



REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA

KAVANGO ZAMBEZI TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AREA

BOTSWANA COMPONENT
INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2013-2017

Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism

Preparation supported by

**German Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development
through the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW)**

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Report Details

This report was developed by the Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism (MEWT) in partnership with the Peace Parks Foundation (PPF) and the KAZA Secretariat.

The Report was developed through financial assistance from the German Federal Ministry of Economic Development and Cooperation and the Peace Parks Foundation.

Citation

Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Wildlife (2013) *The Integrated Development Plan for the Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area for the Botswana Component*. Government of Botswana, Gaborone.

FOREWORD

The Botswana Government has been unparalleled in her commitment to biodiversity conservation. Large tracks of pristine landscapes have been gazetted as national parks, game reserves and wildlife management areas, allowing ecosystems and natural processes to function with little or no interventions from anthropogenic activity. The country has now joined efforts with the Governments of the Republics of Angola, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe, to establish and develop a major Transfrontier Conservation Area. This transboundary initiative, known as the Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA TFCA) is destined to be a premier tourism destination that incorporates large portions of the Kavango and Zambezi River Basins.

The KAZA TFCA is endowed with an abundance of biodiversity and cultural heritage resources that are of considerable socio-economic and ecological value. Each partner country is therefore responsible for ensuring that the KAZA TFCA is developed as a sustainable conservation initiative that harnesses benefits for the local citizenry and national Governments. Tourism is the main vehicle through which conservation shall translate to derivation of social and economic benefits from within the KAZA TFCA.

Pursuant with the ideals of KAZA TFCA treaty, the Botswana Government is committed to observing the principles of equity, transparency, accountability, transparency and mutual respect for other KAZA TFCA partner countries. The KAZA TFCA will foster the spirit of collaboration and cooperation among the partner countries in implementing ecosystems and cultural resource management. The ecosystem integrity and natural ecological processes will be enhanced by harmonising natural resources management approaches and tourism development across our international boundaries.

In order to strategically manage the Botswana Component of the KAZA TFCA, an Integrated Development Plan (IDP) has been prepared that provides the management framework and outlines priority projects. The Botswana IDP is premised on the Millennium Development Goals, the Country's Vision 2016, National Development Plan 10 (NDP10), District Development Plans, as well as the aspirations of local communities who reside in the area.

The IDP serves as a summary of the needs and expectations of the stakeholders within Botswana, and forms the basis of the support that the Government will provide, through the Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism (MEWT) as the lead agency, aimed at addressing these expectations. As a broad and strategic guideline document, the IDP will be used as a reference for detailed conservation planning initiatives, project prioritisation and equitable benefit distribution amongst stakeholders within the Botswana Component of the KAZA TFCA.

MEWT, in line with its mandate, followed a participatory planning process in the compilation of this IDP. We at MEWT, would therefore like to thank all the partners who participated in developing this IDP.

Honourable Tshekedi Khama MP

MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, WILDLIFE AND TOURISM

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Integrated Development Plan for the Botswana Component of the Kavango Zambezi (KAZA) Transfrontier Conservation Area was prepared as a collaborative initiative under the auspices of the Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism (MEWT). We at MEWT are grateful to all the various stakeholders who participated in this process.

We are also grateful to the KAZA Secretariat and Peace Parks Foundation for their technical and financial support.

At district level, we are grateful to the authorities of the North West District (Okavango Sub-District), Central District (Boteti and Tutume Sub Districts) and Chobe District. Different Government, Private Sector and Civil Society institutions availed officials and representatives to participate in and provide their input via stakeholder and National Steering Committee Meetings, and we extend our gratitude to these.

Lastly, we are grateful to the people who reside in the Botswana Component of the KAZA TFCA, whose aspirations and hopes for a better life are expressed throughout this document.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction & Background

The KAZA TFCA Treaty was signed on 18th August 2011 in Luanda, Angola, between the counties of Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe. As the name suggests, the KAZA TFCA incorporates large portions of the Okavango and Zambezi river basins.

It has been established that the development of TFCAs can contribute to the welfare and improvement in the standards of living of rural communities through tourism related products. The principles that underlie TFCA development are related to peaceful neighbourly relations, alleviation of poverty, regional socio-economic integration and a tool to help achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDG).

As per the KAZA TFCA Treaty, each member state is obligated to develop an Integrated Development Plan that is premised on an extensive stakeholder consultation process. The content of the IDP is derived from information contained in existing management, development and land use plans and reports as well as the needs and expectations of stakeholders identified through a stakeholder involvement process.

In Botswana, the Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism (MEWT), as lead agent and with the support of the Peace Parks Foundation, initiated the compilation of an IDP for the Botswana Component. Despite the international focus of the IDP, it is based on the national framework provided by the Vision 2016, the National Development Plan 10 (NDP10) and the respective District Development Plans.

The main purpose of the IDP is to demonstrate how the Government of Botswana intends managing and developing the Botswana Component of the KAZA TFCA towards meeting its obligations in respect to the KAZA TFCA vision, mission and objectives.

The site description of the Botswana Component of the KAZA TFCA as per the Treaty covers the most northern part of country, the entire Chobe District, the northern parts of Central District and most of North West District (See Figure 1). The major ecosystems covered include the Okavango Delta, Makgadikgadi salt pans, Chobe/Linyanti wetland and Chobe forest areas.

Following the stakeholder consultations for the preparation of the Botswana IDP, there were recommendations to extend the original “Treaty boundary” as it was restricted to Protected Areas (PA) only and excluded communal areas forming extensions of the PA habitats (Refer Appendix 1).

The Botswana Component of the KAZA TFCA can be divided into three main physiographic regions:

- The Wetlands of the region including the Okavango Delta, Savuti Marsh, Kakulwane/Seloko Plains and the Makgadikgadi Pans, which comprise approximately 62% of the area
- The Hardveld, where the Basement Complex outcrops in the south-west and south-east (approximately 1%)
- The Sandveld, which consists of thick Kalahari Sands and ancient fossil valleys, covering the remaining 37% of the area.

The Botswana Component of the KAZA TFCA operates within a framework of international, regional and national policy instruments. These include United Nations Conventions, SADC protocols and national legislation and policies.

The Botswana Component is administered under three Districts (North West or Ngamiland, Chobe and Central Districts). Within the Central District there are two sub districts, being Tutume and Boteti Sub Districts, while the North West District has one sub District being the Okavango Sub District.

The main economic activities within the Botswana Component of the TFCA are Agriculture, Mining and Tourism.

The population of districts and sub-districts under the Botswana Component was recorded as 377,384 according to the 2011 population census. The largest population centre in the area is Maun with a population of 60,263 followed by Kasane with 9008 and Gumare with 8532 (CSO 2012). The inhabitants of the area include different ethnic tribes.

The Botswana Component of the KAZA TFCA has several archaeological, historical, cultural, natural and heritage sites of national importance. Some of the monuments have been developed whilst others are still to be developed. Perhaps the most significant monument is the Tsodilo Hills, which is also a World Heritage Site.

There are three land tenure systems in Botswana, namely communal/customary, state and freehold. The land tenure systems prevalent in the Botswana Component are state land (~20%) and customary tenure (~80%) derived from tribal land.

The main activities in the communal areas include arable agriculture (dryland farming and molapo or flood recession farming), pastoral agriculture and wildlife management, with both consumptive (hunting) and non-consumptive resource utilisation. The Government has however made pronouncement to ban hunting altogether by 2014.

In terms of roads, the main economic centres of the Botswana KAZA component, being Kasane, Nata, Letlhakane, Maun, Gumare and Shakawe are linked by tarred roads of acceptable standards. These are roads which lead to key tourism hotspots and are also service transit routes.

The primary road network covers most settlements and towns of the area. Similarly, grid electricity and water supply is almost universally available in villages and towns. There is also universal access to telecommunication within the area. There is a vast network of veterinary and other fences dissecting the area into several fence zones.

The majority of tourism facilities and activities are focused within the Okavango Delta, the Linyanti area and the Chobe riverfront. There are two international airports (Maun and Kasane) and numerous airstrips in the area. These are mainly used to support tourism and mining activities.

The area has seven ports of entry by road which are Dobe, Mohembo, Ngoma, Kazungula Ferry, Kazungula Road, Pandamatenga, and the Kasane Regional Immigration Office providing access to Namibia.

The Botswana IDP is guided by concepts of sustainable development, ecosystems and human development approaches.

Situational Analysis

The IDP was developed through a consultative process that started with high level negotiations between Botswana Government and partners PPF and KfW. The process was then followed by a national consultative stakeholder workshop held in Maun. District level consultation meetings then followed with meetings held in the main population centres within the Botswana KAZA component area, viz; Gumare, Maun, Letlhakane, Nata and Kasane.

A standard approach for soliciting views and expectations on KAZA from stakeholders was used throughout the district consultation meetings. In a similar fashion, a prognostic approach to issues within the Botswana Component was also followed.

The situational analysis was described according to six thematic areas, namely:

- Policy and Legal Framework
- Governance and Administration
- Physical Characteristics and Natural Resource Base
- Socio-economic
- Land and Resource Utilisation
- Infrastructure Utilities and Services.

Fifty seven (57) key issues were recorded throughout the consultation process and these were categorised according to the six thematic areas.

From the key issues raised, a threat analysis was undertaken for distilling the main threats within the area that were deemed likely to compromise conservation and sustainable utilisation of resources in the Botswana Component. The following were identified as the major threats:

- Habitat Fragmentation
- Fire
- Diseases affecting People, Livestock & Wildlife
- Perceived Lack of Benefits
- Industrial threats
- Human Wildlife Conflict
- Climate change

To ensure accountability regarding decisions pertaining to the acceptability and appropriate placement of the interventions within the Botswana Component of the KAZA TFCA, decisions need to be based on ecosystem sensitivity. The sensitivity analysis for the Botswana Component was undertaken.

Combined Sensitivity was determined by examining Habitat Value; Landscape Sensitivity; Groundwater Vulnerability and Cultural Sensitivity.

The Combined Sensitivity layer cascades from low values with no specific value and/or sensitivity to areas with the highest value and/or sensitivity (see Figure 5). Areas standing out as being highly sensitive are:

- Makgadikgadi Pans
- Okavango Delta
- Kakulwane/Seloko Plains

- Lake Liambezi
- Boteti Floodplain
- Mababe Depression.

PROJECTS

The realization of the KAZA TFCA vision for the Botswana Component has been described in a future state with ideals that the current situation has to be transformed into. Below is a list of ideals that are consistent with a future desired state:

- Robust fire management strategies
- Secured wildlife corridors
- Game ranching buffer zones
- Increased wildlife and tourism orientated land uses
- Efficient utilisation of WMAs
- Sustainable rangeland management
- Vibrant CBNRM (increasing local benefits)
- Community use zones in PAs
- Reduced HWC
- Extending livelihood options beyond tourism
- Improved agricultural production
- Ecotourism projects and partnerships
- Reinforcement/maintenance/realignment/decommissioning of fences
- New/improved Border Posts (ports of entry)
- Functioning institutional arrangements (National to local level)
- Well trained and capacitated officials and stakeholders

Projects are the vehicles that will transform the current situation to the future desired state. Three programmatic areas have been identified under which there are focus areas which are spilt further into specific projects. The programmatic areas are:

- Protected Areas
- Community Areas
- Cross Cutting.

For each programmatic area, projects have been ranked according to the following criteria:

- Project readiness
- Secured funding
- Level of anticipated benefits (socio-economic and ecological)
- Impact
- Alignment with mandate of MEWT.

For the entire Botswana Component, thirty three (33) projects were identified, out of which sixteen (16) were prioritised as outlined in the summary tables below:

Priority Project for Protected Area Management	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Sub-total
#1. Implementation of PNP Management Plan	-	5,520	5,520	11,040	5,520	27,600
#2. Implementation of CNP Management Plan and Chobe Riverfront Decongestion Strategy	-	2,140	2,140	4,280	2,140	10,700
Sub-Total (BWP'000)	-	7,660	7,660	15,320	7,660	38,300

Priority Project for Community Areas	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Sub-total
#3. HWC Mitigation Strategies in HWC hotspots	-	800	800	1,600	800	4,000
#4. Buffer farms along Southern Buffalo Fence (Okavango and Nata/Gweta areas)	200	200	200	200	200	1,000
#5. Management Plan for CT11	300	100	100	100	100	700
#6. Management Plan for Lake Xau	500	200	200	200	200	1,300
#7. Kalundo Stand Pottery Site Museum (Kasane)	300	750	750			1,800
#8. Livestock production farms in CH5 (Area 256)	200	200	200	200	200	1,000
#9. Game and livestock production farms in NG3	500	700	200	200	200	1,800
Sub-total (BWP'000)	2,000	2,950	2,450	2,500	1,700	11,600

Priority Project for Cross Cutting	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Sub-total
#10. Tourist Routes and Circuits	400	600				1,000
#11. Tourism Diversification Strategy	300	200				500
#12. Alternative Livelihood Options Strategy	600	100	100	100	100	1,000

#13. Water Quality and Quantity Monitoring	120	120	120	120	120	600
#14. Important Wildlife Species Monitoring		5,000		5,000		10,000
#15. Invasive Species Management Strategy	500	500	500	500	500	2,500
#16. Training, Capacity Building, Operational and Institutional Support	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000
Sub-Total (BWP'000)	3,920	8,520	2,720	7,720	2,720	25,600

The summary budget for all the projects is as follows:

- Protected Area Management (2 Projects) ~ BWP38,300,000
- Community Areas (7 Projects) ~ BWP11,600,000
- Cross Cutting (7 Projects) ~ BWP25,600,000

TOTAL: BWP75,500,000

Implementation and Monitoring Plan

Linked to the KAZA TFCA structure, the institutional arrangements to facilitate, coordinate and integrate implementation of the Botswana Component IDP shall consist of a National Steering Committee, Joint Management Committee (JMC) and District Committees. MEWT shall be the lead ministry and the MEWT Minister shall be a member of the Ministerial Committee (see Figure 9). Similarly, the PS at MEWT shall be a member of the Committee of Senior Officials (COSO).

The National Steering Committee shall be the lead national level committee chaired by the Permanent Secretary (MEWT) and having representation from all relevant national level stakeholders (Government, NGOs, Private Sector, and Communities).

At District level, existing structures will be used to execute the Botswana Component priority projects. In the Central District, the structures that were established under the MFMP shall be used. The MFMP Project Steering Committee (PSC) shall be the district level implementation structure. It is inclusive of all stakeholders (Government, Private Sector and Civil Society). At sub-district level, both the Tutume and the Boteti sub-districts shall use their own existing Project Implementation Committees (PIC).

Similarly, in Ngamiland District, existing structures established under the ODMP shall be used. The Okavango Wetlands Management Committee (OWMC) shall be the district level implementation structure. Its membership is drawn from all stakeholders within the district.

