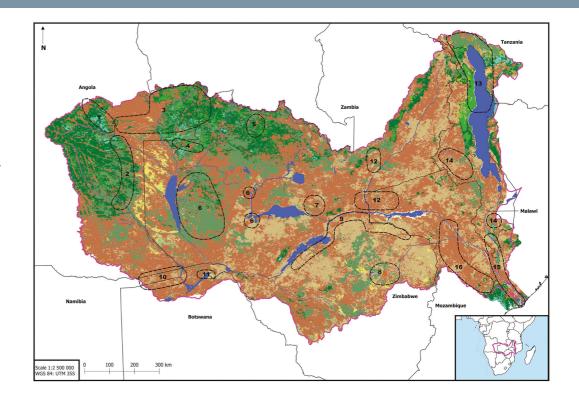
## A basin-wide approach to building resilient livelihoods CRIDF

Transboundary river basins in Southern Africa face a range of social, environmental, climatic and political challenges, all of which impact the resilience of people, ecosystems and economies. A significant proportion of the population's livelihoods are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, which drives the unsustainable use of natural resources and threatens the integrity of river basin systems. In response to this challenge, CRIDF has worked with River Basin Organisations to apply a scientifically robust, stakeholder-driven process to identifying, prioritising and mobilising finance for portfolios of livelihood projects.

Initial vulnerability hotspot assessment [desk-based analysis]	Refined vulnerability hotspot assessment [participatory approach]	Livelihood project portfolio identification	Funder analysis	Scoping and concept note development
Develop methodology for the hotspot mapping and identification	Facilitate national hazard and vulnerability mapping workshops	Re-engage national structures to identify and define specific projects per hotspot	Conduct diagnostic of potential livelihood funding sources	Conduct in-country project scoping assessments on prioritised projects
Collate key socio-economic and environmental / climatic GIS datasets	Refine hotspot locations, descriptions and livelihood responses	Develop a repository / portfolio of livelihood project factsheets	Gauge interest of development partners and financiers to fund projects based on typology	Draft project concept notes, targeted at specific funder(s)
Use datasets to create basin-wide map indicating areas of compounding vulnerability	Define potential livelihood responses that address hotspot challenges		and / or location	
Identify and describe preliminary livelihood hotspots			and national structures to manag lying the project preparation tool	

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The Zambezi Watercourse Commission (ZAMCOM), supported by CRIDF, has identified 16 'hotspots'. Hotspots are defined as areas exposed to, or at risk of exposure to, hazards (both natural and man-made) where compounding socio-economic, environmental, political and / or climatic challenges affect the ability of communities to adapt or respond to such hazards. These hotspots inform the nature of the livelihood projects (and portfolios) that will enhance the adaptive capacity and resilience of basin populations, thus enabling broader, infrastructure development and inclusive growth.





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