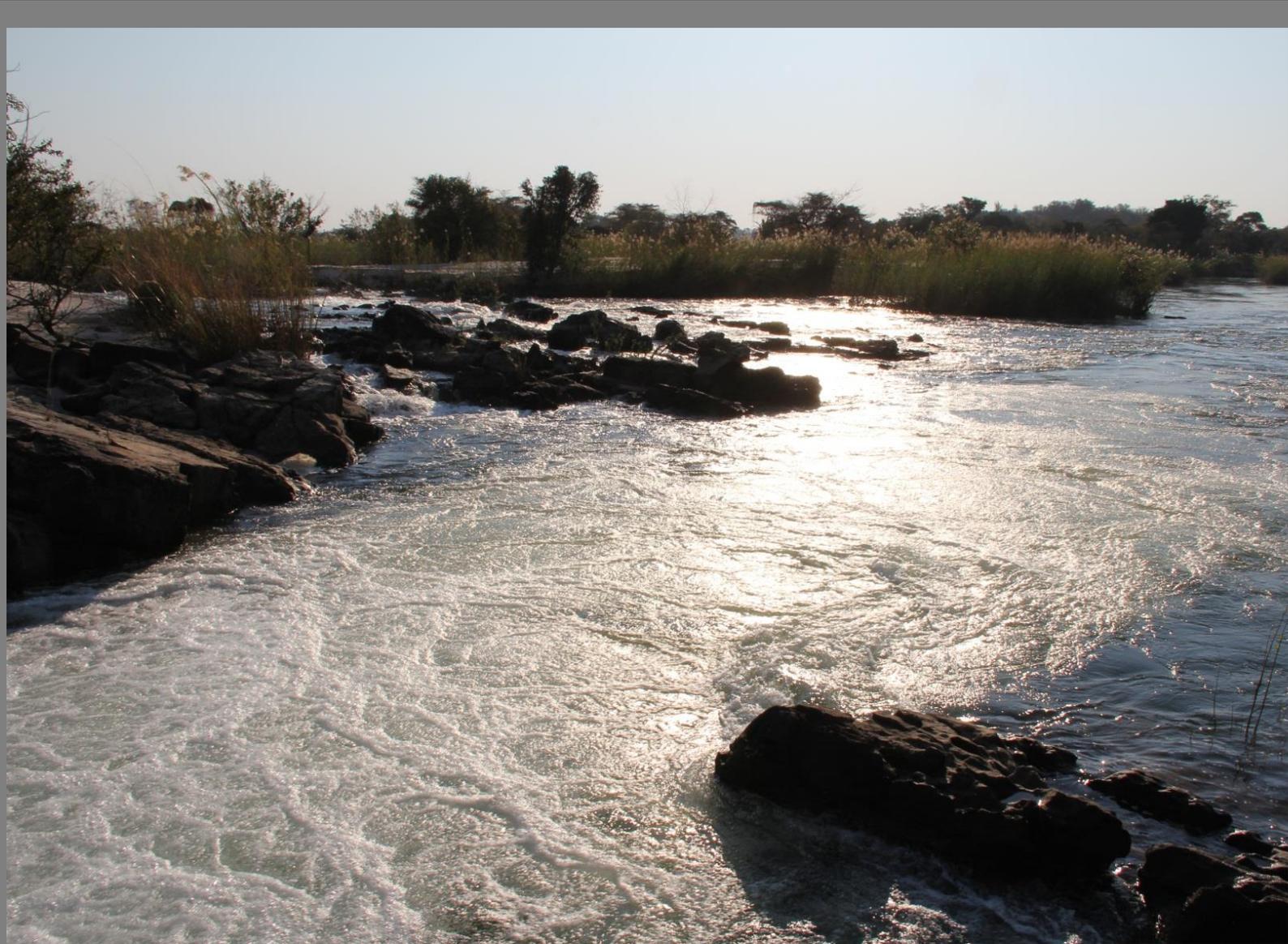




EXTENSION PERIOD WORK PLAN (October 2015 –September 2016)

SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM



October 2015

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ACRONYMS

ACADIR	Associação de Conservação do Ambiente e Desenvolvimento Integrado
BDMF	Basin-wide Decision Making Framework
BMC	Basin Management Committee
CA	conservation agriculture
CBNRM	Community-Based Natural Resources Management
CON-INFO	Conservation Information
COP	Chief Of Party
CORB	Cubango-Okavango River basin
DSS	Decision Support System
EMMP	Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency
IRDNC	Integrated Rural Development and Nature Conservation
IRM	Integrated Resource Management
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
KAZA TFCA	Kavango-Zambezi Trans-Frontier Conservation Area
KRA	Key Result Area
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MOMS	Management Oriented Monitoring Systems
NAP	National Action Plans
NR	natural resources
OBSC	Okavango Basin Steering Committee
OBIS	Okavango Basin Information System
ODIS	Okavango Delta Information system
OKACOM	Permanent Okavango River Basin Water Commission
ORI	Okavango Research Institute
PA	protected area
PILUMPs	Participatory, Integrated Land-Use Management Plans
QASP	Quality Assurance Surveillance Plan
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SAF	Strategic Activities Fund
SAP	Strategic Action Plan
SAREP	Southern Africa Regional Environmental Program
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SMME	small, medium, and micro-enterprises
TDA	Trans-boundary Diagnostic Analysis
TEKOA	Traditional Environmental Knowledge Outreach Academy
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
WSS	water supply and sanitation
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

I. INTRODUCTION

The Southern Africa Regional Environmental Program (SAREP) is a six year project supporting the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) to address threats to ecosystem services and biodiversity within priority shared river basins — most notably the Okavango River Basin and the sub-catchments of the Zambezi River Basin in the Caprivi Strip of Namibia. The project works in collaboration with the Permanent Okavango River Basin Water Commission (OKACOM), government agencies, and communities to implement strategies and activities centered on conserving biodiversity, improving water supply and sanitation services, and strengthening regional capacity to respond to the effects of climate change and HIV/AIDS.

SAREP plans, monitors and reports project implementation against its results framework approved by USAID in collaboration with OKACOM. OKACOM, SAREP's key stakeholder, plans its priorities in the context of its Strategic Action Plan (SAP). To ensure consideration of and alignment with the two frameworks, SAREP conducted planning for Year 6 through two mechanisms; in addition to an internal workshop to develop a draft work plan (the present document), SAREP liaised with the OKACOM Secretariat to gather feedback on how to further align proposed activities with the SAP, considering OKACOM's prioritized national needs (updated national action plans) and the transboundary elements in the SAP.

This document presents a planning framework for SAREP for the period of October 2015 through the end of September 2016 — a negotiated one-year extension of the original five year period. This work plan framework is intended to be used as a management tool to define, facilitate, and monitor SAREP's activities during the referenced period through consultation with OKACOM.

It is important to recognize that this planning framework is a working document. In implementing the work plan, SAREP, in conjunction with the Okavango Basin Steering Committee (OBSC) and USAID, may adjust various activities, using an adaptive management approach, in order to respond to evolving conditions, either within or outside of the project.

The work plan is results-oriented. That is, we have structured the plan based on the project's results framework and present how SAREP will function operationally — the activities that will be implemented, responsibilities, and resources (and in the case of some resources, leveraged) to achieve results. In developing the work plan, we also considered the following overarching factors:

- ***Timeframe and sustainability.*** This work plan covers the 12 months of the extension to the program. While the remaining timeframe will provide opportunity to achieve existing programmatic objectives, it will also achieve additional levels of performance (targets with indicators) incremental to some existing objectives where USAID has requested further work to be carried out in indicated focal areas. In this context, SAREP must prioritize activities that strengthen the foundation for improved basin management and leave significant legacies beyond the closure of the program. This plan prioritizes activities that contribute directly to contractual objectives and are feasible to complete within the timeframe of the project.
- ***Emerging needs of OKACOM.*** SAREP will focus on bringing some areas of activity to a normal closure and allowing other areas of particular importance, such as conservation agriculture (CA), benefiting wild natural resources, and facilitating communities' improved access to water supplies and sanitation, to be further enhanced. In addition, developing wildlife migration corridors between northern Botswana and areas of SE Angola and SW Zambia, through the Zambezi Region of Namibia, will be an area of SAREP focus; involving KAZA and WWF Namibia in SAREP's work in this area will support sustainability into the future.

