



# Cooperation for the Enhancement of SADC Regional Economic Integration (CESARE)

## Promoting Economic Development in the SADC Region

### Background

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) has significant economic potential that can be realized through sound economic policies and an enabled private sector. The 16 SADC Member States have a population of approximately 300 million people, who are seeking economic opportunities. Despite being endowed with significant human and natural resources, the SADC region only accounts for approximately 1% of world production (GDP) and global exports. The percentage of the world population represented by SADC Member States is approximately 3.5%, which is much higher than their current level of trade.

Trade between SADC Member States and the rest of the world is still low and largely characterised by exports of unprocessed raw materials. National economies often lack the modernisation, competitiveness, and product diversification that are necessary to promote regional trade. As a result, industrial capacities do not match the economic potential. Therefore, the SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) places industrialisation at the centre of the SADC regional integration agenda. It is perceived as an engine for the region's growth and development and a key instrument to strengthen integration.

### Objective

Regional economic integration in the areas of trade and industrialization in SADC member states is improved.

### Our approach

The CESARE programme contributes to the objectives of SADC in establishing a region that enables economic growth and sustainable development. The programme enhances opportunities for industrialisation and private sector participation in selected regional value chains. This will contribute to the growth of trade, reduce the cost and time of trade in the region, and increase international competitiveness.

Project name	Cooperation for the Enhancement of SADC Regional Economic Integration (CESARE)
Commissioned by	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), European Union (EU), Austrian Development Agency (ADA)
Implementing organisation	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
Project Region	SADC Member States
Lead executing agencies	SADC Secretariat
Duration	October 2023 - September 2026
Volume	EUR 31.715 million

### Trade

CESARE provides technical advice in areas such as trade facilitation and the removal of Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs), African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). The programme is co-financed by the European Union (EU) and supports regional negotiations on trade in services, as well as their implementation at the national level.

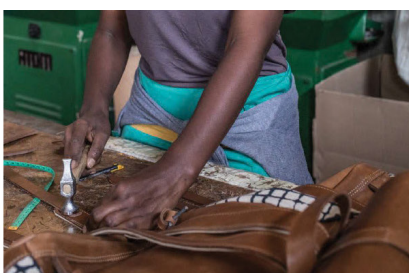
### PharmaMedTech / Leather Value Chains

Co-financed by the EU, CESARE supports the regional Leather and PharmaMedTech Value Chains in SADC Member States, with the aim of creating business linkages and trade between regional companies.

### Regional Value Chain Lesotho (RVCL+)

Co-financed by the EU, CESARE supports the implementation of the EU-SADC Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) in Lesotho and the regional and international trade through the development of regional value chains in agro-processing and light industry.

Gender equality and women economic empowerment are mainstreamed in all outputs, through expert advice on the implementation of policies and regulations for the advancement of women, and through the active involvement of women in upskilling measures aimed at the private sector.





## Achievements and Outlook

### Trade

CESARE through the SADC Secretariat, supported Member States in developing national modules for the issuance and transmission of Electronic Certificates of Origin (e-CoO). This saves exporters time and money by eliminating the need to travel to obtain the CoO, and presents better safety measures, as it cannot easily be fraudulently duplicated.

CESARE continues to support SADC Member States and the private sector in the implementation of the AfCFTA. The implementation of the agreement will increase intra-African trade and has the potential to unlock significant economic opportunities, promote sustainable development, and advance integration across the African continent.

Following the entry into force of the Protocol on Trade in Services in January 2022, CESARE is supporting SADC Member States in implementing commitments that would facilitate free movement of services in the region. In addition, reporting mechanism on Non-Tariff Barriers to trade (NTB) has been strengthened and NTBs are being addressed in collaboration with the private sector.

### Industrialisation / Value Chain Development

With the support from CESARE, the University of Zambia, the University of the Witwatersrand, the Saint Luke Foundation – Kilimanjaro School of Pharmacy and private sector companies developed the SADC Regional Industrial Pharmacy Fellowship Programme to improve regional skills and the availability of highly qualified industrial pharmacists.

Support towards Industrialisation and the Productive Sectors (SIPS) provided financing in the form of “starter grants” to 24 private companies and public institutions in 8 SADC Member States and leveraging significant private sector investment. The regional production capacity for Covid-19 Medical and

Pharmaceutical products is being increased, companies are introducing innovative production processes and market opportunities are being created, contributing to new jobs in the sector.

Along the leather value chain, CESARE has supported regional trade and facilitated business and technical trainings for leather product manufacturers in Botswana, such as the production of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (protective gloves, aprons, welding apparel) for the growing demand in the mining sector. It also supports the implementation of environmental compliance and sustainable standards along the leather value chain.

CESARE supports the Ministry of Trade and the private sector in Lesotho to benefit from the EPA and to take advantage of trade opportunities. In addition, CESARE supports stakeholders in Lesotho and other selected SADC Member States through technical training and capacity development to promote trade in the regional agro-processing and light industry value chains. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) will be strengthened to export products. Emphasis will be placed on access to finance, international best practices and certification requirements, and environmentally sustainable approaches.

### Impact

The holistic interventions of the previous CESARE II Phase on industrialisation and trade, implemented by SIPS, Trade, Industrialisation and Women Economic Empowerment (IWEE) and Peace, Security and Good Governance (PSGG), have led to joint approaches and results and improved the regional integration. The CESARE III Phase builds on the previous phase and continues its support, aiming at economic growth and sustainable development in the region.

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Implemented by:



# Climate Resilience and Natural Resource Management in the SADC Region (C-NRM) Programme

## Promoting resilient natural resource management in the SADC region

### Background

The Southern African region is projected to experience significantly higher temperatures and an increase in the frequency of extreme weather events such as droughts, floods and heat waves due to climate change. It is estimated that the region will receive approximately 30% less rainfall by 2100. This is likely to lead to a sharp decline in water availability for crops, livestock and wildlife, and reduce productivity of various resource-based land uses. Over-exploitation, unsustainable agricultural practices, poor land-use planning and governance are further contributing to land degradation, which already affects about 45% of Africa's land area. Growing human populations and increasingly fragmented natural ecosystems are also leading to rising levels of Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC).

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) therefore supports the establishment and management of Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs). In this way, connected, climate-resilient and economically viable cross-border ecosystems are better conserved and managed for both people and nature. To date, twelve TFCAs have been registered with SADC covering approximately 10% of the SADC region's land area, which are at various stages of development. The sustainable tourism sector is seen as an important value chain to promote socio-economic development in TFCAs and the SADC region at large.

### Objective

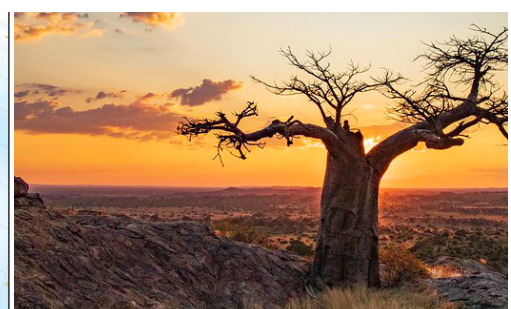
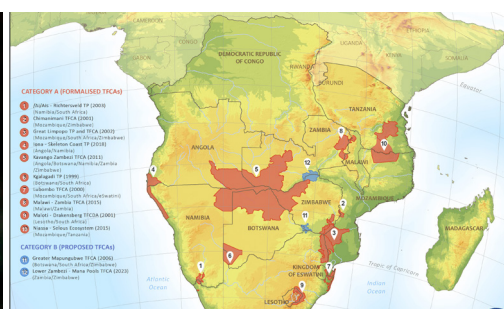
Improve governance, coordination and capacities for transboundary Natural Resource Management (NRM), taking into account climate change, at the regional and TFCA levels in the SADC region.

