



2019
Project Implementation Review (PIR)



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Kgalagadi' s Dry-land Ecosystem Services IWT

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A. Basic Data

Project Information	
UNDP PIMS ID	5590
GEF ID	9154
Title	Managing the human-wildlife interface to sustain the flow of agro-ecosystem services and prevent illegal wildlife trafficking in the Kgalagadi and Ghanzi Drylands
Country(ies)	Botswana, Botswana
UNDP-GEF Technical Team	Ecosystems and Biodiversity
Project Implementing Partner	Government
Joint Agencies	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Project Type	Full Size

Project Description
<p>Project Summary: Natural resources management in the Kalahari landscape is characterised by competition and conflict between conservation goals, economic development and livelihoods. Home to large herds of ungulates and iconic predators, the landscape was dominated by low density wildlife with hunter gatherer livelihoods until borehole farming enabled cattle ranching a few decades ago. The consequent rangeland degradation and ecosystem fragmentation threatens wildlife and economic development. Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) meant to support wildlife-based economic activities and secure migratory corridors linking the Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park and the Central Kalahari Game Reserve continue to be lost to livestock encroachment, due to delayed gazettment. Wildlife is under additional threat from poaching, wildlife poisoning and illegal wildlife trade (IWT). The recent ban on hunting has reduced benefits from CBNRM (which in the context of Botswana has largely been based on consumptive use (i.e. hunting) of wildlife, reducing incentives for conservation. Stakeholders lack the planning tools, institutional coordination and operational capacities to balance competing needs and optimise environment, socio and economic outcomes. In particular there is weak coordination in tackling poaching, wildlife poisoning and IWT, weak capacities for improving rangeland management and limited incentives for local communities to protect wildlife. The project will remove these barriers using the following strategies: Coordinating capacity for combating wildlife crime/trafficking and enforcement of wildlife policies and regulations at district, national and international levels (Component 1); Integrated landscape management practices at community and resource-use levels to reduce competition between land-uses and increase agro-ecosystem productivity (component 2); Development of CBNRM for conservation and SLM to secure livelihoods and biodiversity (component 3); and, Gender mainstreaming, knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation (Component 4).</p>

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Other Partners	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>

B. Overall Ratings

Overall DO Rating	Moderately Satisfactory
Overall IP Rating	Moderately Unsatisfactory
Overall Risk Rating	Moderate

C. Development Progress

Description					
Objective					
To promote an integrated landscape approach to managing Kgalagadi and Ghanzi drylands for ecosystem resilience, improved livelihoods and reduced conflicts between wildlife conservation and livestock production					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2018	Cumulative progress since project start
Extent to which legal or policy or institutional frameworks are in place for conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems	a) National strategy / protocol on inter-agency collaboration – 0 b) Inter-agency fora – 1 c) Joint Operations Centre (JOC) – 0 d) District fora – 0	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	a. National strategy on inter-agency collaboration - 1 b. inter-agency fora – 3, fully functional c. Joint operations Centre (JOC) – 1, fully functional d. District fora – 2, fully functional	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	a. There is currently a national Anti-poaching strategy which is used as the National Strategy on Inter-Agency Collaboration; this is in the process of being reviewed and its adequacy and effectiveness will be determined through the national Capacity Needs study which is on-going. The study recommendations will usher in opportunities for the improvement of the strategy. b. One inter-agency forum exists at the moment and this is based at the headquarters of all the agencies (Gaborone); it is coordinated by the Department of Wildlife and National Parks (DWNP). Feasibility and modalities of creating other fora, especially at district (Kgalagadi and Ghanzi Districts) level will be determined through the on-going NCA study. This also applies to the JOC. The NCA will be

					completed by December 2019 and work on the establishment of relevant structures will commence in 2020.
Number of additional people (f/m) benefitting from i) supply chains, ecotourism ventures ii) mainstreaming SLM practices in the communal areas	0 (male/female)	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	500 (250male/ 250 female) 1500 (male: 750/female: 750)	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>a. It is too early to present any figures for delivery against this target, as no new ventures have yet been activated.. However through a Value Chain study there are ten (10) viable ventures that have been recommended for actualization by communities. These ventures are expected to be launched in 2020 through facilitation of the project and Implementing Partners and the PMU.</p> <p>b. To lay the groundwork for uptake of SLM in the communal areas, the project has conducted training of selected community members (40 total, 17 female/23 male) in the control of Prosopis (an invasive species in the drylands) through its harvesting and utilization for livestock fodder production; this is fostering good rangeland management (SLM). It is too early to generate any statistics regarding uptake of SLM measures at this stage.</p>