- *Opportunities to scale proven models and activities.* SAREP's activities in the Zambezi Region (formerly the Caprivi Region) in Namibia have proven successful in previous phases of the program; therefore, proven models and activities from this area, such as the institutional capacity building of the community based organisations managing conservancies, will be further refined and integrated into project activities in the Cubango-Okavango River Basin (CORB).

The work plan is structured to present (1) SAREP's results framework, (2) the project's organization and resources, (3) the planning process, and (4) the detailed work plan. The narrative presented herein should be read in conjunction with the work plan Gantt chart (Annex 1), which indicates the timeline for when activities will be implemented, who is responsible for leading implementation, the project resources that will be used, and external resources that will be leveraged.

//. SAREP RESULTS FRAMEWORK

The original results framework (Exhibit 1) illustrates SAREP’s strategy to achieve the overarching project objective — improved livelihoods of river basin communities and biodiversity conservation — and serves as the foundation for the extension phase’s work plan.

Exhibit 1: Original SAREP Results Framework

Each component (or key result area (KRA) of the originally conceived project presents a critical element to improving livelihoods and conserving biodiversity in the Okavango River Basin (and Zambezi Region) — improving management of shared watercourses, protecting biodiversity and ecosystem services, increasing access to water and sanitation services, integrating climate change adaptation considerations in management of shared watercourses, and improving planning of land and water use. Through this extension, realization of each KRA will result in achievement of the project objective and contribute to USAID’s development objectives in environment, as well as support development priorities of SADC and OKACOM. The new KRAs agreed in the extension contract are as follows:

SADC Water Vision: Equitable and sustainable use of water for social and environmental justice, regional integration, and economic benefit for present and future generations

SAREP Strategic Objective: Strong regional and local capacity for integrated Okavango River Basin management and climate change adaptation leading to increased biodiversity conservation and improved overall welfare of river basin communities

Key Result Areas (KRA)

KRA 1: Access to safe water supply and sanitation for targeted communities in the CORB

KRA 1.1 Community water supply

KRA 1.2 Facilitate provision of water supplies to facilitate communities to reduce pressure on key biodiversity areas

KRA 1.3 Capacity development for water sanitation and management

KRA 1.4 Community sanitation and health

KRA 1.5 Integration of CLTS into Regional and National-level Programs

KRA 1.6 Introduction of mobile phone technology and social networking to scale up SAREP interventions

KRA 2: Decreased threats to biodiversity conservation within transboundary management areas

KRA 2.1 Strengthen management of wildlife corridors

KRA 2.2 Development of park management plans for Angola

KRA 2.3 Wildlife monitoring protocol and web-based data management in Botswana

KRA 2.4 Support implementation of Lake Ngami Management Plan

KRA 3: Increased adaptive capacity to the effects of climate change for targeted communities

KRA 3.1 CA in Angola and Botswana

KRA 3.2 Rainwater harvesting in Botswana

KRA 3.3 Fire management support in Botswana

KRA 3.4 Expansion of LUCIS in Ngamiland, Botswana

KRA 3.5 Support to devil's claw beneficiation

KRA 3.6 Arts and crafts

KRA 4: Increased capacity within targeted natural resource management agencies

KRA 4.1 Follow up on payment for environmental services (PES) and endowment fund development

KRA 4.2 Follow up on WENSA

KRA 4.3 Support development of notification mechanism and basin wide SEA

KRA 4.4 Exchange visits

KRA 4.5 Strengthening organization governance

KRA 4.6 CBNRM forum

The detailed work plan shown below is structured to achieve specific outstanding areas of the results framework or to scale-up particular activities to reach higher levels of achievement as agreed to with USAID. This mirrors the SAREP statement of work and quality assurance surveillance plan (QASP) and ensures project activities are planned and monitored toward the achievement of results indicated in the negotiations for the extension phase. The SAREP statement of work stipulates broad activities under each KRA.

III. PROJECT ORGANIZATION AND RESOURCES

To enhance understanding of our work plan that follows, we present in brief here our project organization and defined, available resources — our staffing, partners, and key collaborating organizations.

A. Project Offices and Staffing

SAREP currently maintains two project offices — the offices serve differing functions, which are reflected by the new staffing of each office, and enable a significant coverage of the CORB. The primary project office is located in Gaborone, Botswana and houses the chief of party senior management team and operations unit. SAREP also maintains an office in Maun, Botswana, at the base of the Okavango Delta, which houses the project’s deputy chief of party and other technical staff. The program also extends its presence through the offices of its partner organizations, including the Namibia Nature Foundation (NNF) and the Integrated Rural Development and Nature Conservation (IRDNC) in Windhoek, Namibia; the Kalahari Conservation Society (KCS) in Botswana, as well as the Associação de Conservação do Ambiente e Desenvolvimento Integrado Rural (ACADIR) in Menongue, Angola. The arrangements with these partner organizations further enable and enhance SAREP’s coordination of project activities throughout the basin with Government counterparts, civil society and communities. The staffing for SAREP is illustrated in the organizational chart below (Exhibit 2).

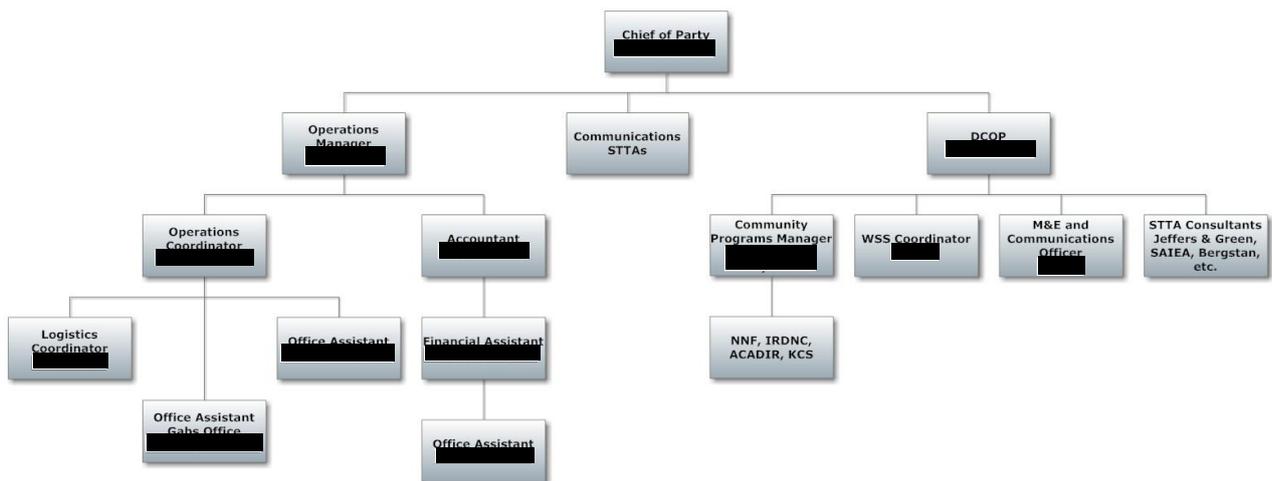


Diagram 2. SAREP Organization Chart

Senior Management. SAREP is led by the Chief of Party (COP), [REDACTED], who is responsible for the overall vision, planning, and management of project activities. He is further responsible for serving as the official representative of the project, liaising with high-level USAID, SADC, OKACOM, and riparian government officials and forging alliances with a myriad of partners and stakeholders. [REDACTED] is supported by the Deputy Chief of Party (DCOP), [REDACTED] who, while overseeing the technical aspects of the program will have responsibility for project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) as well as environmental compliance. He will also become Acting COP when the COP is out of the office, and will provide input on program matters relating to project finance and administration, human resource management, subcontract and grantee management, and support in project planning and management, including contributing to project communications/reporting. The Operations Manager, [REDACTED] will be accountable for the direct management of project finance, administration, human resource management,

management of subcontracts and grants, and logistics management, while also assisting the DCOP with M&E processes.

