

## Results Matrix

Name of FC project Project no. (BMZ-No.)  
 Poverty-Oriented support to community conservation project in Namibia

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Country/Region Results Matrix compiled on  
 Namibia, Southern Africa

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Objectives	Indicators	Sources	Assumptions
<b>DC-programme objective:</b> A fair access to natural resources and its sustainable management contributes to the protection of biodiversity, functioning ecosystems and improvement of rural income	DC-programme indicator: <i>(list indicator the module contributes to)</i>	(Transferred/copied from the DC programme)	

Objectives	Indicators	Sources	Assumptions
<p><b>Module objective:</b> Contribution to biodiversity conservation and rural development through establishment of a sustainable safety management system for people, their assets, wildlife and habitats, as well as rewarding conservation performance in communal conservancies in Namibia</p>	<p><b>MOI 1:</b> The incidence of, and financial cost of wildlife damage in participating conservancies is declining over time, and benefits from wildlife are increasing. The measure is the ratio of benefits gained from wildlife against losses from wildlife <u>Base value:</u> Be determined as the average benefit: cost ratios of the three years preceding project Year 1 for the whole conservancy and level of conservancy members significantly (i.e. <sup>1</sup> x percentage of livelihood) affected by wildlife damages in hot spots or risk zones <u>Target value:</u> benefit cost ratio at least x times more than baseline for conservancies; e.g. target for mature conservancies at least 20:1 and for conservancy members significantly affected by HWC hotspots to be defined</p>	<p>Event book and special baseline and impact study</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Political conditions in Namibia remain stable.</li> <li>• Human wildlife conflicts are manageable, even in disaster years (like droughts).</li> <li>• Conservancies and their members embrace and practice the techniques for reducing conflict</li> <li>• There are no significant political changes regarding land tenure and land-use practices in communal areas.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>MOI 2:</b> The number of new strategic preventative measures put in place in order to reduce HWC incidences involving Elephant, Lion, Hippo, Crocodile and Buffalo” <u>Base value:</u> 0 <u>Target value:</u> Altogether 30 Measures must be put into place at a rate of 6 measures implemented annually</p>	<p>Record of projects funded Reports</p>	

<sup>1</sup> 20% of loss of total livelihood due to wildlife damage might be a tentative threshold.

Objectives	Indicators	Sources	Assumptions
	<p><b>MOI 3:</b> Acceptance / tolerance of living with wildlife increased in targeted project conservancies</p> <p><u>Base value:</u> Level of acceptance / tolerance towards living with wildlife of representative conservancy groups (Baseline survey)</p> <p><u>Target value:</u> Acceptance /tolerance level of living with wildlife is higher than baseline</p>	<p>CCFN</p> <p>Survey of perceptions undertaken at beginning and end in each participating conservancy for representative groups</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Incidence of human wildlife conflict can be reduced, and benefits from wildlife increased at household level</li> </ul>

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	<p><b>MOI 4:</b> Targeted wildlife populations are maintained between lower and upper thresholds in project conservancies</p> <p><u>Base value:</u> to be determined per species per conservancy/landscape based on historic data and best knowledge (thresholds can be adapted / fine-tuned over time)</p> <p><u>Target value:</u> Populations within thresholds</p> <p>Note: impact of droughts might change the scenario. Targeted wildlife populations are maintained between lower and upper thresholds: Maintaining numbers above the lower threshold ensures that the species can recover from external impacts such as drought, disease, predation and utilization; As wildlife recovers from initial low densities to higher more stable levels, conservancy management efforts focus on maintaining populations between lower and upper thresholds to ensure ecosystem balance (i.e. avoid allowing one species to negatively impact others)</p>	<p>Annual wildlife population estimates derived from annual and other occasional surveys</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No significant increase in poaching or disease that negatively impacts on wildlife populations</li> <li>• No extreme climate variability (eg drought)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Outputs</b></p>	<p>Indicators:</p>		

Objectives	Indicators	Sources	Assumptions
<p><b>Result 1:</b> Improvement of HWC management planning, monitoring and communication and use of monitoring results for decision making onsite and for HWC risk management schemes</p>	<p><u>Base value: R1.1</u> - Guidelines for HW safety monitoring, data management and communication prepared and approved by KfW (0%)</p> <p><u>Target value: R1.1</u> - Guidelines for HW safety monitoring, data management and communication prepared and approved by KfW (100% in project year 1)</p>	<p>MET, NACSO, PIAs, CCs</p> <p>Guidelines available</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sufficient conservancies are willing to sign project MoU to confirm that they agree with the essential project criteria to be qualified as project conservancy.</li> </ul>
	<p><u>Base value: R1.2</u> –HW safety management system e (0%) and early wildlife and rangeland warning system and a standardized high-quality HWC communication systems on field level is in place in selected pilot sites (0%, or rudimentary)</p> <p><u>Target value: R1.2</u> – HW safety data base management system is established and the application of the early wildlife and rangeland warning system is developed (end of project year 1) and tested in at least one cluster of conservancies, and a standardized high-quality HW safety communication systems on field level is in place in selected pilot sites (schedule and time to be defined in project inception phase).</p>	<p>MET, NACSO, PIAs, CCs</p> <p>Development stage / level of HWC risk data base</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stakeholders are willing to subscribe to guidelines for submitting data into the system.</li> </ul>