<p>Rates/levels of Human-Wildlife Conflict (especially wildlife-livestock predation) in the project sites</p>	<p>Annual average = 404 incidents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ghanzi = 165 incidents • Kgalagadi = 239 incidents 	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<p>Reduce average annual number of incidents by 50%</p>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Though the DWNP continue to record such incidents/data, it hasn't been collated yet due the fact that there are still on-going initiatives expected to have some notable impact in this area.. The project has to date trained thirty (30) technical officers including officers from the DWNP on monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and this resulted in the development of a data gathering template which will be used to collect monitoring data. 2. Furthermore, the project in collaboration with relevant IPs is developing a Human Wildlife Conflict Strategy, which will lay the basis for reducing HWC through facilitating the adoption of locally relevant strategies for reducing HWC and also facilitate HWC training for communities through a consultancy. This consultancy is to commence in August 2019. 3. In addition, the project has to date successfully held two (2) multi stakeholder forums (1st Quarter dialogue- Ghanzi and 2nd Quarter Dialogue – Tsabong) with focus on unpacking the HWC from stakeholders' perspective.
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The progress of the objective can be described as:		On track			
Outcome 1					
Outcome 1: Increased national and District level capacity to tackle wildlife crime (including poaching, wildlife poisoning and illegal trafficking and trade)					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2018	Cumulative progress since project start
Indicator 4: Rates of inspections or cases, seizures, arrests and successful prosecutions of wildlife cases	i. Seizures / Arrests – 65 cases per year ii. Prosecutions – 89% iii. Convictions – 11% iv. Pending cases – 75% v. Wildlife deaths from poisoning - tbd	i. Seizures - Reduce by 40% (should increase instead by about 25% during the first 2 years or so due to improved patrol effort) ii. Prosecutions - Increase to 95% (marginal increase first 2 years as training and building capacity occurs on investigations gets underway) iii. Convictions - Increase to 30 % iv. Pending cases - Reduce to 50% v. Wildlife deaths from poisoning - Reduce by 30%	i. Seizures - Reduce by 80% ii. Prosecutions - Increase to 95% iii. Convictions - Increase by 85 % iv. Pending cases - Reduce to less than 25% v. Wildlife deaths from poisoning - Reduce by 75%	(not set or not applicable)	Similarly to above, it is not possible yet to record any measurable changes against these targets, as the project is currently focusing on laying the groundwork for addressing wildlife crime. Important steps include: 1. As a basis for getting active participation and involvement of Law enforcement agencies in their related activities, there is consistent communication with them on the functionality of their legal and policy frameworks. 2. To date developments geared towards making some positive impact include; a. 1 Environmental Compliance Training course for sectors implementing environmental legislation and law enforcement agencies b. 1 Forensic training/Evidence Preservation

					<p>Training for law enforcement agencies</p> <p>c. Terms of Reference development for National Capacity Assessment study for law enforcement agencies which will establish the extent to which project support is required for the establishment of Inter-agency Diffusion Centers (IDC), equipping of the National Veterinary Laboratory (NVL) and supporting COBRA operations and clean up campaigns.</p> <p>Specific and targeted trainings will be provided for in the next AWP and resources for putting in place necessary logistics for operationalization of relevant structures will also be provided for.</p>
Indicator 5: Capacity of wildlife management institutions and law enforcement agencies to tackle IWT (UNDP Capacity Scorecard)	28%	40%	50%	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>The Capacity Development Scorecards will be updated ahead of the MTR. The project is currently undertaking a Capacity Needs Assessment study, which will amongst others: recommend capacity-building requirements for law enforcement agencies and wildlife management institutions; Present a strategy for directing capacity development activities. Furthermore, IPs dealing with law</p>

					enforcement meet fortnightly at headquarters (Gaborone) to share information and deliberate on the project delivery. This meeting also acts as the oversight committee for the study mentioned above.
The progress of the objective can be described as:		Off track			
Outcome 2					
Outcome 2: Incentives and systems for wildlife protection by communities increase financial returns from natural resources exploitation and reduce human wildlife conflicts, securing livelihoods and biodiversity in the Kalahari landscape					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2018	Cumulative progress since project start
Indicator 6: Number of value chains and ecotourism ventures operationalized	0	at least 2	4	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	Ten (10) value chain and eco-tourism ventures with potential for upscaling have been identified, though none is operational at the moment, pending finalization of business plans and capacitation of communities.. To facilitate startup or operationalization of these ventures, training of some community members related to some of the identified ventures has begun. So far, the Botswana University of Agriculture and Natural Resources (BUAN) has trained forty (40 (23 male/17 female)) BORAVAST Trust members on fodder production (which is one of the ventures identified in their area). Further trainings are planned for the 3rd and 4th quarters and will continue into 2020. The recommended

					<p>ventures and eco-tourism projects are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boer goat breeding in BORAVAST • Charcoal production from Prosopis in BORAVAST • Expansion of salt production at Zutshwa • Boer goat breeding Khawa • Camp sites in KD 1, 2 & 15 • Game farms in GH 10 & 11
Indicator 7: Percentage increase in incomes derived from ecotourism and value chains	Minimal – to be confirmed during inception	10 % increase over baseline in incomes from CBNRM (40% of beneficiaries are women)	25 % increase over baseline in number of households	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	To enhance operationalization and upscaling of ventures identified through the Value Chain Feasibility study, business plans for these viable ventures are being developed to assist in uptake by communities and to ensure profitability. already been developed.
Indicator 8: Number of CSO, community and academia members actively engaged in wildlife crime monitoring and surveillance in community battalions	Minimal (confirmed at inception)	At least 60 (equal numbers of male and female)	At least 200 (equal numbers of male and female)	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	To raise awareness and develop the interest of communities and academia in becoming involved in active monitoring, the project has conducted multi-stakeholder dialogues to discuss pertinent issues regarding wildlife conservation. To date two

					<p>dialogues have been held in Ghanzi and Tsabong with average attendance of fifty participants from a wide array of stakeholders from academia, researchers and ordinary community members. So far 1 training workshop by the Botswana University of Agriculture and Natural Resources (BUAN) has been conducted with forty community members in BORAVAST Trust. Though the training was for a subject, it was also used as a platform for raising awareness on the need for active involvement in monitoring of natural resources (biodiversity included and therefore combating wildlife crime). Furthermore, the Capacity Needs Assessment Study for law enforcement agencies will also seek to engage other stakeholders like communities involvement in combating wildlife crime.</p>
The progress of the objective can be described as:		On track			
Outcome 3					
Outcome 3: Integrated landscape planning in the conservation areas and SLM practices in communal lands secures wildlife migratory corridors and increased productivity of rangelands, reducing competition between land-uses and increasing ecosystem integrity of the Kalahari ecosystem					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2018	Cumulative progress since project start
Indicator 9: Area of landscape/ecosystem being managed as wildlife corridors	0 (WMA boundaries have been approved but formal	a) Integrated land use	Nomination files for 500,000 hectares of WMAs covering	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	The project is pro-actively working with relevant agencies like District Land Board and Department of

<p>(WMAs formally established) KD1, 2, GH 10, 11)</p>	<p>gazettement process has not begun)</p>	<p>management plan ready by MTR phase</p> <p>Land use plans for the WMAs ready</p>	<p>wildlife corridors submitted for gazettement</p>		<p>Town and Regional Planing to facilitate development of management plans for gazettement of wildlife corridors.</p> <p>A TOR for the Integrated Landscape Management Plan (ILMP) for the target areas has been developed and advertised. However, the scope/extent of coverage of the plan is under reconsideration as the Project Document budget provision was inadequate to cover the full project domain. To mitigate any shortfalls that may arise, the project management (UNDP and PMU) is organizing a workshop for experts with insights into the area's ecosystem and the the project itself and through this workshop it is expected that a strategic approach to mitigate some possible shortfalls will be devised especially considering the fact that already there are some area-specific plans for protected areas such as the Central Kalahari Game Reserve and Kalahari Transfrontier Park, which could complement the planned ILMP development.</p> <p>The workshop (which will also address other aspects of adaptive management) will be convened in Q3 of 2019</p>
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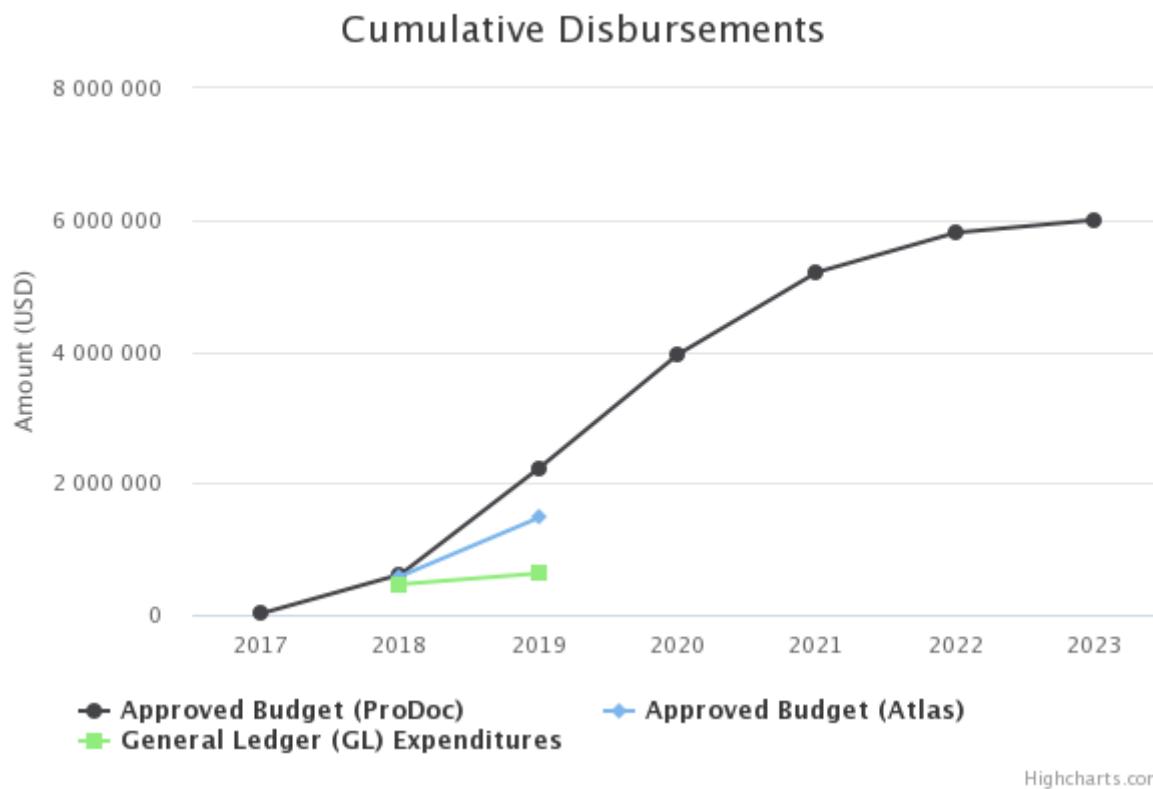
Indicator 10: Area of community lands integrating SLM practices	0 (to be confirmed at inception)	30,000 hectares	100,000 hectares	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>The project's current focus is on awareness-raising, and no measurable data on uptake of SLM has been gathered yet.. Furthermore, as a capacity development exercise for uptake of SLM, the project has facilitated a Holistic Livestock and Land Management (HLM) learning exchange to Zimbabwe in May 2019, with 10 champion farmers from the community (three being female) and technical officers (2 female) from land management sectors. In addition to the above, the ILMP will identify areas for implementation of SLM</p> <p>The Department of Agriculture has also initiated a collaborative relationship with the project for the uptake of SLM and HLM best practices through an outreach programme which includes holding of open days (one to be held in Ghanzi in September) to demonstrate SLM practices and share experiences</p>
Indicator 11: Yields of three lead/most commonly grown crops	Confirmed at inception	20% increase in yields over baseline value	40% increase in yields over baseline value	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	There has been no measurable yields yet and measures for determining the baseline are being developed and indicators for monitoring the yields and related statistics are being developed in collaboration with sectors such a Department of Agriculture (Crops