In the Chobe District, the Extended District Land Use Planning Unit (DLUPU) shall serve as the district implementation structure. The Extended DLUPU shall include all stakeholders (regular Government members as well as Private sector and Civil society representatives).

The National Steering Committee shall be responsible for strategic and medium term operational planning as well as overall performance management, whilst the district level structures shall be responsible for project implementation.

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ACRONYMS

AIS	Aquatic Invasive Species
BTO	Botswana Tourism Organisation
BURS	Botswana Unified Revenue Service
CAAB	Civil Aviation Authority of Botswana
CBNRM	Community Based Natural Resource Management
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CEC	Current Environmental Character
CNP	Chobe National Park
COSO	Committee of Senior Officials
CPPP	Community Public Private Partnership
DAHP	Department of Animal Health and Production
DCP	Department of Crop Production
DEA	Department of Environment Affairs
DFRR	Department of Forestry and Range Resources
DIC	Department of Immigration and Citizenship
DLUPU	District Land Use Planning Unit
DNMM	Department of National Museums and Monuments
DoI	Department of Immigration
DoL	Department of Lands
DoM	Department of Mines
DoR	Department of Roads
DTRP	Department of Town and Regional Planning
DVS	Department of Veterinary Services

DWA	Department of Water Affairs
DWNP	Department of Wildlife and National Parks
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FEC	Future Environmental Character
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
GoB	Government of Botswana
HATAB	Hospitality and Tourism Association of Botswana
HWC	Human Wildlife Conflict
IBA	Important Bird Area
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IKS	Indigenous Knowledge System
JMC	Joint Management Committee
KAZA	Kavango Zambezi
LEA	Local Enterprise Authority
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MEWT	Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism
MFMP	Makgadikgadi Framework Management Plan
MMEWR	Ministry of Minerals, Energy and Water Resources
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
NDP	National Development Plan
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NSC	National Steering Committee
ODMP	Okavango Delta Management Plan
OKACOM	Permanent Okavango River Basin Water Commission
OWMC	Okavango Wetlands Management Committee
PA	Protected Area
PDL	Poverty Datum Line
PIC	Project Implementation Committee
PPF	Peace Parks Foundation
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAREP	Southern Africa Regional Environmental Programme
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
TC	Technical Committee
TFCA	Transfrontier Conservation Area
TGLP	Tribal Grazing Land Policy

UN	United Nations
WHS	World Heritage Site
WMA	Wildlife Management Area
WUC	Water Utilities Corporation

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Transfrontier Conservation Area (TFCA) concept is a growing phenomenon worldwide that seeks to promote the conservation of shared wildlife resources and benefits thereof across international boundaries. In the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region, member states have demonstrated their commitment to the conservation of biodiversity within the region by signing the Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement in 1999 and ratifying it at the end of 2003. The Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA TFCA) is amongst more than twenty existing and potential TFCAs within the SADC region. The KAZA TFCA Treaty was signed on 18th August 2011 in Luanda, Angola, between the countries of Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe. This was a culmination of a lengthy negotiation process that started in 2006 with a signing of a Memorandum of Understanding by the partner countries. As the name suggests, the KAZA TFCA incorporates large portions of the Okavango and Zambezi river basins.

The KAZA TFCA establishment process involves the development and review of Integrated Development Plans (IDP) for each of the partner countries, which will be consolidated into a KAZA TFCA Master IDP. Stakeholders in the Botswana Component of the KAZA TFCA like other components also formulated a participatory IDP outlined in this document.

It has been established that the development of TFCAs can contribute to the welfare and improvement in the standards of living of rural communities through tourism related products. The principles that underlie TFCA development are related to peaceful neighbourly relations, alleviation of poverty, regional socio-economic integration and a tool to help achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). The development of each country's IDP is premised on an extensive stakeholder consultation process. The content of the IDP is derived from information contained in existing management, development and land use plans and reports as well as the needs and expectations of stakeholders identified through a stakeholder involvement process.

In Botswana, the Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism (MEWT), as lead agent and with the support of the Peace Parks Foundation, initiated the compilation of an IDP for the Botswana Component. Despite the international focus of the IDP, it is based on the national framework provided by the Vision 2016 and the National Development Plan 10 (NDP10) of the Government of Botswana (GoB) and the respective District Development Plans.

In addition, the Botswana IDP is premised on two overarching plans; the Okavango Delta Management Plan (DEA 2008) and the Makgadikgadi Framework Management Plan (MFMP 2010). Similarly the individual management plans for all the protected areas found within the Botswana Component also inform the IDP. In a similar fashion, the IDP has taken cognisance and is building on efforts of existing and ongoing initiatives by other players in the area who include:

- Permanent Okavango River Basin Water Commission (OKACOM)
- Southern Africa Regional Environment Program (SAREP)
- World Bank/Department of Wildlife and National Parks Human Wildlife Conflict Project
- Birdlife Botswana IBA assessments

1.2 Vision, Mission and Objectives KAZA TFCA

The vision, mission and objectives of the KAZA TFCA have been designed to encapsulate and be relevant to the partner countries own visions, missions and objectives. In the case of the Botswana Component of the KAZA TFCA, elements of the country's Vision 2016 and the National Development Plan 10 (NDP10) have been weaved well into the aspirations of the greater KAZA TFCA.

The KAZA TFCA vision is to:

'establish a world-class transfrontier conservation area and tourism destination in the Okavango and Zambezi River Basin regions of Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe within the context of sustainable development'

The KAZA TFCA mission is:

'to sustainably manage the Kavango Zambezi ecosystem, its heritage and cultural resources based on best conservation and tourism models for the socio-economic wellbeing of the communities and other stakeholders in and around the eco-region through Harmonisation of policies, strategies and practices.'

In order to realise the KAZA TFCA vision and mission, partner countries are obliged to:

- 1) *Ensure the protection and management of those parts of the Kavango Zambezi ecosystem falling directly under their jurisdiction*
- 2) *Cooperate to develop common approaches to natural and cultural resources management and tourism development*
- 3) *Ensure that development activities in a Partner State shall not cause adverse effects in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction*
- 4) *Ensure stakeholder engagement at the national and local level with the involvement of governmental authorities, communities, Non-Governmental Organizations and Private Sector*
- 5) *Ensure that the rights of communities and other Stakeholders recognizable under the domestic laws of the Partner States shall be respected*
- 6) *Mobilise resources for the development and management of the KAZA TFCA.*

The specific objectives of the KAZA TFCA as stated in the Treaty are as follows:

- a) *Maintain and manage the shared Natural and Cultural Heritage Resources and biodiversity of the KAZA TFCA to support healthy and viable populations of wildlife species*
- b) *Promote and facilitate the development of a complementary network of Protected Areas within the KAZA TFCA linked through corridors to safeguard the welfare and continued existence of migratory wildlife species*
- c) *Provide opportunities, facilities and infrastructure that shall transform the KAZA TFCA into a premier tourist destination in Africa made up of a range of independent yet complementary and integrated sub-regional tourism development nodes*
- d) *Facilitate tourism across international borders in the KAZA TFCA*
- e) *Facilitate a healthy and competitive economic environment which promotes and enables public-private-community partnerships, private investment and regional economic integration*
- f) *To develop and implement programmes that shall enhance the sustainable use of natural and cultural heritage resources to improve the livelihoods of local communities within and around the Botswana Component of the KAZA TFCA and thus contribute towards poverty reduction*

- g) *Share experiences and pool resources and expertise across international borders in areas including indigenous knowledge, tourism management, border control, technology and renewable energy to facilitate development*
- h) *Promote and facilitate the harmonisation of relevant legislation, policies and approaches in-*
 - i. *Natural and Cultural Heritage Resources management across international borders and ensure compliance with international protocols and conventions related to the protection and Sustainable Use of species and ecosystems*
 - ii. *the area of transboundary animal disease prevention, surveillance and control within the KAZA TFCA*
- i) *Build capacity for and within the KAZA TFCA through training, enterprise development and mentoring programmes thus increasing the skills and knowledge associated with the management of Natural and Cultural Heritage Resources and facilitate stakeholder participation in the KAZA TFCA planning and development processes*
- j) *Promote fundamental and applied scientific and multi-disciplinary research in order to increase the knowledge base for the KAZA TFCA*
- k) *Mainstream emerging environmental issues and social paradigms, such as climate change and HIV/AIDS, in the overall development of the KAZA TFCA.*

1.3 Purpose

The main purpose of the IDP is to demonstrate how the GoB intends managing and developing the Botswana Component of the KAZA TFCA towards meeting its obligations in respect of the KAZA TFCA vision, mission and objectives.

Broadly the IDP will address:

- The protection of the functioning of key ecological processes underlying the Okavango Delta, the Chobe and Makgadikgadi Pan systems
- The promotion of coordinated and integrated environmentally sound development and resource management as well as areas in legislation and policy that require harmonisation
- Identification of opportunities for benefit flow to the communities that host these resources, that currently experience difficulties in accessing the ecotourism and conservation based economy of the resource
- Clarification of institutional relationships that will significantly contribute to participation and beneficiation of relevant stakeholders.

1.4 Site Description

1.4.1 Location and Extent

The site description of the Botswana Component of the KAZA TFCA as per the Treaty covers the most northern part of country, the entire Chobe District, the northern parts of Central District and most of North West District (See Figure 1). The major ecosystems covered include the Okavango Delta, Makgadikgadi salt pans, Chobe/Linyanti wetland and Chobe forest areas.

Following the stakeholder consultations for the preparation of the Botswana IDP, there were recommendations to extend the original “Treaty boundary” as it was restricted to Protected Areas (PA) only and excluded communal areas forming extensions of the PA habitats (Refer Appendix 1).

The proposed extension includes communal areas to the west and south of the Okavango Delta. The communal area east of the Pans National Parks that includes the entire Makgadikgadi Pans system (including Sua Pan) up to the boundary of Hwange National Park in Zimbabwe has also been included. These areas form integral parts of the main KAZA TFCA ecosystems in respect of both wildlife management and natural resource utilisation. The area now covers a region in excess of 153,600km², approximately 30% of the total area of the KAZA TFCA and nearly double the original area of approximately 78,200km² (See Figure 2 and Appendix 2).

