



ZIMBABWE GWP LEGACY SERIES

Lessons from Strengthening Biodiversity and Ecosystems Management and Climate-Smart Landscapes in the Mid to Lower Zambezi Region of Zimbabwe [2018-2025]

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*Edward Samuriwo
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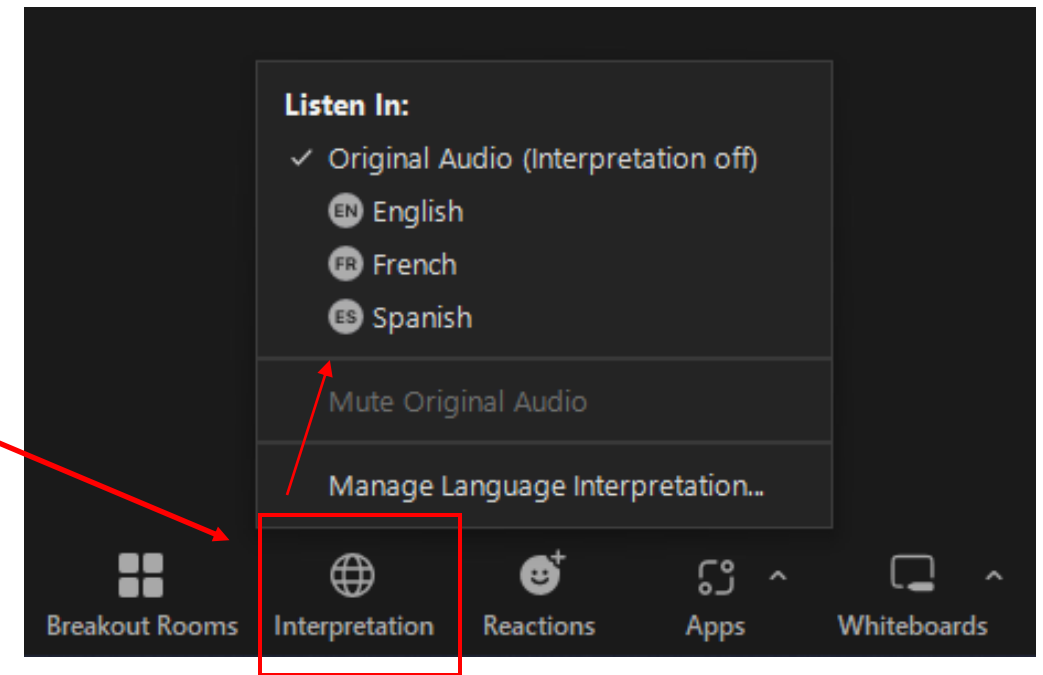


Join in English, Spanish or French

Interprétation en français // Interpretación en español

1. Pulse sobre el símbolo del globo terráqueo.
2. Seleccione **Español**.

1. Cliquez sur le symbole du monde.
2. Sélectionnez l'audio **français**.





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Agenda

Time (CAT)/Harare	Topic
3:00 PM	Welcome & Opening Remarks
3:07 PM	Video and Presentation of the GWP GEF-6 <i>‘Strengthening Biodiversity and Ecosystems Management and Climate-Smart Landscapes in the Mid to Lower Zambezi Region of Zimbabwe’</i> Zimbabwe Project
	Discussion/Q&A
4:13 PM	Closing

The Global Wildlife Program: 38 countries across Africa, Asia & Latin America





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Global Wildlife Program



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Picture this - nearly 6,000 plant species,



Background

Zimbabwe's rich biodiversity includes 4,440-5,930 plant, 270-350 mammals, 530-670 birds, 156 reptiles, 120 amphibians and 131 fish species.

The wild mammal fauna includes all the "Big Five" – African elephant, white and black rhinos, lion, buffalo and leopard.



