



# USAID | SOUTHERN AFRICA

## Annual Work Plan

October 2014 – September 2015

## Resilience in the Limpopo River Basin (RESILIM) Program



September 2014

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# 1 ACRONYMS

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CBNRM	Community Based Natural Resource Management
CBO	Community Based Organizations
CSAG	Climate Systems Analysis Group
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
FANR	Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GIZ	German Society for International Cooperation
GLTFCA	Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area
GWP-SA	Global Water Program Southern Africa
IES	Institute of Environmental Studies
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IWMI	International Water Management Institute
IWRM	Integrated Water Resource Management
JPTC	Joint Permanent Technical Committee
KRA	Key Results Area
LIMCOM	Limpopo Watercourse Commission
LRB	Limpopo River Basin
MRCA	Marico River Conservation Association
NCCRS	National Climate Change Response Strategy
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development
OW	OneWorld Sustainable Investments
OSC	Overseas Strategic Consulting
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
RESILIM	Resilience in the Limpopo River Basin
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SAWC	Southern African Wildlife College
STTA	Short Term Technical Assistance
TFCA	Trans-frontier Conservation Area
UCT	University of Cape Town
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WACDEP	Water Climate and Development Program
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

## 2 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

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The USAID/Southern Africa-funded Resilience in the Limpopo River Basin (RESILIM) program seeks to improve the trans-boundary water resources management of the Limpopo River, increasing the resilience of communities and ecosystems, particularly with regard to climate change adaptation. RESILIM's key stakeholder and partner is the Limpopo Watercourse Commission (LIMCOM), an organization conceived in 2003, ratified in 2011 and launched in July 2014 that provides a forum for South Africa, Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique to collaborate, coordinate, and cooperate on Limpopo water-related challenges. The RESILIM Program supports LIMCOM in the implementation of the strategic objectives of its 2011 -2015 Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) Plan. In parallel to collaborating with LIMCOM, RESILIM provides support to the national-level institutions that comprise the trans-boundary organization.

The RESILIM Program is implemented by a consortium of partners made up of Chemonics International Inc., the primary contractor, and a team of qualified subcontractors, namely:

- Global Water Partnership – Southern Africa (GWP-SA), an intergovernmental water resource management network that supports the sustainable development and management of water resources at all levels in Southern Africa;
- OneWorld Sustainable Investments (OW), a regional climate change entity with experience in developing and implementing climate change programs and strategies across Sub-Saharan Africa;
- Overseas Strategic Consulting (OSC), a certified small business that provides strategic communications programs with measurable results throughout the world.

The Year Three work plan presents a schedule of planned activities that are a combination of initiatives that are continuing from Year Two and new proposed activities that have evolved from the research, assessments and collaborations with stakeholders in the Limpopo River Basin during the first two years of the program. This includes the basin-wide assessment of risk, vulnerability and resilience that identifies eight highly vulnerable areas that are recommended as case studies as they are representative of key issues in the basin.

The report is structured to present RESILIM's results framework, the team structure and resources, and a summary of activities to be carried out under the program's key results areas (KRAs). The narrative presented here should be read in conjunction with the work plan Gantt chart (Annex 1), which depicts the timeline for when activities will be implemented.

### 3 RESULTS FRAMEWORK

The results framework below illustrates RESILIM’s strategy to achieve the key results needed to accomplish the vision of each program component and the overall program objective of improving trans-boundary management of the Limpopo River Basin to enhance resilience of people and ecosystems. Each component presents a critical element in improving management of the basin — reduction of climate change vulnerability, improved conservation and management of key conservation areas, and improved capacity of stakeholders to manage water and ecosystem resources. Success in all components will result in achievement of the overall program objective and contribute to the fulfillment of USAID’s development objectives in climate change and natural resource management. Achievement of these objectives will support the LIMCOM IWRM plan, as well as the water and climate change priorities of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC). Implementation will include particular focus on improving people’s lives and building local capacity (especially of non-government organizations and Community Based Organizations) through awareness creation, scientific developments, study tours, workshops and seminars.

