



2020

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 gazettelement. 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 Unsatisfactory
Overall IP Rating	Moderately Unsatisfactory
Overall Risk Rating	high

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 2019	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	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	Currently, only 1 district forum has been set up and is functional, None of the other specific targets have yet been delivered, though there has been extensive preparatory work undertaken, as follows : a. To inform the establishment of the targeted institutional mechanisms a law enforcement agency Capacity Needs Assessment (CNA) was completed in December 2019 and approved in February 2020 (the CNA has been uploaded to the PIR file library). Regarding the review and revision of the National Anti-Poaching Strategy (NAPS) to foster inter-agency collaboration, the CNA recommends that: i) a select team from the NAPCC oversee the review process in 2020; and ii) the review identifies operational reforms required to allow DWNP as a paramilitary institution, to fully implement its mandate in the fight against wildlife crime. Terms of Reference (ToR) for the review and revision of the NAPS have been finalized, with input from DWNP and will be advertised in August. The review and revision of the NAPs is

				<p>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.</p>	<p>planned to be completed by the end of 2020. The ToR have been uploaded to the PIR file library.</p> <p>b. One Inter-agency forum in the form of an Anti Poaching Committee chaired by the DWNP has been formed and meets every fortnightly (as reported previously) . Members to the committee include the police, army (Botswana Defense Force), Directorate of Intelligence Services and prison services.</p> <p>c. The JOC has not yet been established. Modalities for establishing the Joint Operations Centre (JOC) for all Law Enforcement Agencies, which are part of the inter-agency collaborative platform (which oversaw the development of the CNA), are under consideration with the specifications for operations, equipment and materials to set up the JOC already developed. A meeting with MENT, was used to define the way forward for the establishment and equipping of a JOC in Gaborone as well as district-level Intelligence Diffusion Centres (IDCs). It was agreed that the initial activities related to the equipping and establishment of the JOC and IDCs would take place in parallel, as the two are interdependent. It was also agreed that DWNP would review and finalise the initial lists of materials and goods for the equipping of the JOC and IDCs to allow for purchases to be made in</p>
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					<p>the final quarter of 2020.</p> <p>d. The Intelligence Diffusion Centres have not been established. Equipping of the district fora for intelligence sharing (Intelligence Diffusion Centers; IDCs) will take place in parallel to that of the JOC as the functioning of the JOC is reliant on the information received of IDCs. The CNA identified the specific need for the establishment of IDCs in Gantsi Township (Ghanzi District), Kang (Kgalagadi North District) and Tsabong (Kgalagadi South District), while discussions with MENT indicated that IDCs should also be established in Maun (Ngamiland District) and Francistown (North East District). Initial activities include the procurement of goods and materials for equipping of IDCs, which will take place in the last quarter of 2020, and will continue into 2021. Equipment specifications have been identified in the CNA and are currently being confirmed with DWNP. Training of Law Enforcement Agencies to manage the IDCs was planned for 2020 but was disrupted by COVID 19 and subsequently delayed to 2021.</p>
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)	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	At this stage, one of the identified value chains has been launched, and a second is under development. Community members have so far benefited from training, but it is too early for any livelihood benefits to have been delivered.

			1500 (male: 750/female: 750)	<p>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>a. Implementation of the 1st value chain (charcoal production) is already underway in BORAVAST, including the development of an operational model. 15 community members (9 female; 6 male) from the BORAVAST Trust have been trained in charcoal production. The project is working with Department of Forestry and Range Resources (DFRR) and the Local Enterprise Agency (LEA) to support a sustainable charcoal production process. The value chain was launched on 28th July 2020 and has yet to deliver direct benefits to the community.</p> <p>b. The planned charcoal production project/process is intertwined with the planned fodder production initiative in the BORAVAST community as they both utilize prosopis. The fodder production initiative is expected to benefit more than 2000 people (both directly and indirectly). The harvested woody part of the plant is used for charcoal whilst the leaves and pods are used for fodder production. After the initial training of the community on fodder production by BUAN, the experts (from BUAN) are to further give further information on the best approaches for fodder production and advise on the nutritional value of fodder produced from prosopis.</p>
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<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>	<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 	<p>Currently, the project is not able to track its impact on changes in the incidence of HWC as no HWC-mitigation measures have been established. There has been significant progress in laying the foundations for doing so, as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Technical Reference Group (TRG) received training on M&E in October/November 2019. This training culminated in the development of a monitoring tool/template for the IPs/stakeholders to use in general data collection on project indicators and their related targets, including for tracking of project progress against HWC-related targets. b. The HWC Strategy for the project intervention area (Kgalagadi and Ghantsi districts) was finalized in July 2020 having been delayed by the COVID-19 lockdown. Communities' input was incorporated into the strategy through consultative meetings with each of the 6 target communities. Next steps include working with communities to select and implement HWC mitigation interventions. The HWC strategy has been uploaded to the PIR file library. c. The project has to date successfully held four (4) multi-stakeholder forums (1st Quarter dialogue- Ghanzi, 2nd Quarter Dialogue – Tsabong, 3rd Quarter Hukuntsi
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				unpacking the HWC from stakeholders' perspective.	and 4th Quarter Kang) with focus on unpacking HWC and biodiversity conservation from stakeholders' (including communities) perspective.
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 2019	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	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%	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	The project cannot yet record any changes in law enforcement parameters, as most of the work under this Outcome is still in the preparatory stages. Given that the MTR will take place in May 2021, it is possible that the mid-term targets will not be reached, and unless the establishment of the JOC, intelligence diffusion centers and other measures to be implemented under Outcome 1 can be fast-tracked, the EOP targets might not be reached. Since the initial preparatory work carried out during the last reporting period the following have been achieved: a. The national law enforcement agency CNA has been completed (December 2019), with final approval taking place in February 2020. The CNA provides specific recommendations for strengthening

		<p>50%</p> <p>v. Wildlife deaths from poisoning - Reduce by 30%</p>		<p>positive impact include;</p> <p>a. 1 Environmental Compliance Training course for sectors implementing environmental legislation and law enforcement agencies</p> <p>b. 1 Forensic training/Evidence Preservation 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>	<p>the capacity of national law enforcement agencies to carry out their operations related to wildlife crime. The recommendations include the setting up of a JOC in Gaborone, strengthening human resource capacity, building technical capacity and the acquisition of new equipment required to improve arrest, prosecution and conviction rates, and reduce the number of pending cases related to wildlife crime, as well as reduce the number of wildlife deaths related to poaching (including poisoning). The main recommendations of the CNA include: i) the Botswana Wildlife Training Institute (BWTI) becoming semi-autonomous from the Department of Wildlife and National Parks (DWNP) to improve its cost effectiveness; ii) reviewing and improving BWTI's curricula and training programmes; iii) upgrading BWTI's equipment (e.g., ICT, vehicles); iv) restructuring DWNP as a stand-alone para-military entity; v) upgrading relevant law enforcement infrastructure and equipment at the district and national levels; vi) establishing a Rapid Reaction Force (DWNP and Police); vii) a complete overhaul of DWNP's air wing, with aerial support instead provided by BDF and BPS; viii) renew constitutions of relevant community trusts; ix) strengthen awareness-raising activities of wildlife crime and community involvement in its prevention; x) establishment of JOC in Gaborone; xi) establishment of IDCs in Gantsi Township, Kang and Tsabong; and xii) NAPCC to establish a training platform for intelligence officers and investigation units. The CNA</p>
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					<p>report has been uploaded to the PIR file library for reference purposes. The project is currently communicating with the relevant law enforcement agencies to determine where its resources will be most needed based on the results of the CNA. Initial support from the project will begin in the last quarter of 2020.</p> <p>b. Terms of Reference for the review and revision of the NAPS have been advertised and a consultant will be engaged in September 2020.. The revision of the NAPS will strengthen the mandates of and improve collaboration between national law enforcement agencies to address wildlife-related crime (including poaching and illegal wildlife trade).</p> <p>c. Modalities for establishing the national JOC for wildlife crime, as informed by the CNA, are under consideration. This will be followed by establishment of District fora to strengthening the fight against wildlife public education and awareness raising materials crime at the district level.</p> <p>d. Public relations training for Law Enforcement Agencies, which was initially planned for early 2020 has been postponed to 2021 due to restrictions associated with COVID 19. This training is meant to improve the relationship that law enforcement agency officials have with community</p>
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					members, allowing them to work together in the fight against wildlife crime, reducing the number of incidents (poaching and illegal wildlife trade) and enhancing arrest and conviction rates.
Indicator 5: Capacity of wildlife management institutions and law enforcement agencies to tackle IWT (UNDP Capacity Scorecard)	28%	40%	50%	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 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.	<p>a. The CNA was approved in February 2020 and recommendations from the study are now being implemented. Recommendations from the CNA include capacity-development needs (including human resource and technical) required to strengthen the ongoing operations of law enforcement agencies and wildlife management institutions involved in addressing wildlife crime, as well as equipment requirements. In additions, preparations for the review and updating of the National Anti-Poaching Strategy (NAPS) are underway including the development of TOR for the exercise already prepared and a call for experts extended.</p> <p>b. The Capacity Development Scorecards will be updated ahead of the MTR. The project has completed the CNA, which amongst others: recommended capacity-building requirements for law enforcement agencies and wildlife management institutions; and present a strategy for directing capacity development activities. Furthermore, IPs dealing with law enforcement meet fortnightly at headquarters (Gaborone) to share information and deliberate on the project</p>