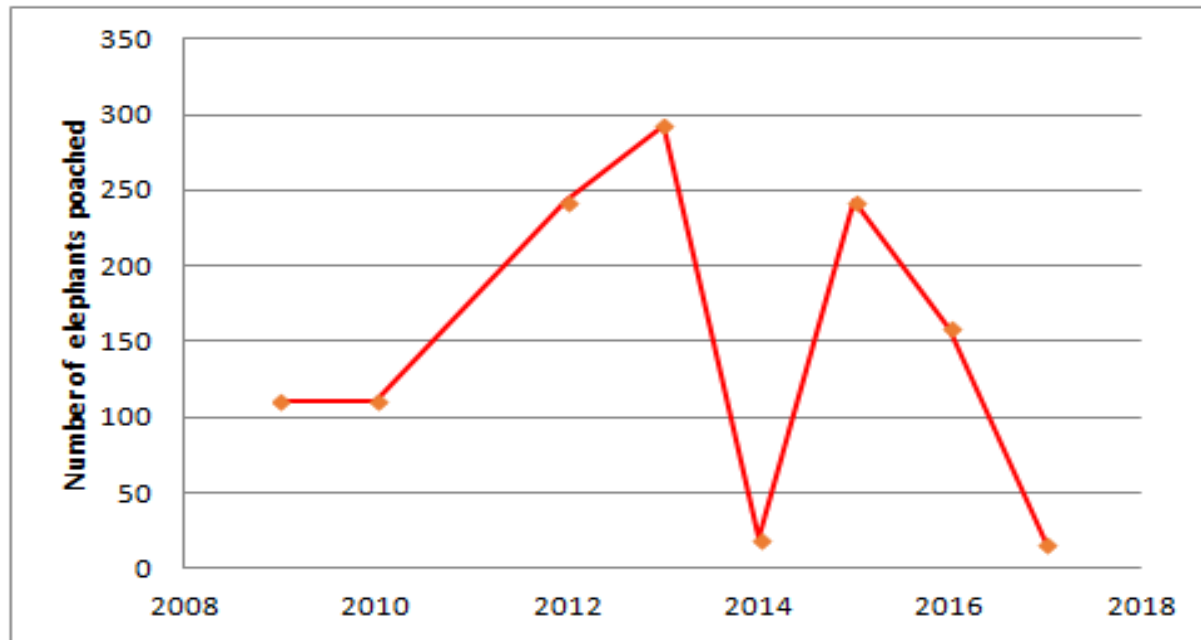
Background

Despite the high level of biodiversity, Zimbabwe faces multiple challenges, including

1. Biodiversity loss
2. Ecosystem degradation
3. Climate change consequences (livelihood disruption and habitat loss)



Background



4. Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade

Number of elephants poached in Zimbabwe in 2009-2018 according ZPWMA



Background

5. Human-Wildlife Conflicts (HWC) and retaliatory killing in communal areas.
- HWC caused loss of 88 lives, over 5,000 livestock, 6,000 ha of crops, and irrigation and water infrastructure damage between 2010 and 2015.
 - In 2016, 619 HWC reports were received, leading to 32 human deaths and 24 people injured (ZPWMA).
 - Women and female-headed households experience a disproportionate HWC burden due to their high vulnerability to health and economic losses



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Project Overview

Implementing Partner:
Ministry of
Environment, Climate
and Wildlife (MEWC)

GEF Trust Fund	USD 10,025,964
UNDP TRAC resources	USD 2,000,000
Total Budget administered by UNDP	USD 12,025,964





Project Overview

- The project aimed to strengthen biodiversity management and promote climate-smart landscapes in Zimbabwe's Zambezi Valley region.
- Hurungwe, Mbire, and Muzarabani districts were targeted for sustainable conservation and community-based wildlife management.
- Activities included veldt fire management, woodland restoration, afforestation, and community engagement for climate resilience.
- The project aligned with global environmental goals such as CO2 mitigation, gender inclusion, and ecosystem restoration.