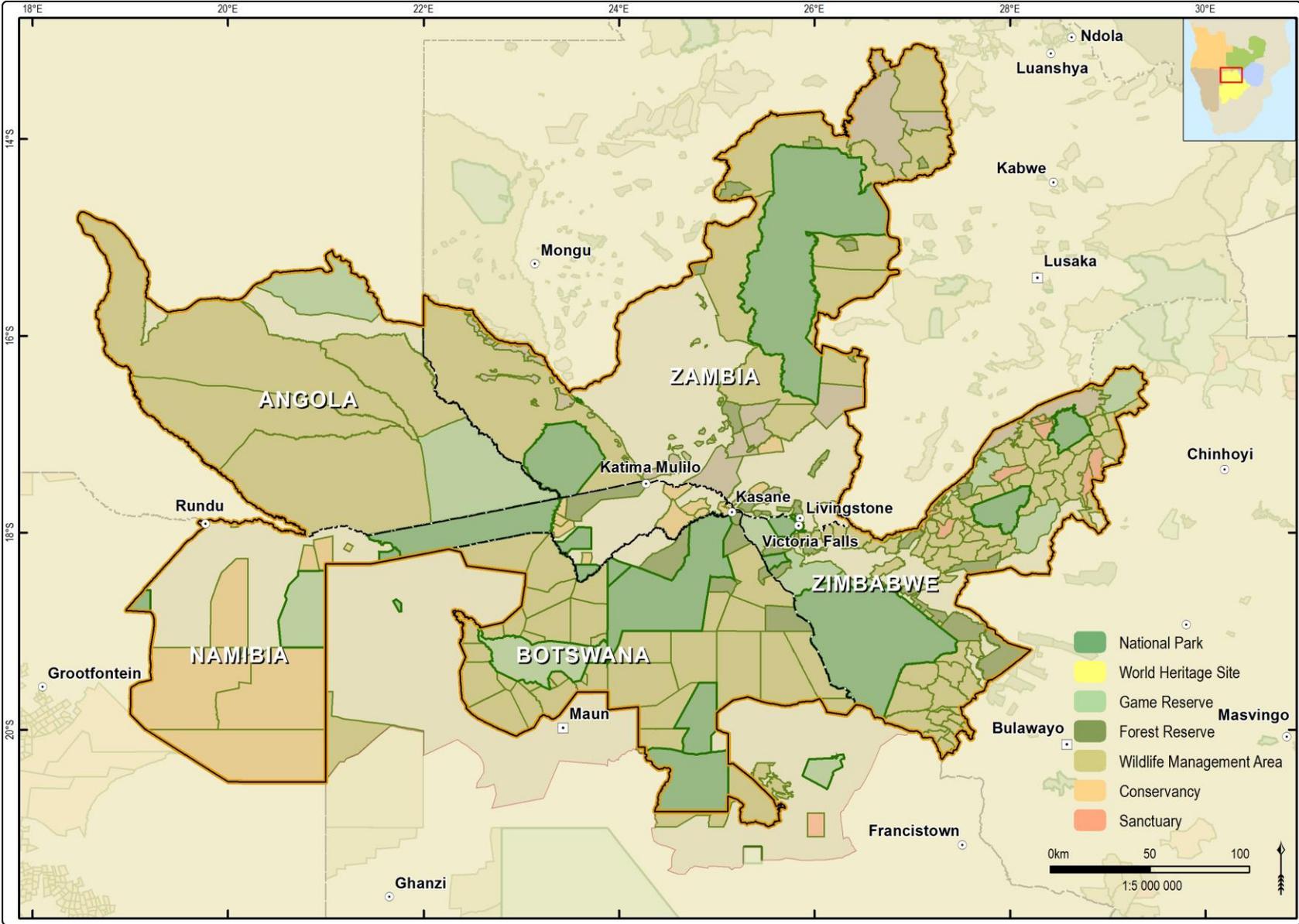


Figure 1: Map of KAZA TFCA Treaty Boundary

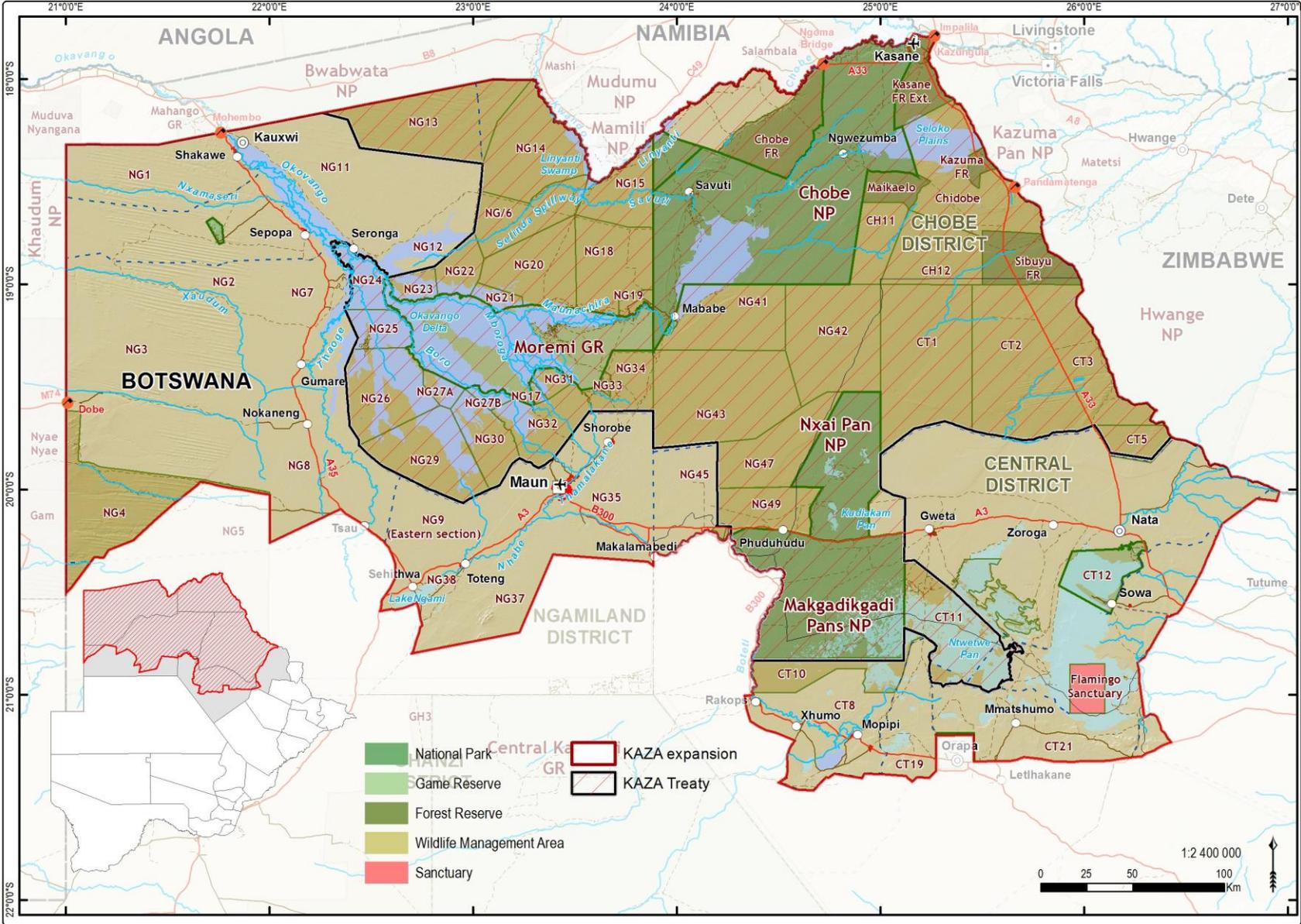


Figure 2: Map of Extended Boundary of the Botswana Component

1.5 Physical Characteristics and Natural Resource Base¹

The Botswana Component of the KAZA TFCA can be divided into three main physiographic regions:

- The Wetlands of the region including the Okavango Delta, Savuti Marsh, Kakulwane/Seloko Plains and the Makgadikgadi Pans, which comprise approximately 62% of the area
- The Hardveld, where the Basement Complex outcrops in the south-west and south-east (approximately 1%)
- The Sandveld, which consists of thick Kalahari Sands and ancient fossil valleys, covering the remaining 37% of the area.

1.5.1 Geology

Botswana lies within the Kalahari Basin, an internal drainage system formed when the breakup of the super-continent, Gondwanaland, occurred over 100 million years ago. After the break-up of the Gondwana Super Continent, roughly 85 million years ago, the Cubango, Quito, Kwando, Upper Zambezi and Kafue rivers all flowed into the area that is today the Okavango Delta and onwards into the Shashe and Limpopo Rivers and out to sea at Xai-Xai (Rubidge 2005).

Roughly 60 million years ago, fault lines forming part of the Great Rift Valley, stretching all the way from Ethiopia, lifted up the area South East of the Delta. After the Lower Zambezi captured the Kafue and Upper Zambezi and eventually the Kwando as well, the Cubango and Cuito Rivers reached a cul-de-sac in the Delta. Wind-blown sands and siltation from the major rivers were deposited into a vast inland sea of approximately 60,000km² (Lake Makgadikgadi), where today it manifests in the vast Kalahari Sands that is the signature landscape of the Botswana Component.

The rock groups underlying most of the Sandveld appear to belong to the Karoo Super Group formed 135-290 million years ago, elsewhere Precambrian rock formations (Damara Super Group) predominate.

The surface geology of the eastern Hardveld, exposed in its hill ranges, largely consists of igneous and metamorphic Basement Complex rocks (more than 2500 million years old). This complex is known to extend into younger rock formations (1200- 2500 million years old) in the southern Sandveld; while rocks of the Ghanzi and Damara Groups (570-1200 million years old) extend across the western side into neighbouring northern Namibia.

Because the surface is predominately an eroded one, the area is mostly flat or gently undulating, with an average elevation of only a few metres, not exceeding five degrees in slope. The highest points are associated with the rocky outcrops in the east and in the far west, where the Basement Complex reaches the surface.

1.5.2 Soils

The majority of the area is characterised by deep loose sandy soils (Arenosols) except for the Delta which is a perennial swamp with Fluvisols or alluvial deposits (coarse loamy soils) in the Panhandle.

¹ The information in this section has largely been gleaned from the *Botswana Component Integrated Development Plan Map Atlas* which contains the reference list for source data and information. The *Map Atlas* can be obtained from MEWT on request.

Other main features include:

- In the south-eastern corner, southern and south-western parts, there are Calcisols which are desert soils or fine loamy soils with high contents of lime.
- Bare rock associated with the rocky outcrops on the eastern side of the area.
- Salt marshes associated with the Pans in the South (Solonshak soil which is a pale or grey soil type found in arid to sub-humid, poorly drained conditions with a cracking, fine clayey texture.
- The Mababe Depression comprising Chernozems which is a black-coloured soil containing a high percentage of humus with a fine loamy to clayey texture.
- In the north-eastern side (the Kakulwane/Seloko Plains-Kazuma Forest Reserve area) Vertisols which are dark expansive fine clay soils.

1.5.3 Climate

The climate of the area is arid and semi-arid with low rainfall and high rates of evapotranspiration. It has a distinct gradient regarding rainfall with the highest in the north-east and lowest in the south-west, almost double from north to south on an annual basis. January-February is the highest rainfall months ranging from 48mm to 158mm per month. April and October are the driest months of the year with rainfall as low as 11mm per month. Annual rainfall ranges between 300-450mm.

Average temperature trends are relatively homogeneous across the area, the hottest months being October to March with temperature ranging from 23°C to 35°C, while the coolest months are June and July with temperature between 11°C and 18°C.

1.5.4 Hydrology

The area's hydrology consists of two major drainage systems:

- The Okavango River system, which includes the Okavango Delta, Selinda Spillway, the Thamalakane and Boteti rivers and the Makgadikgadi Pans.
- The Chobe River system, which includes the Kwando River and Linyanti Marsh. The water from this system in turn flows into the Zambezi River, immediately east of Kasane.

Both these systems, the Okavango and Chobe, are perennial and have their sources north of Botswana in the highlands of Angola. Low rates of surface runoff and groundwater recharge are typical. Even during the wet season stream flow is not continuous, with internal rivers only flowing for 10-75 days a year. Both these systems are shared river systems.

A key feature of the Okavango River system is the Okavango Delta, which is a large inland delta including about 6,000km² of permanent swamp and between 7,000 and 12,000km² of seasonally inundated flood plains. Together with the Chobe and Linyati rivers, it accounts for 95% of all surface water in the country. The delta is conventionally divided into four water and land categories: the Panhandle, upstream permanent swamps, downstream seasonal flood plains, and large islands and Sandveld tongues.

Drainage through the marshes of the Okavango Delta is complex. Most of its water evaporates from the approximate 10,000km² of the delta wetlands. An estimated 11km³ of water flows into the delta every year, but most of it is lost through evapotranspiration. Floodwater reaches down through the eastern side of the marshes to the Boteti River, which flows sporadically to Lake Xau (Dow) and the

Makgadikgadi Pans (also roughly 10,000km² in area). Less and less water has been flowing through the western side of the Okavango marshes during the 20th century, so that the 180km² Lake Ngami - famous a century ago – dried up between 1980 and the year 2000. There is a spillway from this area to the Chobe River in the Zambezi Basin in periods of high floods. Meanwhile, the eastern Makgadikgadi Pans are annually flooded by the otherwise ephemeral Nata River from Zimbabwe, while the southern tributaries of the pans are now dry fossil valleys.

While the Angolan rainy season is between October and April, the flood waters enter Botswana in December and only reach the bottom of the delta sometime in July. At the southern extremity of the Okavango Delta the last of the flood waters pass through this floodplain channel during August and September, before feeding into the Thamalakane River.

Groundwater resources are geologically old and quality can be affected by salinity and concentrations of fluorides, nitrates and other elements. Current groundwater recharge rates are equivalent to about 1.7km³/year. Considering an overlap of about 0.1km³/year between surface water and groundwater, the total internal renewable water resources are 2.4km³/year (FAO 2010).

1.5.5 Vegetation

The plan area comprises five main biomes including:-

- Baikiaea or teak forest is found in the northern parts of the area
- Flooded grassland associated with the Delta
- Mopane Woodland
- Dryer woodlands
- Halophytes associated with the Pans in the south-eastern parts.

Broadly mixed or mosaic vegetation land cover characterises the north-eastern section of the area resulting from the rainfall profile and fire occurrence. The south-western section is predominantly closed-to-open to sparse grasslands.

1.5.6 Wildlife

Botswana is renowned as a wildlife destination, having all the mega fauna. The area is the largest remaining natural range for Elephants. Wildlife occurrence within the area has been described in detail in the various management and development plans that have been prepared for the area. Areas such as Chobe, Savuti, Linyanti, Moremi and the Pans feature strongly as wildlife destinations within the regional tourism portfolio.

Of particular importance in context of the KAZA TFCA and the IDP in particular is wildlife movement patterns (see Figure 4). The predominant and broad wildlife movement patterns within the area and within the broad KAZA TFCA context are as follows:

Botswana and Zimbabwe:

- Between Kakulwane/Seloko Plains/Kazuma Forest Reserve and Kazuma Pan National Park
- Between Nxai Pan National Park via Wildlife Management Areas (WMA) and Hwange National Park

Botswana and Namibia:

- Between the Delta and Chobe National Park and Mamili and Mudumu National Parks

Within Botswana - between:

- Chobe and the Pans National Park
- The Delta and Makgadikgadi Pans National Park
- The Delta and NG2 and NG3.

1.6 Policy and Legal Framework

The Botswana Component of the KAZA TFCA operates within a framework of international, regional and national policy instruments outlined below.

1.6.1 International/Global

Botswana has ratified several multi-lateral environmental agreements. The Botswana IDP is developed within these frameworks. The following agreements have been identified as the most relevant instruments in guiding towards better management of natural resources within the Botswana Component:

- The United Nations Convention on wetlands of international importance (Ramsar Convention), focuses on conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local and national actions and international cooperation. The Okavango Delta that lies within the KAZA TFCA is a Ramsar site.
- The United Nations Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage. It focuses on listing and subsequent protection of sites of special cultural or physical significance. The Tsodilo Hills which lies within the KAZA TFCA is a World Heritage site.
- The United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD), aims to conserve biological diversity, promote the sustainable use of biodiversity components, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources.
- United Nations Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), aims to prevent extinction of endangered species by controlling international trade in these species and their by-products.

1.6.2 Regional (Southern Africa)

The KAZA TFCA is in the SADC region and Botswana is party to a number of regional agreements within the SADC region, including:

- The Permanent Okavango River Basin Agreement of 1994 (Angola, Botswana, Namibia)
- SADC Protocol on Shared Watercourses of 2001
- SADC Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement of 2003
- SADC Regional Water Policy of 2006
- SADC Protocol on Development of Tourism of 2002.

1.6.3 National

There are several policies and legislative frameworks which are imperative in the holistic planning processes of the IDP. These policies have defined the Botswana IDP and are mostly natural resource based. These include:

Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism-

- Community Based Natural Resources Management Policy of 2007

Department of Environmental Affairs-

- Environmental Assessment Act of 2011
- Revised National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan of 2007
- Wetlands Policy and Strategy (Draft) of 2008
- National Environmental Education Strategy and Action Plan

Department of Forestry and Range Resources-

- Forest Act of 1978
- Herbage Preservation (Fire Prevention) Act of 1977
- Agricultural Resources Conservation Act of 1974

Department of Immigration and Citizenship

- Immigration Act of 2011

Department of National Museums and Monuments-

- Monument and Relics Act of 2001

Department of Tourism-

- Tourism Policy of 1990 (under review)
- Tourism Act of 2009
- Tourism Master Plan of 2000
- Botswana Ecotourism Strategy of 2002

Department of Wildlife and National Parks-

- Wildlife Conservation Policy of 1986
- Wildlife Conservation and National Parks Act of 1992

Botswana Tourism Organisation-

- Botswana Tourism Organisation Act of 2009
- Botswana Tourism Organisation Regulations of 2010
- Botswana Ecotourism Best Practice Manual of 2007
- Botswana Ecotourism Certification System ; Accommodation Standards of 2010
- Botswana Ecotourism Certification System Standards; Ecotours of 2010

Ministry of Agriculture-

- National Policy on Agricultural Development of 1991

Ministry of Finance and Development Planning-

- National Development Plan 10

Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development-

- District Development Plans

Department of Lands-

- Tribal Land Act of 1970
- National Policy of Land Tenure of 1985

Department of Mines-

- Mines and Minerals Act of 1999

Department of Water Affairs-

- Water Act of 1968
- National Water Master Plan Review of 2006.

These have guided and defined the development of the Botswana IDP and are also important in informing project development and implementation processes within the area.

1.7 Socio-economic Aspects**1.7.1 Governance and Administration**

The Botswana Component is administered under three Districts (North West or Ngamiland, Chobe and Central Districts). Within the Central District there are two sub districts, being Tutume and Boteti Sub Districts, while the North West District has one sub District being the Okavango Sub District.

The administrative centres of the District and Sub-Districts are Maun, Gumare (North West), Letlhakane (Boteti), Tutume (Tutume) and Kasane (Chobe). The administrative centres for Central District do not fall under the area.

There are different governance structures that administer operations in the Botswana Component. These can be grouped into Central and Local Government structures, Parastatals, Private sector and Civil Society. Table 1 outlines some of the main institutions associated these structures as well as their relevance and roles to the IDP.