					<p>delivery. This meeting also acted as the oversight committee for CNA.</p> <p>It is unlikely that the MTR target of a 40% improvement will be reached, but, the EOP target could be achieved if work under this outcome is accelerated.</p>
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 2019	Cumulative progress since project start
Indicator 6: Number of value chains and ecotourism ventures operationalized	0	at least 2	4	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	Business plans for the viable value chain and ecotourism ventures (10) identified in the study were developed and approved in the previous reporting period. Initiation of two of these livelihood ventures commenced with training. To date fodder production, charcoal production, as well as general governance and management training have been conducted. A follow up and final training on charcoal production which included branding, grading and packaging of the product has been undertaken for a 15 (9 female; 6 male) member producer group on 13th-17th July 2020 and production has since commenced. The project in collaboration with Department of Forestry and Range Resources (DFRR) and the Local Enterprise Agency (LEA) are providing technical support for the new enterprise. Furthermore, there are on-going discussions with other stakeholders

				<p>the ventures identified in their area). Further trainings are planned for the 3rd and 4th quarters and will continue into 2020. The recommended 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 	<p>(primarily the Botswana Tourism Organisation (BTO) to support the development and operationalisation of the a community-run campsite in KD15. Though identified as viable, long-term sustainability of this projects and others in KD1 and KD2 is being discussed at a strategic level to secure sustained extension facilitation from all relevant sectors such as Local Government and others.</p> <p>After further scrutiny, it has been determined that the Game farms in GH10 and GH11 require large investment and intensive management which could be a challenge for the communities. Therefore, consultations for alternative viable ventures are to be done with the communities and relevant stakeholders, pending conclusion of the social and environmental safeguards risk assessments and management plans that are currently underway (see below). The on-going strategic-level discussions for sustained extension will also include re-engagement processes with these communities. To mitigate any issues that may arise during engagements with communities, which include members of the San (who fit the international definition of indigenous peoples), a specialist has been engaged to develop environmental and social safeguards instruments for the project. The safeguards consultant will develop an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and ESMP (and related plans) which need to be completed before any more work on the livelihoods can take place. The consultant will also secure</p>
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					FPIC through appropriate consultations and will provide safeguards training to project staff and all other relevant persons.
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	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.	<p>It is too early to record any increase in incomes as a result of project-supported value chains, as two have only just been launched and others are on-hold pending completion of safeguards work.</p> <p>The project in collaboration with Local Enterprise Agency (LEA) is working on enhancing the skills of target communities with a focus on management, marketing and effectively running of their livelihood ventures through tailor made training programmes will be supported for each community. Training programmes have already been developed for implementation for BORAVAST and KD15 communities whose ventures will be up and running effectively by the end of the year. This training will also be rolled out to other communities as they undertake their livelihood activities. However, this will also be informed by the ESIA and related management plans.</p>
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)	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	<p>Work is currently in the preparatory phase, with a focus on training and consultations. Besides the multi-stakeholder dialogues (for communities, farmers, associations, community trusts, NGOs, and others) which have been held on a quarterly basis (Tsabong, Ghanzi, Hukuntsi and Kang), the</p>

				<p>issues regarding wildlife conservation. To date two dialogues have been held in Ghanzi and Tsaabong 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>	<p>project in collaboration with Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) are in the process of formulating a multi-stakeholder forum (MSF) which will include amongst others; Civil Society Organizations (NGOs and CBOs), communities and academia; this will effectively be a platform for discussing and engaging on biodiversity conservation issues, including wildlife crime. The quarterly dialogues will be complementary to the MSF. Furthermore, during the development of the HWC Strategy 6 communities were selected and consulted on HWC and biodiversity conservation. Further training on area-specific HWC mitigation strategies and wildlife-crime monitoring will be undertaken during the HWC Strategy rollout. This will also include training on and the implementation of the Management Oriented Monitoring System (MOMS), which is used for the monitoring of and reporting on wildlife crime-related activities such as poaching. The roll out is to commence in August/September 2020 among communities in the target areas and will be led by the DWNP.</p> <p>Further training has been undertaken with communities in Kgalagadi North (KD1 and KD2) on fire management. A total of 31 community members have been trained (KD1, 9 female;7 male and KD2, 7 female;8 male). This activity directly contributes to environmental upkeep, and reporting on fires started by poachers as a way of flushing out wildlife. Monitoring and reporting on these incidents ushers in the</p>
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					fight against poaching.
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 2019	Cumulative progress since project start
Indicator 9: Area of landscape/ecosystem being managed as wildlife corridors (WMAs formally established) (KD1, 2, GH 10, 11)	0 (WMA boundaries have been approved but formal gazettement process has not begun)	a) Integrated land use management plan ready by MTR phase Land use plans for the WMAs ready	Nomination files for 500,000 hectares of WMAs covering wildlife corridors submitted for gazettement	The project is pro-actively working with relevant agencies like District Land Board and Department of Town and Regional Planning to facilitate development of management plans for gazettement of wildlife corridors. 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	A readjusted approach to the development of the Integrated Landscape Management Plan (ILUMP) has been adopted. This approach is aimed at fostering government ownership and building capacity of government technical officers and other stakeholders for long-term sustainability of project initiatives (such as the implementation of the ILUMP) after the project has ended. Currently, the PMU in collaboration with the Ministry of Land Management Water and Sanitation Service (MLWS) and Ministry of Environment Natural Resources Conservation and Tourism (MENT) have developed a draft implementation workplan for the ILUMP formulation and also identifying teams to undertake different components of the process and KGDEP Chief technical Advisor (CTA) will collate the document and provide quality assurance. The ILMP development process will identify suitable areas of the landscape/ecosystem to be classified and managed as wildlife corridors under the implementation of the plan.

				<p>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>	<p>The Inception workshop for implementation plan finalization and kick-starting the plan development is schedule for 24h-27th August 2020. As part of the preliminary preparations for the plan development, the project facilitated training of 20 (9 female; 11 male) Districts' technical officers in the KGDEP Technical Reference Group (TRG) on Land Use Conflict Identification System (LUCIS); - a tool which will contribute to the identification of appropriate wildlife corridor areas during the development of the ILMP.</p> <p>It is unlikely that the ILMP will be ready by MTR (May 2021), BUT, this area of work is receiving prioritized attention and the EOP target should be within reach</p>
Indicator 10: Area of community lands integrating SLM practices	0 (to be confirmed at inception)	30,000 hectares	100,000 hectares	<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</p>	<p>Activities have focused to date on awareness-raising, outreach and training (which is essential for successful uptake), but work on the ground has yet to commence. The MTR target for ha under SLM may not be met.</p> <p>Depending on the rate of uptake of SLM, the EOP target may still be within reach. Further to the SLM and HLM trainings and demonstrations conducted during the previous reporting period, 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</p>