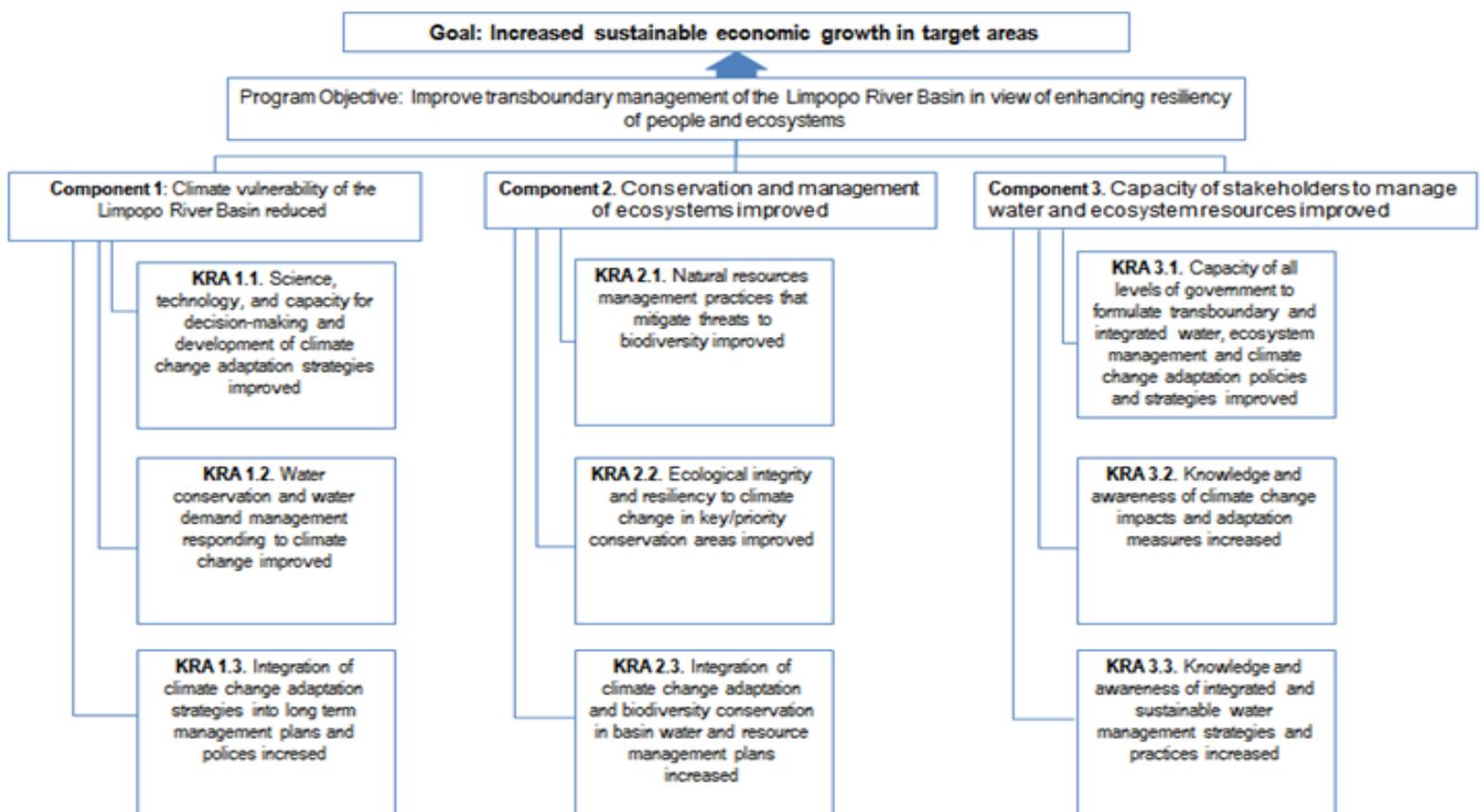


Figure 1: Life of RESILIM Program Results Framework

The results framework provides a structure around which RESILIM can develop consensus and shared ownership of program scope and direction amongst RESILIM staff, partners, and key stakeholders. It is also a key program management tool for the measurement and assessment of performance framework targets, allowing poorly performing activities to be identified, then reviewed and adjusted. The RESILIM team returns to the framework as needed where results are not being adequately achieved, when assumptions are no longer valid, or when critical resources are no longer available; all revisions will occur in consultation with USAID.

Implementation of the RESILIM Program involves working and partnering with government, intergovernmental bodies, private sector and civil society that have varying capacities, mandates and interests. This complexity of players and levels of governance requires a participatory and flexible approach to ensure inclusion of all these stakeholders and achieve maximum benefit from the program. To achieve this the RESILIM Program will continue to employ an adaptive management approach in that as new information becomes available, stakeholder interests and capacity evolve, the Limpopo River Basin changes and develops, and the outcomes of initial activities become clear, project leadership, in consultation with USAID, will adapt the work plan to meet the evolving needs of the program and benefit from emerging opportunities.

The RESILIM Program aims to improve trans-boundary management of the Limpopo River Basin and enhance resilience of people and ecosystems through three integrated strategic approaches:

**Building evidence:** There is already a significant body of scientific evidence that demonstrates the need for accelerating the building of climate change resilience, the improved protection and management of biodiversity, and improving livelihoods of people living in the Limpopo River Basin. However, this evidence is not fully integrated, and the resulting lack of coherence makes it difficult to pinpoint the priority actions that would strengthen resilience through increasing water flows and improving water quality. Identifying these entry points and subsequent action for enabling water flows requires knowledge of the critical thresholds or tipping points in the basin, as determined on an ecosystem and livelihoods basis.

Processes that RESILIM has engaged in the implementation of the program are seen to be as important to document as the program achievements themselves. For example, in Year Two, it has become apparent that, even with the availability of resources, the development and operationalization of collaboration mechanisms for the engagement of potential partner institutions can often be challenging and time-consuming. The documentation of some of these challenges will, in Year Three onwards, allow lessons learned in the process of program implementation to be captured, analyzed, packaged and shared with key stakeholders, with a view to improving the implementation of the RESILIM program.

**Establishing an enabling environment:** RESILIM will improve the trans-boundary management of the basin, strengthen resilience, and maintain a strategic focus on sustainably translating evidence into action. This approach is comprised of actions that build knowledge, support institutions to becoming more harmonized and adaptive. In addition, the majority of these actions requires frequent dialogue and cooperation between multiple countries in the basin, and therefore demands savvy navigation of the complex political environment, as well as fostering and maintaining collaborative relationships. This is critical for effective water resource management in a shared basin, and especially so in the likely scenario where certain seasonal water flows may decrease due to climate change.

**Catalyzing sustainable action for resilience:** Opening basin water flows and building resilience requires programmatic and scalable interventions and actions. A wide range of national and sub-national adaptation projects are under implementation in the basin. Given the challenges in the Limpopo River Basin, adaptation to scale will need to be trans-boundary and multi-sectorial. RESILIM will review lessons learned from existing interventions and use them to demonstrate what works and what does not, as well as what can be replicated and what can be scaled beyond boundaries.

## 4 THE RESILIM TEAM

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The RESILIM team has increased its human capacity over the 2013/14 financial year to meet the current and future targets of the program. The larger team remains streamlined, with roles and responsibilities based on cross-cutting technical assistance areas and management demands rather than the program's three technical components as described in the following table.

<b>POSITION (*new positions 2013/14)</b>	<b>RESPONSIBILITIES</b>
Chief of Party	- Leadership of the RESILIM team
Chief Scientist	- Ensure science and technical soundness of products and deliverables - Technical support to all other functions in RESILIM
Program Manager*	- Overall coordination of RESILIM activities
Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist	- Ensure compliance with the Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) - Assessment of impact of programme - Evaluation (Routine Data Quality Assessments)
Grants and Subcontracts Manager*	- Compliance with USAID and Chemonics procurement policies - Subcontracts and grants management
Outreach & Communication Specialist	- Awareness raising - Learning and sharing (Knowledge Management)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reporting (Monthly &amp; Quarterly)</li> <li>- Branding</li> </ul>
Biodiversity Activities Manager*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coordination of specific activities relating to biodiversity</li> </ul>
Stakeholder Engagement Specialist*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Managing stakeholder relations</li> <li>- Advocacy and lobbying</li> </ul>

The RESILIM team will continue to identify, design, and supervise the delivery of technical assistance while key partners and a pool of local and international experts and organizations will provide additional technical assistance through subcontract and grant mechanisms. In Year Three, GWP-SA will facilitate activities to engage stakeholders across sectors, build capacity, and expand knowledge networks in water resource management and climate change adaptation, working closely with RESILIM’s Chief Scientist. OSC will support program communications and outreach strategies, in collaboration with GWP-SA. OneWorld will complete the development of an investment strategy for resilience in the basin and produce policy briefs and materials related to the Risk, Vulnerability and Resilience Synthesis publication to build capacity for decision-making in the development of climate change adaptation strategies.

In Year Two RESILIM learned that it is important for the Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist to be involved from the inception of a program activity. If not, RESILIM might miss the opportunity to set the baselines needed to properly monitor program impact. In Year Three, the Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist will therefore be actively involved in the development and roll-out of program activities.

