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USAID RESILIENT WATERS PROGRAM



ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT



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RESILIENT WATERS PROGRAM

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United States Agency for International Development (USAID)/Southern Africa

USAID Contracting Officer's Representative:

Jeanette Normand

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LIST OF ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|-----------|---|
| AWARD | Association for Water and Rural Development |
| CBNRM | Community Based Natural Resources Management |
| CLTS | Community-led Total Sanitation |
| CRIDA | Climate Risk Informed Decision Analysis |
| CSA | Climate Smart Agriculture |
| CST | The Centre for Complex Systems in Transition |
| DEA | Department of Environmental Affairs |
| DRIFT | Downstream Response to Imposed Flow Transformations |
| DWNP | Department of Wildlife and National Parks |
| DWS | Department of Water and Sanitation |
| EU | European Union |
| FANRPAN | Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network |
| GLTP | Greater Limpopo Transfrontier Park |
| HICEP | Hidráulica de Chókwè |
| IEE | Initial Environmental Examination |
| IRDNC | Integrated Rural Development and Nature Conservation |
| IWMI | International Water Management Institute |
| IWRMP | Integrated Water Resource Management Plan |
| JGA | JG Afrika |
| JPCC | Joint Permanent Cooperation Commission |
| K2C | Kruger 2 Canyons |
| KAZA TFCA | Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area |
| LIMCOM | Limpopo Watercourse Commission |
| LIMIS | Limpopo Management Information System |
| LRB | Limpopo River Basin |

| | |
|-----------|--|
| LUCIS | Land Use Conflict Identification Strategy |
| MBR | Marico Biosphere Reserve |
| MEL | Monitoring Evaluation and Learning |
| MoU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| MS | Member States |
| NPC | National Planning Committee |
| NUST | National University of Science and Technology (Zimbabwe) |
| OBSC | Okavango Basin Steering Committee |
| OKACOM | Okavango River Basin Water Commission |
| OKBMC | Okavango Basin Management Committee |
| OWMC | Okavango Wetland Management Committee |
| PELUM | Participatory Ecological Land Use Management |
| PMU | Project Management Unit |
| PPF | Peace Parks Foundation |
| RAD | Resilience Action Dialogues |
| RBO | River Basin Organization |
| RESILIM | Resilience in the Limpopo River Basin |
| RESILIM-O | Resilience in the Limpopo - Olifants Project |
| RFQ | Request for Quotations |
| RG | Reference Group |
| RWP | Resilient Waters Program |
| SADC | Southern Africa Development Community |
| SADC-GMI | Southern Africa Development Community Groundwater Management Institute |
| SANParks | South African National Parks |
| SAP | Strategic Action Program |
| SAREP | Southern Africa Regional Environment Program |
| SAWC | Southern African Wildlife College |
| SEA | Strategic Environmental Assessment |
| TFCA | Transfrontier Conservation Area |
| TNC | The Nature Conservancy |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Program |
| UNEP | United Nations Environment Program |

| | |
|--------|--|
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| UVN | USAID's Vuka Now |
| WASH | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene |
| WRC | Water Research Council |
| WWF | World Wide Fund for Nature |
| ZAMCOM | Zambezi Watercourse Commission |

0.1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The USAID Resilient Waters Program, commenced in June 2018, is a five-year contract funded and administered by USAID/Southern Africa. The goal of the Program is to build more resilient and water secure southern African communities and ecosystems through improved management of transboundary natural resources and increased access to safe drinking water and sanitation services. The project collaborates with regional institutions, including River Basin Organizations (RBOs), Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs), national governments, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), and communities to enhance cooperation, capacity, and monitoring evaluation, and learning (MEL).

The USAID Resilient Waters Program is expected to deliver four integrated outcomes, which are intended to reinforce each other to improve overall water security and resilience of communities and ecosystems:

- **Objective 1:** Improved transboundary water security and resource management;
- **Objective 2:** Increased access to safe, sustainable drinking water and sanitation services;
- **Objective 3:** Strengthened the ability of communities and key institutions to adapt to change, particularly the impacts of climate change; and,
- **Objective 4:** Conserved biodiversity and ecosystem

In Year 1, USAID Resilient Waters focused on strategy development, relationship building, and baseline assessments to identify knowledge, capacity, infrastructural, and services gaps related to water resource management and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).

This report explores our progress against the FY2019 workplan and MEL targets, highlighting lessons learned.

STAKEHOLDER MOBILIZATION

In FY2019, we successfully engaged with stakeholders across our footprint and at various levels – transboundary, national, and community – to identify knowledge and capacity gaps and needs. USAID Resilient Waters leveraged relationships established under former USAID funded projects; specifically, Resilience in the Limpopo River Basin (RESILIM) Program that ran from 2012 to 2017 and Southern Africa Regional Environment Program (SAREP) that ran from 2010 to 2015; to quickly mobilize its network. Our engagement approach allowed us to manage and maintain key relationships with RBOs, International Cooperating Partners (ICPs), NGOs, Community Based Organizations (CBOs), TFCA's and relevant Southern African Development Community (SADC) Directorates and Units .e.g. SADC Water, SADC Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources (SADC FANR).

In addition to direct relationship building, we invested in the development of strategies to expand our programmatic reach, including a communications strategy and Gender Equity and Social Inclusion (GESI) strategy and action plan. We also launched our grants program in FY2019. Together, these efforts allowed us to keep our stakeholders informed and continue reaching new beneficiaries, including those who are the most vulnerable.

PROGRAM COMPONENT RESULTS

OBJECTIVE 1: IMPROVED TRANSBOUNDARY WATER SECURITY AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

USAID Resilient Waters made strides to improve capacity within regional, national, and local governments to manage transboundary river basins by assessing capacity gaps for five key beneficiary institutions Greater Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area (GLTFCA), Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA TFCA), Limpopo Watercourse Commission (LIMCOM), and The Permanent Okavango River Basin Commission (OKACOM) and SADC Groundwater Management Institute (SADC GMI)). We gained traction by prioritizing quick-win activities that contribute to programmatic targets, e.g.:

- Touring the Olifants sub-catchment of the Limpopo River Basin (LRB) to draw lessons learned from (Resilience in the Limpopo - Olifants (RESILIM-O) project;
- Establishing jointly owned action plans with each beneficiary institution to mutually implement the Program's and key beneficiaries' workplan with particular reference to areas with mutual alignment; and,
- Facilitating the development of a trilateral memorandum of understanding (MoU) among OKACOM, KAZA and the USAID Resilient Waters Program to lay the foundation to implement mutually beneficial activities e.g. setting up joint monitoring of Fisheries Protected Areas.

The Program launched decision support systems (DSS) trainings for RBOs to improve transboundary management of surface and groundwater resources, e.g. training on the Downstream Response to Imposed Flow Transformations (DRIFT), Pitman, Okavango Research Institute (ORI) Inundation Methodology, and MIKE SHE models to promote hydro-geological modeling skills. The trained experts set up a community of practice to continue sharing hydrological data and analysis methods beyond the training.

The Program designed and effected innovative leveraging opportunities to sustain USAID Resilient Waters' outcomes beyond its lifespan, as illustrated throughout this report. We engaged World Health Organization, Government of Botswana, Government of Namibia, KAZA TFCA, World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) Namibia, OKACOM, Global Water Partnership Southern Africa (GWPSA), Climate Resilient Infrastructure Development Facility (CRIDF), and United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) to leverage USD\$400,000 to support activities related transboundary natural resources management.

USAID Resilient Waters conducted resilience baseline surveys in select areas across the program's footprint to determine the household-level understanding of resilience. More than 1,000 people were interviewed in this baseline survey.

OBJECTIVE 2: INCREASED ACCESS TO SAFE, SUSTAINABLE DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES

In FY2019, we conducted gap analyses of WASH financing and infrastructure to inform urban and rural planning. For instance, the Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) workshops facilitated by the Program in five countries (Botswana, Namibia, Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe) exposed challenges in WASH financing at the national level, including between WASH line Ministries. We also found water supply infrastructure is prioritized over sanitation infrastructure and that access to safely managed sanitation services is inextricably linked to a safely managed water supply. This understanding has allowed USAID Resilient Waters to support urban and rural planning better to withstand challenges and shocks.

USAID Resilient Waters also capitalized on learnings and successes from USAID SAREP in FY2019. Building from the previous Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) programs initiated under the USAID SAREP (2011-2016), USAID Resilient Waters initiated the first phase of its CLTS program in a village in Eretsha Botswana in June 2019.

Additionally, the Program broached improvements to policy, regulatory, and institutional environments, partnering with the Government of Botswana (Ministry for Land Management, Water and Sanitation - MLMWS) to develop the Country's Sanitation Road Map.

OBJECTIVE 3: STRENGTHENED ABILITY OF COMMUNITIES AND KEY INSTITUTIONS TO ADAPT TO CHANGE, PARTICULARLY THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Representatives from OKACOM and LIMCOM participated in the Climate Risk Informed Decision Analysis (CRIDA) regional training workshop organized by UNESCO in partnership with Stellenbosch University. The training provided guidance on how to incorporate climate change impacts into water resources planning and management processes. We supported the Marico Biosphere Reserve (MBR) to create a cellphone application and update its website to enable the MBR to better communicate with their wide array of stakeholders. The Marico Springs river system, situated within the MBR, is recognized as one of the critical high-altitude water yielding areas and is a biodiversity storehouse for the Limpopo basin. After launching in September 2019, the cellphone application (Marico Biosphere Reserve App) facilitates local stakeholder involvement in MBR's management and creates a sense of ownership of the region's valuable water and biodiversity resources.

We conducted a Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) baseline analysis of the LRB to understand how local CSA lessons could be upscaled to the basin level or replicated beyond the basin. Key conclusions of the baseline analysis included that: i) continuing increases in temperature suggest the importance of investing in crop varieties that are more temperature and drought-tolerant; and ii) the need to invest in field management strategies that promote efficient water use and water conservation. In addition, the CSA baseline analysis suggests that continuous improvements in seasonal forecasting would offer the potential for higher payoffs from farming that can effectively respond and adapt quickly to more accurate climate predictions.

Through our consortium partner, Peace Parks Foundation (PPF), the Program supported the development of local governance structures in Simalaha, Zambia, in the form of Village Action Groups (VAGs). Seven historic VAGs were reconstituted and three new ones established, leading to a total of ten VAGS established to maximize benefits from improved natural resources management (NRM). The purpose of the VAGs is to establish a representative body at the grassroots level that will be represented on the Simalaha Community Conservancy (SCC) Trust. It is the responsibility of the VAGs to represent their communities and address their needs, as well as initiate development activities that will stem from a flow of capital to the Trust from

the Commercial Entity still to be established. The Trust itself includes representation from 10 elected Trustees (the chairperson from each VAG), as well as ten nominated Trustees (indunas and two chiefs). It is envisaged that with the influx of projects in 2020, we will draw heavily on the VAG's to assist with all the work taking place within their community.

We supported the inclusion of local communities in the main regional conservation-related policy and learning forums. For instance, key regional CBOs and Community Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) NGOs attended the Kasane Elephant Summit, the UNEP Wildlife Economy Summit, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) East and Southern African Regional Conservation Forum, the Youth Wildlife Summit, and the African Business of Conservation Conference. These efforts recognize that rural communities need to have their voices heard, as they bear the responsibility of co-existing with the majority of the natural resources in the region and are confronted by increasing human-wildlife conflicts as well as dwindling water availability as a result of increasing human population.

OBJECTIVE 4: CONSERVED BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

In the Okavango, USAID Resilient Waters is working with national authorities to establish fish protection areas, with site-specific fisheries plans that would support the conservation of critical wetland habitats and standardize fisheries practices across international boundaries. During Year 1, we initiated the process of engaging relevant stakeholders, including OKACOM and KAZA, to determine and establish fish protection areas along the Okavango, Kwando and Zambezi rivers. As a first step towards upgrading and implementing a standardized basin-wide monitoring system, USAID Resilient Waters reviewed earlier efforts during a basin-level monitoring workshop, attended by wildlife practitioners from RBOs and TFCA, private sector guides, game lodge managers, KAZA officials, NGOs, Department of Wildlife and National Parks (DWNP), practitioners, and researchers. The DWNP Director requested that USAID Resilient Waters, through consortium partner, PPF, provide the department with technical expertise to review the existing Management Plans for Chobe Makgadikgadi-Nxai National Parks and the Moremi Game Reserve. As the request is aligned with our goal to improve the adaptive capacity of the protected area authorities to respond to the impacts of climate change and other growing pressures, PPF and the Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources Conservation and Tourism (MENT) have now signed an MoU to commission the work in Year 2.

LESSONS LEARNED

The USAID Resilient Waters team reflected on their activities and outcomes in FY2019 and extracted lessons learned to support programming for the remaining years of the project. These lessons are expanded upon in this report but include an emphasis on strategic partnerships, sustainability of institutional arrangements, collaborative and inclusive natural resource management, and indigenous understanding. **Throughout all, communities should be at the center of our work.**

0.2

INTRODUCTION

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1.

Cross-Cutting Activities

I.1. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

As a transboundary Program spanning across six countries, during the first year, USAID Resilient Waters prioritized engagement with a multitude of stakeholders across the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) region to ensure technical assistance is targeted and relevant to the Program's beneficiaries. The stakeholder engagement approach was to systematically engage and collaborate with relevant stakeholders, as well as manage key relationships with influencers in the region. The approach to stakeholder engagement was to focus on building and managing partnerships/relationships with key stakeholders and Program beneficiaries. The approach also involved the innovative leveraging of strategic partnership opportunities and management of relationships to enhance climate resilience, building sustainability beyond the program's lifespan, improve regional integration (through transboundary water management), and meeting USAID Resilient Waters Program objectives. The approach built upon the successful implementation of previous USAID funded projects such as Resilience in the Limpopo River Basin (RESILIM) Program and Southern Africa Regional Environment Program (SAREP), which had already established credibility across a wide range of regional stakeholders in the southern Africa including governments, agencies, donors and influencers, and drew on lessons learned during the implementation of those Programs.

I.1.1. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND COLLABORATION STRATEGY (SE&C)

The USAID Resilient Waters Program developed a Stakeholder Engagement and Collaboration Strategy (SE&C), which focused on collaborations with different partners to achieve the objectives of the program. The scale, scope, and complexity of the economic and social factors relating to USAID Resilient Waters' activities and transformational objectives are such that no one sector, government, private sector, civil society or academia will be able to manage them alone. The strategy, therefore, highlights the need for the Program to build strong alliances and collaborations that bring different sectors together to build resilience.

Through collaboration and the related sharing of information and resources, USAID Resilient Waters Program can increase impact and build sustainability beyond the lifespan of the program. Towards this end, the Program is developing strategic partnerships with private and non-profit organizations such as Strategic Water Partners Network (SPWN), and Gender and Climate Change (GCC).

I.1.2. STAKEHOLDER MAPPING

The USAID Resilient Waters Program conducted a stakeholder mapping exercise. The mapping was a collaborative process of research, debate, and discussion drawing from multiple perspectives to determine a list of key stakeholders across Program objectives. Mapping was broken down in four phases:

- Identifying: listing relevant groups, organizations, and people;
- Analyzing: understanding stakeholder perspectives and interests;
- Mapping: visualizing relationships to objectives and other stakeholders; and,
- Prioritizing: ranking stakeholder relevance and identifying issues.

The mapping exercise identified key stakeholders to collaborate with such as GWPSA, CRIDF, ACADIR, The Nature Conservancy (TNC), and WWF Namibia. These partners bring different skill sets, experiences, and relationships to the Program, which can enhance engagement and activities throughout the region.

1.1.3. LEVERAGING OF RESOURCES

Partnerships are central to how the USAID Resilient Waters Program works. The Program tracks mobilized/leveraged funds and resources to assess the overall commitment of partnerships towards achieving common programmatic objectives. Leveraged funds include the financial resources and technical resources that are contributed to an activity and can also help the Program to better plan for joint activities by detailing contributions and responsibilities.

Leveraged resources to date are USD\$426,48.22, with the biggest contribution coming from Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA) (USD\$146,435.44), CRIDF (USD\$104,101.24) and UNEP (USD\$103,049).

1.1.4. SIGNING OF MOU'S WITH KEY BENEFICIARIES

One of the key objectives of the USAID Resilient Waters Program is to build the institutional capacity of its five key beneficiaries, namely: GLTFCA, KAZA, LIMCOM, OKACOM and SADC-GMI. The Program drafted Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) with its key beneficiaries based on agreed-upon Joint Action Plans (JAPs). The main purpose is to ensure that the Program has captured, correctly and accurately, the areas of support required by the key beneficiaries. The MoUs go beyond and outline the roles, responsibilities, duties, and obligations of the respective parties. This makes it possible to officially formalize the areas of support to key beneficiary institutions while keeping the partnership flexible with a non-binding mechanism.