Table 1: Main Institutions within the Botswana Component and Their Roles

INSTITUTION	ROLE
District Land Use Planning Unit (DLUPU)	Gives advice on land use issues
District Development Committee (DDC)	Sanctions and approves all District development plans and projects
Tawana Land Board, Ngwato Land Board & Chobe Land Board	Manages Tribal (communal) land
Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)	Gives advice on Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) projects
Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism	Manages and regulates issues of the environment, wildlife, Protected Areas and tourism
Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (District Councils)	Service provision
Ministry of Lands	Manages State Land
Ministry of Agriculture	Promotes arable and pastoral agriculture
Department of Water Affairs	Manages water resources
Tribal Authorities	Tribal administration
Botswana Tourism Organisation (BTO)	Tourism development and support
Other Parastatal Organisations (, Local Enterprise Authority (LEA), Citizen Entrepreneurial Development Agency (CEDA), Botswana Power Corporation (BPC), Water Utilities Corporation WUC)	Specialised service provision
Private sector	Drives trade and investment
Non-governmental Organisations (NGO) and Community Based Organisations (CBO)	Promotes civic activities

In light of the many administrative centres and the challenges related to holistic planning for the area, the Botswana IDP presents an opportunity for enhanced and coordinated planning.

1.7.2 Main Economic Drivers

The main economic activities in the area are mining, agriculture and tourism.

Mining: the area is rich in mineral resources and has several mines. These are the diamond mines of Boteti, Letlhakane, Damtshaa and Karoe, copper mines of Dukwi and Toteng, and the soda ash mine in Sowa. Mining exploration is continuing in the area and other mineral deposits have since been discovered in the North West District.

Agriculture: the area comprises of commercial and small scale subsistence farmers. Commercial farmers, who supply most of Botswana are in the Pandamantenga area. They produce sorghum, sunflower and horticultural produce. Also, there are numerous small subsistence farmers specialising in flood recession farming (Molapo farming) in the Okavango Delta, along the Boteti River and in the Chobe enclave. Livestock disease (in particular Foot and Mouth) is a major challenge for livestock production throughout the area. Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC) is also prevalent in the area.

Tourism: the main economic driver of the area is wildlife based tourism. The array of PAs starting with Moremi Game Reserve and adjacent WMAs, Chobe National Park and the Pans National Park all serve as attractions for tourists. Over 300,000 tourists visit these PAs annually, with the Chobe National Park being the most popular wildlife destination in the country. As a result, the entire northern Botswana has numerous tourism enterprises in the form of hotels/lodges and safari camps.

1.7.3 Demographics

1.7.3.1 Population

The population of districts and sub-districts under the Botswana Component was recorded as 377,384 according to the 2011 population census (See Table 2). This reflects a 21% increase from the 2001 population. Very low population densities are evident across the majority of the area (0-1.6 people/km²). Females are slightly more than males in all the districts except Chobe and Ngamiland Delta where males outnumber females.

The largest population centre in the area is Maun with a population of 60,263 followed by Kasane with 9008 and Gumare with 8532 (CSO 2012)

Table 2: Population of the Districts within the Botswana Component, 2001 and 2011

DISTRICT	POPULATION 2001	POPULATION 2011
Central Boteti	48,057	57,376
Central Tutume	123,514	147,377
Chobe	18,258	23,347
Ngamiland Delta*		2,529
Ngamiland East	72,382	90,334
Ngamiland West	49,642	59,421
TOTAL	311,853	377,384

*Note Ngamiland Delta was part of Ngamiland East in the 2001 population census.

(Source CSO 2003,2012)

1.7.3.2 The People

The original people of the country and much of the surrounding area are purported to be the Basarwa (San). However, Botswana is now inhabited by people of Bantu origins collectively called Batswana.

The inhabitants of the Botswana Component include different tribes. None of the groups has remained completely homogeneous as there have been constant integration and assimilation between the groups over the years. Cultural and ethnic diversity is however, evident in the numerous language groups, in addition to Setswana, other languages spoken in the area are as follows:

- In Central District among others are Bangwato, Bakhurutshe, Basarwa, Shona, Ndebele, Nanjwa, Shua, Kua and Kalanga speaking people
- In the Chobe District are Basubiya, Basarwa, Lozi, Kuhane, Zezuru and Ndebele speaking people
- In the Ngamiland District are Batawana, HaMbukushu, Khwe, Gciriku, Juhoan, Herero, Kxaein, BaKgalagadi, BaNaro, and BaYei.

1.7.3.3 *Heritage*

The Botswana Component of the KAZA TFCA has several archaeological, historical, cultural, natural and heritage sites of national importance. Some of the monuments have been developed whilst others fall on the national list of '100 sites for development'. Perhaps the most significant monument is the Tsodilo Hills, which is also a World Heritage Site. Plans are underway to also list the Okavango Delta as a World Heritage Site.

Other sites that have been identified in the area include:

- Stone Age sites:
 - Early or Middle Stone Age: 200,000 – 35,000 years ago including Tsodilo Hills, Xai Xai, Liambezi, Qogana, Toteng, Khwebe, Maun, and Loshitshi
 - Late Stone Age: 35,000 – 2,000 years ago
 - Early farming sites occupied at least 1,000 years ago, e.g. the Nyungwe sites
- Natural heritage sites including caves, forests and special trees, and unique rock formations such as the Gchwihaba caves, Koanaka, Nxaisini, Aha hills and Kasane Baobab. Within the Makgadikgadi area there are Lekhubu Island and Khama Ruins.

Most sites are very sensitive and in need of preservation, protection and salvaging of material. There is also however, need for preservation and protection measures to be fully integrated in the tourism development plans for the area.

1.7.3.4 *Health and Welfare*

The plan area comprises of health posts and clinics in most villages, 4 primary hospitals in Letlhakane, Gweta, Gumare and Kasane and a regional referral hospital in Maun.

Poverty is widespread in the Botswana Component of the KAZA TFCA. According to the MFMP (2010), nation-wide in 2002/3, the Poverty Datum Line (PDL) stood at P 571.65/ month and 30.6% of the population lived below the poverty datum line with a poverty gap of 11.7 (i.e. shortfall of consumption as compared to the PDL). Poverty in the north eastern region, which includes the MFMP area, is above average poverty: 38.5% of the population lives in poverty with a 14.1% poverty gap. While poverty may have decreased since 2002/3, rural poverty has proven to be persistent and difficult to resolve.

Similarly according to the ODMP (2008), in the period 93/94, poverty rates in rural Ngamiland were about 17 %. In 1995, there was an outbreak of cattle lung disease. This disease eroded the economic base of most farmers in the ODRS and increased poverty rates from 17 % in the period 93/94 to 43 % in the period 2002/03 (CSO 2003).

Most household heads in the area have very limited education, which adversely affects household decision making. According to the MFMP (2010), just under half (48%) of the household heads in the area have never attended school before. Lack of formal education is especially common in most parts of Boteti and Ngamiland districts.

Lack of formal education is an indicator of poor human development and thus can prompt poverty and social ills such as crime. If the head of household is uneducated, there's greater chance of insufficient knowledge about government support opportunities and lower participation in productive activities such as formal employment and participation in community organizations and committees that would otherwise help in improving the livelihoods of the household members. Reasons for low levels of education do not only rest with poor performance at primary school and junior school, but also with the fact that institutes of higher learning are remote with only one senior secondary school in

Lethakane and Maun servicing the entire plan area. In 2012 two new senior secondary schools were opened in Nata and Shakawe.

1.7.3.5 Land and Resource Utilisation

There are three land tenure systems in Botswana, namely Communal/Customary, State and Freehold. The land tenure systems prevalent in the Botswana Component are State Land (~20%) and Customary tenure (~80%) derived from tribal land.

The land use categories of the area, size and percentages of surface area are set out in Table 3, also in Figure 3. The dominant land uses are the communal areas comprising settlements and arable and pastoral agricultural land use; communal WMAs and Protected Areas.

The main activities in the communal areas include arable agriculture (dryland farming and molapo or flood recession farming), pastoral agriculture and wildlife management with both consumptive (hunting) and non-consumptive resource utilisation. The Government has however made pronouncement to ban hunting altogether by 2014.

The WMAs are divided into Controlled Hunting Areas (CHA) which are administrative units used to facilitate wildlife management also serving as buffer zones between incompatible land uses and formal protected areas. The Government facilitates Community-based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) programmes in these areas which are joint approaches towards rural development and natural resources conservation. It is based on the need for the promotion and empowerment of the local communities, by linking economic and social development to natural resource management.

Nature conservation and non-consumptive resource utilisation (photographic tourism) are the main activities in the Parks and Game Reserves.

Botswana is not well endowed with suitable arable agricultural land. Of the 5% of the land reported to be suitable for arable agriculture, only less than 1% of it is under cultivation. Generally, the soils are thin and of limited fertility while the rainfall is low and erratic with the exception of the Pandamatenga area. Pandamatenga area contains Botswana's only large area of black cotton soils. The soils are inherently fertile and as such have high potential for arable agriculture. Due to a relatively higher average rainfall, the Pandamatenga plains are considered to have the potential to significantly increase the production of cereals (FAO 2005).

Table 3: Land use in the Botswana Component of the KAZA TFCA

LAND USE CATEGORY	SIZE (~KM²)	PERCENTAGE (%)
BLDC Ranch	2,246	1.5
Forest Reserve	3,335	2.2
Forest Reserve and Extension	808	0.5
Game Reserve	4,897	3.2
Mainly Commercial Farms	578	0.4
National Park	18,114	11.8
Pastoral/Arable/Residential	58,942	38.4
Pasture/Arable/Residential/WMA	8,946	5.8
Sanctuary (Flamingo & Nata)	1,418	0.9
TGLP Ranches	2,981	1.9
Wildlife Management Area	51,393	33.4
TOTAL AREA	153,658	100

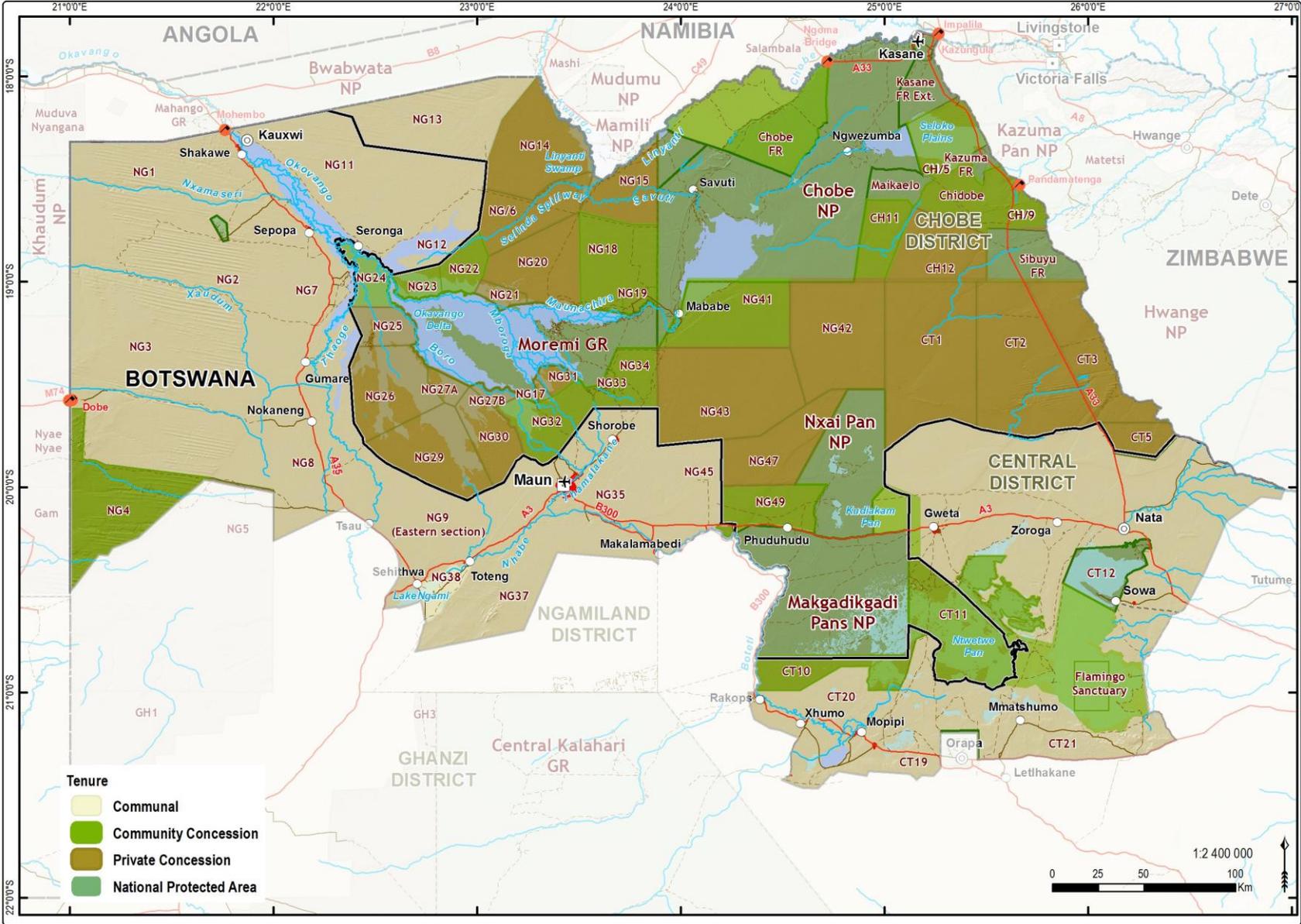


Figure 3: Map Illustrating Land Tenure within the Botswana Component

1.7.3.6 *Infrastructure, Utilities and Services*

In terms of roads, the main economic centres of the Botswana KAZA TFCA Component, being Kasane, Nata, Letlhakane, Maun, Shakawe, and Gumare are linked by tarred roads of acceptable standards. These are roads which lead to key tourism hotspots and are also service transit routes.

The primary road network covers most settlements and towns of the area. Similarly, grid electricity and water supply is almost universally available in villages and towns. There is also universal access to telecommunication within the area.

There is a vast network of veterinary and other fences (See Figure 4), including among others:

- The Kuke fence erected in 1958 in the south-western corner of the area (Ngamiland)
- The fence on the Caprivi Border erected in 1995
- Ikoga (1995)
- Samuchima (1995)
- The fence on the Namibia/Botswana International Border (1960)
- Setata (1996)
- Northern Buffalo Fence (1991-1996) to the north of the delta
- Southern Buffalo to the south of the delta (1981)
- The Ngwatsha fence (2000) in the east (Central District).

The majority of tourism facilities and activities are focused within the Delta, the Linyanti area and on the Chobe riverfront. Tourism facilities include various bush and tented camps, chalets, lodges, rest camps and airstrips with tourism with activities comprising game viewing, bird watching, mokoro trails, recreational fishing, hunting and mobile safaris. A range of tourism categories differentiated by the prices paid for holidays occur in the area:

There are two international airports (Maun and Kasane) and numerous airstrips in the area. These are mainly used to support tourism and mining activities.