## 5 THE PLANNING PROCESS

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This work plan document has been developed through continuous engagement of USAID/Southern Africa, RESILIM partners and stakeholders in the sector throughout the 2013/14 financial year and has evolved as a result of lessons learned during the first two years of program implementation. Compilation of the actual plan was catalyzed by the RESILIM team during a three-day workshop at which a shared vision and mission for the program was developed to promote commonality of thinking towards the development of RESILIM’s future activities and initiatives. In developing the plan, the consideration was given to global and national issues in the four riparian countries that affect the future development of the program. The plan will be shared with the RESILIM partners to allow further enhancement and detailing of the future of the program.

## 6 COMPONENT 1: CLIMATE VULNERABILITY OF THE LIMPOPO RIVER BASIN REDUCED

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### 6.1 KRA 1.1 - SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND CAPACITY FOR DECISION-MAKING AND DEVELOPMENT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION STRATEGIES IMPROVED

RESILIM seeks to build evidence-based knowledge for coherent regional and national planning and decision making to equip stakeholders to deal with impacts of climate change in the basin. In Year Two, RESILIM facilitated a meeting for the Joint Permanent Technical Committee (JPTC) of the bilateral agreement between South Africa and Botswana that looks at water-related issues. Gaborone in Botswana is experiencing a hydrological drought because rains are not concentrated in the Gaborone Dam's catchment area, and this dam is running dangerously low. The water crisis is worsening due to population growth, agriculture, industry and urbanization.

In supporting the JPTC RESILIM, together with the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), will critically examine the options that the Ramotswa trans-boundary aquifer offers in terms of adaptation to climate variability and human induced changes, while preserving and enhancing the resource and associated ecosystems through trans-boundary and local management (*Activity 1.1.2*). There is currently no comprehensive study on how sub-surface water is shared among countries, thus presenting an opportunity for RESILIM to be part of game-changing research.

RESILIM will develop a conceptual hydrogeological model as well as a tested, numerical, physically-based distributed model, applied across various development scenarios, of the shared aquifer and its connections with surface water resources. RESILIM will also develop training materials to increase understanding and practical applications of knowledge related to the Ramotswa trans-boundary aquifer diagnostic, database development, geophysics, modeling and trans-boundary aquifer management. The work will result in a joint strategic action plan for the development and management of the aquifer, including policy briefs, national implementation plans and recommendations on water quality improvement, and others.

In Years One and Two, RESILIM conducted a desktop risk and vulnerability assessment of the basin, validated the findings through a regional workshop with experts from various sectors, and incorporated the inputs and comments in a risk and vulnerability assessment report that will be finalized early in Year Three (*Sub-Activity 1.1.1.1*). The purpose of the assessment was to better understand climate-related risks to ecosystems and people living in the basin. RESILIM continued to research and analyze the biophysical, economic, and socio-political systems down to eight representative case studies of climate vulnerability as identified in the risk and vulnerability assessment to better understand what climate change means for the basin by looking at best and worst case scenarios of climate change impacts in each of the representative case study areas. From this study, RESILIM produced communication products such as posters, banners, PowerPoint presentations and policy briefs. In Year Three RESILIM will disseminate the knowledge gained from the risk and vulnerability assessment in scientific journals and at conferences and other events (*Sub-Activity 1.1.1.3*), utilizing materials and communication tools developed through *Component 3*.

The risk and vulnerability report recommends areas where adaptation interventions are needed to build the resilience of the Limpopo River Basin. Some of these include:

- Securing high altitude catchment areas
- Restoring degraded land
- Enhancing water quality
- Improving/increasing climate forecasting
- Protecting groundwater
- Investment strategy for Resilience Building

The investment strategy for resilience building in the LRB will be developed to highlight priority areas for investment where the need is critical (*Sub-Activity 1.1.1.2*). SADC Water/Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR) and LIMCOM will be the custodians of the investment strategy which will be targeted to guide potential investors, including private and government donors as well as non-government organizations (NGOs), in climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation in the basin. The increased investment will enhance socio-economic benefits from sustainable natural resource management in highly vulnerable areas identified in the risk and vulnerability report.

RESILIM will identify and pilot adaptation projects to improve livelihoods from the recommendations mentioned above (*Activity 1.1.3*). Through the grants program, RESILIM will release its annual program statement early in Year Three to call for the submission of proposals of projects that will:

- Promote adaptive, sustainable, climate-smart management of land water and biodiversity;
- Diversify livelihoods through an ecosystems approach;
- Strengthen key institutions that will promote public-private-partnerships

RESILIM will conduct a pre-solicitation workshop to introduce RESILIM to potential applicants and to build the capacity of organizations to develop robust proposals in response to the annual program statement.

RESILIM will also continue to support pilot projects initiated in Year Two, including the following:

**Mangrove restoration and conservation** (*Sub-Activity 1.1.3.7*): RESILIM will conduct an economic and environmental valuation of the mangrove ecosystem in the Limpopo river estuary in Xai-Xai area of Mozambique to provide science-based information on the economic and environmental value of the mangrove ecosystem. The purpose of this study is to inform efforts related to the sustainability of the mangrove replantation project. In Year Three RESILIM will also develop communication products for awareness raising. The key messages of these materials will be informed by the GIS mapping of the estuary and the identification of the replantation sites done in Year Two, and the economic evaluation mentioned above.

**Development of Resilience Training modules with the Southern African Wildlife College (SAWC)** (*Sub-Activity 1.1.3.8*): In Year Two RESILIM conducted cross-sectorial and trans-boundary training needs assessments on climate change adaptation, biodiversity management and integrated water resource management. From these assessments, RESILIM, through SAWC, identified the types of training courses needed on resilience building, biodiversity management and integrated water resource management, to be delivered to scholar practitioners from the SADC region. In Year Three RESILIM will develop new

training modules and tools, as well as enhance existing ones. This will be developed in close collaboration with conservation and climate change agencies and communities.

**Key deliverables:**

- Joint Strategic Action Plan for the management of the Ramotswa aquifer
- Hydrological maps and report on hydrogeology for the Ramotswa aquifer
- Scientific papers and policy briefs, based on risk and vulnerability assessment, published and/or disseminated and presented at conferences
- Investment strategy for resilience building in the basin
- Economic evaluation of mangroves report
- Communication and awareness materials on mangrove rehabilitation and conservation
- New training modules on resilience building, biodiversity management and IWRM developed by SAWC.

**Resources:**

- Grant agreement with IWMI
- Subcontract – Ramotswa aquifer diagnostic and database development
- Short Term Technical Assistance (STTA) – Communications Consultant
- STTA – Economic Evaluation Consultant
- RESILIM Team

**Target audience:**

- JPTC
- Academic institutions
- Government departments and related water management agencies
- Regional and continental economic communities
- Relevant international institutions
- LIMCOM and its implementing partners/institutions
- Regional and national planners, donors and development partners
- Local communities

## 6.2 KRA 1.2 - WATER CONSERVATION AND WATER DEMAND MANAGEMENT RESPONDING TO CLIMATE CHANGE IMPROVED

In Year Three RESILIM will continue to identify, develop, and implement activities that improve water demand management. In Year Two the program identified and considered various future water-use scenarios in the basin under the risk and vulnerability assessment. RESILIM's activities to improve water conservation and demand management will be informed by the water-use scenarios, which will result in improved water resource management practices that integrate climate change considerations.

