chiefdoms adjacent to Nkala GMA are composed of democratically elected community members from Village Action Groups, with a wide mandate for Community Based Natural Resource Management. As prescribed by the 2015 Wildlife Act, CRBs are intended to be the principal community partners in the management of the Kafue Flats, and should serve on a Stakeholder Advisory Committee for the Kafue Flats GMA in terms of the collaborative management partnership. Currently, the nine chiefdom-based CRBs of the project landscape are affected by insufficient capacity and a lack of resources. This will be addressed by a comprehensive capacity development intervention for CRBs, as well as training for other community leadership. A customized CBNRM training course, based on a capacity needs assessment, will be co-developed with the CRBs and DNPW to tackle existing deficits, including a focus on gender sensitization. Special attention will be paid to ensuring that women and young people (18-35) are well represented in these structures, with new elections taking place where they are not functional. A key role of CRBs during the project will be the work with their communities on participatory planning and micro-zoning of land use, in terms of the General Management Plans for the GMAs, engaging the chiefs and head persons and exploring the passing of by-laws for enforcement where appropriate. CRBs and relevant committees under them will be equipped to support district officials and park staff on enforcement, as guided by legislation covering wildlife, forests, fisheries, and land management.

Planned activities are as follows:

1. Help facilitate elections where needed, for gender and age-balanced Community Resource Boards in 7 Kafue Flats chiefdoms and 2 Nkala chiefdoms
2. Assess capacity needs, and develop and deliver customized CBNRM training course for capacity development of CRB members and broader community leadership,^{[21]³⁸}
3. Equip and train CRBs and committees to support chiefs, district officials and park staff on enforcement, as guided by legislation, covering wildlife, forest, fisheries, and land management

4. Equip representatives of the CRBs to participate effectively in the Stakeholder Advisory Committee for the Collaborative Management Partnership^{[22]³⁹} and support its functioning
5. Conduct participatory land use planning and micro-zoning^{[23]⁴⁰} for the Kafue Flats General Management Plan (GMP) and capacity building for implementation (in line with Integrated Development Plans)
6. Support chiefs and district officials on passing of community bylaws and district regulations to enforce land uses in the management plans of the Kafue and Nkala GMAs
7. Support Community Scouts/ Wildlife Police Officers to receive diploma training

Responsibility: The work will be carried out under the guidance of DNPW, by the International Crane Foundation in the Kafue Flats GMA, and a sub-grant to a suitable local partner for work in the Nkala GMA.

Related initiatives: This work builds on previous support to the GRZ by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) through DNPW and the Zambia Community Resources Board Association. A manual for CRBs, that can be used for the KaF-Wild project as a starting point for the capacity development programme, was developed in partnership with Conservation Lower Zambezi, Conservation South Luangwa, WWF, The Nature Conservancy, Frankfurt Zoological Society, Kasanka Trust limited, Bio Carbon Partners, and Community Market for Conservation (COMACO), and was piloted in six CRBs including Shezongo and Musungwa (adjacent to Nkala GMA).

Outcome 2.3 Reduced HWC through holistic approaches

This outcome will be achieved through two clusters of activities, as outlined in Outputs 2.3.1 and 2.3.2.

Output 2.3.1 HWC prevention measures in communities around Nkala GMA hotspot

This output will focus on support to the agro-pastoralist communities of Shezongo and Musungwa chiefdoms, into whose land the Nkala GMA falls. These communities are working with TNC to protect a large area of their land to the east of the GMA, which is seasonally flooded and unsuitable for settlement or agriculture, which will serve as a buffer zone between the GMA and the villages. The community will be supported to analyze how their behaviour patterns can worsen conflict or promote coexistence with wildlife. This will involve identifying and mapping areas where livelihoods activities should be avoided, and where further measures are needed to protect crops and livestock from attacks by elephants and predators. The project will provide for a small grants facility for community members to take prevention / risk-reduction measures on the ground to fortify crop fields and livestock enclosures and install deterrents, for example, use of a ring of beehives around crop fields to deter elephants, or construction of predator-proof kraals for goats. The small grants will be used to purchase the necessary equipment, and pay local youth to undertake construction, deterrent or guarding activities. Knowledge management will be particularly important for this output, with communities capturing lessons learned on what prevention measures turned out to be effective or not effective, and capturing these in a series of short videos, for exchange with other communities across Zambia and through the GEF-8 GWP.

Planned activities are as follows:

1. Hold community dialogues with Shezongo and Musungwa CRBs, to understand how behaviours affect human-wildlife coexistence and conflict, and monitoring of incidents[24]⁴¹
2. Undertake rapid survey of prevention measures used in southern Africa, what has been effective and what has not
3. Facilitate community small grants for behaviour change and damage prevention measures on the ground in Nkala
4. Take measures to protect / fortify crop fields and livestock enclosures / fencing, and install deterrents
5. Identify and map areas where alternative livelihoods should be prioritized due to high risk of attack or damage
6. Capture learning for exchange with other communities in Zambia and GWP[25]⁴²

Responsibility: This work will be carried out under the guidance of DNPW, by a sub-granted local partner with experience and a track record in working with communities in the Nkala GMA area. Support of TRAFFIC will be drawn on through the GEF-8 GWP for social behaviour change in relation to mitigating human wildlife conflict.

Related initiatives: This work will be carried out in close coordination with the work of TNC in Nkala GMA. Participants in the Zambia country project will cooperate with and learn from other country projects' experience on HWC management on the ground through the GEF-8 GWP.

Output 2.3.2 Developing rapid response capacity to reduce severity of incidents

Incidents of human wildlife conflict are currently a daily occurrence in the villages and fields of the Shezongo and Musungwa communities, with serious damage to crops, livestock and other assets, and occasional injury and even loss of life (for example, one person killed by an elephant in November 2024). Although Output 2.3.1 will work towards reducing the occurrence of such incidents through prevention measures and behavior change, it can nonetheless be anticipated that they will continue to occur. The project will support the development of rapid response capacity within DNPW, in collaboration with partners African Parks and TNC, providing land- and water-based transport so that rangers can reach affected communities fast. This will enable park staff to warn community members of the approach of a damage-causing animal, minimize the seriousness of the damage when an incident occurs, provide support to victims, record the incident and, in some cases, negotiate to prevent retaliation by angry community members. Needs can also be assessed for more resource-intensive mechanisms such as camera surveillance, or trapping and translocating of individual problem animals when circumstances require, and funding could be leveraged during the project for such purposes. The project will help connect community members to a phone hotline to report incidents, and a record-keeping system, to be set up by TNC.

Planned activities are as follows:

1. Train community leaders to use TNC-supported hotline to report presence of problem / damage-causing animals and conflict incidents
2. Train DNPW park staff to undertake rapid response missions and follow-up actions with communities

3. Equip rapid response team (vehicle, boats, rations) to respond to HWC incidents
4. Collaborate with TNC on a record-keeping system to track trends in HWC incidents and responses over time.

Responsibility: This work will be carried out under the guidance of DNPW, by a sub-granted local partner with experience and track record in working with communities in the Nkala GMA area. Co-financed activities may be carried out by DNPW and TNC.

Related initiatives: This work will be carried out in close coordination with the work of TNC in Nkala GMA. Participants in the Zambia country project will cooperate with and learn from other country projects' experience on rapid response initiatives, through the GEF-8 GWP.

Outcome 2.4 Improved management of high-risk interfaces for zoonotic spillover

This outcome will be achieved through two clusters of activities, as outlined in Outputs 2.4.1 and 2.4.2.

Output 2.4.1 Memorandum of understanding for One Health approach in Kafue Flats

The government of the Republic of Zambia has committed to a One Health approach, recognizing that the health of animals, domestic and wild animals, plants, and the wider environment (including ecosystems) are closely linked and interdependent, and that the complex interactions that result in disease emergence require strong and consistent collaboration among all sectors responsible for human health, animal health and the environment. The National Strategic Plan for One Health was launched in 2022. This approach involves collaboration between multiple ministries including the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, and the Department of National Parks and Wildlife in the Ministry of Tourism, coordinated through the Zambia National Institute of Public Health (ZNIPH). Engagement of the environmental sector has been limited to date, and there is a commitment to improve this, with the Director: DNPW represented on the One Health Coordinating Committee in terms of the national plan.

Drawing on expertise from the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) as GEF-8 GWP technical partner on One Health approaches and zoonotic spillover risk, a preparatory training session will be held, hosted by the KaF-Wild Project Technical Committee, involving ZNPHI, DNPW, MFL, MoGEE, and ICF, supported by WCS in person if possible]. This session will draw down the necessary One Health expertise and frame the dialogue for applying One Health in the context of Zambia's protected areas, looked at through the lens of the Kafue Flats and the two National Parks. This team will go on to facilitate at least two multi-stakeholder dialogue sessions between these national ministries, ZNIPH, district administrations and communities, in the context of the Kafue Flats. In terms of local representation, the dialogue sessions will include representatives of Community Resource Boards (CRBs), and district officials in the key line departments, as well as staff of the two National Parks.

As appropriate, the development of a Memorandum of Understanding will be supported between the key partners, covering using a One Health approach to manage zoonotic spillover risk (ZSR) in the Lower Kafue Sub-Basin, and improving veterinary support to communities^{[26]⁴³}. The MoU will include a plan for undertaking capacity development for reporting on disease outbreaks, including clarifying roles and responsibilities and resourcing. Zoonotic spillover and disease risk will be included in the threats addressed in

the public campaign for demand reduction, being undertaken through *Output 2.1.4 Behaviour change campaign to reduce demand for illegal bushmeat*.

Lessons learnt will be captured and fed into the GEF-8 GWP and the wider GWP in which other countries are working on how to reduce the risk of zoonotic spillover and the promotion of a One Health approach.

Planned activities are as follows:

1. Include One Health approach and awareness of disease including zoonotic spillover risk (ZSR)^{[27]⁴⁴} in community leadership training for Kafue Flats and Nkala GMAs, involving ZNIPH (included in budget for *Output 2.1.3*)
2. Hold preparatory training session with KaF-Wild Project Technical Committee and Wildlife Conservation Society as GEF-8 GWP technical partner
3. Hold at least two dialogue sessions between the key players (including ZNPH, MFL, DNPW, with District and CRB representation on One Health approach to managing ZSR and improving veterinary support to communities
4. Develop a plan for capacity development with Park staff and District officials on monitoring and reporting on disease outbreaks, including roles and responsibilities and resourcing
5. Develop draft MOU between key actors on One Health approach in the Lower Kafue Sub-Basin, and undertake processes for signature
6. Include the risk of zoonotic disease in the behaviour change campaign to reduce demand for illegal bushmeat (included in budget for *Output 2.2.4*).

Responsibility: The work will be carried out under the guidance of DNPW, by the Project Management Unit. Advice will be provided by WCS as GEF-8 GWP technical partner, as appropriate.

Related initiatives: This work will build on the Capacitating One Health in Eastern and Southern Africa (COHESA)

project, being carried out from 2022 to 2025, with the Zambia National Public Health Institute (ZNPHI) leading work with multiple partners to develop capacity to implement the Zambia's National One Health Strategic Plan 2022-2026.

Output 2.4.2 Management of interfaces between wildlife and cattle

This output will work in the Kafue Flats GMA and Blue Lagoon and Lochinvar National Parks to bring about behavioral change that will reduce physical interactions between wildlife and cattle, in order to reduce the risk of disease spreading in either direction. This work will build on the General Management Plan for the Kafue Flats GMA, implementing zoning and micro-zoning contained in the plan to reduce close contact between game and cattle as much as possible. This will be complemented by the promotion of rotational grazing through the sister project, the Kafue Flats Climate Resilience and Adaptation Project (KaF-Adapt). As needed, project funds or leveraged co-finance can be utilized to provide an artificial watering point in each of the two Parks, to provide water for wildlife, especially under drought conditions, and avoid unwanted contact with cattle. Partial fencing on short stretches of vulnerable park interfaces with livestock, as mapped throughout Output 2.2.2, will be undertaken. Monitoring and reporting on the results of these interventions in minimizing

contact between livestock and wildlife will be fed into the project M&E system, and will also be captured in lessons learned for the GEF-8 GWP on physical minimization of wildlife-livestock interfaces.

Planned activities are as follows:

1. Procure fencing company and complete partial fencing (temporary and permanent) on vulnerable Park interfaces with livestock^{[28]⁴⁵}
2. Access resources to as needed to provide water points for wildlife in the Parks, to reduce contact with cattle and alleviate drought risk
3. Monitor and report on implementation of GMP micro-zoning to keep game and livestock separate (including through KaF-Adapt work on rotational grazing).
4. Include zoonotic spillover risk in the training of park staff, including practical training on biosafety/security guidelines to protect staff when dealing with wildlife – while on patrol, in a veterinary context, following the death of an animal, or in responding to HWC incidents (included in budget for *Output 2.1.2*).

Responsibility: The work will be carried out under the guidance of DNPW, by ICF as a key partner to the 20-year agreement with DNPW and WWF to manage the Kafue Flats, with a track record in supporting the two Parks, and infrastructure development. Advice will be provided by WCS as GEF-8 GWP technical partner, as appropriate.

Related initiatives: DNPW will be committing an expanded operational budget to Blue Lagoon and Lochinvar National Parks during the 2025-2027 period and beyond, acknowledging the importance of this landscape and the significant investment by GRZ's financial and technical partners.

Component 3: Wildlife and nature for prosperity in Kafue Flats

Outcome 3.1 Wildlife conservation financing mechanisms are diversified and public-private-community partnerships built

This outcome will be achieved through a single cluster of activities, as outlined in Output 3.1.1.

Output 3.1.1 Support to sustainable financing mechanisms for Lower Kafue Basin

In order to maximize the transformational impact of the project interventions, this output will build on the work of and cooperate with co-financing partners to explore and promote long-term sustainable financing mechanisms for biodiversity conservation and sustainable development in the Lower Kafue Basin. This builds on WWF Zambia's earlier work on a Lower Kafue Landscape Finance Plan, and the 20-year Collaborative Management Partnership agreement involving DNPW, ICF and WWF Zambia which makes provision for a future Kafue Flats Conservation Fund. Capacity development through the KaF-Wild project (in Output 2.2.3) can support CRBs to participate effectively in governance mechanisms and ensure they receive a flow of benefits – for example, in a future conservation trust fund or carbon credit scheme. Private sector investment in the Kafue Flats, either through corporate social responsibility, or through payments for watershed services in the context of a water fund, will be promoted through engagement with key players such as Zambeef,

ABInBev, and the two sugar companies, building on WWF’s work with the Kafue Flats Joint Action Group (KF-JAG).

This output will ensure that the KaF-Wild and KaF-Adapt project activities and stakeholders are fully integrated into partners’ efforts to investigate long-term sources of revenue for the Kafue Flats and the wider Lower Kafue Sub-Basin. Such long-term funding would help to fulfil the vision of the partnership agreement to “manage and restore the protected areas of the Kafue Flats as a model for balancing ecological conservation, ecosystem services, and human well-being in a protected area floodplain system.” For example, this could help to secure funding for Community Scouts’ positions to be sustained in the long term. Establishing a mechanism for long-term funding would allow both the KaF-Wild project and the “sister” KaF-Adapt project to sustain their impact well beyond the end of project implementation, putting both wildlife conservation and climate change adaptation efforts on a sustainable footing.

Partner work on sustainable finance revenue streams

Revenue streams that will be explored by partners include carbon, water and wildlife-based mechanisms, and baseline work is discussed above in the “Baseline for Component 3” section. This includes:

- The Nature for Water (N4W) facility, a global joint initiative of The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and Pegasys, which is working with the Water Resources Management Authority (WARMA) in Zambia to conduct a Feasibility Study to determine the impact and return on investment of priority Nature-based Solutions and identify potential long-term funding streams, culminating in a business case for setting up a long-term watershed investment programme for the Lower Kafue Basin.
- Key KaF-Wild implementing partner the International Crane Foundation is working with the Endangered Wildlife Trust, through the African Crane Conservation Programme, on investigating potential for a Crane Bond. Such a financing mechanism would raise funds from institutional and impact investors to protect Africa's cranes by reducing threats and restoring their grassland and wetlands, including in the Kafue Flats, home to the Wattled Crane and the endangered Grey Crowned Crane.
- Zambia has a Carbon Market Framework that establishes the eligibility criteria and approval process for carbon credit projects in terms of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, with at least 10 planned afforestation and reforestation projects expected to be transferred from the voluntary carbon market to the new mechanism for Article 6.4 agreed at the UNFCCC COP-29. No discussions have yet been held in Zambia on soil carbon through rangeland restoration (possible to pilot in KaF-Adapt) or carbon credits from application of biochar made in a low-emission process from agricultural residues of cleared invasive biomass (possible to pilot in KaF-Wild), but interest has been expressed in these fields by GIZ, Conservation International, BioCarbon Partners, and Solidaridad.

Planned activities are as follows:

1. Feed in information on costs and benefits (from Output 3.2.3) of landscape interventions from KAF-Wild (and “sister” project KaF-Adapt) to partner efforts to establish a watershed investment programme^{[29]⁴⁶}

2. Ensure links between the WWF Zambia-coordinated Kafue Flats Joint Action Group (KF-JAG), with representation from government, corporates and utilities, and the partner efforts to establish a watershed investment programme^{[30]⁴⁷}
3. Feed in potential project results (from Output 3.2.1) on production of biochar through pyrolysis from cleared invasive plant biomass, and application to farmers' fields, in exploring carbon credits.
4. Undertake a brief study to make recommendations on how community structures should benefit from, and participate in governance of, potential financing mechanisms (watershed investment programme / conservation fund / carbon credits)
5. Include in the community leadership training for Kafue Flats and Nkala GMAs^{[31]⁴⁸} (budgeted under Output 2.2.3) a focus on fund governance participation and benefit sharing negotiation skills.

Responsibility: This work will be carried out by the Project Management Unit under the guidance of DNPW.

Related initiatives: This work builds on a number of related initiatives, including the Nature for Water facility, the development of a Crane Bond by ICF and EWT, and the exploration by multiple role-players, including various government agencies, GIZ, Conservation International, BioCarbon Partners, and Solidaridad, of the potential for accessing voluntary carbon markets for soil carbon / biochar carbon credits, as well as benefit sharing mechanisms.

Outcome 3.2 Sustainable livelihoods in wildlife-based economies are increased, especially for women and youth

This outcome will be achieved through three clusters of activities, as outlined in Outputs 3.2.1, 3.2.2 and 3.2.3.

Output 3.2.1 Enabling gender-sensitive nature-based livelihoods and enterprises in Kafue Flats

Absolutely central to the conservation of biodiversity and wildlife for the long term is the development of the wildlife- and nature-based economy, creating opportunities for local people to have a material stake in the preservation of the wildlife resource. This can be achieved through promotion of eco-tourism enterprises and jobs, as well as value addition to sustainably harvested products from nature, including fish, non-timber forest products (e.g. fruits, medicines, mushrooms, honey), cleared invasive biomass, and agroforestry products such as fruits, nuts, fodder, bamboo and fuelwood. A full study on potential livelihoods and value chains, including private sector engagement opportunities, was carried out during the project preparation phase and highlighted high potential for involving local entrepreneurs in the creation of new enterprises based on the removal of invasive species, including plants such as *Mimosa pigra* which can be used to make eco-briquettes, biochar fertilizer, particle boards and chemicals for leather tanning. Other invasive plants such as Typha reeds, can be used to make baskets and furniture, and the invasive Red-claw crayfish (*Cherax quadricarinatus*)^{[32]⁴⁹} can be sold to the restaurant trade or made into fishmeal. Community Resource Boards

of GMAs will be able to supplement limited revenue from wildlife offtake with new income from supplying inputs in value chains for nature-based enterprises, e.g. Typha grass, crayfish.

This output will engage a local NGO with experience of small enterprise development and support, to facilitate the establishment of two nature-based enterprises – one north and one south of the Kafue River – helping selected CRBs/women’s cooperatives to register with the District Council, develop governance structures and undertake initial business planning. These structures will be supported to issue Requests for Proposals from local entrepreneurs / private sector partners to form joint ventures, with written agreements clarifying roles, contributions and benefits. These joint ventures will then be supported with a feasibility and market study for each selected enterprise, and assisted to approach the relevant local government or traditional authority to obtain land for the new enterprises. GEF funds will be used as seed capital, to supply and install infrastructure and equipment, with the local entrepreneur making a co-finance commitment (to be negotiated). The local NGO will train the joint venture partners and recruited staff, and provide ongoing business advisory services to the two enterprises, including access to finance, agreements with buyers, and business sustainability planning. Assistance to cash flow requirements and input supply will be phased out over the duration of the project, such that the enterprises have passed break-even point by project end and are able to sustain themselves. The GEF seed capital will be leveraged to mobilize grants from the Constituency Development Fund^{[33]⁵⁰} and loans and/or investment through the commercial banks and the Citizens Economic Empowerment Commission for further growth of the nature-based enterprises.

Planned activities are as follows:

1. Summarize information on nature-based enterprise opportunities^{[34]⁵¹} and present to two workshops, north and south of river (including men, women, youth, disabled people), inviting CRBs, WDCs, women’s cooperatives and entrepreneurs
2. Support two CRBs/cooperatives with strong concepts for NBE to do initial business planning and develop governance structures (with roles for women and youth)
3. Conduct follow-up feasibility study for two selected enterprises, looking at value chain linkages, market size and prices, potential buyers, road access, infrastructure, equipment and training needs and costs
4. Support 2-3 business governance structures to put out Requests for Proposals from local entrepreneurs / private sector partners to form joint ventures, and support signing of agreements clarifying roles, contributions and benefits
5. Approach district council (or chief / headperson) to provide land for the new enterprises
6. Supply and install infrastructure and equipment and train joint venture partners and recruited staff
7. Provide ongoing support to running of enterprises, including cash flow support access to finance, agreements with buyers, business sustainability plan, and applications for expansion funding to the Constituency Development Fund^{[35]⁵²}

Responsibility: This work will be delivered by a sub-grantee local partner with a track record in small enterprise development and support, under the guidance of DNPW. Other partnerships with service providers and financiers will be leveraged during the project.

Related initiatives: This work builds on the government's commitment to giving local communities the opportunity to make investments in development infrastructure through the Constituency Development Fund, as well as ongoing government and NGO support to the development of micro, small and medium enterprises across Zambia.

Output 3.2.2 Development of partnerships for ecotourism

Limited infrastructure for eco-tourism in the Kafue Flats has fallen into disrepair, with only a small number of annual visitors remaining, mostly self-driving camping birdwatchers. With the protection and recovery of wildlife stocks, however, and the ongoing importance of the area for hundreds of species of birds, including important migratory water birds, there is significant potential for the development of tourism, through partnerships between CRBs and the private sector. The project will start with training community members as tour guides and providers of services for campers. A scoping study will be undertaken for an initial ecotourism concession in Blue Lagoon National Park, indicated in the collaborative management partnership agreement between DNPW, WWF and ICF as having the most potential. This builds on the Zambia Tourism Investment Guide which highlights concession opportunities at Chunga Lagoon in Lochinvar National Park, and at Shamikobo in Blue Lagoon National Park.

As part of the training for CRBs in Output 2.2.3, communities in the Kafue Flats GMA will be prepared for future developments in the tourism sector, building their understanding of how ecotourism concessions and public-private-community partnerships work, and developing their ability to negotiate on roles, capacity development and fees / benefit sharing. The long-term development of tourism will depend on the recovery of wildlife stocks, which cannot be taken for granted. (Note that Output 4.1.1. will investigate the potential for reintroduction of species that have become near-extinct locally, through translocation, e.g. Blue wildebeest, Plains zebra, and disease-free African buffalo. However, the risk of such restocking efforts being unsustainable would remain too high to actually undertake the translocation, until the threat of poaching has been minimized).

