

**PROJECT SUMMARIES OF THE OKAVANGO RIVER BASIN-
BOTSWANA REPORT**

DRAFT REPORT

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1 Projects from the National Development Plan 10

The National Development Plan 10 planning period is 2009 to 2016, which coincides with the end of Botswana's long term vision 2016. The projects listed below have been approved by the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning for implementation by the responsible ministries and agencies.

1.1 Agricultural Support Schemes

The objective of this program is to support the farming community to mechanize and commercialise the arable and livestock sector as per recommendations of NAMPAADD and the Livestock Viability Study. The main problem that farmers faced in Botswana was the lack of infrastructure such as water, equipment and marketing facilities as well as lack of inputs for resource poor farmers to reduce poverty and unemployment. This program will improve productivity of livestock through good health and management, range resource management and conservation. In addition, resource poor farmers will own livestock and graduate from poverty and small producers will produce safe and hygienic products that will more easily enter the market. The program, which is implemented throughout the country, entails two main components described below, namely: Integrated Support Programme for Arable Agriculture Development (ISPAAD) and the Livestock Management and Infrastructure Development (LIMID).

Integrated Support Programme for Arable Agriculture Development

The ISPAAD program was introduced to address challenges faced by arable farmers, which are mainly inputs and draught power. The arable sub sector has been performing poorly in the past with very low productivity. The component involves establishing the following:

- Cluster Fencing,
- Provision of Potable Water,
- Provision of Seeds,
- Provision of Fertilizers,
- Facilitation of access to Credit,
- Establishment of Agricultural Service Centres and
- Draught Power Provision.

Livestock Management and Infrastructure Development (LIMID)

The Livestock Management and Infrastructure Development is a project whose main objective is to promote food security through improved productivity of cattle and small stock. This will be achieved through the following components:

- Animal husbandry and fodder support
- Borehole equipment support
- Borehole drilling and reticulation support
- Guinea production, Tswana chickens and Smallstock program
- Cooperative poultry abattoir

A set of guidelines have been developed by the Ministry of Agriculture, in consultation with key stakeholders, to be used in selecting project beneficiaries. The total and annual budget allocation is shown below.

Total estimated cost for program: P 645,000,000

Cost breakdown (in P'000)

Year	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Budget	116, 878	218, 360	218, 360	121, 622	4, 240	4, 240	0

1.2 Institutional Framework Restructuring

This program is also called the Water Sector Reform. The review of the National Water Master Plan in 2006 recommended the establishment of an institutional structure that will address challenges facing the water sector in Botswana. The review recognises the need to separate water resources management functions from that of service delivery. Currently, these two functions are being handled by several institutions, including Department of Water Affairs, Water Utilities Corporation and District Councils. The restructuring will address the prevailing problem of duplication of effort and eliminate the different water authorities operating in one area. The restructuring exercise is a country wide exercise including local authorities, central government and parastatal organisations. The Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) Project team is heavily involved in this program through their participation in some of the technical working groups, including the drafting of the National Water Policy and the Water Demand management component of the program.

The programme will contribute to effective water resources management and to efficient water service delivery in the country. The restructuring programme will also benefit the sectors such as mining, agriculture, transport, trade and investment, which require efficient and effective water resources services to be economically viable. The project is financially supported by the Government of Botswana and by the World Bank is providing technical support services. The breakdown of government's contribution per year is shown below. It should be noted that the budgeted amount of P2,000.000 annually covers the World Bank's fees for providing technical services. The budgets for the restructuring activities are covered by the recurrent budgets allocated by the respective departments and agencies.

Government's contribution: P 6,000,000

Cost breakdown (in P'000)

Year	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Budget	0	2,000	2,000	2,000	0	0	0

1.3 Water Quality, Conservation and Supply Efficiency

The objective of this 6 year programme is to improve water quality in both rural and major villages, through regular water quality monitoring. This will ensure that the quality of the water meets national and international standards and ensure compliance. The main outputs/outcomes of the programme are: 1) the development of water and wastewater

treatment infrastructure and 2) the setting up of systematic water quality monitoring initiatives for both ground and surface water resources and catchments management for major wetland resources.