There are many relevant stakeholders within the Limpopo River Basin, including private sector water users, municipalities, commercial and subsistence farmers, and conservation and ecotourism organizations, all of whom have a vested interest in better water management. RESILIM will pursue activities around improved water demand management through cross-sectorial engagement with these and other sectors in the form of focus group discussions and targeted meetings.

RESILIM, in collaboration with its partner GWP-SA, will work closely with LIMCOM and other development partners, with a particular focus on marginalized, disadvantaged groups, such as women's associations and community-based organizations. Through the grants program and direct technical assistance, RESILIM will build the capacity and support organizations whose work is aligned with RESILIM objectives (*Sub-Activity 1.2.1.1*). For example, RESILIM will work with the Marico River Conservation Association (MRCA), which manages water demand in the Groot Marico Catchment, including:

- Restoration of degraded land;
- Implementation of waste management and conservation agriculture;
- Improvement of water quality and quantity through the *River Health Approach* (this is a DWS - South Africa program linked to the *Adopt-a-River* initiative focusing on local community river management); and
- Building stakeholder capacity through training and awareness programs.

Based on this experience, RESILIM will develop a best practice model for catchment management strategies for replication elsewhere in the basin, such as in the Upper Umzingwane Catchment (*Sub-Activity 1.2.1.2*).

RESILIM together with GWP-SA will conduct a cost-benefit and feasibility analysis on managing marginal waters which includes saline, waste and run-off water (*Sub-Activity 1.2.1.3*). The analysis will focus on vulnerable communities across the basin and could include recycling water, rainwater harvesting and incorporation of indigenous knowledge to improve water conservation. As RESILIM identifies and prioritizes opportunities, the program will conduct cross-sectorial stakeholder engagement to ensure that relevant actors such as those in the mining, agriculture and other sectors, are engaged via focus group discussions, and targeted meetings with experts and key ministries.

In Year Two RESILIM, in partnership with GWP-SA, developed a methodology for using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to map climate change vulnerability in the basin, as the first step in developing a basin-wide adaptive disaster risk reduction strategy for LIMCOM. RESILIM was not able to implement the planned development of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) strategies substantially due to the limited capacity of LIMCOM to support this initiative. Following the official launch of LIMCOM in July

2014 it is now expected that in Year Three RESILIM will be able to move ahead with the development and support of the implementation of this DRR strategy, through the establishment of Disaster Management Committees (DMCs) (*Activity 1.2.2*). The establishment of the DMCs is included in the LIMCOM mandate and the process of establishing these committees is currently under way, in consultation with LIMCOM. This DMCs work will be focused at the community response level which differs from national DRR strategies that focus on guiding state interventions through DRR departmental responses. This strategy will focus mostly on guiding LIMCOM institutions' support of government interventions at the community level throughout the basin. The strategy will include tools, mechanisms, and procedures to enhance the dissemination of crucial disaster preparedness information for the respective national-disaster-management-teams in the member states.

In Year Three RESILIM will also support the Botswana Red Cross with the integration of resilience in a community climate-induced disaster risk reduction strategy that includes early warning systems in which the communities are part of the monitoring of potential flooding (*Sub-Activity 1.2.2.2*). Communities will for instance be trained to monitor natural capital loss after climate induced disasters. The desired impact is community driven reforestation initiatives before disasters occur. This strategy will increase the resilience of vulnerable communities in seventeen villages in Botswana to the impacts of climate-induced disasters. The villages are in the Tswapong Highlands area which is highly vulnerable to both floods and droughts as the area has significant overgrazing and deforestation challenges, including malaria during the flooding season.

**Key deliverables:**

- Best practice model for catchment management strategies developed
- Cost-benefit and feasibility analysis on marginal waters
- DRR Action Plan including mapping of vulnerable zones
- Strengthen LIMCOM capacity to create effective DRR implementation structures (such as DMCs)
- Plan for building capacity of the Tswapong Highlands community to cope with climate-induced disasters developed
- Procedures and tools for communicating disaster preparedness information developed

**Resources:**

- Subcontract with GWP-SA
- Grant with MRCA (TBD)
- Grant with the Botswana Red Cross
- RESILIM Team

**Target audience:**

- Catchment Management Agencies such as MRCA
- Private sector water users, municipalities, commercial and subsistence farmers, conservation and ecotourism organizations, etc.
- LIMCOM
- Institutional partners (LIMCOM, GWP-SA, etc.)
- National Disaster Institutions

### 6.3 KRA 1.3 - INTEGRATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION STRATEGIES INTO LONG-TERM MANAGEMENT PLANS AND POLICIES INCREASED

RESILIM will integrate climate change adaptation considerations into existing sectorial management strategies and policies at provincial, national, and trans-boundary levels. In order to achieve this RESILIM will raise awareness and build capacity of decision-makers to integrate adaptation plans and strategies in term of water conservation and demand management. RESILIM will present the water-climate-biodiversity-livelihoods-nexus approach for consideration when supporting the development or review of strategies and policies.

In Year Two, RESILIM in partnership with the Climate Systems Analysis Group (CSAG) from the University of Cape Town successfully trained the technical committee responsible for developing the Botswana National Climate Change Adaption Policy and Strategy on climate change vulnerability. RESILIM also supported the finalization of Zimbabwe's National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS).

In Year Three RESILIM in partnership with the University of Zimbabwe's Institute of Environmental Studies (IES) and CSAG will deliver similar training to the NCCRS task team to enhance their understanding of climate change in the basin and share information and tools on climate change impacts and opportunities for adaptation. This will build the capacity of the NCCRS task team who are the decision makers and implementers of the national climate change strategy (*Sub-Activity 1.3.1.1*). It is also proposed to include in the training presentations on climate vulnerability with respect to the Limpopo River Basin by OneWorld due to their lead role in the resilience and vulnerability assessment across the basin and their valuable input to the similar training in Botswana.

The training of the NCCRS task team was originally planned to take place in September 2014, but had to be rescheduled to take place early in Year Three as the IES is still to identify the members of the NCCRS task team in consultation with the Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate. In Year Three it is further planned to extend this initiative to support national climate change adaption strategy development in the remaining Limpopo River Basin countries, Mozambique and South Africa (*Sub-Activity 1.3.1.2*).

#### **Key Deliverables:**

- Decision-makers from Zimbabwe, Mozambique and South Africa trained in National Climate Change Adaption Policy and Strategy development
- Climate change adaption integrated into national strategies in basin's riparian countries.

#### **Resources:**

- Sub-contract - training and capacity building
- RESILIM Team

#### **Target Audience:**

- Stakeholders responsible for National Climate Change Adaption Strategy development and implementation

## 7 COMPONENT 2: CONSERVE BIODIVERSITY AND SUSTAINABLY MANAGE HIGH-PRIORITY ECOSYSTEMS

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### 7.1 KRA 2.1 - NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES THAT MITIGATE THREATS TO BIODIVERSITY IMPROVED

For Year Three, RESILIM's strategy to improve practices that mitigate threats to biodiversity involves:

- Improving knowledge about and the management of environmental flows in the basin (*Activity 2.1.1*);
- Supporting country driven processes for the integration of resilience building into national biodiversity strategies (*Activity 2.1.2*);
- Advocating for the integration of resilience into Community-based Natural Resources Management (*Activity 2.1.3*); and
- Supporting the scale-up of water quality and aquatic weed monitoring programs to the basin level (*Activity 2.1.4*).

An environmental flows study is important for LIMCOM's water allocation protocols and decisions under the current 2011 – 2015 LIMCOM IWRM Plan and it is crucial for RESILIM that LIMCOM's water allocation protocols and decisions consider ecosystems and other high priority biodiversity areas in the basin as water users. Therefore, there is a need for an environmental flows study to better understand the linkages between hydro-ecological and socio-economic relationships under climate change scenarios, and to improve natural resource management practices that mitigate threats to biodiversity.

It was intended for the RESILIM Program to complete an environmental flows assessment during Year Two, however, it was requested by LIMCOM to wait for the completion of its monograph study in the Limpopo River Basin as this also included environmental flow assessments. The monograph study has now been completed and RESILIM will resume the assessment in Year Three. Initially a participatory analysis will be conducted to obtain input from key stakeholders to establish priority areas in the basin for the environmental flows assessment, utilizing the Limpopo monograph study as a basis. In addition to gaps already identified, such as the lack of in-depth research as only eight sites the basin in one season were used to collect the data needed for analysis, RESILIM will identify further gaps in the monograph study through a desktop analysis and stakeholder consultations.

RESILIM will host a feedback workshop to ensure consensus with LIMCOM, and the departments of environment and of water affairs from the four countries, as well as key representatives from the private sector and communities. RESILIM will facilitate the workshop in such a way that it results in a concrete action plan.

In Year Three RESILIM also plans to support country-driven processes for integration of resilience into South Africa and Zimbabwe's biodiversity strategies. The South African Department of Environmental Affairs brought an opportunity to RESILIM's attention to integrate improved resilience into a national integrated biome-based climate change response strategy. Of the nine biomes in South Africa, the Savanna biome falls within the borders of the Limpopo River Basin. RESILIM will work with the South

Africa National Biodiversity Institute to develop and implement a climate change response strategy, which will include three main components:

- i. Policy /planning framework for responding to climate change
- ii. Biodiversity/ecosystems conservation and sustainable development
- iii. Capacity-building of stakeholders to build resilience to the impacts of climate change

Building on the above, RESILIM will support the riparian countries in reviewing their current national biodiversity strategies and action plans to include resilience in the strategies in the view of building trans-boundary resilience. RESILIM will support the four riparian countries through structures such as the TFCAs, to improve the application of national biodiversity strategies and policies at trans-boundary level to mitigate threats to biodiversity. This can include support to review policies and guidelines on wildlife trade. To ensure ownership of the country strategies, RESILIM will work with the countries mandated departments to review the current strategies with local stakeholders. RESILIM will then decide how best to support these departments based on their own capacities and, if needed, human resources, such as consultants, will be provided as support.

Building on support provided to the JPTC in Years One and Two with regards to water quality, water hyacinth management and research in aquifers, RESILIM will continue to assist the JPTC in Year Three by up-scaling basin-level joint water quality and aquatic weed monitoring programs through the facilitation of technical coordination and knowledge sharing on water quality and water hyacinth management. RESILIM will ensure that the JPTC has the information needed to make an informed decision on water hyacinth and water quality management. RESILIM will also raise awareness about the different methods of managing water hyacinth, including the chemical spraying of weed, specifically targeted at farmers in water hyacinth infested areas. RESILIM is also furthering its investigation with the Botswana Department of Water Affairs on the feasibility of using water hyacinth as a source of biomass for charcoal. This follows the successful proof of concept conducted with the department in Year Two. The feasibility will explore how charcoal production could run over a full season of water hyacinth growth in the most highly-infested areas of the upper Limpopo, and at the same time solicit buy-in from communities in order to manage the weed, and at the same time reduce deforestation as a result of reduced demand for firewood. Throughout the exploration of producing the charcoal from water hyacinth, RESILIM will film the process and interview relevant stakeholders and produce a short documentary.

In Year Three RESILIM plans to collaborate with the Southern African Community Based Natural Resource Management Forum (SACF) which is an umbrella organization of CBNRM stakeholders drawn from seven countries in southern Africa. With the support of the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD), World Wildlife Fund (WWF) established the SACF which now has a CBNRM forum in each of the basin riparian countries. RESILIM wants to build on and strengthen these civil society forums as a way to build capacity for resilience using CBNRM as a rural development tool.

RESILIM will work with the existing CBNRM forums by using their members on the program's alternative livelihoods and biodiversity activities. As RESILIM use CBNRM to build resilience, so the forum members will begin to include climate resilience as part of their rural development work. RESILIM will use the training developed with SAWC as a basis for resilience training of the forum members as well as communities they work with. One of the perceived weaknesses of the existing forums is that they do not

have sufficient community based representation. RESILIM will work with its Community Based Organization (CBO) partners to involve them in the forums where appropriate.

**Key deliverables:**

- Environmental flow assessment reports
- Deliverables as per final action plan for water hyacinth management
- Knowledge management and communication products on water hyacinth and water quality
- Awareness raising campaign on water hyacinth and water quality management
- Climate change response strategy for the Savanna Biome in South Africa
- Resilience concept endorsed by Department of Environment, as part of CBNRM application, in at least one of the four riparian countries
- Existing CBNRM forums include resilience and climate change adaption in rural development

**Resources:**

- STTA - Savanna Biomes Climate Change Response strategy
- Subcontract with local consultant – Environmental flows assessment
- RESILIM Team

**Target audience:**

- LIMCOM
- Riparian countries' departments of water affairs and environmental affairs
- Private sector and local communities
- South Africa National Biodiversity Institute
- JPTC
- Local communities in water hyacinth "hotspots"
- Natural Resource Management (including CBNRM) institutions

## 7.2 KRA 2.2 - ECOLOGICAL INTEGRITY AND RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE IN KEY/PRIORITY CONSERVATION AREAS IMPROVED

The Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area (GLTFCA) links the Limpopo National Park in Mozambique, the Kruger National Park in South Africa, the Gonarezhou National Park, Manjinji Pan Sanctuary and Mailpati Safari Areas in Zimbabwe, as well as the two areas between Kruger and Gonarezhou, namely the Sengwe communal land in Zimbabwe and the Makuleke region in South Africa. The GLTFCA sustains ecosystems that are home to various endangered species such as the white and black rhino, the wild dog and a number of rare antelope species such as the roan, sable and tsessebe, making it a key biodiversity area with immense challenges around conservation within the Limpopo River Basin.