Project name	Climate Resilience and Management of Natural Resources (C-NRM) in the SADC Region
Commissioned by	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), European Union (EU)
Implementing organisation	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
Project Region	SADC Member States
Lead executing agencies	SADC Secretariat
Duration	January 2021 – December 2027
Volume	EUR 17 million

### Our approach

For many years, the development of TFCAs has been a major focus area of cooperation between SADC and Germany. C-NRM builds on over 20 years of support to TFCAs through both the technical cooperation (GIZ) and the financial cooperation (KfW).

The C-NRM Programme promotes the advancement of climate-resilient transboundary natural resource management and the expansion of a sustainable tourism value chain with active private sector participation. Specifically, it supports the implementation of strategic frameworks such as the SADC TFCA Programme, the SADC Tourism Programme and the Wildlife-based Economy Framework at the regional and TFCA levels through the following outputs:





Increasing capacities and know-how of TFCA stakeholders:

Co-financed by the EU, C-NRM strengthens regional knowledge platforms and exchanges, disseminates best practices and promotes peer-to-peer learning among TFCAs on topics such as HWC prevention and climate-smart agriculture. Capacities on resource mobilisation and climate-smart agriculture are strengthened through physical and electronic training offers.

Enhancing coordination and framework conditions at the regional and TFCA levels:

Co-financed by the EU, C-NRM improves regional frameworks for climate-resilient transboundary NRM. At the TFCA level, governance and coordination structures are strengthened through innovative finance mechanisms and Member States are supported with the advancement of existing TFCAs and establishment of new ones to expand the connected conservation landscape in the region.

Implementation of the SADC Tourism Programme is enhanced at the regional and TFCA levels:

C-NRM, co-financed by the EU, strengthens the tourism value chain by removal of barriers to tourism through improved air access, visa regimes and border posts. At the TFCA level, activities aim to develop targeted TFCAs as priority cross-border destinations for tourism growth for the national, regional and international markets, using marketing tools and strategies.

Climate-smart agriculture and climate-sensitive natural resource management measures, including ecosystem-based adaptation, are implemented in selected TFCA:

The impact hypothesis is that the exemplary application of climate-smart agriculture and climate-sensitive NRM approaches and practices in demonstration projects will promote more intensive consideration of climate change in transboundary NRM in the SADC region through their high-profile presentation as regional SADC integration models.

## Achievements and Outlook

To enhance regional knowledge exchange, C-NRM and the previous GIZ project “Transboundary Use and Protection of Natural Resources in the SADC Region (TUPNR)” established a regional SADC TFCA Network ([www.tfcaportal.org](http://www.tfcaportal.org)) which currently has over 800 members actively promoting knowledge sharing, learning and policy change. In future, the network will play a greater role in donor coordination and enhancing access to finance for TFCA stakeholders.

C-NRM supported the SADC Secretariat and its Member States with the development of regional policy frameworks on TFCAs, Tourism, Law-Enforcement and Anti-Poaching (LEAP) and Wildlife-based Economy. The implementation will ensure a coordinated regional response.

With the support of C-NRM, the SADC Business Council established a private sector tourism forum, the SADC Business Council Tourism Alliance, to ensure that the private sector is actively involved in regional policy change and tourism development.

Through the development of marketing materials (brochures, maps, videos) and the organisation of marketing strategies (press trips, social media campaigns), C-NRM has reached over 1,000,000 people. Through a partnership with Tracks4Africa, a Kavango-Zambezi (KAZA) TFCA map is available on the retail market. In addition, TFCA promotional [videos](#) have won international film awards.

Through grants to relevant NGOs in three TFCAs, C-NRM has reached over 9,000 community members, 55% of whom are women. Beneficiaries have received support in applying climate-smart agriculture and climate-sensitive natural resource management practices. Climate risks in these areas have also been analysed and adaptation and mitigation measures have been identified for implementation.

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# Transboundary Water Management in SADC

## Promoting water security: a catalyst for development and regional integration

### Background

70% of the water resources in southern Africa are transboundary in nature. As such, water security in the region depends largely on the sustainable management of shared watercourses. Although unevenly distributed and developed, transboundary water resources are catalysts for socio-economic development and regional integration as they flow. Cooperative management and protection of ecosystems is key to their sustainability. For example, the Kingdom of Lesotho, the water tower of southern Africa, covers about 3% of the area of the Orange-Senqu watercourse, while providing 30% of the water in the system that supports people and industry in the Gauteng metropolitan region of South Africa. However, unsustainable land use practices, population growth and limited livelihood opportunities, among other challenges, are increasingly contributing to land degradation and depletion of water sources. Climate change is exacerbating the situation.

Regional water sector frameworks, such as the revised SADC Protocol on Shared Watercourses, promote cooperative management of transboundary water resources. Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) and other intersectoral approaches facilitate the effective management of transboundary watercourses in the region.

### Objective

The Transboundary Water Management in the SADC Region (TWM) programme aims to strengthen the sustainable management of shared water resources in the SADC region, particularly in the Orange-Senqu basin.

### Our approach

Since 2007, TWM has been a key partner of SADC in promoting the regional water sector agenda. Currently in its fifth phase, TWM provides technical assistance through a multi-level approach, namely:

Project name	Transboundary Water Management (TWM) in SADC
Commissioned by	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
Co-financed	European Union (EU)
Implementing organisation	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
Project Region	SADC Member States
Lead executing agencies	SADC Secretariat
Duration	January 2020 – March 2025
Volume	EUR 37.5 million (EUR 10 million BMZ, EUR 27.5 million EU)

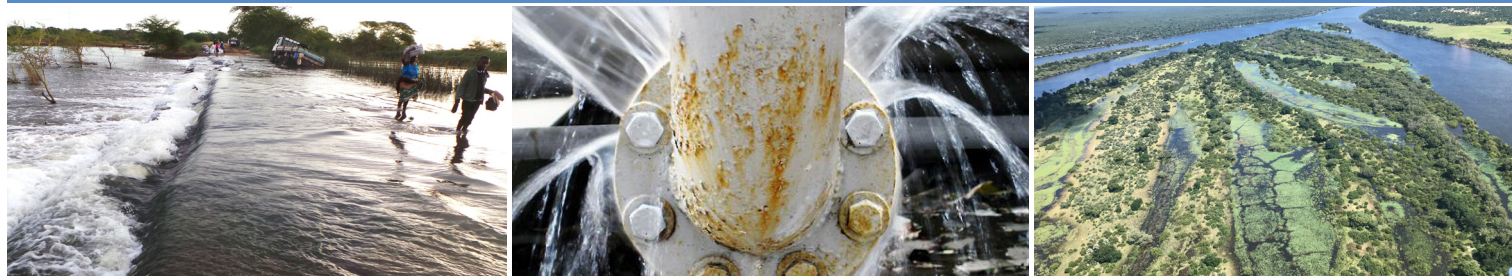
- The regional level to the SADC Secretariat Water Division and its subsidiary organisations
- Basin level to River Basin Organisations (RBO)
- National level to the Member States

The programme is in line with the Regional Strategic Action Plan on Integrated Water Resources Development and Management (RSAP).

TWM programme focuses on the following areas:

- Strengthening the role of SADC in coordinating the implementation of the Regional Strategic Action Plan (RSAP) e.g., resource mobilisation, monitoring.
- Promoting regional and basin level Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) frameworks (e.g., policies, strategies and plans).
- Supporting the implementation of “flagship initiatives” in selected basins to generate good practice for upscaling.





