

FINAL REPORT

1. Background Information

1.1	Project title: Kalahari-Namib Project: Enhancing decision-making through interactive environmental learning and action in the Molopo-Nossob River Basin in Botswana, Namibia and South Africa.
1.2	Project number: PMS: GF/3010-10-32
1.3	Responsible Divisions/Units in UNEP:
1.4	Project starting date: 1 April 2011
1.5.	Project completion date: June 2019
1.6	Reporting period: 1 st April 2011 – 30 th June 2019
1.7	Reference to UNEP Sub-Programme/GEF Strategic Priority and expected accomplishments:
1.8	<p>Overall objectives of the project: (maximum quarter of a page):</p> <p>The overall goal and objective of the KNP project was to support communities and policy makers in Botswana, Namibia and South Africa to effectively implement and upscale sustainable land management (SLM) in the Molopo-Nossob basin area and thereby contribute to improved livelihoods and the maintenance of the integrity and functioning of the entire Kalahari-Namib ecosystem.</p> <p>The project had 5 main components which included:</p> <p>Component 1: Baseline Assessment; Component 2: Community-based SLM (including pilot demonstration of best practices) and Trans- boundary Management of Molopo-Nossob River Basin; Component 3: Enhanced Regional Decision-Making and Exchange of Best Practices and Lessons Learnt; Component 4: Income Generating Activities Supported by Improved Services; Component 5: Monitoring and Evaluation.</p>
1.9	<p>Total Budget (US\$): (specify contributions by donor/s)</p> <p>USD 4,970,881</p> <p>Leveraged financing: USD 2 000 000</p> <p>Co finance: USD 2 970 881.41</p>
1.10	<p>Partners and leveraged resources:</p> <p>Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (South Africa) and Department of Environmental Affairs (South Africa) – US \$ 993,513</p> <p>Ministry of Environment, Wildlife & Tourism (Botswana) – US \$ 1,706,789</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry Namibia – N\$ 5,216.400</p> <p>Ministry of Lands and Resettlement Namibia – N\$ - 667,000</p> <p>Ministry of Environment and Tourism Namibia – N\$ 1,738,800</p> <p>Namibia Nature Foundation (Namib-Karoo ecosystem) – N\$ 3,922,000</p> <p>Regional councils of Omaheke and Hardap – N\$ 1,738,800</p>

	<p>Describe collaboration with partners and state their role.</p> <p>UNEP – Implementing Agency;</p> <p>IUCN Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office (ESARO) - Executing agency;</p> <p>Ministry of Environment, Wildlife & Tourism (Botswana) – National partner in Botswana;</p> <p>Ministry of Environment & Tourism (Namibia) – National partner in Namibia;</p> <p>Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (South Africa) and Department of Environmental Affairs (South Africa) – National partners in South Africa.</p>
	<p>List the additional resources leveraged (beyond those committed to the project itself at time of approval) as a result of the project (financial and in-kind)</p>

2. Project Status

2.1	Information on the delivery of the project	
	Results/Outcomes (measured against the performance indicators stated in the project document) and Activities/Outputs (as listed in the project document)	Status (complete/ongoing)
	Overall Objective: To support communities and policy makers in Botswana, Namibia and South Africa to effectively implement and upscale sustainable land management (SLM) in the Molopo-Nossob basin area and thereby contribute to improved livelihoods and the maintenance of the integrity and functioning of the entire Kalahari-Namib ecosystem.	
	Component 1¹	
	Baseline assessment (inventory, analysis and prioritization of SLM opportunities and challenges)	
	Outcome 1.1: <i>Increased understanding of NRM/SLM issues by policy makers, local communities and institutions</i>	
	Output 1: Baseline assessment (inventory, analysis and prioritization of SLM opportunities and challenges)	
	1.1.1 Literature review and baseline surveys using participatory approaches in the 3 countries and at Regional level to establish status and trends, identify gaps and challenges and documentation of existing innovations	100%
	1.1.2 National and Regional stakeholder consultations and endorsement of baseline by all stakeholders	100%
	1.1.3 Establishment of community aspirations and visions through community visioning exercises	100%
	1.1.4 Production of national baseline reports and integrated regional baseline report and definition of clearly defined, measurable indicators for monitoring	100%
	Outcome 1.2: <i>Enhanced delivery on SIP IR 4 on generation and dissemination of targeted knowledge and establishment of strengthening of monitoring and evaluations systems at all levels for SLM scale up</i>	
	1.2.1 Implement studies, for example measurement of prioritised ecosystem services, measuring biodiversity indicators, monitoring carbon sequestration, improved grazing management	100%
	1.2.2 Develop guidelines on participatory planning and monitoring processes for use at community, national and regional level	100%
	1.2.3 Development of communication strategy and communication tools	100%
	1.2.4 Production and dissemination of repackaged baseline information and SLM innovations using appropriate communication tools (e.g. database; website; case studies; drama; community radio programme)	100%
	1.2.5 Presentation of lessons at appropriate fora (UNCCD, UNFCCC, UNCBD, SADC, AU etc.)	100%

¹ Add rows if your project has more than 4 objective-level indicators. Same applies for the number of outcome-level indicators.

Component 2: ² Community-based SLM (including pilot demonstration of best practices) and Transboundary Management of Molopo- Nossob River basin	
Outcome 2.1 <i>Community-based INRM/SLM in Molopo- Nossob River Basin through establishing of participatory planning processes that ensure wide ranging engagement including local government buy-in</i>	100%
Output 2: Community-based SLM (including pilot demonstration of best practices) and Transboundary Management of Molopo-Nossob River Basin	
2.1.1 Identification of best practices and processes for out scaling using a participatory process (based on multi-stakeholder consultations).	100%
2.1.2 Assessment of capacity building and training needs and compilation of training needs assessment report (including M & E & L)	100%
2.1.3 Development of capacity building plan highlighting methodologies (e.g. mentoring, training, seminars, exchange visits etc) and target audience	95%
2.1.4 Identification of sites and implementation of 3 pilot demonstration projects on best practices in SLM	100%
2.1.5 Development and implementation of community based M & E & L programme	100%
2.1.6 Community training on collection of monitoring data and documentation of demonstration project results, challenges, successes etc	100%
2.1.7 Communication of demonstration project experiences and results using appropriate tools e.g. video, radio programmes, case studies	100%
Outcome 2.2 <i>Transboundary Management of Molopo-Nossob River Basin through strengthened collaboration</i>	
2.2.1 Commission study on feasibility of transboundary management collaboration highlighting enabling environment, constraints, issues, challenges and recommendations	100%
2.2.2 Establishment of community, national and regional needs, aspirations and visions through national and regional visioning and needs assessments	100%
2.2.3 Support the establishment of Transboundary (Sub-basin) Management body in compliance with SADC processes and procedures	100%
Outcome 2.3 <i>Enhanced delivery of SIP IR 1 on scaling up of SLM applications on the ground in country-defined priority ecological zones</i>	
2.3.1 Development of country defined out scaling programme and M & E for community based best practices and methodology of capturing experiences and lessons	95%
2.3.2 Role out SLM best practice out scaling programme at national level and implement M&E&L using adaptive approaches in selected areas	95%
2.3.3 Capture and document best practices and lessons learnt and disseminate using appropriate communication tools	100%
Component 3 Enhanced Regional Decision-Making and Exchange of Best Practices	
Outcome 3.1 <i>Enhanced understanding and decision making on SLM scaled up by policy makers, communities and institutions</i>	
3.1.1 Commission policy, planning and institutional analysis to establish impact on SLM and regional decision making needs, identify gaps, challenges and develop recommendations	100%
3.1.2 Development of appropriate decision support tools for SLM/INRM scale up e.g. cost benefit analysis of regional resources; negotiation skills, participatory decision making; conflict resolution; equitable resource allocation; development of regional integrated management instruments etc	100%
3.1.3 Capacity building and training for effective decision making for selected target groups	100%
3.1.4 Development of tools to measure economic value of ecosystem goods	100%

² Add rows if your project has more than 5 Outcomes.