In Year Two, RESILIM consulted key stakeholders in and around the GLTFCA, including the International Coordinator of the GLTFCA, to capture challenges and opportunities of improving ecological integrity and resiliency to climate change in the area. The GLTFCA area was identified as one of the key biodiversity focus areas that are threatened by climate change and the lack of community resilience. In Year Three RESILIM will support the GLTFCA with the development of its medium to long term integrated livelihood diversification strategy to ensure the inclusion of building the resilience of communities living in the buffer zones of the GLTFCA, and improved biophysical conditions of a biological significant area (*Activity 2.2.1*).

In the development of the strategy, RESILIM will conduct a workshop in the Pafuri Triangle to scope the livelihoods initiatives in the GLTFCA, including a scenario planning. The knowledge gained from the analysis will feed into the development of an integrated management plan for livelihoods diversification strategy and the formulation of resilience building pilot initiatives aimed at addressing human-biodiversity conflicts in the buffer zones of the GLTFCA. The development of the strategy includes a biodiversity threats analysis that will assess and prioritize critical habitats within the GLTFCA that are projected to be impacted by climate change and water scarcity.

The knowledge gained from the analysis will feed into the formulation of resilience building pilot initiatives, aimed at addressing human-biodiversity conflicts in the buffer zones of the GLTFCA, which will be piloted in the Pafuri cross-border conservation area. This work will be done in coordination with RESILIM-Olifants, which is also working in the GLTFCA, to ensure a common approach, the sharing of lessons and the efficient use of USAID/Southern Africa resources.

If pilot initiatives are successful, RESILIM will adapt the methodology and approaches used in the GLTFCA to the context of the Greater Mapungubwe TFCA, and implement the approach in Year Four.

RESILIM will also attend the 6<sup>th</sup> International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) World Parks Congress in Sydney, Australia in November 2014. In Year Two RESILIM attended a high-level dialogue on Improving Protected Area Governance for Livelihood Security and Biodiversity in Southern Africa in Namibia, convened by the IUCN and the Ministry of Environment and Tourism of the Republic of Namibia, in close collaboration with the SADC FANR Secretariat. RESILIM's participation and input on the devolution of protected area governance to include communities living in the buffer zones became part of the statement to be delivered by IUCN on behalf of the protected areas in southern Africa at the congress. RESILIM is considering partnering with SADC to hold a side-event at the World Parks Congress on resilience in protected areas management. Following the congress RESILIM will facilitate a Southern Africa workshop on resilience building in protected areas based on the congress and the proposed side-event.

**Key Deliverables:**

- Livelihoods initiatives in the GLTFCA scoping report
- Integrated livelihood diversification strategy for GLTFCA
- Protected areas workshop/conference to incorporate resilience (follow-up to World Parks Congress)
- Feasibility study for replication of best practice model in Mpungubwe TFCA

**Resources:**

- Subcontract – Peace Parks Foundation – development of livelihoods diversification strategy
- RESILIM Team
- Collaboration with RESILIM Olifants

**Target Audience:**

- Park Management Authorities
- Communities in GLTFCA buffer zones

### 7.3 KRA 2.3 INTEGRATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION INTO BASIN WATER AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS

RESILIM will work with Protected Area Authorities to incorporate best practices related to ecosystem-based water management developed in other river basins or watercourses in the region into trans-boundary water management through the development and integration of biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation methods and tools (*Activity 2.3.1*). These methods and tools will use best practice in the region as well as draw on lessons learnt around the world. The aim will be to assist in trans-boundary water resources decision support systems and management initiatives.

RESILIM will adapt existing best practice models on ecosystem-based water management (such as the Pangani and Okavango) to the Limpopo context as well as coordinate with other key stakeholders in the basin involved with ecosystem-based water management, such as authorities of protected areas and SADC's Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR) Directorate to ensure that current science and ecosystem management practices are incorporated into trans-boundary water management. This will ensure alignment between strategies, plans, activities, and stakeholder input and agreement.

One of the outcomes of the GLTFCA livelihoods study and planning will be the recommendation for altering or enhancing existing protected area management plans. While RESILIM is not in a position to force protected areas to change their plans, it is hoped that the process of the work will lead to resilience, climate change and possible adaptation scenarios becoming part of the management plans.

**Key deliverables:**

- Best practice models in natural resources management and biodiversity conservation  
Protected Area Management Plan for GLTFCA includes resilience, climate change and adaptation scenarios
- Learning tools and communication products

**Resources:**

- Subcontract – Peace Parks Foundation – development of GLTFCA protected area management plan
- RESILIM Team

**Target Audience:**

- Stakeholder working groups (farmers, tour operators etc)
- Institutional partners (LIMCOM, Government etc.)
- RESILIM Partners

## 8 COMPONENT 3: CAPACITY OF STAKEHOLDER TO MANAGE WATER AND ECOSYSTEM RESOURCES IMPROVED

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### 8.1 KRA 3.1 - CAPACITY OF ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT TO FORMULATE TRANS-BOUNDARY AND INTEGRATED WATER, ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION POLICIES AND STRATEGIES IMPROVED

RESILIM recognizes that an enabling environment is needed for government to formulate trans-boundary and integrated water, ecosystem management, and climate change adaptation and policies. In Year Two RESILIM planned to create this enabling environment through a partnership with GWP-SA by conducting an institutional, organizational and climate change and biodiversity practitioners' capacity needs assessment. RESILIM is, however, still in the process of finalizing the grant agreement between the program and GWP-SA. The capacity needs assessment is therefore planned to take place in Year Three (*Sub-Activity 3.1.1.1*). Based on the needs identified, RESILIM will strengthen existing and promote new capacity initiatives that involve effective integrated water and ecosystem management and climate change adaptation (*Sub-Activity 3.1.1.2*).

In Year Three, as detailed under KRA 1.3, RESILIM together with its partner CSAG will continue to support the integration of climate change adaption strategies into national policies through training and capacity building of relevant stakeholders, including all levels of government in the riparian countries. As previously mentioned, RESILIM will provide climate change training to the Zimbabwe NCCRS task team to create a trans-boundary understanding of climate change in the basin. This training and support will extend to South Africa and Mozambique to improve the capacity of all levels of government to formulate trans-boundary and integrated water, ecosystem management and climate change adaptation policies and strategies.

RESILIM plans to build organizational capacity through fostering existing relationships and initiating new strategic collaborations and partnerships in trans-boundary integrated water and ecosystem management. For example, as previously mentioned under KRA 2.1, RESILIM facilitated a meeting for the JPTC to refine an action plan for water quality and water hyacinth management between South

Africa and Botswana. The work plan is still under development but RESILIM has agreed that the program will build the capacity of the JPTC as per their needs that will be articulated in the action plan. RESILIM will also support the establishment of new strategic collaborations such as bilateral agreements between the other riparian countries.

The risk and vulnerability report recommends an improvement in climate forecasting through a better understanding of regional climate circulation and behavior in order to inform planning and decision making. This could include more accurate medium-long term prediction of droughts, which is already a high risk in the basin, and will enable regional decision makers to implement change management strategies. Informed by the recommendations from the risk and vulnerability assessment, RESILIM will conduct a capacity needs assessment to determine the training needed by targeted institutions such as the JPTC, meteorological departments and other climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation practitioners such as groundwater specialists and climate change forecasters, and also government officials, to improve trans-boundary integrated water and ecosystem management. While the training modules that SAWC will develop are more community level-focused, RESILIM will build on this to enhance the capacity of a high-level audience, such as policy makers and other decision-makers.

RESILIM will also continue to coordinate efforts with the RESILIM-O program. In Year Two, RESILIM engaged RESILIM-O to participate in the risk and vulnerability validation workshop, the training needs assessments conducted by SAWC and the launch of the SAWC and RESILIM partnership. At the launch, RESILIM-O was given the opportunity to engage stakeholders from across the basin to profile their program. Working in the same geographical space and having the same results framework, the two programs recognize that it will frequently engage the same stakeholders. The two programs will therefore work together closely to avoid any confusion around the two programs. Now that RESILIM has a focused stakeholder function in the RESILIM team, the program will neaten its stakeholder engagements and work closely with the stakeholder function in the RESILIM-O team.

There are currently existing platforms, such as the GLTFCA, where RESILIM and RESILIM-O is working together and is regularly exchanging information. Other events where RESILIM and RESILIM-O is engaging stakeholders together is for example a meeting between the two programs and the Limpopo Department of Environment and Tourism (LEDET)<sup>1</sup>, to profile the programs and explore how the two RESILIM programs and the department can work together to implement responsible catchment management and environmental controls.

RESILIM will also facilitate engagements between LIMCOM and RESILIM-O to ensure that lessons learned at a catchment level is scaled up to a trans-boundary level.

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<sup>1</sup> LEDET is the main government agency dealing with the majority of the rivers in the basin.

**Deliverables:**

- Capacity needs assessment for targeted institutions (e.g. JPTC, national meteorological departments.)
- Institutions and other strategic collaborations with increased capacity to develop robust climate change adaptation strategies and policies.
- Technical experts, government officials and traditional authorities trained in climate change science in collaboration with CSAG and local institutions.

**Resources:**

- Subcontract to conduct- training and capacity building
- RESILIM-O
- RESILIM Team

**Target Audience:**

- All levels of government (e.g. water authorities, provincial department directors, ministers, etc.)
- RESILIM-O

## 8.2 KRA 3.2 - KNOWLEDGE AND AWARENESS OF CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS AND ADAPTATION MEASURES INCREASED

RESILIM acknowledges that knowledge management and awareness-raising of the impacts of climate change are critical components of building the resilience of people and ecosystems in the basin. A joint RESILIM-LIMCOM communications strategy is the optimal approach to promoting knowledge sharing and enhancing awareness of resilience issues across the Limpopo River Basin. RESILIM will therefore focus on the development and implementation of a comprehensive knowledge management and communication strategy for the basin that will be owned by LIMCOM (*Sub-Activity 3.2.1.1*). Although planned to take place in Year Two, LIMCOM was not in a position to actively participate in the development of the strategy and action plan. RESILIM is therefore adjusting its work plan to accommodate the delay, while still leveraging ongoing public dialogue on resilience issues. RESILIM together with its partners GWP-SA and OSC identified activities to set the stage for the long-term strategy. Based on smaller-scale collaboration with relevant actors across the basin, these preliminary activities would serve as pilots that could be scaled up in the context of the larger program.

The rationale for this is three-fold:

- While the LIMCOM Secretariat is not fully functional, governments, civil society actors and others are making decisions and engaging in activities every day that relate to key RESILIM issues. If RESILIM postpones all communications activities, it misses out on important opportunities to inform the discussion and promote trans-boundary management through other channels.
- The LIMCOM Secretariat leadership and key LIMCOM representatives from national governments agree that communications are vitally important and support activities under the RESILIM program.
- RESILIM has both an opportunity and an obligation to make progress on project goals. At the same time, RESILIM was designed to support LIMCOM and cannot conduct a credible basin-wide strategy without LIMCOM as a full partner. As such, work on preliminary activities is a way to make short-term progress while still remaining committed to LIMCOM.

Once the LIMCOM Secretariat is in a position to manage and drive basin-wide communications, RESILIM will initiate a two-step process:

1. Confirm LIMCOM capacity building needs with respect to communications; and
2. Begin designing a joint strategy.

The two activities will be undertaken in tandem so that each reinforces the other, combining training and skills-building with an on-the-job, learn-by-doing approach. Sample activities could include: training on strategy design, implementation and message development, assistance in creating communications products and tools, and guidance on integrating public/stakeholder opinion in outreach and communications.

RESILIM will therefore work closely with GWP-SA, to conduct a communication capacity needs assessment and develop an action plan for building the communications capacity of select basin organizations to engage and promote dialogue and awareness issues in the basin.

RESILIM, with support from its partner OSC, will also facilitate knowledge-sharing and promote the access and use of science-based information for stakeholders through awareness-raising events (*Sub-Activity 3.2.1.2*), such as:

- **Science Expo**, where the science and theory of water, energy and ecosystems are presented to a captive target audience, such as the youth, through the dissemination of information and collaborative learning. The Science Expo will also target women groups from surrounding communities.
- **Community theater production** is an excellent way to foster awareness of the importance of natural and cultural resource management and deliver key messages on climate, water and biodiversity-related issues in the region. Theater, when produced through community participation, can also be used to encourage, determine and deliver new models and solutions to climate change adaptation and biodiversity management. It can act as a bridge between technical scientific perspectives and local views on climate change and natural resource management. RESILIM will therefore engage communities through theater in at least one of the

representative areas identified in the risk and vulnerability assessment, to communicate the key findings and messages of the assessment in a simplified manner. This will allow RESILIM to disseminate the risk and vulnerability assessment to a wider audience than the scientific audience it is currently limited to. RESILIM will therefore engage communities through theater with a participatory approach, in at least one of the representative areas identified in the risk and vulnerability assessment

- **Production and screening of films** relating to climate change adaptation, biodiversity conservation and improving livelihoods, at conferences, workshops, exhibitions such as World Water Week, COP17, climate change training workshops, and others. RESILIM will produce short films, possibly in partnership with other organizations and institutions in the basin, with the option of an extension into a longer documentary, to showcase the issues and climate-related challenges people and ecosystems face in the basin and how RESILIM is working towards addressing these challenges through its various climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation activities on the ground. These films will be a powerful and effective tool to raise awareness on the impacts of climate change in the basin, and also share lessons learned with a wide audience, stretching from the communities on the ground to river basin organizations.