## Impacts

- More than 1,600,000 people have directly benefited from the various infrastructure and pilot projects.
- Targeted water saving measures in the South African municipality of Emfuleni, as well as in Botswana's capital Gaborone have resulted in a more reliable water supply for more than 700,000 people.
- As a result of the cooperation with the KfW Development Bank more than 860,000 people have access to safe drinking water in the north of Namibia and in the south of Angola.
- More than EUR 23,000,000 of private and public resources have been mobilised through pilot projects in partnership with the private sector and feasibility studies for infrastructure projects. Private companies have invested more than EUR 600,000 in the implementation of water projects.
- The region benefits from improved disaster preparedness, and disaster management authorities in SADC Member States are better prepared for floods. More than 900,000 people along the Limpopo River can now be reached and warned by radio and mobile phone. To ensure an early response and to move people and animals to safety, village committees have been formed.
- Improved management systems and tools have been instrumental in effectively coordinating the implementation of the Fifth Regional Strategic Action Plan (RSAP V). In particular, the development of a digital monitoring and reporting system has greatly improved the monitoring and management of key activities outlined in the plan.
- Significant improvements in the IWRM framework for effective transboundary water management were achieved through:
  - » Holding workshops to discuss the revised SADC Protocol on Shared Watercourse Guidelines.
  - » Collaborating in the development of the KUNENE Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) Plan.
  - » Strengthening sector functionality through close collaboration with SADC subsidiary institutions.
- The implementation of nexus and IWRM measures has been crucial to the adoption of ecosystem-based approaches throughout the region.

## Success in the Field

With co-financing from the European Union and the Government of Lesotho, TWM is actively supporting the multi-sectoral programme "ReNoka - We are a River". This initiative aims to address policy reforms, strengthen institutions and provide training and skills development.

### Key achievements includes

- Facilitated learning exchanges such as study visits for stakeholders from the Orange-Senqu Basin and the wider region in partnership with GWPSA.
- Human capacity building in Integrated Catchment Management (ICM) for Lesotho, focusing on the tertiary sector and short professional courses through WaterNet. For example, completion of eight short professional courses with 19 regional participants by the end of 2023.
- Conducted public awareness campaigns in schools on transboundary ecosystem-based and nexus approaches for sustainable water security in the Orange-Senqu Basin.
- Developed a cooperation framework between ORASECOM, Lesotho and GIZ-ICM to facilitate the implementation of agreed activities.
- Hosted the 10<sup>th</sup> SADC Water Multistakeholder Dialogue in Lesotho in September 2022, where the Integrated Basin Management Programme was hailed as a regional flagship initiative for replication.

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Implemented by:



# Strengthening the National-Regional Linkages (SNRL) in SADC

## Strengthening capacities to implement the Regional Agenda in SADC Member States

### Background

Economic growth and poverty eradication in southern Africa are best achieved by working together – that is why the 16 Member States of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) developed a common Regional Agenda guided by the revised Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2020-2030 and the Revised Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation (SIPO). In the SADC Treaty, as well as in over 30 regional protocols and policies, SADC Member States have committed to specific national actions to achieve their common goals.

However, there still is a notable gap between regional commitments and achievements among the Member States. This is caused by insufficient implementation of the legal and institutional framework in particular at the level of SADC Member States, lack of usable monitoring and evaluation systems and awareness on the part of the public at large on the benefits of Regional Integration. The “Strengthening the National-Regional Linkages in SADC” (SNRL) programme, funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), supports SADC Secretariat and Member States in improving institutional framework, monitoring and evaluation systems for implementing Regional Integration in the SADC Member States. The programme also supports in the improvement of knowledge and awareness raising on SADC-related topics to the public in SADC Region.

### Objective

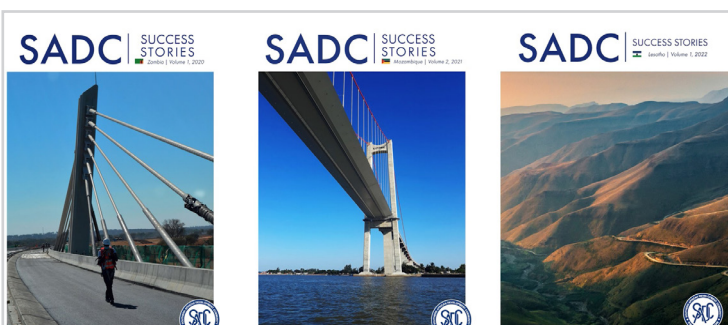
Implementing the legal and strategic SADC framework in the Member States strengthens SADC’s regional integration.

Project name	Strengthening the National-Regional Linkages (SNRL) in SADC
Commissioned by	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
Implementing organisation	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
Lead executing agencies	SADC Secretariat
Duration	August 2022 – July 2025
Volume	EUR 4.5 million

### Our approach

The Strengthening the National-Regional Linkages (SNRL) in SADC programme supports SADC and its Member States to advance regional integration for the benefit of the population in the SADC region. Through a demand driven approach SNRL programme provides technical support in:

- Strengthening the operational and cooperation capacities of SADC national coordination structures for Regional Integration.
- Supporting measures towards establishing monitoring



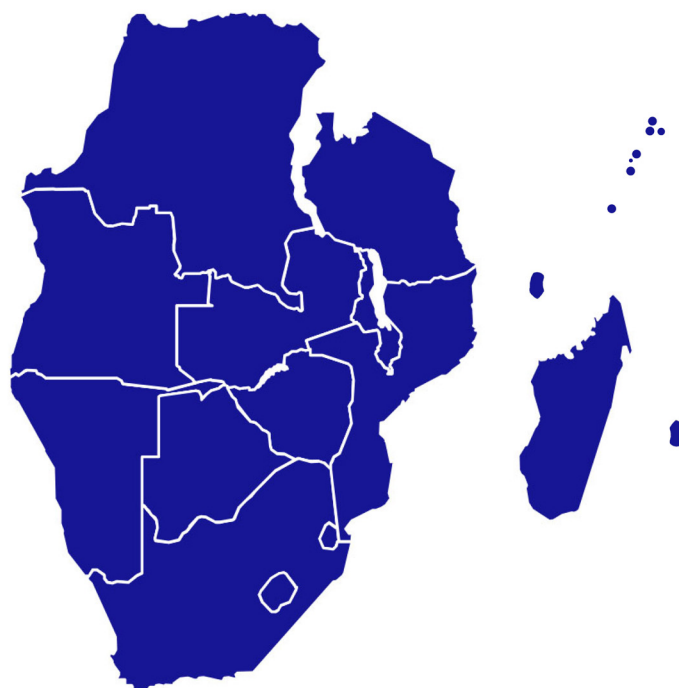


and evaluation systems for implementing SADC Regional Integration agenda. Functional monitoring systems in the Member States are conducive to implementing SADC strategies and increasing compliance of the Member States legal binding instruments especially protocols.

- Strengthening the strategic communication skills of SADC Secretariat and Member States for high-profile communication on all aspects of SADC activities and results.

## Expected Impact

- Regional Integration topics are addressed in high-level political agendas in Member States which will lead to an increased rate of revised Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) policies and SADC priority protocols signed into law in SADC Member States.
- Strengthened compliance by Member States through effective monitoring and evaluation system which will enable coherent strategic planning and implementation of the regional agenda.
- Increased media coverage of Regional Integration topics in SADC Member States which will increase the visibility and awareness of SADC Regional Integration.
- Accelerated mobilisation of resources for SADC Regional Integration agenda.