This programme will be implemented countrywide, through consultancy, contracting and government employed engineers, by the Department of Water Affairs. The specific projects under the programme and the cost is shown below. It should be noted that, depending on the impact and relevance of some of these projects, changes may occur resulting in some projects being suspended after the mid term review in 2013.

Estimated project cost: P 75,000,000

Specific projects and cost breakdown (in P'000)

Projects	2009 /10	2010 /11	2011 /12	2012 /13	2013 /14	2014 /15	2015 /16
Surface Water quality monitoring	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Water Shed management for Wetland resources	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	0
Water Conservation Evaporation Control Technologies	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
Regional Groundwater Monitoring	0	2,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	0	0
Assessment of mine dewatering and wellfield abstraction impacts	0	2,000	6,000	0	0	0	0
Waste water collection (Maun, Palapye, Mahalapye, Serowe, Bobonong, Tonota, Shoshong, Goodhope)	0	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0
Maun Sanitation & Water Development Phase II (P500,000,000 is the total allocated during NDP 10)		43,417					

The table below shows the capital and recurrent budget for the program per year.

Cost breakdown (in P'000)

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	TOTAL
Capital	0	27,000	19,000	5,000	5,000	0	0	56,000
Recurrent	0	1,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	19,000
Total	0	28,000	22,000	8,000	9,000	4,000	4,000	75,000

2 Projects from Ngamiland District Development Plan

The Ngamiland District Development Plan 7 has proposed several projects for the district to be carried out during the planning period 2009-2016. However, there is only one water resource management related project contained in the Ngamiland DDP. This project is explained below.

2.1 Village Water Supply in Ngamiland

The Village Water Supply project in Ngamiland is estimated to cost P12, 205,795.72. The activities planned for this project include the following:

- Construction of a Desalination Plant at Radisele, New Xade & Makalamabedi
- Seronga, Gunotsoga, Beetsha & Gudigwa Villages water supply interconnection
- Shakawe Rehabilitation of Treatment plant
- Khwai new water supply scheme
- Construction of aeration plant and rehabilitation/borehole connection at Nokaneng/Habu
- Construction of new water scheme at Kajaja

3 Projects Supported by Government and International Cooperating Partners

The following are projects and programs that are supported by government and International Cooperating Partners (ICPs). It should be noted that not all projects listed in the sections below have secured funding for the activities.

3.1 The Okavango Delta Management Plan

The Okavango Delta Management Plan (ODMP), which was developed during National Development Plan 9 and Ngamiland District Development Plan 6, is a tool for systematically managing the Okavango Delta and its resources. The plan was initiated by the Government of Botswana under the Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism (MEWT) and International Development partners including IUCN, SIDA and supported by the Permanent Okavango River Basin Water Commission (OKACOM). The plan is in line with regional and international instruments such as the SADC Shared Watercourses Protocol and the Ramsar Convention of Wetlands of International Importance.

The overall goal of the ODMP is to integrate resource management for the Okavango Delta that will ensure its long-term conservation and provide benefits for the present and future well-being of the people, through sustainable use of its natural resources. The Overall Goal further translates to three Strategic Goals, each with several Strategic Objectives, for the ODMP:

- Strategic Goal 1. To establish viable institutional arrangements to support integrated resource management in the Okavango Delta;
- Strategic Goal 2. To ensure the long-term conservation of the Okavango Delta and the provision of existing ecosystem services;
- Strategic Goal 3. To sustainably use the natural resources of the Okavango Delta in an equitable way and support the livelihoods of all stakeholders;

A prioritisation exercise was done during the Framework Management Planning Phase of the ODMP to select a maximum of three key issues per sector. Strategic objectives were further translated into activities which constitute the ODMP action plan. The development of the plan has been concluded and was launched in February 2008. The launching marked the official commencement of its implementation.

The main implementation strategy of the ODMP is mainstreaming it into district and national planning process (District Development Plan and National Development Plan). The implementing institutions are expected to make budget provisions for the plan implementation through normal budgeting processes. Since the development of the ODMP was planned for during DDP6 and NDP 9 and it has been proposed that its implementation would be budgeted for during DDP 7 and NSDP 10. However government has stressed the need for exploring alternative sources of funding for NDP10 instead of total reliance on government funding. Consequently, the MEWT carried out a prioritization exercise of the ODMP potential projects for the Ngamiland that could be funded using alternative funds. To date, the MEWT has not secured funding for the prioritized activities/ projects shown below.