Planned activities are as follows:

1. Train community members as tour guides for campers, especially birdwatchers
2. Undertake Tourism scoping study^{[36]⁵³} including potential location for an ecotourism concession in Blue Lagoon National Park
3. Include in community leadership training for Kafue Flats and Nkala GMAs^{[37]⁵⁴} : understanding ecotourism concessions, developing public-private-community partnerships, benefit sharing and negotiation skills (budgeted under Output 2.2.3)

Responsibility: This work will be guided by DNPW and undertaken by a Local partner with relevant skills in eco-tourism research and development, including the international birdwatching tourism sector, as well as work with communities on skills training, including negotiation and benefit sharing.

Related initiatives: The GRZ has highlighted the importance of tourism to economic growth in the 2025 to 2027 budget statement, outlining plans to support investment in necessary infrastructure for tourism, and enhancement of the regulatory framework to lower the cost of doing business and encourage investment to

drive transformation in the tourism sector. This includes a commitment to the Community Based Natural Resource Management policy, protecting the interests of communities and their socioeconomic advancement.

Output 3.2.3 Creation of cash for work opportunities

An important part of developing the wildlife economy on the Kafue is the creation of work opportunities based on nature and wildlife. This builds on the successful experience of the ICF-EWT-WWF partnership from 2017-2020 in employing 400 local community members to clear invasive *Mimosa pigra* shrubs from 3,000 hectares in Lochinvar National Park, using a cash-for-work model. Priority will be given to youth (aged 18-35) from local communities, with opportunities created for young women as well as young men, wherever possible. This output provides budget for the overall recruitment and training process for all the workstreams in the project, while the budget for wages is covered in the relevant output, i.e., demarcation of park boundaries (Output 2.2.1), construction of park infrastructure (Output 2.2.1), establishment and maintenance of fire breaks (Output 2.2.1), and *Mimosa pigra* clearing (Output 2.2.1). Careful track will be kept of all the costs and resulting benefits of these activities, and this data fed into Output 1.1.2 – to support the development of a policy brief on opportunities for introducing new environmental elements into existing cash transfer programmes in Zambia, in order to promote upscaling and innovation as a result of the project.

Planned activities are as follows:

1. Hire and train local youth^{[38]⁵⁵} for construction of park infrastructure, demarcation of park boundaries, road grading, and establishment and maintenance of fire breaks
2. Unlock partnerships to expand hiring of local community for scaling up of invasive clearing
3. Track costs and benefits, and feed into policy brief on opportunities for environmental cash transfer programmes

Responsibility: The work will be carried out under the guidance of DNPW, by the Zambia office of the ICF, a key partner to the 20-year agreement with DNPW and WWF to manage the Kafue Flats, with a track record in carrying out cash-for-work schemes for clearing of invasive vegetation.

Related initiatives: The project will feed into the government's planned expansion of the national Cash-For-Work Programme – as part of its response to empower vulnerable individuals affected by recent drought, complementing the Social Cash Transfer Programme and the extended Emergency Social Cash Transfer Programme.

Component 4: Communications and knowledge management

Outcome 4.1 Scientific knowledge developed for improved decision-making and wildlife conservation

This outcome will be achieved through a single cluster of activities, as outlined in Output 4.1.1.

Output 4.1.1 Specialized inventory and monitoring inputs for management of Kafue Flats

As part of the project's strategy for knowledge management and monitoring and evaluation, this output will involve support to specialized monitoring of key biodiversity, climate change and socioeconomic development indicators, engaging local communities and developing the capacity particularly of young men and women to participate. An aerial survey of the Kafue Lechwe population will be conducted, since the size and health of this population is of key significance to the future of the Kafue Flats as a whole. Not only is this charismatic species emblematic of the floodplain ecosystem, but the potential to rebuild its herd size makes it a key source of future sustainable utilization revenues, as well as a key attraction for tourism. The project will also support a study on the ecological and grazing carrying capacity for livestock and wildlife in the Kafue Flats, critical to understanding the potential herd sizes of both Kafue Lechwe and cattle, and how these can be balanced. The output will support a feasibility study for reintroducing other species that were once common on the Kafue Flats, such as Blue wildebeest, Plains zebra, and disease-free African buffalo. Communities will be engaged in monitoring key indicators such as wildlife numbers, spread of invasive plants, and water quality. Project resources will be used for producing maps indicating progress on restoration, and on agreements with traditional authorities and communities on rotational grazing and wildlife corridors.

Planned activities are as follows:

1. Conduct a study on the ecological and grazing carrying capacity for livestock and wildlife in the Kafue Flats
2. Conduct aerial and ground survey at project start, mid- and end points (with DNPW and Zamstats) of the Kafue Lechwe
3. Conduct other wildlife populations surveys and fish surveys (Gill net and fish catch assessments)
4. Produce updated maps as needed for management, monitoring and reporting, incl. wildlife corridors and distribution, cattle movements, restoration progress
5. Do feasibility study for reintroducing disappearing species into Parks for tourism^{[39]⁵⁶} and ecology, including costed action plan
6. Engage communities in citizen science for ecological monitoring, e.g. water quality, *Mimosa pigra* spread, wildlife numbers etc.

Responsibility: The work will be carried out under the guidance of DNPW, by the Zambia office of ICF, a key partner to the 20-year agreement with DNPW and WWF to manage the Kafue Flats, with input from Zambian specialist experts as needed.

Related initiatives: This will build on ongoing conservation monitoring by DNPW, and ICF's work, supported by the JRS Biodiversity Foundation, on developing a wetland information system for the Kafue Flats, compiling data from DNPW, universities and research partners, and aiming to implement an ecological monitoring, assessment and management plan to drive the adaptive management of the Kafue Flats of the ecological data and information generated from diverse local partners including local universities and with DNPW.

Outcome 4.2 Communication, knowledge management and participation in GEF-8 GWP enhances project impact

This outcome will be achieved through two clusters of activities, as outlined in Output and 4.2.2.

Output 4.2.1 Sharing of learning and knowledge exchange visits

This output makes provision for a systematic approach to knowledge management and learning within Zambia. This will maximize the capturing and sharing of lessons learned through project implementation at all levels, between actors in the project landscape; between local, district, provincial and national stakeholders; and between the project and other related initiatives in Zambia. Knowledge products will include local community and NGO-produced video material for use on social media, as well as professionally produced video documentaries and written lessons learned products. Knowledge exchanges will be facilitated between community members of the various chiefdoms of the Lower Kafue Basin as well as communities in other parts of Zambia engaged in similar work in creating wildlife- and nature based livelihoods, mitigating human wildlife conflict and strengthening enforcement efforts against poaching and illegal natural resource use. The project team will participate in relevant forums and report into transnational initiatives as relevant, ensuring that the Kafue Flats is represented in the Zambia CBNRM forum and conference, and country reporting to the RAMSAR Convention, KAZA Secretariat and Convention on Biological Diversity.

Planned activities are as follows:

1. Produce strategy for knowledge management and learning to ensure the project will generate, capture, transfer, communicate and promote the use of knowledge at local, national, regional and global levels
2. Produce gender-sensitive documentary and video evidence of project progress and learning
3. Facilitate knowledge exchanges within Kafue Flats GMA, between Kafue Flats and Nkala GMAs, and with other parts of Zambia
4. Participate in Zambia CBNRM forum and conference, support reporting to RAMSAR Convention, KAZA Secretariat, CBD, IUCN

Responsibility: Responsibility for capturing and dissemination of learning, and project knowledge management activities will be carried by the Monitoring & Evaluation and Learning Officer in the Project Management Unit, in close cooperation with all project staff and stakeholders.

Related initiatives: The project will liaise and coordinate with related GEF projects and other partner initiatives involved in wildlife conservation across Zambia, including the GEF-7 Sustainable Luangwa Project supported by WWF US as GEF Agency.

Output 4.2.2 GEF-8 GWP webinars, face-to-face trainings and annual conferences

Project budget is set aside to enable full participation by KaF-Wild project participants in the global activities of the GEF-8 GWP. This will involve a twinning program with Kenya on human wildlife conflict, and participation in other bilateral and multilateral relationships with country projects as relevant, for example, on anti-poaching and human wildlife conflict management activities. It will also support participation in the annual conferences of the Global Wildlife Program and other face-to-face and online knowledge management and coordination events and activities. Best practices on gender and social inclusion from this project can also be shared in the GEF Gender Partnership's community of practice that brings together the gender teams of GEF integrated programmes.

The KaF-Wild Project Management Unit staff and members of the Project Technical Committee will participate in GWP regional coordination calls and in the annual knowledge needs survey and other thematic surveys conducted by the GWP. Through the M&E and Learning Officer in the PMU, the KaF-Wild project

will participate in the GWP coordination team's M&E activities. Specific support will be accessed from GEF-8 GWP technical partners the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) (see Outputs 2.4.1 and 2.4.2), and TRAFFIC. Since TRAFFIC's expertise on social behaviour change relates to a number of outputs (in addition to Output 2.1.4), online training on the CITES guidance will be provided for all implementing partners including ICF and local NGO sub-grantees run by TRAFFIC.

Planned activities are as follows:

1. Conduct international learning exchange visits on Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC) management through twinning program with Kenya
2. Engage with other projects working on tackling HWC and poaching, applying innovative tools and technology
3. Participate in Global Wildlife Program annual conferences
4. Support participation of the project's stakeholders in coordination and knowledge management activities of the IP, including One Health, and behaviour and social change approaches
5. Participate in targeted training and capacity building events/webinars, and knowledge management and learning exchanges for south-south cooperation

Responsibility: The Project Manager and Technical Coordinator and the Monitoring & Evaluation and Learning Officer in the Project Management Unit will be responsible for managing the relationship with the GEF-8 GWP, in close cooperation with all project staff and stakeholders, and the WWF GEF Project Manager.

Related initiatives: Support will be accessed from GWP partners – like TRAFFIC on behaviour change and the Wildlife Conservation Society on demand spillover risk, in order to strengthen the activities of the Zambia country project, within the GEF-8 GWP.

Table 4: Summary of project budget

Project Element	GEF Budget (USD)
Component 1: Enabling conditions for wildlife conservation for development in Zambia	
<i>Outcome 1.1 Institutional, policy and legal framework for wildlife conservation in Zambia strengthened</i>	
1.1.1 Multistakeholder dialogue on wildlife conservation and the future of Kafue Flats	78,062
1.1.2 Policy and legal changes for effective Community Based Natural Resource Management and wildlife-based economy	101,062
1.1.3 New legal framework for human wildlife conflict relief scheme	63,062
COMPONENT 1 Sub-Total	242,186
Component 2: Coexistence of People and Wildlife in Protected Habitats in Kafue Flats	
<i>Outcome 2.1 Reduced wildlife poaching threats</i>	
2.1.1 Improving Park infrastructure for effective enforcement	1,333,062
2.1.2 Strengthening ranger capacity for effective anti-poaching operations	489,400
2.1.3 Equipping intelligence and investigation to combat illegal bushmeat trade	179,062
2.1.4 Behaviour change campaign to reduce demand for illegal bushmeat	93,062
<i>Outcome 2.2 Improved wildlife habitat management for globally significant species</i>	

2.2.1 Wetland restoration and fire management to improve threatened species' habitat	372,492
2.2.2 Protecting wildlife by demarcating the two National Parks	125,062
2.2.3 Capacitating community based natural resource management	196,062
Outcome 2.3 Reduced HWC through holistic approaches	
2.3.1 HWC prevention measures in communities around Nkala GMA hotspot	316,775
2.3.2 Developing rapid response capacity to reduce severity of incidents	402,062
Outcome 2.4 Improved management of high-risk interfaces for zoonotic spillover	
2.4.1 Memorandum of understanding for One Health approach in Kafue Flats	85,562
2.4.2 Management of interfaces between wildlife and cattle	250,562
COMPONENT 2 Sub-Total	3,843,163

Component 3: Wildlife and nature for prosperity in Kafue Flats	
Outcome 3.1 Wildlife conservation financing mechanisms are diversified and public-private-community partnerships built	
3.1.1 Support to sustainable financing mechanisms for Lower Kafue Basin	63,062
Outcome 3.2 Sustainable livelihoods in wildlife-based economies are increased, especially for women and youth	
3.2.1 Enabling gender-sensitive nature-based livelihoods and enterprises in Kafue Flats GMA	549,176
3.2.2 Development of partnerships for ecotourism	118,062
3.2.3 Creation of cash for work opportunities	63,062
COMPONENT 3 Sub-Total	793,362

Component 4: Communications and knowledge management	
Outcome 4.1 Scientific knowledge developed for improved decision-making and wildlife conservation	
4.1.1 Specialized inventory and monitoring inputs for management of Kafue Flats	224,062
Outcome 4.2 Communication, knowledge management and participation in GEF-8 GWP enhances project impact	
4.2.1 Sharing of learning and knowledge exchange visits	208,062
4.2.2 Global Wildlife Program webinars, face-to-face trainings and annual conferences	88,062
COMPONENT 4 Sub-Total	520,186

Project monitoring and evaluation (M&E)	284,193
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Component Sub-Total	5,683,090
Project Management Costs	283,118
TOTAL	5,966,208

MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

The project Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan has been developed in coordination with the Department of National Parks and Wildlife, and the International Crane Foundation. A sum of \$284,193 has been budgeted for M&E. This is 4.7% of the total project budget (see separate Annex G for the detailed budget).

The project will be monitored through the Results Framework (see above). Relevant GEF-8 core indicators have been included to provide a portfolio level understanding of progress towards the GEF Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs). Suggested indicators from the GEF-8 GWP have also been selected where possible as indicators of progress towards particular outcomes, supporting program-wide aggregation and reporting to the GEF Council.

The M&E and Learning (MEL) Officer (see terms of reference in Annex K) will be responsible for gathering M&E data for the annual results framework tracking, and providing suggestions to the PMU Project Manager to improve the results, efficiency and management of the project. For more detail on M&E and reporting responsibilities for WWF-GEF projects, see <https://wwfgeftracks.com/execution/reporting-responsibilities>

Results will also be reported to the Lead Agency for the GEF-8 GWP, the World Bank, in addition to the GEF Secretariat. Through the M&E and Learning Officer in the PMU, the KaF-Wild project will participate in the GWP coordination team's M&E activities, including active involvement in the M&E working group. GWP-specific questions (e.g., additionality, value-added, and benefits from participating in the GWP) will be included in the mid-term review (MTR) and terminal evaluation (TE) processes.

The following is a summary of M&E elements and reports that have been budgeted for:

M&E / Reporting Document	More detail / How the document will be used	Timeframe	Responsible
Inception Workshop	Hold a joint inception workshop for KaF-Wild and KaF-Adapt sister project[40]	Within one month of start of operational activities	PMU Project Manager
Inception Report	Summarize decisions made during inception workshop, including any changes to project design, budget, Results Framework, and M&E	Within three months of inception workshop	PMU Project Manager and MEL Officer
Quarterly Field Report	Inform PMU PM on progress, challenges and needs of activities at national level and in the landscape	Every three months	ICF Teams, Sub-grantee NGOs
Quarterly Financial Reports	Assess financial progress and management	Every three months	PMU F&A officer
Indicator Tracking	Track and record progress on GEF Core Indicators and outcome indicators and their targets	Every three months	MEL Officer
Annual Reflection Workshop	Joint annual reflection workshop of Project Steering Committee and Project Technical Committee evaluate progress and need for adaptive management	At time of PPR and Annual Work Plan & Budget preparation	PMU Project Manager and MEL Officer

WWF Project Progress Reports (PPR) with annual RF and workplan tracking	Inform management decisions and drafting of annual workplan and budget; Share lessons internally and externally; Report to the PSC and GEF Agency on the project progress.	Every six months	PMU Project Manager and MEL Officer
GEF METT Tracking Tool	Inform GEF SEC on progress towards outcomes/impact relating to the two National Parks and two Game Management Areas Assessment of the project contribution to GEBs.	CEO endorsement, Mid-term and Final	PMU Project Manager and MEL Officer
Supervision Missions	At least once a year	Each year	WWF GEF Agency, PMU on logistics
Project Implementation Supervision Mission Reports (PrISM)	Summarize the observations and recommendations for the PMU and executing partners to ensure successful project execution	Following each mission	WWF GEF Agency
Safeguards Monitoring	Monitoring of implementation of Environmental and Social Management Framework and associated Plans	Ongoing	Safeguards and Gender Officer
Gender Monitoring	Monitoring of implementation of Gender Action Plan	Ongoing	Safeguards and Gender Officer
Mid-term Review Report	External formative evaluation of the project; Recommendations for adaptive management for the second half of the project period; Inform NSC, GEF and other stakeholders of project performance to date.	Midterm	External expert or organization (contracted by WWF GEF Agency)
Terminal Evaluation Report	External summative evaluation of the overall project; Recommendations for GEF and those designing related projects.	Before project completion	External expert or organization (contracted by WWF GEF Agency)

Independent formal evaluations have been budgeted by the project and will adhere to WWF and GEF guidelines and policies. The Mid-term Review should be conducted within six months of the midpoint from the CEO Endorsement Date, and the Terminal Evaluation will be completed before the official close of the

project. The evaluations provide an opportunity for adaptive management as well as sharing of lessons and best practices for this and future projects. The GEF Operational Focal Point in the GRZ will be briefed and debriefed before and after the evaluation(s) and should have an opportunity to comment on the draft and final report.

An annual reflection workshop has been budgeted for the PMU, held jointly between the Project Steering Committee, the Project Technical Committee and the PMU – to review project progress and challenges to date, taking into account results framework tracking, work plan tracking, stakeholder feedback and quarterly field reports to review project strategies, risks/assumptions and the theory of change. This will further enable an adaptive management approach, revisiting the project interventions annually to explore whether or not the desired results are being achieved, and how they may need to be adjusted, to maximize their effectiveness in addressing the evolving drivers of biodiversity loss. The results of this workshop will inform project decision making (i.e., refining the ToC, informing PPRs and AWP&Bs).

[1] Language used in the policy

[2] In September 2024, a consultative forum on Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) for the purposes of scoping the viability of a HWC insurance solution for co-existence in Zambia, was commissioned and facilitated by DNPW and the MoT, and supported by insurance providers AB Entheos Ltd, the Sustainable Finance Coalition and the United Nations Convention on Migratory Species.

[3] Gross E, Jayasinghe N., Brooks A., Polet G., Wadhwa R. and Hilderink-Koopmans F. (2021) A Future for All: The Need for Human-Wildlife Coexistence. (WWF, Gland, Switzerland).

[4] All GEF investment in conservation law enforcement will be in line the requirements of the WWF GEF Agency's environmental and social safeguards.

[5] “*Agreement between Ministry of Tourism and International Crane Foundation and World Wide Fund For Nature (WWF) Zambia, related to Collective Programme Management of Kafue Flats Game Management Area, Lochinvar and Blue Lagoon National Parks*” signed in December 2022

[6] 'Programme Area' means the Protected Areas of the Kafue Flats, namely Kafue Flats Game Management Area, Lochinvar and Blue Lagoon National Parks

[7] Collaborative management partnership agreement Article 10

[8] As provided for in the Agreement for Collective Programme Management signed in 2022 between DNPW, WWF and ICF.

[9] Based on the International Ranger Federation (IRF) and the Universal Ranger Support Alliance (URSA) standards and guidance to advance the professionalization of rangers worldwide.

[10] Including enforcement of zoning in GMP, e.g. cattle exclusion zones, no-go sections of river for fishing

[11] Surveillance technology, for example, trackers, detectors, cameras.

[12] Noting this research from TRAFFIC on what works and what doesn't with respect to SBC interventions focused on zoonotic diseases:

<https://www.traffic.org/publications/reports/situation-analysis-social-and-behaviour-change-messaging-on-wildlife-trade-and-zoonotic-disease-risks/>

[13] As referenced in the 20-year collaborative management partnership agreement between DNPW, ICF and WWF.

[14] See WWF's 2020 report: "Situational Analysis of Fish and Fisheries of the Kafue Flats Wetland Ecosystem" https://www.fao.org/africa/awssassets.panda.org/downloads/wwf_zambia_fisheries_summary_august_2020_final_web_v_2.pdf

[15] As provided for in the Agreement for Collective Programme Management signed in 2022 between DNPW, WWF and ICF.

[16] Species including exotic and native, such as *Mimosa pigra*, *Dichrostachys*, Typha and Papyrus and Nile Tilapia and crayfish

[17] The project activities will not involve any enforcement of spatial or temporal fishing restrictions.

[18] For example, through a special protection zone in the General Management Plan, or as a Community Partnership Park in terms of national legislation

[19] To prevent cattle straying into parks and reduce zoonotic spillover risk. To be designed with safeguards issues in mind, including avoiding injury to wildlife.

[20] No-go areas will be established through the General Management Plan and enforced to allow re-breeding of threatened fish species e.g. Bream

[21] With co-finance it could be possible to offer a more comprehensive two-year certified CBNRM course (e.g. through 8 quarterly contact sessions) for community leadership (CRBs, VAGs, headpersons, committees), covering governance, benefit sharing, negotiation of concessions, proposal writing, basic accounting / bookkeeping, planning & zoning, wetland restoration, fire management, mining compliance, anti-poaching support, monitoring, livelihoods, revenue, human wildlife conflict/coexistence, zoonotic disease etc.

[22] As provided for in the Agreement for Collective Programme Management signed in 2022 between DNPW, WWF and ICF.

[23] Including potential exclusion of livestock from the parks and the core area between them

[24] This should include traditional leadership, local government leadership, community leadership, CBOs, CRBs, women's groups, youth led groups and religious leadership

[25] See Component 4 for budget for dissemination of learning / exchange visits

[26] Accessing forthcoming guidance from the IUCN WCPA One Health and Protected Areas Task Force (e.g. [Task Force Webpage](#); [Hopkins et al. 2024](#))

[27] Including poor sanitation risks of cholera in humans. Also Foot and Mouth Disease (livestock) Anthrax (humans and livestock), Bovine Tuberculosis (baboons).

[28] To prevent cattle straying into parks and reduce zoonotic spillover risk. To be designed with safeguards issues in mind, including avoiding injury to wildlife.

[29] Which could coincide with the concept of a long-term "Kafue Flats Conservation Fund", as provided for in the collaborative management partnership agreement signed in 2022 between DNPW, WWF and ICF.

[30] Especially the Nature for Water Facility, as discussed above.

[31] See Output 2.2.3 for inclusion in training and budget

[32] This does not entail risk of overfishing, as the Red-claw crayfish is Including invasive crayfish for sale or processing into fishmeal

[33] Which must be submitted to Ward Development Committees, in response to the annual call for proposals from the Constituency Development Committees (CDCs) in the Namwala, Itezhi-tezhi, Nangoma, Mwembeshi, Magoye and Bweenga constituencies

[34] Based on the Livelihoods and Value Chains Study conducted for the project. For example, businesses to: process crops and forest products; scale up Mimosa pigra clearing and manufacture eco-briquettes; smoke and freeze fish for market; process mangos into pulp, juice, dried fruit

[35] Which must be submitted to Ward Development Committees, in response to the annual call for proposals from the Constituency Development Committees (CDCs) in the Namwala, Itezhi-tezhi, Nangoma, Mwembeshi, Magoye and Bweenga constituencies

[36] As provided for in the Agreement for Collective Programme Management signed in 2022 between DNPW, WWF and ICF.

[37] See Output 2.1.3 for inclusion in training and budget

[38] Youth are defined as those from 15 years to 35 years old in Zambia. Only adults (over 18) will be hired through the project.

