



ANNUAL REPORT

SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM

OCTOBER 2012 TO SEPTEMBER 2013



October 2013

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CONTENTS

- ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS 3**
- INTRODUCTION..... 4**
- I. SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY REPORTS 5**
 - A. FY 2013 – 1st Quarter: October to December 2012 5
 - B. FY 2013 – 2nd Quarter: January to March 2013..... 6
 - C. FY 2013 – 3rd Quarter: April to June 2013..... 7
 - D. FY 2013 – 4th Quarter: July to September 2013 8
- II. ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT 10**
 - A. Summary by Program Elements.....10
 - B. Deliverables, Reports, and Publications Submitted23
 - C. Summary of Other Contractual Requirements.....26
- ANNEX A. QUALITY ASSURANCE SURVEILLANCE PLAN: INDICATORS TABLE 29**

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CA	Conservation Agriculture
CBNRM	Community-Based Natural Resource Management
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
COP	Chief of Party – SAREP
CORB	Cubango-Okavango River Basin
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party – SAREP
DSS	Decision Support System
DWA	Department of Water Affairs – Namibia
DWNP	Department of Wildlife and National Parks – Botswana
DWSSC	Directorate of Water Supply and Sanitation Coordination
FHI 360	Family Health International 360
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IRBM	Okavango Integrated River Basin Management Project
IWQM	Integrated Water Quality Management
LUCIS	Land Use Conflict Information System
MAWF	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry – Namibia
MINUA	Ministry of Urban Planning and Environment – Angola
MOMS	Management Orientated Monitoring Systems
NAP	National Action Plan
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NRM	Natural Resource Management
OBSC	Okavango Basin Steering Committee
OkBMC	Okavango Basin Management Committee
OKACOM	Permanent Okavango River Basin Water Commission
PACSE	Participation for Communities in Sanitation Education
PES	Payments for Ecosystem Services
PILUMP	Participatory, Integrated Land-use Management Plans
PSI	Population Services International
QASP	Quality Assurance Surveillance Plan
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SAREP	Southern Africa Regional Environmental Program
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
TDA	Trans-boundary Diagnostic Analysis
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USFS	United States Forest Service
WSS	Water Supply and Sanitation

INTRODUCTION

The Southern Africa Regional Environmental Program (SAREP) is a five-year project to support the initiatives of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) to address threats to ecosystem services and biodiversity within priority, shared river basins. The project works in collaboration with the Permanent Okavango River Basin Water Commission (OKACOM) 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.

This report presents SAREP's progress relative to expected results and outcomes during the reporting period from October 2012 to September 2013. The report is structured to present a summary of quarterly reports completed during the reporting period. The summary of quarterly reports is designed for public audiences and presents activities completed, as well as progress against key program metrics. The annual progress report provides additional detail, including a comprehensive overview of activities under each program element; a summary of deliverables, reports, and publications submitted during the reporting period; and an overview of SAREP's progress in meeting additional contract requirements, including adhering to environmental compliance regulations and promoting inclusivity of marginalized groups. The SAREP Quality Assurance Surveillance Plan (QASP) indicator table is annexed; the table presents progress achieved for all program indicators.

I. SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY REPORTS

A. FY 2013 – 1st Quarter: October to December 2012

In this quarter SAREP intensified its efforts to strengthen local capacity for improved natural resources management by organizing an exchange visit for Angolans to observe effective Community-Based Natural Resources Management (CBRNM) techniques in the Caprivi region of Namibia. Participants included district administrators, traditional leaders, government employees, and extension facilitators from the four districts of the Angolan portion of the Cubango-Okavango River Basin (CORB). The participants observed effective techniques in mitigating human-wildlife conflict, including the use chili pepper to deter elephants from agricultural plots. Participants also received presentations on various conservation-based livelihoods activities, including the promotion of cultural tourism and the harvesting of the medicinal, internationally-marketable plant devil's claw. Trainings also centered on the role of traditional leadership, government, and civil society representatives in promoting collaborative management over shared natural resources, as well as the important role of conservancies—or communal bodies with legal authorization to protect, manage, and derive benefits from defined areas of land—in promoting community-based natural resources management.

Under the water supply and sanitation component, SAREP partnered with the Ngamiland Region Department of Education (DOE) to assess the condition of and rehabilitate sanitation infrastructure in rural Botswana schools. As part of this initiative, SAREP completed an assessment of facilities and has begun the process of repairing infrastructure; so far approximately 1,600 students from schools in Gumare and Sepopa have benefited from these infrastructure rehabilitation efforts. SAREP will work with the DOE to help raise funds for the repair of the other school's facilities through the DOE's "Adopt a School" program or other donor programs.

During the reporting period, SAREP also held Land Use Conflict Information System (LUCIS) training workshops in Botswana and Namibia. LUCIS is a tool that helps identify and mitigate potential land use conflicts through the use of GIS modeling and spatial data analysis. The tool helps to assess the suitability of land for various uses, including as agriculture, commerce, human settlement, and conservation. The goal of LUCIS is to predict and mitigate potential competing land uses (or conflicts).

US Ambassador Visits the Basin

In October, SAREP hosted a field visit for the US Ambassador to Namibia, Wanda Nesbitt, along with USAID Mission Directors from Angola, Namibia, and Southern Africa to showcase SAREP activities and highlight the program's development impact.

The visit provided an opportunity for U.S. Government representatives to better understand SAREP's role in advancing the development goals of OKACOM, the United States and SADC. The delegation was taken on a flyover of the Okavango River, the Cuito River, and the panhandle of the Okavango Delta to gain a greater understanding of the river, its wildlife and biodiversity constraints, and its protected status as a Ramsar Site.

The flyover also presented opportunities for participants to discuss the Okavango Delta's potential status as a World Heritage Site, a critical benchmark for garnering international recognition for the delta and generating attention for its protection. The group was able to observe up close the Kavango River's aquatic biodiversity, which SAREP has sought to protect by harmonizing fisheries policies and developing a trans-boundary management plan for the Okavango River Basin.

The delegation also visited the Karutci community in Kavango, Namibia, where it had the chance to inaugurate the fully functional water supply scheme developed through a collaboration among SAREP, NamWater (Namibia's parastatal water supply and sanitation organization), and Karutci community members.

When potential conflicts occur, LUCIS helps to optimize potential land allocation decisions by weighing the relative environmental, social, and economic considerations of various options. As part of SAREP's efforts to support improved basin-level management, the program has introduced the model to numerous OKACOM related institutions. For example, the Tawana Land Board in Botswana, which authorizes the allocation of land for public and private use within Botswana's Ngamiland District, agreed to implement the tool following successful trainings from SAREP on its various uses. As a result of its successful implementation of the technique, the Tawana Land Board also conducted a pilot implementation of LUCIS in the nearby Seronga sub-district.

B. FY 2013 – 2nd Quarter: January to March 2013

To enhance food security and protect the vulnerable soils of the CORB, SAREP introduced the principles of conservation agriculture (CA) to communities of the Cuando-Cubango province of Angola and the Ngamiland Region of Botswana. CA techniques require less land and water than traditional agriculture, visibly increasing agricultural yields and minimizing environmental degradation. Successful CA strategies simultaneously improve water capture, boost soil fertility, and minimize environmentally degrading tilling and planting practices;



Conservation Agriculture Training in the Cuando-Cubango Province

consequently, SAREP has placed considerable emphasis on CA as a tool to enhance food security, promote sustainable rural livelihoods, and provide an adaptive response to the region's increasing climatic variability. In this quarter, SAREP introduced CA to ten communities throughout Botswana and Angola, and trained 10 "master farmers," who learned valuable skills and knowledge on the technique that they transferred to their respective communities. In each community, SAREP established demonstration plots showcasing best practices in the cultivation of various drought-resistant cereal crops and vegetables. Despite limited rainfall forecasts in 2013, SAREP-supported demonstration plots shown greater results than traditional agriculture.

In collaboration with local organizations Integrated Rural Development and Nature Conservation (IRDNC), World Wildlife Fund, and Natural Resources Consultants (NRC), SAREP conceptualized an integrated strategy for protecting key wildlife migration corridors in the Caprivi Region. During this quarter, SAREP focused largely on conserving the Mudumu Landscape—a highly flood-prone region and a key migratory corridor for wildlife, particularly elephant, passing through Botswana, Namibia, and Zambia in the eastern Zambezi Region. To protect this corridor, SAREP and its partners prioritized community-based initiatives that free up the corridor for wildlife while enhancing rural livelihoods. Specifically, SAREP made sustained efforts in promoting the adoption of flood management plans to encourage communities to conduct agriculture and other livelihoods activities away from the corridor's floodplains. Flood management plans also serve to incentivize said relocations by providing boreholes—groundwater extraction systems—on higher ground located away from the ecologically sensitive floodplains. This will not only minimize economic and humanitarian vulnerability to flooding, but will also decrease the incidence of human-wildlife conflict. Traditional leaders throughout the projected corridor, [REDACTED] have moved their fields and households away from the Kwando floodplains and have encouraged other community members to do the same. These relocations

have provided a unique opportunity to incorporate CA into SAREP’s multifaceted strategy to protect wildlife corridors. Through conservation agriculture, communities will be able to increase yields with less land and water, obviating the need to grow crops within the wildlife-rich floodplains.

To strengthen communal governance over vulnerable natural resources in Namibia’s Kavango region, SAREP held two workshops to facilitate the legal registration for two proposed conservancies. Once legally recognized, the conservancies will become key conservation groups in the Kavango Region, autonomously managing more than 50,000 hectares of biologically important land. The workshops assisted the prospective conservancies in the developing formal documents required by Namibia for legal recognition, including a “Benefit Distribution Plan” articulating how benefits from livelihoods activities will be distributed among conservancy members; a “Wildlife Utilization Management Plan” (WUMP) enumerating policies and strategies to protect wildlife; and a “constitution” establishing guiding principles for the management of the conservancy.