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# Transforming development to minimise risk creation

## Global Initiative on Disaster Risk Management (GIDRM) IV

### The challenge

Disasters claim human lives, destroy livelihoods, lead to the destruction of ecosystems, and are often still felt by societies years later. This was illustrated by the COVID-19 pandemic. Climate change continues to underline the increasingly interconnected world, where disasters are more frequently impacting societies across all sectors. The economic loss due to extreme events and disasters has more than doubled in the past three decades. This trend further exacerbates existing inequalities as the human cost of disasters falls overwhelmingly on low- to middle-income countries. At the same time, an increase in disasters is predicted.

Progress made in poverty reduction, climate action, peacebuilding as well as regarding the universal access to healthcare and other basic infrastructure services is undermined by existing and emerging disaster risks. Not only the major disasters threaten developmental gains, but also the impact of regularly occurring, smaller events. Disruption and failures of infrastructure, services, supply chains and other essential components of daily life impede future progress and jeopardise advances made in equitable and sustainable development. More vulnerable or marginalized population groups are especially affected by inadequate opportunities for participation and interruptions of basic services.

**Decisions on development processes and investments can contribute to the emergence of new risks** if they lead to, for example,

- populations and economic capital settling in hazard-exposed areas,
- cities or infrastructure being inadequately planned and managed,
- natural resources and ecosystems being overused,
- or social inequality being promoted by development decisions.

Project name	Global Initiative on Disaster Risk Management (GIDRM) IV
Commissioned by	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
Project region	Global; Colombia, Georgia, Pakistan, Southern Africa
Duration	01.11.2023-31.10.2026

### Our approach

To minimize risk creation and foster resilience of people and infrastructure, stakeholders across all sectors need to be strengthened in their capacities to understand risks and apply approaches to fully integrate disaster and climate risks in decision-making processes.

GIDRM aims to strengthen the **application of disaster risk management (DRM) approaches as integrated solutions** in selected development cooperation projects (technical and financial cooperation) and their partner structures. Experiences and lessons learned from the integration process will be used to inform future portfolio development to better take risks into account and contribute to safeguarding of development gains also through cooperation.

To this end, the project prepares context-specific risk analyses to build a common understanding of prioritized measures that strengthen resilience. Risk data is also systematically made available, risk-reducing measures are implemented together with local partners and lessons learned from these approaches are disseminated. The project promotes cross-sectoral exchange on risks and relies on a global exchange of best practices.



L. to r.: Road infrastructure in Georgia, Humanitarian and Emergency Operations Centre in Mozambique



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L. to r.: dam infrastructure in Pakistan,  
urban development in Bogota, Colombia

**Module objective** | The application of disaster risk management approaches as integrated solutions in the selected partner countries of German development cooperation and international cooperation is strengthened.

specific contexts. By embedding its activities in already existing projects, GIDRM ensures that implementation meets the needs of partner structures while also adding towards the longevity of measures, capacity building and knowledge management in the portfolio.

## The benefits

**Risk-informed decision-making is a prerequisite for sustainable development.** Every development decision has the potential to promote resilient and sustainable development, but also potentially contributes to the creation of new or additional risks. Further implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030) requires new and transformative approaches to understand and address systemic risks and prevent the emergence of new risks. Transformative approaches entail opportunities to reduce or avoid risks by supporting paradigm shifts for development pathways.

## Success factors

The focus lies on the integration of DRM approaches into the BMZ key topics 'Good financial governance', 'Climate change and development', 'Urban development' and 'Sustainable economic development'.

By cooperating with ongoing projects and their partners, GIDRM aims at **mainstreaming DRM as a cross-cutting issue in sectoral processes in bilateral and regional portfolios** of international cooperation. The Initiative relies on established cooperation structures in the partner countries and regions to jointly develop integrated solutions for regional, country- and sector-

## Where we work

GIDRM works in four country and regional contexts across the globe to strengthen risk-informed development, namely, Colombia, Georgia, Pakistan, and Southern Africa. For all four contexts, framework analyses on the Enabling Environment for Risk-informed Development" (EE4RID) are conducted to assess and prioritise systemic risks and identify entry points for risk reduction measures.

Along the EE4RID analysis in each country and region and considering gender equality aspects, tried-and-tested examples, methods, and concepts for integrating DRM approaches are provided. GIDRM also aims at promoting global learning and exchange opportunities between relevant actors of international cooperation, for example, by providing digital training materials. From strengthening risk awareness to integrating DRM approaches into the budgeting for national development planning processes, to using disaster risk data for social protection schemes, or conducting participatory risk assessments for urban development projects, or fostering the resilience of small-and-medium enterprises, GIDRM aims at **making use of synergies between the local needs and identified entry points for mainstreaming disaster risk management** to strengthen risk-informed development.

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GIZ is responsible for the content of this publication.

On behalf of

Federal Ministry for Economic  
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# Resilience Initiative Africa

## Strengthening risk-informed urban development in the face of climate change

### The challenge

African countries are disproportionately affected by climate change, which jeopardises water and food security, health, as well as biodiversity on the continent. Besides climate-related hazards such as droughts, floods, and epidemics, also conflicts and corruption further threaten economic and social development in many African regions and exacerbate existing inequalities. Cities are particularly vulnerable to these hazards and risks since people, goods, and infrastructure are concentrated in these urban areas. The United Nations expects the urban population on the African continent to increase by nearly one billion people over the next three decades. However, resulting urbanisation trends often take place in an unplanned manner without consideration of current and future risks to cities.

In many development efforts, risks are neither systematically addressed at the regional, national, or local level nor sufficiently integrated into state-led planning and implementation processes. This limits resilience in urban areas and constrains risk-informed urban development. Consequently, extreme events often have devastating effect that disproportionately affect vulnerable population groups, such as inhabitants of informal settlements. In African cities, around 60% of the population lives in informal settlements. Besides inadequate infrastructure and the lack of risk awareness and prevention measures, inequality and marginalization lead to a significant increase in their vulnerability to climate and disaster risks and affect their coping and adaptive capacities. Women, people with disabilities, members of social minorities and certain ethnic groups are particularly affected.

Given the significant investments needed in urban social and infrastructure development to match the urbanisation trend, it is critical to strengthen the resilience of cities.

### Our approach

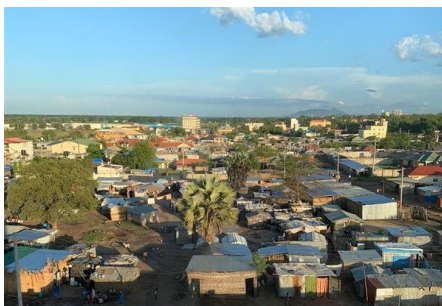
Current approaches in Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) often consider only one threat, most often a natural hazard such as heavy rain or cyclones. Mechanisms to reduce and manage climate and other disaster risks are not sufficiently coordinated. To address today's complex risks, effective risk management requires more cross-sectoral and multi-level cooperation and coherence.

Project name	Resilience Initiative Africa (RIA)
Commissioned by	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
Project region	African Union (AU) and selected member states
Lead executing agency	Deutsche Gesellschaft für internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
Budget	14.000.000 EUR (commission pending)
Duration	07/2022 – 06/2026

As a regional project, the Resilience Initiative Africa (RIA) aims to increase the capacities of regional, national, local state and non-state actors for risk-informed urban development in Africa. The project fosters technical exchange and coordination across countries by bringing together relevant actors with existing and proven approaches to reduce, mitigate and manage risks. The risk-informed development approach is essential since the lack of capacity to understand and address systemic risks jeopardises the achievements of sustainable development. Based on a comprehensive understanding of risks, the regional project supports the consideration of risks in planning and implementation processes.