High-Level Project Impacts

- Updated environmental by-laws in the 3 districts.
- Development of the Local Environmental Action Plans
- Revised Parks and Wildlife Act that includes
 - Provision for communities getting 100% of NRM benefits
 - Access and benefit sharing
- Wildlife Policy
- Updated Environmental Management Act



High-Level Project Impacts

- Establishment of the ZIMOZA Transfrontier Conservation Park
- Establishment and implementation of LOZAMAP TFCA activities.
- Empowerment of the RPs to continue biodiversity and ecosystem management in Zimbabwe.



Component 1: Strengthening capacity and governance frameworks for integrated wildlife and forest management and wildlife and forest crime enforcement in Zimbabwe.

- Review, update and promote implementation of environmental laws
- Wildlife and forest crime monitoring system (Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool Approach (SMART) establishment
- Development and ratification of the two SADC Trans-Frontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs): Lower Zambezi-Mana Pools (LOZAMAP) and ZIMOZA.
- Awareness and education campaign on wildlife crime, deforestation, and IWT prevention



Component 2. Strengthening Zimbabwe's PA estate and CAMPFIRE Wildlife Conservancies in areas of global BD significance.

- Capacitate Protected Areas (Pas) to fight poaching, and manage wildlife and woodlands
- Establishment of community-owned and led Wildlife Conservancies (CWCs)
- Development of business plans (BP) and governance structure of the CWCs, trainings of the CWC's staff, and
- Equipment for the conservancy, anti-poaching and wildlife management operations in cooperation with ZPWMA.



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Component 3. Mainstreaming BD and ES management, and climate change mitigation, into the wider landscape.

- Climate-smart Integrated Landscape Management Plans (ILMPs) to facilitate sustainable wildlife, woodland, and land management
- Support alternative livelihood activities through Low-value grant mechanism
 - Community-based woodland restoration and sustainable management
 - Alternative sources of energy and energy-saving technologies
 - Partnerships between local communities, NGOs and private value chain players.

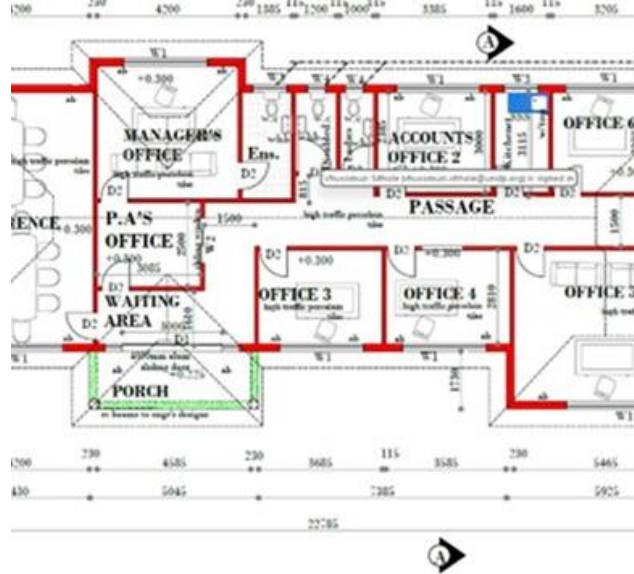


Component 4: Promote effective knowledge management

- Participatory M&E approach
- Packaging and sharing of lessons learned from the project with other national and international projects, including GWP,
 - Blogs
 - Look and Learn Visits (visited Namibia)
 - Webinars
- Establish an effective Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)