The area has seven ports of entry by road which are Dobe, Mohembo, Ngoma, Kazungula Ferry, Kazungula Road, Pandamatenga, and the Kasane Regional Immigration Office providing access to Namibia (See Figure 2).

1.8 **Conceptual Models**

The Botswana IDP is guided by concepts of sustainable development, ecosystems and human development approaches.

True sustainable development is development that meets the "triple bottom line" where all three systems (economic, environmental and social) interact on an equitable basis.

The Ecosystem Approach (EA) is a process that promotes the coordinated management of land, water and other living resources (biodiversity) resulting in sustainable resources management. This approach is applied at the beginning of the planning process. It makes it possible for decision makers to see the total picture of their resource base and all the interactions therein. The potential impacts of decisions on the management of the resource(s) are therefore easy to identify with the use of this process.

The Human Development approach arose in part as a result of growing criticism to the leading development approach of the 1980s, which presumed a close link between national economic growth and the expansion of individual human choices.

The concept of Sustainable Livelihood (SL) is an attempt to go beyond the conventional definitions and approaches to poverty eradication. These had been found to be too narrow because they focused only on certain aspects or manifestations of poverty, such as low income, or did not consider other vital aspects of poverty such as vulnerability and social exclusion. It is now recognized that more attention must be paid to the various factors and processes which either constrain or enhance poor people's ability to make a living in an economically, ecologically, and socially sustainable manner. The SL concept offers a more coherent and integrated approach to poverty.

CHAPTER 2. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.1 Approach and Methodology

The IDP was developed through a consultative process that started with high level negotiations between Botswana Government and partners PPF and KfW. The process was then followed by a national consultative stakeholder workshop held in Maun. District level consultation meetings then followed with meetings held in the main population centres within the Botswana KAZA component area, viz; Gumare, Maun, Letlhakane, Nata and Kasane.

A standard approach for soliciting views and expectations on KAZA from stakeholders was used throughout the district consultation meetings. In a similar fashion, a prognostic approach to issues within the Botswana Component was also followed. Table 4 below captures the process of events.

Table 4: Botswana Component IDP Participatory Process Outline

DATE	ACTIVITY	COMMENTS
February 2010	Inception and Project Preparation Meeting (PPF and MEWT)	High level consultations
June 2010	Terms of Reference for KAZA Botswana Component IDP	
July 2010 - February 2011	KfW approvals and funding Stakeholder sensitization meetings	Operational level consultations
March 2011	1 st Broad stakeholder meeting (Maun)	Stakeholder consultations
April 2011	Collection and collation of information	
April - July 2011	Preparation of 1 st Draft IDP	
August 2011	Presentation of 1 st Draft IDP (Gaborone)	
September – December 2011	Stakeholder meetings in 5 districts and Sub-districts	District level consultations
January 2011 – May 2012	Ongoing Meetings and liaison with MEWT	
May 2012	DLUPU and project debriefing meetings regarding Draft IDP and priority projects	
June 2012	Circulated 2 nd Draft IDP to MEWT	
27 and 28 June 2012	Review Committee Meeting (MEWT and KAZA Secretariat)	
27 August 2012	Comments Register Discussion	
3 December 2012	Appointment of local Consultant to finalize the IDP	
4 - 6 December 2012	Workshop with local Consultant and Botswana Review Team to finalize IDP (Kasane)	
10-11 January 2013	Workshop with local Consultant and Botswana Review Team to finalize final draft IDP (Gaborone)	
11 January 2013	Presentation of draft final IDP to PS & DPS MEWT (Gaborone)	
17 January 2013	Presentation of the draft final IDP to National Steering Committee (Gaborone)	Approval of the IDP
18 January 2013	Presentation of the draft final IDP to heads of departments at MWET (Gaborone)	

2.2 Key Issues

The situational analysis was described according to six thematic areas, namely:

- Policy and Legal Framework
- Governance and Administration
- Physical Characteristics and Natural Resource Base
- Socio-economic
- Land and Resource Utilisation
- Infrastructure, Utilities and Services.

The key issues were then grouped according to themes that were cross-cutting throughout the geographical area of the Botswana Component as shown in Table 5 below.

Table 5: Key Issues raised at District Level Consultative Meetings

THEMATIC AREA	KEY ISSUES
Policy and Legal Framework	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ratification of extended Botswana KAZA component in KAZA Treaty to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Okavango Pan Handle, western and southern Ngamiland (NG1, NG2, NG3, NG4, NG6, NG7, NG8, NG9, NG35, NG36, NG37, NG38, NG45, NG51) • Southern part of Makgadikgadi in line with MFMP boundaries 2. Issues requiring bilateral negotiations and agreements between Botswana and neighbouring countries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decommissioning of northern border fence with Namibia at NG11/NG13 to allow free movement of wildlife • Opening of new ports of entry at NG11, Lianshulu, Kings Pool, Chobe Enclave and Ngwasha • Univisa for tourists throughout entire KAZA area • Harmonization of Park fees throughout KAZA • Harmonization of health regulations throughout KAZA • Harmonization of aviation regulations throughout KAZA • Standard control regulations for evasive species throughout the KAZA 3. Gazetting of Tsodilo village as a permanent village within a WHS 4. Production and approval of the Ecotourism Manual for Forestry Reserves in Chobe guiding their sustainable utilisation by CBOs and Private Sector 5. Absence of district fire management strategies/plans at district level 6. Review of the decongestion strategy for Chobe National Park (CNP) 7. Streamlining of licensing, regulation and monitoring of boats
Governance and Administration	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Strengthening of the CBNRM Programme Coordination Office 9. Dormant and malfunctioning CBRNM CBOs requiring capacity building 10. Insufficient and or uncoordinated resource mobilisation capacity at district level 11. Dual sharing of NPNP/MPNP by Ngamiland and Central Districts that creates administrative and management bottlenecks 12. Administrative bottlenecks in allocating CBOs user rights for existing areas

THEMATIC AREA	KEY ISSUES
	<p>of interest in community areas, eg:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Southern Sua Flamingo Sanctuary (refer to MFMP) • Chapman’s Baobab, Green’s Baobab. <p>13. Limitations of TACs to provide fully fledged technical support to CBOs</p> <p>14. Resource constraints to implement approved plans e.g. CNP management plan</p> <p>15. Absence of settlement plans for small population centres leading to haphazard development growth</p>
Physical Characteristics and Natural Resource Base	<p>16. Blockages of wildlife migratory corridors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Western Okavango NG4 corridor (SBF, Sehithwa - Shakawe Road) • Eastern Okavango NG11 corridor (East Okavango pan handle road and villages) • Okavango Delta Nxai Pan corridor (SBF) • Kasane Kazungula Chobe river corridor (Kasane-Kazungula road & settlements) • Kakulwane/Seloko plains corridor (A33 road) • Nxai Pan Makgadikgadi Pans corridor (A2 road) <p>17. Fire management regime</p> <p>18. Insufficient protection for important resource areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lake Xau • Lake Ngami
Socio-economic	<p>19. High illiteracy rate</p> <p>20. Low education and skills attainment levels</p> <p>21. High unemployment rate</p> <p>22. High levels of HIV/AIDS</p> <p>23. High levels of lifestyle diseases</p> <p>24. High poverty levels</p> <p>25. Limited livelihood options</p>
Land Resource Utilisation	<p>26. Occurrence of <i>Mogau</i> and its impact on livelihoods (cattle)</p> <p>27. Potential conflicts over designation of new protected areas in communal areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nxamasere Bird Sanctuary • Gumare Ecotourism Park • Maun Ecotourism Park <p>28. Absence of tourism and natural resource management components in the district development plans</p> <p>29. No control of visitation in places of interest in community areas e.g. CT 11, Mosu, Khama Ruins, heritage sites, famous Baobabs (See MFMP)</p> <p>30. Tourist congestion along the Chobe river front</p> <p>31. Undiversified tourism product</p> <p>32. Review the Chobe West Land Use Plan</p> <p>33. Exclusion of small subsistence farmers in the Panda farm expansion project</p> <p>34. Conflicting land uses along the Chobe river between Botswana and</p>

THEMATIC AREA	KEY ISSUES
	<p>Namibia</p> <p>35. Negative perceptions of Namibian house boats industry in the Chobe River</p> <p>36. Fishing by Namibians along the CNP viewed as unfair for Botswana fishermen</p> <p>37. Cattle from Namibia crossing into CNP when the river is dry</p> <p>38. Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop raids by Elephants, Hippo and Buffalo • Predation on livestock by Lions, Leopard hyena <p>39. Regulation of water diversion on Boteti river for irrigating fields (access and water rights)</p> <p>40. Potential HWC between NG51 BLDC ranches and wildlife from Nxai Pan NP</p> <p>41. Constraints in the implementation of Elephant management plan. How does the country deal with an expanding elephant population?</p> <p>42. Capture of local opportunities by people from outside KAZA TFCA</p>
Infrastructure, Utilities and Services	<p>43. Polarised development biased towards large population centres</p> <p>44. Limited access to potable water</p> <p>45. Limited number of flights connecting the area with other major centres (e.g. Kasane-Johannesburg, Kasane- Cape Town)</p> <p>46. Limitation of funds to implement approved park plans</p> <p>47. Insufficient signage infrastructure and tourist interpretative centres</p> <p>48. Limited ports of entries (e.g. Chobe West)</p> <p>49. Absence of public jetty for boats in Chobe, Maun</p> <p>50. Upgrade of Nata airstrip to accommodate larger aeroplanes</p> <p>51. Re-alignment of boreholes along elephant corridors (CT1, CT2, & CT3)</p> <p>52. Potential negative impacts of proposed Moseitse dam</p> <p>53. Re-alignment of fences in Makgadikgadi area</p> <p>54. Ports of entry upgrading</p> <p>55. Access route from Shakawe to Moremi via Gudigwa</p> <p>56. Absence of facilities that would make Shakawe a gateway into the Okavango Delta</p> <p>57. Provision of artificial water for wildlife</p>

2.3 Threats Analysis

From the key issues raised, a threat analysis was undertaken for distilling the main threats within the area that were deemed likely to compromise conservation and sustainable utilisation of resources in the Botswana Component. The threat analysis identified the main threats that have potential to compromise the objectives of KAZA TFCA. These are the threats that carry the most significant impacts and hence have to inform project formulation for projects that shall ultimately lead to the realization of KAZA TFCA objectives.

2.3.1 Habitat Fragmentation

Habitat fragmentation, as a result of fences and incompatible land uses, was identified as probably the biggest threat to the effective functioning of the ecosystem that supports the Botswana Component of the KAZA TFCA.

Areas where this threat regarding habitat fragmentation is evident, is within the identified wildlife movement areas between Botswana and Zimbabwe, the first being across the Kakulwane/Seloko Plains in the vicinity of the Kazuma Forest Reserve in Botswana and Kazuma Pan National Park in Zimbabwe. This is a critical habitat that features strongly within the habitat sensitivity analyses of both the Zimbabwe and Botswana Components of the KAZA TFCA (See Figures 4 & 5). Currently, there are cattle posts along this corridor and the resultant HWC is growing.

The second area where fences and incompatible land uses could impact on the movement of wildlife is within the larger Pans National Park area. The existing fences, both on the eastern and western side of the national park, impact on significant wildlife movement from Hwange National Park in Zimbabwe and from the core area of the Delta to the Pans National Park. The Ngwasha Fence is an important fence separating buffalo and other wildlife from livestock in the area surrounding Nata and Gweta, while the northern fence of the BDLC Ranches (NG45) disrupts zebra movement between the Delta and the Pans National Park.

The third area that is fragmented by the presence of fences is along the western side of the Okavango Delta. Wildlife movement along the west-east drainage is separated from the core area of the Delta.

The Northern Buffalo Fence and the international boundary fence fragment the habitat that supports wildlife movement between the Okavango Delta, Kwando/Linyanti and the Bwabwata National Park in Namibia.

2.3.2 Human Wildlife Conflict

HWC throughout the area is a significant threat to both people's livelihoods and wildlife causing damage. Elephants are the main culprits in crop damage and predators such as lion, leopard, hyena and crocodile predate on livestock.

HWC has tended to impoverish subsistence farmers. Compensation is selective (only damage by five animals species is compensated) and bureaucratic and these has tended to alienate local communities attitudes towards wildlife.

2.3.3 Perceived Lack of Benefits

A latent threat that could influence the attainment of the KAZA TFCA objectives is related to the perceived lack of benefits from wildlife and tourism, especially individual benefits as opposed to collective benefits, as well as changes in the way the value of the unique resources are perceived. People tend to expect immediate benefits from wildlife based tourism. Where there are benefits accruing to people, there is under reporting of these perpetuating further the perception among local communities that they are not benefiting.

Poaching which is perceived to be rising in the KAZA TFCA is believed to be associated with high poverty levels of the local residents in a resource rich area. With the intense knowledge of the area, members of the local communities are believed to be assisting poachers for meagre returns. In addition, the low levels of education and skills attainment levels disadvantages the local residents as they are not able to take up opportunities in strategic positions within the tourism industry.

2.3.4 Fire

Veld fires have been highlighted as a threat by several groupings of stakeholders. These fires destroy vast areas of valuable grazing each year and threaten investments and the livelihoods of people throughout the region. Frequent fires may also reduce the productivity of certain habitat types by disrupting recovery and ultimately changing the species richness and abundance of the area. Most of the veld fires are believed to be caused by people. Local level plans to manage veld fires do not exist, and where such plans exist, there are limited resources to manage fires.

2.3.5 Diseases affecting People, Livestock and Wildlife

Malaria caused by Anopheles Mosquito is prevalent in the area and has caused many human deaths. Government has invested significant resources to eradicate the disease. HIV/AIDS remains a concern as Government continues to invest significant resources to manage the disease.

There are several diseases prevalent in the area of socio-economic importance that affect both wildlife and livestock. These include Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), transmitted by Cape Buffalo (and other ungulates) to livestock and has been the major reason for construction of veterinary cordon fences to separate livestock from buffalo. FMD is prevalent in the Ngamiland District and has largely been responsible for the collapse of the beef industry in the district.

There have been outbreaks of other diseases including cattle lung disease in Ngamiland District that resulted with the culling of all the 320,000 cattle that were there in the district.

The other significant socio-economic disease prevalent in the area is Anthrax which has centred mainly in CNP resulting in the deaths of wild animals including Elephant and Hippo. At one point the CNP had to be closed in order to control the Anthrax outbreak.

2.3.6 Industrial Threats

Other environmental threats include pollution and demining of aquifers, particularly from mining activities. Increased mining activity especially in the Ngamiland District poses a threat to the aesthetic value of the area and has to be managed wisely to curb pollution and over use of limited water resources. Threat of damming either the Okavango or Kwando Rivers remain latent.