[39] Potentially for reintroduction of e.g. 10 each of Blue wildebeest, Plains zebra, disease-free African buffalo, including capacity development for rangers etc. on translocation, reintroduction, protection, tracking and monitoring

[40] Workshop could be held in three locations, one North and one South of river (covering KaF-Adapt and KaF-Wild), one with Nkala communities (KaF-Wild only)

Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Please describe the Institutional Arrangements for the execution of this child project, including framework and mechanisms for coordination, governance, financial management and procurement. This should include consideration for linking with other relevant initiatives at country-level (if a country child project) or regional/global level (for coordination platform child project). If possible, please summarize the flow of funds (diagram), accountabilities for project management and financial reporting (organogram), including audit, and staffing plans. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

This project, the Kafue Flats Wildlife, Habitat, Health and Livelihoods Project (KaF-Wild), to be funded through the GEF Trust Fund under the Wildlife Conservation for Development (WCD) Integrated Programme, has been designed with its “sister” project, the Kafue Flats Climate Resilience and Adaptation Project (KaF-Adapt), to be funded through the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF). The two projects have been planned and designed to complement each other, and will be carried out in the same landscape during the same time frame. Close coordination will be achieved between the Department of National Parks and Wildlife (in the Ministry of Tourism), who are responsible for the KaF-Wild project, and the Ministry of Green Economy and Environment, who are responsible for the KaF-Adapt project. The two projects will share one single Project Steering Committee, with two Project Technical Committees underneath it, one for each

project. The two projects will also share a Project Management Unit, with sharing of key staff posts to maximize cost-effectiveness. There will be systems and practices in place to ensure that the budget allocations are treated separately and that there is separate reporting both to the WWF GEF Agency and the GEF Secretariat. The International Crane Foundation will handle the financial administration for both the Kaf-Wild and KaF-Adapt projects on behalf of the Ministry of Tourism and the Ministry of Green Economy and Environment, at the request of these two Ministries.

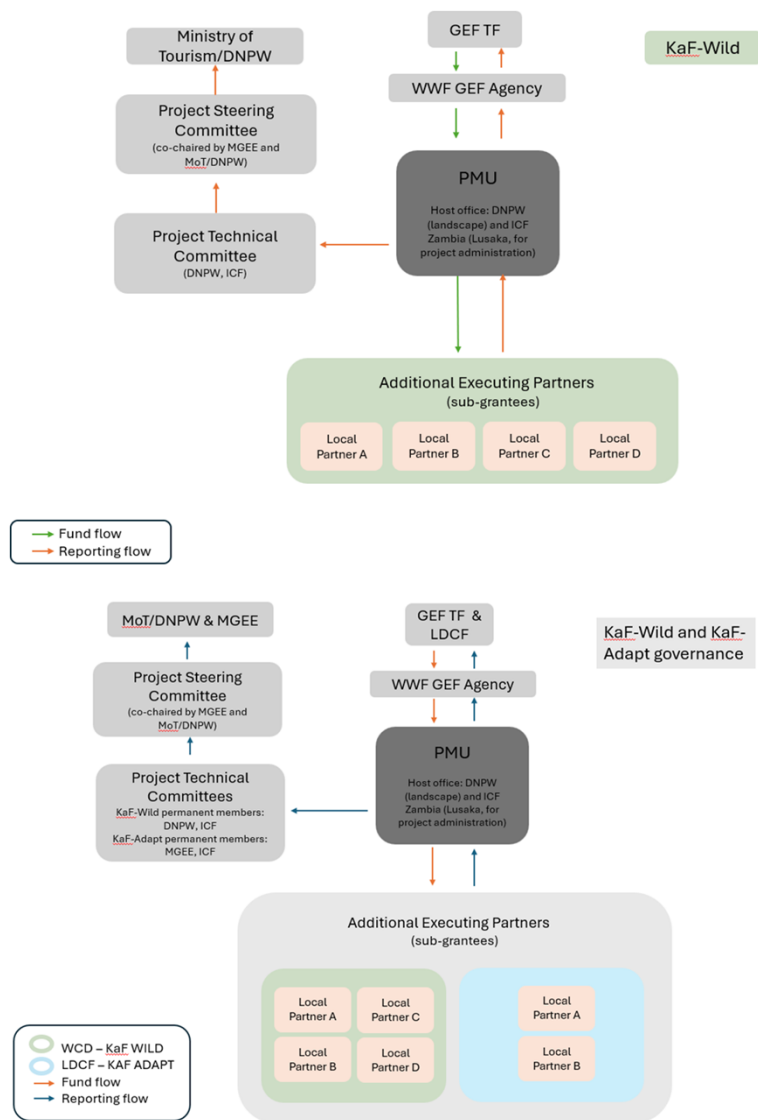


Figure 4: Diagram of implementation arrangements (top figure: KaF-Wild child project; bottom figure joint KaF-Wild/KaF-Adapt projects)

The proposed executing structure for KaF-Wild (Figure 4) includes WWF as the GEF Agency, the Ministry of Tourism (Department of National Parks and Wildlife) as Lead Executing Agency, with ICF Zambia providing financial administration and procurement services, as well as some technical delivery of the project. In coordination with government, and with approval from the Project Steering Committee, ICF will sub-grant to project delivery partners, to be identified during project implementation.

DNPW and ICF will carry out due diligence of potential local sub-grant partners, reviewing their past performance and profiles before deciding whether or not to contract them, and based on GEF and WWF

policy requirements and standards. The selected sub-grantee organizations will develop detailed work plans and budgets, to be reviewed and approved first by DNPW and ICF, and then by the Project Steering Committee. Contracts will then be developed with each sub-grant partner, countersigned by the partner, ICF and DNPW.

Project Management Unit

A joint Project Management Unit (PMU) will be established to conduct the day-to-day operations and coordination of the KaF-Wild and KaF-Adapt projects. The PMU will be housed in the project landscape, most likely in new offices at Blue Lagoon National Park that are currently under construction with co-finance to the project through ICF. The joint PMU will have a total staff of 8 people contributing to KaF-Wild (and one exclusively for KaF-Adapt). This includes 4 full-time staff members who will service both the KaF-Wild and the KaF-Adapt project functions, and will be recruited competitively: (1) Project Manager and Technical Coordinator, (2) Safeguards and Gender Officer, (3) Monitoring & Evaluation and Learning Officer, and (4) Finance & Administration Officer. In addition, the PMU will be supported by 3 part-time staff members: (5) Procurement Officer, (6) Communications Officer, and (7) Driver.

In addition, a (8) Wildlife Specialist will service the KaF-Wild project (and a Climate Officer will service the KaF-Adapt project). TORs for PMU positions can be found in Annex K.

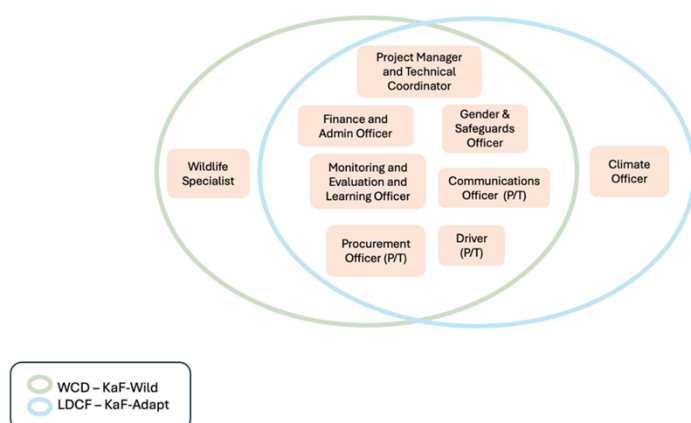


Figure 5: Diagram of Project Management Unit

The PMU will administratively and technically report to and be accountable to MoGEE and DNPW and will coordinate with the focal point in ICF. ICF will do the financial management and procurement for the PMU, including doing sub-grants to subgrantees to be selected through a process facilitated by the Project Steering Committee. The Finance & Administration Officer, Procurement Officer and Communications Officer will be hosted by the ICF country office in Lusaka. The structure of the joint PMU is shown in Figure 5.

In relation to the KaF-Wild project, the PMU will be responsible for: (i) preparing the overall project work plan; (ii) preparing annual budgets and work plans; (iii) managing project expenditure in line with these annual budgets and work-plans; (iv) recruiting additional partner institutions and specialist support services to implement outputs and activities; (v) ensuring technical quality of products, outputs and deliverables; (vi) producing quarterly expenditure and cash advance requests from project partners; (vii) reporting to the Project Technical Committee (PTC), Project Steering Committee (PSC) and the WWF GEF Agency on project delivery and impact via six-month and yearly Project Progress Reports; and (viii) liaising and working closely

with all government District line ministries and partner institutions to link the project with complementary national, regional and local programs and initiatives.

Project Technical Committee

A Project Technical Committee (PTC) will be constituted to provide technical expertise and inter-sectoral coordination at national level, for the KaF-Wild project. The composition of the PTC shall include focal points made up of technical staff from DNPW, ICF as permanent members, with technical experts from other relevant line ministries and partners, including the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, ZEMA, and potentially the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources, the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, and the Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises, brought in as needed. WWF ZCO will join as observers. Also to be brought in as relevant to the project year are the local partners who are sub-grantees responsible for executing particular outputs of the project. This committee will review the Annual Workplan and Budgets, Procurement Plan and Annual Progress Reports for submission to the WWF GEF Agency for review and no-objection prior to submission to the Project Steering Committee for review and approval.

Project Steering Committee

A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be constituted to serve as the oversight, advisory and high-level decision-making body for the project. The PSC will be co-chaired by the Permanent Secretary in charge of the Ministry of Tourism and the Permanent Secretary in charge of the Ministry of Green Economy and Environment (MoGEE). Core members will include the Director in charge of Wildlife in the Department of National Parks and Wildlife in the Ministry of Tourism, the Director in charge of Climate Change in MoGEE, Provincial Permanent Secretary – Southern Province, Provincial Permanent Secretary – Central Province, GEF Operational Focal Point, Director in charge of Livestock Development and Veterinary Services in the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Director in charge of Water Development in the Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation, member of Academia (University of Zambia), the Provincial House of Chiefs Chair, Chief Operations Officer – Global of the International Crane Foundation, and WWF ZCO and GEF Agency as an observer. Also to be brought in as relevant to the project year are the local partners who are sub-grantees responsible for executing particular outputs of the project. Other members shall be co-opted from the government line ministries, cooperating partners, NGOs, CBOs and other institutions as project needs arise. The PSC will ensure that the project remains on course to deliver the desired outcomes of the required quality. The PSC provides overall guidance and policy direction to the implementation of the KaF-Wild and KaF-Adapt projects and provides advice on appropriate strategies for project sustainability. The PSC will play a critical role in project monitoring and evaluation by assuring quality of project processes and products. It also advises on any conflicts within the project or to any problems with external bodies.

As shown in the table below, the International Crane Foundation (ICF) will be responsible for delivery of 10 of the 22 planned KaF-Wild project outputs. DNPW will provide guidance through the Project Steering Committee to ICF and local NGOs on their execution of outputs. Six outputs will be delivered by local partners as sub-grantees.

Table 4: Proposed roles in executing KaF-Wild project outputs

Outputs	Executing partner / sub-grantee
1.1.1 Multistakeholder dialogue on wildlife conservation and the future of Kafue Flats	DNPW, supported by PMU
1.1.2 Policy and legal changes for effective Community Based Natural Resource Management and wildlife-based economy	DNPW, supported by PMU
1.1.3 Support development of national strategies for management of human wildlife conflict	DNPW, supported by Local Partner A and PMU
2.1.1 Improving Park infrastructure for effective enforcement	DNPW supported by PMU, with technical support from ICF
2.1.2 Strengthening ranger capacity for effective anti-poaching operations	DNPW supported by PMU, with technical support from ICF
2.1.3 Equipping intelligence and investigation to combat illegal bushmeat trade	DNPW supported by PMU, with technical support from ICF
2.1.4 Behaviour change campaign to reduce demand for illegal bushmeat	DNPW supported by PMU, with technical support from ICF
2.2.1 Wetland restoration and fire management to improve threatened species' habitat	DNPW, supported by PMU and technical support from ICF (with MFL)
2.2.2 Protecting wildlife by demarcating two National Parks	DNPW, supported by PMU and technical support from ICF (with Surveyor General)
2.2.3 Capacitating community based natural resource management	DNPW, PMU supported by Local Partner B (Nkala) and technical support from ICF (Kafue Flats)
2.3.1 HWC prevention measures in communities around Nkala GMA hotspot	DNPW supported by Local Partner B (Nkala) and PMU
2.3.2 Developing rapid response capacity to reduce severity of incidents	DNPW supported by Local Partner B (Nkala) and PMU
2.4.1 Memorandum of understanding for One Health approach in Kafue Flats	DNPW supported by PMU (with MFL)
2.4.2 Management of interfaces between wildlife and cattle	DNPW supported by PMU, with technical support from ICF (with MFL)
3.1.1 Support to sustainable financing mechanisms for Lower Kafue Basin	DNPW supported by PMU
3.2.1 Enabling gender-sensitive nature-based livelihoods and enterprises in Kafue Flats GMA	DNPW supported by Local Partner C
3.2.2 Development of partnerships for ecotourism	DNPW supported by Local Partner D
3.2.3 Creation of cash for work opportunities	DNPW supported by PMU, with technical support from ICF
4.1.1 Specialized inventory and monitoring inputs for management of Kafue Flats	DNPW supported by PMU, with technical support from ICF

Outputs	Executing partner / sub-grantee
4.1.2 Effective M&E system including gender monitoring with data collection, reflection and timely reporting for result-based decision-making and adaptive management	PMU
4.2.1 Sharing of learning and knowledge exchange visits	PMU
4.2.2 Global Wildlife Program webinars, face-to-face trainings and annual conferences	DNPW supported by PMU

Implementing Agency

WWF-US, through its WWF GEF Agency and in coordination with WWF Zambia will: (i) provide consistent and regular project oversight to ensure the achievement of project objectives; (ii) liaise between the project and the GEF Secretariat and the World Bank Global Wildlife Program team; (iii) ensure that both GEF and WWF policy requirements and standards are applied and met (i.e. reporting obligations, technical, fiduciary, M&E); (iv) approve budget revisions, and certify fund availability and transfer funds; (v) organize the mid-term and final evaluations and review project audits; and (vi) certify project operational and financial completion.

Will the GEF Agency play an execution role on this child project? No

If so, please describe that role here and the justification.

Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

Coordination with co-financiers and key related initiatives will be undertaken through an annual meeting of all the donors, conservation agencies and NGOs working on conservation and development initiatives in the Lower Kafue Basin, to be facilitated by the PMU and partners. The annual meeting will have the following goals: (i) to share information about the various initiatives, progress and lessons learnt; (ii) to achieve coordination and synergy between the initiatives where there are shared objectives, themes or geographical areas; and (iii) to avoid unnecessary geographical overlap, duplication or even contradictory activities in the landscape. In addition, there will be quarterly engagement, through the joint Project Management Unit for the KaF-Wild and KaF-Adapt projects, with two key initiatives in the Kafue Flats – the work being done by GIZ through the EUR14 million AWARE 2.0 project, funded by the European Union and the German Government, in integrated water resources management across four sub-catchments in the Lower Kafue Basin, and the work of The Nature Conservancy (TNC) in Nkala and other GMAs, supporting DNPW and African Parks, through the USAID-supported \$21 million Eastern Kafue Nature Alliance^{[1]⁵⁷}.

^[1] Future of this funding, scheduled to run until 2026, potentially subject to US President's January 2025 Executive Order on Reevaluating and Realigning United States Foreign Aid.

Table On Core Indicators

Core Indicators

Indicate expected results in each relevant indicator using methodologies indicated in the GEF-8 Results Measurement Framework Guidelines. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
585200	622900	0	0

Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0	0	0	0

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
585200	622900	0	0

Name of the Protected Area	WDP A ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Blue Lagoon National Park	1097	National Park	45,500.00	45,000.00			58.00		
Kafue Flats GMA	4091	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	474,600.00	517,500.00			45.00		
Lochinvar National Park	1098	National Park	40,600.00	41,000.00			60.00		
Nkala GMA	4112	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	24,500.00	19,400.00			65.00		

Indicator 3 Area of land and ecosystems under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0	3000	0	0

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 3.2 Area of forest and forest land under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and woodland under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	3,000.00		

Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
250000	0	0	0

Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
250,000.00			

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value or other forest loss avoided

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 4.5 Terrestrial OECMs supported

Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Documents (Document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)	0	249410	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)	0	0	0	0

Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)		249,410		
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting		2027		
Duration of accounting		20		

Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
Target Energy Saved (MJ)				

Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	6,000	7,200		
Male	9,000	7,800		
Total	15,000	15,000	0	0

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Core Indicator 1. The project will improve effective management of two Game Management Areas (Kafue Flats and Nkala) and two National Parks (Blue Lagoon and Lochinvar), totaling an area of 622,900 hectares . This will be monitored during project execution using the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT), and will be reported at project mid-term and end.-----

Note on change: The combined area of these four protected areas was estimated at concept note stage at 585,200 ha, and has now been made more precise, increasing slightly.-----

Core Indicator 3. The project will bring 3,000 hectares of wetland in the Kafue Flats floodplain under restoration through integrated fire management and removal of invasive vegetation.-----

Note on change: The above new target for Core Indicator 3 has been introduced, following development of this important part of the project design. The area to be restored is small, but the project will develop a full Restoration Action Plan, as envisaged in the 20-year collaborative management partnership agreement between DNPW, WWF and ICF, enabling further resource mobilization to clear the remainder of the estimated 56,000 hectares of wetland currently invaded by Mimosa pigra. -----

Note on change: Core Indicator 4 from the child project concept note is no longer included in the project. The original indicator, with its target of 250,000 ha, was based on an idea at concept note stage for a large-scale and ambitious corridor intervention which turned out, during the project development phase, not to be feasible or desirable. The original indicator read as follows: "The project will promote improved management of at least 250,000 ha GMA's Transition Zones (territory around GMAs) and in the connectivity area between the Nkala GMA and the Kafue Flats GMA." -----

"Connectivity area": The area between the Nkala GMA and the Kafue Flats GMA is a corridor of land south of the Kafue River which could potentially link Nkala GMA to Lochinvar National Park, but this area of Namwala District is important for human settlement and livestock and includes Namwala town. Encouraging movement of damage-causing animals (elephant, predators) from the Kafue National park via the Nkala GMA into this relatively densely settled area would not be advisable, as it would likely increase human wildlife conflict. DNPW is not aware of historical mammal migration routes along this corridor. And no such corridor is envisaged in the draft General Management Plan for the Kafue Flats GMA.

-----Core Indicator 6.

FAO's EX-Ante Carbon-balance Tool (Ex-ACT) was utilized for estimating mitigated carbon (or carbon-dioxide equivalent) emissions from project interventions for the KaF-Wild project to determine a value for Core Indicator 6. The Ex-ACT tool is a land-based carbon accounting tool designed to estimate carbon stock changes, including greenhouse gas emissions and emission reductions for project interventions during the full period over which project benefits will accrue. For this project, the tool calculated the emissions emitted and mitigated for a 20-year time period, assuming benefits from the project will continue to accrue for 15 years

after the 5-year implementation period, with interventions and activities on the ground beginning in year 2 (2027). The project is expected to improve grassland management practices in 20,000 hectares of tropical shrubland during the project implementation period – through invasive species removal, herbicide application, fire reduction, and controlled fire management, all designed to promote native species growth in place of the invasive species.

The total amount of direct metric tons of carbon-dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e) expected to be mitigated by this project is approximately 249,410 tCO₂e. This amount is the balance of the emissions that the project will emit and mitigate, added to the amount of emissions that would occur in the area without the project. The project will conduct two main activities that will create tCO₂e emissions, these are ii) devegetation or the removal of biomass (*Mimosa pigra*) on 3,000 hectares, and ii) the application of Glyphosphate to approximately 17,000 hectares at an estimated 18,000 litres per year, which was converted to 19.8 tons per year for the purposes of emission calculations. The project is estimated to cause a sum of 102,422 tCO₂e emissions during implementation. In addition, however, the project will prevent further emissions in the area of 351,832 tCO₂e that would occur without the project. Through the improved fire and species management supported under the project, it is expected that the project will mitigate a total of 249,410 direct tCO₂e emissions.

-----Core Indicator 11. Direct beneficiaries of this project will be 15,000 people, 52% male and 48% female (same target as concept note). This includes both adults actively participating in livelihoods and conservation capacity-related activities, and all members of their households.

Activities will directly engage an estimated 3,000 adults (60% men, 40% women). The reasoning behind the 60-40 split is as follows: While some activities will be equally available for men and women, e.g. opportunities for small grants for HWC prevention, the single biggest opportunity for direct engagement will be through cash-for-work. Many of the jobs to be undertaken involve heavy labour, and are traditionally done by men (in Zambia, as in many other societies), such as construction, alien clearing, burning firebreaks etc. A 50-50 target overall would thus not be realistic. The approximate breakdown of adult direct participants in project opportunities (multiplied by 5 for all household members as direct beneficiaries of new income and capacity): (i) New income (cash-for-work, value addition enterprises, supply of materials): 900 people; (ii) Capacity development (park staff, district officials, community monitors, CRBs, VAGs, committees and women's cooperatives): 450 people; (iii) Dialogue participants (national government agencies, traditional authorities, district officials, CSOs, academic institutions, private sector, community structures): 300; (iv) Stakeholders consulted nationwide on HWC relief scheme: 750; (v) Beneficiaries of small grants for HWC prevention measures: 250; (vi) Members of the public engaging actively with behaviour change campaign: 350 (Total: 3,000).

Note: An estimated 303,619 people with pastoralist and fishing livelihoods will benefit indirectly – from floodplain restoration, and landscape management to reduce human-wildlife conflict and disease.

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		

Climate	Moderate	There is a risk that climate change has a severe impact in the Lower Kafue Basin, with drought years occurring multiple times during project implementation, and significant increases in peak temperatures, leading to increased crop failure and poor livestock health. This could cause increased incentive for poaching and make the project's anti-poaching enforcement job more challenging. Increased wildfire risk could mean that project fire management activities need to be intensified. This risk will be managed through an adaptive management approach, in tandem with the KaF-Adapt project interventions to enhance climate resilience.
Environmental and Social	Moderate	Several environmental risks are highlighted in Section 6 of the ESMF, including the use of pesticides for control of invasive alien species, which will only be using methods and types that have been previously used by the Zambian government and found to be safe. Another environmental risk is fencing to demarcate wildlife and livestock areas, and wildlife-safe fencing will be employed as a mitigation measure. Failure of communities to buy into the project, or lack of support by local chiefs in the nine chiefdoms of the Kafue Flats and Nkala GMAs would jeopardize the project's efforts to achieve behaviour change towards harmonious coexistence with wildlife. There is, however, a strong project emphasis on community capacity building and creation of livelihood opportunities that mitigates this risk (in addition to extensive consultations conducted during project preparation indicating support).
Political and Governance	Low	There is some uncertainty in relation to how the planned Kafue Flats Beef Special Economic Zone, announced by Cabinet in 2024, will unfold. There is a small risk of incompatibility between the zoning process for the Beef Special Economic Zone and the current land use (wildlife conservation and communal grazing). This risk will be mitigated by project activities to keep conservation on the agenda, in terms of the government's stated commitment to biodiversity conservation on the Kafue Flats, declared as a Ramsar Site and designated as a UNESCO-Biosphere Reserve, and the collaborative management partnership agreement signed by the Ministry of Tourism with WWF and ICF.