RESILIM plans to introduce an annual Resilience Conference for about 40 people from the basin of which at least half will be from the grass root level (*Activity 3.2.1.3*). This conference will provide a powerful platform for USAID/Southern Africa and RESILIM to bring community-level activities under the focus of policy makers and other decision makers. This will be achieved through the presentation and promotion of innovative climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation interventions that build the resilience of people and ecosystems in the basin to the impacts of climate change. It will be an opportunity for stakeholders, including communities, NGOs and RBOs from the basin to share their experiences, challenges, successes and lessons learned. RESILIM envisions partnerships with other organizations and institutions, including LIMCOM. The lessons learned and experiences shared will be packaged and distributed to the participants and other audiences in the form of CDs and/or the conference booklet. .

RESILIM will ensure that the evidence-based knowledge gathered in Component One and Two in Year Two and throughout Year Three of the RESILIM program, such as the risk and vulnerability assessment, the GIS mapping of Limpopo estuary, and the planned disaster risk reduction strategy for LIMCOM and study on the Ramotswa aquifer, will be translated, repackaged and shared through the above mentioned awareness campaigns. Some of these activities will target vulnerable groups like women and youth as a priority, and will design materials that cater to a wide target audience.

RESILIM also recognize international and in-country events as opportunities and platforms for outreach to profile the RESILIM program and promote and share climate-related information on climate change impacts and adaptation measures as well as integrated and sustainable water management strategies and practices. In Year Two RESILIM supported the South African Department of Water Affairs with National Water Week and the South African Department of Science and Technology with Science Week. At these events, RESILIM profiled the program and promoted the work it is doing, including delivered messages on water conservation and river health, and climate change adaptation strategies. In Year Three RESILIM will extend its support to the other riparian countries with similar in-country campaigns.

In Year Two RESILIM also supported LIMCOM with an exhibition stall at the 20 Year Anniversary of OKCAOM. Similarly RESILIM will profile the program at other international events such as the World Parks Congress and the 6th River Basin Organizations Workshop through key stakeholder engagements and networking, the hosting of side events and panel discussions, and exhibition stalls. RESILIM will seek to collaborate with other River Basin Support initiatives such as the Southern African Regional Environmental Program (SAREP), RESILIM-Olifants, IUCN and others to mobilize and ensure the efficient use of USAID resources.

**Deliverables:**

- Communications capacity building action plan
- Awareness campaigns such as screening of films, community theater performances, science expos, and/or a resilience conference to promote access to science-based information
- Basin-wide communications strategy and action plan for LIMCOM
- Communication products relating to increase knowledge and raise awareness of climate change impacts and adaptation measures derived from science-based information gained from Component One and Two, with simple consumable key messages for wide audience

**Resources:**

- GWP-SA
- OSC
- RESILIM Team

**Target Audience:**

- All levels of stakeholders in the basin, with a focus on women and youth groups
- NGOs, River Basin Organizations and other relevant institutions

### 8.3 KRA 3.3 - KNOWLEDGE AND AWARENESS OF INTEGRATED AND SUSTAINABLE WATER MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES AND PRACTICES INCREASED

Implemented alongside KRA 3.2, RESILIM, through GWP-SA and with support from OSC, will advocate for integrated and sustainable water management strategies and practices through knowledge management and awareness-raising. RESILIM, together with OSC, will therefore develop a knowledge management strategy that will feed into the basin-wide communication strategy for LIMCOM. The knowledge management strategy will guide RESILIM and its partners on how lessons learned across the three components of the RESILIM program can be packaged into robust communication products and disseminated through various communication channels and platforms in order to share the information needed for sound decision-making (*Sub-Activity 3.3.1.1*). These include platforms under *KRA 3.2 sub-activity 3.2.1.2* as well as LIMCOM's Limpopo Information System (LIMIS) and the media, such as the broadcasting and printing press. RESILIM will populate the LIMIS with research papers, short films, podcasts, articles, and other forms of communication to allow for a robust LIMIS. RESILIM will also continuously engage the media to share success stories and lessons learned.

The knowledge management strategy will also look at possibly working with local journalists, community mobilizers or other individuals such as volunteers from Peace Corps in the four riparian countries to support RESILIM as “knowledge seekers” and conduct interviews and capture stories in the format of videos, podcasts, photographs, short snippets and more.

As mentioned under KRA 3.2, RESILIM will similarly translate the science-based information from research done under Component One and Two in Year Two and throughout Year Three into easily consumable key messages for a wider non-technical audience (*Activity 3.3.1.2*).

RESILIM, together with GWP-SA and GRID Arendal is developing an atlas of the Limpopo River Basin to compile information on the basin’s changing environment (*Sub-Activity 3.3.1.3*). The atlas, which was endorsed by LIMCOM, will include information to support sound decision making with regard to integrated and sustainable water management, including raise awareness of the impacts of climate change in the basin. Following an inception workshop with experts from various sectors across the basin, it was agreed that the atlas will target a technical audience. The scope of work for the development of the atlas, including the refinement of the audiences is still being finalized.

Following a workshop that RESILIM facilitated together with UNEP in Year Two to explore the extent to which relevant data reaches appropriate decision makers, how relevant information on 'natural capital' is generated, analyzed and shared, and how the process can be simplified, RESILIM will also explore a possible partnership with UNEP to establish an environmental database for information sharing in the basin.

Similar to KRA 3.2, RESILIM will ensure that vulnerable groups, including women and the youth, are a priority, and will design materials that cater to a wide variety of stakeholders.

**Deliverables:**

- Limpopo River Basin Atlas
- Communication products that raise awareness on integrated and sustainable water management strategies and practices relating to science-based information gained from Component One and Component Two
- Environmental database for information sharing in the basin

**Resources:**

- GWP-SA
- OSC
- RESILIM Team
- UNEP
- STTA with reporters/communication officers to serve as “knowledge seekers”

**Target Audience:**

- All levels of stakeholders in the basin, with a focus on women and youth groups
- NGOs, relevant institutions

9. ANNEX 1: YEAR THREE GANTT CHART