Prioritized projects under the ODMP for 2009-2016.

ITEM/ ACTIVITY No.	2009/11	2010/12	2011/13	2012/14	2013/15	2014/16	ESTIMATED COST IN BWP	ESTIMATED COST IN US\$
1.Up-scaling Livelihoods Opportunities for Local Communities in the Okavango Delta							3150 000	450 000
2. Expansion of the Economic Valuation of the Okavango Delta to cover option and existence values the Delta							2,500,000	357 000
3. Communication and participatory planning in the Okavango River Basin							3,100,000	443 000
4. Integration between water balance model with ecological processes							2,700,000	386 000
5. Expansion of the Okavango Delta Information System							1,200,000	172 000
6 Study on small mammals, insects, reptiles, rare and endangered species in the Okavango Delta							1,650,000	236 000
7. Tourism Information System							1,150,000	165 000
8. Fire management in the Okavango Delta							2,330,000	333 000
9. Threatened and Endangered Plant Species							500,000	72 000
10. Expansion of the Tribal Land Information Management System							6,000,000	858 000
11. Pilot projects							500,000	72 000
12. Mid-term review							1,200,000	172 000
13. Undertake an Environmental Audit/Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of all sector plans							900,000	130 000
1. TOTAL							27,880,000	3, 846,000

3.2 Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area

The Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA TFCA) is the largest consolidated TFCA in the world that is shared among five partner countries, namely; Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The KAZA TFCA was created under a formal agreement in 2006 for the protection and conservation of the agreed area in the five countries. In Botswana, the KAZA-TFCA area falls within the Moremi Game Reserve (in the Okavango Delta), the Chobe National Park, the Makgadikgadi National Park and the Nxai Pan National Park.

KAZA TFCA, through the partner countries, hopes to achieve greater cooperation and collaboration among the partner countries by collectively developing strategies, programs and plans to manage natural resources. The implementation of those strategies will ensure equitable benefits for local communities of the partner countries. Implementation of the KAZA TFCA will contribute significantly to addressing crucial issues that relate to reducing biodiversity loss in order to achieve sustainable development. This will contribute to poverty reduction by provide additional and alternative livelihood opportunities in the area through the development of people-centred wildlife products, as well as ecotourism opportunities. The KAZA TFCA will also contribute to building capacities of local communities and governments to better deal with contemporary conservation challenges, economic and environmental change. Such capacity building is essential to ensure that the partner countries, their governance structures and the communities in the TFCA are able to engage in the various opportunities for economic improvement that will be established.

To this end, an Indicative Framework (IDF), which details the broad set of project profiles that are intended to provide guidance regarding country level activities, has been developed. Each of the five partner countries have developed specific projects covering a wide range of aspects deemed necessary for the development of conservation within their component of the TFCA. These projects are aligned to ensure the attainment of the overall objectives of the KAZA TFCA. They also require support so that they are mainstreamed within each country's conservation and environment programs. Implementation of the activities will need to be harmonized, aligned, managed and monitored according to a set of indicators that will increase accountability and efficiency.

The projects that require planning and support for Botswana, specific to the Okavango Delta, are described below. It should be noted that the funding for all the projects mentioned below has not been secured and will therefore require financial support for implementation.

1. Using SEA as a framework to support decision making for promoting the conservation and sustainable development within Ngamiland District

The Okavango Delta is a fragile ecosystem that requires sound management systems to be put in place to ensure its sustainability. Increase demands on natural resources due to increased population in the area puts pressure on this fragile ecosystem. A number of other

development challenges faced by the Ngamiland district make it imperative to use SEA as a tool that will inform development planning. SEA is a decision making tool that takes into consideration the economic, social and environmental aspects of development. The preparation of a SEA for Ngamiland will provide a systematic, structured and flexible decision making for the district, which will allow development to occur, while safeguarding the environment. Once a SEA has been developed for the Ngamiland District, its elements can be incorporated into the broader SEA for the KAZA TFCA.