					production). Data collection on this will commence in 2020 (next ploughing season)
Indicator 12: Functionality of integrated landscape land use planning and management framework	DLUPU exist, but: i. Budget – in-kind (exact amounts to be established at inception); ii. Representation across stakeholders – limited to one type of stakeholder (government institutions), excludes communities, academia, CSO; iii. Secretariat – 0 Comprises members of staff from different departments and leadership not integrated into the district commissioners office;	DLUPU: i. Budget provision increases to meet 40% of ideal budget (actual amount determined at inception); ii. Representation across stakeholders – include 4 types of stakeholders (Gov, communities, academia, CSO) iii. Secretariat – PMU acting as secretary and District Commissioner’s office is involved in the leadership of DLUPU	DLUPU: i. Budget allocation meeting over 50% of budget needs (actual amount determined at inception) ii. Membership includes 4 types CSO, communities, academia) and 4 Ministries. iii. Has a standing and funded secretariat	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	There hasn’t been any change in the budgets allocation for the District Land Use Planning Units (DLUPU) for implementation of landscape land use plans. However, it is anticipated that this would be achieved through the ILMP to be developed and implementation of recommendations of the plan thereafter. However, the budget allocated for the plan in project is low and therefore a need to reconsider ways of closing the gaps (re-strategizing on this activity)
Indicator 13: Capacity scores for NRM institutions (DWNP, DFRR, DEA)	Aggregate Scores on UNDP capacity Score Card of less than 30%	Aggregate Scores on UNDP capacity Score Card of at least 40%	Aggregate Scores on UNDP capacity Score Card of at least 50%	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	No scores have been allocated yet and it is anticipated that this would be done during the Mid-term review of the project
The progress of the objective can be described as:		Off track			

Outcome 4					
Component/ Outcome 4: Gender mainstreaming, Lessons learned by the project through participatory M&E are used to guide adaptive management, collate and share lessons, in support of up scaling.					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2018	Cumulative progress since project start
Indicator 14: % of women participating in and benefiting from the project activities	To be determined at inception	20%	50%	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	To enable accurate tracking of progress towards meeting gender targets, a Gender Mainstreaming Strategy has been completed and approved by the projects TRG and will be used to facilitate women's participation in and benefiting from project activities. The project records gender representation at all meetings/trainings and also makes deliberate efforts to involve all marginalized groups in project activities, including training examples being the exchange learning tin Zimbabwe where 50% of the delegates were women.
Indicator 15: Number of the project lessons used in development and implementation of other IWT and landscape management and conservation projects	0	2	5	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	It is too early too document lessons yet, but all activities undertaken by the project such as workshops and trainings are documented (for example in the UNDP facebook page for appreciation and uptake by a wider stakeholder audience), and shared as open resource for possible lessons learnt with other similar or collaborative initiatives.