and services	
3.1.5 Capacity building and training on economic valuation of ecosystem goods and services	100%
3.1.6 Support the implementation of national policy supporting good practices in SLM in each country based on learning from project, policy review recommendations and other experiences using a consultative process	100%
Outcome 3.2 <i>Enhanced delivery of SIP IR 2 on promoting effective and inclusive dialogue and advocacy and enabling policy conditions for SLM scale up</i>	
3.2.1 Establishment and implementation of annual regional forum to promote SLM, share experiences, best practices, and dialogue on enabling policy environment at national and regional level for coordination, information and knowledge sharing with other on-going initiatives within the basin, regionally and internationally	100%
3.2.2 Mobilise political support and ensure political buy in at district, provincial, national and regional level using appropriate communication tools e.g. policy dialogue, policy briefs, parliamentarian seminars, media briefings etc to raise awareness on key policy gaps and recommendations	100%
3.2.3 Convene regional stakeholder platforms (e.g. Listserves, online discussions, stakeholder dialogues, debates, seminars, video conferencing, exchange visits etc) targeting different stakeholder groups (e.g. community groups, the media, finance sector, private sector, parliamentarians) to promote SLM	100%
Component 4 Income Generating Activities Supported by Improved Services	
Outcome 4.1 <i>Enhanced Livelihoods</i>	
4.1.1 Commission analysis and feasibility study on income generating options and market chain constraints in each country	100%
4.1.2 Capacity building and training on project management, financial management and implementation of priority community enterprises/income generating options	100%
4.1.3 Consultation with private investors on investment options and conditions and identification of opportunities to link investors with producers	100%
4.1.4 Provision of grants in each country for investment in appropriate market improvements	90%
4.1.5 Implementation of 3 viable and sustainable community enterprises based on SLM	90%
4.1.7 Collection of financial, production, livelihood and environmental data and compilation of reports to assess impact of income generating options	100%
4.1.8 Analysis and production of report on environmental sustainability of different market developments based on project interventions and results	100%
Outcome 4.2 <i>Enhanced access to appropriate services for SLM Scale-up</i>	
4.2.1 Assess available local and external capacity to perform commercial and advisory services for SLM and produce report and recommendations	100%
4.2.2 Identify training and capacity building needs and identify appropriate options for service provision (private sector, government)	100%
4.2.3 Provide training of trainers for commercial and advisory services for SLM to appropriate target group	100%
4.2.4 Institutionalize training capacities and role as appropriate	100%
4.2.5 Monitor results of capacity building of trainers	100%
Outcome 4.3 <i>Enhanced delivery of SIP IR 3 on strengthening of commercial and advisory services for SLM and making them readily available to land users.</i>	
4.3.1 Identify service requirements for successful SLM scale up in consultation with community and local government	100%
4.3.2 Provide priority services and initiate SLM scale up demonstration in selected site which should continue after withdrawal of project	100%

Component 5 Monitoring & Evaluation		
Output 5: Monitoring and Evaluation		
5.1.1	Inception Workshop	100%
5.1.2	Produce Inception Report	100%
5.1.3	Financial Reports	100%
5.1.4	Project Implementation Review	100%
5.1.5	Progress Reports	100%
5.1.6	Convening of 4 Annual Regional and 4 National Project Steering Committee Meetings in each country	100%
5.1.7	Reports of PSC Meetings	100%
5.1.8	Carry out Monitoring Visits & Field Surveys Throughout Project Life	100%
5.1.9	Independent Mid-Term Review/Evaluation	100%
5.1.10	Independent Final Evaluation	
Component 6 Project Management		
6.1.1	Recruitment of Project personal	100%
6.1.2	Procurement of project equipment and consumables (laptops, printer, digital camera, stationary, project vehicle etc)	100%
6.1.3	Convening of Project Inception Meeting and production of Project Inception Report	100%
6.1.4	Appointment of National Project Focal Points and signing of MoU with relevant Government Ministry in each country	100%
6.1.5	Appointment of Project Steering Committee and National Project Steering Committees	100%
6.1.6	Convening of 4 Annual Regional and 4 National Project Steering Committee Meetings in each country	100%
6.1.7	Development of project monitoring, evaluation and learning framework, indicators and database to monitor project impact at different levels – knowledge, attitude, practice in communities, local and national government, and at transboundary levels	100%
6.1.8	Capacity building of project staff, implementing agencies, and community groups implementing project on M & E to establish impact of project at different levels	100%
6.1.9	Collection of data and surveys to populate monitoring framework and database and production of monitoring reports	100%
6.1.10	Production of quarterly project technical, financial reports and audited financial statements as per project agreement	100%
2.2	List lessons learned and best practices	
	<u>Overall best practices</u>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced generation and dissemination of targeted knowledge and establishment and strengthening of monitoring and evaluation systems at community, national and regional levels for SLM scale up. • Increased understanding of SLM issues by policy makers, local communities and institutions. • Local communities in the project sites empowered and supported to implement sustainable land management in a collaborative manner with inputs from the major service providers. • Enhanced understanding and decision making on SLM scale up by policy makers, communities and institutions across the basin. • Promotion of effective and inclusive dialogue and advocacy and enabling policy conditions for SLM scale up. 	
	<u>Overall lessons learned</u>	
	Component 1:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Kalahari Namib is a unique and fragile transboundary dryland ecosystem. • Its sustainability depends on cooperation amongst the countries that share this ecosystem with regards to harmonised policies and legislation, investment in research 	