Objectives	Indicators	Sources	Assumptions
	<p><u>Base value: R1.3</u> - Guidelines for Conservancy Action Planning for Human-Wildlife-Safety Management Investments are elaborated and approved by KfW and MET (0%) and Conservancy Action Plans (CAP) are elaborated (0%)</p> <p><u>Target value: R1.3</u> - Guidelines for Conservancy Action Planning for Human-Wildlife-Safety Management Investments including social safeguarding are elaborated and approved by KfW and MET; Conservancy Action Plans for Human-Wildlife-Safety Management Investments (CAP) are elaborated (tentative target: up to 20 plans by end of project year 1 and up to 40 by project year 2)</p>	<p>MET, NACSO, PIAs, CCs</p> <p>Number of current CAPs for human wildlife safety in place</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conservancies and their members engage in process to develop conservancy action plans</li> </ul>
<p><b>Result 2:</b> Demonstration of best practice human wildlife safety management practices package in targeted landscapes</p>	<p><u>Base value: R2.1</u> Implementation measures achieved as defined in the Conservancy Action Plan (CAP) for Human-Wildlife-Safety Management Investments (0%)</p> <p><u>Target value: R2.1</u> - 80% of implementation of human-wildlife-safety management investments achieved as defined in the Conservancy Action Plan in at least xx no conservancies and xx no landscapes</p>	<p>CCFN, MET, NACSO, PIAs, CCs</p> <p>Conservancy Action plan</p> <p>Annual reports</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conservancies and their members committed to the implementation of CAPs</li> </ul>

Objectives	Indicators	Sources	Assumptions
	<p><u>Base value: R2.2</u> - xx No high-risk buffer zone implementation; baseline is HWC area before buffer zone development</p> <p><u>Target value: R2.2</u> - 90% of human-wildlife conflicts (in terms of financial wildlife damage) reduced in xx no high-risk buffer zones due to effectiveness of project wildlife safety management</p>	<p>MET, NACSO, PIAs</p> <p>Spatial database of HWC incidences</p> <p>Database with HWC incidence and value of losses</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conservancies and their members committed to the implementation of CAPs</li> </ul>
	<p><u>Base value: R2.3</u> - Special pro-poor human wildlife safety measures like predator-proof living fences, mobile bomas and conservation farming, or development of water points for elephant cum domestic use (none) have been tested, and those which are socially accepted are ready for upscaling</p> <p><u>Target value: R2.3</u> – At least two special pro-poor human wildlife safety measures in xx no of poor conservancies (like predator-proof living fences; mobile bomas and conservation farming, development of water points for elephant cum domestic use, etc.) are socially accepted and ready for upscaling</p>	<p>CCFN, PIAs</p> <p>Register of measures supported</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conservancies and their members committed to the implementation of CAPs and wildlife safety measures</li> </ul>

Objectives	Indicators	Sources	Assumptions
	<p><u>Base value: R2.4.</u> - Piloting Integrated rangeland and wildlife management including testing reliability of rangeland early warning system in a conservancy cluster in Zambezi (only one conservancy test has been implemented in 2017)</p> <p><u>Target value: R2.4</u> - Piloting Integrated rangeland and wildlife management including testing reliability of rangeland early warning system in a conservancy cluster in Zambezi and preparation of proposal for upscaling the system</p>	<p>CCFN, PIAs</p> <p>Number of conservancies implementing rangeland early warning system</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Satellite imagery ceases to become available / systems change.</li> </ul>



Objectives	Indicators	Sources	Assumptions
<p><b>Result 3:</b> Successful piloting of innovative payment of conservation performance cum offsetting in targeted landscapes</p>	<p>Baseline R3.1: Payment of conservation performance on agreed ecosystem services to groups or households in conservancies after third party verification of performance</p> <p>Model of matching offset wildlife damage payment with payment of conservation performance tested (0)</p> <p>Target value: R3.1 Channelling of offset and performance payment to affected conservancies households in HWC hot spots</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Model one: via Human Wildlife Self Reliance Scheme special account for GPTF (x percentage of total project conservancies)</li> <li>• Model two: via a newly established local wildlife credit funds account managed by incentive area agreement partners: at least 5 agreements</li> </ul>	<p>CCFN, MET, PIAs</p> <p>Financing mechanisms in established</p> <p>Value of finance raised for HWC prevention and mitigation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It has been possible to identify appropriate sustainable financing mechanisms</li> </ul>
	<p><u>Base value:</u> R3.2 Insurance based elements.</p> <p><u>Target value:</u> Based on the recommendations of the planned special insurance study a system to optimize the modalities of disbursement of claims and tackle the risk of extreme events and commercial insurance products affordable for poor conservancies and households has been tested</p>	<p>CCFN, MET, GPTF</p> <p>Insurance management products, if feasible, are operating</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A viable self-insurance mechanism and/or insurance management product is found.</li> </ul>