Key Results

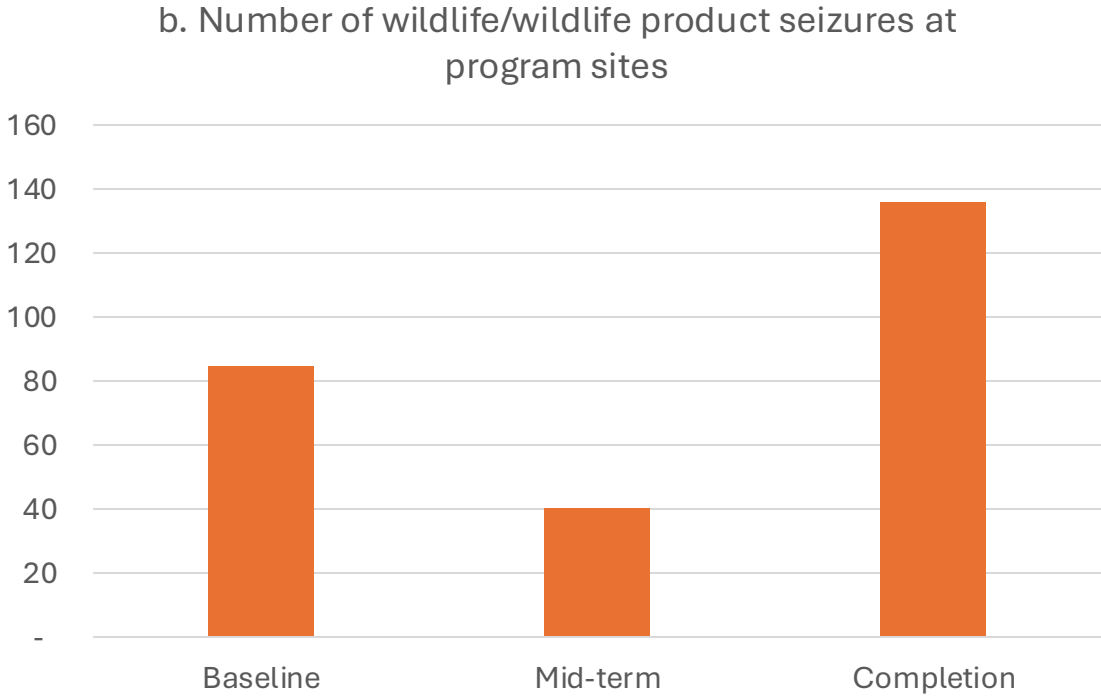
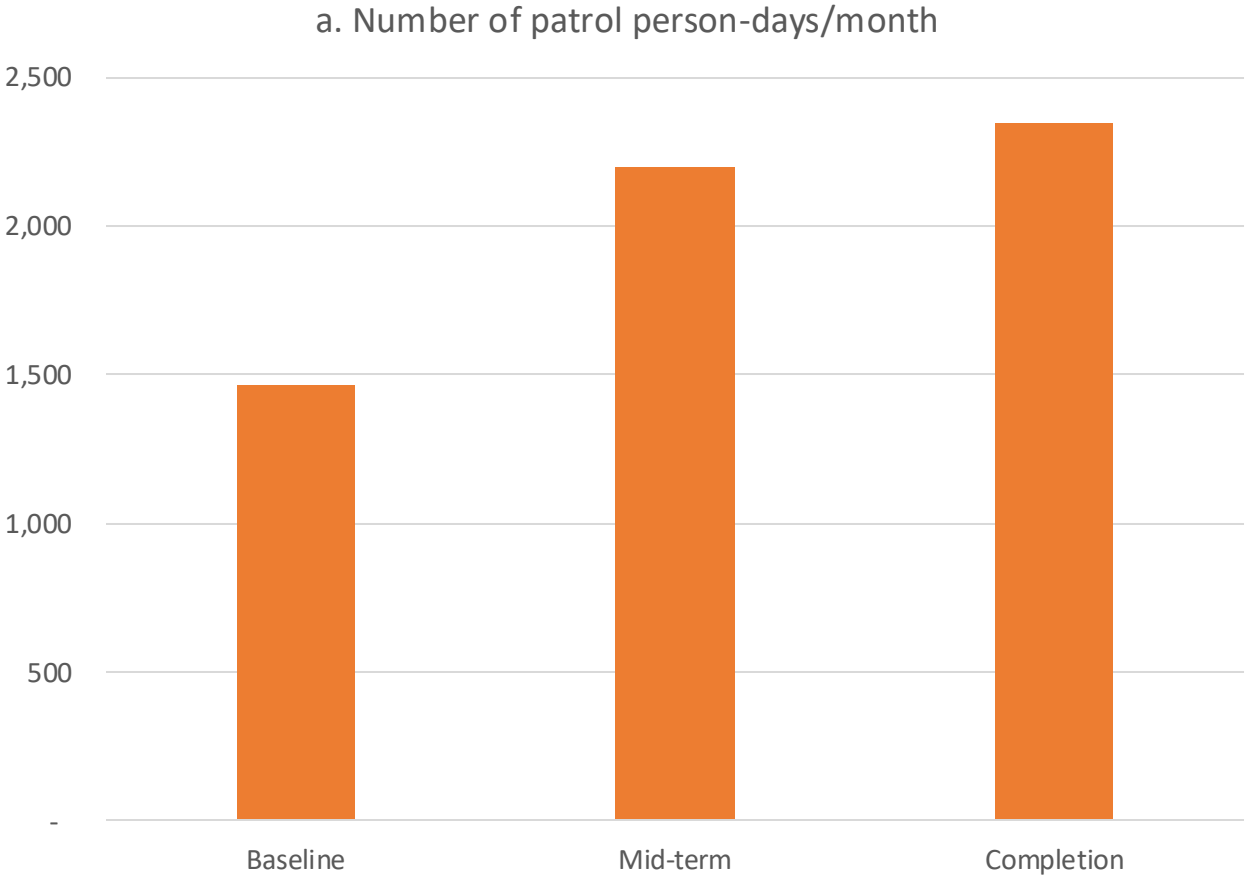