				<p>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>	<p>2019, with 10 champion farmers from the community (three being female) and technical officers (2 female) from land management sectors.</p> <p>During the development of the ILMP, community lands appropriate for the integration of SLM practices will be identified.</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> <p>Further to the learning exchange for 10 champion farmers in Zimbabwe and related open day in Ghanzi, the project had planned to train more farmers across the two districts and also engaged a local entity; Botswana Institute of Technology Research and Innovation (BITRI) to train communities/farmers on climate smart agriculture (CSA). The Ministry of Agriculture will also be partnering in this initiative. However, this has been postponed to 2021 due the advent of COVID19 and associated protocols.</p> <p>As part of integration of SLM practices in the communal areas, the project in collaboration with the Department of Forestry and Range Resources (DFRR) conducted fire management training for two (2) communities in Northern Kgalagadi in Zutshwa and Ngwatle, with 11 (7 female; 4</p>
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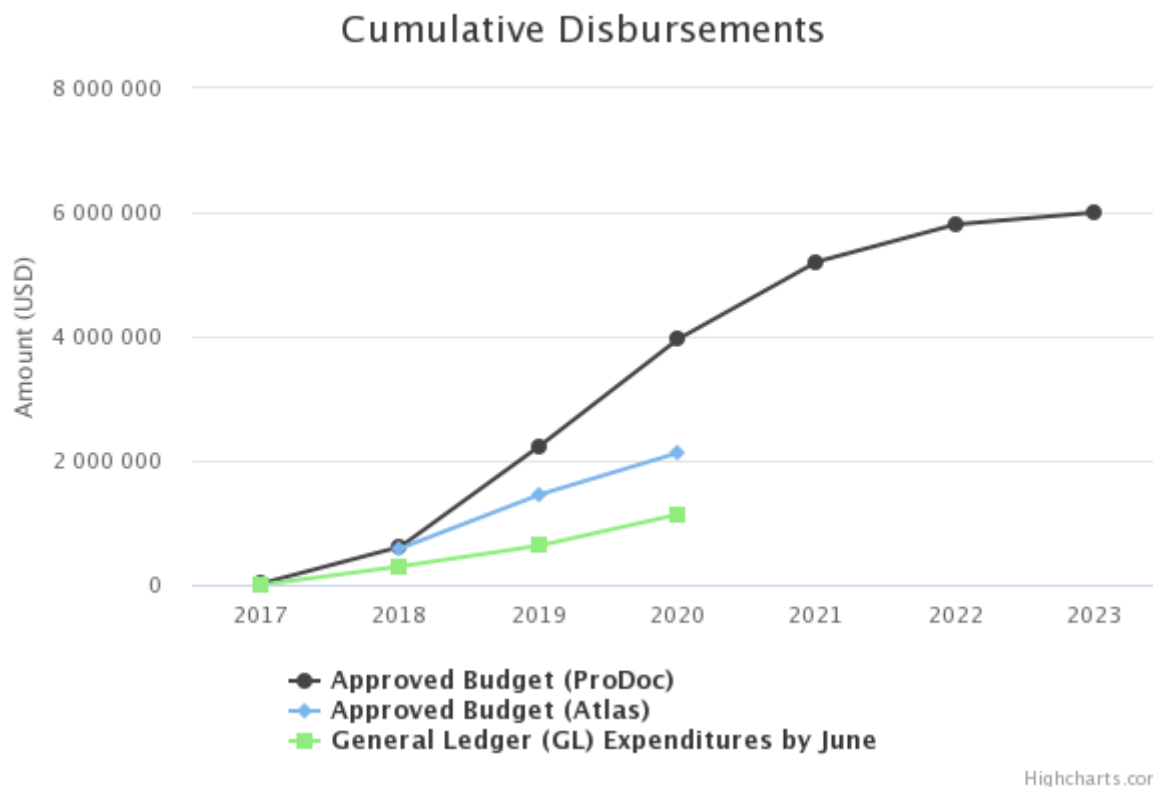
					males) and 16 (11 female; 5 male) community members being trained, respectively. Following the training, a team to lead in the monitoring of and reporting of bushfire incidents was formed in each community: Zutshwa Firefighting Volunteers' Team and Xoma xaa Firefighting Volunteers Team for Ngwatle.
Indicator 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	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)	Again, activities have been restricted to training. It is unlikely that the MTR targets will be met and the EOP target may be unrealistic. Training on CSA was geared towards improvement of crop yields in the target areas and as indicated above, the COVID-19 affected the implementation of the training, which has been postponed to 2021. In addition, the Project is collaborating with the Ministry of Agriculture in data collation activities related to crop yields in target areas.
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	DLUPU: i. Budget provision increases to meet 40% of ideal budget (actual amount determined at inception); ii. Representati	DLUPU: i. Budget allocation meeting over 50% of budget needs (actual amount determined at inception) ii. Membership includes 4 types	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	Achievement against these targets is off-track as the process for developing the ILMP is central to identifying measures for delivery of the targets. Kick-starting of the development of the ILMP is scheduled for 31st August-4th September 2020, with the plan then being developed over a period of 12 months. The ILMP will provide a functioning integrated landscape land use planning and management framework for the target landscape, strengthening the mandate of DLUPU. The development of

	<p>communities, academia, CSO;</p> <p>iii. Secretariat – 0 Comprises members of staff from different departments and leadership not integrated into the district commissioners office;</p>	<p>on across stakeholders – include 4 types of stakeholders (Gov, communities, academia, CSO)</p> <p>iii. Secretariat – PMU acting as secretary and District Commissioner’s office is involved in the leadership of DLUPU</p>	<p>CSO, communities, academia) and 4 Ministries.</p> <p>iii. Has a standing and funded secretariat</p>	<p>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)</p>	<p>the ILMP will include detailing the costs required to implement the plan, which will be used to leverage funding requirement from relevant national and district budgets. These budget allocations will assist stakeholders such as DLUPU with the implementation of the plan. During the development of the ILMP, the roles of government, communities, academia and CSOs in its implementation will be defined through consultations with these stakeholder groups. Several budgetary limitations and other issues related to the development of the ILMP have already been resolved with more reliance on in-house technical skills from different government departments.</p> <p>The Inception workshop for implementation plan finalization and kick-starting the plan development is schedule for 24th-27th August 2020. As part of the preliminary preparations for the plan development, the project facilitated training of 20 (9 female/11 male) Districts’ technical officers in the KGDEP Technical Reference Group (TRG) on Land Use Conflict Identification System (LUCIS); - a tool which will come handy in the plan development process.</p>
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%	No scores have been allocated yet and it is anticipated that this would be done during the Mid-term review of the project	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 2019	Cumulative progress since project start
Indicator 14: % of women participating in and benefiting from the project activities	To be determined at inception	20%	50%	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 in Zimbabwe where 50% of the delegates were women.	The Gender Mainstreaming Strategy was approved in 2019 and the project is implementing the recommendations from the strategy in all its interventions. One of the main recommendations, which is equal representation in trainings conducted, is indicated in relevant interventions described under the progress of Outcomes 1 to 3 above. This includes: i) the training of 15 community members (9 women) from the BORAVAST; ii) firefighting training in KD1 and KD2, with 16 (9 female) and 15 (7 female) community members being trained, respectively; iii) LUCIS training for 20 district technical officers (9 female); iv) HLM training for 10 farmers (3 female) and 2 technical officers (both female) Trust in charcoal production; and v) fire management training for 11 (7 female) and 16 (11 female) community members from the Zutshwa and Ngwatle communities, respectively. Furthermore, the PMU in collaboration with the Gender Affairs Department (Government) will be training the TRG on mainstreaming gender considerations into all project interventions, which will strengthen the effective implementation of the project's gender action plan. The training which will be conducted in September 2020 will also develop a tool for data gathering and

					monitoring of all parameters of gender mainstreaming, allowing the accurate tracking of the % of women participating in and benefiting from the project activities.
Indicator 15: Number of the project lessons used in development and implementation of other IWT and landscape management and conservation projects	0	2	5	It is too early to 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. 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) Annual Knowledge Sharing Conference which provides for lessons exchange with all other child projects of the GWP from across the world. In the 4th Quarter of 2019 and this platform	Lessons learnt from the project will be prominent from end of 2020 (mid-term) onwards and the documentation of lessons will follow from this. However, products from the project interventions such as workshops and training are recorded/documented and disseminated through available platforms (for example in the UNDP Facebook page for access/appreciation by a other stakeholders: https://www.facebook.com/UNDPBotswana) and shared as open resource for possible lessons learnt with other similar or collaborative initiatives. Furthermore, collaboration with media houses and reporting on project activities in local media and others is anticipated to enhance this. The PM and counterparts from government participated in the Global Wildlife Programme (GWP) Annual Knowledge Sharing Conference which provides for lessons exchange with all other child projects under the GWP. All relevant lessons learnt and knowledge products will be made available on a platform set up under the project.
The progress of the objective can be described as:	On track				

D. Implementation Progress



Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc):	18.89%
Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year:	28.63%
Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August):	1,132,931

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

Key Project Dates	
PIF Approval Date	Jun 4, 2015
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 2019 to 1 July 2020)
2019-07-11
2019-09-19
2019-12-10
2020-07-27