Developing “constitution” of proposed Kapinga Kamwalye Conservancy and Namibian Ministry of Environment and Tourism”

Following SAREP’s successful rehabilitation of two sanitation facilities in primary schools in the Botswana villages of Gumare and PopaganoSepopa, SAREP established with the schools has facilitated the establishment of maintenance clubs to ensure that the facilities were are properly maintained and supported. The maintenance clubs are composed of teachers and pupils tasked with monitoring the facilities, as well as educating and training club members on their proper use and maintenance. The clubs are responsible for reporting to the school, and ultimately to the department of education office in Maun, Botswana, on the condition of the facilities. SAREP plans to reach additional schools with improved sanitation through a partnership with the University of Botswana’s Okavango Research Institute (ORI), a local organization focusing on the study and conservation of the Okavango Delta. The collaboration will result in the, to supply of new toilet sanitation facilities at Matlapaneng and Shorobe Junior schools in Matlapaneng and Shorobe villages (in the Ngamiland Region). This, which will improve access to sanitation for an estimated 1,100 more children. So far 700 pupils have benefited from this collaboration.

C. FY 2013 – 3rd Quarter: April to June 2013

The irrational allocation of land for public and private use is one of the greatest challenges to communities within the CORB. Human-wildlife conflict, economic losses from flooding, and increasing trends toward urbanization all underscore the need for an effective land allocation strategy that balances competing urban and environmental needs. To meet these challenges, SAREP is accelerating its usage of the LUCIS model, expanding the tool beyond Botswana and into the Kavango and Zambezi regions of Namibia. During this quarter, SAREP introduced LUCIS to the Ministry of Lands and Resettlement in Namibia. The ministry expressed enthusiasm in the tool, and will even consider adopting the model as a nationwide land management strategy based on its performance in northern Namibia.

Complimenting numerous efforts to generate rural awareness for the importance of conservation and natural resources management, SAREP launched its long-anticipated “Road Show,” which brought “edutainment” to communities across the CORB. The show featured actors and entertainers from across the basin, who travelled with a mobile exhibition vehicle to reach communities with important messages on conservation, water sanitation, hygiene, and HIV/AIDS prevention. Clown routines, puppet shows, and competitions were among the show’s diverse strategies to teach important messages to audiences of diverse levels of education, backgrounds, and literacy. More than 1,500 people from eight communities attended the show, and, from question and answer session at the end, demonstrated visible increases in understanding on the importance of preserving the CORB, as well as the important role OKACOM plays in protecting fragile resources and promoting improved livelihoods.



Actors rehearsing before the inaugural performance of the SAREP-OKACOM “Road Show” in Maun, Botswana

In an effort to improve communication among the governments of Angola, Botswana, and Namibia on potential development projects with significant environmental impacts on the CORB, SAREP developed a notification protocol for all proposed projects with potentially significant environmental impacts on the basin. SAREP developed a concept note outlining the benefits of such a protocol, as well as a guideline by which it would be implemented. SAREP’s recently completed Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Okavango Delta, which provide science-based criteria for the sustainable management of the basin—will serve as a crucial guideline and reference document for implementing the notification protocol. Specifically, the SEA’s thresholds—or tipping-points at which further human activity could trigger adverse, and potentially irreversible, impacts on the CORB—would provide a sound basis for OKACOM to effectively implement the notification protocol and, ultimately, deliver its mandate of preventing unintended and unnecessary environmental impacts on the CORB.

D. FY 2013 – 4th Quarter: July to September 2013

During this quarter, SAREP intensified its efforts to conserve biodiversity and enhance rural livelihoods in Angolan communities. To achieve these objectives, SAREP accelerated its efforts to promote sustainable harvesting and marketing of Devil’s Claw, an internationally marketable desert plant with proven medicinal properties. Specifically, SAREP trained 34 trainers on the formation and registration of organized groups for the harvest of Devil’s Claw, as well as the procedure for securing harvesting permits from the government of Angola. Already, SAREP has identified a Namibia-based buyer for the Devil’s claw, which will benefit approximately 700 harvesters.

To gain critical momentum in its global climate change component, SAREP partnered with the University of Cape Town’s Climate System Analysis Group (CSAG) to develop an assessment of the of the Okavango Basin’s vulnerability to the potential impacts of Climate Change. Through an interactive workshop, basin-wide stakeholders undertook a comprehensive analysis of the critical factors impacting the basin’s water, biodiversity, and nearby agricultural activities. The output from the two-day process was a draft vulnerability assessment report, which will be used as a guiding tool to help SAREP define

appropriate interventions for improving local resiliency to climate change, as well as orient regional stakeholders to improved decision making strategies within the context of increasing climatic variability. The resulting reports will be used to support a five-day course designed to improve understanding of key basin stakeholders to the predictive models and key adaptive challenges to climate change within in the basin.

This quarter, SAREP completed numerous initiatives to improve transboundary governance over shared natural resources. The completion and approval by all three national fisheries departments of the trans-boundary fisheries management plan marks a significant step in trans-boundary collaborative relations and represents one of the first transboundary fisheries plans to be approved within Africa. The implementation of the plan will play a major role in helping to secure fish stocks for future generations by improving the monitoring of fish stocks, the joint enforcement of harmonized fisheries regulations, and the establishment of fish protection areas to protect breeding sites. This approval by the country's fisheries department marks a milestone towards "cooperative management of basin institutions", which enhances the services they provide for the communities they serve.

To capitalize on the extent and reach of SAREP's diverse initiatives to enhance rural welfare, SAREP is identifying new ways to incorporate HIV/AIDS education into existing program activities. With less than one half of a percent of the budget, SAREP's HIV/AIDS component relies on other component's ongoing mobilization and activities to produce real impact. As such, SAREP is placing a renewed emphasis on "two-for-one" programs that integrate HIV/AIDS outreach into existing activities. This quarter, SAREP led two presentations on HIV/AIDS prevention and management to schools that were receiving WASH curriculum and education from SAREP. SAREP is currently tailoring its presentation materials based on participant response and with both schools. Further leveraging opportunities for cross-sectoral integration, SAREP is planning HIV/AIDS video screenings at arts and crafts workshops and other livelihoods initiatives.

II. ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

A. Summary by Program Elements

SAREP's approach to conserving priority, shared river basins within Southern Africa centers on collaboration with local, national, and transboundary actors to strengthen environmental governance and provide improved sanitation and water to rural populations. In collaboration with the Permanent Okavango River Basin Water Commission—SAREP's key partner, and the transboundary mechanism of the governments of Angola, Botswana, and Namibia to conserve the Cubango-Okavango River Basin—SAREP takes an integrated, multi-sectoral approach to protect natural resources. Our strategy diversifies rural livelihoods; conserves biodiversity and natural resources; improves rural water supply, sanitation, and hygiene; and strengthens the capacity of rural communities to respond to the effects of climate change and HIV/AIDS.

This section presents a short summary of activities and accomplishments by program element — biodiversity, global climate change, water supply and sanitation (WSS), and HIV/AIDS — for FY 2013. It also presents accomplishments in the area of livelihoods, which links directly with SAREP's community-based efforts to conserve biodiversity and promote resiliency to climate change.

Biodiversity Program Element

To protect the Cubango-Okavango River Basin (CORB) and its biodiversity, SAREP works with OKACOM, national governments, and local communities to enhance environmental governance and minimize reliance on vulnerable natural resources. SAREP conducts extensive research, analysis, and consultation to expand the knowledge base on the CORB's biodiversity and ensure adequate measures are in place to protect fragile species. To translate this knowledge into practical action, SAREP works with stakeholders to develop protected area management plans, adopt improved environmental policies, and promote alternative livelihoods. These strategies are enhancing the welfare of rural basin communities; harmonizing environmental policies among Angola, Botswana, and Namibia; building the capacity of diverse populations to monitor and protect biodiversity; and, ultimately, enabling institutions to work collaboratively to protect the CORB's ecosystem services.

In its third year, SAREP led numerous activities to better understand, identify, and respond to biodiversity threats within the Cubango-Okavango River Basin system. Specifically, SAREP focused on improving management structures and practices for key biodiversity hotspots and ecologically sensitive areas within the basin. Through consultation with diverse government stakeholders, local communities, and local conservation organizations, SAREP has placed considerable amounts of biologically important land under improved management, including 75,000 hectares in Botswana and 130,000 hectares in Namibia, while working with the Government of Angola to potentially improve an additional 6,500,000 hectares.

SAREP's recent completion and approval of a transboundary fisheries management plan marks a major step in fostering transboundary collaboration in protecting vulnerable resources. The final plan, which enumerates strategies for conserving shared fish stocks between Angola, Botswana, and Namibia, is one of the first trans-boundary fisheries plans within continental Africa. Before SAREP's intervention, the Angolan fisheries officials had never before met with and discussed the potential for joint management

of their shared resources. To address this challenge, SAREP engaged in a two year process of consultations , discussions, and workshops between fisheries sector professionals and government officers from the three countries. The finalized plan will provide critical guidelines for monitoring fish stocks, enforcing joint policies fisheries protection, and establishing fish protection areas to protect breeding areas. These guidelines will play a crucial role in protecting vulnerable fisheries and, ultimately, securing valuable livelihoods opportunities for future generations.

In Botswana, SAREP has had significant success in helping the Tawana Land Board ,the regional authority responsible for allocating land for public and private use within Botswana’s 10,913,000 hectare Ngamiland District to make more informed decisions over land allocation and management. At a national level, all of Botswana’s land boards were told to freeze all land allocation decisions until could develop appropriate sectoral zones – including arable farming, pastoral farming, residential, tourism, industrial development, and other human activityfor various land uses. To equip the Tawana Land Board with an effective strategy for making ecologically sustainable land allocation decisions, SAREP introduced an innovative, participatory technique: the Land Use Conflict Identification Strategy (LUCIS). Through GIS modeling and spatial data analysis, LUCIS helps to assess the suitability of land for various uses, such as agriculture, commerce, human settlement, and conservation, in order to predict potential competing land uses (or conflicts). When potential conflicts occur, LUCIS helps to optimize potential land allocation decisions by weighing the relative environmental, social, and economic considerations of various options. To foster transparency and inclusivity in land use planning, the LUCIS model solicits the input of information from stakeholders and technical experts. These experts are expected to assign weights to different land use categories as a means of determining their specific impact within a suite of related and competing criteria.

To further ensure regional cohesion in the basin, the LUCIS approach has been successfully introduced in Namibia, and is currently supporting the development of the Kavango Regional Integrated Land Use Plan, covering an area of more than 4,800,000 hectares. The Namibian Ministry of Lands and Resettlement (MLR) has been very impressed with the ability of the LUCIS approach to visualize potential future conflicts, to clarify sector planning objectives and how the approach makes these sectoral planning agendas transparent to other sectors, and to promote dialogue and the potential to define a viable vision for a given area of land.

Understanding the Land Use Conflict Identification Strategy (LUCIS)

The Land Use Conflict Identification Strategy (LUCIS) is an integral part of SAREP’s strategy to improve land use planning and management across the CORB. Using GIS modeling and spatial data analysis, the tool helps land use planners to assess the suitability of land for various uses, such as agriculture, human settlements, and conservation. When potentially competing land uses—or “conflicts”—are identified, LUCIS helps to inform land allocation decisions by weighing the relative environmental, social, and economic considerations of the various options

The LUCIS Process

- “Experts” and stakeholders from diverse sectoral fields (e.g. agriculture, conservation, commerce) come together to definite appropriate “weights” for different land areas within their sector
- Each sector develops a “vision” for the planning area, and develops their own maps suggesting future development activities within their respective sector
- Maps created by each sector are overlaid and presented to all of the sectoral stakeholders
- Stakeholders have the opportunity to discuss and resolve potential points of conflicts over specific land uses

This strategy allows representatives from diverse fields to independently assess the feasibility and appropriateness of land for different uses, while also fostering transparent behavior in assigning specific weights.

SAREP has been working with its partner Integrated Rural Development and Nature Conservancy (IRDNC), as well as the regional authority for the Trans-Frontier Conservation Area Kavango-Zambezi (KAZA), to help secure wildlife corridors—or areas of habitat connecting wildlife populations separated by human activities from Botswana through Namibia and into Angola and Zambia. Wildlife corridors allow for the free migration of wildlife, and are critical for minimizing habitat fragmentation and protecting biodiversity. SAREP has utilized the expertise of local indigenous peoples, as well as existing research on elephant migratory patterns, to identify species-specific corridors within the Zambezi Region of Namibia. The program will continue to refine these corridors with as much detail as possible, so that the exact location and size of each corridor is well defined. Demarcating corridors this precisely enables SAREP to identify households affected by human-wildlife conflict in close proximity to corridors and then assess the best strategy to mitigate potential conflicts. This activity in Namibia is contiguous with work in Botswana, where local grantee EcoStars is providing training in the use of Chili Peppers to stop elephants raiding their fields.

In addition to the above, SAREP has spent the last year soliciting buy-in for, and is beginning to implement the use of standardized wildlife-monitoring protocols to counteract recently-observed declines in the Okavango Delta's wildlife. These protocols include standardized practices and activities for tourism lodge operators, community members and private sector representatives to monitor wildlife trends. All concessionaires, community members, private sector representatives, and other parties who benefit from and have direct access to the Delta's wildlife—approved of the proposed 15 monitoring activities that SAREP has developed. To implement the strategy, wildlife tour-guides will collect data, under the responsibility of concessionaires, to observe and log wildlife trends within the Okavango Delta.

The data collected from the standardized wildlife monitoring protocols will be able to be used at the local and national level, and will identify predator densities and movements, long-term herbivore population trends, local game hotspots, and rare species. The recorded data will also provide insight on ecosystem dynamics such as bush encroachment, disease outbreaks, and other phenomena that adversely affect the Delta's wildlife and require prompt intervention. The activities are designed to work compatibly with the Management Oriented Monitoring System, a community-based tool to record data on changes to land and natural resources.



Mitigating Human-Elephant Conflict in the Okavango Panhandle

Decades of wildlife protection efforts have made Botswana a success story in elephant conservation. With more than 150,000 elephants resulting from heightened legal protections, Botswana hosts the largest elephant population in the world. While these gains paint a positive image for the future of the species, rural communities reliant on subsistence agriculture are often less than enthusiastic about the sight of elephants. Crop raids, property damage, and even human attacks have made elephants an unwanted pest, threatening food security and human safety.

USAID is responding to these challenges by equipping communities with innovative strategies to minimize contact between elephants and subsistence crops. Conservation agriculture—a practice that allows boosts crop outputs with less land and water—is a critical part of SAREP's strategy to simultaneously boost agricultural productivity and minimize the amount of crop land vulnerable to intrusive wildlife. SAREP is adding to this strategy the practice of harvesting chili peppers—a fruit known to be a major irritant to elephants when harvested, crushed, and exposed to marauding elephants. The chili pepper technique, which has seen positive results in Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Namibia, will afford farmers a low-cost option to prevent elephants from raiding crops and encroaching on human settlements.

These standardized wildlife monitoring protocols represent the first time that a set of monitoring activities have been agreed upon by the entire private tourism sector and approved by the Department of Wildlife and National Parks. SAREP has undertaken an awareness-raising campaign within every safari camp in the Delta, meeting with and training guides on the implementation of the protocols. To further improve the implementation of the protocols, SAREP has supported and trained American exchange students from the Round River Organization, which engages undergraduate environmental students to undertake ecological monitoring as part of their coursework, on the proper implementation of the protocol.

Water Supply and Sanitation Program Element

Providing safe drinking water to rural populations, while also protecting water quality and quantity to support vulnerable ecosystems, requires a multi-faceted approach to water management that integrates community education, water infrastructure development, and planning at the local, national, and trans-boundary levels. Across the basin, SAREP is raising awareness on the importance of safe water and improved hygiene, and working with local and national actors to address infrastructural and institutional challenges to delivering reliable and safe water.

One of SAREP's hallmark accomplishments in its Water Supply and Sanitation element is the completion of an innovative, diagnostic tool for identifying and remediating deficiencies in rural water infrastructure: the condition assessment tool. SAREP specifically introduced this tool to counteract water delivery challenges encountered under Angola's 'Water for All' program, the Government of Angola's ambitious initiative to provide universal access to clean water. Despite the program's initial successes, numerous water supply systems have fallen into a state of disrepair as a result of poor planning, misuse, and a general lack of knowledge on the proper maintenance of water infrastructure systems. Through the condition assessment tool, SAREP has helped the Provincial Department of Water of the Cuando-Cubango Province to quickly identify defective water infrastructure systems and identify proper solutions. This strategy has enabled SAREP to identify various "quick wins", or high-impact water supply systems requiring only minimal input to rehabilitate. For example, in the last reporting year, SAREP helped the Angolan government to identify and address a simple defect—a broken generator—to supply clean water to more than 15,000 people. SAREP's full rehabilitation plan enumerates defects and solutions to other water systems throughout the province, providing the Angolan government an easy reference material with which to coordinate additional repairs.

With limited funding for infrastructure, SAREP's water and sanitation outcomes are tied largely to the program's ability to leverage the financial resources of public and private sector organizations. The

The "Condition Assessment" Tool

To provide reliable, sanitary water to rural populations of the Cubango-Okavango River Basin, SAREP uses an innovative strategy to identify and repair deficiencies in water supply infrastructure. Known as the "condition assessment" tool, this strategy identifies problems and solutions to defective water supply systems using a multi-step process:

1. A questionnaire is completed for each supply system, logging various data such as the type, age, and repair history of the system
2. A score is developed on the condition of the system using the results of the questionnaire
3. A further set of criteria are applied to measure the practicality and overall impact of rehabilitating the system
4. A "weighted ranking" is developed for each system, allowing analysts and water stakeholders to prioritize which systems to rehabilitate first

Through this strategy, water supply professionals are able to identify "quick wins"— or high-impact water supply systems requiring only minimal input to rehabilitate.

Climate Resilience Infrastructure Development Facility (CRIDF), the flagship water infrastructure program for the United Kingdom Department for International Development's Southern Africa programs, represents a unique opportunity for SAREP to synergize its efforts in providing clean water to rural communities. Over the next two years, the facility will deliver sustainable small-scale infrastructure across 11 SADC countries. Headquartered in Pretoria, South Africa, the demand-driven program focuses on water services, water resource management, and agriculture, creating a lasting impact on the region's water, food and energy security. SAREP has identified synergies in a number of projects with CRIDF, whose team will visit potential sites with a view to funding the infrastructure components of (initially) two projects in the Rundu, as well as a project in the Zambezi Region and in Calai in Angola.

In another effort to synergize improved water and sanitation across the basin, SAREP is supporting the UNICEF Africa San process, which aims to accelerate sanitation and hygiene work in Africa in fulfillment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The Africa San process is supported by UNICEF and the African Ministerial Council on Water (AMCOW); to date, 32 African member countries have developed, implemented, and are monitoring sanitation plans to meet MDG targets related to sanitation. In the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2013, SAREP sponsored a delegation from Botswana to attend the Africa San planning meeting in Lusaka, Zambia. Although Botswana is deemed to be on track with to meet the MDGs related to sanitation, experts from the Ministry of Public Health report that progress has decelerated in the last few years. In 2010, for example, the incidence of diarrhea increased in Botswana, underscoring the need for sustained efforts to improve water supply and sanitation.

As of the close of year three, SAREP completed a yearlong effort to provide clean water to the community of Karutci, Namibia, by overseeing the construction of 11 standpipes, or public "water points", for community members to access water as and when they need it, supported by dues paid to the communities water point committee. Developed in collaboration with NamWater, Namibia's parastatal water supply corporation, the standpipes provide easily accessible water directly from a groundwater extraction borehole located in the community of Nyangana. From drilling the Nyangana borehole to laying pipes to all 11 water standpipes, the process of developing Karutci's water supply schemes has been driven by vast community participation. The project team, including construction managers, was composed entirely of community members committed to developing a functional, well-managed water supply system. To build on its momentum in supplying clean water to Namibian communities, SAREP is undertaking an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to identify mitigation measures for environmental risks associated with the construction of additional water supply systems in Masivi and Kayengona which is expected to be completed in the 2nd quarter FY 2014.

To achieve SAREP's objective of providing communities improved access to quality water and sanitation, the program has accelerated its implementation of a participatory, community-based tool to promote improved hygiene across basin communities: Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS). The strategy, which aims to encourage hygienic, sustainable alternatives to the common practice of open defecation, is not only bringing improved fecal waste disposal options to rural communities, it is also mobilizing community-based action and dialogue around proper sanitation. Already generating enthusiasm and behavior change in schools and communities in northern Botswana, CLTS has become an integral strategy in SAREP's outreach efforts to improve health, hygiene, and water quality across the basin. In 2013, SAREP started CLTS programs in all three basin countries, with initial trainings and

workshops taking place in the community of Shakawe, Botswana. Based on successful pilot trainings in Shakawe, SAREP has begun to implement CLTS in Namibia and Angola. In this annual reporting period, 803 people benefitted from CLTS training with a projected potential of 22,710 people in targeted areas getting access to improved sanitation services through the subsequent latrine building stage. The CLTS methodology has proven hugely successful globally, with 20 million latrines built since the inception of the concept in Bangladesh in 2000. SAREP continues to follow up all CLTS workshops by providing subsequent demonstrations on the use of low-cost designs requiring only locally-available materials.

HIV/AIDS Program Element

SAREP's HIV/AIDS component aims to boost awareness of HIV/AIDS prevention and management strategies through community-based activities that holistically enhance livelihoods, improve natural resource management, and educate basin populations on healthy lifestyles. SAREP's HIV/AIDS program provides education and outreach to communities that receive SAREP assistance in water sanitation and CBNRM.

With less than half of a percent of SAREP's overall budget, SAREP must integrate HIV/AIDS activities with other programmatic components to achieve the element's objectives and impacts. As such, the focus of the HIV/AIDS component throughout the year was to more fully integrate activities in other SAREP components. This approach has enabled SAREP to capitalize on the extent and reach of its existing community outreach initiatives, specifically those focused on livelihoods, conservation agriculture, and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH). These components, which rely heavily on direct outreach and training, present valuable opportunities to communicate fresh ideas and knowledge to existing audiences. This integration also resulted in a notable expansion of SAREP's HIV/AIDS-specific activities.

To structure its HIV/AIDS outreach strategy according to the unique, audience-based needs of communities throughout the Okavango Delta, SAREP developed a baseline survey measuring community-level awareness on HIV/AIDS prevention and management strategies in different communities. Developed in collaboration with local partner NCONGO (Ngamiland Council of Non-Governmental Organizations), the survey provided a nuanced structure for measuring rural needs in HIV/AIDS outreach. SAREP completed the final draft of the survey in November 2012, and has begun the process of collecting data from communities throughout the Ngamiland Region. The results of the assessment will provide an informed basis from which SAREP may develop appropriate, audience-specific HIV/AIDS outreach and messaging strategies.

One of SAREP's major strategies in promoting greater awareness of HIV/AIDS prevention and management strategies is film screenings. In collaboration with the United States Peace Corps and various local partners, SAREP has screened numerous "Steps" films. Steps¹ is a film company based in South Africa that produces documentaries and dramas on the HIV/AIDS epidemic in southern Africa. The films evoked strong emotional reactions in viewers and have sparked discussion on often taboo topics. During the first wave of Steps screenings, SAREP partnered with the Maun-based Thuso Rehabilitation Centre to target deaf and hearing-impaired youth. Populations with disabilities often find accessing health services difficult, and SAREP seized the opportunity to provide to them age-appropriate and understandable health education. Two screenings, one in March and one in May, reached approximately 75 people.

SAREP also put on a series of five Steps screenings around Maun, Botswana. SAREP paired with the District AIDS Coordinating (DAC) Office, the Center for Youth of Hope (CEYOH), Women against Rape (WAR) and the Peace Corps to screen a film titled "An Intersection." Filmed in Botswana, it tells the true story of an HIV-positive couple making the decision to have an HIV-negative baby and then going through the prevention of mother to child transmission (PMTCT) process. The couple and their toddler attended each screening, and the featured mother facilitated a post-screening discussion with each group. The initiative reached approximately 160 people.

Global Climate Change Program Element

To improve the resiliency of communities throughout the Cubango-Okavango River Basin to climate change, SAREP is engaging in wide-scale coalition-building that treats the basin and its people as a whole. From conducting detailed assessments of basin-wide climate vulnerability to establishing flood maps to improve land use planning, SAREP is working to build the knowledge base around climate change and ensure new understandings are translated into prompt action.

During this reporting period, SAREP made numerous successes in its global climate change element. In Botswana and Namibia, SAREP conducted detailed analyses of flood patterns to inform decision making over land allocations and rural development. In Angola and Botswana, SAREP initiated a robust conservation agriculture program to equip farmers with strategies to improve yields, even in periods of lower rainfall. At the basin level, SAREP took initial steps to develop a comprehensive assessment of

¹ <http://www.steps.co.za/>

"STEPS" for the Future



In March and May, SAREP partnered with Thuso Rehabilitation Center in Maun to screen STEPS films to deaf and hearing-impaired youth. Both showings aired a film called "Read the Signs," which was narrated in English and had English subtitles. The actors, however, used only sign-language to communicate. The film focused on the importance of getting tested for HIV/AIDS as a deaf person, and also how to deal with potential discrimination that arises when testing.

After each screening, the STEPS facilitators directed a half hour discussion on the subject, so that students understood the topic and could give feedback. The discussion was conducted in sign-language to ensure a basic understanding of the film and its contents.

The first screening was shown to a group of approximately 30 deaf and hearing-impaired youth. SAREP then facilitated a second screening in May; this time to approximately 45 deaf youth aged 8 to 10.

the CORB's vulnerability to climate change. These initiatives are critical to enhancing the resiliency of communities across the basin to the effects of climate change.

To better understand the implications of climate change on the people and resources of the CORB, SAREP collaborated with the University of Cape Town's Climate System Analysis Group (CSAG) to develop a vulnerability assessment of the Okavango Basin to the potential effects of climate change. The draft assessment resulted from numerous interactive discussions between basin stakeholders on the principal factors affecting the basin's water, agricultural productivity, and biodiversity. The assessment will be a practical tool for SAREP, as well as governmental stakeholders from across the basin, to better understand vulnerabilities and adopt appropriate interventions to respond to the region's increasing climatic variability. The assessment provides critical information to enable OKACOM and national government representatives to incorporate appropriate, research-based considerations into climate change policy. SAREP, in collaboration with the USAID-funded Resilience in Limpopo River Basin Program (RESILIM), will host a subsequent five-day workshop, facilitated by CSAG to orient basin stakeholders to understanding climate models and forecasting and improve capacity for effective climate change planning, policy, and decision making. Participants will be introduced to a variety of climate forecasting portals and given practical advice on how to discern sectoral vulnerabilities. It is anticipated that the participants, who will be invited from cross-sectoral institutions operating within the Okavango and Limpopo River basins, will leave the course better able to mainstream climate change related issues into their day-to-day tasks.

To better plan for potential climatic events, SAREP worked with the North West District Council (NWDC) in Ngamiland, Botswana, to develop a map of peak flooding within the greater Maun area. This map enables the NWDC to ensure planned development activities occur away from flood prone areas, as well as to advise people living within flood prone areas of potential dangers. The map, which was developed using an aerial survey of Maun during its unusually high flooding in 2011, delineated boundaries with an accuracy of +/-2m for future development activities according to a 200-meter buffer zone. Both the NWDC and the Tawana Land Board, which authorizes the allocation of land for public and private use, warmly received these flood maps, and requested additional assistance from SAREP in developing flood maps for other villages located around the periphery of the Okavango Delta. SAREP is presently planning to develop additional flood maps that can be used to establish guidelines for land use planning in these other villages. SAREP also facilitated an aerial survey of the portion of the Okavango River that comprises a large extent of the Namibian/Angolan border. The survey provided high resolution images of the river's peak flooding, which have been used by the Namibian Ministry of Water Affairs to develop more accurate flood predictions.

Building on SAREP's close relationship with the Tawana Land Board, the program has linked with Ecostars to incorporate existing knowledge on elephant migratory corridors into a tool to make informed, ecologically sustainable land allocation decisions. The objective of the tool is to improve the sustainable allocation of land for agricultural, tourism and biodiversity uses. Using satellite imagery, as opposed to the higher resolution site specific aerial survey images, the high flood line of the Okavango Delta was delineated to an accuracy of +/- 50m and incorporated into a GIS-based multi-criteria evaluation tool called the Land Use Conflict Identification System (LUCIS). The resultant outputs helped to zone agricultural and tourism land away from flood prone areas. Incorporating additional GIS layers for soil quality, habitat type and proximity to settlements has helped the Tawana Land Board to allocate agricultural land in areas with the best potential to produce the highest crop yields, whilst also

away from elephant migratory corridors and flood prone areas. By helping to identify optimal agricultural lands for future development in conjunction with the introduction of climate resilient farming practices, SAREP has helped to improve the adaptive capacity of farmers to a range of potential climate forecasts. Zones for wildlife corridors have also been secured, bypassing agricultural zones. By helping to secure these corridors for future wildlife use, wildlife populations are better adapted to move naturally in the search for spatially and temporally variable food resources and are therefore more resilient to the potential negative impacts of climate change.

Global climate change threatens to undermine food security, as erratic rainfall patterns result in prolonged periods of drought. To enhance rural food security and strengthen resiliency to climate-change, SAREP has introduced the principles of conservation agriculture to communities in large areas of the Cubango-Okavango River Basin. The technique, which aims to increase food security and minimize erosive tilling and planting practices, has been proven to vastly increase yields from traditional agriculture. The benefits of these practices are derived from soil preparation techniques that improve water capture and minimize surface evaporation, resulting in higher yields, even in periods of lower rainfall.

During this reporting period, SAREP introduced its conservation agriculture program to communities in Angola and Botswana, and began the process of developing a long-term conservation agriculture strategy in Namibia. In Angola, SAREP delivered trainings to farmers in five Participatory Land Use Strategy "clusters"-or proximately located communities implementing the same PLUS-in the Cuando-Cubango province. In Namibia, SAREP engaged a consultant to develop a long-term strategy for implementing conservation agriculture in communities throughout the Caprivi and Kavango regions. In Botswana, SAREP signed grant agreements with local organizations Pabelelo Trust and EcoStars, which train farmers in the techniques of conservation agriculture with the specific aims of improving yields by better retaining and capturing moisture and, in the case of EcoStars, mitigating human-elephant conflict. With potential increased drought events, wildlife will be increasingly forced to seek out areas of water and crops being used by people, and EcoStars' strategy is anchored on the concept that smaller, higher-yielding fields reduce the incidence of unwanted interference with elephants, thereby reducing crop raids and conflict.

Livelihoods Improvement Element

SAREP's approach to improving livelihoods focuses on equipping communities with tools and strategies to sustainably manage rural resources. Across the basin, SAREP is supporting communities to develop Participatory Land Use Strategies (PLUSs) to protect rural natural resources and establish long-term visions for improving their economic and social well-being. These strategies focus directly on diversifying rural livelihoods and providing communities with the knowledge to sustainably manage rural resources. Through a multi-phased approach, SAREP is helping PLUS communities to develop visions to improve their social and economic wellbeing, identify threats to their communal environment, capitalize on alternative livelihoods opportunities, and monitor adverse trends in their land and environment. In Namibia, SAREP is working directly with PLUS communities, conservation organizations, and government agencies to establish conservancies, or communal bodies with legal authorization to protect, manage, and derive benefits from defined areas of land. From conservation agriculture to rural enterprise development, SAREP is assisting communities across the basin to adopt sustainable strategies to improve their economic welfare and protect critical resources.

In Fiscal Year 2013, SAREP worked directly with communities across the basin to develop practical skills and knowledge that enhance food security, generate income, and protect natural resources. Through trainings and workshops, populations across the basin learned the principles of conservation agriculture, human elephant conflict mitigation, Devil's Claw harvesting, and diverse conservation-based livelihoods opportunities. These initiatives are enhancing rural welfare and enabling basin populations to play a key role in conservation. As SAREP enters into its fourth and fifth years of the project, the program will work closely with its 35 PLUS communities in Angola, Botswana, and Namibia to implement the Management Oriented Monitoring Strategy (MOMS) a data-based tool for observing and monitoring trends in natural resource populations on their land. By providing communities with criteria and guidelines to measure changes to their surrounding environment, MOMS helps communities to identify adverse changes to local ecosystems and take prompt action to mitigate them. During this reporting period, SAREP led trainings in Namibia and Botswana on the implementation of MOMS. SAREP will build on this progress in Years 4 and 5, working closely with communities to independently monitor natural resources, and, ultimately, improve their livelihoods and wellbeing.

To build relationships between basin communities, and to share locally generated knowledge and good practices, SAREP facilitated an exchange visit to the Caprivi region for Angolan officials, traditional authorities, and community members to learn from the successful Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) program in Namibia. The Angolans visited several conservancies and met with numerous CNMRM practitioners including one of the pioneers of CBNRM in Namibia – Chief Mayuni, who elaborated on the role of traditional leaders in CBNRM. During the exchange visit the discussion was aimed at exploring the relationship between NGOs, government, traditional leaders, and the community and how they can work together in conserving and benefiting from local wildlife and other valuable natural resources.

To help communities generate income to improve their livelihoods, SAREP introduced CA in Cuando-Cubango, Angola, where a total of 135 farmers were initially trained, of which 73 were women. Farmers have committed to adopting the model and have shown great interest in introducing vegetable gardens into their farming systems. In the Angolan community of Caiundo, trained farmers have begun to sell vegetables from the CA demonstration field and, in the month of June, they made 6,000.00 KZs (kwanza) which will help them to buy seeds for the following season. The ACADIR/SAREP field staff and the community-trained trainers are continuously providing training in all the PLUS sites and, by the end of the year, about 273 farmers had been trained on vegetable gardening and horticulture for cash income and to meet their subsistence needs.

In the Kavango Region of Namibia, SAREP is working with grantee Namibian Nature Foundation (NNF) to diversify and improve rural incomes through increased sustainable harvesting, marketing and sales of the naturally growing indigenous natural product- Devil's Claw (*Harpagophytum procumbens*). Following a baseline assessment, service agreements were drafted and signed between NNF and the producer groups, which detailed the training needs and required support which was later delivered under the grant. The majority of training was held in the field with the Devil's Claw harvesters, whilst the Purchase Agreement Negotiation Training was held with the producer group committee members in Rundu to facilitate negotiations with a Devil's Claw buyer scheduled for the next day. Overall, 304 people were supported to improve their livelihoods through the harvesting of Devil's Claw, and SAREP

and NNF will follow-up in the next period to document the revenues generated and to ensure communities are able to continue to generate revenues from this activity.

USAID/Namibia Mission Buy-Ins Program Element

Through the Namibia Buy-In element, SAREP mobilizes communities to mitigate and address threats to biodiversity, improve access to safe drinking water and sanitation, and adapt to the effects of climate change, focused on the Caprivi Region in the north of the country. Under this component, SAREP works directly with local organizations and conservancies throughout Namibia to protect natural resources and educate communities on strategies that simultaneously improve livelihoods and lessen reliance on fragile ecosystems. Fiscal year 2013 marks the end of the scope of work carried out under the buy-in, and represents a strong foundation for SAREP to continue to work in the region by fully integrating the work into the project’s individual components in the final two years.

SAREP achieved strong results in the Namibia Buy-In component in collaboration with Integrated Rural Development and Nature Conservation (IRDNC), SAREP’s main partner, and the primary conservation and development organization in Namibia’s Zambezi region. Under this partnership, SAREP implemented and closed-out one subcontract and three grants. Work in the year also included daily support from the SAREP Caprivi Coordinator to conservancies (and the Kyaramacan Association) as well as the development of the corridor described above in the Biodiversity program element described above. Summaries of the outcomes of the contract and grants are provided below.

Namibia Buy-In By the Numbers

The buy-in included a separate Scope of Work and the incorporation of two specific indicators and targets for Years 1-3. Not only were these targets greatly exceeded, but the activities informed interventions in the CORB and led to the holistic approach SAREOP and partners have developed to secure wildlife corridors through the region

Namibia Buy-In	Total	Target	%
Number of people in Namibia with increased capacity to cope with floods	29,800	6,000	497%
Area (hectares) in Namibia under improved flood management plans	270,000	20,000	1,354%

A focal aspect of SAREP’s partnership with IRDNC is its assistance to Namibian conservancies in the development of Wildlife Utilization Management Plans (WUMPs), “zonation plans,” and easy to understand guides to conservancy constitutions. The WMUPs, which are a legal, guiding document for all Namibia conservancies, establish clear protocols for the management and conservation of wildlife. The zonation plans are mechanisms for demarcating conservancy land for various land uses, such as human settlements, conservation, and livelihoods. The constitution guides clearly enumerate principles and values for the conservancies and inform members as to what they need to know in order to successfully implement them. Together, these documents help conservancies to comply with relevant national legislation and improve the management of the land and its resources. To further strengthen the capacity of conservancies to carry out their mandates and manage their resources sustainably, SAREP developed pamphlets and posters (shown on the following page for the Kabulabula conservancy) providing a concise overview of the provisions within each conservancy’s respective constitution. The posters help to ensure that members know their rights and are living up to the ideals enumerated in their constitutions. To further promote participation and buy-in among conservancy members for effective

practices in conservation and land management, SAREP also developed a series of radio programs² broadcast in the local dialect. The programs introduced remote populations to the issues and challenges facing conservancies and how their and other conservancies are addressing them.

Through a financial governance grant, recently-gazetted registered conservancies successfully staged annual general meetings where they were able to confidently discuss financial governance issues

including the presentation of financial reports, draft budgets and detailed work plans. As part of the grant activity, SAREP led training workshops targeting treasurers and managers of existing conservancies. These trainings resulted in visible improvements in the presentation of financial reports and proposed draft budgets. The focus of the training was to help treasurers make their financial data simple and easy-to-interpret for members, with the end goal of promoting transparency and greater financial decision making through clearer presentations. SAREP's close mentorship and guidance resulted in a marked improvement among conservancies in keeping accurate financial reports and records. As a measure of the trainings success, for the first time since the inception of the conservancy program, only a very limited number of conservancies had small amounts of unaccounted money, and members largely reported that their committees had managed their finances better during the past financial year.

More than just “workshop-style training,” the grant combined field-based mentoring and peer review to achieve its success. Under the grant activity, SAREP led three major training workshops with attendance of over 22 participants per workshop, and then conducted follow-up visits to work one-on-one with the conservancy treasurers, book-keepers, managers, and committee members. This combined classroom and experiential learning approach proved

Kabulabula Conservancy Constitution Poster

Facilitating Conservancy Formation and Registration

The Kavango and Caprivi regions of Namibia have become a success story in community-based natural resources management. Through the development of “conservancies”—or communal bodies with legal authorization to protect, manage, and derive benefits from defined areas of land—communities are taking conservation into their own hands and benefiting from diverse conservation-based livelihoods opportunities.

SAREP is assisting communities to become fully-registered conservancies by providing financial and technical assistance in the development of documents required by the Namibian Ministry of Environment and Tourism:

- **Wildlife Utilization and Management Plans.** These documents establish various legal parameters for conserving vulnerable wildlife, such as hunting quotas
- **Benefits Distribution Plans.** These documents describe how benefits and revenues derived from livelihoods activities are to be distributed.
- **Constitution Guides.** Each conservancy is required to develop its own constitution establishing principles and guidelines for the management of the conservancy.

² The Programs can be heard on the SAREP YouTube page “IRDNC Radio Programs” playlist: <http://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLI4ZXLVDA1NlegSy3ombkoE5-Zkcv-vB3>

effective; the workshops provided the technical and theoretical foundation for improved conservancy management, while the field-based mentoring enabled trainees to effectively apply their new knowledge. The final step was having conservancies peer review their financial reports at the Caprivi conservancy bi-annual planning meetings, where conservancies prepared simple pie-chart summaries of their financial reports. After presenting, conservancy members received feedback from audience members from other conservancies on their spending toward different budgetary line items, as well as on their levels of income. The result was a rigorous debate on how conservancies should be spending their money and how they can generate further benefits for conservancy members.

Under the Teaching Environmental Knowledge Outreach Academy (TEKOA) grant, SAREP developed and successfully implemented a training curriculum and business plan for a training center on indigenous knowledge, including the traditional practice of wildlife “tracking,” within Bwabata National Park (BNP). The permanent training center has not yet been constructed, as construction permission needed to be secured from MET; however, the grant has proceeded despite the lack of a formal training facility. To move forward with its educational programs, TEKOA employed a mobile facility to train Bwabata community members on the practice of wildlife tracking. TEKOA successfully trained 164 people in wildlife tracking, of which approximately 47% were youth from nearby communities. To ensure its continued operations, the TEKOA grantee was able to sign a contract between WWF Germany and Futouris, a German foundation focused on rural conservation, on the development of a “tourism” module to ensure the long-term sustainability of the training center. The long-term objective is to generate revenue from training tourists in tracking, which would eventually be used to finance the long-term operations of the tracker training center.



“Tracker” training for Zambezi schoolchildren

Under the Caprivi Mapping grant, SAREP updated the spatial information in an integral part of the Kavango Zambezi Trans-frontier Conservation Area (KAZA TFCA) to assist in planning wildlife migration corridors for environmental protection; identifying water points for human consumption away from ecologically sensitive wildlife corridors; and improving spatial knowledge to inform decision making over land allocation decisions, including demarcation for conservancies. To build local capacity in land-use planning, the grant trained Community Game Guards in the use of GPS units. In the course of the mapping, numerous oversights and errors were also identified and corrected, including some villages that did not even know they fell within a conservancy, others where villages were receiving benefit distribution which did not fall within the boundaries of the conservancy, and overlapping conservancy boundaries. The boundary inaccuracies were cleared by assisting the Ministry of Environment and Tourism with a GPS and going to the boundary to collect correct locational data.

B. Deliverables, Reports, and Publications Submitted

Deliverable	Last Version Prepared/Submitted	Status
<i>USAID Progress and Planning reports</i>		
<i>Monthly Reports</i>		
October 2012	16 November 2012	Final
November 2012	12 December 2012	Final
December 2012	15 January 2013	Final
January 2013	13 February 2013	Final
February 2013	13 March 2013	Final
March 2013	15 April 2013	Final
April 2013	21 May 2013	Final
May 2013	18 June 2013	Final
June 2013	29 July 2012	Final
July 2013	22 August 2013	Final
August 2013	9 September 2013	Final
September 2013	17 October 2013	Final
<i>Quarterly Reports</i>		
FY 2013 Q1	8 February 2013	Final
FY 2013 Q2	23 April 2013	Final
FY 2013 Q3	7 August 2013	Final
<i>FY 2013 Q4</i>	<i>1 November 2013</i>	<i>Draft</i>
<i>Semi-Annual Reports</i>		
FY 2013 October - March	21 May 2013	Final
<i>FY 2013 Annual Report</i>	<i>1 November 2013</i>	<i>Draft</i>
<i>Technical Reports and Publications</i>		
Report on Basket and Curio Market Strategy and Action Plan	Sep-12	Final
Report Analyzing Status of Conservancy Financial Management	28-Sep-12	Final
Traditional Environmental Knowledge Outreach Academy (TEKOA) – Business Plan	28-Sep-12	Final
Improving Financial Governance in Caprivi Conservancies Progress Report 1	29-Oct-13	Final
TEKOA Training Modules	10-Dec-12	Final
Improving Financial Governance in Caprivi Conservancies Progress Report 2	14-Jan-13	Final
Community based human-elephant conflict management in the Eastern Okavango Delta Panhandle: Inception Report	14-Jan-13	Final
Devil’s Claw Harvesting – Improving Rural Livelihoods in Kavango: Baseline Assessment	18-Jan-13	Final
Concept note for an Okavango Basin PES scheme	1-Feb-13	Final
Food Security through Conservation Agriculture in the Okavango Panhandle: Inception Report	28-Feb-13	Final
Flood Preparedness Plan - Salambabla Conservancy	1-Mar-13	Final
7 Constitution Pamphlets - Caprivi Conservancies (English)	26-Mar-13	Final

Deliverable	Last Version Prepared/Submitted	Status
7 Constitution Pamphlets - Caprivi Conservancies (Local Language)	26-Mar-13	Final
Proceedings of the Ngamiland Water forum workshop	March 2013	Final
Namibian / Angolan border Okavango River High flood mark maps	1-Apr-13	Final
Maun High Flood Mark Maps	1-Apr-13	Final
CLTS Triggering guide	May 2013	Final
Lake Ngami Management Plan	1-May-13	Final
Botswana Standardized Wildlife Monitoring Protocols	1-May-13	Final
Proceedings from the Regional Workshop on the Nomination of the Okavango Delta as World Heritage Site	1-May-13	Final
Food Security through Conservation Agriculture in the Okavango Panhandle: Progress Report 1	20-May-13	Final
4 Wildlife Utilization/Zonation Management Plans - Caprivi	22-May-13	Final
7 Constitution Posters - Caprivi Conservancies (English)	22-May-13	Final
8 Conservancy Radio Programs - Caprivi (Local Language)	22-May-13	Final
Devil's Claw Harvesting – Improving Rural Livelihoods in Kavango: Progress Report	3-Jun-13	Final
Integrated Audit Report - Caprivi Conservancies	4-Jun-13	Final
Improving Financial Governance in Caprivi Conservancies Grant Completion Report	10-Jun-13	Final
Improving Financial Governance in Caprivi Conservancies Progress Report 3	15-Jun-13	Final
Update of East Caprivi Conservancies and Community Forests Spatial Database Grant Completion Report	17-Jun-13	Final
Food Security through Conservation Agriculture in the Okavango Panhandle: Progress Report 2	30-Jun-13	Final
Maun Ecotourism Park Feasibility Assessment	1-Jul-13	Final
Lower Okavango Ramsar Site Management Plan	1-Jul-13	Final
Women and Weaving: Crafts and Livelihoods in Ngamiland	Jul-2013	Final
CLTS Caprivi Training workshop report	Jul-2013	Final
Food Security through Conservation Agriculture in the Okavango Panhandle: Progress Report 3	31-Jul-13	Final
Transboundary Fisheries Management Plan	1-Aug-13	Final
<i>Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment for the Okavango Basin</i>	1-Aug-13	Draft
GUIA DE ACCIONAMIENTO DE CLTS DO SAREP	Aug-2013	Final
Arts and Crafts Data Collection and Assessment	Sept-2013	Final
CLTS workshop report – Angola	Sept-2013	Final
CLTS trainers guide – Gumare	Sept-2013	Final
Process Assessment Report Nyangana Ponds	Sept-2013	Final
Process Assessment Report Kaisosi Ponds	Sept-2013	Final
Process Assessment Report Shakawe Ponds	Sept-2013	Final
Process Assessment Report Gumare Ponds	Sept-2013	Final
Process Assessment Report Maun Ponds	Sept-2013	Final
Proceedings of the UNICEF AfricaSan in-country pre-meeting	Sept-2013	Draft

Deliverable	Last Version Prepared/Submitted	Status
Low cost latrine manual for Namibia basic standard latrine	Oct-2013	Draft
TEKOA Grant Completion Report	8-Sep-13	Final
Community based human-elephant conflict management in the Eastern Okavango Delta Panhandle: Elephant Economy Feasibility Study	17-Sep-13	Final
Community based human-elephant conflict management in the Eastern Okavango Delta Panhandle: Elephant Pathway Map	17-Sep-13	Final
Food Security through Conservation Agriculture in the Okavango Panhandle: Progress Report 4	30-Sep-13	Final

C. Summary of Other Contractual Requirements

Participation and benefits associated with gender and marginalized populations

SAREP responded to the issue identified in the early program initiation ‘Cross-cutting Report’ by addressing specific concerns relating to marginalized groups and gender (women, girls, youth) in a range of ways. Key among these was ensuring that women were included in activities and community governance structures in as equitable manner as possible. In addition attention was paid to marginalized groups such as San, Bayei, Hambukushu, Herero and others through programs specifically aimed at their needs.

During the year 1,433 people were trained in integrated natural resources management and biodiversity related activities of which 527 were women. Linked to this was the management of land use through the Participatory Land Use Strategy (PLUS) methodology – including the formation of community-based PLUS committees – all of which had equitable proportions of women involved – with youth representatives being included in some.

As girls and young women have been found to be disproportionately vulnerable to HIV infection in the basin many of the awareness raising campaigns carried out in collaboration with the US Peace Corps in the Ngamiland District of Botswana, specifically included young girls and women. Of the 499 people reached 282 were female and 217 male.

Gender inequalities inevitably exacerbate the negative impacts of disasters such as floods, which are experienced in the Okavango Delta and the Caprivi³ Region annually. During such periods of disaster, household workloads increase substantially, forcing many girls to drop out of school to assist with household chores and food production. During the reporting period, over 7,700 people benefitting from flood-preparedness plans in the Caprivi Region alone – approximately half of which were women and girls – ensuring that pre-emptive actions minimized casualties and prepared households to mitigate negative impacts.

Marginalized or minority groups in the basin face a number of challenges in preserving their customary lifestyles, languages, and cultural traditions. SAREP has worked closely with the San community in the Babwata National Park of western Caprivi, running programs that have encouraged them to perpetuate their indigenous knowledge skills such as tracking and understanding benefits of medicinal or food plants while also teaching them to eventually use



San communities in the Babwata National Park, Namibia, showing visitors their tracking skills.



██████████ spearheaded the installation of water pipes in Karutci

³ The Caprivi Region of north-eastern Namibia was during the year renamed as the Zambezi Region.

these skills to take out groups of tourists on guided tracking walks. Similarly the Tubu community of 210 households in the western Ngamiland District of Botswana have been supported to take their PLUS plan findings on economic opportunities regarding community cultural-tourism to the next stage through the completion of a feasibility study. Similarly through SAREP's support to the Botswana Department of National Museums and Monuments for its bid to have the Okavango Delta declared a World Heritage Site by Unesco/IUCN, a number of consultative meetings were held specifically with the various San groups in the delta, to ensure that their needs and wants were incorporated in the formulation of the eventual proposal to be submitted.

In addressing governance issues involving women and marginalized groups, a Management Committee was established to assist the Karutci Community in the Kavango Region of Namibia manage its new water supply system that SAREP supported them in developing. Strongly led by [REDACTED] the project's local champion, the new committee has a high proportion of women on it. At the district level in Ngamiland, a new Water and Sanitation Forum (WatSan Forum) has recently been convened with care having been taken to ensure that women participate actively in its activities and meetings – being chaired by the Deputy Director of the Department of Water Affairs, [REDACTED]. A key activity of this Forum will be to coordinate water supply processes along with sanitation outreach activities, and will work with existing women's groups to disseminate information on water supply planning and management.

Sanitation issues are often major sources of disease and mortality in rural communities – especially where water supplies are poor, erratically or badly managed. SAREP has used the 'Community Led total Sanitation' (CLTS) approach from Asia to work with communities in the basin to reduce 'open defecation' and support the construction of appropriate low cost latrines suitable to arid-land situations. Women have dominated the approach, ostensibly due to the fact that they bear the brunt of consequential diseases in their families. Of the 914 people trained in CLTS techniques, 589 women have spearheaded the drive to extend the campaign to neighboring communities.

Health and nutrition issues have been shown to play a critical role in people's abilities to address HIV/AIDS, infant mortality and declining food-productivity issues. This is particularly important for women who have to remain healthy under conditions of poverty - bearing the burden of feeding and caring for ailing family members. SAREP's conservation agriculture activities have resulted in an uptake of vegetable gardening in southern Angola and the Caprivi Region of Namibia, with San people in the Babwata National Park growing high nutrient crops such as spinach for their own use and for sale to others. Sanitation issues often afflict the young as they might be uneducated and unaware of the potential for bad habits being the cause of contracting diseases or creating unhygienic conditions. Young pupils are often at risk of having to visit bush areas around their schools – often leading to truancy and missing valuable time in the classroom. SAREP worked consistently with schools in the Ngamiland



Community farmers in southern Angola with their impressive vegetable crops.

District to support the rehabilitation of ablution blocks and the formation of sanitation maintenance clubs. Over 2,000 pupils were assisted to obtain access to improved sanitation in the last year.

Environmental Compliance

SAREP activities generally included trainings and technical consultation — activities that are categorically excluded from environmental mitigation and monitoring (e.g. trainings and technical assistance). Select activities, however, especially those relating to WSS infrastructure, require USAID environmental clearance and the development and monitoring of an environmental mitigation and monitoring plan (EMMP). In FY 2013, two EMMPs were submitted and approved by USAID – for Conservation Agricultural related grant activities. Water test results were received from NamWater relating to the SAREP –supported scheme in the rural community of Karutchi which found no contaminants and rated the quality of the water as “A”.

The implementation of the 3 of the prior 5 EMMPs related to water infrastructure programs in Namibia have been delayed due to a change in the legal requirements for the schemes. Community water schemes were previously excluded from EIA, but the new legislation required a full formal review. SAREP was the first entity to engage in the new law, and the Government provided the program with a list of cleared service providers to meet the requirements. The quotes SAREP received from the service providers, however, were many times the value of the infrastructure investment and would be prohibitive for SAREP to continue any future work in the sector. The issue was discussed with DWSSC who agreed that such costs would severely limit their ability to deliver on rural water systems as well. Based on the outcomes of a WatSan forum, DWSSC guided SAREP, given the prior screening conducted by SAREP, that a review of the SAREP assessment and an option for a qualified EIA professional would be necessary to meet their requirements and they would issue a waiver or approval as necessary, while they investigate how the issue can be addressed in the long-term. During the delay in implementation, SAREP identified another donor to fund the projects designed by the SAREP engineers, and the environmental clearance will be finalized once plans are finalized with the other donor.

SAREP has also identified that some elements in the FY14 workplan are insufficiently covered in the SAREP Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP), and that an amendment to the EMMP may be required. These activities include conservation agriculture, Devil’s Claw harvesting, and latrine building demonstrations, and have been described in detail in the SAREP FY2013 4th Quarterly Report. Based on USAID feedback, SAREP will develop full EMPs and revise the EMMP as appropriate.

ANNEX A. QUALITY ASSURANCE SURVEILLANCE PLAN: INDICATORS TABLE

Indicator	Year 3				Base Period Totals			LOP Totals			Comments			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Target	Y3%	Total	Target	Y1-3%		Total	Target	Y1-5%
KRA 1 - Cooperative management of targeted shared river basins improved														
1. Number of science-based systems improved at the national/regional level (Output)	0	1	1	0	2	1	200%	7	2	350%	7	3	233%	<p><i>Life of Project (LoP) target surpassed. Other tools/systems will continue to be refined as stakeholders use them and as more tools become available such as the Transboundary Fisheries Management Plan.</i></p> <p><i>It is anticipated that at least one additional tool will be added in FY 2014.</i></p>
2. Number of people within Okavango-Basin related institutions trained in technical and/or institutional strengthening areas (Output)	42	0	61	34	137	63	217%	403	142	284%	403	250	161%	<p><i>Life of Project (LoP) surpassed. New people should continue to be trained in this category throughout the remainder of the contract, although at a more modest pace as the potential pool gets saturated.</i></p> <p><i>It is anticipated that at least an additional 50 people related to basin institutions, which have not yet been trained, will be trained in FY 2014.</i></p>
3. Number of improved water resource allocation plans (Impact)	0	0	0	0	0	36	0%	0	85	0%	0	152	0%	<p><i>This indicator will be the focus for the upcoming quarter. Two university students have been engaged by DWSSC who will be supported by SAREP with training, Rundu Office hosting, and other related costs, who will develop plans for 150 communities. These plans will be jointly reviewed by DWSSC and SAREP and will help to develop capacity in the division as well as University in the realm of water allocation.</i></p>

Indicator	Year 3				Base Period Totals			LOP Totals			Comments			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Target	Y3%	Total	Target	Y1-3%		Total	Target	Y1-5%
4. Number of Okavango-Basin related institutions providing improved services to their constituencies (Impact)	0	0	1	0	1	2	50%	6	3	200%	6	6	100%	<p><i>Life of Project (LoP) target reached. Additional institutions will be reported in year 4 as providing improved services once use of scientific tools are reported and documented. Several other processes related to the Lake Ngami Management plan, implementation of the transboundary fisheries management, LUCIS and MOMs which will contribute to the indicator and help to surpass the LoP targets.</i></p> <p><i>It is anticipated that at least one additional institution will be added in FY 2014.</i></p>
KRA 2 - Biodiversity and ecosystem services monitored and protected														
5. Number of threat assessments to biologically important areas developed and monitored (Output)	5	12	1	3	21	9	233%	52	21	248%	52	33	158%	<p><i>Life of project target surpassed. Other threats assessments may be completed in the final two years, including those related to the park in Angola which SAREP is looking to focus on in the coming year.</i></p> <p><i>It is anticipated that at least two additional threat assessments will be added in FY 2014.</i></p>
6. Number of people trained in NRM and/or biodiversity conservation at the institutional and community level (Output)	155	502	593	183	1433	658	218%	3927	1398	281%	3927	2500	157%	<p><i>Life of Project (LoP) target passed. New people should continue to be trained in this category throughout the remainder of the contract, although at a more modest pace as the potential pool gets saturated.</i></p> <p><i>It is anticipated that at least an additional 250 people, which have not yet been trained, will be trained in FY 2014.</i></p>
7. Number of community-based NRM plans developed and implemented (Output)	13	2	3	0	18	9	200%	41	19	216%	41	32	128%	<p><i>Life of Project (LoP) target passed. While the bulk of the activities relating to this indicator have been captured - with the PLUS communities, work continues to strengthen the plans with the roll-out of MOMS. Additionally, further WUMPs may be produced in</i></p>

Indicator	Year 3				Base Period Totals			LOP Totals			Comments			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Target	Y3%	Total	Target	Y1-3%		Total	Target	Y1-5%
														the Zambezi region in Namibia relating to the proposed subcontract with IRDNC. <i>It is anticipated that at least two additional community-based plans will be added in FY 2014.</i>
8. Area (hectares) under improved natural resources management - In Millions (Impact)	0	0	0.075	0.131	0.2058	1.2	17%	5.82	2.10	277%	5.8248	4	146%	<i>Life of Project (LoP) target passed. Work in progress is related to approval of the Transboundary Fisheries management plan will further contribute to this indicator. It is anticipated that at least 100,000 additional hectares will be added in FY 2014.</i>
9. Area (hectares) of biologically important area under improved management - In Millions (Impact)*	0	0	0.075	0.131	0.2058	0.80	26%	5.77	1.9	304%	5.7667	5.9458	97%	<i>Initial Life of Project (LoP) target has been passed, although the proposed revised target is above the current reporting. Work in progress is related to approval of the Transboundary Fisheries management plan will further contribute to this indicator. It is proposed to include a complicated calculation for the average surface area of the active river system. A qualifying sub-set of revised hectares for 22 previously reported community PLUS plans, as well as 23 PLUS plans which were never reported (the plans were counted, just not the hectares) should be captured in the next quarter as well. It is anticipated that at least 100,000 additional hectares will be added in FY 2014.</i>

Indicator	Year 3							Base Period Totals			LOP Totals			Comments
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Target	Y3%	Total	Target	Y1-3%	Total	Target	Y1-5%	
10. Number of people engaged in new or enhanced conservation based income generating activities (Output)	0	21	330	95	446	1250	36%	446	2250	20%	446	5000	9%	<p>The end of FY2013 showed an increase of this output towards achieving the target, and substantial results are expected throughout Years 4 and 5, particularly from the Angolan communities engaged in Conservation Agriculture, Devil's claw harvesting from Namibia; and arts & crafts production and sales from Botswana. In Addition, grantees for various livelihoods activities will contribute to people engaged.</p> <p>There is also a large potential area of under-counting in this indicator relating to the support to the conservancies of the Zambezi (fr. Caprivi) region in Namibia. Work related to the Financial governance grant, and the development of booklets and posters for the conservancies, feed into developing the tourism in the conservancies and a more equitable distribution of the benefits derived therefrom. SAREP has also supported numerous trainings on joint venture negotiations and helped link communities to government, the private sector, and other international donors through the 2 completed subcontracts with IRDNC and the work of the SAREP Caprivi Coordinator. SAREP is therefore in the process of reviewing the activities and reporting data for the communities as well as the incomes generated and benefits distributed in 2013 from conservancy reports to see how many people have benefited from new and/or enhanced conservation-based livelihoods attributable to SAREP assistance.</p>

Indicator	Year 3				Base Period Totals			LOP Totals			Comments			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Target	Y3%	Total	Target	Y1-3%		Total	Target	Y1-5%
11. Amount of resources leveraged for sustainable management and conservation of biologically important areas - In \$Millions (Output)	\$0.175	\$0.293	\$ -	\$ -	\$0.469	\$1.0000	47%	\$0.523	\$2.000	26%	\$0.523	\$5.000	10%	Work in progress towards leveraging funds from GEF for various activities supported by SAREP. SAREP has contributed detailed technical assistance to the preparation of the approximate \$6 Million Sustainable Land Management proposal by the DEA (Botswana) as well as OKACOM proposal for work throughout the basin of a similar magnitude. Once both are realized, we estimate achieving approximately 250% of the LoP target.
KRA 3 - Access to safe water supply and sanitation increased														
12. Number of people trained in water use, conservation, and sanitation at the institutional and community level (Output)	280	0	267	367	914	690	132%	1630	1455	112%	1630	2500	65%	Year 3 target surpassed, base period target almost achieved. More people are being trained in CLTS across the Basin and the roll out of the WASH program in Botswana will contribute to the achievement of the LOP target.
13. Number of people in target area with access to improved drinking water (Impact)	0	0	0	0	0	6250	0%	16000	9750	164%	16000	20000	80%	Progress on a number of initiatives was halted due to concerns over environmental clearance regulations in Namibia. SAREP has been able to develop a way forward with the GoN unblocking the situation. SAREP has also developed a partnership with the DfID funded CRDF program, which will take over the bulk of costs associated with the proposed systems. While this may further delay progress, it will allow SAREP to increase its overall outputs in the sector.
14. Number of people in target area with access to improved sanitation services (Impact)	1590	0	700	0	2290	7000	33%	2290	12500	18%	2290	25000	9%	While significant work has been done to advance this indicator, especially in the CLTS program, the reported numbers have yet to come through. SAREP trained several communities in latrine construction as the end of the CLTS process and anticipates reporting additional people with access to improved sanitation in the upcoming quarter and throughout the year.

Indicator	Year 3				Base Period Totals			LOP Totals			Comments			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Target	Y3%	Total	Target	Y1-3%		Total	Target	Y1-5%
15. Amount of resources leveraged for investment in drinking water and sanitation services - In \$Millions (Output)	\$ -	\$ -	\$0.041	\$ -	\$0.041	\$1.1500	4%	\$0.593	\$2.000	30%	\$0.593	\$ 5.000	12%	The major in-progress contributor is the Dfid funded CRDF program, which has agreed to take on the infrastructure elements of a number of SAREP initiatives. The program has indicated that up to \$2 million could be initially allocated to such activities. Another potential leveraging opportunity is from UNICEF for sanitation program in Botswana supported by SAREP is being explored. Ongoing meetings and discussions with UNICEF and various stakeholders in Botswana, facilitated by SAREP.
KRA 4 - Targeted river basins resources managed in the Context of Global Climate Change (GCC)														
16. Number of people with increased adaptive capacity to cope with climate variability (Impact)	0	7700	0	0	7700	8900	87%	29800	19750	151%	29800	30000	99%	SAREP drafted its climate change vulnerability assessment in the quarter and adaptation activities are ongoing. The advanced fire information system and flood warning maps are some of the different aspects that will contribute to a number of people with increased adaptive capacity to cope with climate variability in the year. <i>It is anticipated that at least 2,500 additional people will be added in FY 2014.</i>
17. Number of different tools adopted by governmental, non-governmental institutions, or communities to manage climate-caused crises such as floods, droughts, and fires (Output)	0	0	1	1	2	3	67%	4	9	44%	4	12	33%	Wildlife corridors, climate change vulnerability assessments, and other adaptation tools are ongoing, including the Advanced fire information system and developed flood warning maps. Results are expected throughout the Years 4 and 5.

KRA 5 -Regional, national, and local development planning capacities around river basins (for land and water use, biodiversity conservation) strengthened														
18. Number of project beneficiaries more informed about HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, and access to treatment (Impact)	0	54	192	124	370	500	74%	499	500	100%	499	4341	11%	<p>Improved reporting has resulted from more engagement with schools around Maun and Gumare, plus a combination of outreach to large groups participating in other SAREP supported activities such as the WASH program.</p> <p>SAREP is also reviewing the data related to the road show conducted earlier in the year versus baseline data for Ngamiland. While the roadshow contained an act on HIV/AIDS awareness, it was never captured in the M&E data. Realizing that the indicator definition specifically includes dramatizations, the road shows contributed to the objectives and indicators of this KRA. It should be noted, however, that while people attending and participating in the road shows can be considered as "more informed" they would not count in the total "people trained" figure which pulls, in part, from this indicator.</p>
Namibia Buy-In														
19. Number of people in Namibia with increased capacity to cope with floods (Impact)*	0	7700	0	0	7700	2500	308%	29800	6000	497%	29800	6000	497%	<p>Life of Project (LoP) target passed. This was a base-period activity and will no longer be tracked as a separate indicator moving into Years 4 and 5. People under this category are also captured in indicator 16 and can continue to contribute to the numbers there.</p>
20. Area (hectares) in Namibia under improved flood management plans - In Millions (Impact)	0	0.093	0	0	0.093	0.01	930%	0.27	0.02	1354%	0.2707	0.02	1354%	<p>Life of Project (LoP) target passed. This was a base-period activity and will no longer be tracked as a separate indicator.</p>
Project Training Total														
Number of people trained in direct support of program objectives (Output)*	457	505	1053	667	2682	1848	145%	5692	3353	170%	5692	9341	61%	<p>Results are on course in this indicator to achieve LoP targets. This figure is comprised of data from 4 separate indicators (from which duplicate people are removed and counted only once).</p>