Key Results – PA Support

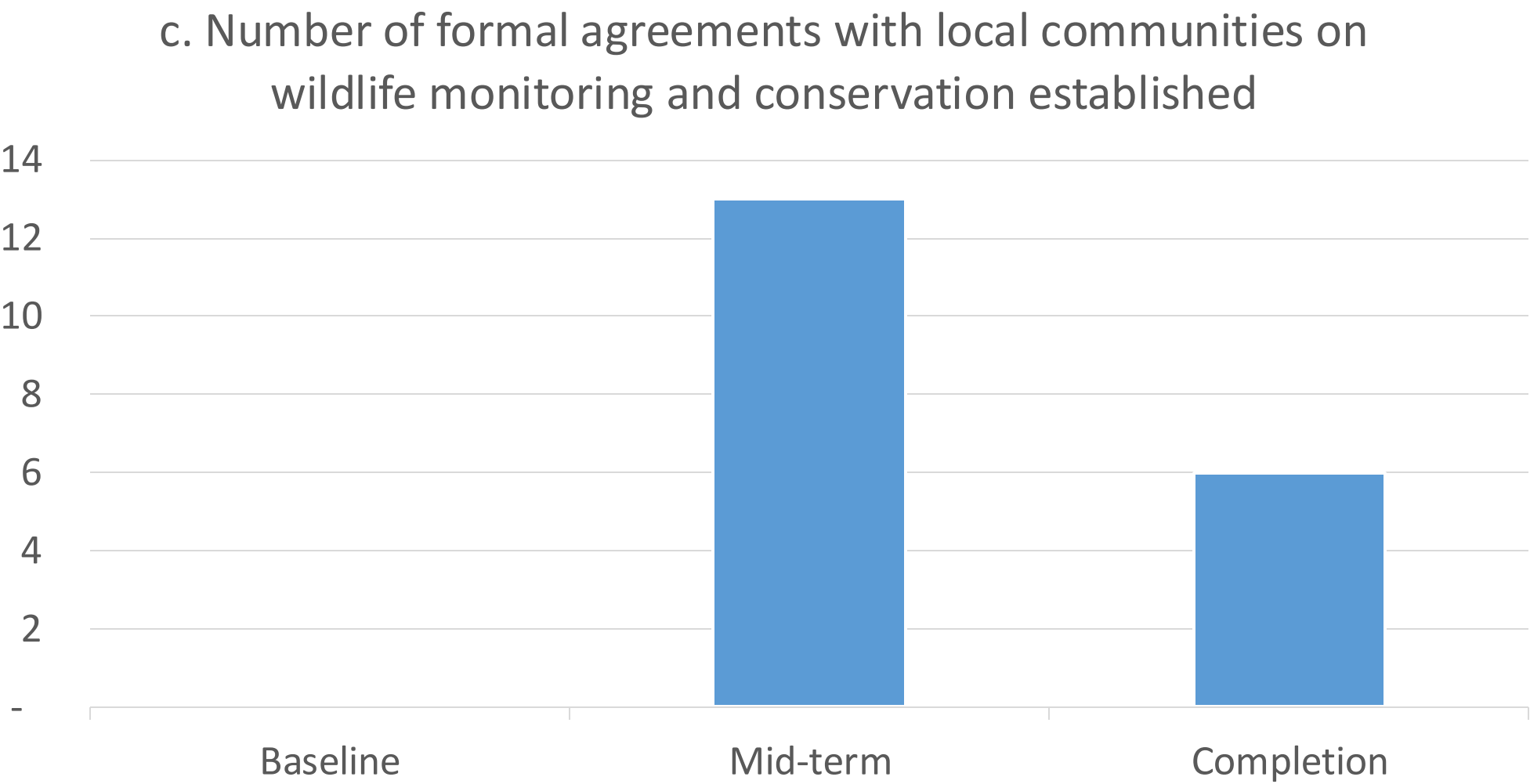
- Law enforcement
 - Vehicles and fuel for enforcement patrols
 - Patrol boats
 - SMART
 - Drones
 - Ranger trainings
 - Construction of 5 ranger base camps
 - Water provision at 7 ranger base camps
 - Construction 2 offices

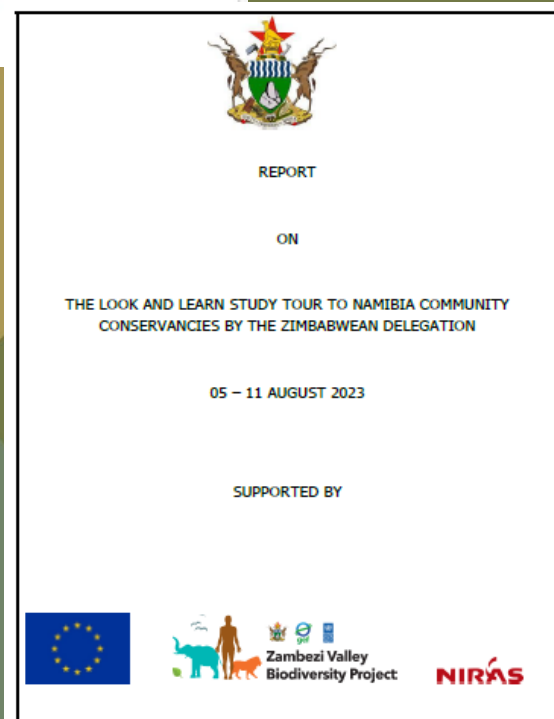
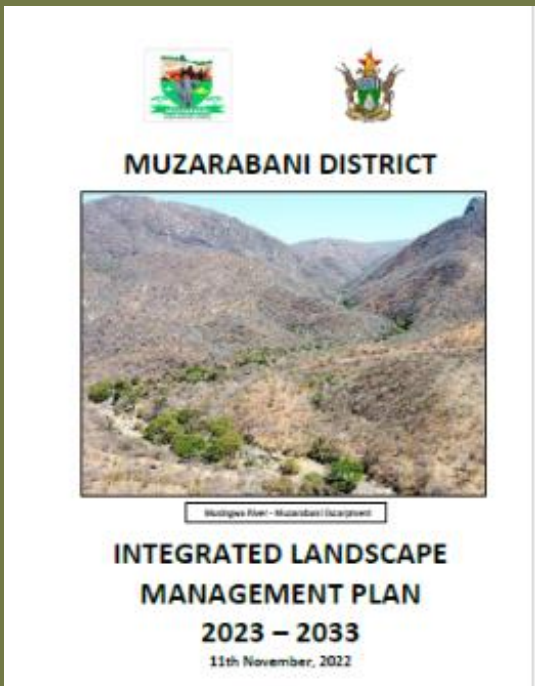


Key Results – GWP Indicators on Law enforcement and judicial activities at program sites



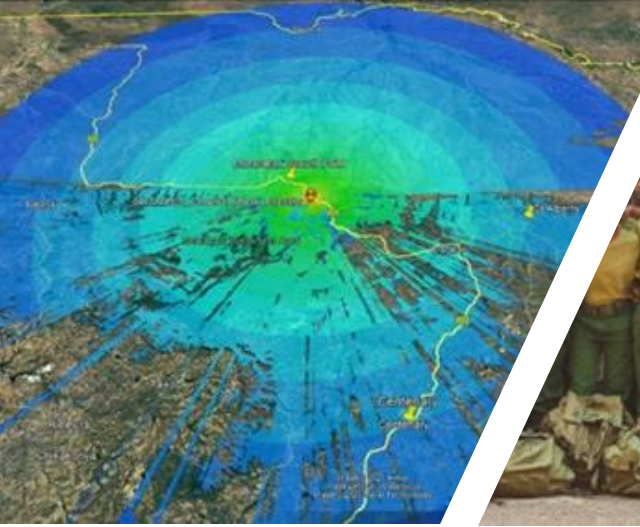
Key Results – GWP Indicator #2 Number of people supported by Global Wildlife Program activities at program sites





Key Results - CWCs

- 6 CAMPFIRE Wildlife Conservancies (CWCs) in Mbire (3), Hurungwe (2) and Muzarabani (1) were established
 - Pfundundu and Mukwichi (Hurungwe);
 - Mbire-North, Mbire-South and Karinyanga (Mbire)
 - Mavhuradonha (Muzarabani)
- The CWCs with total area of 334,500ha
 - Functional Governance structure
 - CWC Management Plans
 - Community-Based Wildlife Management training
 - Sustainable Forest Management training
 - Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC) and Fire management



Key Results - CWCs

- CWCs Equipped
 - 3 scout camps
 - 2 radio systems
 - 7 Landcruiser vehicles
 - 4 case tractors
 - 7 off-road motorbikes
 - 2 towed graders
 - 1 dam scooper
 - 5t farm trailer





Key Results - Indigenous Peoples Plan (VaDoma People)

- An Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) was developed for the VaDoma
- A total of 616HH were registered during the process as the VaDoma and supported with:
 - 3 solar-powered boreholes
 - 2 nutritional gardens (Mariga & Nyamakawo)
 - Household implements to support livelihoods (sickles, hoes, water buckets)





Key Results

- Fireguard Construction and Area Protection

Annual target	District	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
380km	Mbire			37km (230ha)	64.5km (800ha)	5km (150ha)	152.10km	30km	500km (1280ha)
	Muzarabani	6.1km (15ha)		246.8km (2396ha)	112km (1000ha)	5km (10ha)	54.2km	33km	53,3km (850ha)
	Hurungwe	48km (500ha)	45km (450ha)	56km (600ha)	78km (550ha)	112km (300ha)	151km	226.5km	76km (500ha)
	TOTALS	54.1km (515)	45km (450ha)	339km (3226ha)	254.5km (2350ha)	122km (460ha)	357.3km (9300ha)	289.5km (7500ha)	629.3km (2630ha)