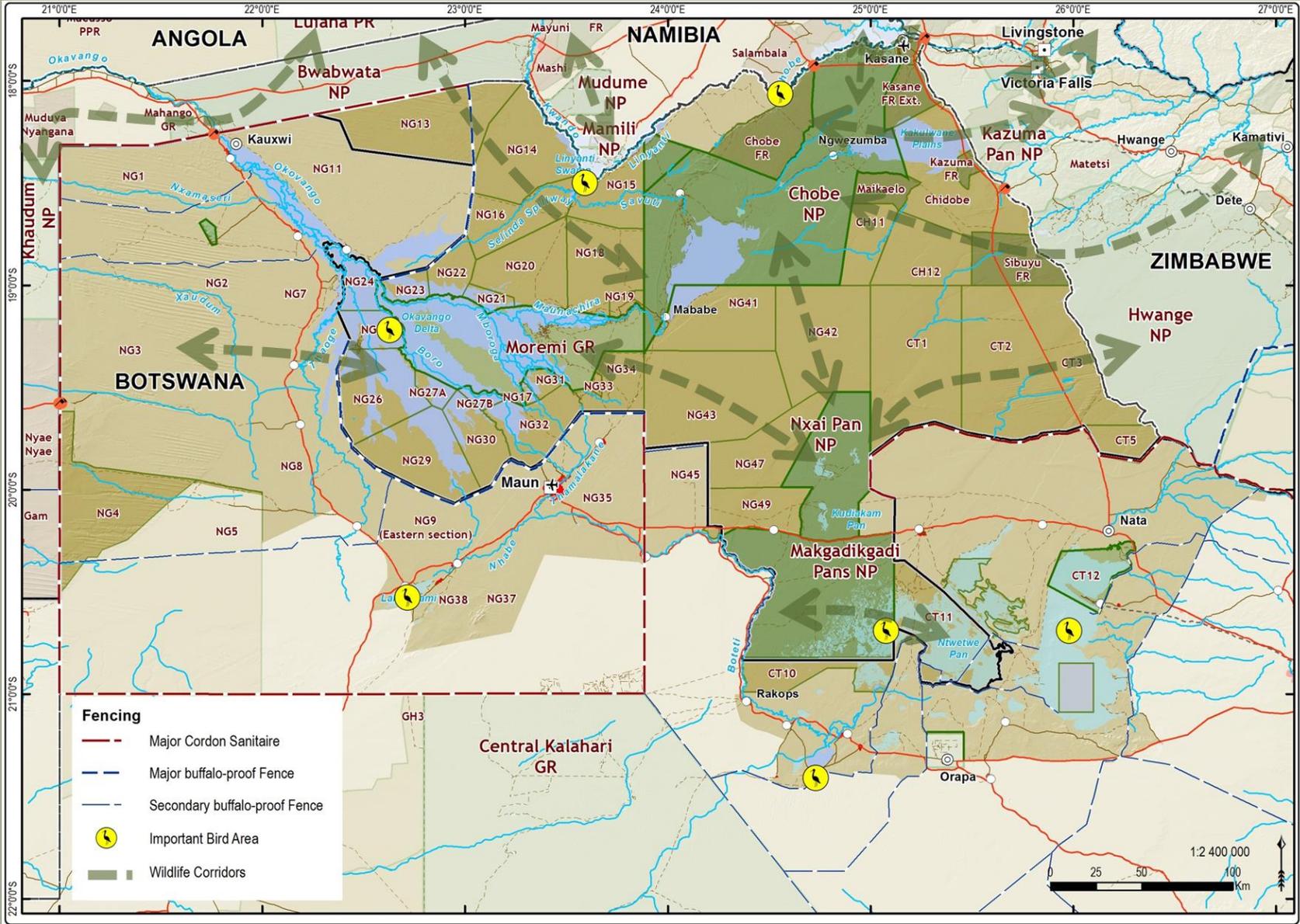


Figure 4: Map Illustrating Wildlife Movements and IBAs in the Botswana Component

2.3.7 Climate Change

Southern Africa as a whole is vulnerable to various manifestations of climate change and so is the KAZA TFCA. Whilst there are several scenarios projected under climate change, there are some situations that may pose a threat to the objectives of the KAZA TFCA, and they include:

- Water resources, especially in international shared basins, where there is potential for conflict and a need for regional coordination in water management.
- Food security at risk from declines in agricultural production and uncertain climate
- Natural resources productivity at risk and biodiversity that might be irreversibly lost
- Vector and water-borne diseases, especially in areas with inadequate health infrastructure
- Exacerbation of desertification by changes in rainfall and intensified land use.

2.4 Sensitivity Analysis²

To ensure accountability regarding decisions pertaining to the acceptability and appropriate placement of the interventions within the Botswana Component of the KAZA TFCA, decisions need to be based on ecosystem sensitivity. The sensitivity analysis for the Botswana Component was undertaken as set out in Figure 5.

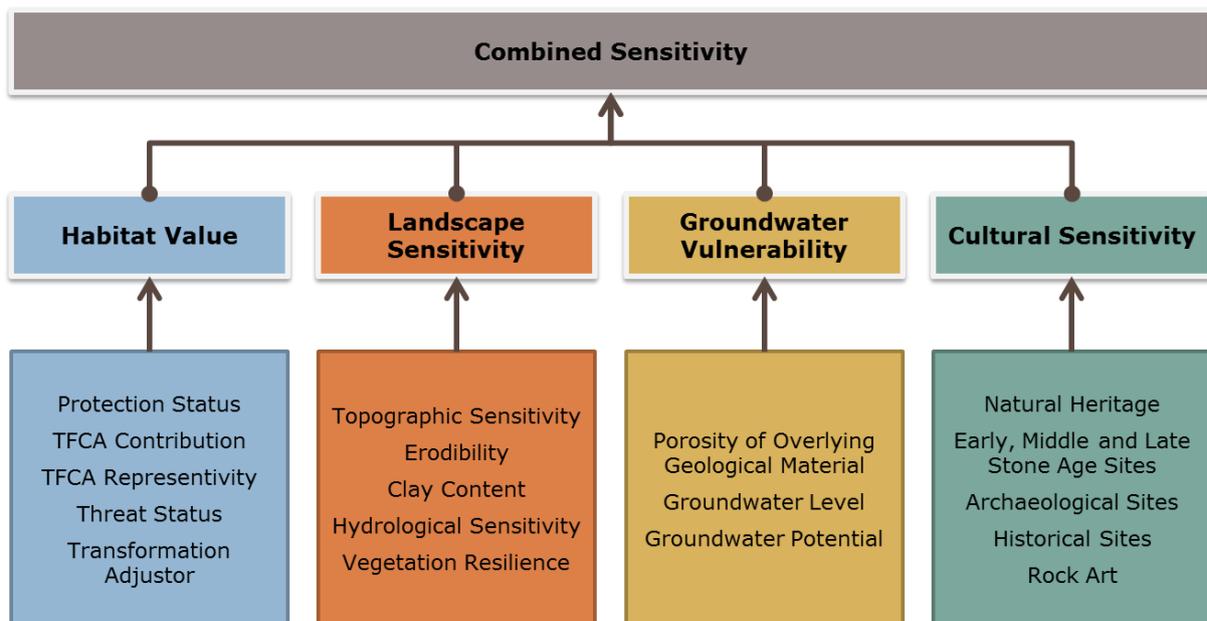


Figure 5: Sensitivity Analysis Criterion

Combined Sensitivity was determined by examining Habitat Value; Landscape Sensitivity; Groundwater Vulnerability and Cultural Sensitivity.

The Combined Sensitivity layer cascades from low values with no specific value and/or sensitivity to areas with the highest value and/or sensitivity. Areas standing out as particularly valuable for land uses pertaining to ecotourism and wildlife are the:

- Makgadikgadi Pans

² Detail information on the scientific process followed to determine the ecological sensitivity can be obtained from MEWT on request.

- Okavango Delta
- Kakulwane/Seloko Plains
- Lake Liambezi
- Boteti Floodplain
- Mababe Depression.

The Makgadikgadi Pans and Okavango Delta stand out as having the highest combined sensitivity (see Figure 6). These areas have a high Habitat Value and high Groundwater Vulnerability with the Makgadikgadi Pans having a greater Landscape Sensitivity.

While the Mababe Depression and the Kakulwane / Seloko Plains do not have a high Habitat Value, they both have a high Landscape Sensitivity contributing to the elevated combined sensitivity. Conversely, the Boteti Floodplain and Lake Liambezi both have a high Habitat Value but low Landscape Sensitivity.

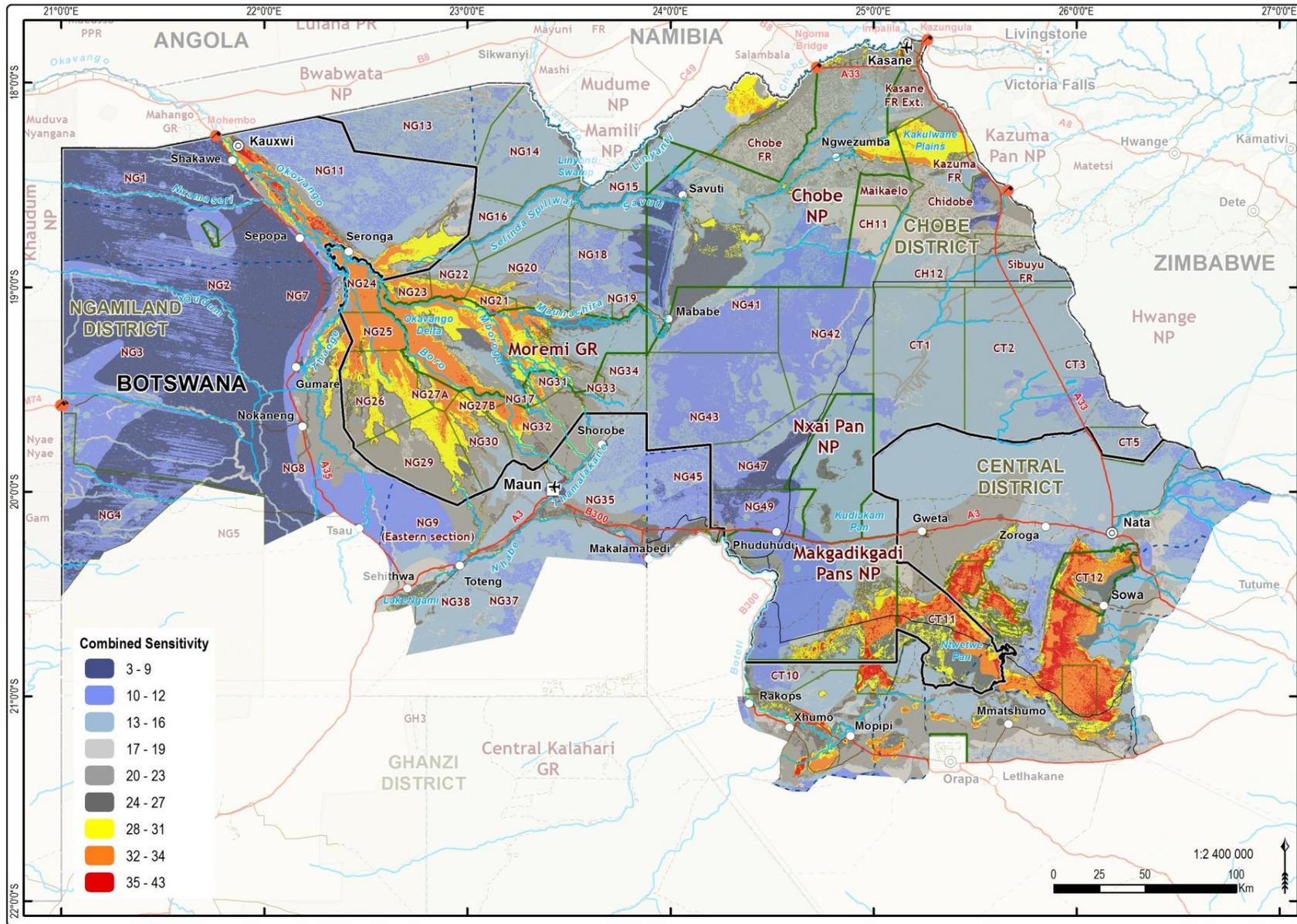


Figure 6: Map Illustrating the Combined Sensitivity Analysis of the Botswana Component

CHAPTER 3. PROJECTS

3.1 Strategies

The approach to attain the vision, as expressed in a future desired state, is determined by knowing what the current situation is and then assessing the impact of proposed interventions (refer Projects), guided by the environmental sensitivities of the area (refer Figure 7).

Determining the current situation is largely based on existing land uses, impacts and the conservation status of the land. Impacts include aspects such as roads, settlements, and associated infrastructure, effectively summarising the impacts that man has had on the environment.

The Current State of the Botswana Component shows a distinct split between the areas east of the Okavango Delta, which are currently mostly natural in character, with a few areas having a wilderness character, and the areas to the west which are mostly rural in character, as does the area around Nata. Anomalies to this pattern occur at NG4 which has a natural character with a wilderness core, and the area around Pandamatenga and the Chobe Enclave that have rural characters despite the surrounding land use in the area.

The Future Desired State of the Botswana Component, (see Figure 8) based on the various interventions and initiatives that have been proposed in the projects, is:

- Robust fire management strategies
- Improved Agricultural production
- Community use zones in Protected Areas
- Secured wildlife corridors
- Reinforcement/maintenance/realignment/decommissioning of fences
- Buffer zones (Tutume-Nata; Nata-Gweta); Maun westwards; Thabatshukudu)
- New and improved Border Posts
- Sustainable rangeland management
- Reduced Human Wildlife Conflict
- Vibrant CBNRM (increasing local benefits)
- Extending livelihood options beyond Tourism - commercialisation of sustainable harvesting of natural resources (grass, timber, etc.)
- Ecotourism projects and partnerships
- Functioning institutional arrangements (National through to local level)
- Well trained and capacitated personnel in Government, Private Sector, NGOs and Communities.