L. to r.: urban scene in Monrovia, Liberia; Strategy Workshop at the African Union Commission.  
Page 2 L. to r.: urban scene in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; view of informal settlements in Juba, South Sudan



Ria Hidajat  
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Head of Project

## The benefits

To ensure that urban development efforts are sustainable, and communities are prepared for future crises, RIA strives towards making development more risk-informed. This approach considers natural and human-made hazards that develop into interdependent and transnational risks exacerbated by climate change, rapid urbanisation, state fragility and conflict. RIA has defined four areas of work to strengthen urban disaster and climate risk management towards more risk-informed development:

- (1) Set-up of an agile Africa-wide learning and exchange platform on risk-informed urban development
- (2) Support of the African Union (AU) and member states in developing inclusive and gender-equitable guidelines for risk-informed urban development
- (3) Implement participatory measures to analyse and reduce risks and to prepare for disasters in informal settlements and
- (4) Collaborate with climate change adaptation and climate risk finance actors like the African Adaptation Initiative (AAI) to increase their institutional capacities.

RIA ensures close alignment with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and its respective action programme for the regional implementation adopted by the AU. All results will be shared on the learning and exchange platform to allow for scaling up or regional replication of measures in other sectors.

The project aims at strengthening the most vulnerable population in urban areas through liaisons and change agents. These include among others, decision-makers at regional, national and local level as well as specialists at multilateral organisations, regional economic communities, civil society, and self-advocacy groups. In this regard, the project pursues a gender-equitable and inclusive approach and involves people in urban areas affected by multiple discrimination and disadvantage.

In face of future challenges and increasing risks, RIA aims at implementing participatory and context-specific disaster risk management and climate change adaptation measures in urban contexts of selected AU member states and within its regional economic communities.

This includes facilitating the exchange of experiences between different state and non-state actors in the region to enhance mutual learning on urban resilience. Therefore, the project fosters realising trainings for city administrations, e.g. on developing urban DRM strategies or multi-hazard early warning systems.

Furthermore, RIA supports the implementation of the newly established *African Urban Resilience Programme (AURP)* of the AU. The project compiles best practice examples and case studies and consolidates different voices of stakeholders in Africa to enhance AURP guidelines and produce action-oriented recommendations.

On the regional level, RIA works with the Southern African Development Community (SADC) to foster the operationalization of its *Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan* and the *SADC Regional Resilience Framework 2020–2030*. This offers supporting activities to the roll-out of the AURP of the AU.

Together with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) and the civil society network Slum Dwellers International (SDI) the project conducts trainings on risk assessments and mappings in selected partner cities of the Making Cities Resilient (MCR) 2030 Initiative and in informal settlements. This forms a basis to establish inclusive and gender equitable DRM strategies.

With the African Adaptation Initiative (AAI) activities on climate action and dealing with climate risks are spearheaded to enhance its work as a Pan-African platform for climate change adaptation.

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As at January 2024

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On behalf of Federal Ministry for Economic  
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In cooperation with African Union Commission (AUC) – Department of  
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# Learning Energy Efficiency Network (LEEN)

Promotion of energy-efficiency and renewable energy solutions in the tourism sector in Botswana and Namibia

## Background

Private companies often rely on outdated, energy-inefficient technologies that do not meet the latest standards in energy consumption and environmental sustainability. At a time when electricity and fuel prices are rising sharply, energy costs are becoming an increasingly important part of operating costs. This makes modern energy-efficient or renewable solutions increasingly attractive, both economically and environmentally. Especially in the tourism sector, the environmental aspect is important and can increase the attractiveness of a tourism business to its customers. However, identifying the best and most profitable energy efficiency measures is a challenge for businesses.

Learning Energy Efficiency Networks (LEENs) are networks of enterprises willing to work together to improve energy efficiency to save money, energy resources and emissions. Energy audits are carried out in all companies in the network to identify possible efficiency measures, assess their profitability, implement these measures and monitor their effects. Experience is shared between LEEN members.

A LEEN consists of three phases:

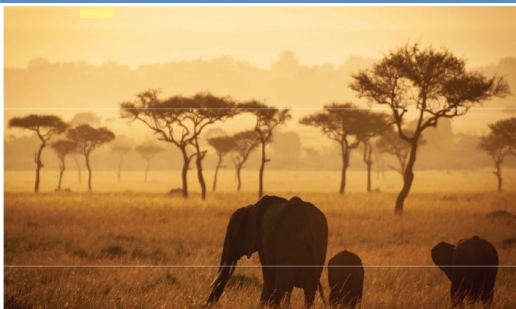
- (i) information to companies and recruitment of network members,
- (ii) site visits and energy audits to identify profitable energy savings, and
- (iii) implementation of measures and exchange of experience and knowledge.

Project name	Learning Energy Efficiency Network (LEEN)
Commissioned by	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
Implementing organisation	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
Project region	Botswana and Namibia
Partner Agency	Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA) Secretariat
Duration	December 2022 – November 2024
Volume	EUR 123,441

## Objective

- To assist selected companies in identifying appropriate technical solutions to reduce energy and carbon emissions. The energy audit will include analysis of investment costs, potential energy and CO2 savings, payback periods and identification of suppliers and maintenance providers.
- Provide network members with expert information on available energy efficiency and renewable energy solutions and guidance on implementing measures.
- Create a network to share experience and knowledge on energy and efficiency among selected enterprises.





## Our Approach

In cooperation with the Secretariat of the Kavango-Zambesi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA TFCA) as institutional partner, GIZ established a pilot LEEN in the KAZA region in Botswana and Namibia around Kasane, Botswana and Katima Mulilo, Namibia.

The LEEN will consist of up to 15 participating tourism enterprises. Each business will undergo an energy audit to identify appropriate energy and carbon saving technical solutions. The businesses will then decide on the most appropriate solutions to implement.

## Expected Results

1. Raise awareness of energy efficiency potential and investment opportunities.
2. Remove barriers to energy savings: Peer-to-peer, business-to-business networks, creating an environment in which barriers to energy efficiency implementation can be removed. Lack of information and specific knowledge about existing savings potentials.
3. Addressing uncertain economic and regulatory frameworks and planning uncertainties: The aim is to increase the confidence of participants to take steps to implement concrete energy efficiency measures.
4. Monitoring of implemented measures (technical and economic evaluation): Monitoring of investment performance will provide evidence of the economic and CO2 savings achieved.

## Partners

The GIZ programme is being implemented in cooperation with the Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA) Secretariat, the Botswana and Namibia Tourism Organisations and private tourism enterprises in the Kasane and Katimo Mulilo regions.

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Design	Meron Estifanos			

# Growing Greener

## Restoration and Sustainable Use of Agro-Pastoralist Systems in Open Arid Landscapes Across Southern Africa

### Background

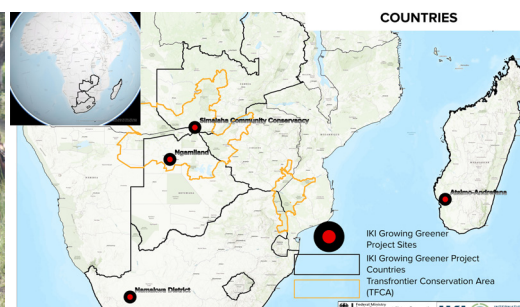
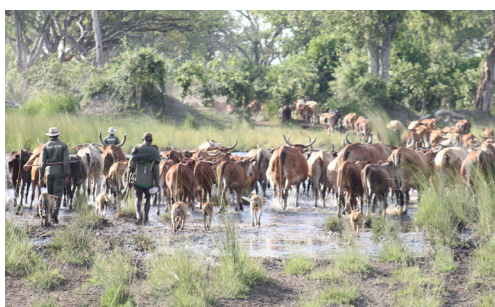
Rangeland ecosystems cover over 60% of Southern Africa and play a vital role in the region's livelihoods and economies. However, their increased vulnerability to climate change has serious implications for the communities that depend on them. Livestock production, mostly at the smallholder farm, plays an important role in the region's livelihoods, contributing more than 30 % of the agricultural GDP. However, the resilience of region's rangelands is threatened by land degradation associated with livestock grazing and other conflicting land uses.