	<p>and knowledge generation to increase understanding of the ecosystem and promoting sustainable land management practices at local, national and transboundary levels</p> <p>Component 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local communities can be empowered to inform planning processes and interventions on the management of natural resources within the area they reside through CEAP/CEMP. The CEAP/CEMPs developed by the local communities were used to inform the implementation of sustainable land management practices in a collaborative manner with inputs from service providers. Engagement with existing established transboundary management institutions, specifically a river basin organisation (ORASECOM) resulted in inter-sectoral collaboration between the water, agriculture, land and environment sectors, sharing of lessons on the benefits of transboundary cooperation and leveraging additional financial resources to support the mainstreaming of the ecosystem approach. <p>Component 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The impacts of land degradation often span national boundaries, meaning a sub-regional approach is critical for achieving sustainable improvements in land quality; The sub-regional approach is supported by transboundary initiatives, which are valuable in establishing baseline data, undertaking monitoring, developing best practices and sharing knowledge; There are economies of scale to be made from taking a sub-regional approach. For example, it might not be financially viable to establish a centre of excellence for tackling land degradation in every SADC country, but it may be possible to have such an institute in one country serving several neighbouring nations. <p>Component 4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bottom-up, participatory and consultative approaches result in stakeholder buy-in resulting in projects responding to relevant priorities and interventions Resilient livelihoods in dryland ecosystems can be promoted through alternative income generation options both inside and outside the direct realm of agriculture <p>Recommendations to ensure that the valuable lessons learnt through the project outputs and outcomes are scaled up include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage action at sub-regional and national levels to combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil (including land affected by desertification, drought and floods) and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world Resource mobilisation for the implementation of the SADC Sub-regional Action Programme to Combat Desertification (2015 – 2025) and its Communications and Partnership Mobilisation Strategy 2018-2025 Scaling up experiences and good practices from the Kalahari Namib Project through the Great Green Wall for Southern Africa Initiative Development of the African Action Plan for Eradication, Control and Sustainable Management of Invasive Species
	<p>State how the project has nurtured sustainability. Is the project or project methodology replicable in other countries or regions? If yes, are there any concrete examples or requests?</p> <p>The project worked with national government ministries in the three countries. The main project partners in the three countries were the Ministry of Environment, wildlife and tourism in Botswana, the Ministry of environment and tourism in Namibia and the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and the Department of Environmental Affairs in South Africa. The project also worked closely with the local municipalities in the project sites. At the regional level, the project worked closely with the SADC secretariat. The engagement with the SADC secretariat, the national ministries and local municipalities was critical in ensuring that the project activities are aligned with local, national and regional processes. The project also engaged other regional initiatives in project delivery hence promoting mainstreaming of sustainable land management practices for greater outcomes.</p>