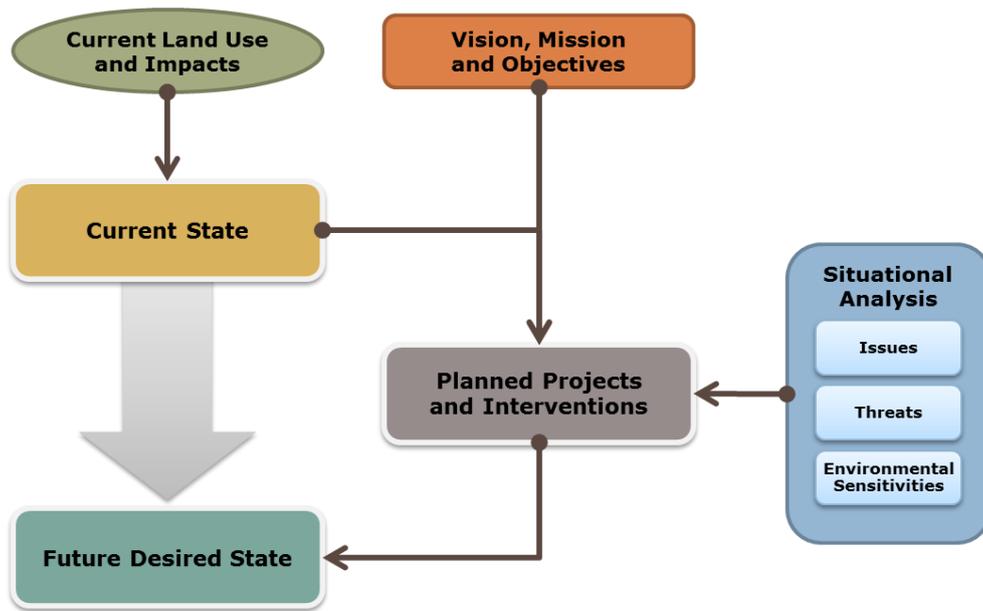


Figure 7: Flow Chart from Current State to Future Desired State

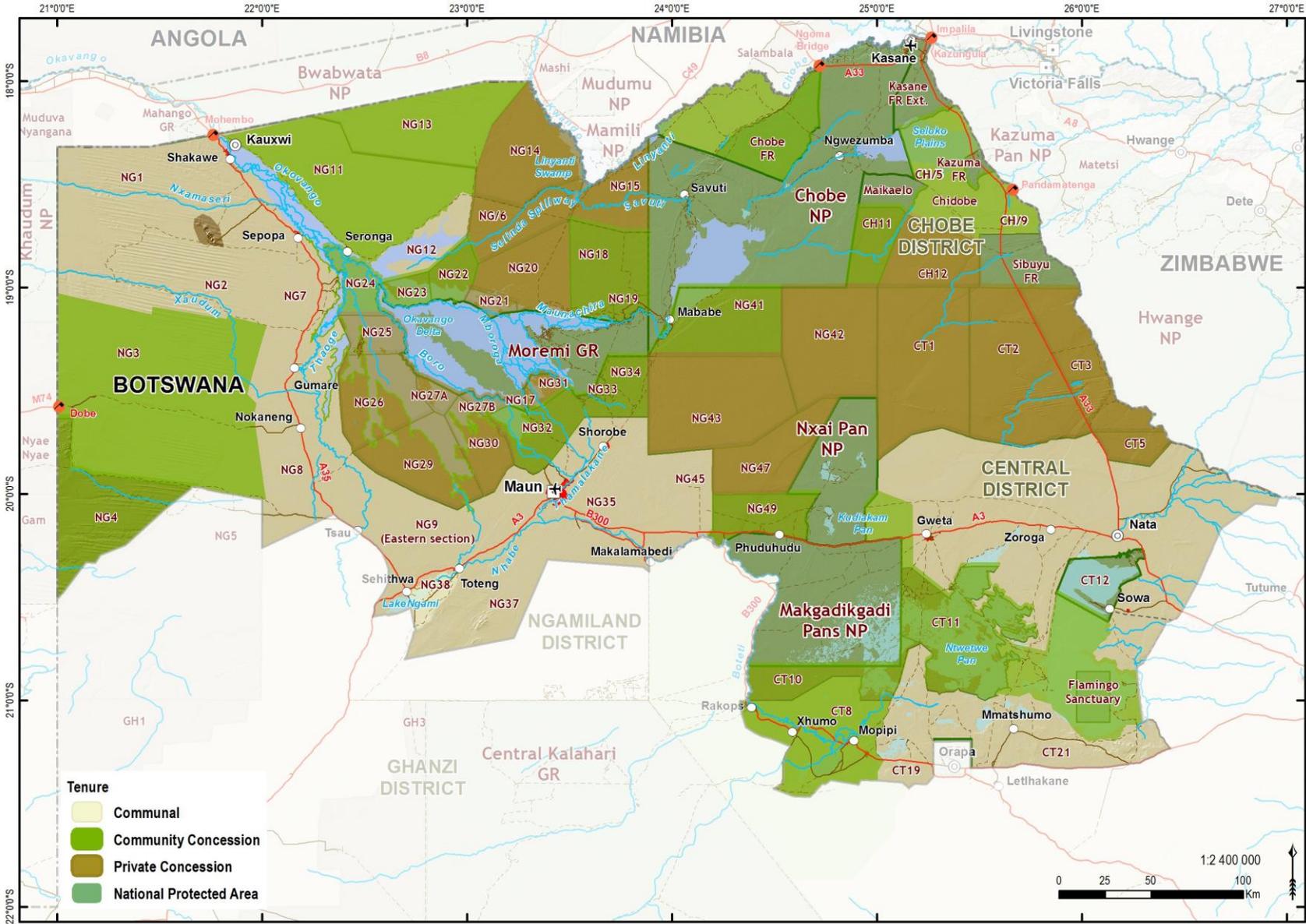


Figure 8: Map of the Future Desired Land Use of the Botswana Component

3.2 Identified Projects

Projects are the vehicles that will transform the current situation to the future desired state. Three programmatic areas have been identified under which there are focus areas which are spilt further into specific projects. The programmatic areas are:

- Protected Areas
- Community Areas
- Cross Cutting.

For each programmatic area, projects were ranked according to the following criteria:

- Project readiness
- Secured funding
- Level of anticipated benefits (socio-economic and ecological)
- Impact
- Alignment with mandate of MEWT.

A total of thirty three projects were identified. In Table 6, the priority projects are ranked and colour coded green followed by pink and finally white respectively in order of importance.

Table 6: Identified Projects for the Botswana Component

PROGRAMME	FOCUS AREA	PROJECT	RANKING
Protected Areas	Implementation of approved management plans	Pans National Park	1
		Chobe NP	2
		Chobe FR	3
		Tsodilo Hills	3
		Moremi GR	3
		Southern Sua Flamingo Sanctuary	3
Community Areas	Implementation of HWC mitigation strategies	Cluster farming (Chobe Enclave, Lesoma)	1
		Buffer farms (Nata/Gweta, Okavango)	1
	Development and implementation of management plans for community concession areas	CT11	1
		NG38	2
		CH1	3
		CH8	3
		NG3	3
		NG49	3
		Eco-parks (Gumare, Nokaneng, Nxamaseri, Maun)	3
	Development and implementation of business initiatives in communal areas	Lake Xau	1
		Kasane Site Museum (pottery)	2
		Baobabs (Green, Chapman etc.)	3
	Development and implementation of an Agricultural strategy drawing from the national agricultural master plan	CH5 (Area 256) – livestock	1
		NG3 (game, livestock)	2
Chobe Enclave (animal husbandry and cluster farming)		3	
Cross Cutting	Development and Implementation of a Tourism, Information and Infrastructure Strategy	Establish tourist routes and circuits	1

PROGRAMME	FOCUS AREA	PROJECT	RANKING
		Diversification Strategy (e.g. Cultural products, craft and curios)	2
		Access infrastructure (Ports of Entry, Aerial access)	3
		Develop Botswana KAZA component investment portfolio	3
		Print and electronic media (including maps)	3
		Information/Interpretation centres	3
		Signage	3
	Development and implementation of Alternative Livelihoods Options Strategy	Development of alternative livelihoods options through a feasibility plan to investigate further the viability of certain products (markets, beneficiation, sustainability, institutional structures)	1
	Monitoring and Evaluation	Quality, quantity and availability of surface and ground water	1
		Wildlife	1
		Invasive species management strategy	2
	Training, human resource capacity building, operational and institutional support	Tourism & conservation personnel; Government, Private Sector, NGOs and CBOs within 'KAZA TFCA Botswana Component institutional structures'	1

3.2.1 Priority Projects

Out of the thirty three identified priority projects, only a few can be realistically achieved within the five year project cycle (2013-2017). Sixteen top ranked projects have been selected for the 2013-2017 planning cycle and are detailed in Tables 7, 8 & 9 below.

The overall estimated cost for the priority projects in the 2013-2017 five year project cycle is **P75,500,000** (See Table 9). As these are estimate costs, institutions implementing the respective projects will prepare detailed projects concepts and more detailed budgeting.

3.2.1.1 Protected Area Management Priority Projects

These are projects that are specific to parks and game reserves. The projects are largely infrastructural development by nature.

Table 7: Protected Area Management Priority Projects

PROJECT	#1. Implementation of Makgadikgadi / Nxai Pan National Park Management Plan (MNPPMP)				
DESCRIPTION	Provide support for the implementation of the approved MNPPMP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electrification of staff camps • Improved and upgraded road network • Implementation of the fire management strategy • Realignment of boundary fence to include CT11. 				
RESPONSIBILITY	DWNP				
SUPPORT	BTO, Department of Mines (DoM); Local Authorities,(TACs, Birdlife Botswana; Debswana; Soda Ash; Communities				
BENEFICIARIES	Tourists, DWNP Staff, Affected Communities				
ESTIMATED COST (PULA '000)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	-	5,520	5,520	11,040	5,520
	TOTAL				27,600
PROJECT	#2. Implementation of CNP Management Plan and Chobe River Front Decongestion Strategy				
DESCRIPTION	Provide support for the implementation of the approved CNP Park Management Plan and Chobe River Front Decongestion Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrading of existing boat jetty at the old Sedudu Gate • Construction of new public boat jetty at Serondella • Upgrading and maintenance of the airstrip at Savuti Camp • Electricity supply to camps • Purchasing of fire fighting equipment • Upgrading of the Ngoma environmental education centre.. 				
RESPONSIBILITY	DWNP and DFRR				
SUPPORT	BTO; DNMM; DoT; DoL; Local Authorities (District Councils; Land Boards), Birdlife Botswana				
BENEFICIARIES	Tourists, DWNP Staff, Tour Operators				
ESTIMATED COST (PULA '000)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
		2,140	2,140	4,280	2,140

	TOTAL	10,700
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3.2.1.2 Community Areas Priority Projects

These are projects in communal lands as well as areas allocated for use by communities.

Table 8: Community Areas Priority Projects

PROJECT	#3. Implementation of HWC mitigation strategies in HWC hotspots				
DESCRIPTION	Provide support to communities to reduce HWC in HWC hot spots of Lesoma, Mabele, Kachikau, Parakarungu: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orientation and support for 10 Champion farmers from each village on HWC strategies • Purchase, construction and maintenance of fences for cluster farms. 				
RESPONSIBILITY	DCP, DWNP				
SUPPORT	Local Authorities (District Councils; Land Boards, Tribal Administration)				
BENEFICIARIES	Chobe communities				
ESTIMATED COST (PULA '000)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
		800	800	1,600	800
	TOTAL				4,000

PROJECT	#4. Establishment of buffer farms along southern buffalo fence in the Okavango and Nata / Gweta areas				
DESCRIPTION	Provide support to establish buffer farms along southern buffalo fence in the Okavango and Nata / Gweta areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake community consultations • Develop allocation criteria including cost sharing mechanism • Allocate farms. 				
RESPONSIBILITY	Tawana Land Board, Ngwato Land Board, DWNP. DVS				
SUPPORT	Local Authorities (District Councils; Land Boards, Tribal Administration)				
BENEFICIARIES	Adjacent communities, Investors				
ESTIMATED COST (PULA '000)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	200	200	200	200	200
	TOTAL				1,000

PROJECT	#5. Develop and support implementation of a Management Plan for CT11				
DESCRIPTION	Provide support for the development and implementation of a Management Plan for CT11: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop Terms of Reference for developing the management plan • Advertise, select and supervise consultants developing the management plan • Support implementation of management plan. 				
RESPONSIBILITY	BTO/DoL/DWNP				
SUPPORT	DEA Local Authorities (District Councils; Land Boards, Tribal Administration)				
BENEFICIARIES	Adjacent communities				
ESTIMATED COST	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017

(PULA '000)	300	100	100	100	100
	TOTAL				700

PROJECT	#6. Develop and support implementation of a Management Plan for Lake Xau				
DESCRIPTION	Provide support for the development and implementation of a Management Plan for Lake Xau <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop Terms of Reference for developing the management plan • Advertise, select and supervise consultants developing the management plan • Support implementation of management plan. 				
RESPONSIBILITY	BTO				
SUPPORT	DWNP, DEA, Local Authorities (District Council; Land Board, Tribal Administration)				
BENEFICIARIES	Affected communities				
ESTIMATED COST (PULA '000)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	500	200	200	200	200
	TOTAL				1,300

PROJECT	#7. Development of Kalundo stand pottery site Museum (Kasane)				
DESCRIPTION	Provide support for the development of Kalundo stand pottery site Museum in Kasane: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for Museum • Prepare business plan for Museum • Construct visitor facilities for tourists to visit the Museum. 				
RESPONSIBILITY	DNMM				
SUPPORT	BTO, Local Authorities (District Councils; Land Boards, Tribal Administration)				
BENEFICIARIES	Visitors to the site; Local Community				
ESTIMATED COST (PULA '000)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	300	750	750		
	TOTAL				1,800

PROJECT	#8. Development of livestock production programmes in CH5 (Area 256)				
DESCRIPTION	Provide support for the development of livestock production programmes in CH5: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orientation and support for Champion farmers on livestock production strategies 				
RESPONSIBILITY	DAHP				
SUPPORT	DVS, DWNP Local Authorities (District Council; Land Board, Tribal Administration)				
BENEFICIARIES	Livestock farmers				
ESTIMATED COST (PULA '000)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	200	200	200	200	200
	TOTAL				1,000

PROJECT	#9. Development of Game and livestock production farms in NG3				
DESCRIPTION	Provide support for the development of Game and livestock production farms in NG3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map distribution of <i>Mogau</i> plant and zone the area according for livestock and game farms and demarcate • Develop business plan for both the livestock and game farms • Tender out the farms to prospective bidders. 				
RESPONSIBILITY	DAHP/DWNP				
SUPPORT	DVS Local Authorities (District Council; Land Board, Tribal Administration)				
BENEFICIARIES	Local Communities, Investors				
ESTIMATED COST (PULA '000)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	500	700	200	200	200
	TOTAL				1,800

3.2.1.3 Cross Cutting Priority Projects

Cross cutting projects are not restricted by location as they cut across different land tenure areas.