In Botswana, communal rangelands cover 71 % of the land area. These are open access and mostly unmanaged, resulting in moderate but widespread land degradation. About 70% of rural households depend on agropastoralism for their livelihoods. The Growing Greener project in Botswana will therefore focus on Ngamiland, one of the poorest districts where 20% of the cattle herd was lost due to drought in 2019, in addition to widespread crop failures. Planned interventions include undertaking land-use planning across NG8, the administrative block that includes the villages of Gumare, Nokaneng, Habu and Tubu to restore connectivity between the Okavango Delta and the wider Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA-TFCA). The project will also support the Global Climate Fund project that is already underway in the region by scaling up and monitoring new land and livestock management approaches, improving policy related to such approaches and managing and sharing knowledge. These are in line with the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.

Project name	IKI Growing Greener: Restoration and sustainable use of agro-pastoralist systems in open arid landscapes across Southern Africa
Commissioned by	German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV)
Implementing organisation	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
Consortium partners	Conservation International (CI), Centre for Coordination of Agricultural Research and Development for Southern Africa (CCARDESA)
Project region in Botswana	Ngamiland District (Habu, Nokaneng, Gumare and Tubu villages)
Government partner	Ministry of Agricultural Development and Food Security (MoA), Botswana
Target population	Agro-pastoralists, community members, government officials and professionals from NGOs
Lead executing agencies	SADC Secretariat
Duration	October 2023 – September 2029

### Objective

The project aims to provide community-led, market-oriented agro-pastoral land use systems that prevent soil and landscape degradation while promoting sustainable rural development.





## Our Approach

The project will adopt the Herding for Health (H4H) approach. This is a community-driven livestock management model that supports the livelihoods of rural communities living in and around protected areas - while restoring rangelands and conserving biodiversity through herding, capacity building and collective governance. The H4H model has been tested across in several major rangeland ecosystems and is currently being used to restore and improve up to 7 million hectares of rangelands across seven countries in Africa. The H4H approach;

1. Promotes better livestock management through combined herding and kraaling,
2. Trains pastoralists to implement strategic herding and kraaling,
3. Build market readiness and value chains chain development,
4. Facilitate knowledge sharing and adoption of innovative technologies,
5. Improving community governance through stewardship agreements and
6. Establish systems for monitoring impacts.

## Project Outputs

The project outputs are;

1. Working with agro-pastoralists to adopt innovative land use practices and nature-based solutions, regional and international markets, using marketing tools and strategies.

2. Developing a soil and landscape restoration economy through public and private investment, market access, ecosystem valuation and support to green Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises (SMME)
3. Strengthening an enabling policy framework for sustainable land use, and
4. Enhancing capacity to scale up sustainable management practices across Southern Africa.

## Intended Impacts

1. Increased resilience of open land systems and associated agropastoral livelihoods to desertification and climate change.
2. Restoration of 115,000 ha of communal rangelands.
3. Sequestration of 40,240 metric tons of CO2 equivalents.
4. Improved conservation of biodiversity, leading to minimised human-wildlife conflicts.
5. Creation of jobs in the Green sector
6. Up to a 30% increase in household income through improved herds.
7. Improved management, marketing and access to markets.

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As at	May 2024		
Design	Meron Estifanos		





# Partnership against Wildlife Crime (in Africa and Asia)

Cross-sectoral and trans-continental approach along the entire illegal trade chain

## Context

Wildlife crime threatens wildlife populations and their habitats and jeopardises the economic basis and security of the affected countries. Elephant ivory, rhino horn, and pangolin scales are among the most trafficked wildlife products worldwide, originating mainly from African countries. Demand for them is primarily driven by consumers, particularly in southeast Asia, where certain products are considered a status symbol or are used in traditional medicine. Driven by high-profit margins, operations are largely controlled by organised crime - international syndicates. Despite growing efforts worldwide to counter wildlife crime in recent years, well-organised criminal networks and weak governance still provide a breeding ground for corruption along the entire illegal trade chain.

Habitat loss and close interaction between humans and wildlife pose a global health risk through the increased potential for transmission of zoonotic diseases. Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) is therefore a global issue that causes biodiversity loss, threatens human health and livelihoods, and has the potential to undermine development efforts in general.

## Objective

Given the complexity and cross-cutting nature of the issue, the German government commissioned GIZ with the implementation of the Partnership against Wildlife Crime. The project builds on the results and experiences of the previous GIZ projects "Partnership against Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade in Africa and Asia" (2017-2021) and "Combating Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade in Africa and Asia" (Cross Policy Cooperation Fund "Polifonds"; 2013-2017). The objective is to improve and broaden the implementation of proven approaches by key stakeholders to mitigating transnationally organised wildlife crime in various affected countries.

<b>Project name</b>	Partnership against Wildlife Crime in Africa and Asia
<b>Commissioned by</b>	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV)
<b>Project region</b>	Global with focus on Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia
<b>Duration</b>	10/2021 – 09 /2025

Wildlife population decline can lead to less opportunities for sustainable use, e.g. by decreasing tourism revenues.



## Contribution to the 2030 Agenda

Thus, the project contributes to fulfilling the Sustainable Development Goals set within the 2030 Agenda, particularly to SDG 15 (Life on land) and to the sub-goal 'Combating poaching and illegal wildlife trade' (SDG 15.7).

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Federal Ministry  
for the Environment, Nature Conservation,  
Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection

## Our approach

The Partnership follows a twin-track approach by addressing supply and demand along the whole illegal trade chain from the countries of origin in Africa to the consumers (mainly in Asia). It pursues the objective of strengthening cross-border and inter-sectoral cooperation, especially between African and Asian countries. To this end, the project follows a multi-actor approach, mobilising the expertise and contributions of different partners from civil society, the private sector, science, and governmental organisations, such as national park authorities, police, customs and the judiciary. The selection of target countries is based on illegal trade routes of the three African target species (elephant, rhino, pangolin) and the opportunities for close linkages with bilateral/regional German development cooperation projects. This includes the SADC region with the focus countries Tanzania, Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique as major source and transit countries, and Laos, Viet Nam and China as key transit and demand countries. Other relevant regions and countries along the main and shifting trafficking routes in Africa and Asia are included through pilots, studies, cross-country measures and dialogue formats.

Within the Partnership and in the spirit of the overall concept of cross-cutting political cooperation, the BMZ and BMUV work closely with the Federal Foreign Office (AA), the Federal Ministry of Finance (BMF), the Federal Ministry of the Interior (BMI) and the Federal Ministry of Justice (BMJ).

## Success factors

To reach the objective, specific measures are defined in four areas of work along the entire illegal wildlife trade chain:

- Strengthening key anti-poaching actors in transboundary protected area complexes, laying special emphasis on the crucial role of local communities

- Improving cross-border cooperation in the investigations of transnationally organised wildlife crime
- Continuous analysis of trade and consumption patterns and implementation of approaches to reduce demand mainly among Asian consumers, for example through target group specific campaigns
- Improving the exchange and coordination of knowledge and experience on curbing transnationally organised wildlife crime

## Examples from the field

These four areas support a large variety of measures. Examples include mentoring and training of rangers and community scouts, as well as supporting wildlife detection dog units. Better management of human-wildlife interactions, environmental education targeting youth, and the promotion of alternative livelihoods help promote human-wildlife co-existence. Strengthened capacity of law enforcement (i.a. wildlife crime investigation units, wildlife authorities, police, customs, judiciary) enable better cross-border and cross-sector collaboration and the targeting of organised crime syndicates. Cross-border cooperation between Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique and Tanzania is supported by the Sub-Regional Platform of Wildlife Authorities. By developing and adopting Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), authorities are better able to share information in a timely manner and carry out coordinated joint operations. On the demand side, consumer-targeted awareness campaigns have already reached millions of people in China, Viet Nam and Laos. Moreover, behaviour change approaches are being piloted, and experiences are being shared between international practitioners and experts. Implementation of the Resolution on Demand Reduction adopted by the Multilateral Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) is supported by newly developed guidelines that place an even stronger obligation on partner countries to take the necessary steps to reduce wildlife consumption.