1.1.5. DEVELOPMENT OF STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS

The USAID Resilient Waters Program prioritized strategic relationships to develop key partnerships for engaging with stakeholders in the region. These include ACADIR, CRIDF, GWPSA, IUCN, RBOs, and TFCAs. Multinational private companies and other private sector networks also provide opportunities for scaling up USAID Resilient Waters Program interventions approaches.

Examples of strategic partnerships include:

- USAID Resilient Waters has partnered with ACADIR to assist the Program to work in Angola. Gaining entry in Angola has been a challenge for the program, as it generally is for other programs, but through the partnership with ACADIR, who provided logistical and technical support, the Program managed to have a successful launch in Angola.
- CRIDF and USAID Resilient Waters have entered into a partnership and signed a MoU with the aim to collaborate on the provision of institutional and technical support to LIMCOM and OKACOM, including jointly supporting capacity building activities for both RBOs.
- USAID Resilient Waters and GWPSA are in partnership to work together to advance Program objectives. As an implementing arm of SADC, GWPSA is viewed as a key partner due to its extensive networks with national governments and international cooperating partners and its diverse stakeholder convening power. As part of the effort to achieve USAID Resilient Waters' key result area I on "Management and security of transboundary water resources in selected river basins improved," GWPSA and USAID Resilient Waters partnered to execute activities and tasks to inform a comprehensive capacity building plan for both LIMCOM and OKACOM. This arrangement will allow USAID Resilient Waters to rapidly access technical assistance services from GWPSA.

1.2. COMMUNICATIONS

Effectively and appropriately communicating and highlighting project goals and key milestones is critical for the overall impact of the program. To maximize the success and reach of project communications, USAID Resilient Waters developed a Communications Strategy which clearly outlines the communications objectives of the Program and establishes the appropriate mediums to deliver tailored, timely, and memorable program messaging to target audiences. The communications objectives include:

- Facilitate frequent and solid communications with USAID Resilient Waters partners and stakeholders;
- Increase awareness of USAID Resilient Waters 'expertise, goals, achievements, and successes among target audiences;
- Share new knowledge to change practices for improved livelihoods;
- Obtain useful feedback from key stakeholders to help improve implementation approaches the Program adopts to enhance impact; and,
- Increase impact at the grassroots level by communicating with local organizations and/or communities through subgrants.

In addition, USAID Resilient Waters developed a Branding Implementation Plan, which outlines how the Program will incorporate the message “From the American People” to target beneficiaries and stakeholders via USAID-funded Program and communication materials. Proactively adopting USAID’s branding strategy to increase worldwide awareness of American assistance, USAID Resilient Waters has been working closely with program partners to ensure a well-established and clear project identity, logo and co-branding guidelines to broadly communicate the objectives of USAID Resilient Waters.

To enhance USAID visibility in activities during Year I, USAID Resilient Waters has identified and utilized package of communications tools to promote the Program to beneficiaries and other in-country and regional stakeholders. This includes but is not limited to: monthly stories, profiling events and exhibitions, promotional materials, radio, videography, and social media platforms.

1.2.1. MONTHLY STORIES

During Year I of the Program, USAID Resilient Waters published twelve monthly stories. The purpose of the monthly stories is to share and highlight key Program activities, successes, and lessons learned. One of the Program’s success stories was published on Globalwaters.org, which is a USAID Washington global knowledge resource for USAID staff, implementing partners, and the broader community working in the international development water sector, titled: USAID Southern Africa Program Acknowledged in 2019 GLAAS Report.



1: USAID Resilient Waters Program WASH Team Presenting at Stockholm World Water Week, August 2019. Photo Credit: Nandipha Kunaka

In an effort to drive the development of stories about USAID Resilient Waters; establish long-term relationships with southern African journalists; build a media network; and create awareness interventions related to the four programmatic objectives of the program; USAID Resilient Waters (at the request of the

KAZA Secretariat) convened a journalist workshop and supported the participation of 18 journalists from southern Africa at the KAZA Elephant Summit held on May 3rd -7th, 2019 in Kasane, Botswana. The summit was aimed at generating a better understanding of elephant management and associated challenges, as well as identifying a series of measures to implement to address these obstacles more efficiently and effectively. A total of six articles covering the summit by the USAID Resilient Waters-supported journalists were published online. In addition, a Facebook page was created by the media representatives for the summit.



2: South African Broadcasting Commission (SABC) Journalists covering the Elephant Summit next to the Chobe River in Botswana, Kasane. Photo Credit: Solomon Tjinyeka from Ngami Times

Links to the articles are included below:

- Calistus Bosaletswe <http://www.sundaystandard.info/some-animal-rights-groups-oppose-sale-ivory>
<http://www.sundaystandard.info/botswana%25E2%2580%2599s-univisa-u-turn-hailed>
- Botswana Unplugged <https://www.facebook.com/ElephantSummit2019/>
- Nicholas Mokwena <http://www.themidweeksun.co.bw/11781-elephant-summit-may-3-7-in-kasane/>
<http://www.botswanaguardian.co.bw/news/item/4149-communities-demand-stake-in-elephant-management-strategy.html>
<https://africanelephantjournal.com/jumbo-summit-kicks-off-botswana/>
<https://www.sundaymail.co.zw/allow-us-to-manage-our-jumbos>

1.2.2. PROFILING THE USAID RESILIENT WATERS PROGRAM



3: USAID Resilient Waters joint SADC Exhibition stand with CRIDF at Stockholm World Water Week. Photo Credit: Nandipha Kunaka

In the past year, USAID Resilient Waters has supported and participated in ten major profiling activities, including exhibitions, campaigns, launch events, and world celebration day events, with a combined audience of about 4,700 people. The selected platforms were used to profile the Program and to raise awareness around issues related to the Program’s mission and objectives.



4: Seshego Community Members cleaning along the banks of the Seshego Dam at the South African Department of Water and Sanitation River Clean-up Event

The USAID Resilient Waters Program conducted three campaigns, namely the World Water Day Groundwater Campaign in collaboration with SADC-GMI; the World Environment Day Community

celebration hosted in partnership with Kwalata Community Development Initiative (KCDI); and the National River Cleanup Campaign in collaboration the South African Department of Water and Sanitation. The campaigns were aimed at bringing critical Program related issues to the forefront to the broader southern African audiences of the Program.

USAID Resilient Waters has also held exhibitions at three conferences (AfricaSan5, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Conservation Forum, and Stockholm World Water Week). Finally, USAID Resilient Waters has hosted and participated in six Program showcases or launch events with a specific focus on sharing successes and achievements of the program.

In addition, USAID Resilient Waters has held events to profile the program to its target audience specifically. USAID Resilient Waters hosted three Program launch events the first being the USAID Resilient Waters Anniversary Dinner held in South Africa marking the first year of the program. The second was held in Angola to introduce the USAID Resilient Waters Program to the political and administrative leadership of the Cuando Cubango Province (with a view to highlight linkages between the USAID Resilient Waters Program and the OKACOM Strategic Action Plan for the Cuando Cubango Province of Angola).

Other profiling events include: the World Environment Day Community Celebration to commemorate Environment Day with the community surrounding one of the program's identified Climate Risk and Vulnerability Hotspots, Pretoria North; USAID Resilient Waters WASH showcase alongside the GLAAS team at the 2019 Sweden Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI) World Water Week in Stockholm; and the USAID Resilient Waters and Department of Water and Sanitation river clean up event, as part of the department's National Clear Rivers Campaign to raise awareness about the importance of healthy rivers.

1.3. USAID RESILIENT WATERS GRANTS PROGRAM

To successfully deliver the grant activities in support of Program objectives, USAID Resilient Waters' approach has been to adequately equip the project team to provide oversight through the entire grant lifecycle, and to support potential grantees in developing relevant proposals. A grants training for the entire project team was held from April 3rd to 10th 2019 to ensure that the USAID Resilient Waters team understood their various roles in ensuring the successful delivery of the grants program.

The Annual Program Statement (APS) No.1 was published on February 15th, 2019 and remains open until December 31st, 2019. For the benefit of the two Lusophone countries within the Program's footprint area, the APS and all associated documentation was translated into Portuguese. To identify activities that are relevant to the USAID Resilient Waters Program footprint area, the APS was initially distributed to the key beneficiaries and priority partner networks before being published to a broader audience on April 15th, 2019. This distribution strategy was developed under the direction of the Stakeholder Engagement Specialist. Throughout the year, the project team took advantage of other platforms such as regional workshops and meetings to profile the grants program, and as a result, a total of 40 concept notes were received within Year I.

Of the total concept notes received, 23 were received from South Africa, seven from Zimbabwe and the remaining ten shared between Angola, Botswana, Mozambique and Namibia. As at the end of Year I, a total of 32 concept notes had been evaluated, and 18 of which were recommended for the full proposal stage. All 18 full proposals were evaluated with three of them being recommended for award as illustrated in the Table below, whilst the outcomes from the evaluation of other proposals are still pending.



5: USAID Resilient Waters grants team with staff from the Namibian Nature Foundation (Grantee)

| Organization | Activity Title | Grant Activity Overview | Grant Duration | Grant Budget |
|------------------------------------|---|---|----------------|--------------|
| Namibia Nature Foundation | Kavango the Aqueduct of Life: Supporting People Securing our Common Waters | The grant activity will support conservation agriculture, community-based natural resources management, community fisheries and trans-boundary water management. The activity will be implemented in the Zambezi Region in Namibia and contributes to Program objectives 1,3 and 4. | 24 Months | US\$337,395 |
| Kruger to Canyons Biosphere Region | A Partnership Model for Improved Water Security and Local Livelihoods through Integrated Catchment Management | The purpose of this grant activity is to develop a catchment management governance entity and associated sustainable funding mechanism that fosters systemic cross-sectoral linkages and collaborative partnerships amongst stakeholders to ensure long term water security and socio-economic beneficiation opportunities, which can be upscaled via a collective shared learning approach. This activity will be implemented in the Olifants river catchment in South Africa and contributes to Program objectives 3 and 4. | 24 Months | US\$194,430 |
| Dambari Wildlife Trust | Towards resilience in the Matobo Hills High-Altitude Catchment in Zimbabwe through participatory assessments, rehabilitation and capacity development | The grant activity will integrate environmental and socio-economic approaches to improving water security and resilience in the Matobo Hills, focusing on the World Heritage Site area. The Matobo Hills are one of the High-Altitude Catchment (HAC) areas/ water towers in the Limpopo River Basin. This grant activity contributes to Program objectives 1, 3 and 4. | 24 Months | US\$205,041 |

6: Overview of Grant Activity

1.4. GENDER EQUITY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION (GESI)

The gender equity and social inclusion (GESI) activities for Year I aimed to develop an adaptive GESI strategy and action plan capable of influencing project activities. The strategy was informed by a GESI assessment on the gendered differences in water use and natural management in the Okavango and Limpopo river basins. This assessment developed an understanding of the Program context, by unpacking how different social groups (particularly women, youth and persons with disabilities) may have different levels of agency and access to participate in and benefit from project activities. Understanding this context helped identify and shape the key principles for the Program to consider in developing an enabling environment for gender transformation in implementation. As such, these principles include:

- **Clear Identification of the Target Social Groups in the Program Footprint.** While development programs have traditionally taken a gender-mainstreaming approach, USAID Resilient Waters takes a GESI approach to programming which recognizes that identity, and how individuals experience development programs, is not binary. A GESI approach, therefore, allows for a wider diversity of experiences to be acknowledged and addressed as the project works to ensure its activities benefit the whole community. While many factors can create vulnerability to exclusion, the Program focuses on identity groups who have been historically underrepresented and/or vulnerable to changes in natural resource management. This includes women (although when men at risk are also noted), persons with disabilities, and youth.
- **Development and Measurement of a Transformative and Inclusive Approach to Activities.** USAID Resilient Waters is focusing on moving beyond simple participation targets to address implicit systems biases that limit true gender parity. As such, the Program designed an innovative approach to monitoring transformation and introduced a high-level indicator for GESI called “the GESI score.” The GESI score is a multidimensional measurement of USAID Resilient Waters’ activities to promote gender equity in the Program’s work. It is composed of two primary indicators, which are overlaid: (i) 50% participation

by women, youth and persons with disabilities; and, (ii) 5% of Program spend going explicitly to gender-focused activities.

- **Active Engagement of all Program Staff in GESI.** To ensure that USAID Resilient Waters GESI interventions are responsive to the needs of women, youth and persons with disabilities, GESI sensitivity training was conducted with all USAID Resilient Waters staff to strengthen awareness, analysis, and responsive planning. Furthermore, some gender-responsive consultations with the Program's key beneficiary institutions were set-up for Year 2. The consultations will enable the project activities to focus on the target social groups to ensure active participation.

1.4.1. GESI RESULTS

UNDERSTANDING AND CONTEXTUALIZING THE GESI LANDSCAPE IN THE FOOTPRINT

The USAID Resilient Waters Theory of Change (TOC) acknowledges that GESI is key to enabling institutions to become more resilient are activities in research and diagnostics. In line with this, a GESI assessment was conducted where the GESI Focal Point met with the USAID Resilient Waters Program primary partners (e.g. LIMCOM secretariat, SADC Gender Unit), local organizations (e.g. Kalahari Conservation Society, BOCOBOnet board trust (Botswana Community Based Organizations), Southern Africa Federation of Disability and Chobe Enclave Conservation Trust), and communities (e.g. communities in Xai Xai and Marico Biosphere) including within the Limpopo and Okavango river basins. This assessment captured insights from key stakeholders to ensure that women, youth, and people with disabilities within the USAID Resilient Waters Program's footprint area participate in and benefit from Program activities. Recommendations and action plan activities were identified for all four key result areas. Through findings from the assessment and recommendations, the USAID Resilient Waters Program will ensure the considerations of underrepresented groups are incorporated into the program.

CREATING A GENDER SENSITIVE WORKPLACE

A two-part all-staff training was conducted. The first part of the training sensitized all staff on Discrimination, Sexual Harassment, Exploitation and Abuse (SHEA) in the workplace. The second part of the training briefed the USAID Resilient Waters Program technical team on how to ensure the program's internal structure supports or can be enhanced to support GESI. This training raised awareness for all staff to start making decisions to mainstream GESI and start conceptualizing activities for GESI transformation.

DRIVING GESI PROGRAMMING IN THE FOOTPRINT

Initiatives to start mainstreaming GESI considerations into existing activities were initiated in all four Program components. The main aim of these initial activities was to create a foundation for innovative practices towards uptake and sharing of lessons as well as establishment of partnerships.

In order to enable the sharing and uptake of lessons for improved transboundary water security and resource management, the Program actively interacted with the GiZ funded Southern African Development Community Transboundary Water Management (SADC TWM) program. This Program has been working in with the SADC Water Unit and several RBOs for the past three years; and so, has vast experience in integrating Gender as part of institutional support. The meetings with GiZ identified opportunities and guidance for the further support to the SADC Water Sector.

In order to actively engage and identify potential partners working in the SADC Water Sector, the Program participated in two Regional Water Gender Practitioner Workshops. SADC convened the first and the second was convened by CRIDF, the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) and the International Water Management Institute (IWMI). Both workshops were platforms to learn and share experiences about the various gender tools addressing gender equality in the Water Sector. The involvement of multiple USAID

Resilient Waters staff created an opportunity to kick start conversations on how GESI can be operationalized in the program; specifically, how it can be integrated into the development of the Program theory of change.

In order to identify key stakeholders working with youth to strengthen climate change adaptation, biodiversity and ecosystem conservation USAID Resilient Waters Program participated in the Community Celebration of World Environment Day, Wildlife Economy Summit and the World Youth Wildlife Summit. The platforms were capacity building initiatives for engaging, community, women and, youth leaders in wildlife economy, conservation and protection. Participation in these activities also developed insights in specific interventions that the Program can partake in to promote further capacity development linked to environmental education and capacity development for community leaders.

2.

KEY PROGRESS RELATED TO RESULTS AND OUTCOMES

2.1. OBJECTIVE I: IMPROVED TRANSBOUNDARY WATER SECURITY AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

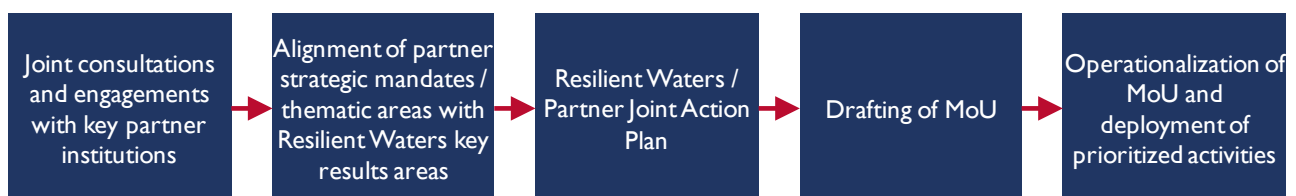
2.1.1. METHODOLOGY

Improving transboundary water security and resource management requires fostering coalitions and cooperation at transboundary level. During the first year, the USAID Resilient Waters Program invested significant time in understanding the strategic mandates, as well as identifying capacity gaps of our transboundary partner institutions (LIMCOM, OKACOM, KAZA, GLTFCA and SADC-GMI). This subsequently informed a more targeted capacity building approach that USAID Resilient Waters adopted in Objective I. This approach enabled the Program to anchor most of its activities on strategic partnerships that were established during previous USAID investments, specifically USAID SAREP in the Okavango and USAID RESILIM in the Limpopo. This allowed USAID Resilient Waters to gain necessary buy-in from its partners quickly, and as a result, the Program managed to jointly prioritize on low-hanging fruits activities that quickly yielded Program-related results.

USAID Resilient Waters conducted institutional capacity baseline assessments within its partner institutions. The capacity baseline assessments identified key institutional capacity gaps that guided a more targeted deployment of technical support from the Program. The capacity baseline assessments will be done annually to gauge the impact of our ongoing support to the Program's partner institutions throughout the Program's lifespan. The outcomes of the capacity baseline assessments directly fed into the drafting of joint-action plans with key beneficiary institutions. The joint action plans identified shared priorities and mutually aligned thematic areas between USAID Resilient Waters and key beneficiary institutions.

RR 1.1: IMPROVED CAPACITY WITHIN REGIONAL, NATIONAL, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TO MANAGE TRANSBOUNDARY RIVER BASINS; HARNESSING INNOVATIVE INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT APPROACHES TO ADDRESS COMPLEX TRANSBOUNDARY WATER CHALLENGES

USAID Resilient Waters Program aims to build capacity at different levels of Program implementation (community, national, and transboundary) to effectively create a more resilient southern Africa. As a result, USAID Resilient Waters's inception engagements with partner institutions were aimed at establishing joint action plans between the Program and all its partner institutions at river basin and transfrontier park levels (OKACOM, LIMCOM, KAZA, GLTFCA, SADC-GMI). Detailed action plans were jointly developed with each of the partner institutions. The joint action plans were subsequently used to feed into the drafting of MoUs and engagement plans with partner institutions. The joint action planning was a highly participatory and consultative process, involving engagements both at an executive as well as technical level, this process is guided by a Joint Action Planning and Institutional Partnership Model outlined in the Figure below.



7: Joint Action Planning and Institutional Partnership Model

It was apparent from the inception of the Program that effective transboundary water resources management must be underpinned by robust institutional arrangements as well as forging of transboundary coalitions among USAID Resilient Waters' key beneficiary institutions. Consequently, cross-institutional learning and knowledge exchange visits were prioritized to allow transboundary institutions to learn from each other as well as further

enhance transboundary cooperation. The OKACOM/Zambezi Watercourse Commission (ZAMCOM) Exchange Visit was organized in Quarter 2.

OKACOM members visited ZAMCOM to learn about their Decision Support System (DSS) with a view to improve the design and implementation of their DSS. The OKACOM/ZAMCOM Exchange visit enabled OKACOM to tailor the design of their DSS as a strategic tool that will build their capacity to address complex transboundary water challenges.

One of the key themes under RR 1.1 was the need to establish capacity building platforms and programs at various scales. Consortium Partner, Complex Systems in Transition (CST) organized resilience dialogues to provide a platform to discuss resilience, and approaches that can be employed in the region to operationalize it on the ground. Thus far, the resilience dialogues have created an ongoing thought leadership on resilience and led to the establishment of a resilience community of practice. The resilience community of practice draws different people (from different sectors) working in the resilience space from academia, practitioners as well as policymakers.



8: Resilience Action Dialogue Group Picture. Photo Credit: Blackhole Productions

The CST is managing a scholarship program on behalf of USAID Resilient Waters. As one of the consortium partners on the Resilient Waters Program, CST coordinates scholarships to SADC students to undertake postgraduate research on issues important for enhancing the governance of the Okavango and Limpopo River Basins. This activity is viewed as a precursor to strengthening capacity in the region and contributes to core objectives of the Resilient Waters Program by training a cohort of next-generation resilience thinkers who are or will be connected to institutions involved in transboundary resource governance in southern Africa. As part of this scholarship program, CST recruited two students, one a Ph.D. student from Namibia working in the Okavango river basin and a Masters student from Zimbabwe focusing on the Limpopo river basin. Both students are focusing their research activities on water governance-related issues. In addition to the scholarship program, the CST, through the Southern African Program for Ecosystem Change and Society (SAPECS), ran a winter school for 28 post-graduate students from southern African countries. This 5-day event, that took place in July 2019, was hosted at the Sustainability Institute with the aim to provide new scholars involved in or planning to research the interactions between ecosystems and society with insight into the key concepts, theory, and methodological approaches for undertaking social-ecological systems research. Ultimately, these efforts aim to build a robust talent base to deal with complex transboundary water challenges.

RR 1.2: STRENGTHENED INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AT A VARIETY OF SCALES WHICH ENHANCE COLLABORATIVE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, INCLUDING PLANNING, ALLOCATING, MEASURING AND ENFORCING WATER SHARING MECHANISMS

Activities under this key result area were implemented with the understanding that in transboundary water resource management, upstream basin activities have downstream basin implications. The focus was therefore to strengthen institutional arrangements that promote equitable water sharing mechanisms at a transboundary basin scale. USAID Resilient Waters supported the finalization phases of the Notification and Prior Consultation (NPC) guidelines for OKACOM. The support for the NPC guidelines is in keeping with implementing the SADC Protocol on Shared Watercourses. The SADC Protocol addresses notification on any planned measures that have the potential to create “significant adverse effects” as mandatory in any riparian state (Article 4(1)). This support was a critical capacity-building initiative to strengthen the capacity of OKACOM’s riparian states (Angola, Botswana and Namibia) to be able to notify each other of key developments in transboundary water resources management.

USAID Resilient Waters hosted as well as facilitated a Trilateral Meeting involving OKACOM, KAZA and USAID Resilient Waters. The main objective of this trilateral meeting was to devise ways to operationalize the already existing MoU between KAZA and OKACOM. The key outcome of the trilateral meeting was a prioritized matrix of shared activities between OKACOM and KAZA that USAID Resilient Waters would support for implementation in Year 2. The trilateral meeting also provided an opportunity to instill the spirit of collaborative resource management between OKACOM and KAZA executive leadership.

USAID Resilient Waters held a familiarization tour to collaborate with the RESILIM-O program, operating in a sub-catchment of the Limpopo Basin, the Olifants sub-catchment on agreed areas of synergy and follow-on activities. USAID Resilient Waters Program was able to capture key lessons from this exercise with a view to promote upscaling of prioritized best practices from sub-catchment to basin level. Specific areas of success for possible upscaling included, participatory approaches on water quality monitoring, stakeholder engagement for improved stewardship in natural resources management at local level, environmental flows application and early warning systems for disasters.

The impacts of climate change are a harsh reality within the Program priority landscape. USAID Resilient Waters supported the Climate Risk Informed Decision Analysis (CRIDA), a regional workshop organized by UNESCO in partnership with the Stellenbosch University and other leading agencies. The main objective of the workshop was to build the capacity of institutions and technical staff by equipping them with a scientifically-proven methodology on how to build resilience with the sector of integrated water resources management against the impacts of climate change. The workshop had participants from Orange-Senqu River Commission (ORASECOM), LIMCOM, ZAMCOM and OKACOM as well as universities from the Southern African region.

RR 1.3: IMPROVED TRANSBOUNDARY MANAGEMENT OF SURFACE AND GROUNDWATER RESOURCES

Many riparian states in the USAID Resilient Waters' geographic priority intervention areas are water-scarce and water-stressed. If the trend continues unabated, it spells out serious challenges as well as vulnerability to the impacts of climate change for the region at large. One of the key ways to deal with water scarcity in southern Africa is to promote conjunctive use of ground and surface water as well as enhancing integrated water resources management at transboundary level. The USAID Resilient Waters Program identified the need to enhance technical capacity on basin management tools such as DRIFT, Pitman Model, ORI Inundation Model, and MIKE SHE Model. Technical staff were nominated from member countries to attend the DRIFT Training to enhance their capacity on hydrological modeling approaches. As part of the DRIFT Training, a community of practice on hydrological data sharing was established to encourage the technical staff from member states to continue interacting and sharing hydrological data beyond the training.



9: SADC-GMI LIMCOM Kick-Off Meeting Group Picture. Photo Credit: Thokozani Dlamini

USAID Resilient Waters supported the signing of an MoU between SADC-GMI and LIMCOM for collaboration on groundwater issues in the Limpopo River Basin. A key milestone under the RR 1.3 was the launch of the LIMCOM Groundwater Committee (LGC), comprising of technical experts from the riparian states (Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa, and Zimbabwe), tasked with driving groundwater management within the Limpopo River Basin. Each riparian member state nominated three government representatives—one official and two alternate officials—to sit on the LGC. This was an institutional mechanism to advance the implementation of the already signed MoU between SADC-GMI and LIMCOM.

The Ramotswa Transboundary Aquifer is shared between Botswana and South Africa. The recently completed USAID Ramotswa Project's overall objective was to support a long-term joint vision and cooperation on the shared groundwater resources of the Upper Limpopo region, including the Ramotswa Transboundary Aquifer. USAID Resilient Waters developed a framework to ensure the sustainability of the Ramotswa project outcomes. The sustainability framework was informed by the three key pillars of the Ramotswa joint strategic action plan (JSAP) namely; a) managing water for sustainable use, availability and access, b) enhancing institutions and capacity c) Expanding research and knowledge

RR 1.4: LEVERAGED INNOVATIVE FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND NEW PARTNERS TO SUPPORT INTEGRATED AND IMPROVED MANAGEMENT AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO KEY STAKEHOLDERS

Strategic partnerships are central to how USAID Resilient Waters works, and the Program tracks mobilized/leveraged funds and resources to assess the overall commitment of partnerships towards achieving common programmatic objectives. As part of our efforts in leveraging innovative financial resources and new partners to support integrated and improved management and technical assistance to key stakeholders, USAID Resilient Waters Program engaged the following institutions, World Health Organization, Government of

Botswana, Government of Namibia, KAZA, WWF Namibia, OKACOM, GWPSA, CRIDF, and UNEP and leveraged up to USD\$400,000 on transboundary activities (through e.g. Workshops, conferences and summits). These events provided excellent transboundary platforms for engaging a wide spectrum of stakeholders in transboundary water resource management.



10: OKACOM Executive Secretary, Phera Ramoeli, Presenting at CORB Fund Showcase at Stockholm World Water Week

The Cubango-Okavango River Basin (CORB) Fund is designed to protect the ecosystem resilience of the CORB, by financing the development of conservation and livelihoods interventions for the equitable benefit of its inhabitants. The CORB is set to engage at various levels different stakeholders from the community, governments, private sector, institutional investors, development agencies to investment/fund managers. Through consultation with the OKCACOM Secretariat (OKASEC) and development partners, including CRIDF and The Nature Conservancy, which have been providing support to the process of setting up the CORB, USAID Resilient Waters identified the need for specialists well-versed in biodiversity and conservation finance to provide technical advice to OKASEC in facilitating the next phases of development as well as operationalization of the CORB Fund.

RR 1.5: INCREASED ENGAGEMENT OF AN ACTIVE CITIZENRY IN DECISION-MAKING RELATED TO TRANSBOUNDARY WATER COORDINATION

USAID Resilient Waters supported various activities that engaged citizenry in transboundary water coordination, awareness-raising, as well as knowledge sharing. The engagement occurred at household, community, national as well as transboundary levels.

The MEL team conducted a basin-wide resilience baseline survey. This exercise provided the Program an opportunity to engage with households within the basin to understand their definition of resilience and how they practice it on a day-to-day basis. More than 1,000 people were interviewed in this baseline survey.

Similarly, the vulnerability hotspots validation workshops under objective 3 engaged vulnerable populations with a view to understanding how our Program interventions can address the vulnerabilities.



11: USAID Resilient Waters MEL Team Conducting the Baseline Survey with a Community Member in Matopos

USAID Resilient Waters also engaged the citizenry during key events such as the KAZA Elephant Summit, SADC Technical committee on Fisheries, Wildlife Economy Summit, Regional freshwater workshop, IUCN Regional Conservation Workshop, and Khetha Community Engagement Workshop. More than 200 people were actively engaged during these events. USAID Resilient Waters with expert support from CST held resilience dialogues that drew people from different backgrounds to discuss resilience and how it influences the response to impacts of change.

2.1.2. VARIATIONS FROM ACTIVITIES IN THE WORKPLAN

One of the major challenges that contributed to the variance from activities in the workplan was the emerging/pressing needs of partner institutions. While activities were planned for in the workplan, other more pressing needs and requests came from our partner institutions. As a program, we had to respond to these requests hoping that it would create more opportunities to implement planned activities as well as make an impact at a transboundary scale. In addition, balancing needs versus wants of our partner institutions also emerged as a challenge in the first year of the Program. Some partner institutions had clearly articulated their specific needs, resulting in some making requests that were outside the partnership mandate.

Embedding of staff in our partner institutions was a key aspect of building technical capacity. However, the process of embedding staff became protracted mainly because of contracting challenges in terms of local hires versus third-country nationals (TCNs). Local hires tended to be faster in the contracting process whereas TCNs tended to be more protracted in the contracting process.

As a key lesson learned, political sensitivities must be considered in the technical implementation of the program. The program's theory of change highlights that one of the key challenges we contend with is the political context, especially given the transboundary scale of the program. On the Program, we are dealing with **seven** sovereign states and policy harmonization present a challenge to achieve our Program objectives. While we are dealing with transboundary institutions, we must be mindful that member states are behind these transboundary institutions.

2.1.3. STRATEGY / PLAN AND MAJOR ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR FY2020

Building on the theory of change that has been developed to spell out three main Program outcomes of resilient institutions, robust information systems, and innovative practices (commonly referred to as the three 'I's), the Organizational Development/Capacity Building Manager together with CST will embark on an exercise to begin to define the configuration of a resilient transboundary institution. Annual Institutional Capacity Baseline Assessments will be conducted to begin to gauge the impact of the technical and institutional support offered to the program's beneficiary institutions from year one to year two.

The Organizational Development/Capacity Building Manager together with the CST will continue to advance thought leadership in resilience and systems thinking. More transboundary forums will be established to allow resilience thinking across the Program landscape. Resilience dialogues will be held at different levels to promote resilience thinking in all our transboundary partner institutions. More specifically, USAID Resilient Waters will support the Ministries of Finance in member states on how to resilience proof their budgetary and financial planning processes.

The USAID Resilient Waters Program will launch a flagship Transboundary Executive Leadership Development Program for RBOs and TFCA's leadership. Leadership capability was identified as a key driver in building resilient transboundary institutions as well as promote effective transboundary water resource management. Assessments will be conducted across the program's partner institutions to establish a transboundary leadership competency profile. It is envisioned that this strategic activity will contribute towards building a more robust talent pipeline needed for sustainable transboundary water resource management.

The USAID Resilient Waters Program will continue to facilitate operationalization of the CORB Fund. The next phase of support is to engage in institutional benchmarking to establish global best practice on conservation finance. Selected OKACOM members will participate in institutional benchmarking exercises to learn the operations as well as institutional mechanisms of endowment funds.

The replication and upscaling of key project outputs as well as lessons learned from RESLiM-O will also be prioritized in the second year of the program. The USAID Resilient Waters technical team will use our grants program as well as short term technical consultants to replicate successes from a sub-catchment to a basin level scale. For instance, activities such as the Xai Xai climate adaptation are potential interventions that can be introduced to other parts of the program's geographic footprint.

2.2. OBJECTIVE 2: INCREASED ACCESS TO SAFE, SUSTAINABLE DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES

2.2.1. METHODOLOGY

The Head of the Global GLAAS team, Fiona Gore, ended the regional GLAAS workshop in Sub-Saharan Africa in August 2018 by saying: “the process does not end at submission”. What Fiona Gore meant by this was that countries did not have to stop monitoring performance or engaging on WASH after they submitted their GLAAS surveys.

In order for USAID Resilient Waters to conceptualize effective Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) interventions for the next five years of the program, the project needed to establish a baseline understanding of the major threats to water quality across the Limpopo and Okavango river basins. One such available mechanism was the UN Water’s World Health

Organization (WHO) 2018/2019 Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water (GLAAS) survey process. The GLAAS survey is a tool developed to monitor global progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 6 targets. It is a survey that asks for data on core areas of a WASH sector and requires that every data input be verified by supporting documentation. The WHO facilitates regional information workshops to encourage countries to participate in the survey process. It is up to the countries to decide whether they want to participate in it or not.

The message by Fiona Gore and the objective of the GLAAS survey resonated with USAID Resilient Waters. In October 2019, USAID Resilient Waters engaged Namibia and Botswana to facilitate their data collection and validation workshops for the 2018/2019 GLAAS submission cycle. The Program saw great value in supporting participation in the GLAAS process as a way of encouraging countries within the Program’s geographical focus to improve their monitoring towards SDG 6. The 2018/2019 cycle was Namibia’s first time participating in the GLAAS process. The motivation behind Namibia’s participation was the country noticing that their country boundary for Namibia was left unshaded in the previous GLAAS report. If your country was unshaded it meant that you did not participate in the previous cycle and that everyone who read the report would notice. This sent a strong signal to Namibia which prompted their participation in the 2018/2019 cycle. Botswana joined the GLAAS process in 2013 and directly attributes the GLAAS process in galvanizing a variety of improvements to its WASH sector. Since 2013, Botswana established a sanitation management division in the Ministry for Land Management, Water and Sanitation for sector coordination and undertook a review of key water and sanitation legislation.

USAID Resilient Waters facilitated a series of data collection, analysis and validation GLAAS workshops in Botswana and Namibia and saw great value in the data and the discussions had. GLAAS brought together representatives from WASH line ministries representing different sectors of the WASH economy and the main topic of discussion was, what is the status of WASH service delivery in Botswana. USAID Resilient Waters wanted to continue these discussions post the countries’ submission of their GLAAS Surveys, and remembered the words of Fiona Gore, “the process does not end at submission”.

With that in mind, USAID Resilient Waters developed a Data Gap Analysis tool with the objective of advancing the GLAAS process, to systematically analyze the data contained in the survey to determine high-level national bottlenecks to WASH implementation and continue the inter- and intra-ministerial discussions. As simple as it may seem, administering this tool to a 58-page GLAAS survey required at least three days of intense workshops. USAID Resilient Waters applied this tool in Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, Zimbabwe and Mozambique. All countries that had submitted a GLAAS survey for the 2018/2019 GLAAS cycle. The Program was unable to apply this same methodology in Angola because of the long turn-around time for communication between the USAID Resilient Waters Program and Angolan counterparts and language barriers.

The Data Gap Analysis tool is made up of a series of questions designed to extract a deeper understanding of the country's progress in WASH in direct relation to the GLAAS survey. The questions asked were; what questions in the GLAAS survey could not be answered, why could the country not answer those questions (e.g. was there no system to collect the data, had they been no responsibility allocated to any institution), what questions were answered "No", why was the answer "No" (e.g. information doesn't exist, don't know if information exists etc.), and what are the implications of the unanswered and "No's" for the enabling environment for WASH in the country.

By analyzing the data in the survey through the application of the gap analysis tool USAID Resilient Waters, in a very short period, gained a high-level understanding of the threats to drinking water at a national level. This data was then aggregated to the basin and transboundary level to highlight the major threats to transboundary water management. To address these threats, the Program worked with the Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, Zimbabwe and Mozambique to develop a list of prioritized interventions that they could take forward internally and/or with support from international cooperating partners like USAID Resilient Waters. Some of these interventions were integrated into the Year 2 workplan of the Program.

RR 2.1: STRENGTHENED CAPACITY FOR WASH SERVICE DELIVERY AMONG RESPONSIBLE STAKEHOLDERS AND, INSTITUTIONS

The data gap analysis workshops revealed that maintenance of water supply infrastructure is prioritized over sanitation infrastructure and that maintenance of urban water supply infrastructure is prioritized over rural water supply infrastructure. The absence of a cost-recovery model for rural water supply infrastructure is the reason for this level of prioritization. Authorities focus resources on urban water supply infrastructure because they can charge tariffs with a higher likelihood of cost recovery. In rural areas, with remote and sparsely located populations often accounting for the poorest populations, it is difficult for local authorities to monitor cost recovery effectively. USAID Resilient Waters recognized the need to explore community-based water management models with complementary sustainable financing models.

Although maintenance of water supply infrastructure occurs at a greater scale in urban areas than in rural areas, countries like Botswana still face human resource capacity and financial constraints to implement maintenance programs across its water supply and sanitation infrastructure. The Information and Communications Technology (ICT) and WASH Technologies Assessment that started at the end of the first year of this Program is expected to reveal innovative tested and successful rural and urban water governance models that could address the maintenance, governance and finance challenges experienced in all countries of the Program's footprint.

RR 2.2: INCREASED ACCESS TO SAFE, AFFORDABLE, AND APPROPRIATE DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SERVICES

One of the key findings common across all countries, was that access to safely managed sanitation services lagged behind access to safely managed water supply. For example, small towns and peri-urban areas on the Mozambique side of the Limpopo basin face an increasing demand for basic services (water and sanitation) and increase pressure on existing infrastructure leading to service delivery challenges. This is also common in South

Africa and Zimbabwe where high rates of peri-urbanization and more frequent and intense climate shocks like flooding and droughts are cited as driving factors for migration. This poses a great challenge for water services authorities who must now rethink urban and rural planning in the context of climate shocks. The analysis revealed that the alignment of sanitation management to the SDG context has been slow and concepts like fecal flow diagrams (SFDs), fecal sludge management, on-site sanitation and sanitation safety planning were largely unexplored, except for in South Africa. Lack of investment in research and innovation coupled with human resource constraints and the potential for a sanitation economy that is yet to be conceptualized are contributing factors to why sanitation lags behind water supply.

As a way to address previous challenges, USAID Resilient Waters hosted the first of a series of introductory training workshops on sanitation management tools in the Limpopo River Basin in South Africa in August 2019 as a way of exposing institutions to more innovative practices in sanitation. As an immediate outcome, USAID Resilient Waters will support the full assessment of a sanitation safety plan and fecal flow diagram for Polokwane Municipality in the coming year. The outcomes of these assessments will be used as input to develop a National Fecal Sludge Management Strategy for the country. Furthermore, the Limpopo Provincial Department for Water and Sanitation committed to improving sanitation management in Polokwane by committing over USD\$40 million (ZAR 580 million) to the process. The remaining countries will receive similar training throughout 2019 and 2020.

RR 2.3: IMPROVED QUALITY OF SERVICES OR HYGIENE PROMOTION

Open defecation is a reality throughout the USAID Resilient Waters Program footprint including South Africa. The highest percentage of people in southern Africa practicing open defecation are in Namibia (70%). Other actors have implemented Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) programs across the footprint with varying degrees of success. One of the factors contributing to the failure of such programs is the lack of recognition and buy-in/ownership, for the systems and structures established through a CLTS program, by government authorities and the oversight for groundwater contamination assessments. USAID Resilient Waters recognizes the need to address open defecation as a threat to water quality and health and hygiene as well as the need to integrate local government authorities in the CLTS process. Picking up from the previous CLTS programs initiated under the USAID SAREP (2011-2016), USAID Resilient Waters started the first phase of its community led total sanitation program in a village in Eretsha Botswana in June 2019.

Eretsha is located in the eastern pan handle of the Okavango Delta and is susceptible to damaging floods during the rainy season. This has the potential for groundwater contamination if latrines are not properly constructed. To strengthen the environmental review process, the SADC Groundwater Protocol Assessment was applied to determine the likelihood and severity of potential contamination. The groundwater protocol assessment is a step in the CLTS process that will be followed for all CLTS activities executed under the USAID Resilient Waters Program. In the second phase of the CLTS program, two pit latrines for a playschool in the village designed to fit the needs of the children will be installed, CLTS triggering will take place, and a demonstration site will be constructed. Eretsha village will be used as the training site for local government officials in the monitoring and evaluation of open defecation free status.

RR 2.4: INCREASED MUNICIPAL OR LOCAL WATER SERVICE PROVIDER CAPACITY TO PLAN, FINANCE, EXECUTE, AND MONITOR APPROPRIATE WATER AND WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE

The GLAAS workshops helped USAID Resilient Waters to understand the challenges in WASH financing at a national level and between WASH line Ministries; however, it did not dig deep into the challenges experienced at the local municipal level. Cost recovery and monitoring mechanisms for cost recovery at local municipal level emerged as repeated themes during the GLAAS workshop discussions. However, the actual challenges at a municipal level were not thoroughly interrogated. Therefore, there is a need to dig deeper to identify the

appropriate mechanisms that will increase municipal or local water service provider capacity to plan, finance, execute, and monitor appropriate water and wastewater infrastructure for the next year of the program.

RR 2.5: IMPROVED POLICY, REGULATORY, AND INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT FOR MOBILIZING INVESTMENT IN DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES

There is a long lead time taken in between developing WASH policy, regulatory, and institutional instruments and implementation as the instruments often do not get finalized as is the case in Namibia and Botswana. In Mozambique, WASH policies exist (albeit needing review); however, there are no plans to guide implementation because Mozambique has a bigger human resource capacity constraint and there are just no resources to develop strategies into plans. There is a real need for the countries to prioritize updating the legal instruments that guide the country's WASH investment.

During the data collection workshop in Botswana in December 2018, it quickly emerged that sanitation lagged behind water supply in the country. It was on the back of this workshop that took place in Kasane, Botswana, that the idea to develop a National Sanitation Roadmap for Botswana was discussed. During the months between December 2018 and February 2019, USAID Resilient Waters worked with the Ministry for Land Management, Water and Sanitation (MLMWS) to formalize the process for developing a National Sanitation Roadmap for Botswana. When USAID Resilient Waters hosted the Data Gap Analysis Workshop in February 2019, it was back to back with the inception workshop for the National Sanitation RoadMap. The short lead time between conceptualization of the idea of the Roadmap and implementation was only possible because of the buy-in and consensus-building that was developed during the data collection and data validation workshops around the need to address sanitation in the country. During the development of the Sanitation Roadmap, open defecation was identified as a real challenge and threat to water quality. In June 2019, USAID Resilient Waters conceptualized with the MLMWS and implemented phase I of a CLTS program in Eretsha Village.

Because of the consensus-building developed in the previous workshops around open defecation as a threat to water quality, USAID Resilient Waters was able to respond with an implementation plan to this issue when it emerged in the Roadmap. At the end of June 2019, the draft Sanitation Roadmap was developed. It took USAID Resilient Waters less than a year to support the development of a National Sanitation Roadmap and start implementation at a national level on activities aligned with national government priorities. This was because of the buy-in and consensus-building achieved using the analysis of the GLAAS data.

The National Sanitation Roadmap for Botswana is intended to be a document that will guide Botswana on to the path of developing a fully-fledged sanitation sector for the country. It consists of a series of 11 activities that is expected to lay the foundation for the development of a National Sanitation Strategy. The document is also expected to become a cabinet approved document early into Year 2 of the Program.

2.2.2. VARIATIONS FROM ACTIVITIES IN THE WORKPLAN

ENGAGEMENTS IN ANGOLA

At the end of June 2019, USAID Resilient Waters completed an assessment on the threats to water quality in the Limpopo River Basin by concluding the Data Gap Analysis Workshops in Zimbabwe and Mozambique. The threats analysis for the Okavango River Basin is yet to be completed, as the USAID Resilient Waters WASH team was unsuccessful in using the same methodology in Angola as applied in the other two countries due to language barriers and long lead times between communication.

To address this, a new approach was designed. The approach to Angola included a launch of the Program in the Menongue region in September through OKACOM. Menongue is the central town in the Okavango River Basin and the region in which USAID Resilient Waters WASH activities will be anchored. The launch included the Governor of Menongue, relevant regional representatives of national departments relevant to the program, local institutions like ACADIR and Halo Trust and the OKACOM Secretariat.

In November the last of the OKACOM Livelihoods Consultations took place in Menongue. The workshop attended by 40 Angolan stakeholders showed that government and non-government stakeholders are committed to helping improve residents' lives in a way that ensures the long-term protection of the region's biodiversity.

There was consensus that people's key livelihood strategies are highly dependent on a functioning ecosystem. Livelihood activities include fishing, subsistence farming, hunting for food using firesand traps, timber harvesting and making charcoal, harvesting of wild fruit, honey using bark from trees, medicinal plants and building material. While some of these activities are not impacting negatively on the environment, some are starting to have negative impacts on the environment with land being cleared for cassava.

The good news is that there are very capable NGOs working on social development in the region and they support the process OKACOM is undertaking with USAID Resilient Waters assistance. These NGOs will form part of our NGO database we have told about our APS closing in December and we will send out future grant calls to. The government officials supported us working with civil society as they have the trust and ability to assist in implementation, as long as government is kept informed about the projects and programs. This forum was a unique opportunity for NGOs and government at all levels to talk about social development. They all expressed their appreciation for setting up this kind of forum.

Participants identified existing initiatives linked to energy, education, health, environment, water and agriculture that can be upscaled and supported.



12: Workshop participants in the Menongue, Angola Livelihoods Consultation

ACTIVITIES RELATED TO RR 2.4

While the data gap analysis process helped us to understand the challenges in WASH financing at a national level and between WASH line Ministries, it did not dig deep into the challenges experienced at the local municipal level. Cost recovery and monitoring mechanisms for cost recovery emerged as repeated themes during the discussions. USAID Resilient Waters plans to partner with organizations like the NEPAD Business Foundation on delivering tailored public-private partnership training programs to local municipal officials in the coming year.

2.2.3. STRATEGY / PLAN AND MAJOR ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR FY2020

- USAID Resilient Waters will use a data-driven approach to support institutions for improved water conservation, water demand management, and WASH service delivery in Year 2. The team will engage basin countries on taking forward priority areas identified through the GLAAS gap analysis workshops.
- The WASH team together with the Biodiversity team and the WHO will facilitate introductory training workshops in key cities across the basin, focusing on improving access to safely managed sanitation services through approaches that enhance urban resilience.
- In countries with high rates of open defecation, the WASH team will be implementing a methodology to institutionalize CLTS into national government structures.
- As a mechanism to identify appropriate technologies, methodologies and approaches to improving access to safely managed drinking water supply, the WASH team and the Biodiversity team will coordinate learning journeys between basin countries and countries with best-practice technologies to assess the potential uptake and sustainability in basin countries. Many of the basin countries already demonstrate best practice in sector coordination in different forms in the WASH sector.
- In Quarter 3 of Year 2, the Program will coordinate a basin-wide WASH best practice knowledge seminar to highlight these successes in peer-to-peer knowledge exchange between countries.
- The WASH team will continue to support the review and submission of the 2019/2020 GLAAS survey for selected basin countries. The process will be used as a mechanism for USAID Resilient Waters to measure the country's performance in the WASH sector after two years in operation as a program.

2.3. OBJECTIVE 3: STRENGTHENED ABILITY OF COMMUNITIES AND KEY INSTITUTIONS TO ADAPT TO CHANGE, PARTICULARLY THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

2.3.1. METHODOLOGY

To ensure long term uptake and sustainability of USAID Resilient Waters' work, the Program's livelihoods and adaptation interventions must be supported and driven by regional and national stakeholders. During Year 1, USAID Resilient Waters spent time consulting with the RBOs, TFCAs, national and local governments, as well as speaking to other ICPs about where the Program should focus its livelihood interventions and what they should be. Examples of this process were the OKACOM Livelihoods consultations and the Xai Xai municipality workshops which gave direction for future work.

USAID Resilient Waters is building the resilience of both transnational and national institutions by enhancing their internal capacity as well as enabling them to fulfill their social development mandates by improving their adaptation plans and facilitating applications to USAID Resilient Waters and other ICP grants.

USAID Resilient Waters helps communities and institutions respond to diverse challenges and risks by improving their capacity to plan for and respond to shifting climate and economic scenarios. We are assisting them to do this by integrating good data into decision-making processes and supporting large landscape-level planning. The Climate Risk Informed Decision Analysis (CRIDA) training conducted by USAID Resilient Waters in partnership with The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) managed to build the capacity of regional institutions to use global climate models to make more informed decisions. This work and the USAID Resilient Waters Program's assistance to the OKACOM Decision Support System (DSS) are examples of creating more robust information systems, linked to regional institutions, to improve decision making.

In addition, USAID Resilient Waters is supporting community input into wildlife and conservation policies to ensure the policies meet the needs of communities, who are predominately the most impacted by these policies. International experience has shown that communities with the capacity to manage and have legitimate rights to natural resources can be the best custodians of those natural resources. USAID Resilient Waters is working with an emerging network of community-based organizations and regional NGOs to facilitate the incorporation of community perspectives into policy debates and decisions. This work is part of a reemerging CBNRM program in the region which has recently been receiving high-level political buy-in and support.

RR 3.1: IMPROVED DECISION-MAKING FOR ADAPTATION THAT IS GROUNDED IN THE BEST AVAILABLE SCIENCE

The USAID Resilient Waters Program has started to make linkages between institutions that make decisions and the best available science by supporting the participation of stakeholders in information sharing events, such as Stockholm Water Week, as well as providing targeted training to key technical staff and decision-makers. The approach has been to partner with other stakeholders where they are offering relevant training rather than developing training material ourselves.

Climate Risk Management using Latest Data CRIDA Training

In May 2019, 40 southern African professionals from the public and private sector participated in the CRIDA Training in Stellenbosch, South Africa. The training was jointly arranged by USAID Resilient Waters, the Alliance for Global Water Adaptation, the US Army Corps of Engineers, Deltares, the Dutch Ministry of Water

and Infrastructure, UNESCO, and the International Centre for Integrated Water Resources Management. CRIDA is a methodology for water resources planning and management when significant uncertainty exists about future climate conditions.

CRIDA provides a collaborative process to effectively assess, manage, and communicate risks to stakeholders and decision-makers, including liabilities that cannot be avoided, quantified, or isolated. CRIDA also creates the ability to access global climate models and compare outputs to local scenarios, which allows for the visualization of data in a way decisionmakers can understand.

Building the Resilience of the UNESCO Man and Biosphere Program (MaB)

The UNESCO MaB Program is well established in South Africa with over 50 % of the South African part of the Limpopo river basin (LRB) falling within Biosphere reserves. The biosphere reserves are important multi-stakeholder institutions that have zoned sustainable land use patterns and land management approaches.

The biosphere's large landscape-level plans can form the basis of environmentally responsible community and economic development. They bring together science and decision-makers to, hopefully make responsible decisions and prepare reports on the state of the biosphere area every two years.

MaB committees need to have a good relationship with their local stakeholders. Easy two-way communication and transparency is therefore important. The Marico spring in North West Province South Africa is regarded as the source of the Limpopo and is now managed within the newly proclaimed Marico Biosphere Reserve. The Marico Biosphere Reserve asked the USAID Resilient Waters Program to support the creation of a cellphone app and improved website to enable them to communicate with their stakeholders. The application, launched in September 2019, will hopefully facilitate better local stakeholder and resident's involvement in the running of the biosphere and create a sense of ownership of the region's water and biodiversity resources. This in turn, will assist in conserving biodiversity and ecosystems in the region through publicizing the new biosphere zonation and facilitating citizen participation in reporting activities not currently in line with the conservation plans.

The State of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) in the LRB

Agriculture and food production are the biggest single water uses in southern Africa. As water availability becomes less reliable, the region must start upscaling CSA.

To understand how to support the upscaling of CSA, USAID Resilient Waters through Genesis Analytics (a consortium partner), conducted a CSA baseline analysis of the LRB. The baseline noted that continuing increases in temperature suggest the importance of investments in crop varieties that are more temperature and drought-tolerant with field management strategies that reduce evaporation. The prospect of more erratic rainfall, hence river flow and sand abstraction opportunities, suggests the need for technologies offering improved water-harvesting and water-use efficiencies. In addition, continuous improvements in seasonal forecasting offer the prospect of higher payoffs from farming that can respond quickly to climate information.

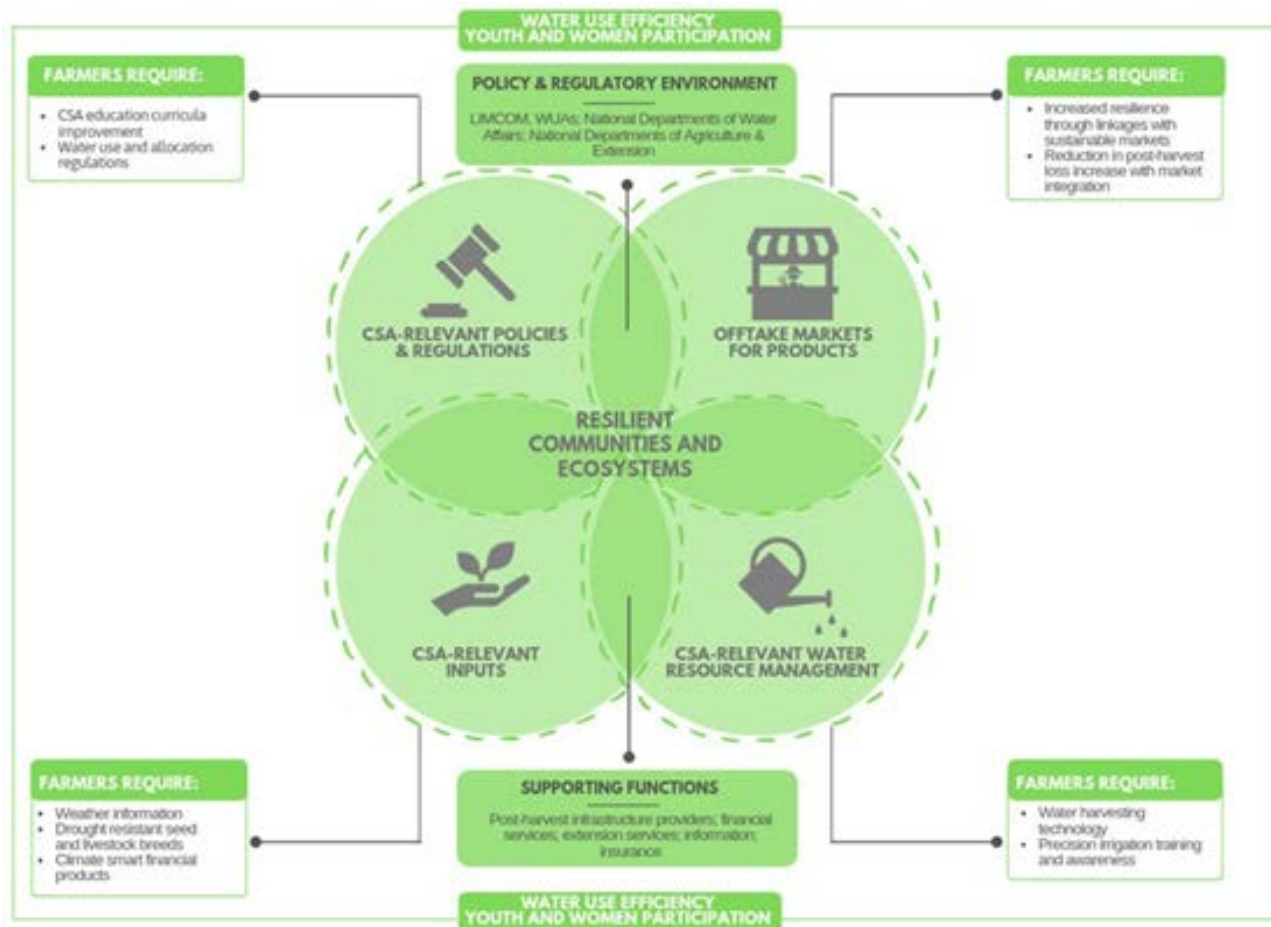
Key insights emerging from Genesis Analytics' research, addressing various components of the CSA Resilience Framework (shown in the Figure below) include:

- CSA is acknowledged as an appropriate adaptation and mitigation approach within the four basin countries and although not totally mainstreamed, there is some awareness across the LRB of its importance;
- CSA adoption rates differ at the commercial and smallholder level due to the sophistication of operations and viability associated with economies of scale at the commercial level. For instance, some approaches such as mulching are working well in commercial operations but not as much at smallholder level;
- Training and awareness of CSA amongst government extension staff is imperative for widespread and sustainable adoption of CSA and the resultant resilience amongst households and communities in the basin;
- Understanding the entire agricultural market system from research & development through to output markets is essential in adopting a systemic approach to resilience building through CSA as one part of the system influences the success of the rest of the system;
- Key CSA approaches being practiced in the basin countries include water harvesting, precision irrigation (e.g. drip irrigation) and solar irrigation technologies; use of drought-tolerant livestock breeds and crop varieties; good agricultural practices such as soil ripping and weather insurance schemes amongst others.

The report also made the following recommendations and possible entry points for USAID's Resilient Waters:

- Explore replication or scale-up opportunities with private sector agribusinesses that have successfully implemented CSA technologies, particularly in South Africa and Zimbabwe where technologies such as mulching and fodder banks were utilized commercially with some success;
- Smallholders can commercially produce climate-smart livestock breeds, and drought-resistant quality seed varieties to maximize local climate and eco-system relevance and adaptability;
- Where the length and risk profile of CSA investment warrants external support and/or seed financing, that investment should contribute to institutional capacity strengthening to support a long-term exit strategy and model sustainability;
- CSA innovations must be based upon a strong commercially viable business case for key partners involved. The success of CSA adoption models, especially for private agribusinesses and agro-dealers, hinges on their ability to provide a good commercial return;
- USAID Resilient Waters must explore collaborations and leverage existing CSA initiatives such as PROSUL/PROCAVA in Mozambique; Centre for Applied Legal Research and Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund (ZRBF) in Zimbabwe and Climate-Smart Agriculture Education and Policy Project (CSEP) in Mozambique and Zimbabwe;
- USAID Resilient Waters should explore synergies with apex organizations such as Hidráulica de Chókwè (HICEP) in Mozambique; Lepelle Northern Water in South Africa and Zimbabwe National Water Authority in Zimbabwe to link water resource management activities with CSA initiatives in the basin countries;
- The final CSA and Resilience Assessment Report will be packaged and published as resource for USAID Resilient Waters stakeholders within the program's footprint.
- USAID Resilient Waters should explore synergies with basin level institution's such as sub-catchment committees and water user associations to train and disseminate appropriate water demand management and water harvesting technologies; and,

- Working with LIMCOM to introduce CSA amongst the various stakeholders affiliated to the Commission.



13: CSA Resilience Framework

The outcome of the CSA baseline will be applied to USAID Resilient Waters grants as well as help to inform the Program's stakeholders on how to support the mainstreaming of CSA. A similar CSA assessment for the Okavango basin is planned for Year 2.

RR 3.3: INCREASED CLIMATE RESILIENCE FOR TARGETED POPULATIONS

The *Zambian Wildlife Act 2015* (No. 14, 2015) empowers the Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW) to facilitate democratic elections of Village Action Groups (VAGs) and Community Resource Boards (CRBs) as an avenue for community involvement in wildlife management. The Act also sets a precondition that communities with an interest in natural resources conservation, including wildlife, should work hand in hand with DNPW in the management of wildlife and law enforcement; and it calls for VAGs to be included in the day-to-day activities within the chiefdoms. The Simalaha Community Conservancy (SCC), Zambia has seven VAGs that were elected eight years ago but needed to be reconstituted. Furthermore, an additional three needed to be established to cover the conservancy significantly.

Building on existing work by one of the USAID Resilient Waters Program consortium partners, PPF, the Program was able to start support DNPW and the Mwandi and Kazungula the town councils to hold seven VAG elections for the conservancy putting in place better local governance structures in Simalaha, to manage and maximize benefit from natural resources and conservation. The Program’s support will entail the:

- (i) **Reestablishment and growth of the VAGs.** In 2013, town councils were mandated to oversee VAG/CRB elections. In June 2019, USAID Resilient Waters supported the town councils of Mwandi and Kazungula, as well as the DNPW’s CBNRM staff to hold seven VAG elections for the conservancy.
- (ii) **Strengthening the Trust’s capacity through training courses.** Training courses in 2020 will empower the VAG’s to be resilient and self-reliant through improved access to information and skills on how to use the information. They will have better systems to ensure effective governance and community participation. This capacity building will complement the projects we are funding and will also provide short-term employment outcomes for members of those communities.



14: The Simalaha Community Conservancy (SCC)

The SCC comprises 180,000 ha of communal land within one of the six key wildlife dispersal areas of the KAZA TFCA, namely the Chobe Zambezi wildlife dispersal area that reaches from Chobe National Park in Botswana to Kafue National Park in Zambia.

Currently, each VAG consists of nine democratically elected representatives with the person receiving the highest votes becoming the Chairperson. Each Chairperson has been made a Trustee of the Simalaha Community Trust along with the ten elected Senior Indunas, the Senior Chief and Deputy Chief Sekute.

40% of the chairpersons are women, while women make up 38% of all elected VAG representatives.

The SCC VAGs represent approximately 14,767 people.



15: UNEP Wildlife Economy Summit Highlights

Rural communities in southern Africa are dependent on natural resources which are regarded as global biodiversity assets and part of global and national conservation efforts. These same communities are also confronted by increasing human-wildlife conflict which is exacerbated by increased human population and dwindling water availability, bringing wildlife, livestock, and people into conflict.

Therefore, affected communities must be part of the regional and international policy discussions which impact on biodiversity conservation. In Year 1 USAID Resilient Waters supported the inclusion of local communities in the main regional conservation-related policy and learning forums, USAID Resilient Waters supported the active participation of regional CBOs and CBNRM NGOs to attend the Kasane Elephant Summit, the UNEP Wildlife Economy Summit, the IUCN East and Southern African Regional Conservation Forum, the Youth Wildlife Summit, and the African Business of Conservation Conference.

This emerging cadre of community conservation leadership has already influenced regional discussions and is starting to make impact at international forums. Their position is well articulated in the African Wildlife Economy Summit Community Declaration which called for a new deal for communities impacted by decisions made on conservation and wildlife. The communities endorsed a declaration to propose a New Deal for the ownership, management, and conservation of natural resources - a deal that should drive the wildlife-inclusive economic development of Africa. The following was proposed as a way forward:

- Recognize community rights over the ownership, management and use of resources
- Strengthen community governance and institutions
- Build and enhance local capacity of communities to govern and manage natural resources
- Recapitalize the communities and their natural resources including across boundaries
- Ensure that community voices are heard in shaping policy and decision making – from the local to the global level
- Strengthen evidence-based adaptive management, incorporating indigenous knowledge
- Promote investment partnerships in a community-owned wildlife economy.
- Ensure that a full and fair share of benefits from the wildlife economy flow directly to the communities.
- Change the development model from doing things for communities to financing well-governed communities to do things for themselves

A Climate Adaptation Plan for Xai Xai Municipality

Communities in Mozambique are already feeling the brunt of climate change with a mix of deadly cyclones and droughts impacting on both urban and rural communities. At a municipal level, USAID Resilient Waters has been asked to assist the Xai Xai Municipality, Gaza Province, to develop a Municipal Climate Adaptation Plan. This request follows an introductory consultation meeting between USAID Resilient Waters, the key provincial district, Xai Xai Municipal officials, and local community leadership in August.

USAID Resilient Waters will support the creation of the Xai Xai Climate Adaptation plan in Year 2 and work in other urban areas such as Polokwane, Gaborone, Rundu, and Menongue.

Climate Adaptation Policy

At a policy level, the South African Ministry of Environmental Forestry and Fisheries (DEFF) released the draft National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (NCCAS). The NCCAS serves as South Africa's National Adaptation Plan and fulfills South Africa's commitment to its international obligations as outlined in the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The NCCAS is a ten-year plan that will be reviewed every five years. USAID Resilient Waters provided comments on the policy which will be finalized in 2020. The Program will work with DEFF to implement aspects of the strategy in the LRB.

2.3.2. STRATEGY / PLAN AND MAJOR ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR FY2020

- As part of urban resilience thinking and financial planning USAID Resilient Waters will develop Urban Resilience Strategies for two urban centers within each of the Okavango and Limpopo basins.
- At community level, USAID Resilient Waters will use its grants program to work with regional NGO's and CBO's to pilot adaptation and resilience programs, with the aim to identify pilots suitable for upscaling by national governments.
- USAID Resilient Waters will work with UNESCO, DEFF and local organizations to support landscape-level ecosystems adaptation plans and institutions such as biosphere reserves.
- USAID Resilient Waters will support livelihood enhancing activities in rural areas, linked to conservation areas in a way that builds resilience.
- USAID Resilient Waters will work with the Government of Mozambique to conduct a zonation of the Massinger Dam.
- USAID Resilient Waters will build on the consensus at the UNEP Wildlife Economy Summit, that communities should be at the center of discussions about biodiversity-based land-use choices and how it impacts on their lives. This will be achieved by supporting regional CBO leadership to participate in important conservation policy and implementation forums.
- USAID Resilient Waters will operationalize the Shakawe Mohembu Community Tourism plan developed under SAREP as a livelihood diversification intervention.
- USAID Resilient Waters will work with DEFF South Africa to implement adaptation activities using the grant mechanism for agreed municipalities in the LRB.
- The climate-smart agriculture assessment will be used as a basis to facilitate the development of a strategic action plan to increase water management and more resilient food production.
- USAID Resilient Waters will work closely with transboundary structures and partners such as CRIDF, TNC, and National Geographic to integrate interventions across programs that establish and enhance climate-resilient livelihood adaptations. Interventions will be site-specific and needs-based and will serve as training sites to increase the capacity of smallholder farmers and extension workers in climate change adaptation and resilience leadership.

2.4. OBJECTIVE 4: CONSERVED BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

2.4.1. METHODOLOGY

USAID Resilient Waters is supporting the development and implementation of enhanced land allocation strategies, using tools such as Land Use Conflict Identification Strategy (LUCIS), in key buffer zones within TFCAs, such as around the Sioma Ngwezi National Park in Zambia, the Limpopo National Park in Mozambique, and the Okavango Delta's World Heritage Site buffer zone. Participatory land-use planning in these critical buffer zones will enhance natural resources conservation, promote sustainable economic development, and help to reduce human-wildlife conflict by identifying and securing wildlife corridors between protected areas as well as identifying optimal parcels of land for community-based livelihood diversification opportunities.

Within prioritized protected areas, USAID Resilient Waters is reviewing existing management plans, developing, and drafting action plans to increase the protection of key areas. Existing management plans of northern parks in Botswana will be updated to improve their adaptation to climate change and enhance the implementation of protected area management plans through institutional capacity building.

Along the Okavango, Kwando, and Zambezi rivers, USAID Resilient Waters and PPF in collaboration with other donor agencies and local NGOs are working with National Fisheries authorities to improve the sustainable conservation of freshwater fish stocks. The organizations work to develop the capacity to better monitor and manage fish populations and protect key wetland habitats. Transboundary fish protection areas will be developed in agreed locations that also have the objective to support more sustainable natural resource-based livelihoods, foster transboundary collaboration in the management of these resources, and work towards the harmonization of natural resource policies and regulations.

USAID Resilient Waters is supporting the implementation of the standardized wildlife monitoring system in Botswana while exploring the potential to integrate the system into KAZA's current Monitoring & Evaluation system and its potential to enhance collective monitoring amongst the private sector wildlife managers in the Kruger buffer zone.

RR 4.1: IMPROVED MANAGEMENT PRACTICES THAT MITIGATE THREATS TO BIODIVERSITY

USAID Resilient Waters has been working with national authorities in a consultative manner to establish fish protection areas, with site-specific fisheries plans that support the conservation of critical wetland habitats and standardize fisheries practices across international boundaries. Harmonizing the policy environment for fisheries management supports the devolution of rights for fisheries management to local communities and improves transboundary collaboration in the management of these natural resources. USAID Resilient Waters have started the process of engaging the different stakeholders, including OKACOM to determine and establish fish protection areas along the Okavango river between Namibia and Angola, along the Kwando river between Botswana and Namibia, and along the Zambezi River between Namibia and Zambia.

USAID Resilient Waters is implementing the LUCIS, which is a geographic information system (GIS) model/tool and decision-making approach that reduces conflict by incorporating scientific analysis into an inclusive stakeholder-driven conversation about land use. The tool allows for the development of maps to be used by local administrations, thereby building capacity to identify areas of conflict and allocate land accordingly. Land use planning is an essential long-term strategy for supporting conservation objectives, such as minimizing human-wildlife conflict and protecting sensitive wildlife corridors.

Efforts to enhance data sharing between member states in TFCAs are being undertaken in collaboration with PPF as part of the process to improve standardized biodiversity monitoring. Basin-wide monitoring of

biodiversity and ecosystems ensures the availability of data and information to guide management practices that mitigate threats to the health of the system.

As a first step towards implementing the basin-wide standardized monitoring system, USAID Resilient Waters reviewed the implementation through a basin-level monitoring workshop, which was a two-day workshop with wildlife practitioners within RBOs and TFCAs. A range of stakeholders working in Botswana attended the workshop, including private sector guides, game lodge managers, KAZA officials, NGOs, practitioners, researchers, and members of Botswana's Department of Wildlife and National Parks (DWNP). Discussions were facilitated on identified best practices for the recording and sharing of data. From the workshop, it was generally agreed that there is great need to upgrade the system to a mobile application with an automated system. It was decided that the next steps would include a comparative analysis of the various platforms available. As part of the above, USAID Resilient Waters have engaged the developers of several Information Technology (IT) platforms, including a Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) and ESRI's ArcGIS for a Protected Area Management (PAM) solution. The private sector will use these IT platforms, which can be operated using smartphone Apps and PA managers to record the data in the field and submit straight to DWNP. USAID Resilient Waters has started the process of evaluating the most appropriate system and could be supported across both the TCFAs. Upon successful integration of the monitoring tool in Botswana, the monitoring system will then be rolled out at a transboundary level to include the GLTFCA.

RR 4.2: INTEGRATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION INTO BASIN WATER AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS

Following the request from the DWNP Director for PPF to provide the department with technical expertise to review the existing Chobe, Makgadikgadi-Nxai National Parks, and the Moremi Game Reserve Management Plans. USAID Resilient Waters and PPF reviewed existing management plans for key protected areas in KAZA TFCA to assess intervention statuses and identify gaps. The requirements needed to update the existing management plans for Chobe and Moremi, the keystone protected areas within the KAZA TFCA, were identified and an MoU was signed between PPF and the Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources Conservation and Tourism (MENT). Following the review and signing of the MoU USAID Resilient Waters submitted a Terms of Reference (ToR) to DWNP to find a consultancy firm to update the existing management plans, for better alignment with the increasing number of tourists and external drivers of change, including climate change. The focus will be on improving the adaptive capacity of the authorities to respond to the impacts of climate change and other growing pressures. Discussions have also been initiated with DWNP to support the listing of Makgadikgadi Wetlands as a World Heritage Site.

RR 4.3: IMPROVED ECOLOGICAL INTEGRITY AND RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE FOR PRIORITY AREAS, INCLUDING PROTECTED AREAS

Activities defined under Required Result 4.2 include developing management plans that mitigate the impacts of climate change, threats to biodiversity, and bringing several thousands of hectares of biologically important land under improved management. In addition, two grants have been awarded to Namibia Nature Foundation (NNF), and to the Kruger to Canyons Biosphere Reserve (K2C). Both these grants have a strong focus on working with communities to improve natural resource management and biodiversity conservation across tens of thousands of hectares of land bordering protected areas, which are classified as being of biological importance. In Zambia, PPF is providing institutional capacity building support to the village action groups in the Simalaha Conservancy to improve livelihood diversification and natural resource management.

RR 4.4: INCREASED BENEFITS TO TARGETED POPULATIONS FROM BIODIVERSITY

The activities being implemented through the USAID Resilient Water grants program, awarded to NNF and K2C, are also contributing to required result 4.4. Communities living within the TFCA buffer zones around protected areas are being supported to access the wildlife economy and other new and diversified livelihoods.

Traditional livelihoods such as fishing and arable farming will be enhanced to improve their sustainability for the environment and to improve the economic returns for the communities. USAID Resilient Waters has also initiated discussions with OKACOM to identify community fish farming areas. These community fish farming areas will work as an alternative livelihood and ultimately increase benefits to targeted populations from biodiversity

2.4.2. VARIATIONS FROM ACTIVITIES IN WORKPLAN

- The first year was largely spent on identifying and connecting with key individuals from consortium partners, regional stakeholders, institutions, and communities on the ground. It is important to connect with the relevant stakeholders and work together to design the process. This has meant that some targets set out for Year 1 were not achieved because a large proportion of time was spent collectively planning events, drafting concept notes, and scopes of work.
- USAID Resilient Waters plans on engaging with NGOs to support community-based approaches to priority buffer zones and wildlife corridors to define and implement co-management approaches. USAID Resilient Waters is still in the process of reviewing grant applications, therefore these grants will only be awarded in Year 2.
- The grants program will support NGOs working within the KAZA and GLTFCA landscape to work with communities to improve natural resource management and biodiversity conservation across tens of thousands of hectares of land bordering protected areas and classified as being of biological importance. This is currently still underway and will be rolled out in Year 2.

2.4.3. STRATEGY / PLAN AND MAJOR ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR FY2020

- USAID Resilient Waters will work to expand initiatives and the institutionalization of the Wildlife Monitoring System to support basin-wide biodiversity and ecosystem monitoring in the KAZA TFCA, as well as the GLTFCA.
- The Program with support initiatives to develop and expand world heritage conservation status upon critical wetlands and biodiversity areas.
- USAID Resilient Waters will support participatory land-use planning processes.
- The Program will continue to support community participation in regional and international conservation forums.
- The USAID Resilient Waters Program will develop livelihood diversification strategies and action plans for TFCA buffer areas and other rural areas linked to conservation areas.
- USAID Resilient Waters will enhance opportunities for community-based ecotourism and natural resources livelihood development.
- USAID Resilient Waters will support the development of a community of practice for water stewardship of small-holder farmers and large-scale private sector farmers as well as develop the optimal interventions to improve the efficiency of water use in the Limpopo River Basin.

3.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND MITIGATION

- USAID Resilient Waters Program is covered under the Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) prepared for the USAID/Southern Africa Regional Environment, Education and Democracy (REED) office as approved in 2016. The activities covered include those contributing to REED’s Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change Management Program under Development Objective (DO) I “Increased Sustainable Economic Growth in Targeted Areas” by enhancing biodiversity conservation, straightening resiliency to climate change, improving access to water supply, sanitation and hygiene, and improving the enabling environment for environmental sustainability.
- In the past year activities or interventions that were identified in the USAID Resilient Waters EMMP were screened using the Environmental Review Form (ERF) and the screening tools outlined in the programs’ EMMP. The USAID Resilient Waters technical team also monitored all interventions for unforeseen consequences that could arise, during implementation, that were not identified and reviewed in accordance with 22 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 216. The screening and monitoring of activities to determine the level of risk they carry was done in accordance with USAID regulations, and in consideration of host country requirements.
- The USAID Resilient Waters Program is in the process of awarding grants to potential grantees and to make sure they are environmentally compliant. USAID Resilient Waters grantees asked them to complete EMMPs. To date, K2C and NNF have completed and submitted their EMMPs.

The WASH team began implementation of a CLTS activity in Eretsha, Botswana in Year I. Since this activity involved the construction of pit latrines it triggered the EMMP. The WASH team conducted an environmental review and produced a report as a condition of the EMMP. To ensure that no groundwater was at risk of contamination, the report also included an assessment of the potential groundwater contamination for construction of pit latrines. It strengthens the findings and justifications for the site location for the pit latrines and thus strengthens the activity.

4.

PROGRESS MADE
AGAINST TARGETS FOR
FYI AND LESSONS
LEARNED

The Table below provides an overview of the progress made against indicators for FYI. The indicator calculations are included in Annex 2 of this report.

| No. | Indicator | Baseline | Y1 Target | Y1 Actual | Y1 Progress | Y2 Target | Y3 Target | Y4 Target | Y5 Target | LOP Target |
|--|--|----------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| Activity goal: A more resilient southern Africa | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Resiliency score | 1.4 | - | - | - | - | Baseline + 3% | - | - | Baseline + 7% |
| 2 | Gender equity score | - | - | - | - | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Objective 1: Improved transboundary water security and resource management | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.a | Number of regional, national, and local government institutions with improved ability for water resource management and protection supported by Resilient Waters | 0 | 4 | 0 | | 8 | 12 | 12 | 8 | 40 |
| 1.b | Number of action plans implemented for water security, integrated water resource management, or water source protection as a result of U.S. government assistance | 0 | 7 | 0 | | 4 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 23 |
| RR 1.1: Improved capacity within regional, national, and local governments to manage transboundary river basins; harnessing innovative integrated management approaches to address complex transboundary water challenges | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1 | Number of people educated on tools, approaches, or methods for water security, integrated water resource management, or water source protection as a result of U.S. government assistance | 0 | 5 000 | 436 | | 15 000 | 15 000 | 15 000 | 5 000 | 50 000 |
| RR 1.2: Strengthened institutional arrangements at a variety of scales which enhance collaborative resource management, including planning, allocating, measuring and enforcing water sharing mechanisms | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.2 | Number of action plans, strategies, tools, memoranda of understanding, or agreements which promote transboundary natural resources management and enhance collaboration that are developed or strengthened as a result of Resilient Waters' assistance | 0 | 2 | 7 | | 12 | 15 | 8 | 3 | 40 |
| RR 1.3: Improved transboundary management of surface and groundwater resources | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.3 | Number of tools and strategies promoting conjunctive use and management of surface and groundwater resources that are proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of Resilient Waters' assistance | 0 | 1 | 0 | | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 10 |
| RR 1.4: Leveraged innovative financial resources and new partners to support integrated and improved management and technical assistance to key stakeholders | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.4 | Resources leveraged for improved management and technical assistance to key stakeholders as a result of Resilient Waters' support | \$0 | \$2 million | \$426 480.72 | | \$5 million | \$7 million | \$8 million | \$3 million | \$25 million |
| RR 1.5: Increased engagement of an active citizenry in decision-making related to transboundary water coordination | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.5 | Number of people participating in transboundary forums and public hearings related to transboundary water coordination decision-making that engage citizenry, resulting from Resilient Waters' assistance | 0 | 1 000 | 490 | | 10 000 | 20 000 | 40 000 | 29 000 | 100 000 |
| Objective 2: Increased Access to Safe, Sustainable Drinking Water and Sanitation Services | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.a | Number of institutions supported by Resilient Waters with improved water conservation, water demand management, or WASH service delivery | 0 | 2 | 0 | | 5 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 25 |
| RR 2.1: Strengthened capacity for WASH service delivery among responsible stakeholders and institutions | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1 | Number of community members trained on the maintenance of water supply infrastructure | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 30 | 60 | 120 | 90 | 300 |
| RR 2.2: Increased access to safe, affordable, and appropriate drinking water supply and sanitation services | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.2a | Number of people gaining access to safely managed sanitation services as a result of U.S. government assistance | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 7 500 | 15 000 | 30 000 | 22 500 | 75 000 |
| 2.2b | Number of people gaining access to safely managed drinking water services as a result of U.S. government assistance | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 10 000 | 20 000 | 40 000 | 30 000 | 100 000 |
| RR 2.3: Increased access to safe, affordable, and appropriate drinking water supply and sanitation services | | | | | | | | | | |

| No. | Indicator | Baseline | Y1 Target | Y1 Actual | Y1 Progress | Y2 Target | Y3 Target | Y4 Target | Y5 Target | LOP Target |
|---|---|----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 2.3 | Number of people receiving improved service quality from an existing basic or safely managed drinking water service as a result of U.S. government assistance | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 32 500 | 65 000 | 130 000 | 97 500 | 325 000 |
| RR 2.4: Increased municipal or local water service provider capacity to plan, finance, execute, and monitor appropriate water and wastewater infrastructure | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.4 | Number of municipal or local water service providers supported to plan, finance, execute, and monitor appropriate water and wastewater infrastructure | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| RR 2.5: Improved policy, regulatory, and institutional environment for mobilizing investment in drinking water and sanitation services | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.5 | Number of laws, policies, regulations, standards, or innovative financial mechanisms formally proposed, adopted, tested, or implemented to facilitate investment mobilization in drinking water and sanitation services supported by Resilient Waters' assistance | 0 | 0 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Objective 3: Strengthened Ability of Communities and Key Institutions to Adapt to Change, Particularly the Impacts of Climate Change | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.a | Number of institutions with improved capacity to assess or address climate change risks supported by U.S. government assistance | 0 | 6 | 0 | | 12 | 18 | 18 | 6 | 60 |
| RR 3.1: Improved decision-making for adaptation that is grounded in the best available science | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1 | Number of evidence-based knowledge products on adaptation produced and disseminated to improve decision-making | 0 | 1 | 0 | | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 15 |
| RR 3.2: Improved water conservation and water demand management that responds to climate change | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.2 | Number of laws, policies, regulations, or standards addressing climate change adaptation formally proposed, adopted, or implemented as supported by U.S. government assistance | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 8 |
| RR 3.3: Increased climate resilience for targeted populations | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.3 | Number of people supported by the U.S. government to adapt to the effects of climate change | 0 | 50 000 | 654 | | 100 000 | 150 000 | 150 000 | 50 000 | 500 000 |
| Objective 4: Conserved Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.a | Area (hectares) under improved natural resources management as a result of USG assistance | 0 | 1 000 000 | 0 | | 2 000 000 | 3 000 000 | 3 000 000 | 1 000 000 | 10 000 000 |
| RR 4.1: Improved management practices that mitigate threats to biodiversity | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.1a | Number of laws, policies, or regulations that address biodiversity conservation and/or other environmental themes officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of U.S. government assistance | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 8 |
| 4.1b | Number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of U.S. government assistance | 0 | 500 | 187 | | 1 000 | 1 500 | 1 500 | 500 | 5 000 |
| RR 4.2: Integration of climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation into basin water and resource management plans | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.2 | Number of management plans that mitigate climate change impacts or threats to biodiversity, officially proposed, adopted, implemented or improved as a result of Resilient Waters' support | 0 | 5 | 0 | | 10 | 15 | 15 | 5 | 50 |
| RR 4.3: Improved ecological integrity and resilience to climate change for priority areas, including protected areas | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.3 | Number of hectares of biologically significant areas under improved natural resource management as a result of U.S. government assistance | 0 | 800 000 | 0 | | 1 600 000 | 2 400 000 | 2 400 000 | 800 000 | 8 000 000 |
| RR 4.4: Increased benefits to targeted populations from biodiversity | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.4 | Number of people engaged in new or enhanced conservation-based income generating activities as a result of Resilient Waters' support | 0 | 2 000 | 0 | | 4 000 | 6 000 | 6 000 | 2 000 | 20 000 |

16: Progress made against Indicators in FY1

4.1. DEVIANCE NARRATIVE

In Year 1, there has been deviance in a number of indicators, which has reflected the nature of project implementation this year. Programmatic focus has been on foundational work that has paved the way for implementation in Year 2, and as such, USAID Resilient Waters has lagged behind on indicators that require a demonstration of on the ground implementation, such as hectares under improved management and people trained, and run ahead on the indicators that reflect this foundational work, such as action plans and strategies.

| Indicator | Y1 Target | Y1 Reported | Discussion |
|--|-------------|----------------------|--|
| 1.b. Number of action plans implemented for water security, integrated water resource management, or water source protection as a result of U.S. government assistance | 7 | 0 | The target for this indicator was set too high for the PIRS in year 1, given the requirement for the action plan to actually be implemented, and the need to measure this implementation. While foundational activities have taken place, implementation is only beginning now and will continue into Year 2. |
| 1.1. Number of people educated on tools, approaches, or methods for water security, integrated water resource management, or water source protection as a result of U.S. government assistance | 5 000 | 436 (under) | This indicator is largely structured programmatically through the USAID Resilient Waters grants program, which required significant start-up time in year 1. Implementation is beginning now but will only accelerate in Year 2. |
| 1.2. Number of action plans, strategies, tools, memoranda of understanding, or agreements which promote transboundary natural resources management and enhance collaboration that are developed or strengthened as a result of USAID Resilient Waters' assistance | 2 | 7 (over) | The significant achievement in this area of work reflects the investment the program has put in Year 1 in planning. As a result, implementation has not yet been measurable, but a number of plans are in place. |
| 1.3. Number of tools and strategies promoting conjunctive use and management of surface and groundwater resources that are proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of RWP assistance | 1 | 0 (under) | The Program's specific work on conjunctive use has been slow in starting up due to the multi-stakeholder nature, and the significant investment in partnerships required to begin implementation. USAID Resilient Water anticipates catching up in Year 2, given its investment in relationship building. |
| 1.4. Resources leveraged for improved management and technical assistance to key stakeholders as a result of USAID Resilient Waters' support | \$2 000 000 | \$426 480.72 (Under) | This indicator does not reflect a lack of collaboratively implemented work, but rather a lag in getting the tools and mechanism in place to measure leverage effectively, given the need to plan around it in advance of spending. Tools were only in place in the last quarter of the year, and USAID Resilient Waters anticipates being able to make effective progress in Year 2. |
| 1.5. Number of people participating in transboundary forums and public hearings related to transboundary water coordination decision-making that engage citizenry, resulting from Resilient Waters' assistance | 1 000 | 490 (Under) | This activity's lag was for two reasons; the first was due to the need to adequately train technical staff on the burden of proof to count progress towards this indicator, and the second is the time taken to develop the grants program. |
| 2.5. Number of laws, policies, regulations, standards, or innovative financial mechanisms formally proposed, adopted, tested, or implemented to facilitate investment mobilization in drinking water and sanitation services supported by Resilient Waters' assistance | 0 | 1 (Over) | The program's achievement in this area reflects investment in foundational policy work early in the program. This reflects the significant buy-in that the Program has received and bodes well for the program's ability to accelerate progress on indicators that have not met their targets in Year 1. |
| 3.3. Number of people supported by the U.S. government to adapt to the effects of climate change | 50 000 | 654 (Under) | This indicator required start-up through the grants program, which only gained momentum at the end of year 1. |
| 4.a. Area (hectares) under improved natural resources management as a result of USG assistance | 1 000 000 | 0 (Under) | The burden of proof for this indicator requires a significant timeline of implementation; while many activities are underway, we do not feel they meet the burden of proof for improved management, and we will only be able to measure and count of progress effectively in year 2. |
| 4.1.b. Number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of U.S. government assistance | 500 | 187 (Under) | This activity will primarily be implemented through the grants program, which has just gotten off the ground in year 1. Implementation of activities will take place in year 2. |

| Indicator | Y1 Target | Y1 Reported | Discussion |
|---|-----------|-------------|--|
| 4.2. Number of management plans that mitigate climate change impacts or threats to biodiversity, officially proposed, adopted, implemented or improved as a result of USAID Resilient Waters' support | 5 | 1 (Under) | This activity has taken additional time to start up, due to the consultation required. Processes are in place but have been slow due to internal communication and need for broad sectoral engagement. |
| 4.3. Number of hectares of biologically significant areas under improved natural resource management as a result of U.S. government assistance | 800 000 | 0 (Under) | The burden of proof for this indicator requires a significant timeline of implementation; while many activities are underway, we do not feel they meet the burden of proof for improved management, and we will only be able to measure and count of progress effectively in year 2. |
| 4.4. Number of people engaged in new or enhanced conservation-based income generating activities as a result of USAID Resilient Waters' support | 2 000 | 0 (Under) | This activity will primarily be implemented through the grants program, which has just gotten off the ground in year 1. Implementation of activities will take place in year 2. |

17: Overview of Deviance Narrative

4.2. LESSONS LEARNED

Going into Year 2, the Program will build on lessons learned in the first year of implementation, these are:

- The USAID Resilient Waters Program is pursuing its objective on improved transboundary management firstly by removing or addressing barriers at the systemic and institutional levels to good governance, and secondly by demonstrating good field management practices for target sectors/sub-sectors (WASH, CSA, Water, Natural Resources Management, etc.). The success of such depends on the extent to which attitudes change within the institutions and individuals that constitute the major sectors being targeted. We emphasize success through partnerships between the Government, civil society, academia and private sector—each of which has different mandates, needs and expectations. In addition to those arrangements, the Program is also dealing with several complex issues that have a direct bearing on resource access and use rights, and management responsibilities for companies/organizations and households.
- After our 1st Year of implementation, we can confirm that improved transboundary management is a long-term process, and not an end in itself. Therefore, project success should not only be determined by what gets achieved during project implementation phase, but also the extent to which the new governance arrangements and knowhow will get applied and adapted after the project closes and beyond. For instance, the Government of Botswana has thus far demonstrated its willingness and commitment to re-organize its sanitation service sector beyond USAID Resilient Waters' support.
- Involvement of all stakeholders interested and affected parties, throughout the implementation process, i.e. from design through to implementation of interventions, in problem or opportunity identification and design of problem solution strategies, enhances sense of project ownership and custodianship among stakeholders in natural resources management. This holistic approach encourages knowledge parity and goes along with sharing of relevant and up-to-date information among stakeholders, thus enhancing trust among the differing parties (stakeholders). However, such an approach cannot be sufficiently supported within a 'command and control system', but rather seeks a joint/co-operative management approach to natural resources. Therefore, stakeholder participation should span across government institutions and non-government organizations, as well as local and community institutions.
- Utilizing existing structures and working relationships rather than creating parallel mechanisms and relationships increased the willingness of stakeholders; particularly community-level institutions; to participate in the implementation of natural resources management interventions. Using existing structures is seen to reflect the needs and concerns of the community and builds on previous efforts. In some cases, community level institutions would have been established by communities (themselves) to address their needs at grassroots level and are already recognized among the communities. It is therefore important for the USAID Resilient Waters Program to partner with local community institutions and focus on implementation of initiatives aimed at enhancing the capacity of these local institutions.
- Conflict of interpretation/understanding between indigenous knowledge and modern scientific concepts on natural resources management occurred in some of the livelihoods' vulnerability workshops in the Okavango. This highlighted a need for facilitators to prepare and better understand this (and other) dynamics before convening workshops. Pre-workshop preparation can include documentation of information on natural resources management using both concepts (indigenous and scientific), and thereafter engaging stakeholders in harmonization of the two sources (where necessary). It is also crucial to engage partner implementers (especially community organizations) in the production of harmonized project workplans, which are well aligned with their level of understanding. In future, better preparation to understand different stakeholder dynamics and cultural viewpoints prior to workshops could minimize conflict.

- Stakeholders in some of our RWP's footprint (e.g. Maun, Menongue, Rundu, Xai Xai, Ramotswa) argue that they are over-researched (interviewed) under various topics and auspices of natural resources management. Accordingly, there is chronic apathy and fatigue with regards to interviews/studies, and the communities' attitude is 'we have answered all possible questions, and when is economic improvement coming'. The project therefore needs to implement beneficial interventions, both in terms of economic upliftment and conservation. Activities focusing on improvement of both community livelihoods and conservation normally receive high participation levels by community stakeholders/members.
- The grant-making process has led to delays in awarding grants and needs to be continuously reviewed so that it remains relevant, and efficiently supports Program implementation.
- The Annual Program Statement is a broad call and sometimes the quality of applications received is poor. Going into Year 2, more specific calls will be published, specific with regards to thematic and geographic areas.
- There have been slow responses from the Lusophone countries (Angola and Mozambique) probably as a result of the platforms used to publish the solicitation. A separate strategy needs to be developed such as advertising in local newspapers and having targeted approaches.
- Grants remain an integral part of Program delivery and should be viewed as a method to harvest MEL data; a dictation mechanism to record real-life stories from the grassroots; a collection tank where leveraged resources are brought together to achieve a common cause and ensure sustainability; and a chest where lessons learned are kept as treasure to inform implementation in the current Program and beyond.
- USAID Resilient Waters should have considered conducting the baseline survey at an earlier stage. The baseline has the Program a better understanding of the state of communities in the USAID Resilient Waters Program footprint. This will influence the types of grants awarded during the lifespan of the program.
- Importance of partnerships and collaborations. USAID Resilient Waters is a five-year program, it is important to partner with organizations that can continue with activities beyond the life span of the program. Additionally, it is of utmost importance to have MoUs and partnership agreements in place, as this will clearly define the roles and responsibilities of parties when implementing activities.
- Engagement with the USAID Resilient Waters Program's key beneficiaries has been critical in assisting to identifying their priority needs and ensuring that the most appropriate interventions will be implemented on the ground.

5.

OPERATIONS

5.1. HUMAN RESOURCES

5.1.1. RECRUITMENT

The recruitment efforts in the first year of operation have resulted in the onboarding of twenty-three (23) long term staff members, one (1) long term consultant, and three (3) embedded staff members working from key beneficiary institutions (OKACOM, KAZA, GLTFCA).

The full staff complement is shown on the Table below, in alphabetical order:

| No. | Name | Date of Engagement | Position | Tenure ¹ |
|-----|------------------------------|--------------------|--|--|
| 1 | Baboloki Autlwetse | 08/01/2019 | OKASEC Technical Program Officer | Long term staff (31 July 2021) |
| 2 | Caitlin Blaser-Mapitsa | 03/04/2019 | MEL Specialist | Long term staff |
| 3 | Faraimunashe Mavhiya | 01/29/2019 | Biodiversity Specialist | Long term staff |
| 4 | Kristine Maciejewski | 09/03/2019 | Biodiversity Advisor | Long term Staff, Awaiting USAID Approval |
| 5 | Leslie Margot Stuart | 09/26/2018 | Logistics Officer | Long term staff |
| 6 | Liliane Limenyande | 04/08/2019 | Logistics Officer | Long term staff |
| 7 | Lindela Mketeni | 02/04/2019 | Grants Assistant | Long term staff |
| 8 | Lola Lopez | 05/30/2019 | GLTFCA Program Coordinator | Long term staff (3 January 2020) |
| 9 | Mayford Manika | 08/06/2018 | Grants and Subcontracts Manager | Long term staff |
| 10 | Mpho Matsie | 05/20/2019 | Finance Assistant | Long term staff |
| 11 | Mpho Rambuda | 10/18/2018 | Accountant | Long term staff |
| 12 | Nandipha Kunaka | 09/03/2018 | Communications Specialist | Long term staff |
| 13 | Nkobi Moleele | 02/01/2019 | Chief Technical Advisor | Long term staff |
| 14 | Onwell Matambo | 09/25/2018 | Office Assistant / Driver | Long term staff |
| 15 | Pelo Hlabangwane | 08/11/2018 | Office Manager | Long term staff |
| 16 | Sibusiso Gift Nkosi | 03/04/2019 | MEL Associate | Long term staff |
| 17 | Sitha Mvumvu | 09/03/2019 | Grants Assistant | Long term staff |
| 18 | Sizwile Sibindi | 09/25/2018 | Operations and Finance Manager | Long term staff |
| 19 | Steven Collins | 12/04/2018 | Livelihoods and Adaptation Specialist | Long term consultant (30 June 2020) |
| 20 | Suvritha Ramphal | 10/23/2018 | WASH Specialist | Long term staff |
| 21 | Tinashe Mutoredzanwa | 09/03/2018 | Stakeholder Engagement | Long term staff |
| 22 | Unarine Naphtali Ratshitanga | 02/04/2019 | Administrative Assistant | Long term staff |
| 23 | Veronica Phekani | 02/04/2019 | Grants Assistant | Long term staff |
| 24 | Vimbai Zanele Chasi | 03/07/2019 | Program Coordinator | Long term staff |
| 25 | Wonder Jonamu | 02/11/2019 | Organizational Development and Capacity Building Manager | Long term staff |
| 26 | Zvenyika Kule Chitepo | 07/09/2018 | Chief of Party | Long term staff |
| 27 | Zvikomborero Manyangadze | 11/01/2019 | LIMCOM Water and Environment Specialist | Long term staff (30 April 2020) |
| 28 | Onwell Matambo | 09/25/2018 | Office Assistant / Driver | Long term staff |

¹ All long-term staff are contracted for the life of the Program (up to June 2023).

5.1.2. STAFF TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

As the staff complement has significantly grown, and in response to the needs of the Program, a number of staff training and capacity building initiatives were taken, and resources were deployed for staff training purposes. The training undertaken by various staff members included:

- **Greater Operations Strategic Retreat:** The greater operations team (made up of two teams: Grants and Operations and Finance) had a one-day strategic session. The retreat helped in clarifying roles and responsibilities, clarifying the team's contribution to the program, as well as mapping a clear vision and goals for the team in order to better service the Program.
- **Professional Conduct Training:** This training was for all staff and focused on staff conduct in and out of the office and provided guidance on professionalism when engaging with partners and stakeholders either in meetings or when communicating via email and telephone.
- **Dynamics365 (D365) Procurement Training:** This training focused on the integration of our Procurement policies into our Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system. It was targeted at staff who are involved in the procurement of goods and services within the Program (Operations and Finance and Grants teams)
- **Procurement Policies Training:** With the same target group as above, this training delved deeper into the USAID procurement regulations.
- **Situational Awareness Training:** This was targeted at the whole USAID Resilient Waters team and focused on safety and security in the office and while traveling in the field.
- **Grants Training:** The Finance team received Grants Training from the Home Office Grants specialist. This training was be critical in ensuring that the Finance team understands and implements the USAID requirements for grants and provide adequate support to the Grants team.
- **Expense Manual and Expense Reporting:** The Finance team also trained the USAID Resilient Waters team on the Chemonics International expense manual and expense reporting, as well as the implementation of the USAID travel and per diem regulations.

5.2. FINANCIAL SYSTEMS

Dynamics365 (D365), a Microsoft Enterprise Resource Planning system, was introduced by Chemonics International and implemented by the USAID Resilient Waters Program as from November 2018. This system has been instrumental in improving the financial and operations efficiency of the Program and allows for more robust reporting. It is still being constantly reviewed and improved.

5.3. OPERATIONS

The office successfully moved to the permanent office space on the 1st of March 2019. Procurement was carried out for furniture and fittings, and the office is now fully operational. Two project vehicles were also procured during the course of the year.

ANNEX I: STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGED

| No. | Institutions / Organizations Engaged | Area of Focus in Relation to Resilient Waters' Activities | | | |
|---|--|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Academic and Research Institutions | | | | | |
| 1 | Centre for Complex Systems in Transition (CST) | ● | | ● | ● |
| 2 | Centre of Excellence for Development Impact and Learning (CEDIL) | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| 3 | Deltares | ● | ● | ● | |
| 4 | South African Wildlife College (SAWC) | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| 5 | The University of Limpopo (UL) | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| 6 | The University of Venda (UV) | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| 7 | Water Research Commission | ● | ● | | |
| Consulting Firms | | | | | |
| 8 | Centre for Applied Research (CAR) | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| 9 | Genesis Analytics | | ● | ● | |
| 10 | JG Africa | | ● | | |
| 11 | Urban Econ | | | ● | ● |
| Donors / International Development Agencies and their Programs | | | | | |
| 12 | Department for International Development (DFID) | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| 13 | European Union (EU) | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| 14 | GiZ | | | | ● |
| 15 | USAID Vuka Now | | | | ● |
| 16 | USAID Water for Africa | | ● | | |
| Government Departments | | | | | |
| 17 | Department of Environmental Affairs (South Africa) | | | ● | ● |
| 18 | Department of Water and Sanitation (Botswana) | ● | ● | | |
| 19 | Department of Water and Sanitation (South Africa) | ● | ● | | |
| 20 | Department of Wildlife and National Parks (DWNP) Botswana | | | ● | ● |
| 21 | Namibia Water | ● | ● | | |
| 22 | South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) | | | ● | ● |
| 23 | The Dutch Ministry of Water and Infrastructure | ● | ● | | |
| 24 | The Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources Conservation and Tourism (Botswana) | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| 25 | The US Army Corps of Engineers | ● | ● | | |

| No. | Institutions / Organizations Engaged | Area of Focus in Relation to Resilient Waters' Activities | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| International Organizations / NGOs | | | | | |
| 26 | Conservation International | ● | | ● | ● |
| 27 | International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| 28 | International Water Management Institute (IMWI) | ● | ● | | |
| 29 | National Geographic | | | ● | ● |
| 30 | Peace Parks Foundation (PPF) | | | ● | ● |
| 31 | Solidaridad Network Southern Africa | | | ● | ● |
| 32 | The Nature Conservancy (TNC) | ● | | ● | ● |
| 33 | United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| 34 | United Nations Development Program (UNDP) | | | ● | ● |
| 35 | The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) | | ● | | |
| 36 | The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| 37 | World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF – Namibia) | ● | | ● | ● |
| 38 | World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF – South Africa) | ● | | ● | ● |
| Local NGOs | | | | | |
| 39 | ACADIR (Angola) | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| 40 | CAMPFIRE (Zimbabwe) | | | ● | ● |
| 41 | Dambari Wildlife Trust (Zimbabwe) | | | | ● |
| 42 | Gonarezhou Conservation Trust (Zimbabwe) | | | | ● |
| 43 | Institute of Natural Resources NPC (INR) (South Africa) | | | | ● |
| 44 | Integrated Rural Development and Nature Conservation (IRDNC) | | | | ● |
| 45 | Institute for Water and Sanitation Development (Zimbabwe) | | ● | | |
| 46 | Kruger 2 Canyons (K2C) (South Africa) | | | ● | ● |
| 47 | Kalahari Conservation Society (Botswana) | | | ● | ● |
| 48 | Kwalata Community Development Initiative (KCDI) | | | ● | ● |
| 49 | Marico Biosphere Reserve (South Africa) | | | | ● |
| 50 | Namibia Nature Foundation (NNF) | | | ● | ● |
| 51 | SADC Water Net (Zimbabwe) | ● | | | |
| 52 | The Association for Water and Rural Development (AWARD) | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| 53 | Wilderness Safaris (Namibia) | | | | ● |
| Networks | | | | | |
| 54 | Alliance for Global Water Adaptation (AGWA) | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| 55 | Global Water Partnership (GWP) | ● | ● | | |
| Regional Organizations | | | | | |

| No. | Institutions / Organizations Engaged | Area of Focus in Relation to Resilient Waters' Activities | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 56 | Climate Resilient Infrastructure Development Facility (CRIDF) | ● | ● | ● | |
| 57 | Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area Secretariat (GLTFCA) | | | ● | ● |
| 58 | Groundwater Management Institute Conference (SADC-GMI) | ● | ● | | |
| 59 | Kavango – Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area Secretariat (KAZA TFCA) | | | ● | ● |
| 60 | Limpopo Watercourse Commission (LIMCOM) | ● | ● | | |
| 61 | Permanent Okavango River Basin Water Commission (OKACOM) | ● | ● | ● | ● |

ANNEX 2: INDICATOR CALCULATIONS

PROGRAM-LEVEL INDICATORS

I Resiliency Score

The resiliency score for Year I of the Program is 1.4. The resiliency score is made up of adding measurements of absorptive capacity and adaptive capacity, for a maximum score of 3.

- Absorptive capacity: (0.1 for each ten percentage points e.g. 0.1 = 10% for the percentage of respondents who listed anyone as a source of support) + (0.1 point for each point on the 5-point scale so 1 on the scale is = 0.1 meaning the maximum score for the variable is 0.5)
- Adaptive capacity: (0.1 = 10% for the percentage of respondents who have a plan) + (0.1 point for each point on the 5-point scale so 1 on the scale of whether respondents think the support sufficient is = 0.1 meaning the maximum score for the variable is 0.5)

2 – Gender Equity Score

The calculation for this score has just been developed and has therefore not yet been calculated. The gender equity score will be percentage of gender parity + percentage gender spend.

OBJECTIVE I INDICATORS

I.a – Number of regional, national, and local government institutions with improved ability for water resource management and protection supported by Resilient Waters

The activities related to this indicator are just beginning.

I.b. – Number of action plans implemented for water security, integrated water resource management, or water source protection as a result of U.S. government assistance

The activities related to this indicator are just beginning.

I.1 – Number of people educated on tools, approaches, or methods for water security, integrated water resource management, or water source protection as a result of U.S. government assistance

| Event | Date(s) | No. of People |
|---|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Botswana GLAAS Workshop – Briefing | 14 September 2018 | 46 ² |
| Botswana GLAAS Workshop – Data Collection | 23 – 25 October 2018 | |
| Botswana GLAAS Workshop – Finance | 8 November 2018 | |
| Botswana GLAAS Workshop – Data Analysis | 14, 15, 28 November 2018 | |
| Botswana GLAAS Workshop – Data Validation | 3 – 5 December 2018 | |
| Namibia GLAAS Workshop – Data Collection | 26 – 28 November 2018 | 23 ³ |
| Namibia GLAAS Workshop – Data Validation | 11 – 12 December 2018 | |
| Resilience Action Dialogue I | 13 – 16 November 2018 | 24 |

² Where participants attended multiple GLAAS workshops they were only counted once.

³ Where participants attended multiple GLAAS workshops they were only counted once.

| Event | Date(s) | No. of People |
|--|---------------------|---------------|
| Botswana GLAAS Gap Analysis Workshop | 14 February 2019 | 37 |
| Namibia GLAAS GAP Analysis Workshop | 12 March 2019 | 20 |
| South Africa GLAAS Gap Analysis Workshop | 27 March 2019 | 11 |
| Resilience Action Dialogue III | 28 March 2019 | 89 |
| Review Basin Organization DSS Workshop | 28 – 29 March 2019 | 8 |
| Zimbabwe GLAAS Workshop – Data Collection | 3 – 4 April 2019 | 31 |
| OKACOM ICP Coordinating Meeting | 8 April 2019 | 15 |
| Ramotswa 2 Closing Workshop | 9 – 11 April 2019 | 23 |
| Mozambique GLAAS Gap Analysis Workshop | 8 – 9 May 2019 | 27 |
| Botswana Sanitation Roadmap Workshop | 5 – 6 June 2019 | 30 |
| Resilience Action Dialogue II | 7 June 2019 | 17 |
| CORB Fund Action Planning Workshop | 1 August 2019 | 14 |
| Building Urban Resilience through Sanitation Management Workshop | 23 – 30 August 2019 | 21 |
| Total | | 436 |

I.2 – Number of action plans, strategies, tools, memoranda of understanding, or agreements which promote transboundary natural resources management and enhance collaboration that are developed or strengthened as a result of Resilient Waters' assistance

| No. | Description |
|-----|---|
| 1 | Tool / strategy: Resilience Action Dialogue Community of Practice on Resilience |
| 2 | Action Plan: Joint Agreed Draft Action Plan with OKACOM |
| 3 | Action Plan: Joint Agreed Draft Action Plan with LIMCOM |
| 4 | Agreement: SADC / LIMCOM MoU |
| 5 | Action Plan: Limpopo Groundwater Committee |
| 6 | Agreement: Government of Botswana's National Sanitation Roadmap |
| 7 | Strategy: Support to GLTFCA 4-Stage Plan to Establish a Secretariat |

I.3 Number of tools and strategies promoting conjunctive use and management of surface and groundwater resources that are proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of Resilient Waters' assistance

The activities related to this indicator are just beginning.

I.4 – Resources leveraged for improved management and technical assistance to key stakeholders as a result of Resilient Waters' support

| Description | Amount | |
|---|--------------|---------------------|
| Botswana GLAAS Workshop – WHO | \$5 902.10 | |
| Botswana GLAAS Workshop – Government of Botswana | \$9 738.47 | |
| GLAAS Validation Workshop Namibia – WHO | \$3 780.00 | |
| GLAAS Validation Workshop Namibia – Government of Namibia | \$5 876.00 | |
| KAZA Regional Freshwater Workshop 2019 – KAZA TFCA | \$110 518.00 | |
| KAZA Regional Freshwater Workshop 2019 – WWF Namibia | \$92 741.36 | |
| Kasane Elephant Summit – KAZA TFCA | \$9 290.62 | |
| World Water Week Stockholm – OKACOM | \$3 434.45 | |
| AfricaSan5 / Faecal Sludge Management Conference – GWPSA | \$2 737.22 | |
| Joint YI Activities with CRIDF | \$110 938.00 | |
| UNEP Wildlife Economy Summit – UNEP | \$51 524.50 | |
| Climate Risk Informed Decision Analysis Workshop - UNESCO | \$20 000.00 | |
| Total | | \$426 480.72 |

I.5 – Number of people participating in transboundary forums and public hearings related to transboundary water coordination decision-making that engage citizenry, resulting from Resilient Waters' assistance

| Event | Date(s) | No. of People |
|---|-----------------------|---------------|
| Resilience Action Dialogue I | 13 – 16 November 2018 | 24 |
| Regional Freshwater Workshop | 23 January 2019 | 66 |
| Regional Freshwater Workshop – Adjacent NGO Meeting | 23 January 2019 | 45 |
| SADC Technical Committee on Fisheries Meeting | 18 – 20 March 2019 | 63 |
| Resilience Action Dialogue III | 28 March 2019 | 89 |

| Event | Date(s) | No. of People |
|--|------------------------|---------------|
| Kasane Elephant Summit | 3 – 7 May 2019 | 16 |
| Wildlife Economy Summit | 24 – 25 May 2019 | 56 |
| Resilience Action Dialogue II | 7 June 2019 | 17 |
| IUCN Conservation Workshop | 22 – 25 July 2019 | 19 |
| CORB Fund Action Planning Workshop | 1 August 2019 | 16 |
| Community Representation at the Business for Conservation Conference | 7 – 10 September 2019 | 11 |
| Khetha Community Engagement Workshop | 10 – 12 September 2019 | 68 |
| Total | | 490 |

OBJECTIVE 2 INDICATORS

2.a – Number of institutions supported by Resilient Waters with improved water conservation, water demand management, or WASH service delivery

The activities related to this indicator are just beginning.

2.1 – Number of community members trained on the maintenance of water supply infrastructure

The activities related to this indicator are just beginning.

2.2a – Number of people gaining access to safely managed sanitation services as a result of U.S. government assistance

The activities related to this indicator are just beginning.

2.2b – Number of people gaining access to safely managed drinking water services as a result of U.S. government assistance

The activities related to this indicator are just beginning.

2.3 – Number of people receiving improved service quality from an existing basic or safely managed drinking water service as a result of U.S. government assistance

The activities related to this indicator are just beginning.

2.4 – Number of municipal or local water service providers supported to plan, finance, execute, and monitor appropriate water and wastewater infrastructure

The activities related to this indicator are just beginning.

2.5 – Number of laws, policies, regulations, standards, or innovative financial mechanisms formally proposed, adopted, tested, or implemented to facilitate investment mobilization in drinking water and sanitation services supported by Resilient Waters' assistance

During FYI the USAID Resilient Waters Program began implementing the Botswana Sanitation Roadmap June 2019- The National Sanitation Roadmap for Botswana is in the final stages of completion. The Resilient Waters Program hosted a consultation workshop on the Roadmap in late June in Maun, Botswana. At the workshop Resilient Waters provided a brief overview of the Sanitation Roadmap, facilitated sessions to extract outstanding information to integrate into the Roadmap and presented on the institutionalization methodology for CLTS through an update on the activity that took place in Eretsha.

OBJECTIVE 3 INDICATORS

3.a – Number of institutions with improved capacity to assess or address climate change risks supported by U.S. government assistance

A baseline must be conducted to measure institutional capacity and gauge improvement.

3.1 – Number of evidence-based knowledge products on adaptation produced and disseminated to improve decision-making

As a result of the Resilience Action Dialogue a series of video produced where produced to raise awareness on the discussion surroundings resilience and climate adaptation from the workshop.

3.2 – Number of laws, policies, regulations, or standards addressing climate change adaptation formally proposed, adopted, or implemented as supported by U.S. government assistance

The activities related to this indicator are just beginning.

3.3 – Number of people supported by the U.S. government to adapt to the effects of climate change

| Event | Date(s) | No. of People |
|--|------------------------|------------------|
| CRIDA Workshop | 27 – 31 May 2019 | 23 |
| World Environment Day | 5 June 2019 | 300 ⁴ |
| IUCN Regional Conservation Workshop | 22 – 25 July 2019 | 19 |
| CORB Fund Action Planning Workshop | 1 August 2019 | 16 |
| Xai Xai Climate Adaptation Planning Workshop | 15 August 2019 | 76 |
| AWARD Climate Adaptation Shared Learning Event | 22 August 2019 | 27 |
| Baseline Livelihood Vulnerability Assessment Workshop, Rundu | 19 September 2019 | 42 |
| Baseline Livelihood Vulnerability Assessment Workshop, Maun | 19 September 2019 | 39 |
| Community Representation at the Business for Conservation Conference | 7 – 10 September 2019 | 11 |
| Khetha Community Engagement Workshop | 10 – 12 September 2019 | 68 |
| Total | | 621 |

OBJECTIVE 4 INDICATORS

4.a – Area (hectares) under improved natural resources management as a result of USG assistance

The activities related to this indicator are just beginning.

4.1a – Number of laws, policies, or regulations that address biodiversity conservation and/or other environmental themes officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of U.S. government assistance

The activities related to this indicator are just beginning.

4.1b – Number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of U.S. government assistance

| Event | Date(s) | No. of People |
|---|-------------------|---------------|
| CRIDA Workshop | 27 – 31 May 2019 | 23 |
| Southern African Program on Ecosystem Change and Society (SAPECS) | 15 – 19 July 2019 | 29 |
| Baseline Livelihood Vulnerability Assessment Workshop, Rundu | 19 September 2019 | 42 |
| Baseline Livelihood Vulnerability Assessment Workshop, Maun | 19 September 2019 | 39 |
| Wildlife Monitoring Systems Review | | 54 |
| Total | | 187 |

⁴ World Environment Day Event held at Kwalata over 300 people attended this event, but the register provided for is only for exhibitors and performers

4.2 – Number of management plans that mitigate climate change impacts or threats to biodiversity, officially proposed, adopted, implemented or improved as a result of Resilient Waters’ support

4.3 – Number of hectares of biologically significant areas under improved natural resource management as a result of U.S. government assistance

4.4 – Number of people engaged in new or enhanced conservation-based income-generating activities as a result of Resilient Waters’ support

The activities related to this indicator are just beginning.

U.S. Agency for International Development 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, D.C. 20523

Tel.: (202) 712-0000

Fax: (202) 216-3524

www.usaid.gov