					<p>Furthermore, collaboration with media houses and reporting on project activities in local media and others is anticipated to enhance this. Furthermore, the project will be participating in the Global Wildlife Programme (GWP) iprovides for exchange with all other child projects of the GWP from across the world.n the 4th Quarter of 2019 and this platform</p>
<p>The progress of the objective can be described as:</p>		<p>On track</p>			

D. Implementation Progress



Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc):	10.5%
Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year:	28.23%
Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August):	629,668

Key Financing Amounts	
PPG Amount	150,000
GEF Grant Amount	5,996,789
Co-financing	22,500,000

Key Project Dates	
PIF Approval Date	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
CEO Endorsement Date	Jun 21, 2017
Project Document Signature Date (project start date):	Nov 1, 2017
Date of Inception Workshop	Nov 24, 2017
Expected Date of Mid-term Review	May 1, 2021

Actual Date of Mid-term Review	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation	Aug 1, 2024
Original Planned Closing Date	Nov 1, 2024
Revised Planned Closing Date	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>

Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)
2019-02-25
2019-03-01
2019-05-06

E. Critical Risk Management

Current Types of Critical Risks	Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period
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F. Adjustments

Comments on delays in key project milestones

<p>Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.</p>
<p>Inception workshop and Report were delivered/done on time on 23rd -24th November 2017 and the project mid-term review and terminal evaluation are yet to come and expected dates are in June 2020 and October 2023 respectively.</p> <p>However, the project has operated for a period of six (6) months (January- June 2019) without a substantive Project Manager (PM) and this has negatively effected project delivery and therefore the delays in the execution of some project activities. This in-turn might have implications for the mid-term and terminal evaluation and/or project closure. however, this could be circumvented by the acceleration in the implementation process.</p>
<p>Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.</p>
<p>Not applicable</p>
<p>UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.</p>
<p>No key milestones have been delayed, but progress has been slowed by staff rotations.</p>

G. Ratings and Overall Assessments

Role	2019 Development Objective Progress Rating	2019 Implementation Progress Rating
Project Manager/Coordinator	Moderately Satisfactory	<i>- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -</i>
Overall Assessment	<p>Although there was no rating of the overall project performance of the project in the previous year, it could be rated as satisfactory due to the fact that delivery was above 80% of the planned activities in the 2018 AWP. The DO rating for 2019 is Moderately Satisfactory. The disparity between the rating in 2018 and 2019 is due to the fact that the project operated without a full staff complement in the first half of 2019 and therefore performance/delivery was greatly affected. The project operated without a Project Manager and Chief Technical Advisor for the first six (6) months of 2019. Since the recruitment of the two, there has been commitment and willingness by IPs to fully take up ownership of the project with regards to component related to their relevant departments. IPs have also made a commitment to incorporate the Project's annual work plan into their own work schedules. Though implementation of the 2019 AWP is below expected levels, there is a likelihood of recovery to expected levels during the 3rd and 4th quarters. Some measures have already been planned to address challenges and realized weaknesses in the implementation process of the project. Besides the above-mentioned causes of delays in the implementation, there are strategic issues which need to be addresses so as to have clear implementation pathway of the project AWP and also usher in preparation of subsequent years' plans. Some of the realized challenges lack of providing for linkages of project interventions. This includes the impacts that certain project activities would have on the ground as per the expected outputs and outcomes, in so far as to influence notable impacts. One of the notable activities is the preparation of the Integrated Landscape Management Plan (ILMP) that will give a holist picture or framework/guide for other project interventions like (for example) community value chains, ecotourism ventures and general land use designations (which include gazettement of Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) or opening of wildlife migration corridors). This example therefore indicates the extent to which there is/could be inter-dependence between interventions; yet if the ILMP magnitude is not set right, this could jeopardize a whole array outcome in different components of the projects. Other factors affecting project delivery include the extent of IPs commitment to their relevant activities which needs to be re-visited or emphasized with them.</p> <p>This has therefore necessitated the engagement of relevant stakeholders and team of experts through a workshop to be held in the 4th Quarter to deliberate on the project implementation process in general and give strategic direction on implementation modalities/approaches. The experts to attend the workshop has a vast knowledge on the Dry lands ecosystems through both experience in working in the area and researches they have undertaken there. This expert will not only be considering the implementation modalities, but will further look at other provisions of the Project Document (ProDoc) including budgets and offer expert advise or a strategic approach on entire project process.</p> <p>The Project had encountered some challenges during the reporting and it took some measurement to tackle them.</p>	

Challenges:

Poaching pressure fueled by the global and local demand for wildlife products may decimate the wildlife population. At the same time, effectiveness of the institutions mandated with wildlife protection may continue to be undermined by poor use of limited resources available to tackle the problem if internal bureaucracies and inter-agency competition delay or derail establishment of national coordination protocols.

Management measure:

The project has already conducted specific training for Law Enforcement agencies on Environmental Compliance and Forensic training/Evidence Preservation among others, as a basis for getting active participation and involvement of the agencies in anti-poaching activities. The project has also directly engaged the Department of Wildlife and National Parks (DWNP) to determine the (in)adequacy of their Anti-Poaching Strategy Instrument in guiding Law Enforcement Agencies and indicate the support which might be required from the project to improve/update the strategy. Also ed; there is also a consultancy on-going on National Capacity Assessment to establish the extent to which project support is required for the establishment of Inter-agency Diffusion Centers (IDC), equipping of the National Veterinary Laboratory (NVL) and supporting COBRA operations and clean up campaigns.

Challenges:

Concerns with HWC: if there are no incentives and financial benefits associated with wildlife conservation, the local communities might escalate the current trend of transitioning subsistence poaching to commercial poaching. It has been difficult to establish non-wildlife consumption based CBNRM value chains.

Management measure

The project has undertaken a study which has been able to identify some value chain businesses and eco-tourism ventures with potential for up-scaling. Business plans are being developed for identified ventures from the study and training has already been undertaken and will continue (e.g. BUAN training of the BORAVAST Trust on fodder production) with the aim of incentivizing biodiversity conservation through benefits realized.

Challenges:

The revision of the size of, and gazettement of the Wildlife Management Areas will require political support from the local communities, Land Boards, cattle and game ranchers and all levels of governments.

Management measure:

The project is in the process of development of an Integrated Land Management Plan (ILMP) and this will be done through a participatory process where all stakeholders such as game ranchers, Land Boards etc. will be actively engaged in the process. Furthermore, this will take into account work

	previously conducted in the area like the National Spatial Planning exercise by the Ministry of Lands, Water and Sanitation.	
Role	2019 Development Objective Progress Rating	2019 Implementation Progress Rating
UNDP Country Office Programme Officer	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory
Overall Assessment	<p>The Project has been awarded a DO rating of moderately satisfactory.</p> <p>For outcome 1 - Extent to which legal or policy or institutional frameworks are in place for conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystem- Several training courses for law enforcement officers have been undertaken to keep up with the ever increasing sophistication of the illegal wildlife trade. The identification of a suitable candidate to undertake the capacity needs assessment for all the law enforcement agencies was a mammoth task because all the four law enforcement agencies had to agree to a consultant who could be trusted with sensitive security information as well as intelligence data. So to have identified a suitable candidate was a great achievement.</p> <p>For outcome 2 - Number of additional people (f/m) benefitting from i) supply chains, ecotourism ventures ii) mainstreaming SLM practices in the communal areas</p> <p>Though the identification of a suitable consultant to undertake the baseline feasibility studies was delayed, the work did commence and several economic activities were assessed and evaluated for economic viability and the viable ones are being developed further into business plans</p> <p>For outcome 3 - Integrated landscape planning in the conservation areas and SLM practices in communal lands secures wildlife migratory corridors and increased productivity of rangelands, reducing competition between land-uses and increasing ecosystem integrity of the Kalahari ecosystem</p> <p>There was a huge struggle in conducting the baseline studies and preparing the integrated landscape management plan as the bids were way beyond the budget and the scope had to be reduced.</p> <p>For outcome 4 - Gender mainstreaming, Lessons learned by the project through participatory M&E are used to guide adaptive management, collate and share lessons, in support of up scaling. The Gender mainstreaming analysis study was undertaken and an action plan & strategy developed which is now guiding gender mainstreaming in the implementation of the project.</p> <p>So overall the project implementation is on track as outlined in the progress of the individual outcomes with the exception of outcome 3.</p> <p>The 2018 Annual Work Plan was well implemented with a financial delivery of 82%.</p>	

	<p>The risks identified by the Project that relates to increase in illegal wildlife trade due to the global demand for wildlife products may be averted due to the change in policy that has seen the reintroduction of hunting in the country. The Kalahari landscape which does not have high densities of wildlife (such as those found in the Okavango Delta) tends to benefit more from hunting than photographic tourism. Therefore hunting in the Kalahari will open up new employment opportunities for local communities, reduce poverty and reduce vulnerability of the poor to unscrupulous illegal wildlife traders.</p> <p>The development of the value chain enterprises will also create employment opportunities for the local communities.</p>	
Role	2019 Development Objective Progress Rating	2019 Implementation Progress Rating
GEF Operational Focal point	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -
Overall Assessment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	
Role	2019 Development Objective Progress Rating	2019 Implementation Progress Rating
Project Implementing Partner	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -
Overall Assessment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	
Role	2019 Development Objective Progress Rating	2019 Implementation Progress Rating
Other Partners	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -
Overall Assessment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	
Role	2019 Development Objective Progress Rating	2019 Implementation Progress Rating
UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Unsatisfactory
Overall Assessment	<p>This is the first PIR for this project, which was launched in November 2017. The project's objective is to manage the human-wildlife interface in the Kgalagadi and Ghanzi Drylands, to sustain the flow of agro-ecosystem services and prevent illegal wildlife trafficking. Natural resources management in the Kalahari landscape is characterised by competition and conflict between conservation goals, economic development and livelihoods. The project sets out to achieve its objective under four Components: (1) Coordinating capacity for combating wildlife crime/trafficking at district, national and international levels; (2) Integrated landscape management practices at community and resource-use levels to reduce competition between land-uses and increase agro-ecosystem productivity; (3) Development of CBNRM for conservation and</p>	

SLM to secure livelihoods and biodiversity; and, (4) Gender mainstreaming, knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation.

The DO Progress Rating is given as Moderately Satisfactory, and the IP rating as Moderately Unsatisfactory.

DO Progress Rating: Moderately Satisfactory

At the objective level, progress is measured against three indicators relating to: (i) the institutional/policy framework for conservation and sustainable use of wildlife and natural resources; (ii) the number of people benefiting from enhanced ecotourism and other alternative value chains, and participation in Sustainable Land Management (SLM); and, (iii) levels of human-wildlife conflict. At this stage, no measurable results have been generated, but the project is investing strategically and systematically in laying the groundwork for this, so progress is still considered to be moderately satisfactory. Setting up new institutional arrangements (such as inter-agency committees and a Joint Operations Centre) involving multiple partners (and especially where this may involve a mindset shift in government) is slow by nature – it is not something that is within the direct control of a project, only its sphere of influence. With regard to setting up a national-level inter-agency collaboration structure, the project has strategically opted to use the government's existing Anti-Poaching Strategy as the vehicle for securing inter-agency collaboration, with the Department of Wildlife and National Parks as the convenor. This Strategy is undergoing review, informed by the National Capacity Assessment which is being facilitated by the project. At this stage, it is too early to measure the number of people benefiting from nature-based value chains, or adoption of SLM. But, again, the project has approached this systematically by commissioning a Value Chain Assessment, through which at least 10 viable business options have been identified, and preparatory training has been provided to communities. In a similar vein, the project has not yet implemented activities that can yield a change in the incidence of Human Wildlife Conflict or wildlife crime. But, investments have been channelled into developing a template that will be used to track HWC-related data, and officials have received training.

The project objective will be delivered through four outcomes, two of which (Outcome 1 and 3) are currently rated as off-track, and two as on-track.

Under Outcome 1, no data has yet been gathered to track changes in the success of interventions to apprehend and prosecute perpetrators of wildlife crime. Training in Environmental Compliance and Forensic Evidence has been provided to relevant agencies, the National Capacity Assessment will determine needs for establishing National Diffusion Centres, and fortnightly meetings with relevant institutions have been initiated. No measurable changes in national-level capacity to deal with wildlife crime can be reported yet, as the Capacity Development Scorecards will only be filled in at mid-term.

Progress under Outcome 2 is more advanced, but it is too early to measure data on improved benefits flowing to people, as no new wildlife-based value chains or SLM activities have been initiated. The Value Chain study has identified viable value chains, business planning is underway and communities

are receiving training. It is important that the identification and location of these business ventures is taken into consideration in development of the Integrated Landscape Plan, and site-level management plans, as they must take place in the context of landscape-wide considerations to avoid fragmentation of habitats in wildlife corridors.

Progress under Outcome 3 is currently lagging. One of the critical interventions under this outcome is the development of an Integrated Landscape Plan which will identify the broad-scale drivers of change in the project domain, to set the frame for delineation and gazettement of wildlife corridors, the location of wildlife-based enterprises, implementation of SLM, and securing alignment between the programmes of work carried out by all agents of change in the landscape. This work was planned to take place earlier in the year, but a mismatch between the scope of work and the available budget has presented a serious challenge. The project's first approach was to reduce the area over which the ILMP will be developed, but this would not be consistent with delivering the project objective. To address this, the project is applying adaptive management to build on any existing plans within the domain (of which there are a number, some that have even been endorsed by government, but that were not in place when the Prodoc was written), and analyse new data (also released since the Prodoc was written) to re-assess the terms of reference for and scope of the ILMP. An expert workshop will be convened to address this, along with other aspects of project implementation.

All other aspects of work under Outcome 3 are in an early stage, with the focus on establishing baselines, conducting consultations and awareness programmes.

Under Outcome 4 on Gender mainstreaming, a Gender Strategy has been developed to direct and monitor achievement of gender targets.

Implementation Performance rating: Moderately Unsatisfactory

Although only 18 months into implementation, this project suffered rapid staff rotation in the positions of Project Manager (PM) and Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) – due to these changes the project endured 6 months without either a PM or CTA in office. The Project's Steering Committee, which is broadly inclusive at senior decision-making level in key partner institutions, meets regularly, but participation and representation is inconsistent from one meeting to the next, which makes it hard to establish consensus and slows down decision-making. The project is alert to emerging risks and is formulating appropriate strategies to mitigate and manage these, but one of the project's main objectives (functional wildlife corridors and improved community livelihoods) will be at risk if the ILMP does not include a large enough area. Tourism and livelihoods also must be framed in the context of a deep knowledge of all unintended consequences as well as likelihoods of success. A balanced approach to serving the aspirations of both urban and rural people must be taken, to ensure that fragmentation doesn't occur to the point of collapse of the ecosystem.

The slow rate of delivery on the project is a cause for concern, especially as there are only four months of 2019 left to deliver on the full AWP. Delivery rate against the full budget is 10.5% and the GL Cumulative Delivery is 28.23%. It is recommended that the project develops a delivery acceleration plan that gives

	<p>attention to more detailed and strategic workflow planning, taking procurement requirements into careful consideration in development of AWP's and QWP's.</p> <p>Despite these issues, the project now has a fully staffed PMU and a new, highly-engaged Chief Technical Advisor on Board, and support from the IP has improved – these developments bode well for improving overall performance. The project is exercising proactive adaptive management and risk management by convening an expert workshop in Q3 to conduct a post-PIR assessment of current performance and delivery, and to put measures in place to enhance effectiveness. It is also recommended that the indicator/targets framework be re-assessed, as there have been several changes in the operating environment since the Prodoc was endorsed, and these should be factored into activity planning. To further improve performance, the project should broaden its partnerships, as there are many capacitated organizations active in the landscape and this capacity should be harnessed to deliver on this ambitious project.</p>
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H. Gender

Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning. The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

Gender Analysis and Action Plan: <i>not available</i>
Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.
Botswana 5 Year Gender Workplan Action Plan .docx Botswana Gender Assessment and Mainstreaming Strategy Submission Final.docx Gender Mainstreaming Monitoring System Final.docx
Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):
Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: Yes
Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes
Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes
Not applicable: No
Atlas Gender Marker Rating
GEN2: gender equality as significant objective
Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.
this will only be evident once the Gender Strategy implementation has commenced and there is continuous monitoring.
Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.
Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.
The Gender Mainstreaming Strategy for KGDEP was endorsed on the June 31st,2019.Before then, in all the trainings, meetings and workshops that were held with our implementing partners and other

stakeholders, the project strived to maintain a balance in terms of equal representation of men and women as espoused in the PRODOC.

Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.

The project's work of ensuring equal participation of both men and women in its activities has enhanced women's contribution in an environment which has been male dominated. Thus enhancing the project's environmental and resilience outcomes.

I. Social and Environmental Standards

Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)

The Project Manager and/or the project's Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.

1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?
No
If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.
n/a
2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.
No
If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.
n/a
SESP: PIMS 5590 _ ANNEX 6 SESP.pdf
Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework: <i>not available</i>
For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.
No
If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.
Studies related to Environmental and Social Impact Assessments will be carried out for specific activities as might be required by the relevant legislation (Environmental Assessment Act) .Upcoming Studies/activities that may require these assessments within the reporting period are the "Integrated Landscape Management Plan,Development/Execution of recommended community based ventures such as Charcoal & Fodder Production,Development of Campsites among others.

4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential)?
No
If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.
n/a

J. Communicating Impact

Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's lives.

(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)

The project is beginning to show positive results especially in changing the perspective of stakeholders. Implementing Partners (IPs) have been engaged through workshops, meetings and other forums and there is realization among them that the project will usher in their achievement of their respective mandates and lead to coordinated approach to development within the Kgalagadi and Ghanzi districts. Furthermore, as indicated through interaction and participation by stakeholders, communities and IPs; platforms and forums were created where all (including local communities) discuss pertinent issues which are related to project interventions affecting their livelihoods. This is mainly achieved through holding quarterly community dialogues at designated centres. This avenue has empowered community members to articulate their issues clearly, prioritize them and discuss how the project could assist in resolving the challenges experienced by said communities. Through a number of training provided by the project, community members and/or CBOs such as BORAVAST have acquired new skills in livestock support systems such as fodder production, holistic land management (HLM) and livestock management. Through these acquired skills and further planned continuous engagement and trainings, people's livelihoods and economic well-being will be greatly improved.

Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media

Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.

Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file library' button in the top right of the PIR.

Some of the project success stories and activities have been captured in local newspapers (print media) such as the Botswana Daily News (Government Media) and The Sunday Standard (Private Media).

Even though the project does not have a website, it regularly updates the community by publishing articles on project activities using the UNDP Botswana facebook page :
<https://www.facebook.com/pages/category/Nonprofit-Organization/UNDP-Botswana-324693204725010/>

Our external stakeholders and the community have commented and acknowledged these developments as per the articles.

Links to articles :

1. <http://www.sundaystandard.info/multi-million-kgalagadi-dry-land-project-evolves>
2. <http://www.dailynews.gov.bw/news-details.php?nid=49515>

3. <http://www.bw.undp.org/content/botswana/en/home/presscenter/articles/2018/04/21/-kgalagadi-and-ghanzi-drylands-ecosystem-project-in-partnership-with-ment-legal-office-facilitates-training-of-law-enforcement-officers-on-forensic-evidence-and-investigations.html>

K. Partnerships

Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagement

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important! All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?
Yes
Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?
Yes
Does the project work with the Private Sector?
Yes
Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?
Yes
Does the project work with UN Volunteers?
No
Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?
Yes
CEO Endorsement Request: PIMS 5590 Botswana GEF 6 CEO addressing US Council Member 25 May 2017.docx
Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.
As per the Stake-holder Engagement plan,the project has been able to continually update and engage stake-holders at different levels on various platforms.The Project has engaged communities,Technical Reference Groups made up of Government technical officers through meetings,Stake-holder forums and direct participation,collective implementation of project activities.At a strategic level,Project implementation is overseen by the Project Steering Committee which is composed of Executives from different government sectors,NGOs and relevant stakeholders.The PSC is the decision making body that is meant to guide and monitor Project implementation.No surveys have been conducted yet. One of the challenges is the inconsistency in representation,where we have constant change of personnel interacting with the project,in most cases the new representatives would not have been properly briefed on the project.This contributes to the delay in project progress.

L. Annex - Ratings Definitions

Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.