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# Supporting climate-smart communities in the Cubango-Okavango River Basin

## Climate-Smart Solutions: Enhancing Resilience in the Cubango-Okavango River Basin

### Background

The Cubango-Okavango River Basin is a transboundary basin with a network of river systems running through Angola, Namibia and Botswana, and contains important biodiversity hotspots threatened by climate change and agricultural expansion. Common practices such as slash-and-burn agriculture and shifting cultivation lead to biodiversity loss and reduced carbon sequestration. Recurrent low flows in the Okavango River, caused by climate variability and overfishing, are affecting fish stocks that are vital for food security and income. The lack of coordinated fisheries management exacerbates the situation. Key areas of concern include the transboundary Kavango River, the Okavango Delta panhandle and the Thamalakane-Boteti river system in Botswana. The IKI Small Grants project supports the Permanent Okavango River Basin Water Commission (OKACOM) in Botswana, Namibia and Angola to implement a call for proposals for projects to enhance community adaptation through climate smart practices. The initiative will support innovative projects with the potential to strengthen community-based livelihoods, including conservation agriculture, sustainable community fisheries management and climate-smart horticulture production. These projects are expected to reduce land degradation and biodiversity loss while increasing food security.

### Objective

- To build OKACOM's institutional capacity to attract and facilitate climate finance
- To enable local communities in Angola, Botswana and Namibia to adopt climate-smart agricultural practices as an adaptation measures to climate change.

Project name	IKI Small Grants: Supporting climate-smart communities in the Cubango-Okavango River Basin
Commissioned by	IKI Small Grants programme funded by the Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Action (BMWK) and the Federal Foreign Office (AA)
Implementing organisation	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
Lead Executing Agency	The Permanent Okavango River Basin Water Commission (OKACOM)
Project region	Botswana
Duration	June 2022 – May 2024
Volume	EUR 750,000

- To support household planting of indigenous trees.
- Support the development of household fruit tree nurseries.
- Supporting communities to fish farm, equipment/facilities and skills.
- To support selected communities with climate-smart horticulture production as an alternative livelihood that promotes food security & reduces pressure on fish resources.
- To collect lessons learned from demonstration projects in OKACOM member states that can be used for inter-basin dialogue and promote up-scaling.





## Our Approach

Through an open call for proposals, applicants from the three member states are invited to propose projects that support community adaptation to climate change and biological conservation in the river basin through climate-smart practices. The call builds on existing OKACOM initiatives which include conservation agriculture, climate-smart horticulture production and community-based fisheries management and conservation tourism.

The call for proposals includes a clearly defined grant scheme with associated grant management tools. It defines the objectives to which applicants are expected to contribute, the potential approaches to be supported by the project, eligibility criteria for applicant organisations, guidelines for proposal development, application procedures, institutional arrangements, selection criteria, evaluation criteria, progress reporting and quality assurance processes and procedures. The call was advertised in print and online media in Angola, Botswana and Namibia flanks the call.

During the implementation phase, grant management activities will include backstopping of sub-grantees, documentation of lessons learnt and good practices, monitoring and evaluation and knowledge exchange (e.g., study visits, conferences) to promote up-scaling. The project includes activities to build OKACOM's institutional capacity for grant management through the development of standard operating procedures and staff training.

## Expected Result

The project expected results are;

1. Grants System and Implementation Mechanisms: Develop streamlined processes for grant management and project execution.
2. Stakeholder engagement: Engaging key stakeholders at every stage of the project to foster collaboration, ownership, and sustainability.

3. Community-based Projects: Implement over projects focusing on climate-smart horticulture and conservation agriculture.
4. Capacity Building: Strengthening the OKACOM Secretariat's in Grants Standards Operating Procedures (SOPs) and Resource Mobilisation for Accessing Climate Funds.

## Intended Impacts

To date five companies have been sub-granted

1. Motswedi Horticultural Demonstration Project  
Support area: Adapting to the impacts of climate change  
Organisation: NCONGO.  
Funding volume: Euro 80,835
2. Reviving agricultural livelihood opportunities for communities in the Okavango Panhandle area through climate-smart farming practice  
Support area: Adapting to the impacts of climate change  
Organisation: Pabalelo,  
Funding volume: Euro 80,835
3. Mitigating the Twin challenges of COVID-19 and Climate Change on food and nutrition Security in Okavango River Basin traverses of Angola  
Support area: Mitigating greenhouse gas emissions  
Organisation: Pan Africare  
Funding volume: Euro 114,856.60
4. Extension of the conservation agriculture project in Calai, Angola  
Support area: Adapting to the impacts of climate change  
Organisation: Association for the Conservation of the Environment and Integrated Rural Development (ACADIR)  
Funding volume: Euro 87,473.40
5. Forests, Fish and Food  
Support area: Mitigating greenhouse gas emissions  
Organisation: Namibia Nature Foundation (NNF)  
Funding volume: Euro 115,000

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As at May 2024

Design Meron Estifanos

In cooperation with Ministry of Land Management, Water and Sanitation, Botswana

On behalf of The German Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Action (BMWK) and the Federal Foreign Office (AA)

# Cooling Program for Southern Africa (CooPSA)

## Air Conditioning Replacement Programme

### Background

With a growing population, increasing wealth, urbanisation and increasingly hotter temperatures, the demand for space cooling is rapidly rising and the refrigeration and air conditioning (RAC) sector is now one of the fastest growing energy-consuming sectors at global level. Annual energy consumption for space cooling currently accounts for almost 10% of total global electricity consumption (IEA, 2018).

The growing use of RAC appliances also leads to increasing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for two reasons: the electricity used by RAC applications is mainly generated through fossil fuel combustion, resulting in large amounts of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (indirect emissions); second, most of the applications use fluorinated gases (F-gases) – HCFCs or HFCs – as refrigerants. As these gases leak, they cause substantial emissions as well (direct emissions).

The Green Cooling Initiative (GCI) estimates that annual direct refrigerant emissions plus indirect emissions from energy consumption accounted for 3.8 Gt CO<sub>2</sub>eq of GHG emissions worldwide in 2017. Within the RAC sector, air conditioning represents the single most significant sub-sector, contributing over two-thirds of total RAC emissions. The annual sales of room ACs are expected to nearly triple between now and 2050, rising from approximately 80 million (in 2018) to 264 million in 2050 (JRAIA, 2019).

Considering these figures, the International Energy Agency (IEA 2018) stresses that the RAC sector, and especially the AC sector, is one of the most overlooked “blind spots” of energy and climate policy, and that much more attention and policy measures should be targeted towards decreasing the sector’s emissions. A sustainable sector transformation and the promotion of climate-friendly and energy-efficient alternatives is therefore necessary. Single split-type ACs

offer a particularly high GHG mitigation potential because of available technological alternatives with natural refrigerants, increasing availability of highly energy-efficient devices and due to the growth rate of this sub-sector. Environmentally friendly ACs (“Green ACs”) with propane as refrigerant (R290) and high energy efficiency levels are available at international level, but their market share is still very small.