INNOVATION

Institutional and Policy	Moderate	There is some uncertainty around the enabling environment, and a risk that it could change, since the Wildlife Act is currently being revised, but indications are that the new Bill is well aligned with the 2018 wildlife policy with which the KaF-Wild project in turn is aligned. The risk is mitigated by the project which makes provision to strengthen the enabling environment by engaging with all relevant stakeholders through dialogue events, and developing capacity of local government and communities to support conservation.
Technological	Moderate	There is a risk that the technological requirements may be too complex and costly to undertake production of biochar or eco-briquettes using cleared alien biomass, since this will need to be done without causing greenhouse gas

		emissions, using a closed anaerobic pyrolysis system. Such systems were previously only available at large scale and very high cost. This risk is mitigated by the availability in the last couple of years of simple portable furnace technologies, using such systems, which are now being manufactured in southern Africa. However, equipment failure or malfunction from corrosion, thermal fatigue, overheating, etc., feedstock incompatibility, emission control challenges, maintenance/spare part availability could pose potential risks for the available smaller-scale technologies.
Financial and Business Model	Substantial	The business model proposed for the two livestock-based enterprises to be established through the project has not been tested by the implementing partners before, and runs the risk of not succeeding in setting up a sustainable business (and jobs) that last beyond the period of subsidy by the project. This is mitigated by the competitive selection of a local entrepreneur as a business partner who will co-invest alongside the GEF seed funding, with a real stake in the survival of the business post-project.
EXECUTION		
Capacity	Low	The risk of insufficient capacity in government to deliver on the project outcomes is being strongly mitigated through the project set-up, building on the collaborative management partnership of DNPW, WWF and ICF, whereby DNPW is supported in implementation of many of the project outputs by the International Crane Foundation, which has a proven track record in on-the-ground implementation with communities, traditional authorities and local government.
Fiduciary	Moderate	WWF GEF will undertake a full due diligence of ICF in the lead up to project start up, and will provide ongoing support to ICF to build their capacity to do project administration of GEF projects.
Stakeholder	Low	There is a risk that not all relevant stakeholders are engaged in project implementation, but this is mitigated by the project creating many opportunities for multi-stakeholder dialogue, with engagement of local government, traditional authorities communities, research institutes and the private sector at relevant points throughout the project, and the involvement of local sub-grant NGOs with existing track records and trust relationships with the communities, in carrying out the outputs on nature-based livelihoods and ecotourism partnerships.
Other	Moderate	In terms of the safeguards policies of WWF-US as the GEF Agency, the KaF-Wild project falls into the Moderate Risk category, which means that it has potential adverse social and/or environmental impacts, that need to be mitigated.
Overall Risk Rating	Moderate	There are some risks to successful achievement of the project's outcomes, but there are mitigation measures built into the project's design to address all of these, and the project will take an adaptive management approach, adjusting

activities as needed to achieve the intended outcomes in the face of evolving external drivers of climate change and biodiversity loss, as well as socio-economic shocks and stresses and political changes.

C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Explain how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies, including the specific integrated program priorities, and country and regional priorities, Describe how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements, such as through NDCs, NBSAPs, etc.

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how.

(max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies, and the KaF-Wild project is a child project, selected following expressions of interest by GEF-eligible countries, to be part of the Wildlife Conservation for Development Integrated Program (WCD IP) of the GEF-8 replenishment cycle, also known as GEF-8 GWP. The Zambia child project will make an important contribution to the WCD IP and its objective to “conserve wildlife and landscapes to maximize global environmental benefits and ensure that countries and communities are benefiting from these natural assets”. It addresses all three of the GEF-8 GWP program entry points – poaching, human-wildlife conflict, and wildlife-based economies.

The KaF-Wild project addresses all four components outlined in the Program Framework Document for the WCD IP, and is consistent with the WCD IP approach – tackling drivers of wildlife loss, including poaching for the illegal trade in bushmeat for local markets, and human wildlife conflict in key hotspots, as well as improving wildlife habitat through wetland restoration. Wildlife-based economies will be promoted through value addition to cleared invasive biomass, development of ecotourism, cash-for-work for landscape management, and investigation of long-term funding sources through voluntary carbon markets, crane bonds and water funds. Zoonotic spillover risk will be reduced through implementation of zoning plans and fencing of wildlife-cattle interface hotspots, and through complementary activities in the sister KaF-Adapt project, funded through the Least Developed Countries Fund in the Kafue Flats, on managed rotational grazing.

Table 6: Alignment of KaF-Wild child project with Global Wildlife Program

GEF-8 GWP Component	Relevant GEF-8 GWP Program Outcomes	Expected KaF-Wild Project Contributions: <i>Outputs</i>	Expected KaF-Wild Project Contributions: <i>Indicators and Targets</i>
1. Coexistence of People and Wildlife in Connected Habitats	<i>Long-term outcome:</i> Healthy, stable or increased populations of threatened wildlife		Percentage increase in number of key threatened species counted in project landscape (GWP Indicator 1.1.1) Target 5% increase in Kafe Lechwe
	1.1 Protected and conserved areas and other wildlife habitats	2.2.1 Wetland restoration and fire management to improve threatened species' habitat	Area of terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness

GEF-8 GWP Component	Relevant GEF-8 GWP Program Outcomes	Expected KaF-Wild Project Contributions: <i>Outputs</i>	Expected KaF-Wild Project Contributions: <i>Indicators and Targets</i>
	are well connected, effectively managed and restored	2.2.2 Protecting wildlife by demarcating the two National Parks	(Core Indicator 1, sub-indicator 1.2) Target 622,900 hectares Number of hectares of degraded Kafue Flats wetland habitat under restoration Target 3,000 ha
	1.2 Threats to wildlife from poaching and other illegal activities in landscapes and seascapes are reduced	2.1.1 Improving Park infrastructure for effective enforcement 2.1.2 Strengthening ranger capacity for effective anti-poaching operations	Anti-poaching measures and capacity in place at project sites (GWP Indicator 1.3.1) Target: 30 new capacitated Community Scouts and x patrol days
	1.3 Community engagement in wildlife and habitat management is increased	2.2.3 Capacitating community based natural resource management	Number of functional mechanisms in place to engage local communities in participatory wildlife and habitat management (GWP Indicator 1.4.1) Target – 9 functional CRBs
	1.4 Human-wildlife conflict is reduced	2.3.1 HWC prevention measures in communities around Nkala GMA hotspot 2.3.2 Developing rapid response capacity to reduce severity of incidents	Percentage decrease in number of reported human-wildlife conflict incidents in Nkala hotspot (GWP Indicator 1.5.1) Target 20% decrease
	1.5 Ecosystem-based interfaces for zoonotic spillover between humans, livestock and wildlife are better managed	2.4.1 Memorandum of understanding for One Health approach in Kafue Flats 2.4.2 Management of interfaces between wildlife and cattle	
2. Illegal, Unsustainable and High Zoonotic Risk Wildlife Use and Trade	<i>Long-term outcome:</i> Reduced threat from illegal, unsustainable and high zoonotic risk wildlife use and trade		Number of new landscape-level strategies in place to prevent the spread of zoonotic disease from wild animals to humans or livestock populations (GWP Indicator 1.8.1) Target 1 MoU
	2.2 Law enforcement and criminal justice system capacities are developed to combat wildlife crime	2.1.3 Equipping intelligence and investigation to combat illegal bushmeat trade	

GEF-8 GWP Component	Relevant GEF-8 GWP Program Outcomes	Expected KaF-Wild Project Contributions: <i>Outputs</i>	Expected KaF-Wild Project Contributions: <i>Indicators and Targets</i>
	2.5 Consumer demand for illegal, unsustainable and high-risk wildlife products is reduced	2.1.4 Reducing urban demand for illegal bushmeat	
3. Wildlife for Prosperity	<i>Long-term outcome:</i> Community benefits ensure societal buy-in for wildlife conservation		
	3.1 Policy, legislation and institutions to support a wildlife-based economy are strengthened	1.1.1 Multistakeholder dialogue on wildlife conservation and the future of Kafue Flats 1.1.2 Policy and legal changes for effective Community Based Natural Resource Management and wildlife-based economy 1.1.3 New legal framework for human wildlife conflict relief scheme	New strategy /legal framework in place enabling better management of human-wildlife conflict (GWP Indicator 1.6.1) Target 1 legal framework for relief mechanism
	3.2 Wildlife conservation financing mechanisms are diversified, and public-private-community partnerships built	3.1.1 Support to sustainable financing mechanisms for Lower Kafue Basin	Number of wildlife conservation financing mechanisms introduced (GWP Indicator 3.2.2) Target 1 mechanism
	3.4 Governance and benefit-sharing arrangements involving Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities are strengthened	2.2.3 Capacitating community based natural resource management	Number of functional mechanisms in place to engage local communities in participatory wildlife and habitat management (GWP Indicator 1.4.1) Target – 9 functional CRBs
	3.5 Sustainable livelihoods are increased and diversified, especially for women, youth and socially marginalized groups	3.2.1 Enabling gender-sensitive nature-based livelihoods and enterprises in Kafue Flats GMA 3.2.2 Development of partnerships for ecotourism 3.2.3 Creation of cash for work opportunities	Number of community members economically benefiting from wildlife economy through (i) new work opportunities created; (ii) new enterprises created; (iii) other diversified livelihood opportunities (GWP Indicator 3.4.1) Target 900 adults (40% women, 40% youth)
4. Coordination and Knowledge Exchange for	<i>Long-term outcome:</i> Collaboration, capacity development and partnerships ensure maximum effectiveness		

GEF-8 GWP Component	Relevant GEF-8 GWP Program Outcomes	Expected KaF-Wild Project Contributions: <i>Outputs</i>	Expected KaF-Wild Project Contributions: <i>Indicators and Targets</i>
Transformational Impact	4.1 Knowledge generation, exchange and learning enable replication and scale up of best practices	4.2.1 Sharing of learning and knowledge exchange visits 4.2.2 Global Wildlife Program webinars, face-to-face trainings and annual conferences 4.1.1 Specialized inventory and monitoring inputs for management of Kafue Flats	Number of 'lessons learned (positive or negative),' and 'good practices' documented and shared across GWP (GWP Indicator 4.1.2) Target 12 learning briefs and videos
	4.4. Coordinated monitoring and reporting effectively track program results	M&E. Effective MEL system including gender monitoring with data collection, reflection and timely reporting for result-based decision-making and adaptive management	A cohesive M&E framework established and used to report program results in annual progress reports (GWP Indicator 4.4.2) Target 1 framework

Alignment with country policies

The KaF-Wild project is well aligned with country priorities for wildlife conservation and sustainable development, as set out in relevant national policies, strategies and plans. Key elements of the policy and legislative framework that are of most direct relevance for the project are highlighted here:

Zambia Vision 2030: The National Long Term Vision 2030, developed in 2006, was Zambia's first ever written long-term plan, expressing the Zambian people's vision to become "a prosperous middle income nation by 2030". It stated that by 2030, Zambians aspire to live in a strong and dynamic middle-income industrial nation that provides opportunities for improving the well-being of all, embodying values of socioeconomic justice, underpinned by the principles of: (i) gender responsive sustainable development, (ii) democracy, (iii) respect for human rights, (iv) good traditional and family values, (v) positive attitude towards work, (vi) peaceful coexistence and, (vii) private-public partnerships. Targets are set out for accelerated economic growth, moderated inflation, decelerated population growth, reduce income inequality, and improved access to water and sanitation. Strategies to eliminate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition are set out; to make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable; to reduce rural poverty; and to promote gender equality, including economically empowering women through acquisition and ownership of titled land.

8th National Development Plan (2022-2026): Recognizing the many causes of environmental degradation, but also the opportunities for green growth, the Government of Zambia (GoZ) has placed environmental sustainability as one of four focus areas of its 8th National Development Plan (2022-2026). The Plan recognizes that there is a growing opportunity to sustainably develop the nature-based economy, including a wildlife-based economy, to generate revenues, jobs and investments in the country. KaF-Wild contributes directly to the growth of the nature- and wildlife-based economy.

Zambia Wildlife Act, 2015 (No.14 of 2015): This Act is currently undergoing revision, with national consultations by the Ministry of Tourism, and the final form will influence work in KaF-Wild on a human wildlife conflict relief mechanism. The Act makes provision for the management and conservation of wildlife in Zambia. It provided for the winding up of the affairs of the Zambia Wildlife Authority (ZAWA) and

established the Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW) in the Ministry responsible for tourism, focused on protecting and conserving Zambia's wildlife estates while enhancing the quality of life among communities and maintaining healthy biodiversity. It provides for the establishment, control and management of National Parks and other protected areas, including the new category of Community Partnership Parks, and provides for the development and implementation of management plans. It provides for the sustainable use of wildlife, involvement of local communities and effective management of wildlife habitat in Game Management Areas; and provides for the regulation of game-ranching and the licensing of hunting. Principles of wildlife conservation and management include sustainable and integrated management, equitable and effective participation of local communities and traditional leaders, equitable access to, and fair distribution of, the economic, social, health and environmental benefits derived from wildlife and recognition of traditional knowledge. According to the Act, a local community may apply to the Minister for registration as a Community Resources Board (CRB), to promote and develop an integrated approach to the management of human and natural resources, in a Community Partnership Park, a Game Management Area or an open area falling under its jurisdiction. The Act describes the structure of a CRB, and how representatives from the Village Action Groups (VAGs) are voted in. It also describes the mandate and function of the CRB, and the governance and operations in terms of the body's Constitution.

2018 National Parks and Wildlife Policy: This policy outlines in more detail aspects of how the 2015 Wildlife Act is to be implemented. Of direct relevance for the KaF-Wild project are the guidelines demonstrating the GRZ's commitment to reversing biodiversity loss, improving management effectiveness of its protected areas, and unlocking the economic potential of wildlife to enhance livelihoods of communities living in and around protected areas, transforming wildlife into an economic asset that will contribute to national economic development through promotion of nature-based tourism, creation of employment and increased local community participation in wildlife management. It contains specific undertakings to implement policy measures on sustainable financing for protected areas; developing infrastructure to stimulate wildlife based tourism, including upgrading park infrastructure; promoting partnerships with civil society and the private sector for the management of protected areas; regulating the establishment of extractive industries in protected areas, improving management effectiveness through securing physical boundaries of protected areas and developing general management plans. A specific section of the policy on GMAs highlights the need to: secure the physical extent of GMA boundaries; reclassify GMAs where necessary and supported by scientific evidence into a more appropriate conservation category; facilitate the development of general management and business plans; promote integrated natural resource management; facilitate the formation of community-based institutions; and facilitate the establishment of wildlife-based enterprises. On human wildlife conflict (HWC), the policy commits government to undertake the following policy measures: develop measures and guidelines on HWC; develop a national HWC mitigation^{[1]⁵⁸} strategy; promote wildlife-based economic activities within wildlife corridors to provide benefits to local communities; build capacity of the DNPW and communities to respond to incidents of HWC; and facilitate the involvement of other stakeholders in dealing with HWC.

National One Health Strategic Plan 2022-2026: This Plan was jointly developed by the Ministry of Health, the Department of Veterinary Services in the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, and the Ministry of Green Economy and Environment, in cooperation with the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, academia, development partners, the private sector as well as non-governmental organisations. The Plan is based on an acknowledgement that the complex interactions that result in disease emergence require strong and consistent collaboration among all sectors responsible for human health, animal health and the environment. The Zambian National Public Health Institute (ZNPHI) is the institution mandated to coordinate One Health, and will guide implementation of cross-sectoral activities in terms of the plan – on governance

and coordination; surveillance; preparedness and response; advocacy, communication and training; and research.

National Decentralization Policy, 2023: Zambia's National Decentralization Policy involves devolution, a form of decentralization which entails the transfer of rights, functions and powers or an office from the central government or State institution to a sub-national authority, or the bringing of a service that is provided at central government level to the sub-national level. The policy aims to improve service delivery and citizen participation in sustainable development through decentralization, and was first approved in 2002, revised in 2016, and most recently in 2023. The Policy envisions “citizen-driven local governance within a unitary State for sustainable development”, and provides for a devolved system of participation in local development. It highlights the role of Ward Development Committees in providing the institutional arrangement for depoliticized community engagement, in setting local investment priorities and facilitating economic activities at the grassroots, and the importance of mobilizing and engaging stakeholders and the community, particularly women, youths and the vulnerable, in programme implementation and public service delivery. The KaF-Wild project will be promoting access by communities on the Kafue Flats to the Constituency Development Fund, whose expansion from 2022 forms a key pillar of the policy.

Zambia's Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP-2): This sets out Zambia's plan for achieving its commitments to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, for the period 2015-2025. Its main goal is to achieve that, by 2025, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, as well as maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy environment and delivering benefits essential for all Zambians and the Zambian economy. This involves actions to address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society; to reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use improving the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity; and to enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services. KaF-Wild addresses direct pressures on biodiversity and work to enhance benefits to communities in the Kafue Flats, and in particular will directly support the NBSAP's Strategic goal D.15 “By 2025, Zambia takes deliberate actions to protect critical ecosystems of the Zambezi, Kafue, Chambeshi, Bangweulu and Luangwa watersheds”.

Zambia's Land Degradation Neutrality Targets: As set out in Zambia's National Report to the United Nations Convention on Combating Desertification (UNCCD), Zambia aims to achieve land degradation neutrality by 2030, in other words a balance between degradation and restoration whereby there is no net loss of land productivity. This involves targets that by 2030 Zambia will: reduce the deforestation rate by at least 50%; maintain or improve soil organic carbon (no net loss); increase good agricultural practices from 600,000 ha in 2015 to 1,000,000 ha; integrated land use planning adopted and practiced across the nation; catchment management plans developed for the six major catchments incorporating measures to prevent land degradation; production of timber wood fuel, including charcoal, strengthened and regulated compared to 2015. Most critical for the KaF-Wild project is the target that by 2030, Zambia “shall seek to halt land use change of wetlands and ecologically sensitive areas (no net loss)”.

National Policy on Wetlands: Wetlands in Zambia are currently threatened with degradation. The policy explains the threats to Kafue Flats by mentioning the invasive plant *Mimosa pigra* that has spread and occupies significant proportions of the floodplains resulting in the displacement of animal species, blocking of water ways and reducing the availability of food for wildlife and domestic animals, as well as impeding access to fishing grounds.

International cooperation on transboundary protected areas: Zambia is a party to and supports a number of regional platforms and treaties including the Kigali Call to Action from the Africa Protected Areas Congress (2022), The Lusaka Agreement Task Force (1992) and the Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Area

(KAZA) Transfrontier Conservation Agreement Treaty (2011). The Kafue Flats does not fall into the area covered by the KAZA agreement, but it is part of the Greater Kafue Ecosystem, including all the Game Management Areas surrounding Kafue National Park, as well as the two smaller Blue Lagoon and Lochinvar National Parks.

Other relevant pieces of national legislation include:

- **Environmental Management Act, 2011.** Promotes best practices in environment and natural resources management.
- **Tourism and Hospitality Act, 2015.** The Act provides for sustainable development of tourism and environmental management and protection.
- **National Heritage Conservation Commission Act, 1989.** Provides for protection, conservation and management of fauna and flora.
- **Water Resources Management Act, 2011.** Provides for management and regulation of water resources
- **Forests Act, 2015.** Promotes conservation and management of forests and trees, and rationalization of exploitation of forest resources and promotion of sustainable forest management.
- **Energy Regulation Act, 1995.** Regulates energy use, which also includes charcoal and forest products and promotes renewable energy.
- **Mines and Mineral Development Act, 2008.** Regulates safe and environmentally-friendly mining.
- **Agricultural Lands Act (Cap. 187).** Makes provision on practices, development, investment and management of cropland.

The KaF-Wild project contributes to the following 2030 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, through the outcomes shown in Table 7 below.

Table 7: KaF-Wild Project and Global Biodiversity Framework Targets

TARGET 1 : Plan and Manage all Areas to Reduce Biodiversity Loss	Outcome 2.1
TARGET 2 : Restore 30% of all Degraded Ecosystems	Outcome 2.1
TARGET 4 : Halt Species Extinction, Protect Genetic Diversity, and Manage Human-Wildlife Conflicts	Outcome 2.1, Outcome 2.2, Outcome 2.3, Outcome 2.4
TARGET 6 : Reduce the Introduction of Invasive Alien Species by 50% and Minimize their Impact	Outcome 2.1
TARGET 9 : Manage Wild Species Sustainably to Benefit People	Outcome 3.2
TARGET 11 : Restore, Maintain and Enhance Nature's Contributions to People	Outcome 2.1, Outcome 3.2

TARGET 19 : Mobilize \$200 Billion per Year for Biodiversity from all Sources, Including \$30 Billion through International Finance	Outcome 3.1
TARGET 21 : Ensure that Knowledge is Available and Accessible to Guide Biodiversity Action	Outcome 4.2
TARGET 22 : Ensure Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice and Information Related to Biodiversity for all	Outcome 2.1
TARGET 23 : Ensure Gender Equality and a Gender-Responsive Approach for Biodiversity Action	Outcome 2.1, Outcome 2.2, Outcome 3.2

[\[1\]](#) This is the word used in the policy

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed during Project Preparation as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the child Project Description (Section B).

Yes

1) Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive-measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?

Yes

If the child project expects to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment, please indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

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

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

Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

Yes

2) Does the child project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during Project Preparation as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes has been clearly articulated in the Child Project Description (Section B) and that a Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed before CEO endorsement.

Yes

Select what role civil society will play in the Project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier; Yes

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body ; Yes

Executor or co-executor; Yes

Other (Please explain)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the Child project?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in section B "Child project description"?

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguards

We confirm that we have provided information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed child project or program, including risk screenings/ assessments and, if applicable, management plans or other measures to address identified risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex E).

Yes

Please provide overall Project/Program Risk Classification

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
	Medium/Moderate		

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described during Project Preparation in the Project Description and that these activities have been budgeted and an anticipated timeline for delivery of relevant outputs has been provided. This includes budget for linking with and participation in knowledge exchange activities organized through the coordination platform.

Yes

Socio-economic Benefits

We confirm that the child project design has considered socio-economic benefits to be delivered by the project and these have been clearly described in the Project Description and will be monitored and reported on during project implementation (at MTR and TER).

The project description outlines the socio-economic benefits to be delivered by the project, which will be monitored and reported on during project implementation (through the project progress reports). Socio-economic benefits will derive from social inclusion, as women and youth are involved in decision-making through being represented on Community Resource Boards and committees under them. Economic benefits will be derived from engagement by youth in cash-for-work opportunities, and involvement by women's cooperatives in new nature-based livelihoods. Larger scale enterprises based on value addition to cleared invasive biomass will also create jobs and bring economic growth to the area. New diversified income streams for households will enhance their resilience in the face of external shocks and stresses, and improved incomes should also enhance nutrition and health status to an extent. Engagement in the long-term leadership development program will build the confidence of stakeholders and their ability to engage in other forums, for example, the Stakeholder Advisory Committee for the Collaborative Management Partnership or a future water fund, and strengthen their ability to negotiate benefits, for example, in negotiations on tourism concessions, or benefit flows from carbon credits.