Project description

Responsible authority: Department of Environmental Affairs, Maun. Botswana

Budget: US\$ 202,286.00

2. Moremi Game Reserve Rhino Monitoring and Protection Project

Monitoring of wildlife is a major activity of the Department of Wildlife and National Parks in game reserves for many years. However, the monitoring of Rhinos has had to compete for limited resources with other pressing demands. This and other factors have affected effective monitoring of the Rhinos in the area. Through this project, it is hoped that a more robust Rhino monitoring system, with the associated infrastructure, will be established. A rhino monitoring camp will be in place and a Rhino monitoring and protection squad will be established.

Project description

Responsible authority: Department of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism, Gaborone, Botswana

Budget: US\$ 949,592.00

3. The Okavango Law Enforcement Project

Poaching is still occurring in certain areas of the Okavango Delta and this is a real threat to the ecological integrity and the biodiversity of the area, and ultimately to the KAZA TFCA. It is noted that Anti-poaching units are very thin on the ground. This project therefore aims to bring poaching under control in the Okavango Delta and by extension, to the KAZA TFCA. One of the main objectives of the project is to increase the density and intensity of the law enforcement operatives in the area to adequately cover the Okavango delta and significantly reduce incidences of poaching.

Project description

Responsible authority: Department of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism, Gaborone, Botswana

Budget: US\$ 2,306,615.00

4. Participatory Planning and Communication within the Okavango Delta Management Plan (ODMP)

The Government of Botswana has prepared the Okavango Delta Management Plan, which provides a framework for all sector plans and programmes related to the use of the resources of the Okavango Delta. A communication strategy was developed to deal with the interests of a large number of stakeholders and conflicting issues among them. However, due to the limited resources, the implementation of this strategy has not taken place. Further, the lack of appropriate information tools and communication mechanisms for different stakeholders

in the Okavango Delta hampers broad stakeholder participation in the making of appropriate decisions. The main objective of this project is therefore to promote communication with other stakeholders so as to understand each other, reduce conflicts and thus contribute to improved and effective management of the Okavango Delta.

Project description

Responsible authority: Department of Environmental Affairs, Gaborone, Botswana

Budget: US\$ 205,143.00

5. KAZA- OKACOM Collaboration

KAZA TFCA program team and OKACOM SAP team members met on the 28th April 2010 to discuss areas of complementarity and possible collaboration for the two programs. The outcome of the meeting, in terms of collaboration and partnership, is outlined below. It is hoped that the proposed collaboration between OKACOM and the KAZA TFCA will be formalised through a Memorandum of Understanding during the implementation phase of SAP.

Outcome of meeting:

1. The two programs can/will collaborate to source funding for complementary activities
2. When funding is available to an initiative for a complementary project activity, the other initiative may consider that as co-funding.
3. During the course of developing national action programmes for the OKACOM member states, the proceedings of this workshop will be utilised by OKACOM for further country level consultations.
4. The participatory IDP processes to be conducted in Botswana and Namibia in 2010 under the auspices of the KAZA TFCA should include OKACOM in the consultations
5. Consultants contracted to work on either KAZA or OKACOM projects shall be informed of the need to consider activities and priorities of the other initiative.
6. KAZA and OKACOM Secretariats may provide joint feedback to interested donors from this workshop in line with their respective protocols
7. The current KAZA TFCA planning documents, Integrated Development Plans and Indicative Development Framework, may need to be edited to show areas of complementarities with OKACOM objectives
8. The Memorandum of Understanding will elaborate on issues of joint implementation and interest including proposing collaborative institutional arrangements such as:
 - Describing how the ongoing cooperation and collaboration shall be conducted at the technical level
 - Defining a role for the SADC Secretariat
 - Establishing linkages between the OKACOM thematic task forces and the KAZA TFCA working groups

3.3 Application of the Ecohealth Approach to Understand Flood-recession (Molapo) Farming in the Okavango Delta

The full name of the project is *Application of the Ecohealth Approach to Understand Flood-recession (Molapo) Farming in the Context of Hydro-climate Variability and Hydro-climate Change in the Okavango Delta, Botswana.*