Policy and Technical Functions. With the reduced scope of the program activities, policy and technical functions will be strategically managed by the COP, and operationally managed by the COP, DCOP and Operations Manager in consultation with OKASEC and other relevant institutions at the regional, national, and community level that are responsible for management of related functions in the CORB. Technical support in the areas of WSS will be accessed by leveraging the predominant capacity of previous technical specialists on the program, including [REDACTED] now with Jeffares and Green (Pty) Ltd, and engineers through previous Botswana-based partners, Bergstan (Pty) Ltd, as well as short-term technical assistance (STTA) as necessary. At the transboundary and national level, the functions of the project will provide support to stakeholders in strategy, planning, and policy development. At lower levels of governance, SAREP's functions will support stakeholders in the public sector, civil society, and communities in understanding transboundary and national policies, adapting to the local context, and planning implementation. These functions will also support coordination with other development programs to ensure synergies are realized and additional resources are leveraged toward SAREP activities. The program maintains expertise, either internally or through partnerships, in natural resources management, biodiversity conservation, climate change adaptation, water supply and sanitation, livelihoods and micro-, small- and medium enterprise (MSME) development.

Regional Community Program (RCP) Function. SAREP's activities at the community level will continue to be implemented through ongoing partnerships with local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) —organizations that were historically selected competitively and in consultation with the relevant country governments, and engaged through subcontracts and grants, with the engagement mechanism driven by the specifications of the work. SAREP's primary partner organizations working at the community level include the following:

- *Angola:* ACADIR
- *Botswana (Ngamiland):* KCS
- *Namibia (Kavango region):* NNF
- *Namibia (Caprivi region):* IRDNC

The regional community program function will largely be project-based and implemented by each of the NGO partners noted above. The activities of the NGOs will be overseen by [REDACTED] the regional community program manager (RCPM) from previous phases of the SAREP program, receiving direct technical support from the COP, DCOP, and WSS specialists. Assisting the RCPM will be a dedicated WSS Coordinator who will focus on achieving the key WSS-related KRA objectives. Together these two professionals will ensure the sound design and implementation of activities. The RCPM will also directly provide information on community-level activities — progress, results, challenges, and lessons learned — to the COP/DCOP to inform the technical support needed by the public sector, civil society, and private sector stakeholders. The RCPM will report to the DCOP.

Operations Support Unit (OSU). The operations support unit is responsible for project finance, administration, human resources management, and procurement. This includes administration of subcontracts and grants, as well as the project's M&E function. The DCOP will provide technical oversight to the M&E function. The OSU staff is primarily located in the Gaborone office, with an office administrator based in the Maun office. The unit will be managed by the Operations

Manager, [REDACTED] with staff dedicated to the functions of Operations Coordination, M&E, Logistics Coordination, and Financial Management.

Project Communications and Monitoring and Evaluation. The program’s communications function will be directly overseen by the COP and will cover the activities associated with creating awareness about the achievements of the SAREP program as well as reporting to USAID and OKACOM on program implementation matters. This includes media relations; the development of communications materials, such as fact sheets, brochures, and success stories; and optimizing the use of social media to educate the public about the achievements of the program as well as create understanding about the principles and processes inherent in basin management. Where necessary, SAREP will leverage the support of regionally-available specialists to support communication activities and products.

B. Program Partners and Resources

SAREP is implemented by a consortium of international, regional, and local organizations, led by Chemonics International. The SAREP consortium brings practical and extensive experience working with and through government institutions, civil society organizations, and communities to strengthen management of natural resources — integrating water supply and sanitation, biodiversity conservation, and climate change adaptation considerations — and improve livelihoods. In addition to these organizations, SAREP has engaged [REDACTED] a senior natural resource management expert, to provide short-term, demand-driven support in development of a land-use conflict identification strategy (LUCIS) and decision-support system (DSS) for the basin.

C. Collaborating Partners — Leveraging Additional Resources

There is a vast array of development actors working in the CORB — donors, other USG actors, government entities, civil society organizations and the private sector. SAREP has worked with a number of these, forming collaborative partnerships to ensure programs activities are synergistic, consistent, and complementary, and not contradictory or redundant. Additionally, SAREP is using these partnerships to identify opportunities to leverage other development actors’ resources — human and financial — toward SAREP objectives and activities. Exhibit 4 shows the key development actors that have partnered with SAREP and that will continue implementation of the activities proposed in this work plan.

Exhibit 4. Identified Opportunities for Collaboration

Collaborating Partner	Opportunities for Collaboration/Support
United States Forest Service (USFS)	USFS, will, through the provision of technical support staff, support SAREP’s work with fire management technical support to AFIS; technical input will further assist work to implement the district bush fire management plan for Ngamiland, while also providing technical input to PA management plans in Angola. In addition, through the USFS’s remote sensing application center (RSAC), a GIS-based remote sensing assessment of firebreak efficiency in Botswana will be undertaken.
United Nations Development Program (UNDP)	SAREP will collaborate with the UNDP GEF Sustainable Land Management program in Botswana covering elements of the Lake Ngami Management Plan; rolling out LUCIS in Ngamiland.
NamWater	In partnership with SAREP, NamWater is funding construction of WSS systems in SAREP-supported communities.
European Union (EU)/ International Red Cross/Namibia	SAREP will continue collaboration with the EU/Red Cross-supported WSS infrastructure program in Namibia as opportunities arise.
World Bank	SAREP will continue its collaboration with the World Bank-funded support to OKACOM activities in the Multi-sectoral Investment Opportunity Analysis.
World Wildlife Fund	SAREP has engaged with WWF in Namibia and will support ongoing

Collaborating Partner	Opportunities for Collaboration/Support
(WWF)	activities relating to developing wildlife migration corridors to and from northern Botswana through Caprivi region in Namibia and between both Angola and Zambia.
Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA)	<p>SAREP has engaged with KAZA to collaborate on activities including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of conservation areas, as well as wildlife migration corridors between Botswana and Angola-Zambia through Caprivi; • Creating greater levels of sustainability in previous SAREP activities by taking over specific SAREP initiated activities, including: support to the Lake Ngami Management Plan, the development of the Nhaba Museum Community Arts and Craft initiative, as well as CA and CLTS in Angola.

IV. THE PLANNING PROCESS

SAREP plans, monitors and reports project implementation against the results framework presented earlier in this plan. However, OKACOM, SAREP's key stakeholder, plans its priorities in the context of the Basin-Wide Decision-Making Framework presented in its SAP. Therefore, to ensure consideration of and alignment with the two frameworks SAREP conducted planning for Year 6 through two mechanisms — (1) an internal workshop to develop a draft work plan (or planning framework - this document), and (2) discussions with the OKASEC EO to review the proposed draft work plan and garner feedback on how to best align proposed activities with their SAP.

A. Internal Review of Progress and Development of Initial Work Plan

In September 2015, SAREP conducted an internal workshop to develop an initial draft work plan for the project Extension Period (Year 6 — now the final year of the project). The workshop was attended by SAREP senior management and technical staff and Chemonics' PMU director. The workshop focused on identifying activities needed to achieve newly defined project results; identifying opportunities to integrate project activities to maximize resources and reach, and achieving sustainable impact (see sidebar). Participants identified activities yielding notable progress toward project targets and helping to establish a sound legacy—or lasting impact—following the close of the project. SAREP staff also reviewed project progress against SAREP's contractual targets, and identified programmatic areas that required increased focus in the extension period either where achievements were lagging or where USAID had indicated specific areas needed to be focused upon. Participants then defined proposed activities considering (1) identified areas of focus, (2) ongoing project activities, (3) emerging opportunities, and (4) linkages with and support of the OKACOM SAP.