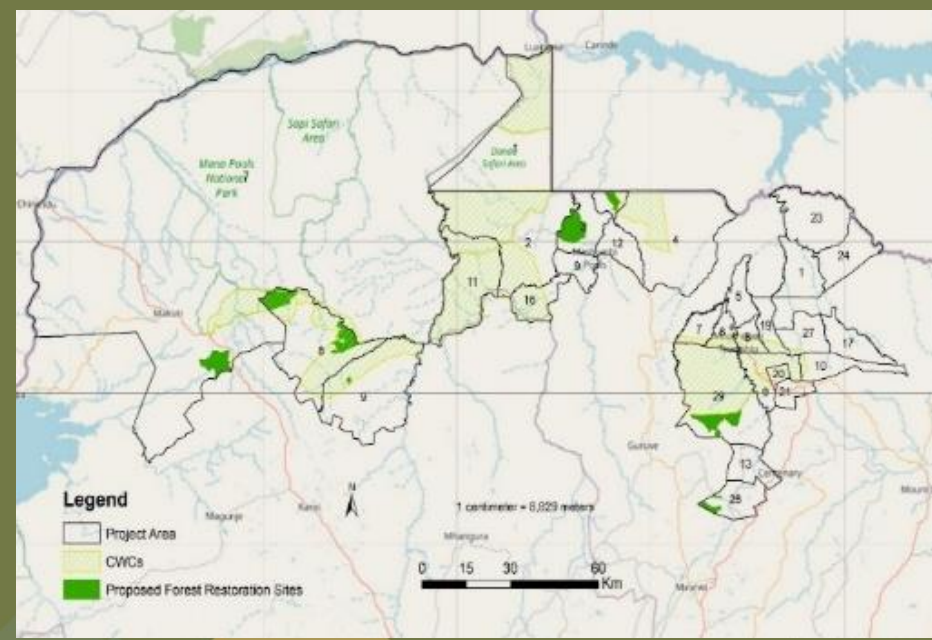
Key Results – Fire load reduction

- Hay Baling and Thatch Grass Harvesting

Activity	Annual target	District	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Haybales (No. bales / area protected)	10000 bales	Mbire						920 (400ha)	489 (240ha)	1050 (410ha)
		Muzarabani			300 (450ha)	1000 (400ha)		2800 (900ha)	1700 (680ha)	600 (60ha)
		Hurungwe	0	1200 (400ha)	750 (350ha)	803 (450ha)	1 800 (430ha)	6560 (1500ha)	10000 (2500ha)	1200 (750ha)
		TOTAL BALES	0	1200 (400ha)	1050 (800ha)	1803 (850ha)	1800 (430ha)	9480 (2800ha)	12189 (3420ha)	2850 (1220ha)
Thatch grass harvested (Bundles / area protected)	12000 bundles	Mbire				20000 (800ha)	2060 (762ha)	1654 (400ha)	341 (210ha)	720 (400ha)
		Muzarabani			14000 (1170ha)	17000 (600ha)	3550 (595ha)	5095 (400ha)	8100 (500ha)	
		Hurungwe	121,100 (1200ha)	200,000 (1300ha)	2 500 (400ha)	2 800 (450ha)	3 500 (600ha)	10348 (500ha)	21700 (700ha)	210000 (1400ha)
		TOTAL BUNDLES	121,100 (1200ha)	200,000 (1300ha)	16500 (1570ha)	39800 (1850ha)	9110 (1957ha)	17097 (1300ha)	30141 (1410ha)	210720 (1800ha)

Key Results – Sustainable forest management support

- **Carbon measurements done.**
 - Carbon sequestered by the project is 1,646,538 tCO₂eq out of the project target of 834,819 tCO₂eq. T
 - Volume of CO₂ mitigated was as a result of avoided emissions and enhancement of carbon stocks through woodland restoration activities implemented.
- **Mapping and carbon assessments equipment and software**
- **Camping equipment purchased**



Establishment of permanent forest inventory plots

- Ward 7, Hurungwe – 4,830 hectares
- Ward 12, Mbire – 1,497 hectares
- Ward 29, Muzarabani – 5,165 hectares



THANK YOU!

Website:
<https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/global-wildlife-program>.
Email: gwp-info@worldbank.org

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