Objectives	Indicators	Sources	Assumptions
<p><b>Result 4:</b> Strengthening capacity of key project stakeholders in human-wildlife safety management and wildlife performance measures in targeted landscapes</p>	<p><u>Base value: R4.1</u> - PMU established, and project documents prepared (0)  <u>Target value: R4.1</u> - PMU staff recruited (3) and project documents - project financial and procurement guidelines (1) Plan of Operation (1), annual work and budget plans (4), and progress reports are submitted on schedule as agreed in the Separate Agreement</p>	<p>CCFN</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key staff positions of the PIA are continuously available during project implementation; and no frequent staff turn-overs.</li> <li>• Co-financing contributions to the Project by project partners are allocated as planned and agreed.</li> </ul>
	<p><u>Base value: R4.2</u> - Capacity building program partially available  <u>Target value: R4.2</u> - Capacity building program developed, documented and agreed [100% by year 2]</p>	<p>CCFN</p>	
	<p><u>Base value: R4.3</u> - Training module on human wildlife safety management and co-existence of people developed and tested  <u>Target value: R4.3</u> - Training module on human wildlife safety management and co-existence of people developed and tested with at least three categories of project stakeholders (1)</p>	<p>CCFN, PIAs</p>	

Objectives	Indicators	Sources	Assumptions
	<p><u>Base value: R4.4</u> - Professional wildlife safety service is developed and requested by affected stakeholders (0)</p> <p><u>Target value: R4.4</u> - Professional wildlife safety service is developed, and evidence-based monitoring proves that the in conservancies where these services are used the safety infrastructure (like lion proof kraals) are maintained according to standard compared to conservancies which do not have such service contracts</p>	CCFN, PIAs monitoring reports	
<p><b>Activities within the project</b></p> <hr/> <p>1. Result 1</p> <hr/> <p>1.1 Develop and approve guidelines for HWC monitoring, data management and communication; including standardized evidence-based monitoring system on human wildlife conflict incidences and effective of counteractions;</p> <hr/> <p>1.2 Install and run HW safety data base system</p>	<p><i>Do not fill!</i></p>	<p>Do not fill!</p>	<p><i>(Assumptions regarding outputs)</i></p>

Objectives	Indicators	Sources	Assumptions
1.3 Install an early wildlife and rangeland satellite early warning platform system in the agency assigned and develop a protocol for a standardized high-quality HWC communication systems			
1.4 Review existing HWC related plans of identified hot-spots and high-risk zones, and support if required to further develop or amend special HWC management plans			
1.5 Develop guidelines for Conservancy Action Plans for Human-Wildlife-Safety Management			
1.6 Select priority project conservancies at HWC risk zone and landscape level;			
1.7 Prepare and approve Conservancy Action Plans for Human-Wildlife-Safety Management			
2. Result 2			
2.1 Implement practices to increase human wildlife safety and conservation of targeted wildlife species through water point development for wildlife, elephant proof walls to protect water infrastructure, predator-proof kraals, field level early warning system and other practices to be agreed during project implementation;			

Objectives	Indicators	Sources	Assumptions
2.2 Implement specific practices designed for high risk HWC buffer zones			
2.3 Pilot Integrated rangeland and wildlife planning and implementation with early warning system: including testing reliability of rangeland early warning system			
2.4 Pilot targeted pro-poor human wildlife safety measures in poor conservancies			
3. Result 3			
3.1 Review the progress with the HWSRS, wildlife credit scheme, and similar payments for conservation performance			
3.2 Refine the conservation performance and offsetting concept in the inception phase of the Project			
3.3 Implement models of channelling offsetting, payment of conservation performance, and reward/incentive payments for reducing HWC			

Objectives	Indicators	Sources	Assumptions
3.4 Based on the recommendations of the planned special insurance study develop a system to optimize the modalities of disbursement of claims and tackle the risk of extreme events and commercial insurance products affordable for poor conservancies and households.			
4. Result 4			
4.1 Prepare an overall capacity building program;			
4.2 Tender training module on training module on human-wildlife safety and co-existence of people and wildlife, develop and test module			
4.3 Support the lion ranger program to develop to a modern predator safety professional service, and support other emerging programs like elephant rangers			
4.4 Produce and disseminate public and environmental awareness media.			