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non- Grant	GEF Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)
WWF-US	GET	Zambia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	Grant	2,237,328.00	201,360.00	2,438,688.00
WWF-US	GET	Zambia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	Grant	2,237,328.00	201,360.00	2,438,688.00
WWF-US	GET	Zambia	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	Grant	745,776.00	67,119.00	812,895.00
WWF-US	GET	Zambia	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	Grant	745,776.00	67,120.00	812,896.00
Total GEF Resources (\$)						5,966,208.00	536,959.00	6,503,167.00

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Was a Project Preparation Grant requested? true

PPG Amount (\$) 150000

PPG Agency Fee (\$) 13498

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
WWF-US	GET	Zambia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	56,250.00	5,062.00	61,312.00
WWF-US	GET	Zambia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	56,250.00	5,062.00	61,312.00
WWF-US	GET	Zambia	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	18,750.00	1,687.00	20,437.00
WWF-US	GET	Zambia	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	18,750.00	1,687.00	20,437.00
Total PPG Amount (\$)					150,000.00	13,498.00	163,498.00

Please provide Justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
WWF-US	GET	Zambia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,500,000.00
WWF-US	GET	Zambia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	2,500,000.00
Total GEF Resources					5,000,000.00

Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
Wildlife IP	GET	5,966,208.00	3150000
Total Project Cost		5,966,208.00	3,150,000.00

Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type

Please include evidence for each co-financing source for this project in the tab of the portal

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
GEF Agency	WWF-US	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	800000
Civil Society Organization	WWF-Zambia	Grant	Investment mobilized	500000
Civil Society Organization	International Crane Foundation	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	200000
Civil Society Organization	International Crane Foundation	Grant	Investment mobilized	1100000
Civil Society Organization	WWF-Zambia	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500000
Civil Society Organization	Birdwatch Zambia	Grant	Investment mobilized	50000
Total Co-financing				3,150,000.00

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

Investment mobilized was identified as follows:

Investment mobilized by WWF Zambia in support of the KaF-Wild objectives includes grant financing of two ongoing initiatives in the Kafue Flats: Zambia Conservation Program funding for Kafue Flats (estimated at USD \$70,000 per annum from WWF Netherlands), and the Kafue Connected Conservation Project on Community Based Natural Resource Management work in Nkala Game Management Area (USD \$30,000 per annum).

Project executing partner the International Crane Foundation (ICF) investment mobilized is through support from ICF partners including Nimick Forbes Foundation, Beit Trust, JRS Biodiversity Foundation, Fondation Segré other donors and individuals.

Birdwatch Zambia will be investing in monitoring of bird species and habitats in the Kafue Flats, including endangered species, and promoting birdwatching tourism, including in Lochinvar National Park as a birding hotspot. The programme of work includes engaging community members as citizen scientists and conducting awareness and outreach programmes in schools.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENT

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Coordinator	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	2/7/2025	Renae Stenhouse	12024954703	renae.stenhouse@wwfus.org
GEF Agency Coordinator	6/8/2025	Renae Stenhouse	12024954703	renae.stenhouse@wwfus.org
GEF Agency Coordinator	7/9/2025	Renae Stenhouse	12024954703	renae.stenhouse@wwfus.org

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template.

Name of GEF OFP	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Richard Mfumungu	Operational Focal Point	Ministry of Green Economy and Environment	2/3/2025

ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Please indicate the page number in the Project Document where the project results and M&E frameworks can be found. Please also paste below the Project Results Framework from the Agency document. For the Integrated Programs' global/regional coordination child project, please include the program-wide results framework, inclusive of results specific to the coordination child project. For any country child project, please ensure that relevant program level indicators are included.

Indicator / unit		Definition (note if cumulative)	Method/ source	Responsible	Disaggreg.	Baseline	YR1	YR2	YR3	YR 4	YR 5	Notes/ Assumptions
Objective: To secure key wildlife species of the Kafue Flats Landscape and promote socio-economic benefits to local communities through wildlife-based economies												
A	Number of people directly benefiting from GEF-financed investments disaggregated by sex (GEF Core Indicator 11)	People directly benefiting: This includes both adults actively participating in livelihoods and conservation capacity-related activities, and all members of their households. Activities will directly engage an estimated 3,000 adults (60% men, 40% women) . Note: An estimated 303,619 people	Attendance registers for trainings (summary pulled from excel) and registers of livelihood participants	MEL Officer in the PMU, together with Safeguards & Gender Officer, and with ICF and NGO sub-grantees	52% male, 48% female Approximate breakdown of adult direct participants in project opportunities (multiplied by 5 for all household members as direct beneficiaries of new knowledge, capacity, and income): New income (cash-for-work, value addition enterprises, supply of materials): 900 people Capacity development (park staff, district officials, CRBs, committees and women's cooperatives): 450 people Dialogue participants (national government agencies, traditional	0	400	2,000	5,000	10,000	15,000	Assumes project will succeed in generating opportunities for cash for work, new nature-based livelihoods and enterprises, and that capacity development of park staff and community structures will be of benefit to them in carrying out their CBNRM, community engage

Indicator / unit	Definition (note if cumulative)	Method/source	Responsible	Disaggregated	Baseline	YR1	YR2	YR3	YR 4	YR 5	Notes/Assumptions
	with pastoralist and fishing livelihoods will benefit indirectly – from floodplain restoration and management to reduce conflict and risk of disease CUMULATIVE			authorities, district officials, CSOs, academic institutions, private sector, community structures): 300 Stakeholders consulted nationwide on HWC relief scheme: 750 Beneficiaries of small grants for HWC prevention measures: 250 Members of public engaging actively with behaviour change campaign: 350 TOTAL: 3,000							ment and enforcement roles effectively. Assumes participant registers are kept for all project activities involving beneficiaries, with columns indicating if a participant is a woman, female head of household, man, youth, disabled. Assumes that output-level indicators, to be developed as part of the annual work planning process, track gender and social inclusion. Assumes that the 900 beneficiaries tracked for Indicator N (a sub-set

Indicator / unit		Definition (note if cumulative)	Method/ source	Responsible	Disaggreg.	Baseline	YR1	YR2	YR3	YR 4	YR 5	Notes/ Assumptions
												of Indicator A as shown here in the Disaggregation column) are not counted twice.
B	Area of terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness (Core Indicator 1, sub-indicator 1.2)	Terrestrial protected areas: This includes two Game Management Areas (Kafue Flats and Nkala) and two National Parks (Blue Lagoon and Lochinvar). Improved management effectiveness: With an improved individual PA METT score (see Indicator G below) CUMULATIVE	METT tool to be administered in the four PAs in PPG as a baseline (since not available) and repeated annually (self-assessment). Assessment of progress to be reported at mid-term and close.	Wildlife Specialist in the PMU, with MEL Officer and DNPW	Kafue Flats GMA: 517,500 ha Nkala GMA: 19,400 ha Blue Lagoon NP: 45,000 ha Lochinvar NP: 41,000 ha	0	-	-	86,000	-	622,900	This assumes two National Parks (86,000 ha combined) already better managed by mid-term, and two GMAs also better managed by project end, as indicated by an improved METT score.
D	Number of hectares of degraded Kafue Flats wetland habitat under	Degraded wetland habitat: Areas of floodplain in grassland invaded by Mimosa	Activity tracking section of Project Progress Report, with	Climate Officer in the PMU, with MEL Officer, and ICF	Areas of Mimosa pigra invasion to be identified, totalling 3,000 hectares	0	-	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	Assumes GEF finance used to clear 3,000 hectares (and do follow-up treatment of

Indicator / unit	Definition (note if cumulative)	Method/ source	Responsible	Disaggreg.	Baseline	YR1	YR2	YR3	YR 4	YR 5	Notes/ Assumptions
restoration (GEF Core Indicator No. 3, Sub-indicator 3.4 GWP Indicator 1.2.2)	<i>pigra</i> woody shrub <i>Under restoration</i> : with <i>Mimosa pigra</i> removed (allowing native grass to grow back) and protected from wildfires NON-CUMULATIVE	annual progress tracked, and reported at mid-term and close									each block in second year), as well as clearing of further hectares with GIZ co-finance. Assumes treatment and follow-up are successful in eradicating <i>Mimosa pigra</i> and native grasses grow back.
E Percentage increase in number of key threatened species counted in project landscape (GWP Indicator 1.1.1)	<i>Key threatened species</i> : the Vulnerable Kafue Lechwe (<i>Kobus lechwe kafuensis</i>) – subspecies of Southern Lechwe endemic to Kafue Flats <i>Counted</i> : Recorded in an aerial count through systematic reconnaissance flights over established transects	Annual aerial wildlife survey by DNPW and ICF Baseline number to be established through aerial survey in PPG / Year 1, repeated at project mid-term	Wildlife Specialist in the PMU, with DNPW, ICF and NGO sub-grantee	Kafue Lechwe	Tbd in Year 1	tbd	-	2% increase		5% increase	Assumes each aerial survey takes place at the same time of year, and uses the same counting methodology. Assumes GEF budget is used for Year 1 and 5 surveys, leveraged co-finance for Year 3 survey. Assumes anti-poaching

Indicator / unit	Definition (note if cumulative)	Method/ source	Responsible	Disaggreg.	Baseline	YR1	YR2	YR3	YR 4	YR 5	Notes/ Assumptions
		<i>Project landscape:</i> Established survey area within the Lower Kafue Basin PERCENTAGE INCREASE	and close								strategies and habitat restoration (including fire management and invasive clearing) are effective in increasing populations and/or attracting increased numbers to the area.
F	Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (metric ton of CO ₂ -equivalent) (GEF Core Indicator 6)	<i>Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated:</i> Scenario without project is that <i>Mimosa pigra</i> is not cleared and grows to full height over 3,000 ha. Scenario with project loses carbon sequestered in <i>Mimosa pigra</i> by clearing it, but replaces (and exceeds tbc) this over 20 years, through	Report by ICF restoration team, reflected in activity tracking section of Project Progress Report, with annual progress tracked, and reported at mid-term and close, and ex-post mitig	Climate Officer in the PMU, with MEL Officer, and ICF	Areas of <i>Mimosa pigra</i> invasion to be identified, totalling 3,000 hectares, to be cleared and brought under integrated fire management	0	-	-	-	249,410	Assumes wetland restoration across 3,000 hectares, removing invasive <i>Mimosa pigra</i> and allowing successful regrowth of indigenous grasses. Assumes grasses have significant amount of below ground biomass and soil organic carbon,

Indicator / unit		Definition (note if cumulative)	Method/source	Responsible	Disaggregated	Baseline	YR1	YR2	YR3	YR 4	YR 5	Notes/Assumptions
		with carbon sequestered in indigenous grasses that grow back CUMULATIVE	ation results reported against the methodology used Tons of CO ₂ equivalent emitted / stored in both scenarios over a 30-year period are estimated using FAO EX-ACT calculator and Verra biocarbon methodology.									that is less vulnerable to reversal by fire than with the above ground biomass-dominated <i>Mimosa pigra</i>).
Outcome 1.1 Institutional, policy and legal framework for wildlife conservation in Zambia strengthened												
G	New strategy/legal framework in place enabling better management of human-wildlife	<i>Strategy/legal framework:</i> New legal and/or strategic framework in place to actualize new government relief scheme for	Activity tracking section of Project Progress Report, reporting strategy for new relief	Wildlife Specialist in the PMU, with DNPW	n/a	0	-	-	-	-	1	Assumes Wildlife Act has been revised, making provision for new HWC relief scheme. May be an insurance

Indicator / unit		Definition (note if cumulative)	Method/source	Responsible	Disaggreg.		Baseline		YR1	YR2	YR3	YR 4		YR 5	Notes/Assumptions		
	conflict (GWP Indicator 1.6.1)	human wildlife conflict <i>Better management:</i> Lessening conflict and enhancing coexistence through ensuring that communities are compensated for losses of crops or livestock, injury or death of people CUMULATIVE	scheme produced												scheme – may involve Government partnering with an insurance provider with an interest in co-investing in conflict prevention to reduce payouts (and make premiums affordable).		
Outcome 2.1 Reduced wildlife poaching threats																	
H	Anti-poaching measures and capacity in place at project sites (GWP Indicator 1.3.1)	<i>Anti-poaching capacity:</i> Increased number of Community Scouts recruited, trained, equipped and resourced CUMULATIVE <i>Anti-poaching measures:</i> Agreed minimum number of patrols completed	Activity tracking section of Project Progress Report, with annual progress tracked, and reported at mid-term and close	Wildlife Specialist in the PMU, with DNPW, ICF and NGO sub-grantee	Blue Lagoon male scouts	Blue Lagoon female scouts	20 men	7 women	20 men	7 women	31 men	11women	31 men	11women	31 men	11women	[Scout numbers to be double checked against budget – assumes additional scouts – 11 male and 4 female at BLNP (15), and 6 male, 9 female at LNP (15) where women scout numbers very low.
					Patrol days per year (BLNP)		Tbd [DNP Wwith ICF]		0.5 X		X		X		X		
					Lochinvar male scouts	Lochinvar female scouts	25 men	2 women	25 men	2 women	31 men	11women	31 men	11women	31 men	11women	
					Patrol days per year (LNP)		Tbd [DNP Wwith ICF]		0.5 X		X		X		X		

Indicator / unit		Definition (note if cumulative)	Method/ source	Responsible	Disaggreg.	Baseline	YR1	YR2	YR3	YR 4	YR 5	Notes/ Assumptions
		ed per year NON-CUMULATIVE <i>Project sites:</i> Blue Lagoon National Park and Lochinvar National Park										Scout (Capacity) target is cumulative as it assumes that 30 new Community Scouts are recruited, and that both new and existing scouts are brought into the system of training and equipment, and are regularly conducting patrols, increasing anti-poaching enforcement activity. Patrol (Measures) indicator and target is per year and thus non-cumulative.
Outcome 2.2 Improved wildlife habitat management for globally significant species												
I	Improved Management Effectiveness Tracking	<i>Improved:</i> Gone up by at least one percentage point	METT tool to be administered in the four PAs in PPG as a baseline (since not available) and	Wildlife Specialist in the PMU, with MEL Officer	Kafue Flats GMA Nkala GMA	[tdb in PPG]	X X		X + 1 or more X + 1 or more X + 1 or more X+ 1 or more		X + 2 or more X + 2 or more X + 2 or more	Assumes METT tool is administered by a group of people in each

Indicator / unit		Definiti on (note if cumula tive)	Meth od/ sour ce	Respo nsible	Disaggreg.	Baseli ne	YR1	YR2	YR3	YR 4	YR 5	Notes/ Assum ptions
	Tool (MET T) Score s of Prote cted Areas	<i>Manag ement Effectiv eness Trackin g Tool (METT) Scores:</i> Overall percent age scores on self-assess ment tool applied by PA staff <i>Protect ed Areas:</i> Two Game Manag ement Areas (Kafue Flats and Nkala) and two Nationa l Parks (Blue Lagoon and Lochinv ar)	repeated annually (self-assessme nt). Assessme nt of progress to be reported at mid-term and close.	and DNPW	Blue Lagoon NP Lochinva r NP		X X				X+ 2 or more	PA with some continui ty over the years in who makes up the group. Assum es a self-critical and balance d approa ch is taken by the self-evaluat ors. Assum es a higher score reflects a real improv ement in manag ement effectiv eness.
J	Numb er of functi onal mech anism s in place to engag e local comm unitie s in partici patory wildlif e and habita t manag ement (GWP Indica tor 1.4.1)	<i>Function al:</i> Commu nity Resour ce Board is meeting quarterl y to report back on any progres s or challen ges in their respect ive Village Action Groups . and has elected office-bearers who are equippe	Report by MEL Officer, reflected in Beneficiar y and Activity Tracking sections of Project Progress Report	MEL Officer in the PMU, togeth er with Safeg uards & Gende r Officer , and with ICF and NGO sub-grante es	9 CRBs with at least 4 of 10 members women and at least 3 youth (under 35) Mwanach ingwala, Shakumb ila, Muwezwa, Mungaili, Nalubamba, Hamusonde, Choongo , Shezong o, Musungwa	0	3	6	9	9	9	Assum es training course effectivel y equips CRB membe rs to engag e local commu nities in partici patory wildlife and habitat manag ement.

Indicator / unit	Definition (note if cumulative)	Method/ source	Responsible	Disaggreg.	Baseline	YR1	YR2	YR3	YR 4	YR 5	Notes/ Assumptions
	d and resourced to carry out their roles effectively <i>Mechanisms:</i> Democratically elected Community Resource Boards with at least 4 of 10 members women and at least 3 youth (under 35) <i>In place to engage:</i> Participating in an in-depth capacity development course <i>Participatory wildlife and habitat management:</i> Cooperating with park and District officials on monitoring biodiversity and preventing illegal natural resource use CUMULATIVE										

Indicator / unit		Definition (note if cumulative)	Method/ source	Responsible	Disaggreg.	Baseline	YR1	YR2	YR3	YR 4	YR 5	Notes/ Assumptions
Outcome 2.3 Reduced HWC through holistic approaches												
K	Percentage decrease in number of reported human-wildlife conflict incidents in Nkala hotspot (GWP Indicator 1.5.1)	Reported: Reported to the DNPW / NGO coordinating project activities in person or by mobile phone text HWC incidents: incidents of injury to humans, loss of life, damage to crops, or loss of livestock Nkala hotspot: The two chiefdoms of Shezongo and Musungwa adjacent to Nkala Game Management Area PERCENTAGE DECREASE	Activity tracking section of Project Progress Report, with annual progress tracked, and reported at mid-term and close	Wildlife Specialist in the PMU, with DNPW, ICF and NGO sub-grantee	Shezongo chiefdom	tbc	Baseline to be developed	-	10% decrease	-	20% decrease	Assumes that awareness and on-the-ground prevention measures are successful in reducing incidents of human wildlife conflict. Assumes an accurate baseline can be determined in Year 1 of the project, and that a system is set up for reporting of incidents. Assumes reporting is comprehensive, accurate and consistent.
					Musungwa chiefdom	tbc	Baseline to be developed	-	10% decrease	-	20% decrease	
Outcome 2.4 Improved management of high-risk interfaces for zoonotic spillover												
L	Number of new landscape-level strategies in place to prevent the	Landscape-level strategy: Signed Memorandum of Understanding on One Health	Activity tracking section of Project Progress Report, with	Wildlife Specialist in the PMU, with DNPW, ICF and NGO sub-grantee	Signed by: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Department of National Parks and Wildlife	0	-	-	Dialogue held between Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, Department of National Parks and Wildlife,	Memorandum of understanding drafted and circulated	1 Memorandum of Understanding signed by parties	Target is one new strategy in the form of a Memorandum of Understanding

Indicator / unit		Definition (note if cumulative)	Method/ source	Responsible	Disaggreg.	Baseline	YR1	YR2	YR3	YR 4	YR 5	Notes/ Assumptions
	spread of zoonotic disease from wild animals to humans or livestock populations (GWP Indicator 1.8.1)	Approach in the Kafue Flats <i>In place:</i> Signed by all three parties - Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, Department of National Parks and Wildlife, and Zambia National Public Health Institute <i>Spread of zoonotic disease:</i> Spread of any disease between any pair of humans, wild and domesticated animals	annual progress tracked, and reported at mid-term and close		Zambia National Public Health Institute				and Zambia National Public Health Institute			anding (MoU) on One Health Approach in the Kafue Flats. Assumes MoU contains a landscape-level strategy in place to prevent the spread of zoonotic disease from wild animals to humans or livestock populations, for example through land use planning, zones for no settlement, rotational grazing, partial fencing and Park watering points for wildlife
Outcome 3.1 Wildlife conservation financing mechanisms are diversified and public-private-community partnerships built												
M	Number of wildlife conservation financing mech	<i>Financing mechanisms:</i> Could take the form of Kafue Flats Conservation	Activity Tracking section of Project Progress	MEL Officer in the PMU	Watershed investment programme Voluntary carbon market funding	No mechanisms investigated	-	-	-	At least one mechanism explored and/or developed further by partners,	Inputs made to the mechanism from the KaF-Wild project	Assumes that preparatory work on various potential financial mecha

Indicator / unit	Definition (note if cumulative)	Method/ source	Responsible	Disaggregated	Baseline	YR1	YR2	YR3	YR 4	YR 5	Notes/ Assumptions
anisms investigated, with recommendations for community engagement (GWP Indicator 3.2.2)	Fund or Water Fund, or involve a Crane Bond, or carbon credits <i>Investigated:</i> Explored and/or developed further by partners, with inputs from the KaF-Wild project <i>Recommendations for community engagement:</i> Made through a brief study to explore how community structures including CRBs should benefit from, and participate in governance of, potential financing mechanisms DESCRIPTIVE	Report		Wildlife bond funding Crane Bond							nisms by partners will make significant progress on at least one mechanism by project end.
Outcome 3.2 Sustainable livelihoods in wildlife-based economies are increased, especially for women, youth and socially marginalized groups											

Indicator / unit	Definition (note if cumulative)	Method/ source	Responsible	Disaggregated by:	Baseline	YR1	YR2	YR3	YR 4	YR 5	Notes/ Assumptions
N Number of community members economically benefiting from wildlife economy through (i) new work opportunities created; (ii) new enterprises created; (iii) other diversified livelihood opportunities (GWP Indicator 3.4.1)	<i>Community members:</i> From the 9 chiefdoms listed in Indicator H <i>Economically benefiting:</i> As registered in a community survey <i>New work opportunities created:</i> Cash-for-work schemes in landscape management <i>New enterprises created:</i> Value addition to <i>Mimosa pigra</i>, crayfish, other value chains <i>Other diversified livelihood opportunities:</i> Supply of materials to nature-based enterprises	Beneficiary Tracking section of Project Progress Report	MEL Officer in the PMU, together with Safeguards & Gender Officer, and with ICF and NGO sub-grantees	Reporting disaggregated by: - Men - Women (at least 40%) - Youth (at least 40%) And by: i) new work opportunities created (ii) new enterprises created (iii) other diversified livelihood opportunities (iv) gender	0	-	200	450	600	900	Assumes that nature-based enterprises and successfully established and create opportunities for input supply by communities.

Indicator / unit		Definition (note if cumulative)	Method/ source	Responsible	Disaggregated	Baseline	YR1	YR2	YR3	YR 4	YR 5	Notes/ Assumptions
		CUMULATIVE										
Outcome 4.1 Scientific knowledge developed for improved decision-making and wildlife conservation												
N	A cohesive M&E framework established and used to report program results in annual progress reports (GWP Indicator 4.4.2)	<i>Cohesive M&E Framework:</i> M&E Framework for the KaF-Wild project <i>Annual progress reports:</i> Project Progress Reports to the GEF ANNUAL	Annual Project Progress on Reports	MEL Officer in the PMU	-	0	1	1	1	1	1	Assumes that M&E framework is cohesive, and that reporting is carried out in a timely fashion.
Outcome 4.2 Communication, knowledge management and participation in GEF-8 GWP enhances project impact												
O	Number of 'lessons learned' (positive or negative), and 'good practices' documented and shared across GWP (GWP Indicator 4.1.2)	<i>Lessons learned:</i> Learning by project team and participants on what works and what doesn't and why <i>Good practices:</i> Techniques or approaches that have been	Annual collection of learning materials	Communications Officer in the PMU	-	0	0	3	6	9	12	Assumes that project will successfully generate Learning Briefs and Best Practice Videos that are useful to other GWP country projects.

Indicator / unit	Definition (note if cumulative)	Method/ source	Responsible	Disaggreg.	Baseline	YR1	YR2	YR3	YR 4	YR 5	Notes/ Assumptions
	successful in achieving results <i>Documented:</i> Learning Briefs and Best Practice Videos <i>Shared:</i> Distributed with other GWP countries and agencies via the global support team and/or networks of the GWP CUMULATIVE										

ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed
Project Development and Design	54,609.00	31,744.00	22,865.00
Stakeholder engagement	57,209.00	23,666.00	33,544.00
Safeguards Assessment	19,091.00	7,785.00	11,305.00
Gender Analysis	19,091.00	4,368.00	14,732.00
Total	150,000.00	67,563.00	82,446.00

ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Blue Lagoon National Park	-15.48947	27.40222	

Location Description:

The location of Blue Lagoon National Park (BLNP) is roughly 15° 29' 22.1" South, 27° 24' 7.98" East, on the northern bank of the Kafue River. As part of the Kafue River System, it is a part of the Kafue Flats, a vast floodplain. It is one of Zambia's smallest national parks. It has an approximate area of 450 km² hectares.