### Objective

The aim of the programme is to prepare and implement a climate change mitigation programme to introduce energy-efficient and F-gas free ACs in the region of the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

### Challenges

The number of ACs in the SADC region will increase from 5.4 million to around 17.7 million by 2030. Climate and energy plans of the SADC members call for GHG emission reductions and energy efficiency improvements in the cooling sector. Costs aspects and the inaccessibility of ACs using natural refrigerants are currently major obstacles to a sustainable transformation of the sector.

### Activities

The Cooling Program promotes the achievement of the targets of the Paris Agreement (PA) and the Montreal Protocol including its Kigali Amendment. Within this project, partner countries will be advised on carbon financing mechanisms according to Art. 6 of the PA. A carbon premium will be calculated based on the GHG savings from the reduction of indirect emissions from

electricity generation and direct emissions from the avoidance of enormously climate-damaging F-gases.

The results of this preparatory phase will be (i) the conclusion of bilateral preliminary agreements to transfer Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs) as a basis for carbon financing and quantification of emission reductions, (ii) the development of adapted Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS), (iii) the preparation of a technical programme for the introduction of natural refrigerants, and (iv) the development of a financing instrument.

The successful preparation and implementation of the International Climate Initiative (IKI) funded programme in four partner countries (South Africa, Namibia, Botswana and Eswatini) would provide significant co-benefits such as the creation of new skilled jobs. The market penetration of natural refrigerants in developing and emerging countries would be facilitated. The successful, practical application of the Art. 6.2 Cooperative Approaches mechanism would demonstrate the use of market-based carbon finance as an effective tool to increase the ambition of NDC targets of developing countries and countries in transition.

## Replication and Involvement of other Donors

There is a very high replication potential of the Cooling Program in almost all tropical countries. In case of additional funding being made available, it would be possible to expand the Cooling Program to other regions, such as selected countries in Southeast Asia or South and Central America and the Caribbean.

In addition (or alternatively), other RAC subsectors such as commercial/industrial refrigeration or transport refrigeration could be addressed already during the preparatory phase (2021-2022) of the programme, which finally could lead to a global carbon pricing scheme similar to that of the programme Nitric Acid Climate Action Group (NACAG).

## Cooling Program for Southern Africa (CooPSA)

<b>Target Countries</b>	Botswana, Eswatini, Namibia and South Africa
<b>Objective</b>	Preparation and implementation a climate change mitigation programme to introduce energy-efficient and F-gas free ACs in the region of the Southern African Development Community (SADC)
<b>Target Group</b>	Political decision makers, financial institutions, technology suppliers & importers, RAC associations, training institutions
<b>Implementing Partner Organisations</b>	Ministries of Environment (Climate and National Ozone Units); Ministries of Energy (Trade and Industry)
<b>Implementing Agencies</b>	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
<b>Programme Duration</b>	December 2021 until December 2026
<b>Project Budget</b>	EUR 7,000,000

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**Programme:**  
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**On behalf of:**  
Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action (BMWK)  
Division KC 3 – International Financing of the Transformation,  
International Market Mechanisms

Eschborn, 2023

# Project Development Programme (PDP)

## Advancing climate-friendly energy solutions

### THE CHALLENGE

Industries around the world – from flower growers to textile suppliers – need energy for their manufacturing operations. As energy prices rise and the supply of predominantly fossil-fuel based energy sources is unstable, the attractiveness of captive renewable – efficient and climate-friendly – forms of energy increases.

However, opportunities for a transition are not fully exploited as in-depth knowledge of technologies, decision-making tools and sound assessments of financial risk are required from decision-makers in companies.

In addition to commerce and industry, operators of refugee camps are a further target group for the transition to renewable energies as many still use diesel generators to supply energy or water.

### THE OBJECTIVE

The programme aims at wide spreading climate-friendly energy solutions in selected partner countries and facilitating market access for companies registered at the German Energy Solutions Initiative. This will contribute to economic development as well as global economic relations and contribute to climate change mitigation.

PDP contributes to the achievement of these Sustainable Development Goals:



### THE APPROACH

The Project Development Programme (PDP) combines development cooperation with entrepreneurial engagement from the private sector. The markets in developing countries and emerging economies for energy efficiency and captive renewable energy are promising, but also pose challenges for international business partners. The PDP team develops financially viable projects focussing on photovoltaic, battery storage, energy efficiency and heat projects together with local industries. PDP therefore identifies project opportunities, collects data from energy consumers, and analyses it from a technical and economic perspective.

It provides free and neutral advice primarily to local companies and facilitates contact with German or European business partners for project implementation.

At the same time, the project provides trainings, publishes studies on risks and potentials of renewable energies and energy efficiency and offers visits to reference projects to support market development and promote the creation of private-sector business cooperations.

#### Project name

Project Development Programme (PDP) within the German Energy Solutions Initiative of the BMWK

#### Commissioned by

German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action (BMWK)

#### Duration

01.04.2023 – 31.12.2025

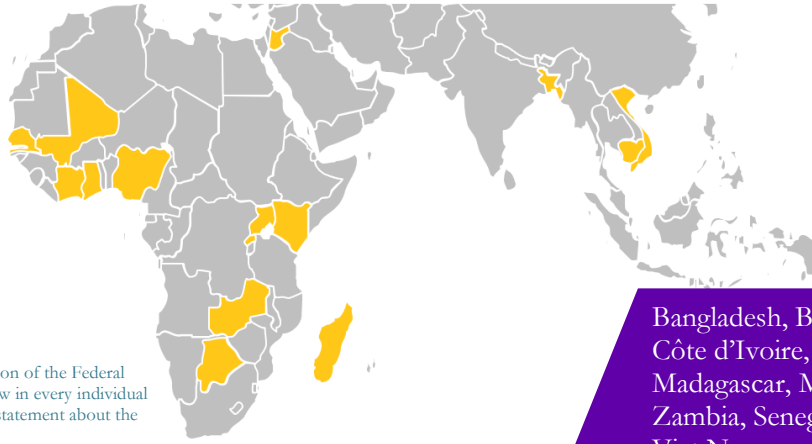
#### Budget

10.45 Mio. EUR

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## WHERE WE WORK



The map does not reflect the position of the Federal Government under international law in every individual case. The map does not make any statement about the disputed territorial claims.

Bangladesh, Botswana, Cambodia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Jordan, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Nigeria, Rwanda, Zambia, Senegal, Uganda, Viet Nam

## PDP AT A GLANCE



Over  
**1,400**

project opportunities



Over  
**1,400 Mio €**

overall  
investment volume



About  
**450**

local companies  
connected with  
solutions providers

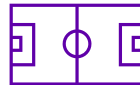


More than  
**100**

contracts signed



Expected reduction of  
**22 Mio t CO2e**



Equivalent to the **CO2** stored in a forest  
the size of **2.4 million soccer fields**.

## German Energy Solutions Initiative

Coordinated and financed by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action (BMWK), the German Energy Solutions Initiative aims to globalise technologies and expertise in climate-friendly energy solutions. Years of promoting smart and sustainable energy solutions in Germany have led to a thriving industry known for world-class technologies. The initiative's strategy is shaped around ongoing collaboration with the German business community.



Implemented by GIZ, the **Project Development Programme (PDP)** is an integral part of the initiative that focuses on selected markets in developing countries and emerging economies. PDP works closely with the German Chambers of Commerce Abroad (AHK) to implement tailor made local solutions.

More information: [German Energy Solutions Initiative \(german-energy-solutions.de/en\)](https://www.german-energy-solutions.de/en)

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