E. Critical Risk Management

Current Types of Critical Risks	Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period
Operational	<p>Delay in completion of major activities may hinder progress. This risk is rated moderate. The project implementation process has been affected by differences of Project budget and expenditure - this is due to the fact that some necessary items for implementation of the project were not catered for in the project document multi-year budget; thus, the project team devoted time and effort to realign the difference, within allowable limits to ensure smooth implementation in the future. The revised multiyear budget and annual work plan have now been finalized and procurement for activities under the project components is expedited to ensure good financial delivery by year end.</p>
Operational	<p>Global outbreak and rapid spread of the COVID-19 has a high likelihood to slowdown project delivery. The risk is rated high as it limited interactions and engagement with partners and beneficiaries, and also disrupted the supply chain leading to partners and beneficiaries not being able to receive goods and services on time. Procurement of consultants was also affected by COVID-19, as it restricted travel which meant that internationally based consultants could not travel to undertake the work. Some activities, particularly meetings and training, were put on hold due to COVID-19 protocols, which limited travel, attendance and hosting of meetings. However, efforts were made to host virtual meetings to allow for continuity during extreme social distancing. The project staff made sure that the varying guidelines and mitigation measures advanced by the government were followed to minimize their risk of exposure to the virus, or transmitting it to others.</p>
Organizational	<p>The risks identified by the Project that relates to the need for IPs to overcome internal bureaucratic procedures to establish efficient collaboration mechanisms is rated moderate. This will be addressed through integrated planning and progress updates so that all are informed, report progress and follow-up on agreed action items and project deliverable. Project steering committee meetings are to be held quarterly to report project progress to the IPs and also allow for any issues and or challenges to be addressed. At the District level the highest structure which is the District Commissioners officer is to be briefed on project progress on a monthly basis. The Technical Reference Group should also meet quarterly to provide technical input and support implementation of project activities at the district level. These structures are fundamental as they will ensure ownership and continuity of project initiatives following project closure</p>

F. Adjustments

Risk Management

The Country Office is responsible for completing the Risk Management section of the PIR in consultation with the RTA. Before updating the PIR, the Country Office must update project-level risks in the Atlas Risk Register line with UNDP's enterprise risk management policy and have a detailed discussion with the RTA on risk management. Next, the Country Office must select below the 'high' risks identified in the Atlas Risk Register as well as any other 'substantial' risks from the Atlas Risk Register identified by the RTA as needing to be addressed in the PIR. Moderate and Low risks do not need to be entered in the PIR Risk Management section. After selecting the risk, a text field will appear where the Country Office should describe the risk and explain actions undertaken this reporting period to address the risk selected.

Select the risk(s) from the options that match the 'high' risks in the project's UNDP Risk Register as well as any 'significant' risks from the register, as agreed with the RTA. Please describe the risk identified and explain the management approach agreed between the RTA and Country Office on managing/mitigating the risk.
Operational
Operational
Organizational

Comments on delays in key project milestones

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.
NOT APPLICABLE There has not been any delays in the three(3) above mentioned project processes.
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.
There are no delays in relations to the outlined key project milestones, .
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.
N/A

G. Ratings and Overall Assessments

Role	2020 Development Objective Progress Rating	2020 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>In general project performance/delivery has been above average (above 50%) as indicated by annual project delivery in different year. there were however some problems associated with the budget; whereby the multi-year budget in the project document hadn't capture or had no provision for essential expenditure items/activities necessary for effective project implementation. some noteworthy items which we not budgeted for includes expenditures for the project operations; which include staff salaries and equipment (like vehicles) which are essential for the operations of the project. the project has had to re-allocate funds within different project components/outputs to cater for those elements/item not previously catered for. some of the notable achievements by the project include identification of potentially (viable) value chain and ecotourism ventures for community livelihoods improvement. to date seven business plans for these ventures have been developed with one value chain venture already on-going (BORAVAST Trust charcoal production). This is in line with the project target of having at least 4 value chain and 3 ecotourism ventures running by the project end. other project achievements which are in line with project targets is the development of the Department of Wildlife and National Parks (DWNP) Pubic Awareness Strategy which aims at raising public awareness of the value of wildlife and associated benefits and therefore fostering conservation. this strategy, with the Human Wildlife Conflict Strategy recently completed by the project are also aimed at mitigating human-wildlife conflict and therefore promoting co-existence and wildlife conservation. However some lag in the implementation process has been realized in the advent of the COVID 19/coronavirus and therefore leading to some adjustment in the budget (2020 AWP): - therefore delays in processes and interventions which had already been planned for 2020. These delays in implementation of the project planned activities were as a result of restrictions in movements and therefore inability to hold workshops, meeting and other forums for activities' facilitation. As the project is working with vulnerable communities; - there has therefore been a necessity to engagement of an expert to conduct an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment to identify further risks and develop an engagement plan for communities (especially on issues of livelihood improvement) and therefore increasing implementation success.</p>	
Role	2020 Development Objective Progress Rating	2020 Implementation Progress Rating
UNDP Country Office Programme Officer	Moderately Unsatisfactory	Moderately Unsatisfactory
Overall Assessment	<p>The Project has been awarded a DO rating of moderately unsatisfactory.</p> <p>Outcome 1-The capacity needs assessment study for law enforcement agencies which was finalized in December 2019 and approved in February 2020 made recommendations for implementation of the Joint Operations Center and District Intelligence Diffusion Centers (IDCs) in line with the gaps that currently exists at the national and district level. For the year under review, the plan is to initiate procurement of equipment for setting up the JOC in Gaborone and three diffusion centers which will be located in Kang, Maun and Kasane. Three additional IDCs will be supported in 2021 which will bring the</p>	

number of IDCs to six as per the project document. A detailed concept note for purchasing the equipment needed to set up the JOC and the three IDCs has been developed to guide the budget and procurement process. The Department of Wildlife and National Parks (DWNP) has since submitted the specification of the equipment required to set up the JOC and IDCs, and plans are under way to procure the equipment. In efforts to fast track delivery of activities under component 1 the project has also initiate the process to procure services of a consultant to undertake the review of the National Anti-poaching strategy (NAPs) which will formalise the JOC. The expectation is that a consultant will commence the assignment in September and complete before end of December 2020. No change can be reported on the target under outcome 1 because the process of setting up the JOC has just been initiated. It is however, important to note that engagement with the IPs were held and strengthened during the reporting period in order to guarantee the participation of national and district government institutions. These arrangements are fundamental to the ownership of the activities that are going to be implemented by the project, this will also ensure sustainability once the project comes to an end. A high level meeting was held to i) establish the current Vision of the National strategy on inter-agency collaboration and intelligence to combat Illegal Wildlife Trade and also to establish what is the contribution of the project to the vision?. This was an attempt to validate the support required by the IP given that a lot may have changed since project inception. During the meeting the participants were able to reiterated the support required and emphasized the need to fast track implementation of activities under component 1. The project team continues to update the IP at the national and district level to advance and monitor the implementation of activities.

Outcome 2 - Number of additional people (f/m) benefiting from i) supply chains, ecotourism ventures ii) mainstreaming SLM practices in the communal areas

The project has not recorded numbers of additional people benefiting from supply chains and or ecotourism ventures yet because activities related to livelihoods interventions have just commenced with support to BORAVAST Communities. The BORAVAST Charcoal production was identified as a management strategy to address the challenges presented by prosopis-an invasive alien species causing economic and environmental harm in arid and semi-arid areas if not managed. The BORAVAST Community Trust is using Prosopis for charcoal and fodder production in an effort to bring the weed under control. This business venture gives the community an opportunity to turn a natural resource into an asset which benefits the communities through employment creation and income generation in the long term. The project in collaboration with the Department of Forestry and Range Resources (DFRR) and Local Enterprise Agency (LEA) conducted entrepreneurial and production training for 15 BORAVAST members (9 female/6 male) to spearhead the initiative. The Business Venture was launched on the 28th July 2020 by the Ministry of Environment Natural Resources Conservation and Tourism and UNDP. The project will also continue to engage with communities to identify and support additional bankable business ventures particularly in the Ghanzi District. The approach to be adopted will ensure facilitation, empowerment, capacity development, behavioral change (Instilling a business mindset), local knowledge and sustainable action in the long term.

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

At the beginning of January 2020, the Project, technical officers from Departments in the Ministry of Environment Natural Resources Conservation and Tourism (MENT) and the Ministry of Land Management Water and Sanitation Services (MLWS) initiated discussions which culminated with a work plan for the development of the Integrated Land Use Management Plan (ILUMP). A draft Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was also developed and it outlines, resources which will be contributed by each stakeholder involved to set on course the process of development of the ILUMP. As a prerequisite to the development of the ILUMP, in March 2020, the project facilitated training of 20 (9 female; 11 male) Districts' technical officers in the KGDEP Technical Reference Group (TRG) on Land Use Conflict Identification System (LUCIS); - a tool which will contribute to the identification of appropriate wildlife corridor areas during the development of the ILUMP. An inception workshop to commence the data collection for the different components of the ILUMP will be held from 31st August -4th September 2020. Still under outcome 3, the Project in collaboration with the DFRR conducted firefighting training for two (2) villages in Kgalagadi North. A total of fifteen (15) community members in each of the villages of Zutshwa and Ngwatle were trained from 16th-25th June 2020. The training is a part of the activities aimed at improving community rangeland management and pastoral production practices. The same training was extended to two villages of Gakhibane and Khuis in Kgalagadi South. The project also purchased fire fighting equipment which will be handed over to the communities following the training. The project will monitor going forward and record the occurrence of fires in the project area in order to establish the impact of the support provided.