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Lochinvar National Park	-15.87484	27.23889	

Location Description:

Lochinvar National Park is centrally located on the southern bank of the Kafue River. It is located in the Kafue Flats, a large floodplain of the Kafue River System. Lochinvar National Park is one of Zambia's smallest parks, with an estimated total area of 410 km².

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Nkala Game Management Area	-15.87484	27.23889	

Location Description:

Nkala Game Management Area (GMA), is centrally located and is the smallest GMA around Kafue National Park, covering only 194 km². It is surrounded by the Kafue National Park to the west and south, Lake Itzhi Tezhi to the north, and an open area to the east.

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Kafue Flats Game Management Area	-15.87484	27.23889	

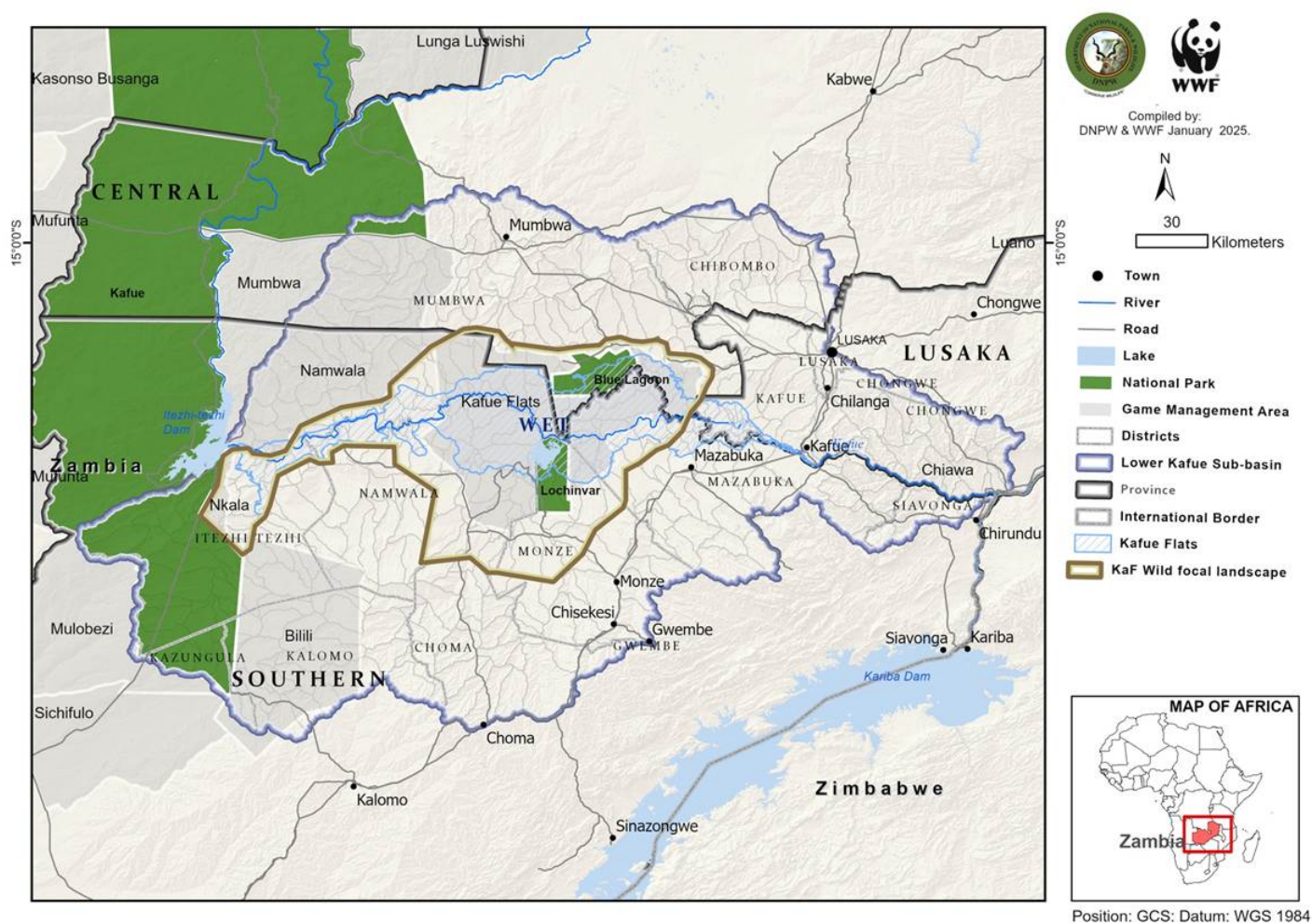
Location Description:

The Kafue Flats Game Management Area, which includes parts of Zambia's southern and central provinces, covers 5175 km² and is centrally located. The Kafue Flats Game Management Area (GMA) includes Blue Lagoon National Park (420 km²) on the north bank of the Kafue River and Lochinvar National Park (410 km²) on the south bank of the river.

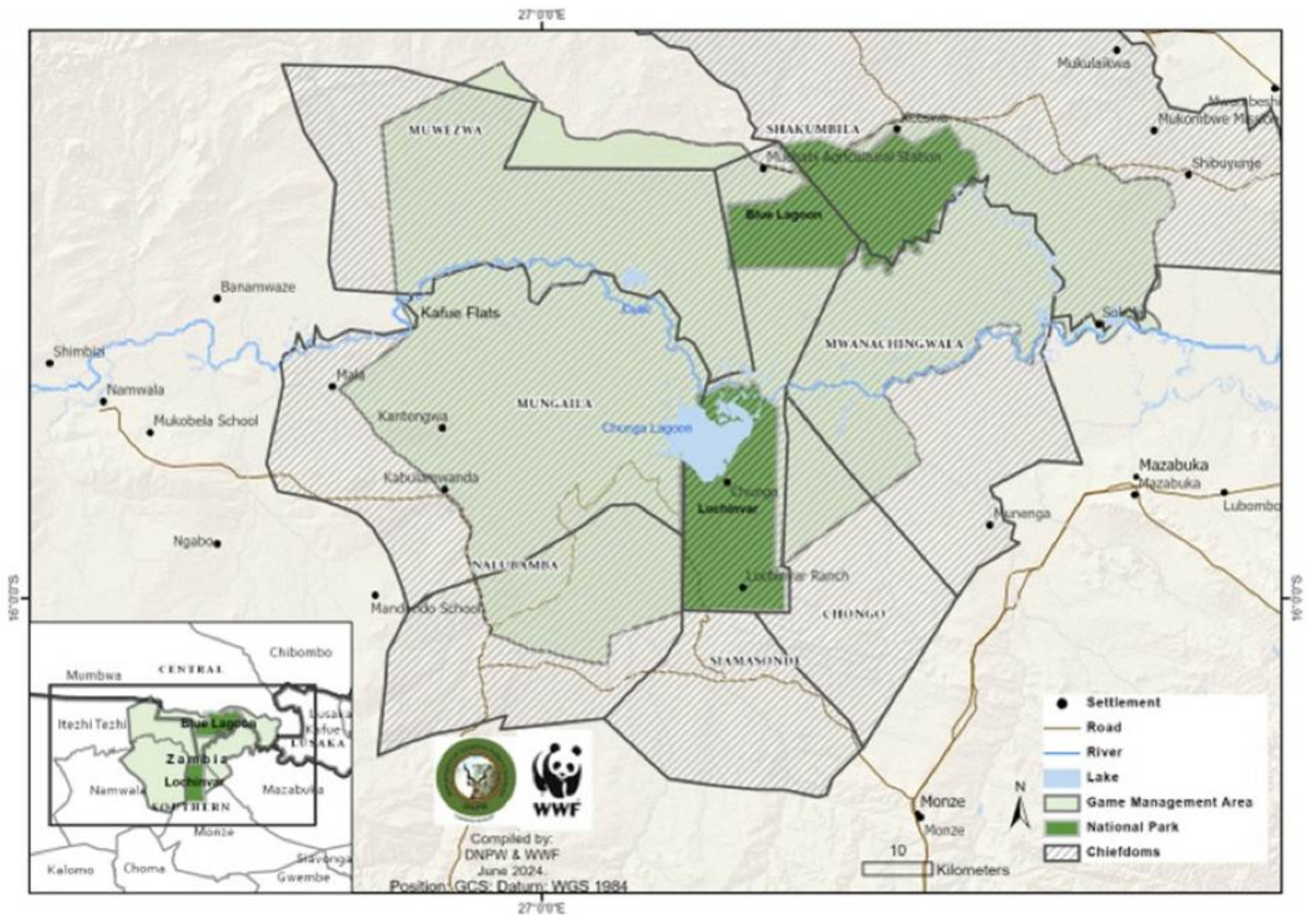
Activity Description:

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where project interventions are taking place as appropriate.

MAP 1: Project landscape in Lower Kafue Basin



MAP 2: Kafue Flats Chiefdom boundaries





Attach agency safeguard datasheet/assessment report(s), including ratings of risk types and overall project/program risk classification as well as any management plans or measures to address identified risks and impacts (as applicable).

Title

Annex F ESMF

Annex F Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Annex F Gender Action Plan

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please upload the budget table here.

Annex G. 11154 KaF-Wild Project Budget – 9 July 2025

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Footnotes	C1	C2	C3	C4	M&E	Sub-Total	PMC	Total (US\$eq.)	Responsible Entity
Works											
Construction	Upgrade park staff accommodation in Blue Lagoon and Lochinvar National Parks	1		1,070,000				1,070,000		1,070,000	ICF
Construction	Upgrade Lochinvar NP office facilities with control room, strongroom and toilets	2		30,000				30,000		30,000	ICF
Boreholes	Upgrade Lochinvar water supply with three solar boreholes and tanks – at office and two deployment camps	3		21,000				21,000		21,000	ICF
Construction	Provide water points for wildlife in the Parks, to reduce contact with cattle and alleviate drought risk	4		20,000				20,000		20,000	ICF
Construction	Procure fencing company and complete partial fencing (permanent/temporary) on vulnerable Park interfaces with livestock	5		162,500		-		162,500		162,500	ICF
Large-scale removal	Undertake large-scale removal and control of invasive plant species from national parks and core wetland habitat (for market assessment see Output 3.2.1)	6		173,526				173,526		173,526	ICF

Fire management plans & maintenance	Implement fire management plans in 4 chiefdoms (and liaise with two NPs and other 3 chiefdoms funded through KaF-Adapt), including fire-break maintenance with cash-for-work	7		105,904				105,904		105,904	ICF
Total Works				1,582,930				1,582,930	-	1,582,930	
Goods (Equipment)											
Equipment	Equip parks with patrol vehicles for undertaking enforcement including anti-poaching	8		169,000				169,000		169,000	ICF
Equipment	Vehicle for Project Management Unit, including for KM, M&E, safeguards etc	9				65,000		65,000		65,000	ICF
Equipment	Procure tools and equipment, hire local teams, and carry out work installing beacons	10		30,000				30,000		30,000	ICF
Equipment	Install signage for NPs, for tourism attractions, for breeding sites for Wattled Crane and Kafue Lechwe, and for fishing sites and no-go areas	11		15,000				15,000		15,000	ICF
Laptops	Four laptops for staff (the other five will be procured from KAF-Adapt)	12							8,000	8,000	ICF
Phones	Four phones for staff (the other five will be procured from KAF-Adapt)	13							5,000	5,000	ICF
Total Good (Equipment)				214,000		65,000		279,000	13,000	292,000	
Grants/ Sub-grants								-		-	
	Local Partner A	14	20,000					20,000		20,000	ICF
	Local Partner B	15		632,713				632,713		632,713	ICF
	Local Partner C	16			506,114	-		506,114		506,114	ICF
	Local Partner D	17			75,000			75,000		75,000	ICF

Grants/ Sub-grants			20,000	632,713	581,114	-	-	1,233,827	-	1,233,827	
Contractual Services – Company											
Procure services	Conduct aerial and ground survey at project start, mid- and end points (with DNPW and Zamstats) of the Kafue Lechwe	18				135,000		135,000		135,000	ICF
Total Contractual Services – Company				-	-	135,000	-	135,000	-	135,000	
International Consultants				-	-	-					
	Conduct project mid-term and final evaluation	19		-	-	-	60,000	60,000		60,000	ICF
Local Consultants				-	-	-					
Local Consultant	Conduct other wildlife populations surveys and fish surveys (Gill net and fish catch assessments)	20		-	-	46,000		46,000		46,000	ICF
Local Consultant	Project M&E system developed for regular monitoring at all levels (annual workplans and budgets, results framework, project progress reports, core indicators)	21		-	-	-	34,000	34,000		34,000	ICF
Local Consultancy	Conduct study to understand illegal bush meat value chains from Kafue Flats to local, domestic and regional markets	22		10,000	-	-		10,000		10,000	ICF
Local Consultancy	Implement Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) for two Parks and two GMAs annually to measure progress	23	-	10,000	-	-		10,000		10,000	ICF
Total Local Consultants				20,000	-	46,000	94,000	160,000	-	160,000	
Salary and benefits / Staff costs				-	-	-					
Salary and benefits	Project Manager and	24	44,570	163,422	59,426	44,570	23,857	335,843	17,474	353,317	ICF

	Technical Coordinator										
Salary and benefits	Wildlife Specialist	25	44,908	164,664	59,878	44,908	14,969	329,328		329,328	ICF
Salary and benefits	Finance and Administration Officer	26		-	-	-	-		138,132	138,132	ICF
Salary and benefits	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	27		-	-	-	138,132	138,132		138,132	ICF
Salary and benefits	ESSF and Gender Officer	28	18,791	68,899	25,054	18,791	6,264	137,798		137,798	ICF
Salary and benefits	Procurement Officer	29		-	-	-	-		41,987	41,987	ICF
Salary and benefits	Communications Officer	30	10,249	37,581	13,666	10,249	3,416	75,163		75,163	ICF
Salary and benefits	Driver	31	10,668	39,115	14,224	10,668	3,556	78,231		78,231	ICF
Total Salary and benefits / Staff costs			129,186	473,681	172,248	129,186	190,194	1,094,495	197,594	1,292,089	
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings				-	-	-					
Meetings	Engage in multi-stakeholder dialogue to advocate for biodiversity and wildlife conservation alongside other land uses (e.g. beef zone) in Kafue Flats	32	5,000	-	-	-		5,000		5,000	ICF
Meetings	Engage chiefs and pastoralist communities to understand and advocate for needs e.g. veterinary support, in context of commercialization strategy	33	10,000	-	-	-		10,000		10,000	ICF
Meetings	Update map of wildlife dispersal areas and corridors in the Kafue Flats and engage with all stakeholders involved in land use decisions	34	20,000	-	-	-		20,000		20,000	ICF
Meetings	Undertake study on alignment of policy & legislation on wildlife with that on environment, wetlands, climate change, forestry, fisheries, mining	35	10,000	-	-	-		10,000		10,000	ICF

Workshop	Hold national workshop on findings of study on legal changes needed to empower Community Resources Boards to support natural resource management and enforcement, to chart way forward	36	30,000	-	-	-	30,000	30,000	ICF
Meetings	Support DNPW and NGO conservation actors working in the Greater Kafue Ecosystem to meet and coordinate	37	10,000	-	-	-	10,000	10,000	ICF
Workshop	Feed project findings into policy brief on wetland conservation and restoration and unlocking revenue streams for wildlife, water and carbon	38	4,000	-	-	-	4,000	4,000	ICF
Workshop	Feed project findings into policy brief on opportunities for environmental cash transfer programmes, based on evidence from project (see Output 3.2.3)	39	4,000	-	-	-	4,000	4,000	ICF
Workshop	Develop Restoration Action Plan for Mimosa pigra and other invasive vegetation, with maps, plans and protocols	40	10,000	-	-	10,000	10,000	10,000	ICF
Meetings	Undertake necessary consultations and map out the planned partial temporary and permanent fencing in identified hotspots on vulnerable Park interfaces with livestock (see Output 2.4.2 for carrying out of fencing)	41	10,000	-	-	10,000	10,000	10,000	ICF

Meetings	Help facilitate elections where needed, for gender and age-balanced Community Resource Boards in 7 Kafue Flats chiefdoms and 2 Nkala GMA chiefdoms	42		18,000	-	-	18,000	18,000	ICF
Meetings	Include One Health approach and awareness of disease including zoonotic spillover risk (ZSR) in community leadership training for Kafue Flats and Nkala GMAs, involving ZNIPH	43	-	15,000	-	-	15,000	15,000	ICF
Workshop	Conduct capacity building for CRB members and broader community leadership CBNRM training course			90,000	-	-	90,000	90,000	ICF
Training	Equip and train CRBs and committees to support chiefs, district officials and park staff on enforcement, as guided by legislation, covering wildlife, forest, fisheries, and land management			45,000	-	-	45,000	45,000	ICF
Training	Recruit, train and equip additional Community Scouts, raising numbers of women available for patrols	44		220,000	-	-	220,000	220,000	ICF
Training	Equip Rangers, Wildlife Police Officers and Community Scouts (staff) to undertake patrols for enforcement and monitoring of biodiversity	45		221,338	-	-	221,338	221,338	ICF
Training	Conduct training for all staff on operations and enforcement, with a gender-	46		5,000	-	-	5,000	5,000	ICF

	sensitive and human rights-based approach, including on zoonotic spillover risk										
Training	Strengthen intelligence and investigations capacity (human and technical) within and beyond the two Parks, including surveillance technology			136,000	-	-		136,000		136,000	ICF
Meetings	Conduct public awareness campaign on wildlife crime prevention and dangers of consuming illegal wild meat (general health risks, zoonotic diseases, extinction of animals), options for legal game meat	47	-	20,000	-	-		20,000		20,000	ICF
Meetings	Strengthen community engagement in the Kafue Flats and Nkala GMAs on conservation education and the value and protection of animals for biodiversity, tourism and national pride	48		20,000	-	-		20,000		20,000	ICF
Meetings	Hold dialogue between Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, DNPW and Zambia National Public Health Institute for MOU on managing ZSR and improving veterinary support to communities	49		7,500	-	-		7,500		7,500	ICF
Meetings	Investigate mechanisms to establish a long-term Kafue Flats Conservation Fund, including ongoing support to	50		-	20,000	-		20,000		20,000	ICF

	community scouts										
Training	Hire and train hire local youth for construction of park infrastructure, demarcation of park boundaries, road grading, and establishment and maintenance of fire breaks (see budget for work in Output 2.1 and 2.2)	51		-	10,000	-		10,000		10,000	ICF
Training	Unlock partnerships to expand hiring of local community for scaling up of invasive clearing	52		-	5,000	-		5,000		5,000	ICF
Training	Track costs and benefits, and feed into policy brief on opportunities for environmental cash transfer programmes	53		-	5,000	-		5,000		5,000	ICF
Workshop	Produce strategy for knowledge management and learning to ensure the project will generate, capture, transfer and promote the use of knowledge at local, national, regional and global levels			-	-	25,000		25,000		25,000	ICF
Workshop	Facilitate knowledge exchanges within Kafue Flats GMA, between KF and Nkala GMAs, and with other parts of Zambia			-	-	30,000		30,000		30,000	ICF
Meetings	Participate in Zambia CBNRM forum and conference, support reporting to RAMSAR Convention, KAZA Secretariat, CBD, IUCN	54		-	-	45,000		45,000		45,000	ICF

Training	Participate in targeted training and capacity building events/webinars, and knowledge management and learning exchanges for south-south cooperation	55	-	-	45,000	45,000	45,000	ICF
Training	Undertake capacity development with Park staff and District officials on monitoring and reporting on disease outbreaks	56	20,000			20,000	20,000	ICF
Total Trainings, Workshops, Meetings			93,000	837,838	40,000	145,000	1,115,838	1,115,838
Travel								
Travel	Conduct stock-taking of temporal and spatial fishing bans along Kafue River, and current situation, and hold a multi-stakeholder dialogue (first step towards a fisheries management plan) – also see Output 4.1.1)	57	15,000			15,000	15,000	ICF
Travel	Investigate options with the community for appropriate zoning and protection options and incentives of the core zone between Blue Lagoon and Lochinvar National Parks	58	15,000			15,000	15,000	ICF
Travel	Conduct 6-day reconnaissance and community sensitization (including chiefs) to confirm boundaries x 2 Parks	59	10,000			10,000	10,000	ICF
Travel	Do 10-day technical survey and produce report with updated boundary narrative descriptions and digital maps for both Parks	60	5,000			5,000	5,000	ICF

Travel	Gazette the coordinates and area of the National Parks and report to Protected Planet	61		1,000				1,000		1,000	ICF
Travel	Develop plan for boundary demarcation (DNWP surveyors and engineers, Surveyor General and ICF)	62		1,000				1,000		1,000	ICF
Travel	Conduct community outreach campaign on Park boundaries, prohibited activities, and activities for which permit required	63		10,000				10,000		10,000	ICF
Travel	Monitor and report on implementation of GMP micro-zoning to keep game and livestock separate (including through KaF-Adapt work on rotational grazing)	64		25,000				25,000		25,000	ICF
Total Travel				82,000				82,000	-	82,000	
Office Supplies											
Stationery	Stationery for PMU								824	824	ICF
Total Office Supplies									824	824	
Other Operating Costs											
Bank charges	Monthly bank charges at \$75.00 per month								4,500	4,500	ICF
Telecommunication/internet	Airtime and internet for four staff								7,200	7,200	ICF
Insurance	Insurance to cover vehicles, laptops and other equipment								10,000	10,000	ICF
	Annual project audit								50,000	50,000	ICF
Total Other Operating Costs									71,700	71,700	
Grand Total			242,186	3,843,163	793,362	520,186	284,193	5,683,090	283,118	5,966,208	

Footnotes

1	The construction will be on existing sites. This includes building materials, labour costs, design and quantity inputs etc. Should there be need for an Environmental Project Brief (EPB) it will be done through DNPW.
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	The houses to be constructed will be Two(2) High Cost Houses @\$50K, Two(2) Medium Cost Houses @\$35K, 30 Low Cost Houses @\$30K for each house. High Cost Houses are for Wardens Medium Cost Houses are for Rangers and Ecologists Low Cost Houses are for Wildlife Police Officers and Community Scouts.
2	These are an expansion to the existing DNPW office block in LNP. Additions include one control room, one strongroom and one ablution block to cater for both male and female staff.
3	Drilling of three commercial-grade boreholes and installation of solar systems, with pumps, tanks and tank stands, and water piping - for use by the Park office and those living in staff accommodation in the Park.
4	Two artificial watering points in Lochinvar and Blue Lagoon National Parks, to augment supply to wildlife in time of drought. Each point includes borehole, solar system and pump, and gravel construction of water pan.
5	Fencing will be partial and only be done where community interface and encroachment is high. This cost includes designing and community engagements. The fencing will be relatively low cost and designed to keep cattle out. The number of kilometers of fencing to be installed will be confirmed following the study to be conducted as part of the project.
6	These restoration works will be funded through a package sub-grant (this will cover labour costs (for men and women), fuel (for transporting teams), rations, protective clothing and equipment, tools for cutting of bushes, and spraying of herbicide, and herbicide supplies for follow-up targeted application to stumps. Unit costs per hectare, per eradication stage, will be developed as an output of the project to inform the scaling up of clearing operations across the Kafue Flats).
7	These fire management works will be funded through a package sub-grant (this will cover the development of fire management plans with communities and local government, equipping the communities /committees with firefighting equipment including personal protective equipment, fire beaters, torches, portable water tanks, Kestrel 2000 (wind detector), and protective gear. Also includes labour costs for cash for work for burning and maintenance of fire breaks (cofinanced with KAF Adapt).
8	2 vehicles to support law enforcement and anti-poaching operations, one for Blue Lagoon National Park and surrounds, the other for Lochinvar National Park and surrounds (all-terrain 4x4 vehicles @ \$65,000 each). The major challenge that government faces in wildlife management, human wildlife conflict management, and nature related challenges is transport. Most protected areas have manpower to respond to resources protection and human wildlife conflict stress calls but face challenges with transport. Therefore, vehicles are not just a means of transport in most of the protected areas they are key delivering the impact envisaged in the project. As per government policy, hiring of vehicles which can alleviate some of the implementation challenges is not allowed. The project budget includes 2 vehicles for anti-poaching/law enforcement operations. WWF ZCO and ICF are providing co-finance in the form of three vehicles dedicated to the three landscapes (Blue Lagoon NP, Lochinvar NP and Nkala GMA), however these are insufficient to respond to the many challenges faced. On average, the distance covered by these vehicles is around 7,000km/month. A single vehicle covers a) scheduled patrols; 2) investigations; 3) transporting officers to court to testify; 4) intelligence; and 5) operations. Any vehicle breakdown means all of the above suffers. In Nkala, competing uses for vehicles also means less attention to HWC rapid response, which creates dissatisfaction from community members who have managed wildlife for centuries and cannot get help. Availability of a vehicle in a community like Nkala is not just transport, it's a tool to enhance coexistence and create an environment where inclusive conservation is possible. At project end, the vehicles would remain with government in those landscapes for the purposes mentioned above. An operational and maintenance plan for the vehicles will be developed in the last year of the project. 6 off-road motor bikes \$6,500 each, for use by Wildlife Police Officers and Community Scouts in surveillance and anti-poaching operations.
9	1 all-terrain 4x4 vehicle @ \$65,000 for use by the Project Management Unit for day-to-day project implementation, including capturing of lessons learnt and knowledge management, as well as community engagement, monitoring, gender, safeguards etc.
10	This is equipment for demarcation of park boundaries, using concrete beacons, including cement, sand, paint, hand tools, spades etc. Costs covered here also include equipment for and time of boundary verification team and casual labour force (local people).
11	Materials for signage including stones, metal, paint and wood, and concrete for post foundations. Signage will indicate park facilities, park boundaries (where relevant), permitted and restricted activities, fishing restrictions, and wildlife breeding sites.
12	4 laptop computers and chargers for the Project Management Unit @ \$2,000 each, for use in carrying out day-to-day project management, monitoring and reporting activities.
13	4 mobile phones for the Project Management Unit staff @ \$1,600 each, for use in carrying out day-to-day project management, monitoring and reporting activities.
14	Sub-grant to Local Partner A for delivery of output 1.1.3 Support development of national strategies for management of human wildlife conflict
15	Sub-grant to Local Partner B for delivery of outputs 2.2.3 Capacitating community based natural resource management (in Nkala GMA); 2.3.1 HWC prevention measures in communities around Nkala GMA hotspot and 2.3.2 Developing rapid response capacity to reduce severity of incidents
16	Sub-grant to Local Partner C for delivery of output 3.2.1 Enabling gender-sensitive nature-based livelihoods and enterprises in Kafue Flats GMA
17	Sub-grant to Local Partner D for delivery of output 3.2.2 Development of partnerships for ecotourism
18	Conduct 3 aerial surveys using fixed wing aircraft, @ \$40,000 per survey (airplane, pilot and fuel costs), to conduct a species count of the Kafue Lechwe (key threatened antelope species), combining ground counts at \$5,000 each.
19	2 independent consultants to be engaged @ \$30,000 each, to undertake mid-term evaluation and final evaluation of KaF-Wild project (may be integrated with evaluations for "sister" KaF- Adapt project).
20	2 Gill net and fish catch assessments @ \$3,000 each, to understand pressure on the wild fish resource as the basis for future management and enforcement measures.
21	Specialist consultancies as required, in support of the further development of the M&E system, in particular for development of output indicators on more specialized topics in the annual work planning process.
22	Specialist study to trace illegal value chains for bushmeat - from poaching syndicates operating on the Kafue Flats through to Lusaka, DRC and towns of Southern and Central province, understanding the volume and value of the illegal trade, and the roles of different players, including local men and women.
23	Facilitate a METT consultancy to support DNPW and partners in conducting annual METT survey to measure management effectiveness of Blue Lagoon NP, Lochinvar, Kafue Flats GMA and Nkala GMA.

24	Overall coordination on all project outcomes ensuring that the project delivers Wildlife and Community solutions for the project to thrive. He/She will be responsible for project monitoring and evaluation, timely reporting and safeguards and gender enhancement.
25	The Wildlife Specialist shall be responsible for coordinating wildlife management and conservation activities in close collaboration with DNPW through the Area Wardens in the project area. The position will ensure all stakeholders are aligned in delivering project outcomes. This position will be 100% on this project.
26	The Finance and Admin Officer will provide overall financial and Admin support to the PMU and all implementing partners. He/she will support the day to day running of the project by ensuring partner grants and PMU inputs are processed on time. Ensure projects are implemented in compliance with both WWF regulations as well as specific donor requirements Take charge of liquidations and timely submission of financial reports and take lead during audits. This project would contribute 60% of staff cost to this position.
27	The M&E officer will coordinate monitoring, evaluation and learning/knowledge management functions. Ensuring successful assessment and monitoring of project activities and processes to ensure diverse data collection and analysis of highlights project activities, outputs, and outcomes; maintaining the M&E results frameworks of the project; and assisting the Project Manager and PIU in preparing semi-annual, and annual reports.
28	The Safeguards and Gender Officer will provide oversight on all elements of project safeguards, deliver on the developed ESMF, and ensure that the Gender Adaptation Plan is actualized and that gender streaming receives the attention throughout the project and structures that perpetuates. The position will ensure conformity with WWF ESS Standards and the effective delivery of the ESMF/GAP and SEP for the project
29	This position will ensure timely procurement of goods and services according to set international and country standards. The post is a part-time position.
30	The Communications officer will ensure the correct visibility of the project, leading in coordinating communication materials from partners and other PMU technical staff. This is a part-time position.
31	The project Driver will be responsible for vehicle and other logistics to ensure the PMU functions uninterrupted.
32	As Kafue flats is multiple land use area increasingly threatening Biodiversity, this activity is meant to engage relevant stakeholders to ensure the biodiversity value is not compromised by competing land uses.
33	Create awareness to Chiefs and Pastoralist to participate in the planned Beef Economic zone
34	Hire Boundary verification team, casual labour force (local people), Hand tools and materials
35	Hire local consultant to undertake study on alignment of policy and legislation on Wildlife, environment, wetlands, climate change, forestry, fisheries, mining etc
36	Local Consultant to hold a workshop to disseminate the findings of the study.
37	Create a platform for meetings for stakeholders consultation.
38	Facilitate the preparation of policy briefs in partnership with Ministries of Tourism and Green Economy
39	Facilitate the preparation of policy briefs in partnership with Ministries of Tourism and Green Economy
40	Hold a workshop to develop restoration Action Plan
41	Conduct detailed design of the fence and conduct community consultation and agree on identify hotspots for partial fencing
42	Facilitate CRB elections in the 7 chiefdoms and two in Nkala GMA chiefdoms
43	Conduct awareness meetings
44	Recruit, train and equip additional 20 community scouts as well as pay salaries for the initial period
45	Procure uniforms and patrol equipment
46	Conduct in service training for all staff
47	Public awareness will be through multimedia programs
48	Public awareness will be through multimedia programs
49	Facilitate meeting for Ministry of fisheries and livestock ,DNPW and Zambia National Public Health Institute
50	Facilitate meetings to investigate mechanism to establish a long-term Kafue Flats Conservation Fund
51	Hire local labour (youth) for various park infrastructure
52	Clearing of invasive species through cash for work (Environmental cash transfer)
53	Training of M & E officer on tracking costs and benefits of environmental cash transfer program into the development of policy briefs
54	Identify members and facilitate participation
55	Identify members and facilitate participation in the events/webinars, and knowledge management and learning exchanges for south-south cooperation
56	Train Park staff and district officials in monitoring and reporting disease outbreaks
57	Undertake regular inspections of adherence to fish ban
58	Support the implementation of the general management plan for the Kafue Flats management plans
59	Conduct Park boundary reconnaissance before commencement of boundaries verification survey
60	Conduct Park boundary verification surveys
61	Share updated national parks boundaries data with protected planet
62	Develop a park boundary demarcation survey road map after reconnaissance
63	Hold community sensitization meetings
64	Monitoring site visits

Annex G. KaF-Wild (GEF ID11154) Project Budget – June 2025

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Footnotes	C1	C2	C3	C4	M&E	Sub-Total	PMC	Total (USDeq .)	Responsible Entity
Goods (Equipment)			-					-			

Equipment	Vehicle for Project Management Unit, including for KM, M&E, safeguards etc	1	21,667	10,833	-	21,667	10,833	65,000		65,000	DNPW
Laptops	Four laptops for staff (the other five will be procured from KAF-Adapt)	2.	-	-	-	-		-	8,000	8,000	DNPW
Phones	Four phones for staff (the other five will be procured from KAF-Adapt)	3	-	-	-	-		-	5,000	5,000	DNPW
Total Good (Equipment)			21,667	10,833	-	21,667	10,833	65,000	13,000	78,000	-
			-	-	-	-		-			
Grants/ Sub-grants			-	-	-	-		-		-	
	Local Partner A	4	34,010	-	-	-		34,010		34,010	Local Partner A
	Local Partner B	5		525,290	-	-		525,290		525,290	Local Partner B
	Local Partner C	6		-	382,230	-		382,230		382,230	Local Partner C
	Local Partner D	7		-	90,274	-		90,274		90,274	Local Partner D
	International Crane Foundation	8		2,869,033	34,010	194,247		3,097,291		3,097,291	ICF
Grants/ Sub-grants			34,010	3,394,323	506,515	194,247	-	4,129,095	-	4,129,095	
				-	-	-		-			
International Consultants	Conduct project mid-term and final evaluation	9		-	-	-	60,000	60,000		60,000	DNPW
Total International Consultants			-	-	-	-	60,000	60,000	-	60,000	-
Local Consultants			-	-	-	-		-		-	
Local Consultant	Project M&E system developed for regular monitoring at all levels (annual workplans and budgets, results framework, project progress reports, core indicators)	10	-	-	-	-	34,000	34,000		34,000	DNPW
Total Local Consultants			-	-	-	-	34,000	34,000	-	34,000	-
			-	-	-	-		-			
Salary and benefits / Staff costs			-	-	-	-		-			
Salary and benefits	Project Manager and Technical Coordinator	11	44,570	163,422	59,426	44,570	23,857	335,843	17,474	353,317	DNPW

Salary and benefits	Wildlife Specialist	12	44,908	164,664	59,878	44,908	14,969	329,328		329,328	DNPW
Salary and benefits	Finance and Administration Officer	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	138,132	138,132	WWF ZCO
Salary and benefits	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	14.	-	-	-	-	138,132	138,132		138,132	DNPW
Salary and benefits	ESSF and Gender Officer	15	18,791	68,899	25,054	18,791	6,264	137,798		137,798	DNPW
Salary and benefits	Procurement Officer	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,987	41,987	WWF ZCO
Salary and benefits	Communication s Officer	17	10,249	37,581	13,666	10,249	3,416	75,163		75,163	DNPW
Salary and benefits	Driver	18	10,668	39,115	14,224	10,668	3,556	78,231		78,231	DNPW
			-	-	-	-	-	-		-	
Total Salary and benefits / Staff costs			129,186	473,681	172,248	129,186	190,194	1,094,495	197,594	1,292,089	-
			-	-	-	-	-	-		-	
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings				-	-	-		-			
Meetings	Engage in multi-stakeholder dialogue to advocate for biodiversity and wildlife conservation alongside other land uses (e.g. beef zone) in Kafue Flats	19	5,000	-	-	-		5,000		5,000	DNPW
Meetings	Engage chiefs and pastoralist communities to understand and advocate for needs e.g. veterinary support, in context of commercialization strategy	20	10,000	-	-	-		10,000		10,000	DNPW
Meetings	Update map of wildlife dispersal areas and corridors in the Kafue Flats and engage with all stakeholders involved in land use decisions	21	20,000	-	-	-		20,000		20,000	DNPW

Meetings	Undertake study on alignment of policy & legislation on wildlife with that on environment, wetlands, climate change, forestry, fisheries, mining	22	10,000	-	-	-		10,000		10,000	DNPW
Workshop	Hold national workshop on findings of study on legal changes needed to empower Community Resources Boards to support natural resource management and enforcement, to chart way forward	23	30,000	-	-	-		30,000		30,000	DNPW
Meetings	Support DNPW and NGO conservation actors working in the Greater Kafue Ecosystem to meet and coordinate	24	10,000	-	-	-		10,000		10,000	DNPW
Workshop	Feed project findings into policy brief on wetland conservation and restoration and unlocking revenue streams for wildlife, water and carbon	25	4,000	-	-	-		4,000		4,000	DNPW
Workshop	Feed project findings into policy brief on opportunities for environmental cash transfer programmes, based on evidence from project (see Output 3.2.3)	26	4,000	-	-	-		4,000		4,000	DNPW
Meetings	Include One Health approach and awareness of disease including zoonotic spillover risk (ZSR)[22] in community leadership training for Kafue Flats and Nkala	27	-	15,000	-	-		15,000		15,000	DNPW

	GMAs[23], involving ZNIPH										
Meetings	Hold dialogue between Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, DNPW[24] and Zambia National Public Health Institute for MOU on managing ZSR and improving veterinary support to communities	28	-	7,500	-	-		7,500		7,500	DNPW
Meetings	Investigate mechanisms to establish a long-term Kafue Flats Conservation Fund[27], including ongoing support to community scouts	29	-	-	20,000	-		20,000		20,000	DNPW
Workshop	Produce strategy for knowledge management and learning to ensure the project will generate, capture, transfer and promote the use of knowledge at local, national, regional and global levels	30	-	-	-	25,000		25,000		25,000	DNPW
Workshop	Facilitate knowledge exchanges within Kafue Flats GMA, between KF and Nkala GMAs, and with other parts of Zambia	31	-	-	-	30,000		30,000		30,000	DNPW
Meetings	Participate in Zambia CBNRM forum and conference, support reporting to RAMSAR Convention, KAZA Secretariat, CBD, IUCN	32	-	-	-	45,000		45,000		45,000	DNPW
Training	Participate in targeted training and capacity building events/webinars, and knowledge	33	-	-	-	45,000		45,000		45,000	DNPW

	management and learning exchanges for south-south cooperation										
Training	Undertake capacity development with Park staff and District officials on monitoring and reporting on disease outbreaks	34	-	20,000	-	-		20,000		20,000	DNPW
			-	-	-	-		-			
Total Trainings, Workshops, Meetings			93,000	42,500	20,000	145,000	-	300,500	-	300,500	-
			-	-	-	-		-			
Office Supplies			-	-	-	-		-			
Stationery	Stationery for PMU		-	-	-	-		-	824	824	DNPW
Total Office Supplies			-	-	-	-	-	-	824	824	-
			-	-	-	-		-			
Other Operating Costs			-	-	-	-		-			
Bank charges	Monthly bank charges at \$75.00 per month		-	-	-	-		-	4,500	4,500	DNPW
Telecommunication/inter net	Airtime and internet for four staff		-	-	-	-		-	7,200	7,200	DNPW
Insurance	Insurance to cover vehicles, laptops and other equipment		-	-	-	-		-	10,000	10,000	DNPW
Audit	Annual project audit		-	-	-	-		-	50,000	50,000	DNPW
			-	-	-	-		-		-	
Total Other Operating Costs			-	-	-	-	-	-	71,700	71,700	-
			-	-	-	-		-			
			-	-	-	-		-			
Grand Total			277,863	3,921,338	698,763	490,099	295,028	5,683,090	283,118	5,966,208	-

Footnotes

1	1 all-terrain 4x4 vehicle @ \$65,000 for use by the Project Management Unit to support project execution, including stakeholder engagement, technical, safeguards and gender monitoring activities, gathering and disseminating lessons learned.
2	4 laptop computers and chargers for the Project Management Unit @ \$2,000 each, for use in carrying out day-to-day project management, monitoring and reporting activities.
3	4 mobile phones for the Project Management Unit staff @ \$1,600 each, for use in carrying out day-to-day project management, monitoring and reporting activities.
4	Sub-grant to Local Partner A for delivery of output 1.1.3 Support development of national strategies for management of human wildlife conflict
5	Sub-grant to Local Partner B for delivery of outputs 2.2.3 Capacitating community based natural resource management (in Nkala GMA); 2.3.1 HWC prevention measures in communities around Nkala GMA hotspot and 2.3.2 Developing rapid response capacity to reduce severity of incidents

6	Sub-grant to Local Partner C for delivery of output 3.2.1 Enabling gender-sensitive nature-based livelihoods and enterprises in Kafue Flats GMA
7	Sub-grant to Local Partner D for delivery of output 3.2.2 Development of partnerships for ecotourism
8	Sub-grant to International Crane Foundation for delivery of outputs 2.1.1 Improving Park infrastructure for effective enforcement; 2.1.2 Strengthening ranger capacity for effective anti-poaching operations; 2.1.3 Equipping intelligence and investigation to combat illegal bushmeat trade; 2.1.4 Behaviour change campaign to reduce demand for illegal bushmeat; 2.2.1 Wetland restoration and fire management to improve threatened species' habitat; 2.2.2 Protecting wildlife by demarcating two National Parks; 2.2.3 Capacitating community based natural resource management (in Kafue Flats GMA); 2.4.2 Management of interfaces between wildlife and cattle; 3.2.3 Creation of cash for work opportunities and 4.1.1 Specialized inventory and monitoring inputs for management of Kafue Flats
9	2 independent consultants to be engaged @ \$30,000 each, to undertake mid-term evaluation and final evaluation of KaF-Wild project (may be integrated with evaluations for "sister" KaF- Adapt project).
10	Specialist consultancies as required, in support of the further development of the M&E system, in particular for development of output indicators on more specialized topics in the annual work planning process.
11	Overall coordination on all project outcomes ensuring that the project delivers Wildlife and Community solutions for the project to thrive. He/She will be responsible for project monitoring and evaluation, timely reporting and safeguards and gender enhancement.
12	The Wildlife Specialist shall be responsible for coordinating wildlife management and conservation activities in close collaboration with DNPW through the Area Wardens in the project area. The position will ensure all stakeholders are aligned in delivering project outcomes. This position will be 100% on this project.
13	The Finance and Admin Officer will provide overall financial and Admin support to the PMU and all implementing partners. He/she will support the day to day running of the project by ensuring partner grants and PMU expenses are processed on time. Ensure projects are implemented in compliance with both WWF regulations as well as specific donor requirements Take charge of liquidations and timely submission of financial reports, and take lead during audits. This project would contribute 60% of staff cost to this position.
14	The M&E officer will coordinate monitoring, evaluation and learning/knowledge management functions. Ensuring successful assessment and monitoring of project activities and processes to ensure diverse data collection and analysis of highlights project activities, outputs, and outcomes; maintaining the M&E results frameworks of the project; and assisting the Project Manager and PIU in preparing semi-annual, and annual reports.
15	The Safeguards and Gender Officer will provide oversight on all elements of project safeguards, deliver on the developed ESMF, and ensure that the Gender Adaptation Plan is actualized and that gender streaming receives the attention throughout the project and structures that perpetuates. The position will ensure conformity with WWF ESS Standards and the effective delivery of the ESMF/GAP and SEP for the project
16	This position will ensure timely procurement of goods and services according to set international and country standards. The post is a part-time position.
17	The Communications officer will ensure the correct visibility of the project, leading in coordinating communication materials from partners and other PMU technical staff. This is a part-time position.
18	The project Driver will be responsible for vehicle and other logistics to ensure the PMU functions uninterrupted.
19	This covers As Kafue flats is multiple land use area increasingly threatening Biodiversity, this activity is meant to engage relevant stakeholders to ensure the biodiversity value is not compromised by competing land uses.
20	Create awareness to Chiefs and Pastoralist to participate in the planned Beef Economic zone.
21	Hire Boundary verification team, casual labour force (local people), Handtools and materials
22	Hire local consultant to undertake study on alignment of policy and legislation on Wildlife, environment, wetlands, climate change, forestry, fisheries, mining etc
23	Local Consultant to hold a workshop to disseminate the findings of the study.
24	Create a platform for meetings for stakeholders consultation.
25	Facilitate the preparation of policy briefs in partnership with Ministries of Tourism and Green Economy
26	Facilitate the preparation of policy briefs in partnership with Ministries of Tourism and Green Economy
27	Conduct awareness meetings
28	Facilitate meeting for Ministry of fisheries and livestock ,DNPW and Zambia National Public Health Institute
29	Facilitate meetings to investigate mechanism to establish a long-term Kafue Flats Conservation Fund
30	Development of a strategy for knowledge management and learning
31	Facilitate exchange visits
32	Identify members and facilitate participation in Zambia CBNRM forum and support reporting to RAMSAR Convention, KAZA Secretariat, CBD, IUCN
33	Identify members and facilitate participation in the events/webinars, and knowledge management and learning exchanges for south-south cooperation
34	Train park staff and district officials in monitoring and reporting disease outbreaks

Appendix A: Indicative Project Budget Template

Project : Securing the species, habitat, health, and livelihoods of the Lower Kafue Ecosystem