B. Planning with OKACOM

A draft of the SAREP Annual Plan was shared with OKACOM's OKASEC and was subsequently discussed. OKASEC provided specific comments and suggestions for adapting some of the activities, with specific reference to the development of CA guidelines for the Ministry of Agriculture in Botswana, a follow up to the training SAREP provided to OBSC on the implementation of the Notification Mechanism within the SADC Protocol on Shared Water Courses, and to assist OKACOM with taking the concept note for the Endowment Fund beyond a concept note to the development of the actual Fund Mechanism, which will include aspects such as institutional, legal, structural as well as operational mechanisms to be considered by OKACOM Commissioners in the next meeting in May 2016.

PLANNING TOWARD A LEGACY

We define a program "legacy" as one or more of the following — (1) an output of current use and future value, (2) a result that can yield benefits beyond its original context, or (3) a proven solution that can work in future problems. Types of legacies can include capacities, relationships, products, and reputation.

The intent of defining and using program legacies as a planning tool is several fold. Founded on the project's demonstrated successes, "legacies" set the vision for the sustainable impact the project aims to achieve. "Legacies" serve to focus and coalesce project energies and initiatives around concrete objectives that resonate with key stakeholders. Lastly they boost enthusiasm of staff and stakeholders about their role in the realization of these legacies.

In our internal planning workshop we defined multiple legacies for each of the five key results areas of the project. These legacies are enumerated in each KRA section of the work plan.

V. THE WORK PLAN

We present here an overview of the focus, and associated key activities and milestones for each KRA. This section should be read in conjunction with the annexed Gantt chart (Annex 1), which presents the detailed work plan — the detailed activities to support achievement of each KRA, the staff responsible, the program resources that will be used, and external resources that will be leveraged.

KRA 1: Access to safe water supply and sanitation for targeted communities in CORB

Analysis of SAREP’s performance against life of project targets for this KRA (KRA 3 in the former framework) indicates SAREP performed well in achieving its objective of enhancing access to improved drinking water and relatively well in facilitating access to better sanitation. Over its initial tenure, SAREP worked with local and international partners to leverage funds to provide improved water supplies to more than 20,000 people and to provide better access to improved sanitation for more than an additional 20,000 people. These successes were made possible by the benefits-sharing aspects of cooperation and collective resource management. With its WSS earmark, SAREP will continue to increase access to WSS for targeted communities in the CORB, particularly helping local government authorities to plan, monitor, and maintain infrastructure for the provision of WSS services to communities. This will contribute to improved service provision by local authorities, as well as enhanced education on health and hygiene. To improve sanitation, SAREP will leverage its established platform in community-led total sanitation (CLTS), a demonstrated catalyst in latrine building and pivotal strategy in enabling communities to become open-defecation free (ODF).

SAREP will prioritize the provision of water supplies to communities in the Kavango region of NE Namibia along with introducing Hippo Roller water carrier systems and water wheel pumping systems to remote communities that still rely on fetching water from distant river sources each day. In terms of enhancing access to better sanitation, SAREP will continue to focus on extending the reach of the successful CLTS program implemented in the previous phase of the program. The key Extension Period activities for KRA 1 are the following:

KRA 1 Legacies

- Key rural communities having access to locally accessible drinking water on a permanent basis.
- Community-level engagement in water sanitation and hygiene increased through trainings on locally-appropriate sanitation options.

KRA 1.1: Community water supply.

Activity 1 Provide technical assistance to Kayengona & Masivi, Kavango Region; Namibia

Description

- Meet with NamWater in Windhoek to assess current status on equipment procurement and installation
- Conduct site assessment of Masivi site and installed equipment with a meeting with Regional office team to develop construction supervision plan, followed by construction supervision trips every second week
- Perform quality check of all components of Masivi site with senior review of progress reports
- Meet with NamWater Regional office regarding realigning pipeline route past Kayengona because of Roads Authority.

- Survey the new pipeline route with site assessment and review of on-site infrastructure components
- Undertake construction supervision trips every second week with senior review of progress reports
- Perform final quality check of all components of Kayengona site
- Hold an opening ribbon-cutting ceremony with U.S. and Namibian government representatives and SAREP leadership

Activity 2 Calai water supply; Angola

Description

- Develop a concept note for the project
- Meet with the Regional Governor and DPA top management for presentation of the concept
- Conduct capacity development assessment; detailing current technical skill sets & training requirements for CDA water management unit structure
- Provide training for distribution network staff

Activity 3 Mobilizing hippo rollers and water wheel pumps within communities in Angola

Description

- Sensitize communities to using hippo rollers and water wheel pumps with a pilot study within four of our clusters; Savate, Cuangar, Calai and Mucusso
- Erect one water wheel pump at each of the four demonstration CA plots used by SAREP and ACADIR located in the following communities; Savate, Cuangar, Calai and Mucusso, undertaking demonstration of the four water wheels with these communities.
- Record the community feedback and develop a report that highlights the potential for, or lack of potential to expand the distribution of hippo rollers and water wheel pumps to remote communities within the basin.
- If the feedback from the communities is not favorable to the concept of the Water Wheels we will look to provide the communities with Treadle Pumps, which they have been exposed to before with significant results. The advantage of the water wheels is that it provide a great volume of water for no physical effort.

Activity 4 Support to the Coca Cola RAIN program in Namibia

Description

- Assess progress of the program which is soon to be completed
- Assess water quality management plan implementation in all program sites
- Develop remedial action plans for community water supply where necessary
- Work with DWSSC Head office to integrate the Water Quality Management Protocol in focal water supply systems in Namibia

KRA 1.2: Facilitate provision of water supplies to facilitate communities to reduce pressure on key biodiversity areas.

Activity 5 Oversee planning of borehole drilling/equipment in Kwando

Description

- Hold meetings with KAZA, IRDNC, and WWF to clearly define integrated support roles for conservation strategies for the Sobbe and Salambala wildlife corridors within Zambezi Region, Namibia

KRA 1.3: Capacity development for water sanitation and management.

Activity 6 Improve management of sanitation facilities in six schools

Description

- Conduct appraisal of governance structures, as well as maintenance and management strategies that are in place within schools for sanitation infrastructure (in conjunction with the CLTS program as per Activity 10: Rollout CLTS to schools in Ngamiland – Botswana)
- Complete the baseline data for the management tool in all six schools and work with school heads to maintain the implementation of the tool
- Based upon site assessments and appraisals, develop report outlining recommendations for appropriate management structures and strategies for the Ministry of Education (MoE) Department of Technical Services to establish and maintain sanitation facilities
- Work with the Department of Technical Services to develop an implementation program

KRA 1.4: Community sanitation and health.

Activity 7 Enhance sustainability of CLTS within communities - Angola

Description

- Undertake focus group workshops with traditional leaders (sobas), to help formulate a constitution for Sanitation Action Groups as part of the CLTS program in all previously triggered Angolan CLTS communities (Mucusso, Calai, Cuangar and Savate).
- Undertake training and mobilization of community CLTS groups in communities adjacent to existing triggered CLTS communities, whilst also re-triggering within existing communities to improve the sustainability of CLTS within these communities, with specific focus on Savate, Calai and Cuangar clusters.
- Develop formal processes to monitor and report on action plans and CLTS activities in the community
- Develop manual data management processes for communities to monitor their own progress in the absence of government inputs and M&E systems
- Conduct status assessment and data management and verification training in community CLTS sites, undertaken in collaboration with ACADIR and involving a field trip to Angola to cover M&E updates and deliver refresher training on tools
- Develop a community-based verification procedure for ODF status, which is the verification process that is similar to a baseline survey, followed by a verification of ODF status in communities
- Implement verification tool in appropriate areas
- Implement CLTS plan with a handover protocol for communities to manage their own CLTS processes and provision of training on handover / data management

Activity 8 Rollout CLTS to schools in Ngamiland - Botswana

Description

- Identify the schools in collaboration with MoE head office and regional offices
- Develop CLTS implementation plans for six schools and augmented tools including WASH instruments
- Formulate a constitution for Sanitation Action Groups – or groups of natural leaders within the school, which will be integrated into existing school processes.
- Develop a triggering plan for new triggerings in Botswana schools, followed by triggering workshops in all six schools

- Develop formal processes to monitor and report on action plans and CLTS activities in the schools.
- Develop manual data management processes for schools to monitor their own progress in the absence of government inputs and M&E systems
- Develop a school-based verification procedure for ODF status
- Develop plans for integrating WASH and CLTS issues into curriculum
- Assist MoE with WASH toolkit for schools and WASH M&E processes
- Integrate community-level CLTS activities into local government processes where possible

Activity 9 Assess progress in latrine provision roll-out in Kavango Region, Namibia

Description

- Meet with DWSSC in Windhoek to assess status of roll-out and CLTS implementation per region
- Develop a strategy for integrating CLTS into the latrine rollout process in Namibia
- Review and analysis of the digital data compiled from the DWSSC surveys and assimilation of those results into a draft report
- Compile draft final report including a CLTS integration strategy and submit to DWSSC for comments
- Work with DWSSC to develop an implementation plan for integrating CLTS into latrine roll-outs
- Present draft report at WATSAN (Jan 2016)
- Integrate DWSSC comments and finalize report with the CLTS strategy and implementation plan included

KRA 1.5: Integration of CLTS into Regional and National-level Programs.