In Botswana, flood recession farming, commonly known as *Molapo* (plural, *Melapo*) farming, is mainly practiced in the Ngamiland District. In The Okavango Delta, *Molapo* farming is dependent on flooding resulting from water inflows from the Angolan highlands into the Okavango Delta. Therefore suitability of conditions for *Molapo* farming is highly dependent on hydrological processes taking place in the Okavango Delta. Flooding in the system varies seasonally, from year to year and from decade to decade. Under optimal flooding conditions, *Molapo* farming can be very productive to an extent of exceeding subsistence levels. However under periods of unusually high floods (eg. 1989, 2004, 2009) and periods of little or no flooding (eg 1996, 1997 and 2003), very little or nothing may be harvested from *Molapo* fields. The implications of below normal, normal and above normal flood regimes on livelihoods and health of communities that rely on *Molapo* farming has not been systematically analysed. For this reason, the project's main objective is to investigate the likely impacts of hydro-climate change and policy instruments on *Molapo* farming in the Okavango Delta and their implications for food security, human health, environmental sustainability and biodiversity. The specific objectives of the project are:

1. To determine the influence of hydro-climatic factors on agricultural productivity and conservation practices of *Molapo* farming system.
2. To determine the influence of hydro-climatic factors on food security in communities practising *Molapo* farming system.
3. To determine how floodplain geomorphology (and frequency of flooding) can influence the viability and sustainability of *Molapo* farming
4. To determine the influence of hydro-climatic factors on the socio-economic and gender impacts of *Molapo* farming on communities practising *Molapo* farming system.
5. To determine the influence of hydro-climatic factors on environmental and social sustainability of the *Molapo* farming system.
6. To determine the contribution of hydro-climatic factors towards health risks and health opportunities associated with *Molapo* farming system.
7. To help communities practising *Molapo* farming system to develop strategies to adapt to and mitigate against hydro-climatic variability/change in order to improve their livelihoods.
8. To document best practices of *Molapo* farming and disseminate them to policy makers and other stakeholders.
9. To build capacity in Botswana for implementing ecohealth projects.

The project will be implemented over a period of 4 years. The cost of the project is Canadian Dollar 600,000.00.

3.4 Integrated Water Resources Management/ Water Use efficiency Plan

The full name of the project is *“Accruing Multiple Global Benefits through integrated Water Resources Management/Water Use Efficiency Planning: A demonstration project for Sub-Saharan Africa”*

The unreliable rainfall, high evaporation rate, low groundwater recharge and lack of adequate and available surface water reservoir make water a highly scare resource in Botswana. Despite its scarcity, water is used and managed inefficiently especially by institutional consumers, resulting in high water losses in Botswana. Additionally, the quality of ground water in some parts of Botswana has deteriorated to the extent where such reservoirs are deemed unfit for potable use. Competition for water resources among the various uses and users is still prevalent.

With these water challenges in mind, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) through its Global Environment Fund (GEF), in collaboration with Cooperating Partners (SIDA and UNEP) are in the processing of assisting the Government of Botswana to develop national IWRM plans. The plans will identify and develop water efficiency and conservation options to respond to the problem of persistent droughts, water scarcity and balancing allocation and use of water resources. Development of these IWRM plans and strategies will involve balancing societies multiple needs and uses of water with those of the ecosystem. The project will enable Botswana to better integrate the environmental dimensions of water resources management and incorporate transboundary and global environmental issues into the national IWRM planning process.

The overall objective of the project is therefore to facilitate national processes and development of institutional mechanisms, supported by and contributing to regional knowledge management processes, for efficient and equitable IWRM planning. The IWRM programme has three expected outcomes:

1. IWRM Plan for Botswana is developed and adopted that addresses national and transboundary water management priorities, integrates global environmental management objectives, and balances multiple uses of water resources.
2. Increased awareness and capacity of stakeholders (government, civil society, private sector) to engage in the IWRM planning and implementation process.
3. Monitoring of progress in planning and implementing IWRM is improved. For this outcome, several projects will be piloted in selected schools around Botswana. The projects will demonstrate water conservation through conjunctive use of grey-water re-use and harvested rainwater

The breakdown of the funding by source is shown below in US\$.