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Number in budget notes	Component 1: Enabling conditions for wildlife conservation for development in Zambia	Component 2: Coexistence of People and Wildlife Connected Habitats in Kafue Flats				Component 3: Wildlife and nature for prosperity in Kafue Flats		Component 4: Communications, knowledge management and M&E			Sub-Total	PMC	Total (USD Eq.)
			Outcome 1.1 Institutional, policy and legal framework for wildlife conservation in Zambia strengthened	Outcome 2.2 Improved wildlife habitat management and connectivity for globally significant species	Outcome 2.1 Reduced wildlife poaching threats	Outcome 2.3 Reduced HWC through holistic approaches	Outcome 2.4 Improved management of high-risk interfaces for zoonotic spillover	Outcome 3.1 Wildlife conservation financing mechanisms are diversified and public-private	Outcome 3.2 Sustainable livelihoods in wildlife-based economies are increased, especially for women, youth and society	Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	Outcome 4.1 Project monitoring and evaluation data contributes to efficient decision-making and adaptive project management	Outcome 4.2 Communications project knowledge sharing and management and			
Works			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	Upgrade park staff accommodation in Blue Lagoon and Lochinvar National Parks	1	-	-	1,070,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,070,000.00	-	1,070,000.00
Construction	Upgrade Lochinvar NP office facilities with control room, strongroom and toilets	2	-	-	30,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000.00	-	30,000.00
Boreholes	Upgrade Lochinvar water supply with three solar boreholes and tanks – at office and two deployment camps	3	-	-	21,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,000.00	-	21,000.00
Construction	Provide water points for wildlife in the Parks, to reduce contact with cattle and alleviate drought risk	4	-	-	-	-	20,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	20,000.00	-	20,000.00
Construction	Procure fencing company and complete partial fencing (permanent/ temporary) on vulnerable Park interfaces with livestock	5	-	-	-	-	162,500.00	-	-	-	-	-	162,500.00	-	162,500.00
Construction	Support three joint ventures to build initial nature-based enterprise infrastructure, supply and install equipment	6	-	-	-	-	-	250,000.00	-	-	-	-	250,000.00	-	250,000.00
Large-scale removal	Undertake large-scale removal and control of invasive plant species[4] from national parks and core wetland habitat (for market assessment see Output 3.2.1)	7	-	173,525.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	173,525.75	-	173,525.75
Fire management plans & maintenance	Implement fire management plans in 4 chiefdoms (and liaise with two NPs and other 3 chiefdoms funded through Kaf-Adapt), including fire-break maintenance with cash-for-work	8	-	105,904.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105,904.40	-	105,904.40
Total Works			-	279,430.15	1,221,000.00	-	182,500.00	250,000.00	-	-	-	-	1,832,930.15	-	1,832,930.15
Equipment	Equip parks with patrol vehicles for undertaking enforcement including anti-poaching	9	-	-	169,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	169,000.00	-	169,000.00
Equipment	Equip rapid response team (vehicle) to respond to HWC incidents	10	-	-	-	65,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,000.00	-	65,000.00
Equipment	Vehicle for Project Management Unit, including for KM, M&E, safeguards etc	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,000.00	65,000.00	-	65,000.00
Equipment	Procure tools and equipment, hire local teams, and carry out work installing beacons	12	-	30,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000.00	-	30,000.00
Equipment	Install signage for NPs, for tourism attractions, for breeding sites for Wattled Crane and Kafue Lechwe, and for fishing sites and no-go areas	13	-	15,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000.00	-	15,000.00
Laptops	Four laptops for staff (the other five will be procured from Kaf-Adapt)	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000.00	8,000.00
Phones	Four phones for staff (the other five will be procured from Kaf-Adapt)	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000.00	5,000.00
Total Good (Equipment)			-	45,000.00	169,000.00	65,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	65,000.00	344,000.00	13,000.00	357,000.00
Executing Partner Staff Time	Staff time for executing partner/sub-grantee staff engaged in delivering project outputs	16	39,740.02	39,740.02	52,966.69	26,493.35	26,493.35	13,246.67	39,740.02	13,246.67	13,246.67	26,493.35	291,426.80	-	291,426.80
Grants / Sub-grants			39,740.02	39,740.02	52,966.69	26,493.35	26,493.35	13,246.67	39,740.02	13,246.67	13,246.67	26,493.35	291,426.80	-	291,426.80
Small Grants Facility: HWC Prevention	Take measures to protect /fortify crop fields and livestock enclosures /fencing, and install deterrents	17	-	-	-	50,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000.00	-	50,000.00
Small Grants Facility: Livelihoods	Micro grants to women's cooperatives for livelihood activities, e.g. beehives, mushrooms, chicken coops, aquaculture, fruit trees	18	-	-	-	40,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000.00	-	40,000.00
Total Revolving Funds / Seed funds			-	-	-	90,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,000.00	-	90,000.00

Procure services	Conduct aerial and ground survey at project start, mid- and end points (with DNPW and Samaras) of the Kafue Lechwe	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135,000.00	-	-	135,000.00	-	135,000.00	
Total Contractual Services – Company			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135,000.00	-	-	135,000.00	-	135,000.00	
International Consultants	Conduct project mid-term and final evaluation	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000.00	-	60,000.00	-	60,000.00	
Local Consultant	Conduct other wildlife populations surveys and fish surveys (Gill net and fish catch assessments)	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,000.00	-	-	46,000.00	-	46,000.00	
Local Consultant	Project M&E system developed for regular monitoring at all levels (annual workplans and budgets, results framework, project progress reports, core indicators)	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,000.00	-	34,000.00	-	34,000.00	
Local Consultancy	Conduct study to understand illegal bush meat value chains from Kafue Flats to local, domestic and regional markets	23	-	-	10,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000.00	-	10,000.00	
Local Consultancy	Implement Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) for two Parks and two GMA annually to measure progress	24	-	10,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000.00	-	10,000.00	
Total Local Consultants			-	10,000.00	10,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	46,000.00	34,000.00	-	160,000.00	-	160,000.00
Salary and benefits	Project Manager and Technical Coordinator	25	44,569.51	44,569.51	59,436.02	29,713.01	29,713.01	14,856.50	44,569.51	14,856.50	22,856.50	29,713.01	335,843.09	17,474.15	353,317.34	
Salary and benefits	Wildlife Specialist	26	44,908.37	44,908.37	59,877.83	29,938.92	29,938.92	14,969.46	44,908.37	14,969.46	22,856.50	29,938.92	329,328.08	-	329,328.08	
Salary and benefits	Finance and Administration Officer	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	138,132.40	138,132.40	
Salary and benefits	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	138,132.40	138,132.40	
Salary and benefits	GIS and Gender Officer	29	18,790.64	18,790.64	25,054.19	12,527.09	12,527.09	6,263.55	18,790.64	6,263.55	6,263.55	12,527.09	137,758.03	-	137,758.03	
Salary and benefits	Procurement Officer	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,887.24	41,887.24	
Salary and benefits	Communications Officer	31	10,249.44	10,249.44	13,665.52	6,832.76	6,832.76	3,416.38	10,249.44	3,416.38	3,416.38	6,832.76	75,162.56	-	75,162.56	
Salary and benefits	Driver	32	10,667.88	10,667.88	14,213.81	7,111.91	7,111.91	3,555.95	10,667.88	3,555.95	3,555.95	7,111.91	78,210.97	-	78,210.97	
Total Salary and benefits / Staff costs			129,185.83	129,185.83	172,247.77	86,123.89	86,123.89	43,061.94	129,185.83	43,061.94	190,194.34	86,123.89	1,094,496.14	197,593.89	1,292,089.03	
Meetings	Engage in multi-stakeholder dialogue to advocate for biodiversity and wildlife conservation alongside other land uses (e.g. beef zone) in Kafue Flats	33	-	5,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000.00	-	5,000.00	
Meetings	Engage and empower local communities to undertake and advocate for needs e.g. veterinary support, in context of	34	-	10,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000.00	-	10,000.00	
Meetings	Update map of wildlife dispersal areas and corridors in the Kafue Flats and engage with all stakeholders involved in land use decisions	35	-	20,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000.00	-	20,000.00	
Meetings	Hold national workshop on findings of study on legal changes needed to empower Community Resource Boards to support natural resource management and enforcement, to chart way forward	36	-	10,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000.00	-	10,000.00	
Workshop	Support DNPW and NGO conservation actors working in the Greater Kafue Ecosystem to meet and coordinate	37	-	10,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000.00	-	10,000.00	
Workshop	Feed project findings into policy brief on wetland conservation and restoration and unlocking revenue streams for wildlife, water and carbon	38	-	4,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000.00	-	4,000.00	
Workshop	Feed project findings into policy brief on opportunities for environmental cash transfer programmes, based on evidence from project (see Output 3.2.3)	39	-	4,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000.00	-	4,000.00	
Meetings	Facilitate national consultative process on new human wildlife conflict relief scheme	40	-	20,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000.00	-	20,000.00	
Workshop	Develop Restoration Action Plan (RAP) for Mimosa pigra and other invasive vegetation, with maps, plans and protocols	41	-	10,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000.00	-	10,000.00	
Meetings	Undertake necessary consultations and map out the planned partial temporary and permanent fencing in identified hotspots on vulnerable Park interfaces with livestock (see Output 2.4.2 for carrying out of fencing)	42	-	10,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000.00	-	10,000.00	
Meetings	Help facilitate elections where needed, for gender and age-balanced Community Resource Boards in 7 Kafue Flats chiefdoms and 2 Nkai GMA chiefdoms	43	-	18,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,000.00	-	18,000.00	
Meetings	Include One Health approach and awareness of disease including zoonotic spillover risk (ZSR) in community leadership training for Kafue Flats and Nkai GMAs, involving DNPW	44	-	-	-	-	15,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	
Workshop	Conduct capacity building for CRB members and broader community leadership, CBMR to plan and coordinate	45	-	90,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,000.00	-	90,000.00	
Training	Equip and train CRBs and committees to support chiefs, district officials and park staff on enforcement, as guided by legislation, covering wildlife, forests, fisheries, and land management	46	-	45,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,000.00	-	45,000.00	
Training	Recruit, train and equip additional Community Scouts, raising numbers of women available for patrols	47	-	-	220,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	220,000.00	-	220,000.00	
Training	Equip Rangers, Wildlife Police Officers and Community Scouts (staff) to undertake patrols for enforcement and monitoring of biodiversity	48	-	-	221,338.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	221,338.15	-	221,338.15	
Training	Conduct training for all staff on operations and enforcement, with a gender-sensitive and human rights-based approach	49	-	-	5,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000.00	-	5,000.00	
Training	Strengthen intelligence and investigations capacity (human and technical) within and beyond the two Parks, including surveillance technology	50	-	-	136,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	136,000.00	-	136,000.00	
Meetings	Conduct public awareness campaign on wildlife crime prevention and dangers of consuming (illegal) wild meat (general health risks, zoonotic diseases, extinction of animals), options for legal game meat	51	-	-	20,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000.00	-	20,000.00	
Meetings	Strengthen community engagement in the Kafue Flats and Nkai GMAs on conservation education and the value and protection of animals for biodiversity, tourism and national pride	52	-	-	20,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000.00	-	20,000.00	
Meetings	Hold dialogue between Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, DNPW and Zambia National Public Health Institute for MOU on managing ZSR and improving veterinary support to communities	53	-	-	-	-	7,500.00	-	-	-	-	-	7,500.00	-	7,500.00	
Meetings	Investigate mechanisms to establish a long-term Kafue Flats Conservation Fund, including ongoing support to community scouts	54	-	-	-	-	20,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	20,000.00	-	20,000.00	
Training	Support DNPW to set up national hotline for community to report problem / damage-causing animals	55	-	-	8,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000.00	-	8,000.00	
Training	Develop capacity of DNPW to respond to reports rapidly through visiting community and undertaking necessary measures	56	-	-	10,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000.00	-	10,000.00	
Training	Train community members as tour guides for campers, especially biotourists	57	-	-	-	-	-	20,000.00	-	-	-	-	20,000.00	-	20,000.00	
Training	Undertake Tourism scoping study including potential location for an ecotourism concession in Blue Lagoon National Park	58	-	-	-	-	-	5,000.00	-	-	-	-	5,000.00	-	5,000.00	
Training	Include in community leadership training for Kafue Flats and Nkai GMAs - understanding ecotourism concessions, developing public-private-community partnerships, benefit sharing and negotiation skills (budgeted under Output 2.1.3)	59	-	-	-	-	-	50,000.00	-	-	-	-	50,000.00	-	50,000.00	
Training	Hire and train local youth for construction of park infrastructure, demarcation of park boundaries, road grading, and establishment and maintenance of fire breaks (see budget for work in Output 2.1.3 and 2.1)	60	-	-	-	-	-	10,000.00	-	-	-	-	10,000.00	-	10,000.00	
Training	Unlock partnerships to expand hiring of local community for scaling up of invasive clearing	61	-	-	-	-	-	5,000.00	-	-	-	-	5,000.00	-	5,000.00	
Training	Track costs and benefits, and feed into policy brief on opportunities for environmental cash transfer programmes	62	-	-	-	-	-	5,000.00	-	-	-	-	5,000.00	-	5,000.00	
Workshop	Produce strategy for knowledge management and learning to ensure the project will generate, capture, transfer and promote the use of knowledge at local, national, regional and global levels	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000.00	-	25,000.00	-	25,000.00	
Workshop	Facilitate knowledge exchanges within Kafue Flats GMA, between KF and Nkai GMAs, and with other parts of Zambia	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	
Meetings	Participate in Zambia CBNRM forum and conference, support reporting to SADC/SAFOP Convention, AUSA Secretariat, CBD, IUCN	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,000.00	-	45,000.00	-	45,000.00	
Training	Participate in targeted training and capacity building events/webinars, and knowledge management and learning exchanges for south-south cooperation	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,000.00	-	45,000.00	-	45,000.00	
Training	Undertake capacity development with Park staff and District officials on monitoring and reporting on disease outbreaks	67	-	-	-	-	20,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	20,000.00	-	20,000.00	
Workshop	Hold two workshops on NBE opportunities (e.g. Shinyanga, Namwala) for men, women and youth representing WDCs and CRBs across the two GMAs	68	-	-	-	-	-	30,000.00	-	-	-	-	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	

Total Trainings, Workshops, Meetings			113,000.00	173,000.00	622,338.15	18,000.00	42,500.00	20,000.00	125,000.00	-	-	145,000.00	1,258,838.15	-	1,258,838.15
Travel	Conduct stock-taking of temporal and spatial fishing bans along Kafue River, and current situation, and hold a multi-stakeholder dialogue (first step towards a fisheries management plan) – also see Output 4.1.1	71	-	15,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	
Travel	Investigate options with the community for appropriate zoning and protection options and incentives of the core zone between Blue Lagoon and Lochinvar National Parks	72	-	15,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	
Travel	Conduct 8-day reconnaissance and community sensitization (including chiefs) to confirm boundaries in 2 Parks	73	-	10,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000.00	-	10,000.00	
Travel	Do 10-day technical survey and produce report with updated boundary narrative descriptions and digital maps for both Parks	74	-	5,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000.00	-	5,000.00	
Travel	Obtain the coordinates and area of the National Parks and report to Protected Planet	75	-	1,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000.00	-	1,000.00	
Travel	Develop plan for boundary demarcation (DNWP surveyors and engineers, Surveyor General and CSI)	76	-	1,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000.00	-	1,000.00	
Travel	Conduct community outreach campaign on Park boundaries, prohibited activities, and activities for which permit required	77	-	10,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000.00	-	10,000.00	
Travel	Facilitate community small grants for damage prevention measures on the ground in Nkasa	78	-	-	-	10,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	10,000.00	-	10,000.00	
Travel	Capture learning for exchange with other communities in Zambia and QWP	79	-	-	-	28,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	28,000.00	-	28,000.00	
Travel	Monitor and report on implementation of GMP micro-zoning to keep game and livestock separate (including through Kaf-Adapt work on rotational grazing)	80	-	-	-	-	25,000.00	-	-	-	-	25,000.00	-	25,000.00	
Travel	Undertake market assessment for demand/uptake of products made from harvested mimosa pigra and other invasive species	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000.00	-	-	20,000.00	-	20,000.00	
Travel	Support joint ventures to submit proposals through WDCs to the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) to expand enterprises	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	400.00	-	-	400.00	-	400.00	
Travel	Provide ongoing support to running of enterprises, and access to finance and markets	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000.00	-	-	60,000.00	-	60,000.00	
Total Travel			-	37,000.00	-	38,000.00	25,000.00	-	80,400.00	-	-	200,400.00	-	200,400.00	
Stationery	Stationery for PMU		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	823.87	-	823.87	
Total Office Supplies			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	823.87	-	823.87	
Bank charges	Monthly bank charges at \$75.00 per month		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,500.00	-	4,500.00	
Telecommunications/Internet	Airtime and internet for four staff		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,200.00	-	7,200.00	
Insurance	Insurance to cover vehicles, laptops and other equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000.00	-	10,000.00	
	Annual project audit		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000.00	-	50,000.00	
Field Supplies	Equip rapid response team (rations and vehicle running costs) to respond to HWC incidents	84	-	-	-	276,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	276,000.00	-	276,000.00	
Total Other Operating Costs			-	-	-	276,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	276,000.00	71,700.00	347,700.00	
Grand Total			283,925.85	733,356.00	2,347,572.61	599,617.23	362,617.23	76,308.62	624,325.85	237,308.62	297,441.01	322,617.23	5,683,090.34	283,117.76	5,966,208.00

- The construction will be on existing sites. This includes building materials, labour costs, design and quantity inputs etc. Should there be need for an Environmental Project Brief (EPB) it will be done through DNPW. The houses to be constructed will be Two(2) High Cost Houses @\$50K, Two(2) Medium Cost Houses @\$35K, 30 Low Cost Houses @\$30K for each house.
High Cost Houses are for Wardens
Medium Cost Houses are for Rangers and Ecologists
Low Cost Houses are for Wildlife Police Officers and Community Scouts.
- These are an expansion to the existing DNPW office block in LNP. Additions include one control room, one strongroom and one ablution block to cater for both male and female staff.
- Drilling of three commercial-grade boreholes and installation of solar systems, with pumps, tanks and tank stands, and water piping - for use by the Park office and those living in staff accommodation in the Park.
- Two artificial watering points in Lochinvar and Blue Lagoon National Parks, to augment supply to wildlife in time of drought. Each point includes borehole, solar system and pump, and gravel construction of water pan.
- Fencing will be partial and only be done where community interface and encroachment is high. This cost includes designing and community engagements.
The fencing will be relatively low cost, and designed to keep cattle out. The number of kilometers of fencing to be installed will be confirmed following the study to be conducted as part of the project.
- The construction will be guided by the enterprise development study. The funding will be used for installation of small infrastructure (e.g. drying shed), and equipment (e.g. solar dryers for mangoes), including machinery for processing or preservation, as appropriate.
Land will be provided as leveraged co-finance by either the Chief/Chieftainess (if inside the GMA), or the District Administration (if in a nearby town).
- These restoration works will be funded through a package sub-grant (this will cover labour costs (for men and women), fuel (for transporting teams), rations, protective clothing and equipment, tools for cutting of bushes, and spraying of herbicide, and herbicide supplies for follow-up targeted application to stumps.
Unit costs per hectare, per eradication stage, will be developed as an output of the project to inform the scaling up of clearing operations across the Kafue Flats).
- These fire management works will be funded through a package sub-grant (this will cover the development of fire management plans with communities and local government, equipping the communities /committees with fire fighting equipment including personal protective equipment, fire beaters, torches, portable water tanks, Kestrel 2000 (wind detector), and protective gear. Also includes labour costs for cash for work for burning and maintenance of fire breaks (cofinanced with KAF Adapt).
- 2 vehicles to support law enforcement and anti-poaching operations, one for Blue Lagoon National Park and surrounds, the other for Lochinvar National Park and surrounds (all-terrain 4x4 vehicles @ \$65,000 each.
6 off-road motor bikes \$6,500 each, for use by Wildlife Police Officers and Community Scouts in surveillance and anti-poaching operations.
- 2 all-terrain 4x4 vehicle for deployment in rapid response to minimize damage from human wildlife conflict incidents in the communities of Shezongo and Musungwa adjacent to the Nkala GMA @ \$65,000.
1 all-terrain 4x4 vehicle @ \$65,000 for use by the Project Management Unit for day-to-day project implementation, including capturing of lessons learnt and knowledge management, as well as community engagement, monitoring, gender, safeguards etc.
This is equipment for demarcation of park boundaries, using concrete beacons, including cement, sand, paint, hand tools, spades etc. Costs covered here also include equipment for and time of boundary verification team and casual labour force (local people).
- Materials for signage including stones, metal, paint and wood, and concrete for post foundations. Signage will indicate park facilities, park boundaries (where relevant), permitted and restricted activities, fishing restrictions, and wildlife breeding sites.
- 4 laptop computers and chargers for the Project Management Unit @ \$2,000 each, for use in carrying out day-to-day project management, monitoring and reporting activities.
- 4 mobile phones for the Project Management Unit staff @ \$1,600 each, for use in carrying out day-to-day project management, monitoring and reporting activities.
The project outputs will be delivered by the two key implementing partners, and by local NGOs to be contracted as sub-grantees following a selection process to be run through the Project Steering Committee, this will cover the time involved in executing the outputs.
The local NGO executing partner / sub-grantee responsible for this output will conduct outreach and capacity building and make micro grants to household or cooperatives wishing to install on-the-ground HWC prevention measures, e.g. fortified livestock enclosures against predators, chili fences around fields against elephant.
- The local NGO executing partner / sub-grantee responsible for this output will make micro grants to women's cooperatives wishing to undertake livelihoods activities that help diversify income and reduce risk of crop and stock losses.
- Conduct 3 aerial surveys using fixed wing aircraft, @ \$40,000 per survey (aeroplane, pilot and fuel costs), to conduct a species count of the Kafue Lechwe (key threatened antelope species), combining ground counts at \$5,000 each.

50	Procure uniforms and patrol equipment
51	Conduct in service training for all staff
52	Improve capacity of investigation and intelligence staff
53	Public awareness will be through multi media programs
54	Public awareness will be through multi media programs
55	Facilitate meeting for Ministry of fisheries and livestock ,DNPW and Zambia National Public Health Institute
56	Facilitate meetings to investigate mechanism to establish a long-term Kafue Flats Conservation Fund
57	To have an early warning human wildlife conflict reporting system
58	Train a core team of Wildlife Police Officers/Community Scouts for rapid HWC response
59	Select community members and train them as tour guides
60	A study on tourism products in the Kafue flats
61	Building capacity for community leaders in understanding community concessions, developing public-private-community partnerships, benefit sharing and negotiation skills
62	Hire local labour (youth) for various park infrastructure
63	Clearing of invasive species through cash for work(Environmental cash transfer)
64	Training of M & E officer on tracking costs and benefits of environmental cash transfer program into the development of policy briefs
65	Development of a strategy for knowledge management and learning
66	Facilitate exchange visits
67	Identify members and facilitate participation in Zambia CBNRM forum and support reporting to Ramsar Convention, KAZA Secretariat, CBD, IUCN
68	Identify members and facilitate participation in the events/webinars, and knowledge management and learning exchanges for south-south cooperation
69	Train park staff and district officials in monitoring and reporting disease outbreaks
70	Conduct workshop on for community members on NBE's
71	Undertake regular inspections of adherence to fish ban
72	Support the implementation of the general management plan for the Kafue Flats management plans
73	Conduct park boundary reconnaissance before commencement of boundaries verification survey
74	Conduct park boundary verification surveys
75	Share updated national parks boundaries data with protected planet
76	Develop a park boundary demarcation survey road map after reconnaissance
77	Hold community sensitization meetings
78	Local community engagements in Nkala GMA
79	facilitate exchange visits
80	Monitoring site visits
81	Market identification
82	Support travel for development and submission of proposals for CDF
83	Support travel for monitoring of enterprises

Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here

ANNEX I: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS

From GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF.

7/7/25

No comments from Council to the WCD PFD were relevant to the project. The KaF-Wild project design process took into account the STAP comments as follows:

- *Transformative outcomes* are addressed in the section on “Levers for transformation” (in the Additional Annexes document in the Roadmap section of the Portal), covering Governance and policy; Financial leverage; Innovation; and Multi-stakeholder dialogue. This has been reflected in the outcome indicators where feasible, for example a wildlife economy indicator that measures not capacity development interventions, but the actual number of community members economically benefiting as a result, through the number of new nature-based (i) work opportunities created; (ii) enterprises created; (iii) other diversified livelihood opportunities successfully generated.
- *Reflection on scenarios or uncertain futures* is addressed in the section of the CER document that provides three future narratives (Narrative 1: Delicate balance, Narrative 2: System under pressure; Narrative 3: System breaking down) which reflect on the wider drivers of environmental change in order to understand fully the global environmental problem to be addressed through the project. The three scenarios show how these drivers may play out over the next two decades, since this will affect the ability of the project interventions to be effective in addressing the problem.
- *Designing MEL system to avoid perverse outcomes* is addressed where necessary. For example, it is noted that as the condition of grazing improves (through KaF-wild wetland restoration and KaF-Adapt rotational grazing), and with the Kaf-Wild project investment in livestock-based value chains, the overall effect on pastoralists’ herd sizes is unknown – it is hoped that better cattle condition and better prices at market will allow for more off-take and smaller herds, but the opposite effect could occur – new market opportunities could cause a net increase in herd sizes. This will be monitored by district-level officials of the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock in the six project districts, since growing herds would put further pressure on the ecosystem, intensifying competition with wildlife for grazing.