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. The project through support from Department of Tourism, which has been identified by the IP to led implementation of the strategy will work with the Department of Gender Affairs to ensure training of the project Technical Reference Group and other relevant stakeholders on Gender Mainstreaming. The project through the support of the IP and the Department of Gender Affairs are currently developing a plan to roll out the strategy in the project area.

Overall the project is rated Moderately unsatisfactory because of the cumulative financial delivery which is at 18.89% after 3 years of implementation. Although the 2019 Annual Work Plan was well implemented with a financial delivery of 79% the low cumulative finance delivery indicates delays in project implementation which will require some adaptive management to set activities back on track to deliver the major project targets. The Project supported by the CO is working very closely with the IPs and all involved stakeholders to address any bottlenecks that may add to the delays. The Project Steering Committee meets quarterly in order to provide the necessary strategic oversight in project implementation and ensure monitoring of progress. Some project activities particularly hosting meeting and travel for stakeholder engagement have experienced delays due to covid -19. In order to catch up lost time due to covid-19 post the lockdown, the project continued stakeholder engagement virtually and also physically although in smaller groups in accordance with covid-19 protocols. The mitigation measure agreed to address delayed delivery of project

	<p>activities due to covid-19 is to develop a delivery acceleration plan.</p> <p>The risks identified by the Project that relates to the need for IPs to overcome internal bureaucratic procedures to establish efficient collaboration mechanisms would be addressed through integrated planning and progress updates so that IPs and all stakeholders are informed, report progress and follow-up on agreed action items.</p>	
Role	2020 Development Objective Progress Rating	2020 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	2020 Development Objective Progress Rating	2020 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	2020 Development Objective Progress Rating	2020 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	2020 Development Objective Progress Rating	2020 Implementation Progress Rating
UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser	Moderately Unsatisfactory	Moderately Unsatisfactory
Overall Assessment	<p>This is the second PIR for this project which was launched in November 2017, and is scheduled to close in November 2022. The project's objective is to promote an integrated landscape approach to managing the Kgalagadi and Ghanzi drylands for ecosystem resilience, improved livelihoods and reduced conflicts between wildlife conservation and livestock production. The objective will be delivered through four Outcomes.</p> <p>Both the DO Progress Rating and the IP rating are Moderately Unsatisfactory. Whilst the IP rating is unchanged from last year, the DO rating has declined (from Moderately Satisfactory in 2019) - full justification is given below. It should be noted that the ratings are not a reflection of the level of effort made by the project team and project partners, but low performance against targets and slow financial delivery.</p>	

DO Progress rating - Moderately Unsatisfactory

Achievement of the project objective will ultimately be assessed against three indicators: an effective policy and institutional framework for managing wildlife crime; the number of people benefitting from supply chains, ecotourism ventures and SLM mainstreaming in communal lands; and a reduction in the incidence of human-wildlife conflict, especially predation on livestock. The project is making steady progress towards the targets under Outcomes 2 and 4, but achievement of targets is currently notably off-track under Outcomes 1 and 3. The lack of measurable progress under these two outcomes is particularly concerning, as they are critical for delivering the project objective and for contributing to advancement of the programmatic outcomes of the Global Wildlife Programme, of which this is a child project. Even more concerning is that the project goes to mid-term review in May next year, which leaves an effective 2.5 years after that to deliver all of the end-of-project (EOP) targets - a tall order, by any standards. Urgent corrective action will be necessary if significant shortcomings at project closure are to be avoided.

It is under Outcome 1 that the project must capacitate the institutions that are responsible for integrated management of wildlife crime and law enforcement, and operationalize new institutional mechanisms for integrating these efforts, with a view to decreasing poaching, wildlife poisonings and the illegal wildlife trade. The Outcome-level indicators include changes in multiple law enforcement parameters (with EOP targets for arrests, seizures and successful prosecutions), and institutional capacity scores (with a 50% improvement target for EOP). These results are to be delivered by setting up and capacitating a Joint Operations Centre, inter-agency District Intelligence Diffusion Centres, and district fora, and updating the National Anti-Poaching Strategy (as described under the targets for Objective Indicator 1). At this stage, none of these targets is on track for mid-term, though the completion of the Capacity Needs Assessment represents an important preparatory step. Consultations regarding the establishment of the JOC and IDCs have intensified in recent months, and it is likely that these entities will be set up by EOP, but, success under this Outcome will be judged not only by their existence, but the changes they bring about in law enforcement parameters related to wildlife crime and IWT. Further, to yield the target for improved capacity scores, there are many other outputs that the project must deliver (as per the description in the Prodoc), but that have yet to be initiated. It is strongly advised that post-PIR, and ahead of the MTR, the project must draw up a year-to-year workplan that sketches out what must be done to deliver all of the relevant outputs under this Outcome - including output-level targets (that will contribute to delivery of the outcome) and key actions and timeframes and the plan for delivery (in line with the budget notes in the revised TBWP). More priority should be given to activities under this Outcome, especially to make up for time lost due to COVID19-related disruptions.

Under Outcome 2, the project has focussed much of its energy and investment in the last reporting period on the value-chain related activities, with some notable achievements. The EOP targets under this outcome include that at least 4 value chains should be operationalized, and that participating households should realize a 25 % increase in income resulting from CBNRM-related value chains (with 40% of the beneficiaries being women). The target for the number of value chains operationalized should be comfortably met, with one new enterprise recently launched in the BOROVAST area (charcoal production from cleared Prosopis), and preparations and training for a second (fodder production from cleared Prosopis) well-advanced. Currently, the direct

number of beneficiaries in these enterprises is still quite low, and it is far too early for household incomes to increase as a result of the new value chains (or SLM/CBNRM activities - the mid-term target of a 10% increase may not be met. If these businesses flourish, the EOP target may be within reach, but it must be borne in mind that there is usually a lag phase before new business ventures start yielding a notable financial return. The project should also make a careful assessment of the viability of any of the eco-tourism related value chains, given the impacts the COVID19 restrictions have had on the tourism sector. Although other potential new value chains have been identified and some business plans prepared, further on-the-ground activities have been temporarily paused, especially in the Ghanzi District, pending the completion of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) which has recently been commissioned, and consultations are concluded to obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of affected communities (principally the San) - see section on Safeguards and below for further detail. The project must factor this into their work-planning under this component of the work going forward.

It is under Outcome 2 that the project must also deliver the objective-level results for a reduction in incidents of human-wildlife conflict, though there is no outcome-level indicator for this in the project's SRF (which makes it hard for the project to assess if they are on track or not, or even to assign appropriate priority to the HWC-related outputs). A Strategy for Management of HWC in the project domain has recently been completed, following extensive consultations including with affected communities - finalization of the strategy was slightly delayed due to COVID19-related restrictions on travel and gatherings. Whilst the Strategy represents an important step forward, the project must redouble its efforts to fast-track the selection and implementation of site-based HWC-mitigation measures, otherwise it may be difficult to ascertain any trend in the results before project closure. Since the HWC-mitigation efforts will focus on reducing predation on livestock, there is a strong link between reducing HWC and improving livelihoods and incomes related to livestock-keeping (a predominant land use in the communal areas).

In relation to the third Indicator under Outcome 2, preparatory consultations have taken place to engage CSOs, communities and members of academia in multi-stakeholder platforms that can be actively engaged in monitoring wildlife crime, and preliminary training has been provided to some communities. However, formalizing and operationalizing these platforms/fora will only be possible once the Anti-Poaching Strategy has been finalized and other institutional mechanisms under Outcome 1 are functional.

Under Outcome 3, none of the MTR targets is likely to be met, and EOP targets might well be out of reach - this despite a great deal of preparatory work that has gone into development of the TORs and preliminary consultations for preparation of the Integrated Land Use Management Plan, and some training provided to communities. Achievement under Outcome 3 is assessed against four indicators, as follows: Area being managed as wildlife corridors (500,000 ha, with nomination files submitted for gazettement of 500,000 ha of Wildlife Management Areas); area of land in communal areas under Sustainable Land Management (30,000 ha by midterm and 100,000 ha by EOP); Increased yields in 3 most commonly grown crops (2 % by MTR and 5 % by EOP), functionality of integrated land use planning (measured as increased budget allocations to a fully functional District Land Use Planning Unit, with active stakeholder engagement), and improved capacity in key entities responsible for Natural Resource Management . These targets are ambitious, and achieving them (let

alone the targets under other outcomes) will be difficult in the time remaining, especially since many of the activities have yet to be initiated.

Part of the problem is that delivery of almost every target under this Outcome depends on the completion of the Integrated Land Use Management Plan (ILUMP), and the consultations and assessments that will be carried out in its development. The project has invested significant time and energy in preparations for development of this ILUMP, but these have dragged out for a full year. The ILUMP, with LUPs for each Wildlife Management Area, will not be ready by the mid-term review (as per target) and the pace of delivery must be accelerated. The project has taken a good decision to adjust the scope of work for the ILUMP and the modality for delivery - instead of putting the task out to external consultancy, it will now be undertaken through active engagement of technical experts in relevant government departments and other partner agencies in a process coordinated by the project's CTA team, and with targeted inputs from specialists where required. This will foster much better ownership of the project and will build internal capacity for its implementation, thus promoting longer term sustainability. As a preparatory step the project convened an important expert workshop in September (see Partnerships section of this PIR) to help coordinate and align the activities of all stakeholders who are active in the landscape, and to shape the TORs for the planning process. It must be remembered, however, that the ILUMP is not an outcome in itself, but only one output required for delivery of many others, each of which might be difficult to complete with only 2.5 years left to project-end - e.g preparing the nomination papers of gazettement of the WMAs will be a time-consuming process requiring much consultation and many approvals that may take time to secure. Apart from some training and formation of Voluntary Fire Fighting Groups (with strong involvement of women), there has been little measurable progress under any of the other indicators for Outcome 3. With regard to the implementation of SLM and improving productivity of crops, it is important to remember that these activities must be timed appropriately according to the seasons, and there is usually a lag phase between initiation and generation of results - it also takes time to detect a trend in parameters such as improved crop yields.

Outcome 4, which deals with Gender Mainstreaming, M&E and knowledge management, is more or less on track. The project is using the Gender Mainstreaming Plan to ensure equitable participation and delivery of benefits to women, and is tracking women's participation in all project activities - good representation is being achieved. With regard to knowledge management and lessons learnt, the project manager and government partners participated in the annual Global Wildlife Programme Conference at the end of October 2019 - this provided the opportunity to exchange lessons with implementers of GWP child projects from more than 20 countries. The Project Manager has participated in at least one GWP virtual knowledge exchange and the PMU and government partners are strongly encouraged to participate as fully in these opportunities as possible. The project does not seem to have a consolidated knowledge management system, or an explicit knowledge management plan (including a planned approach to developing lessons learnt and best practice communications pieces via different platforms) and it is strongly recommended that these should be developed pre-MTR to enhance this aspect of project performance. Despite the disruptions caused by COVID19, the project has an active stakeholder engagement programme and has invested considerable effort in brokering strong partnerships, both for delivery of project outcomes (e.g. with Lake Ngami Trust, Botswana University of Agriculture and Natural

Resources - BUAN, and Cheetah Conservation Botswana - CCB) and to ensure alignment, avoid duplication and exchange and pool knowledge and ideas (e.g. through the expert workshop). It is strongly recommended that the project should convene an annual stakeholder forum of the type that was convened in September 2019.

It must be noted that the project's Strategic Results Framework has several weaknesses - for more than half of the project indicators there are no baseline values, and similarly, MTR targets have not been set in many cases. This makes it difficult for the project to pace itself correctly and assess if it is on track or not, or have a clear idea of how to measure improvement or achievement of a target. Further, Indicator 8 under Outcome 2 (CSOs, communities and other stakeholders actively engaged in monitoring wildlife crime) seems misplaced under this Outcome, and might fit better under Outcome 1 (the focus of which is wildlife crime). Instead, an indicator relating to HWC should be added under Outcome 2 to keep this as an explicit measure of achievement under this Outcome. It is recommended that, ahead of the MTR, and under guidance of the Chief Technical Advisory team, and in liaison with the RTA, the project should review the SRF and propose amendments (in line with minor changes) that can be endorsed by the PSC and RTA. Any missing baseline data should also be collected and added to the amended SRF.

Implementation Performance rating: Moderately Unsatisfactory

The MU rating is awarded largely because of slow financial delivery and several administrative, financial and management inefficiencies that are contributing to slow delivery and generation of measurable results.

The cumulative financial delivery against the approved project budget is 18.89% and cumulative GL delivery against budget as at this year is 28.63%. Whilst these figures represent an improvement over last year, they are still far too low - even given the COVID19 disruptions - and represent a high portfolio-level risk.

Some of the contributing factors are: (i) The project's TBWP has required detailed revision (following appropriate review and approval procedures involving the UNDP CO, the UNDP RTA and the MPSU staff in the Addis Regional Hub, and working well within thresholds for minor change), to accommodate certain critical omissions and address some areas of confusion that have crept in over the past years - including misallocations of DPCs and PMCs, the addition of new budget lines that exceed 5% of the total grant, and weak alignment between the TBWP and the project's AWP budget. The revision has been a drawn-out process which has delayed finalization of the AWP for 2020 and causing delays in some implementation activities; (ii) Piecemeal procurement, which carries a heavy administrative burden and slows down procurement processes; (iii) Lack of dedicated financial/administrative capacity in the PMU.

Slow delivery was flagged as a concern in the previous PIR and a recommendation was made to develop a delivery acceleration plan, but it is not clear if this was done - and, if it was, it does not seem to have resolved the problem. The UNDP CO has initiated a process to draw up an acceleration

plan.

Further, although there has been stability in the project manager and technical advisor positions, the PMU has suffered turnover in other staff, and the full staff complement of the PMU, as envisaged in the Prodoc, has never been appointed. This has resulted in the Project Manager attempting to perform too many other functions.

The project has a robust governance system involving a Project Steering Committee and Technical Reference Group. Meetings were held regularly, except in the first months of 2020 when they were disrupted by COVID19 travel restrictions. Postponement of these planned activities and meetings has resulted in delays in the implementation of some project activities. In most circumstances it has been difficult to hold virtual meetings with partners during the lockdown period as many had no access to internet services at home. The project enjoys a high level of oversight support from the UNDP CO (right up to the level of the Resident Representative), and technical guidance from a highly-engaged Chief Technical Advisory team, and the project's Technical Reference Group. Regular engagement with the RTA is maintained (although no supervision mission has been possible due to travel restrictions). Despite this, the flow of information between all the involved parties does not work efficiently. This leads to miscommunications and delays and the value of the advisory support is being lost at times. A corrective plan is being put in place under the guidance of the UNDP CO to address this.

Risk Management

The project carries a High Risk rating, largely due to high social and environmental safeguard risks, slow financial delivery and the impacts of COVID19.

Social and Environmental Safeguard Risks:

As described elsewhere in this PIR, the SESP rating awarded at CEO endorsement was low. However, in light of changing circumstances, and in response to an independent review of the SESP that was commissioned by UNDP, the overall SESP risk rating has been elevated from LOW to HIGH, the individual risk ratings under several of the SES Principles and Standards have been increased (for example under Principle 1 on Human Rights, and Standard 6 on Indigenous Peoples). In response the UNDP CO has engaged an Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) Expert to conduct an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) which will encompass risk assessments, and to develop an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), which will include specific risk management plans (such as a Remote Area Rural Dweller's Plan), and develop a grievance mechanism for the project. The consultant will also carry out FPIC consultations and will provide training to all relevant project partners on safeguards issues. Due to travel limitations imposed by COVID-19, the international safeguards expert will be supported by a local community engagement consultant who will conduct field visits and stakeholder consultations, subject to all safety protocols.

To further manage SESP-related risks, the project should: (i) Support completion of the risk assessments, management plans and other safeguard management measures that are currently under development by the Safeguards Consultant; (ii) Ensure that safeguards-related training (on FPIC and other relevant topics) is provided to all relevant project executants, partners

and beneficiaries under the current consultancy, and that adequate budget is allocated annually to facilitate any follow-up trainings and effective monitoring of the ESMP (and its attendant plans); (iii) Ensure that adequate budget is provided in each AWP to implement the risk mitigation and management plans outlined in the ESMP and that these activities are adequately integrated into the project's operational workplan and monitoring dashboard; (iv) Update the SESP at least annually (ahead of the annual PIR) - or more frequently if this is indicated in the project's ESMP, and ensure that any additional risk assessments and management plans are developed to address newly-emergent risks.

COVID-19 : As reflected in this PIR, COVID19 has had significant direct, indirect and induced impacts on the implementation of the project.

In April the project, with support of the UNDP CO, undertook an assessment of COVID19-related risks to identify those project activities that would be most affected, and to institute mitigation measures. At the time, it was not known how long the impacts of the pandemic would last and the situation in the country remains fluid and somewhat unpredictable. It is recommended that immediately post-PIR, the project, with support of UNDP CO and CTA, should develop a project-specific COVID19 Mitigation Plan which should include at least: (i) a simple risk dashboard that can be used to track incidence of COVID19 in the project domain, and among project partners and staff involved in implementation; partner capacity (human resources, capacity to meet cofinance commitments); evidence of direct, indirect and induced impacts (that influence implementation); and, (ii) a set of protocols for stakeholder engagement processes to avoid disease transmission, in line with national directives and international best practice (i.e. thresholds on numbers of participants, social distancing measures; provision of handwashing/sanitizing facilities; provision of PPE - with clear guidelines on waste management). The risk dashboard should be updated monthly and used to inform adaptive management.

Slow financial delivery: This represents a risk to successful implementation, especially since the project has to make up for COVID19-induced disruptions, and has a remaining balance of some \$ 4.9 million. Delays in any one procurement process tend to have cascading and cumulative effects. The following recommendations are made for inclusion in the delivery acceleration plan:

(i) Carry out budgeting and procurement planning in a workshop situation with key project partners, to ensure better coordination and realize efficiencies wherever possible, and ensure that any adjustments are communicated to all parties; (ii) As far as possible, develop all TORS and activity concept notes under each AWP as a block in advance at the start of each quarter, and secure approval and sign-off from relevant authorities and the project's PSC in one step (instead of developing TORs on a one by one basis); (iii) front load the budget with purchase of equipment and other larger-value items, or those that might take a longer time to procure; (iv) consolidate consultancies where possible and sensible, to reduce the administrative burden and time required for multiple individual procurements; (v) build the time required for procurement into the workplan and make sure that procurement processes are triggered well enough in advance of when the service/product is required, and in the right sequence, to enable work to be carried out according to schedule; (vi) explore the possibility of setting up partnerships with appropriately capacitated NGOs and/or other partners who are already active in the domain, to deliver clusters of related outputs, rather than contracting multiple agencies/consultancies to

deliver individual outputs - such arrangements must be subject to all relevant due diligence requirements being satisfied (e.g. Private Sector Risk Assessment). (vii) Convene meetings with each of the cofinanciers, or with them as a group or in small groups by category (e.g . Govt, NGO, private sector) to assess their current financial circumstances and recovery plans and future capacity to deliver the cofinance commitments that were made at CEO endorsement stage, and explore solutions to any obstacles; (ix) appoint a dedicated financial administrator, with well-developed computer skills and capacity for managing Excel spreadsheets, and experience working with large, complex budgets.

In consultation with the RTA and CTA, the project's Risk Log should be updated at least twice a year - once as part of the AWP process, and once ahead of the PIR cycle. The project's Risk Management Plan in PIMS+ should be reviewed and updated quarterly, in liaison with the RTA, and the ATALS risks log should be updated if there are any changes. All project implementers should also be made aware of the requirement to comply fully with UNDPs Social and Environmental Standards Policy and the project's ESMP and associated risk management instruments.

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.

<p>Gender Analysis and Action Plan: Botswana 5 Year Gender Workplan Action Plan .docxGender Analysis and Action Plan: Botswana Gender Assessment and Mainstreaming Strategy Submission Final.docxGender Analysis and Action Plan: Gender Mainstreaming Monitoring System Final.docx</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>
<p>Atlas Gender Marker Rating</p>
<p>GEN2: gender equality as significant objective</p>
<p>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):</p>
<p>Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: Yes</p>
<p>Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes</p>
<p>Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes</p>
<p>Not applicable: No</p>
<p>Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>All project initiatives strive for gender equality through equal representation of men and women in all activities. Through this, the project aims to provide equal opportunities for all and thereby to balance power structures - this should be reflected in the long-term results of the project, with partial achievement at MTR. However to date, active participation in project interventions is biased slightly towards women, with their participation in project activities averaging 53%. This includes: i) the training of 15 community members (9 women) from the BORAVAST; ii) firefighting training in KD1 and KD2, with 16 (9 female) and 15 (7 female) community members being trained, respectively; iii) LUCIS training for 20 district technical officers (9 female); iv) HLM training for 10 farmers (3 female) and 2 technical officers (both female) Trust in charcoal production; and v) fire management training for 11 (7</p>

female) and 16 (11 female) community members from the Zutshwa and Ngwatle communities, respectively.

Key activities from the project's gender strategy related to the project's outputs are presented below.

Output 1.1: National Strategy on inter-agency collaboration and intelligence sharing is developed and implementation started.

- Ensure that women are included in training needs assessment and training provision particularly for forensic science.

Output 2.1: At least 4 value chains and 3 eco-tourism businesses established to increase financial benefits from biodiversity conservation for local communities.

- Identify products that have the potential to reach a critical mass of women as producers and traders, with opportunities for women to move up along the value chain.

Output 2.2: Strategies for communities, CSOs, and academia to collaborate with law enforcement agencies are established and applied to reduce HWC and increase local level participation in combating wildlife crimes.

- As part of the research on underlying factors contributing to HWC, conduct a gendered risk perception assessment of HWC to gain insights into the different risks and incentives men and women associate with HWC, this can easily be integrated into the Dickman model proposed in the prodoc, by integrating a gender analysis into the environmental and social risk factor assessments, as well as cost, response and consequences assessments.

Output 3.1: Approximately 500,000 ha of conservation area recognized as WMAs protecting wildlife migratory corridors and managed in line with biodiversity conservation principles.

- Include a gender perspective in integrated land use planning, starting with gender responsive economic valuation of ecosystems, cost benefit analysis, and targeted scenario analysis, which takes into account the differential uses and benefits derived from the ecosystem.

Output 3.2: Approximately 100,000 ha of community lands around the Protected Areas put under improved community rangeland management and pastoral production practices

- Ensure that women pastoralists and agriculture producers are consulted and included in the development and implementation of the improved climate smart management and production practices, as women are primarily responsible for agriculture and food production and water resource management.

Output 3.3: Capacity of NRM support institutions and communities to sustain project initiatives on integrated landscape planning, VMA management as wildlife conservation corridors and mainstreaming of SLM into communal areas developed.

- Ensure that women are included in the institutional and individual NRM capacity assessments and capacity building programmes, and that women benefit equally from integrated NRM.

Output 4.1: Gender Strategy developed and used to guide project implementation, monitoring and reporting.

- The management team should ensure that all project team members are fully briefed on the gender assessment and mainstreaming strategy, and that all project intervention planning and reporting align with the recommendations in this strategy.

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

Womens empowerment is a significant objective of the project (GENder Marker 2), hence the project avails equal (equitable) opportunities to men and women in the implementation of project interventions. Empowering women enhances the project's environmental resilience outcomes since women are the main utilizers of goods and services from the environment. In the project target areas they are also in the majority and thus decisions made on majority basis are biased towards protection of the environment as women are heavily reliant on ecosystem goods and services. Women are always encouraged to actively participate in the project activities; not only to make up the numbers but to make meaningful contributions, which, in turn, enhances the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes; - of note are the roles given to women in community structures that are being set up as a result of trainings delivered at community level through the project. An example is the training in fire management . Consequent to this training, fire response teams have been set up with women as managers and major beneficiaries. Women normally take the leading role in protecting the environment, which provides goods and services such as fire wood (fuel) for their family upkeep - men are more resigned to urban migration for formal employment. Women also play a major role in decision making whenever there are decisions to be made in general meetings relating to project interventions, as they (in most instances) are the majority in the organized meetings, and therefore the decisions made are mostly in line with values they attach to the environment.

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.

<p>SESP: PIMS 5590 ANNEX 6 SESP.pdf</p> <p>SESP: Revised SESP PIMS 5590 July 2020.pdf</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>Revised SESP PIMS 5590 July 2020.pdf</p>
<p>1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?</p>
<p>Yes</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>The newly identified risk is that the project may result in increased vulnerability to health risks (especially related to COVID- 19), in vulnerable communities and among project staff and duty-bearers. In response to the risk, during the time of extreme social distancing, the project made sure that all the precautionary measures which were communicated by the government in efforts to curb the spread of covid-19 were followed. All gathering for trainings and meetings were halted during the lockdown period, however, to allow for continuity of project activities, contact with the IPs and other relevant stakeholders was maintained through virtual means.</p> <p>In addition to that, the overall SESP risk rating has been elevated from LOW to HIGH, and the individual risk ratings under several of the SES Principles and Standards have been increased-For example, the project could potentially lead to adverse impacts on the enjoyment of human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized or minority groups (including Remote Area Rural Dwellers, who qualify as 'indigenous people's under Standard 6). In response to the identified risks, the project has engaged an Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) Expert to conduct an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) which will encompass risk assessments, and to develop an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) which will include specific risk management plans (such as , local community plans), and develop a grievance mechanism for the project. The consultant will also carry out FPIC consultations and will provide training to all relevant project partners on safeguards issues. The ESIA and associated plans will ensure avoidance of adverse impacts to people and the environment, minimize, mitigate, and manage adverse impacts where avoidance is not possible, strengthen UNDP and partner capacities for managing social and environmental risks and ensure full and effective stakeholder engagement, including through a mechanism to respond to complaints from project-affected people. Due to travel limitations imposed by COVID-19, the safeguards expert (who has specific experience in issues relating to UNDP SES Standard 6) will be supported by a local based community engagement consultant who is familiar with the project area to conduct field visits and</p>

stakeholder consultations.
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.
Yes
If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.
Social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during the period under review, which prompted for revision of the SESP and also emphasized the need for an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and preparation of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) which will include a project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism and may include other activity-specific management plans, such as a Livelihoods Action Plan and Indigenous People's (or Remote Areas Rural Dwellers) Plan. These documents will be completed by the end of the year.
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.
Yes
If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.
The SESP was revised, based on an independent review that was commissioned by UNDP HQ. The ESIA, ESMP and associated plans have not been finalised yet, however, as mentioned above the process of engaging an expert has been concluded and the assignment will commence in September 2020 and is expected to be concluded in December 2020.
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.
Not applicable

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 sets out to improve people's lives through empowering them to diversify their livelihood opportunities (linked to wildlife management or SLM and other nature-based opportunities) and through improved rangeland management practices that will strengthen the sustainability of livestock keeping. The project will also equip communities to avoid, mitigate and manage human wildlife conflict which is a growing problem in Botswana and one that poses high risks to communities who live with wildlife. People's lives have been improved since the project inception through its interventions.

The project has invested heavily in upskilling people through several trainings at community level; and therefore improving the people's knowledge base and giving them latitude to make informed decisions and venture into things they couldn't before; - one such training is on business management and governance which is empowering in nature and this was held in 2019 and also in 2020. The project has already successfully operationalized the BORAVAST Trust charcoal production project which utilizes Prosopis; - an invasive species, which has now been turned into beneficial and productive use (generating employment and income to the trust); while also controlling the species for the benefit of the rangeland. Fire management training for the Zutshwa and Ngwatle village s(KD1 and KD2) has also contributed to reduced fire incidents in Kgalagadi North. The graduates from the training monitor the fire incidents and react accordingly through organizing people to undertake firefight missions and also reporting incidents of fires promptly to the relevant authorities like DFRR.

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 continue to be captured in local newspapers (print media) such as the Botswana Daily News (Government Media) and The Sunday Standard (Private Media); - and of recent some interventions have been in the Botswana Daily News. Broadcast media has also aired some of the project success stories such as the launch of the BORAVAST Charcoal production project on 28th July 2020 and the national broadcaster (Radio Botswana) had interviews with the project IPs on some of the project initiatives.

The project regularly publishes articles on the UNDP Botswana website, facebook and twitter page : <https://www.facebook.com/pages/category/Nonprofit-Organization/UNDP-Botswana-324693204725010/>

There has been positive responses on these articles and the success stories which at time, have

been escalated to WhatsApp groups. Our external stakeholders and the general public have commented and acknowledged these developments as per the articles.

Links to some of the project articles:

<https://www.bw.undp.org/content/botswana/en/home/presscenter/articles/2019/undp-helps-communities-in-kgalagadi-district-derive-value-out-of.html>

<https://www.bw.undp.org/content/botswana/en/home/presscenter/articles/2019/world-day-to-combat-desertification-and-drought-2020.html>

<https://www.bw.undp.org/content/botswana/en/home/presscenter/articles/2019/the-second-basic-bushfire-training-for-first-responders--communi.html>

Project Location Data

Provide the coordinates for the project's geo-location sites. Provide the coordinates in decimal degrees (Longitude and Latitude). If you are not able to provide the coordinates in decimal degrees, you can alternatively provide them in the Degrees, Minutes, Seconds format. If you have this information stored in a GIS file, upload it below (e.g. shapefile, kmz/kml, or csv). If the project has multiple sites, please attach an Excel file with the coordinates for each site in either decimal degrees or in degrees, minutes, seconds format.

Please attach the GIS data. Any of the following formats are acceptable: shapefile (.shp)*, .kmz, .kml. If helpful, see here a quick note on how to gather geo-reference info. *Note that a shapefile is composed of several files: a .shp file should be zipped in a folder accompanied by the file extensions: .shx, .sbn, .prj, .dbf, .cpg, .sbx, .xml.

If the project has multiple sites, please attach an Excel file with the coordinates for each site in either decimal degrees or in degrees, minutes, seconds format.

[KGDEP_sites.zip](#)

Provide geo-location in longitude, latitude, format.

If you have this information stored in a GIS file, please upload it below (e.g. shapefile, kmz/kml, or csv).

(not set or not applicable)

Longitude

(not set or not applicable)

Alternatively, provide geo-location in degrees, minutes, seconds format. Please also provide information on what the coordinates point to in the space provided.

(not set or not applicable)

Minutes

<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Seconds
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Coordinates description
See attached maps

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.
<p>An expert workshop to inform the project's approach to integrated landscape management planning for the Kalahari landscape took place in Gaborone on 16 and 17 September 2019. Delegates of the workshop included representatives from UNDP, the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), the Department and Forestry and Range Resources (DFRR), the Department of Wildlife and National Parks (DWNP), NGOS (Such As Cheetah Conservation Botswana, BirdLife Botswana, as well as the national Community-based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) coordinator, independent experts and academia. Key outcomes from the meeting are summarized below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project aims to establish a platform for all initiatives (government- and NGO-led) in the two districts to coordinate effectively, reduce duplication and create synergies. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o An online database is required to capture, store and share all relevant projects, initiatives and data. o Cross-sectorial dialogues and negotiations are to be undertaken on conflicts and trade-offs in

the landscape. Livelihoods promoted by the project need to be diversified to include for example, crafts, veld products and cultural tourism.

- Rangeland management and restoration of degraded rangeland needs to be emphasized and infused into the project.
- The project will use the narrative that Botswana is home, not only to the Okavango Swamps, but also the world's largest wilderness, the Kgalagadi wilderness.
- To achieve the overarching goal of improving livelihoods and conserving the Kgalagadi wilderness, the planning needs to be at a scale of the entire wilderness. This would equate to a management area ~6 million hectares, not the minimum of 0.5 million hectares stated in the project document. Parameters should be determined for large scale versus smaller scale plans.
- A Strategic Environmental Assessment may be required for government to approve the plan.
- The planning needs to be informed by the work of current initiatives as well as the best available data for evidence-based decision-making.
- Scenario planning should underpin the ILMP. This will indicate how land-use decisions will affect wildlife populations and human-wildlife conflict in the long-term.
- A policy brief should be prepared on the expanded coverage of the ILMP, the importance of scenario planning for the ILMP, and the currently available information on effects of cattle ranching on wildlife populations.
- NGOs offered their services for the technical review of documents and the implementation of long-term capacity building of communities.
- It was noted that short-term training is insufficient for establishing and maintaining new livelihoods. A model of mentoring is therefore required.
- Cross-sectorial dialogues/negotiations on zoning in the context of hunting, cattle ranching and wildlife conservation are urgently required.
- Delegates requested that the project engages with NGOs that are currently on-the-ground to assist communities with governance, benefit-sharing, negotiations with private companies and managing of logistics.
- The objective is to ensure income streams from wildlife are not only maximized for the community, but also generated in a sustainable manner and shared in an equitable, gender-sensitive manner. This is important adaptive management for the project, capitalizing on a new opportunity.

The project has also worked with the Lake Ngami Trust in training of the BORAVAST Trust for the charcoal production initiative, which has since been launched. The Botswana University of Agriculture and Natural Resources (BUAN) is assisting with fodder production in BORAVAST and which will be implemented concurrently with the charcoal production process. In partnership with Local Enterprise Agency (LEA) the project has conducted business management training for communities in order to provide them with the requisite skills for successful management of the value chain and ecotourism ventures identified through the value chain study. Community consultations which were planned for the first quarter of 2020, which were to be conducted by the project supported by government agencies such as department of Wildlife and National Parks (DWNP), Forestry and Range Resources, Office of the District Commissioner were disrupted by the advent of the COVID 19 pandemic. The pandemic has also affected planned meetings with partners such as the Technical Reference Group (TRG) which is composed of technical officers from all government and NGOs present in the two (2) project target districts. Postponement of these planned activities and meetings has resulted in delays in the implementation of some planned project activities. In most circumstances it has been difficult to hold virtual meetings with partners due the lockdown period as a majority of

them had no access to internet services whilst at home and therefore resulting in a further delay on implementation of planned activities.

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.