Activity 10 Institutional support for CLTS at National level in Botswana

Description

- Revise and assess status of CLTS strategy with initial meeting in Gaborone with relevant Ministries and advocacy at an upper level to develop a way forward for SAREP-supported implementation of the strategy
- Define datasets that will be relevant for GLAAS and AfricaSan reports and identify their synergies with data collected for the CLTS program at the national scale
- Hold a series of status assessment meetings with the relevant institutions to ensure progress is being made, that issues are integrated with the work plans of relevant Ministry staff, and data issues are integrated into systems
- Work with relevant institutions to ensure that data for international reports is delivered to the relevant Departments
- Liaise with government on implementation of strategy and trainings where necessary
- Implement and institutionalize CLTS in the North West, with development of a handover protocol for local government to support communities to manage CLTS
- Hold mid-term consultative workshop
- Report progress in implementation in the AfricaSan process through completing the country preparation plans (part of the above workshop)
- Hold final way forward and impact evaluation workshop
- Develop a way forward for the systematic reporting of sanitation and water supply sector status through international reporting mechanisms such as AfricaSan and GLAAS

KRA 1.6: Introduction of mobile phone technology and social networking to scale up SAREP interventions.

Activity 11 Develop 321 content message service for the Ministries of Health, Environment and Agriculture in Botswana

Description

- Develop a feasibility report on the introduction and implementation of the 321 system to Botswana
- Facilitate meetings and workshops with content committees made up of international and national experts to decide on the key messages to be provided by the service
- Activate the system in a pilot phase, and test the operation of the system for flaws and glitches
- Organize and implement a launch ceremony where appropriate government officials and USAID/USG officials will officiate, with appropriate coverage by the relevant media

KRA 2. Decreased threats to biodiversity conservation within transboundary management areas

SAREP has made notable accomplishments in achieving the former KRA 2 objective of monitoring and protecting ecosystems services. From conducting biodiversity and ecosystems threats assessments, to working with communities to identify conservation-based livelihoods activities, SAREP has led diverse activities that have now laid a solid foundation for protecting biological resources at the local, national, and transboundary level.

Analysis of current progress toward SAREP's life of project targets reveals that the program has been successful in KRA 2 – notably in enhancing the knowledge base around natural resources and placing biologically important land under improved management. Previous activities have placed more than 5.9 million hectares of biologically important land under improved management; introduced the Land Use Conflict Information System (LUCIS)—a framework for improving land allocation for public and private use – to land boards within the Ngamiland District of Botswana, facilitating better land allocation within the Okavango Delta - balancing the needs of communities and ecosystems.

During Year 6, SAREP will build on its momentum in facilitating the roll-out of LUCIS, while also focusing on the development of migration corridors for key wildlife populations in between northern Botswana and NE Angola / SW Zambia through Namibia's new Zambezi Region (formerly the Caprivi Region) - also providing alternative livelihoods strategies for communities living in associated floodplains. In Angola, SAREP will complete protected area (PA) management plans for national parks in the Cuando-Cubango province. In Botswana, SAREP will continue to facilitate the implementation of standardized protocols for monitoring wildlife within the Okavango Delta, which will help stakeholders to better understand and mitigate the region's recent declines in wildlife.

KRA 2 Legacies

- Biologically sensitive areas placed under improved long-term protection through protected area management plans
- Wildlife protected through integrated strategies that improve community welfare, lessen reliance on natural resources, and enhance resiliency to climate-caused crises
- Knowledge expanded on biodiversity to inform conservation initiatives and priorities throughout the CORB

While the aforementioned activities have helped SAREP to reach most life of project targets in KRA 2, progress is lagging in targets such as “engaging populations in conservation-based income-generating activities.” To achieve this objective, SAREP will work with communities in the Ngamiland District of Botswana to strengthen their access to wider markets locally and internationally through the development of a consolidating mechanism for purchasing arts and crafts linked to training programs that will enable higher quality articles to be produced and sold. The key extension period activities for KRA 2 are the following:

KRA 2.1: Strengthen management of wildlife corridors.

Activity 12 Develop conservation strategies for Sobbe & Salambala corridors

Description

- Engage with communities to finalize identification of stakeholders living in the Namibian components of the corridors or people who have ancestral rights in the corridors.
- Engage with stakeholders and landholders, as well as traditional authorities and conservancies to identify options to allocate the areas as wildlife corridors.
- Based on consultations with landholders, traditional authorities and conservancies, develop individual plans for each corridor.
- Support an exchange visit for IRDNC technical staff to visit relevant PES scheme in Southern or Eastern Africa to be exposed to a functioning community based PES scheme and to explore the potential for a similar approach in the Chobe landscape area that hosts annual zebra migration.
- Undertake stakeholder appraisals with the traditional authority, relevant conservancies and the Ministry of Lands on current extent of land allocation in and around identified wildlife corridors, with a view to finding a socially acceptable mechanism to secure these as wildlife corridors, as well as to assess whether Ministry of Lands would allow further formal allocation of land within existing corridors as identified by conservancies.
- Collaborate with WWF to establish foundations for a Payment for Ecosystem Services Scheme (or perhaps ‘Payment for Corridor Services’) for the corridors. Provide input towards developing a concept note for the PES scheme with a framework for how the PES scheme would function, who would be the buyers and the sellers within the scheme, and how the scheme would be administered.
- Collaborate with WWF to develop a case to securing some form of formal state protection status for the existing State Forest, whilst securing community usage rights. Options to be assessed and evaluated should include, but not be restricted to designating the Forest as either a contractual park or a State Forest with community resource rights.
- Provide the field support towards developing a landscape management plan for the Chobe-Zambezi landscape complex, which includes the current conservancies (Impalia, Kasika, Nakabulwelwa and Ikaba), as well as some emerging conservancies in the far eastern area of Zambezi Region. WWF would facilitate a common vision for the area through the creation of the plan with the objective of unlocking financial benefits for the associated communities from the landscape scale conservation mechanism. The plan would highlight the potential benefits of the zebra migration that is now moving deeper into the area from Botswana, whilst also developing recommendations to safeguard the conservation of this population.

Activity 13 Human-elephant conflict mitigation / farmer association governance/CA support

Description

- Conduct community outreach and work with farmer committees in three villages to help facilitate their formal application of cluster field status, recognized by the government, as collective farmer institutions
- Provide institutional support to these cluster farmers by supporting the development of cluster farmer constitutions and the development of a cluster management plan to facilitate access to relevant government subsidies
- Provide extension and technical support on the application of conservation agricultural practices for the clustered farmers
- Work with the Kutakai cluster field in Mohembo east to develop the cluster as a pilot site in this part of the pan handle region to highlight the benefits of integrated elephant mitigation approaches, such as chili pepper and the development of double lined solar-powered electric fence around the cluster field. Once exact fencing locations are determined, the Environmental Screening Form (ESF)/Environmental Review Report (ERR) process will be implemented to analyze potential biological, physical, and social impacts and identify mitigating measures.
- Present on activities to the integrated chili and solar mitigation approaches to the National CA strategy Committee and to the Agricultural Services Support Program (ASSP)

KRA 2.2: Development of Protected Area management plans for Angola.

Activity 14 Preliminary mapping and scoping exercise for the development of management plans for Luengue-Luiana and Mavinga National Parks; Angola

Description

- Gather baseline GIS data on habitat, geomorphology, existing infrastructure and settlements to support mapping exercises
- Review Angolan Legislation to define boundary of the park
- Develop a series of maps of the PAs defining habitats, infrastructure and roads, hydrology and landscape features, wildlife distribution, and land-use of surrounding areas
- Conduct stakeholder workshops in Menongue and focus group meetings with regional government departments to clearly articulate and agree on the road map for developing and finalizing the management plans
- Undertake a rapid field survey of key parts of the National Parks in collaboration with MINAMB
- Conduct desktop study on all available information on the region and undertaking review Angola legislation

Activity 15 Development of park management plans

Description

- Undertake a desktop assessment to define the physical, hydrological, and ecological features of the PAs, with a review of social and cultural values, and an assessment of current land use activities
- Identify optimal strategies for managing how people will live within the PAs, with recommendations for CBNRM developed through collaborations with IRDNC
- Develop management actions for critical conservation measures and monitoring activities
- Develop a zoning system for the PAs that highlights conservation and restricted access areas through low intensity use, medium intensity use and high intensity tourism use areas, with each zone having its own management and monitoring requirements and associated carrying capacities

- Develop a fire management plan through collaboration with and technical support from the USFS and inclusion of community based approaches piloted by IRDNC in Namibia’s adjoining Bwabwata National Park
- Develop recommendations for improved forestry management (extraction issues, limit of acceptable change) in collaboration with the USFS

KRA 2.3: Wildlife monitoring protocol and web-based data management - Botswana.

Activity 16 Standardized wildlife monitoring training

Description

- As a short-term consultant, [REDACTED] will deliver a refresher course on the implementation of the 14 defined monitoring activities to be implemented by safari guides and community scouts in all the lodges of the Okavango Delta. [REDACTED] will spend two days in each of the 19 concessions to provide training on how the monitoring data should be collected, recorded and then entered into the wildlife monitoring website.

Activity 17 Wildlife Monitoring Website

Description

- Conduct training courses on the use of the wildlife monitoring website, with sessions on the entering of data, visualizing data with maps and graphs, viewing data from across the region and how the data may be of interest to tourists, with training sessions in all lodges in the Delta for guides and managers
- Subcontract a web-developing company to undertake a systematic update of the website’s functions based on specific feedback from the lodges and other stakeholders following initial use
- Once the website has been upgraded and is populated with current data sets, make the website available to the general public
- Conduct training sessions for the Department of Wildlife on website administration for on-going sustainability and management of the site

KRA 2.4: Support implementation of Lake Ngami Management Plan.

Activity 18 Capacity building and governance training for Lake Ngami Trust

Description

- In association with the UNDP-funded Sustainable Land Management (SLM) program, conduct community consultations with the five associated villages and with the Lake Ngami Trust representatives to define capacity needs for implementing the Lake Ngami Management Plan
- Provide a series of training courses for Trust and community members on issues such as governance, financial administration and natural resource monitoring

KRA 3. Increased adaptive capacity to the effects of climate change for targeted communities

SAREP has made significant progress in the implementation of activities and strategies that enable river basin organizations to manage basin resources in the context of global climate change. Analysis of the project’s performance against life of project targets indicates that SAREP is successful in achieving its objective of providing basin populations better adaptive capacity to climate change, where more than 30,000 people have an increased adaptive capacity to cope with

climate variability. SAREP will also continue to implement existing programs that have reduced community-level vulnerability to climate change. Among these strategies are CA and the harvesting of Devil's Claw in selected areas. The key Extension Period activities for KRA 3 are the following:

KRA 3.1: Conservation Agriculture in Angola and Botswana.

Activity 19 Rapid rural appraisal of CA in Angola

Description

- Conduct a rapid rural appraisal through the use of household survey questionnaires with existing SAREP-supported master farmers and neighboring farmers still implementing traditional methods in the villages of Caiundo, Savate, Calai and Mucusso.
- Provide each master farmer with a registration card
- Use the survey to define additional extension support services required for existing master farmers
- Develop a report that outlines the comparative advantages of implementing CA, defining the crops grown, yields per hectare, cash value of crops sold, and access to market for CA farmers

Activity 20 A rapid rural appraisal of CA in Botswana

Description

- Conduct a rapid rural appraisal in collaboration with EcoExist and the Pabalelo Trust through the use of household survey questionnaires with existing SAREP-supported master farmers and neighboring farmers still implementing traditional methods in the villages of Seronga, Gunotsoga, Eretsha, Shakawe and Samochima
- Provide each master farmer with a registration card
- Use the survey to define additional extension support services required for existing master farmers
- Develop a report that outlines the comparative advantages of implementing CA, defining the crops grown, yields per hectare, cash value of crops sold, the access to market for CA farmers

Activity 21 Extension support for Conservation Agriculture to existing master farmers in Angola

Description

- Conduct refresher courses and, where required, as per the rapid rural appraisal, provide additional technical support to existing CA master farmers in Calai and Mucusso
- Provide additional technical support in Mucusso to assist with human wildlife conflict problems and undertake exchange visits for master farmers from Mucusso to Seronga to learn from the communities and EcoExist about human-wildlife conflict mitigation methods

KRA 3 Legacies

- Alternative livelihoods strategies adopted and implemented by basin communities, resulting in SMME development and decreased reliance on natural resources
- Communities less vulnerable to climate-induced crises through flood preparedness plans and improved livelihoods opportunities

KRA 3.2: Rainwater harvesting and Conservation Agricultural support in Botswana.

Activity 22 Provision of rainwater harvesting units with existing master farmers in Botswana

Description

- In association with the Pabalelo Trust, finalize a design for elephant-proof rainwater harvesting with the support of a short-term consultant; design and demonstrate a system of harvesting rainwater through a large surface capture system and reticulating the water into a buried rainwater tank and reinforcing it against elephants smelling the water
- Develop two pilot sites to compare at least two different rainwater harvest systems. Once exact locations for the two pilot systems are determined, the ESF/ERR process will be implemented to analyze potential biological, physical, and social impacts and identify mitigating measures.
- Assess benefits of the pilot rainwater harvest systems to assist farmers with improving crop diversity and enhancing yields
- Provide additional extension support to existing master farmers in the use of enhanced fencing approaches, irrigation (drip lines) methods and use of various mitigation techniques to protect fields from elephants
- Expanding capacity of our trainers by further education and exposure/benchmarking with exchange trips to other communities applying various methods

KRA 3.3: Fire management support in Botswana.

Activity 23 Supporting district fire management plan implementation (workshop) and technical support to AFIS

Description

- Provide on-going support to the development and implementation of Botswana's regional bush fire management plans, with a specific focus on the implementation of the Ngamiland Plan, with technical support provided by [REDACTED] a USFS fire expert
- Undertake a series of stakeholder meetings and focus group sessions to define implementation problems and define technical capacity needs
- Collaborate with the UNDP funded SLM program to support the implementation of the Advanced Fire Information System (AFIS), which will be piloted around the Tsodilo Hills World Heritage Site

KRA 3.4: Expansion of LUCIS in Ngamiland, Botswana.

Activity 24 Community outreach required and technical support for implementation of LUCIS in areas to the west of the Okavango Delta

Description

- Conduct Kgotla meetings in main villages within the Sub-District Land Boards to the west of the Delta with an aim to define key livelihoods and factors critical to each livelihood, with land use preferences and land use requirements of the communities captured
- Interpret feedback from communities to develop draft criteria tables with associated spatial distances of impact and preference rankings
- Conduct meetings with the four associated sub-land boards (Sehitwa, Gumare, Nokaneng, and Shakawe) to present feedback gathered from the communities, whilst gathering information on land use issues, conflicts and projected needs from land board officials
- Develop draft and then final LUCIS maps from approved criteria tables

- Conduct follow up meetings in all villages to present draft LUCIS maps, which will be generated from the information provided by the communities and land boards, and influenced by regional land use planning process and national legislation. Feedback from the communities will be used to adjust maps accordingly
- Conduct meetings with the four associated sub-land boards to present draft LUCIS maps
- Adjust LUCIS maps based upon feedback from Land Board and communities
- Conduct meetings with the four associated sub-land boards to present final LUCIS maps

Activity 25 Present the results of the LUCIS process at a National forum

Description

- Attend the Annual National forum meeting for land boards to present the results of the LUCIS process, highlighting its collective, integrated approach and transparency in development, as well as the sustainable land allocation benefits that can be derived through its application.

KRA 3.5: Support to devil's claw beneficiation.

Activity 26 Gaining political support for the harvesting and sales of Devils Claw in Angola

Description

- In collaboration with ACADIR, schedule and facilitate meetings with the Ministry of Commerce, National Directorate for Internal Trade, Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Public Administration and Social Security in Luanda to discuss the complex constraints which restricted the sale of harvested Devils Claw in Kuando Kubango in 2014.
- In collaboration with ACADIR, schedule and facilitate meetings with respective Ministries (Governor of Kuando Kubango and the Ministry of Environment) in Menongue
- Through dialogue, look to resolve any constraints through the sharing of information with the aim of opening up the ability for communities to freely harvest and sell their sustainably collected devils claw through buyers based in Namibia

Activity 27 Post-2015 season sustainability assessment in Namibia

Description

- Provide assistance through the Namibia Nature Fund (NNF) to the harvesters to review the harvesting season and assess the post-harvest impact.
- Develop site assessment reports for each of the five communities, to include financial and off-take assessments and a community financial benefits assessment
- Compile final sales data for the 2015 harvesting season and submission of the data to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism in accordance with their mandated guidelines.
- Mentor and monitor current harvesters to ensure sustainable harvesting, improve quality, and increase volume.
- Map harvesting sites with GPS referenced
- Conduct socioeconomic baseline survey of five original communities

Activity 28 Extending devil's claw training to new communities in Namibia

Description

- Conduct strategic assessment of new, viable community clusters, with appropriate engagement of these communities to assess their desire and capacity to initiate harvesting
- Conduct socioeconomic baseline survey of new communities in collaboration with NNF
- Mentor and monitor new harvesters to ensure sustainable harvesting and improve quality and to increase volume.

- Support an exchange program from existing harvesters to new communities
- Assist with buying point management and facilitation of buying events, including liaison with buyers, supervision of the sales events and providing guidance to harvesters as necessary

KRA 3.6: Arts and crafts.

Activity 29 Supporting development of community craft outlets in Ngamiland, Botswana

Description

- In collaboration with Travel for Impact, identify lead crafters within Ngamiland and define their current constraints to access markets
- Provide support to set up a community craft outlet, with an assessment of infrastructure needs for the storage and collection of crafts from Ngamiland to act as a holding site where buyers from international or regional markets can access high quality crafts more readily

Activity 30 Training of crafters

Description

- Conduct focus group training for all registered crafters in art of production, i.e. basket weaving, painting, and carving, with training provided within clustered centers
- Provide sustainable harvesting training for craft associations and other crafters who use natural resources collected from the local environment, such as sustainable harvesting of palm frond for basket weavers
- Provide a series of training workshops for crafters in financial administration and business skills, helping them to set appropriate prices and assisting them with ideas to enhance access to markets and to increase volume of production

KRA 4. Increased capacity within targeted natural resource management agencies

Analysis of SAREP’s performance against life of project targets for the strengthening of OKACOM related agencies shows that key institutions have improved management capacities for the management of shared river basins. Major accomplishments include the completion of a strategic environmental assessment—a science-based guideline for ensuring unsustainable developments do not occur—for the Okavango Delta, the introduction of LUCIS to the Ngamiland-based Tawana Land Board, and the completion of the third phase of the Participatory Land Use Strategy (PLUS—formerly called “PILUMP”)—a four-phase system to conserve natural resources and improve the welfare of rural populations.

SAREP will build on these accomplishments during its extension period, focusing on activities and initiatives that enable OKACOM and related institutions to better manage natural resources in the basin. Planned activities include the facilitation of a roll-out of LUCIS to the greater Ngamiland District in Botswana; the establishment of an endowment fund for the Okavango Basin and the strengthening of capacity to combat illicit trade in wildlife products. Altogether, these activities will help SAREP to attain a legacy of sound environmental governance of environmental resources within CORB. The key activities for this KRA in the coming year are the following:

KRA 4 Legacies

- Strengthening the coordinating capacity of the OKACOM Secretariat
- Existence of an Endowment Fund supporting the operations and sustainability of OKACOM
- Extending the adoption of LUCIS to improve development planning and land use allocation

KRA 4.1: Follow up on PES and endowment fund development.

Activity 31 Support the establishment of an endowment fund for the Okavango Basin

Description

- Building on the process that SAREP supported to develop a Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) mechanism, SAREP will work with OKACOM to ensure the successful transgression from the PES ideas into a viable inception for an Okavango Basin Endowment Fund
- Provide support to OKACOM to find a suitable finance consultant, who they will be funding, to develop a detailed endowment concept note
- Provide technical support to the development of the Endowment Fund Concept Note, followed by continued support to move beyond the concept note to development of the actual Fund Mechanism, which will include aspects such as institutional, legal, structural as well as operational mechanisms to be considered by OKACOM Commissioners in the next meeting in May 2016
- Engage [REDACTED] as a short-term consultant to review the detailed concept note
- Engage [REDACTED] as a short-term consultant to facilitate introductions to key corporate social responsibility representatives from large multi-national organizations with offices located within southern Africa to discuss potential for investment into endowment fund
- Engage [REDACTED] to provide technical input to set up fund management systems

KRA 4.2: Follow up on WENSA.

Activity 32 Support two WENSA follow-up coordination workshops

Description

- Collaborate with the US Embassy in Botswana and the Botswana Ministry of Wildlife Environment and Tourism to support the logistical arrangements to prepare a suitable venue to hold the WENSA workshops
- Support the facilitation of the first workshop in Gaborone to re-ignite WENSA process
- Support the facilitation of the second workshop in Gaborone to finalize set up WENSA process

KRA 4.3: Support development of Notification Mechanism and basin wide SEA

Activity 33 Technical support for Notification Mechanism & Basin SEA

Description

- Attend OKACOM meetings
- Work with OKACOM between meetings to provide technical input and collaborating with them and their consultants to finalize the Basin SEA and the Notification Mechanism for the Okavango River Basin
- Provide a short training course in collaboration with SADC on the implementation of notification mechanism under the SADC Protocol for the OBSC.

KRA 4.4: Exchange visits.

Activity 34 Resilience of socio-ecological systems in southern Africa

Description

- Hold meeting with WWF southern Africa and RESILIM to establish collaborative seminar and exchange visit

- Develop contracts with key facilitators for the exchange visits including: [REDACTED] (resilience thinking), [REDACTED] (scenario planning) and others
- Gather baseline data on regional population trends, food demands, energy demands, water demands and other natural resource demands
- Using info-graphical approaches, visualize data to highlight critical concerns for regional natural resource use and potential scenarios for off-take, highlighting transboundary connections and need for regional resilience planning
- Develop exchange trip details (travel and accommodation and venue requirements)
- Plan exchange trip for Ministers from Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe, with representation from some of the Ministries of agriculture, water, environment and finance. The aim of the exchange visit will be highlight the need for resilience planning, with the development of climate smart infrastructure, climate smart agricultural systems and the need to manage natural resources in a regional and sustainable manner
- Develop a report that captures the outputs from the process and details the recommendations made for the way forward

Activity 35 Regional wildlife trade

Description

- Support activities and initiatives of key players in the region to combat illicit trade in wildlife

Activity 36 Sustainable Natural Resource Use and CBNRM in Southern Africa

Description

- Support activities to establish a regional organization that promotes sustainable natural resource use within Southern Africa, through a series of regional workshops

KRA 4.5: Strengthening organization governance

Activity 37 Supporting Conservancy governance within Zambezi Region, Namibia

- Support the on-going efforts of IRDNC in the Zambezi region of Namibia by providing a desk-top design specialist to update conservancy profiles in consultation with conservancies and IRDNC field staff
- Assist two conservancies to review their constitutions as a means of strengthening good-governance in line with similar exercises previously undertaken through SAREP support.
- Produce eight sets of constitution booklets in appropriate local languages for conservancies in the Zambezi Region to complement similar work completed in the initial stages of SAREP.
- Develop checklists for five of the conservancy joint-venture contracts (both hunting and tourism) to make these agreements more user-friendly and easy to monitor, and to help conservancies to meet their own compliance requirements and hold their JV partners accountable to their agreements.
- Build upon Namibia's Ministry of Environment's support for the Integrated Audits/Reviews through the production of Integrated Audit/Review posters, and holding feedback/adaptive management meetings with conservancies.
- Support a range of activities undertaken through the Kyaramacan Association, as part of their annual program.
- In response to requests from conservancies and traditional leaders, SAREP will support the efforts of IRDNC to revive its work to increase environmental and conservancy awareness

among youth who reside in conservancies. This work will involve equipping community game guards with equipment (generator, project and DVDs) to conduct meetings with youth followed by video shows. During these meetings, the game guards will present their work in anti-poaching and wildlife management. This activity is in response to the increasing rates of poaching in the region.

- Develop strategy for long-term engagement and mobilization of women and youth, including options such as a crafts competition for women, football tournaments linked to conservation to engage youth, and various exchange visits or tours to facilitate new ideas and generate dialogue on this area of work.
- Facilitate visioning planning with all members of four conservancies with the aim of reviving their commitment to CBNRM and increasing their direct involvement with, and ability to influence, the decisions of their conservancies – with a particular focus on financial governance.

KRA 4.6 Supporting CBNRM Forums and Networks in Botswana

Activity 38 Support National and Regional CBNRM Forums in Botswana

- Facilitate one national-level and at least two regional-level Ngamiland CBNRM forums within Botswana, with all relevant CBOs and government bodies invited to debate on-going CBNRM issues
- Develop a proceedings report from the regional and National meetings that captures the concerns of the CBNRM community within Botswana and outlines their recommendations to improve the current status of CBNRM in the country.

Activity 39 Support formation of national network for coordinating beneficiation of plant products and access to GoB Poverty Eradication funding

- Support initiation activities to enable emerging new network concerned with coordinating community level activities for the beneficiation of plants and plant material
- Facilitate new network's access to GoB's *Poverty Eradication Fund* as a means of scaling up the networks activities in the northern areas of Botswana and ultimately across the country.
- Support one exchange visit or learning journeys for key decision makers to Madagascar to view community use of plant material to produce high quality fashion accessories sold in Europe; and one to *Flower Valley Farm* in the Western Cape, RSA to learn about using wild plant material to produce quality flower arrangements to be sold into the European markets.

VI. GANTT CHART

KRA/Activity/Sub-Activity	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sept	SAREP Lead	Implementing Sub-Contract	Supporting Role
KRA 1: Access to safe water supply and sanitation for targeted communities in CORB															
Activity 1.1: Community water supply															
Technical assistance to Kayengona & Masivi, Kavango Region; Namibia														J&G	Bergstan
Calai water supply, Angola														J&G	Bergstan
Mobilizing hippo rollers and water wheel pumps within communities in Angola														ACADIR	
Support to the Coca Cola RAIN program in Namibia														J&G	
Activity 1.2: Facilitate provision of water supplies to facilitate communities to reduce pressure on key biodiversity areas															
Oversee provision of boreholes in Kwando														CRIDFF	J&G
Activity 1.3: Capacity development for water sanitation and management															
Improve management of sanitation facilities in 6 schools														J&G	Bergstan
Activity 1.4: Community sanitation and health															
Enhance sustainability of CLTS within communities - Angola														J&G	
Rollout CLTS to schools in Ngamiland - Botswana														J&G	
Assessing progress in latrine provision roll-out in Kavango Region, Namibia														J&G	
Activity 1.5: Integration of CLTS into Regional and National-level Programs															

KRA/Activity/Sub-Activity	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sept	SAREP Lead	Implementing Sub-Contract	Supporting Role
Institutional support for CLTS at National level in Botswana														J&G	
KRA 1.6 Introduction of mobile phone technology and social networking to scale up SAREP interventions															
Develop 321 content message service for the Ministries of Health, Environment and Agriculture														HNI	
KRA 2: Decreased threats to biodiversity conservation within transboundary management areas															
Activity 2.1: Strengthen management of wildlife corridors															
Develop conservation strategies for Sobbe & Salambala corridors														WWF	IRDNC
Human elephant conflict mitigation/farmer association governance/CA support														EcoExist	
Activity 2.2: Development of park management plans for Angola															
Preliminary mapping and scoping exercise for the development of management plans for Luengue-Luiana and Mavinga National Parks; Angola															SAIEA
Development of park management plans														SAEIA	
Activity 2.3: Wildlife monitoring protocol and web-based data management in Botswana															
Standardized wildlife monitoring training															

KRA/Activity/Sub-Activity	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sept	SAREP Lead	Implementing Sub-Contract	Supporting Role
Wildlife monitoring website															
Activity 2.4: Support implementation of Lake Ngami Management Plan															
Capacity building and governance training for Lake Ngami Trust														TFI	SLM
KRA 3: Increased adaptive capacity to the effects of climate change for targeted communities															
Activity 3.1: CA in Angola and Botswana															
A rapid rural appraisal of CA in Angola														ACADIR	
A rapid rural appraisal of CA in Botswana														EcoExist	
Extension support for Conservation Agriculture to existing master farmers in Angola														ACADIR	
Activity 3.2: Rainwater harvesting in Botswana															
Provision of rainwater harvesting units w/existing master farmers in Botswana														Pabalelo Trust	
Activity 3.3: Fire management support in Botswana															
Supporting district fire management plan implementation (workshop) & Technical support to AFIS														USFS	
Activity 3.4: Expansion of LUCIS in Ngamiland, Botswana															
Community outreach required and technical support for implementation of LUCIS in														EcoExist	

KRA/Activity/Sub-Activity	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sept	SAREP Lead	Implementing Sub-Contract	Supporting Role
areas to the west of the Okavango Delta															
Activity 3.5: Support to devil's claw beneficiation															
Gaining political support for the harvesting and sales of Devils Claw in Angola														ACADIR	
Post-2015 season sustainability assessment in Namibia														NNF	
Extending devil's claw training to new communities in Namibia														NNF	
Activity 3.6: Arts and crafts															
Supporting development of community craft outlets in Ngamiland, Botswana														TFI	
Supporting development of social enterprise wholesale mechanism														TFI	
Training of crafters														TFI	
KRA 4: Increased capacity within targeted natural resource management agencies															
Activity 4.1: Follow up on payment for environmental services (PES) and endowment fund development															
Support the establishment of an Endowment fund for the Okavango Basin															OKACOM
Activity 4.2: Follow up on WENSA															
Support two WENSA follow-up coordination workshops															US Embassy Botswana / MWET
Activity 4.3: Support development of notification mechanism and basin wide SEA															

KRA/Activity/Sub-Activity	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sept	SAREP Lead	Implementing Sub-Contract	Supporting Role
Technical support for Notification Mechanism & Basin SEA															OKACOM
Activity 4.4: Exchange visits															
Resilience of socio-ecological systems in southern Africa															Brian Walker
Regional wildlife trade															
Sustainable use & CBNRM														WWF	
Activity 4.5: Strengthening organization governance															
Supporting Conservancy governance within Zambezi Region, Namibia														IRDNC	
Activity 4.6: CBNRM forum															
Support National and Regional CBNRM Forums in Botswana														KCS	
Support emergence of wild plant product beneficiation network in Botswana														KCS	