	<p>The project promoted an interactive environmental learning approach that emphasizes on collective learning and evaluation to inform decision making at different levels. The project worked with local communities and municipalities to develop Community Environmental Action/Management Plans (CEAP/ CEMP) in the project sites in Botswana, Namibia and South Africa. This led to capacity building of the community members to better plan for the natural resources and for the government officials at the local level to engage with communities in natural resource planning. The plans developed did not only inform the project implementation, but they also worked as a plan for communities to approach other donors and government for their community development. These plans are revised on annual basis to ensure they are relevant to the changing dynamics within the communities.</p> <p>The project also ensured mainstreaming of sustainable and management basic principles in local institutional planning and national processes. In Botswana for instance, the project engagement led to inclusion of a clause on Prosopis management and control in the Botswana Forest and Range Resources Bill. The project also supported the development of a National Integrated Mesquite (Prosopis species) Management Strategy for Botswana and an Integrated Management Plan for Mesquite in the BORAVAST Trust. These plans are critical in ensuring SLM practices are integrated in the planning process at national and local level.</p> <p>In strengthening local institutions, the project supported the registration of the BORAVAST Community Trust in Botswana. This was instrumental in ensuring that project supported activities continue long after the completion of the project.</p> <p>The project also engaged with the Orange-Senqu River Basin Commission (ORASECOM), a regional initiatives which resulted in the leveraging of USD 2 million for a complementary project focusing on the mainstreaming of the ecosystem approach in IWRM in the Orange-Senqu river basin from USAID. This ensures that the project objectives are mainstreamed in other initiatives with greater outcomes.</p> <p>At a regional level, the project also engaged the SADC secretariat which was useful in improving and strengthening regional conservation and research efforts through networking, regional consultations, capacity building and technology transfer, enhanced by regional assessments. The project worked closely with the SADC secretariat and streamlined the project activities into its regional processes. Some of these included the revision of the SADC sub regional action plan to combat desertification, developing a regional baseline and investment framework for SADC sub regional action plan to combat desertification and developing a communication and partnership mobilization strategy for the SADC Sub-Regional Action Programme to Combat desertification. All these were developed with direct consultations with the SADC secretariat and the national focal points of the UNCCD in the SADC region.</p> <p>The project also engaged the SADC countries to participate and contribute to discussions at the UNCCD COPs in Namibia, Turkey and China. This ensured that the member states were able to advocate and share lessons on key issues like land degradation and sustainable land management at the international fora.</p> <p>The project also supported to convene the regional forums to share experiences and lessons on sustainable land management and the management and control of invasive prosopis. These regional forums were critical for information sharing and it is believed that they will continue meeting to share lessons learned through other different initiatives on SLM and management and control of invasives.</p>
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3. List of attached documents

(For example: publications, technical documents produced, reports of meetings/training seminars/workshops, lists of participants, etc.)

The project produced the following studies:

- Ecosystem Services Assessment for the Molopo-Nossob River Basin in Botswana, Namibia and South Africa for the Kalahari-Namib Project
- Impact of invasive species on ecosystem services in Africa: towards a SADC regional strategy and operational plan
- Establishment of management and control sites for bush encroacher (three thorn and black thorn) at Khuis Farm in South Africa
- Regional baseline and investment framework for SADC sub regional action plan to combat desertification 2015 – 2025
- Impact of invasive species on ecosystem services in Africa: towards a SADC regional strategy and operational plan
- Repot on GEF 7 Programming directions including a justification for the SADC region to be included in the GEF 7 invasive species programme for the affected areas which needs support from the international community
- A concept note for the Green Climate Fund (GCF) for a Continental and sub-regional Programme for the understanding and sustainable management of biological invasions.
- A synthesis of project outputs
- Revision of the Southern African Development Community Sub-Regional Action Programme to Combat Desertification (2015-2025).
- Communication and partnership mobilization strategy for the SADC Sub-Regional Action Programme to Combat desertification 2018-2025.
- Building community resilience in the Kalahari Namib Landscape, BORAVAST (Botswana); Aminuis and Corridor Post 13 (Namibia).
- Integrated Mesquite (Prosopis species) Management Strategy for Botswana 2019 – 2024.

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Signature: 	Date: 15/08/2019	Signature: 	Date: 15/08/2019