Source of funding	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
GEF	308,000	324,000	343,000	975,000
UNDP	420,000	250,000	250,000	920,000
Government of Botswana (in kind)	900,000	4,000,000	5,700,000	10,600,000
Global Water Partnership	100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000
TOTAL	1,728,000	4,674,000	6,393,000	12,795,000

3.5 Water Audits for the Okavango River Basin

The project's main objective is to provide updated information about water availability in the Okavango River Basin with projections of demand for basin planning purposes. The broad objectives of the audit are:

- To assess the current status of water resources, by examining trends in recorded rainfall, river discharges and groundwater levels.
- To evaluate water related demand trends, taking into consideration domestic, industrial and environmental water use, but with focus on agricultural water use because of the large share of water that agriculture takes and the complexity of the situation regarding the productivity of water used in agriculture.
- To study patterns of water related entitlements of social groups, in particular taking into account gender and social exclusion issues regarding access to water resources for both domestic and productive purposes.
- To assess the functionality of water related policies and institutions at different administrative levels including reviewing of water legislation and mapping of existing government institutions dealing with water.
- To provide decision makers with a comprehensive set of policy options to increase the capacity to cope with water scarcity and improve their water management in general and water productivity of agricultural production in particular.

The project will build on the work of the GEF funded Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis of the Okavango basin, and the national water accounting initiative that has been launched at country level by SADC. National water accounts are available for Namibia and Botswana, but not for Angola.

The output of the project will comprise a water audit of the Okavango basin on the current and projected surface water and groundwater resources availability and demand in the river basin. The audit will result in comprehensive and replicable report that forms the basis for future water management and water policy to cope with water scarcity, and a summary report with a compilation of key options for decision makers.

This project will be part of the Italian funded programme "Coping with water scarcity" implemented by FAO. Project activities will be supervised by a Project Steering Committee (PSC) composed of members of the OKACOM and Ministry departments of the riparian countries. Technical support and backstopping for all components will be provided by technical units of FAO. It should be noted that this is a regional project for the Okavango River Basin, and currently, there are no country specific activities planned for this project.

Budget summary

Category	Amount (US\$)
Consultants	140 000
Contracts	80 000
Travel	50 000
Training / Workshops / Expert consultations	90 000
Equipment (Computers / GPS / Digital cameras etc.)	33 000
Technical support services (FAO technical backstopping)	60 000
General Operating Expenses	22 000
Total	475 000

3.6 Southern African Regional Environmental Program (SAREP)

This is a 3-5 year USAID supported regional program to be implemented in the Okavango River Basin; that is Botswana, Angola and Namibia. The strategic objective of the program is “Strong regional and local capacity for integrated Okavango River Basin management and climate change adaptation leading to increased biodiversity conservation by and improved overall welfare of river basin communities”. The total award amount for the program is US\$ 23,331,377.00

It is still unclear where the specific activities of this program will be implemented, however, through a national consultation process and guided by the Key Result Areas described below, country activities/projects will be developed.

KRA 1: Cooperative management of shared river basin improved

KRA 1.1: Science based systems support regional planning and water resource allocation

KRA 1.2: More effective services provided by institutions for basin scale planning, biodiversity conservation and water supply and sanitation

KRA 2: Biodiversity and ecosystem services monitored and protected

KRA 2.1: Threats to biologically important areas identified, monitored and addressed

KRA 2.2: Communities participating and engaged in confronting critical threats to biodiversity while improving their welfare

KRA 2.3: Resources leveraged for sustainable management and conservation of important biologically diverse areas

KRA 3: Access to safe water supply and sanitation is increased

KRA 3.1: River basin communities have improved access to safe drinking water and sanitation through appropriate planning, building, financing and operation of infrastructure

KRA 3.2: Resources leveraged for dissemination and replication of safe drinking water and sanitation systems

KRA 4: RBOs manage basin resources in the context of global climate change

KRA 4.1: Conflicts over shared resources avoided and mitigated through regional collaboration mechanisms

KRA 4.2: Tools, procedures and expertise in place to manage climate caused crises such as floods, droughts and fires

KRA 5: Regional, national and local development planning capacities around river basins substantially improved

KRA 5.1: Investments increased in water supply and sanitation and biodiversity conservation

KRA 5.2: Development plans measure progress towards Millennium Development Goals 1, 6, 7.

KRA 5.3: More people informed about and have access to HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment