

**Annex 2 to the Separate Agreement: Logframe of the summary record of the Appraisal)**

**Title of FC-Measure**

TFCA Financing Facility (TFCA FF)

**Project number**

2014 68 409

**Country**

SADC

**Logframe established after Project Appraisal**

To be updated during the Project Inception Phase

Summary	Success indicators	Verification sources	Assumptions / Risks
<p><b>Overall goal (Impact)</b> To contribute to the <b>transboundary conservation of biodiversity and functioning ecosystems</b> as well as <b>sustainable use of natural resources</b> to safeguard the vital socio-economic and ecological basis for the lives of the local population and future generations in SADC.</p>	<p><b>Indicator Name / Description:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Key species abundance:</b> Population of selected key species improves or remains stable (according to carrying capacity of protected areas) <u>Description:</u> Population numbers adjust naturally to carrying capacity of the PAs using secured corridors and connectivity areas</li> <li>▪ <b>Management effectiveness:</b> Evaluation of management effectiveness of PAs confirms continuing improvement (METT, green list)</li> <li>▪ <b>Harmonised policies:</b> Number of policies that have been harmonised and communicated between partner countries and relevant stakeholders increases <u>Description:</u> Harmonised policies ensure synergy between operational</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Biomonitoring</li> <li>▪ Wildlife surveys</li> <li>▪ GIS data</li> <li>▪ METT / green list analysis</li> <li>▪ SADC reporting</li> <li>▪ TFCA progress reports / PPF</li> </ul>	

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	<p>policies utilised by partner countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>UNIVISA:</b> The UNIVISA is consolidated in the 2 pilot countries (Zambia, Zimbabwe) and successfully rolled out by 2020</li> <li>▪ <b>Poaching:</b> Number of poaching incidents decrease  <u>Description:</u> Due to enhanced cross-border collaboration and increased joint anti-poaching activities as well as the increased number of rangers and patrols decreases the number of poaching incidents</li> <li>▪ <b>Community income:</b> Revenue to communities generated by concessions (community conservancies, community forests etc.) increases  <u>Description:</u> Income to communities increases through subcontracting of concessions to private sector enterprises (lodges, tourism activities etc.)</li> <li>▪ <b>Household income:</b> Number of households with measurably secured or improved livelihoods increase  <u>Description:</u> Livelihoods of rural household improve due to diversified income through tourism development and conservation management and the adoption of environmentally sustainable agricultural production practices</li> </ul>		
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>HWC:</b> Number of HWC decrease <u>Description:</u> HWC decrease through changing wildlife movement patterns due to secured corridors accompanied by mitigation measures</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Module objective (Outcome):</b> Support <b>protected areas, wildlife habitats, and corridors important for the connectivity</b> of ecosystems and habitats required by migratory key species.</p>	<p><b>Indicator Name / Description:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Area of key habitat restored through secured connectivity areas and corridors used by key species</li> <li>▪ Number of PAs adopting management approaches to improve performance and effectiveness against global quality standards (e.g. IUCN Green List)</li> <li>▪ Increase in ranger density inside and outside PAs</li> <li>▪ Number of joint cross-border wildlife monitoring and anti-poaching activities effectively and sustainably conducted</li> <li>▪ Number of concessions for natural resource management and concluded contracts on tourism activities between communities and private sector enterprises</li> <li>▪ Area of agricultural land cultivated with sustainable agriculture techniques, including wildlife-friendly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Biomonitoring</li> <li>▪ Wildlife surveys</li> <li>▪ GIS data</li> <li>▪ METT analysis</li> <li>▪ SADC reporting</li> <li>▪ TFCA progress reports / PPF</li> </ul>	<p><b>Assumptions / Risks regarding overall goal:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Partner countries maintain their support to the TFCA programmes and keep track if the SADC TFCA development plan.</li> <li>▪ Partner countries are willing to undertake efforts for policy harmonization.</li> <li>▪ Measures against fragmentation are undertaken on time and at significant scale.</li> <li>▪ Fences get opened and wildlife corridors are secured from poaching and HWC</li> <li>▪ Laws on wildlife crime are strictly enforced in collaboration with the local communities.</li> <li>▪ Income generation and benefit distribution allow for</li> </ul>

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	<p>farming</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of partner countries concluding agreements allowing for boundless cross-border tourism activities</li> <li>▪ Number of households and farmers adopting measures to reduce HWC</li> </ul>		<p>improved livelihood, better acceptance of wildlife and improved management of natural resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Partner countries are willing to define and implement a regional tourism strategy including relevant policy adaptations.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Outputs</b></p> <p>1. Corridors are established and integrated corridor management plans are elaborated.</p>	<p><b>Output Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of identified, zoned and gazetted wildlife corridors with management plan</li> <li>▪ Number of strategic environmental assessments on conflicting land use options performed</li> <li>▪ Number of management and land use plans that have been harmonised between partner countries, updated or newly elaborated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project progress reports</li> <li>▪ SADC reporting</li> </ul>	<p><b>Assumptions / Risks regarding Outcomes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Local and regional administrations support protected areas, national parks and TFCAs</li> <li>▪ Formal approval of corridors is conducted in a timely manner</li> <li>▪ Ecologically significant corridors will be put and retained under protection.</li> </ul>
<p>2. Resources and capacities for the management and protection of connectivity areas/wildlife migration routes relevant to protected areas across TFCAs are improved and put to good use.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Key investments in infrastructure and equipment realised</li> <li>▪ Number of rangers trained and newly educated</li> <li>▪ Number of administrative staff trained and newly educated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project progress reports</li> <li>▪ TFCA progress reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Existing management plans are available in relevant PAs.</li> <li>▪ Rangers are willing to participate in transboundary ac-</li> </ul>

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<p>3. Cross-border wildlife protection measures are rolled out.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of special protection units trained for cross-border purposes</li> <li>▪ Shared patrolling and security plan realised</li> <li>▪ Key investments for infrastructure restoration and equipment realised</li> <li>▪ Key investments for the development of a shared Law Enforcement Management Tool (SMART) and a shared database on crime incidences</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project progress reports</li> <li>▪ TFCA progress reports</li> </ul>	<p>tivities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Partner countries are willing to harmonise relevant policies concerning trans-boundary issues.</li> <li>▪ Private sector business partners are willing to invest in target regions.</li> <li>▪ Local communities are willing to implement natural resource management and tourism activities.</li> </ul>
<p>4. Mechanisms for enabling community-based natural resources management, tourism activities, resource-efficient agriculture and wildlife-friendly livestock production are rolled out</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of community concessions and area of land managed by CBNRM</li> <li>▪ Identified protection and (multiple) use zones adequately demarcated</li> <li>▪ Number of participatory plans (management and monitoring of natural resources) developed</li> <li>▪ Number of joint ventures between private sector tourism operators and communities concluded</li> <li>▪ Key investments in tourism infrastructure development projects realised</li> <li>▪ Number of cross-border policies and agreements enabling boundless cross-border tourism concluded</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project progress reports</li> <li>▪ TFCA progress reports</li> <li>▪ SADC reporting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Local communities are open-minded concerning innovations in agriculture and livestock production.</li> <li>▪ Veterinaries are willing to put in practice new policies concerning CBT (quarantine, vaccination etc.).</li> <li>▪ Access to local markets improves.</li> <li>▪ Natural disasters do not threaten the projects.</li> <li>▪ Further settlements and land-use patterns do not collide with HWC mitigation and prevention efforts.</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of cross-border tourism products, potential investments and destinations identified</li> <li>▪ Key investments in facilitating commodity-based trade activities (abat-toirs, quarantine stations, mobile cooling units etc.) realised</li> <li>▪ CBT-pilot project is running</li> <li>▪ Number of farmers adopting sustainable agriculture techniques, including wildlife-friendly farming</li> <li>▪ Number of trainings realised for farmers</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Communities are willing to adopt concerted efforts.</li> </ul>
<p>5. Human-wildlife-conflict prevention and mitigation measures are rolled out.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Key investments in material and equipment for HWC measures realised</li> <li>▪ Number of communities/households informed and trained in the use of HWC mitigation measures</li> <li>▪ Number of community game scouts trained to prevent HWC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project progress reports</li> <li>▪ TFCA progress reports</li> <li>▪ SADC reporting</li> </ul>	