Table 9: Cross Cutting Priority Projects

PROJECT	#10. Establishment of tourist routes and circuits in the Botswana Component of the KAZA TFCA				
DESCRIPTION	Provide support for the establishment / formalisation of tourist routes of the following routes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nokaneng-Dobe Route • Maun-Pandamatenga Route • Tsodilo Hills Cultural Route • Selinda Route • Hunters Road Route, and undertake the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map the routes • Plan the routes to have tourist facilities • Develop community beneficiation nodes along the routes • Produce promotional materials for the routes. 				
RESPONSIBILITY	BTO				
SUPPORT	DoR, Local Authorities (District Councils; Land Boards, Tribal Administration),DIC				
BENEFICIARIES	Tourists, Local Communities				
ESTIMATED COST (PULA '000)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	400	600			
	TOTAL				1,000

PROJECT	#11. Development of a tourism diversification strategy for Northern Botswana				
DESCRIPTION	Provide support for the production of a tourism diversification strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop Terms of Reference for developing the strategy • Advertise, select and supervise consultants developing the strategy • Implement the tourism diversification strategy. 				
RESPONSIBILITY	BTO				
SUPPORT	MEWT, Local Authorities (District Councils; Land Boards, Tribal Administration), DIC, CAAB				
BENEFICIARIES	Tourism industry				
ESTIMATED COST (PULA '000)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	300	200			
	TOTAL				500

PROJECT	#12. Develop and support implementation of an Alternative Livelihoods Options Strategy				
DESCRIPTION	Provide support for development of alternative livelihoods options through a feasibility plan to investigate further the viability of certain products such as Thatch grass, fish, timber, Phane worm, wild fruits etc (markets, beneficiation, sustainability, institutional structures): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop Terms of Reference for developing the strategy • Advertise, select and supervise consultants to develop the strategy • Implement the alternative livelihoods options strategy. 				
RESPONSIBILITY	MEWT				
SUPPORT	Local Authorities (District Councils; Land Boards, Tribal Administration), BTO				
BENEFICIARIES	Local Communities, Investors				
ESTIMATED COST (PULA '000)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	600	100	100	100	100
	TOTAL				1,000

PROJECT	#13. Monitoring of surface and underground water quality and quantity				
DESCRIPTION	Provide support for monitoring the quality and quantity of surface and underground water resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular water quality testing from rivers and lakes • Regular measurements of water quantity in rivers and lakes • Ground water testing from selected boreholes • Information dissemination to stakeholders. 				
RESPONSIBILITY	DWA (ORI)				
SUPPORT	Local Authorities (District Councils; Land Boards, Tribal Administration)				
BENEFICIARIES	Water users				
ESTIMATED COST (PULA '000)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	120	120	120	120	120
	TOTAL				600

PROJECT	#14. Monitoring of important wildlife species quantity				
DESCRIPTION	Provide support for monitoring important wildlife species: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aerial survey census of large mammals • Ground surveys of important wildlife. 				
RESPONSIBILITY	DWNP				
SUPPORT	Local Authorities (District Councils; Land Boards, Tribal Administration)				
BENEFICIARIES	Tourism industry, Local Communities				
ESTIMATED COST (PULA '000)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
		5,000		5,000	
	TOTAL				10,000

PROJECT	#15. Development and implementation of the invasive species management strategy				
DESCRIPTION	Provide support for the development and implementation of the invasive species management strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop Terms of Reference for developing the strategy • Advertise, select and supervise consultants to develop the strategy • Implement the invasive species strategy. 				
RESPONSIBILITY	DFRR, DWNP, DWA				
SUPPORT	Local Authorities (District Councils; Land Boards, Tribal Administration)				
BENEFICIARIES	Tourism industry, Local Communities				
ESTIMATED COST (PULA '000)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	500	500	500	500	500
	TOTAL				2,500

PROJECT	#16. Training and human resource capacity building, operational and institutional support				
DESCRIPTION	Provide support for training and human resource capacity building, operations and institutions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal training for MEWT staff • Capacity building for communities and NGOs. 				
RESPONSIBILITY	MEWT				
SUPPORT	Local Authorities (District Councils; Land Boards, Tribal Administration)				
BENEFICIARIES	MEWT Staff, NGOs, CBOs Private Sector				
ESTIMATED COST (PULA '000)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
	TOTAL				10,000

3.2.1.4 Summary of Priority Projects

Protected Areas projects are capital extensive as a result of infrastructure development requirements though they are numerically limited. On the other hand community projects are numerous but with smaller budgets. In terms of geographical coverage, many communities shall be covered by at least one or more projects under different programmatic areas .

Table 10: Summary of Priority Projects

PROGRAMMATIC AREA	PRIORITY PROJECT	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	SUB-TOTAL (PULA '000)
Protected Areas	#1. Implementation of MNPPMP	-	5,520	5,520	11,040	5,520	27,600
	#2. Implementation of CNP Management Plan and Chobe River Front decongestion strategy	-	2,140	2,140	4,280	2,140	10,700
	Sub-total	-	7,660	7,660	15,320	7,660	38,300
Community Areas	#3. Implementation of HWC mitigation strategies in HWC hotspots	-	800	800	1,600	800	4,000
	#4. Establishment of buffer farms along southern buffalo fence in the Okavango and Nata / Gweta areas	200	200	200	200	200	1,000
	#5. Development and implementation of Management Plan for CT11	300	100	100	100	100	700
	#6. Development and implementation of Management Plan for Lake Xau	500	200	200	200	200	1,300
	#7. Development of Kalundo stand pottery site Museum (Kasane)	300	750	750			1,800
	#8. Development of livestock production farms in CH5 (Area 256)	200	200	200	200	200	1,000
	#9. Development of livestock production farms and Game farms in NG3	500	700	200	200	200	1,800
	Sub-total	2,000	2,950	2,450	2,500	1,700	11,600

PROGRAMMATIC AREA	PRIORITY PROJECT	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	SUB-TOTAL (PULA '000)
Cross Cutting	#10. Establishment of tourist routes and circuits in the Botswana Component of the KAZA TFCA	400	600				1,000
	#11. Development of a tourism diversification strategy for Northern Botswana	300	200				500
	#12. Development and implementation of Alternative Livelihoods Options Strategy	600	100	100	100	100	1,000
	#13. Monitoring of surface and underground water quality and quantity	120	120	120	120	120	600
	#14. Monitoring of important wildlife species quantity		5,000		5,000		10,000
	#15. Development and implementation of the invasive species management strategy	500	500	500	500	500	2,500
	#16. Training, human resource capacity building, operational and institutional support	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000
	Sub-total	3,920	8,520	2,720	7,720	2,720	25,600
GRAND TOTAL		5,920	19,130	12,830	25,540	12,080	75,500

3.2.2 Projects already Approved and Funded

Parallel to the development of the IDP, other phase two and phase three projects had been identified and funding secured. These projects are listed in Tables 11 and 12.

Table 11: KfW Phase 2 Funded Projects

TYPE		YEAR ONE	YEAR TWO	YEAR THREE	TOTAL (PULA)
A)	INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT				
	Construction of staff houses at Pandamatenga (LA2 and LA3)	1,500,000	1,500,000	-	3,000,000
	Electrification of Savuti wildlife camp	800,000	-	-	800,000
GRAND TOTAL					3,800,000

Table 12: KfW Phase 3 Funded Projects

TYPE		YEAR ONE	YEAR TWO	YEAR THREE	TOTAL (PULA)
A)	INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT				
	Construction of staff houses/ Savuti (LA 2 Houses)	2,400,000	0	0	2,400,000
	Construction of staff houses/ Savuti (LA 3 Houses)	1,200,000	0	0	1,200,000
	Construction of Xhumaga Bridge	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	4,000,000
	Ecotourism plans and sites in Forest Reserves	250,000	250,000	0	500,000
B)	STAKEHOLDER AWARENESS WORKSHOPS				
	HATAB members District councils x 3 National Steering Committee members	100,000		100,000	200,000

TYPE		YEAR ONE	YEAR TWO	YEAR THREE	TOTAL (PULA)
C)	TRAINING				
	Heritage Trail Map development.	100,000	0	0	100,000
	Training for communities/ATLAS for inventory, eco-tourism plans	300,000	0	0	300,000
	Research design, data analysis and interpretation course	350,000	0	0	350,000
D)	Rehabilitation of Matlapana Bridge in Ngamiland District	500,000	500,000	500,000	1,500,000
E)	Equipment for automated water quality monitoring for fragile water bodies (Boteti and Okavango)	2,400,000	0	0	2,400,000
				Contingencies (12%)	1,250,080
				GRAND TOTAL	11,800,080

3.2.3 Regional Projects

There are other identified projects that require Botswana to negotiate with partner countries for their implementation. These include:

- Decommissioning of boundary fence between the international boundary of Botswana and Namibia along the NG13 / Bwabwata National Park
- Establishments of new Ports of Entry:
 - Bwabwata National Park / NG13 area
 - Hwange National Park / CT3
 - Impalila / Kings Pool.

These projects shall, as a result of their regional nature be included in the KAZA TFCA Master IDP.

CHAPTER 4. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING PLAN

4.1 Institutional Arrangement

The Botswana IDP implementation shall be based on the principles of good governance, decentralisation and participation of all stakeholders.

Linked to the KAZA TFCA structure, the institutional arrangements to facilitate, coordinate and integrate implementation of the Botswana Component IDP shall consist of a National Steering Committee, Joint Management Committee (JMC) and District Committees as set out in Figure 9. MEWT shall be the lead ministry and the MEWT Minister shall be a member of the Ministerial Committee. Similarly, the PS at MEWT shall be a member of the Committee of Senior Officials (COSO).

The National Steering Committee shall be the lead national level committee chaired by the Permanent Secretary (MEWT) and having representation from all relevant national level stakeholders (Government, NGOs, Private Sector, and Communities).

At District level, existing structures will be used to execute the Botswana Component priority projects. In the Central District, the structures that were established under the MFMP shall be used. The MFMP Project Steering Committee (PSC) shall be the district level implementation structure. It is inclusive of all stakeholders (Government, Private Sector and Civil Society). At sub-district level, both the Tutume and the Boteti sub-districts shall use their own existing Project Implementation Committees (PIC).

Similarly, in Ngamiland District, existing structures established under the ODMP shall be used. The Okavango Wetlands Management Committee (OWMC) shall be the district level implementation structure. Its membership is drawn from all stakeholders from the district.

In the Chobe District, the Extended District Land Use Planning Unit (DLUPU) shall serve as the district implementation structure. The Extended DLUPU shall include all stakeholders (regular Government members as well as Private sector and Civil society representatives).

In terms of the KAZA Treaty the responsibilities of the National Committee shall be to:

- Coordinate the implementation of national and local level programmes for integrated and coordinated planning development and management of the KAZA TFCA
- Facilitate the participation and involvement of relevant Stakeholders in the overall planning processes of the KAZA TFCA and particularly in the formulation of KAZA TFCA policies, preparation of management and development plans and other essential planning documents
- Safeguard the interests and aspirations of the various Stakeholders and ensure that there is local level input in the KAZA TFCA planning and implementation processes
- Promote awareness of the KAZA TFCA amongst various stakeholder groups
- Ensure that Local Communities derive equitable benefits from the KAZA TFCA
- Ensure that, at the local level, activities of the KAZA TFCA are complementary and aligned to existing conservation and development strategies.

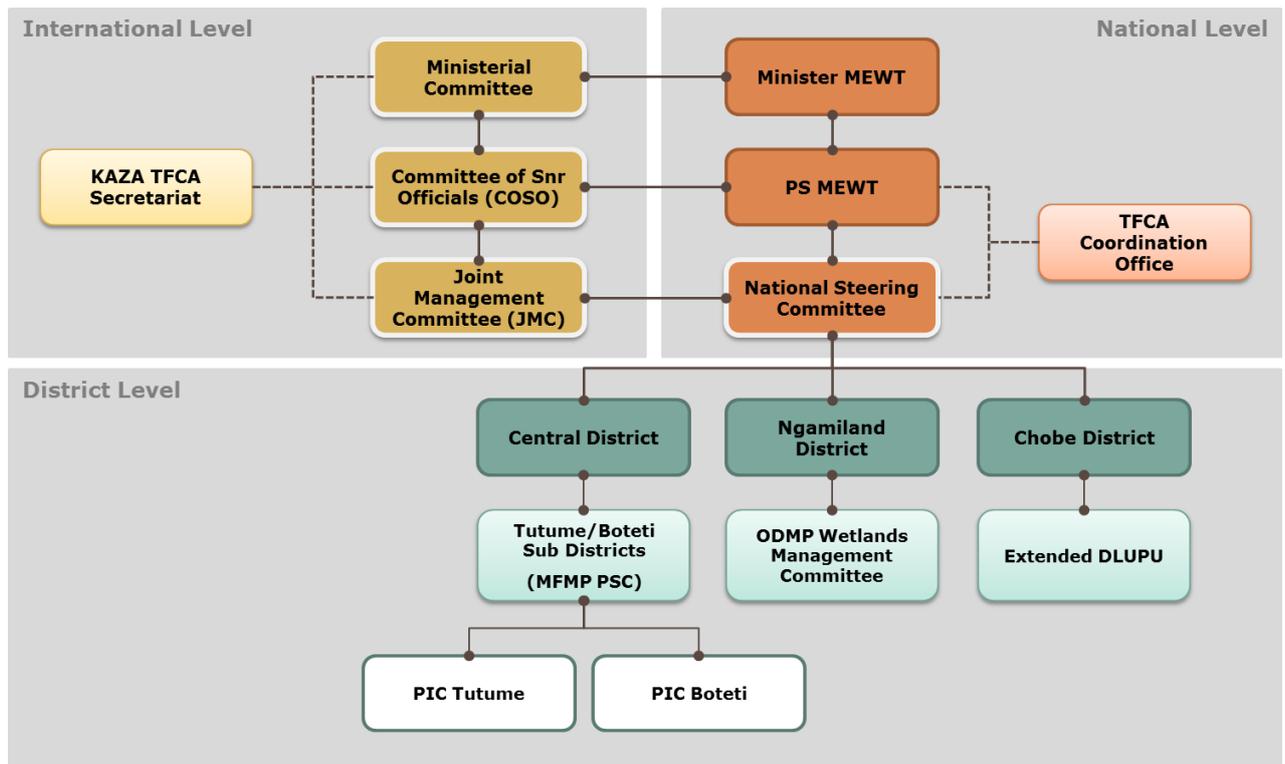


Figure 9: Institutional Structures of the Botswana Component

4.2 Operational Arrangement

The Botswana Component planning framework has both a strategic and an operational component (refer Figure 10) and shall be subject to five-year planning cycle of the KAZA TFCA. The Strategic Component consists of the IDP which is the primary overarching and long term *strategic planning* document that forms the framework for operations and implementation.

The Operational Component includes the following interventions:

- *Operational planning* resulting in a medium term Business Plan and supporting operational level measures that action the management objectives and any projects identified in the IDP and allocate responsibilities, timeframes, budgets and resources - this will inform annual budgeting estimates and provide information for annual reports.
- *Performance management* at both operational (short and medium term) and strategic levels to ensure continuous improvements and adjustments. All projects shall be subject to annual reviews and audits, mid-term and terminal reviews and audits over the five year planning cycle in line with the KAZA TFCA monitoring plan.

The National Steering Committee shall be responsible for strategic and medium term operational planning as well as overall performance management whilst the district level structures shall be responsible for project implementation.

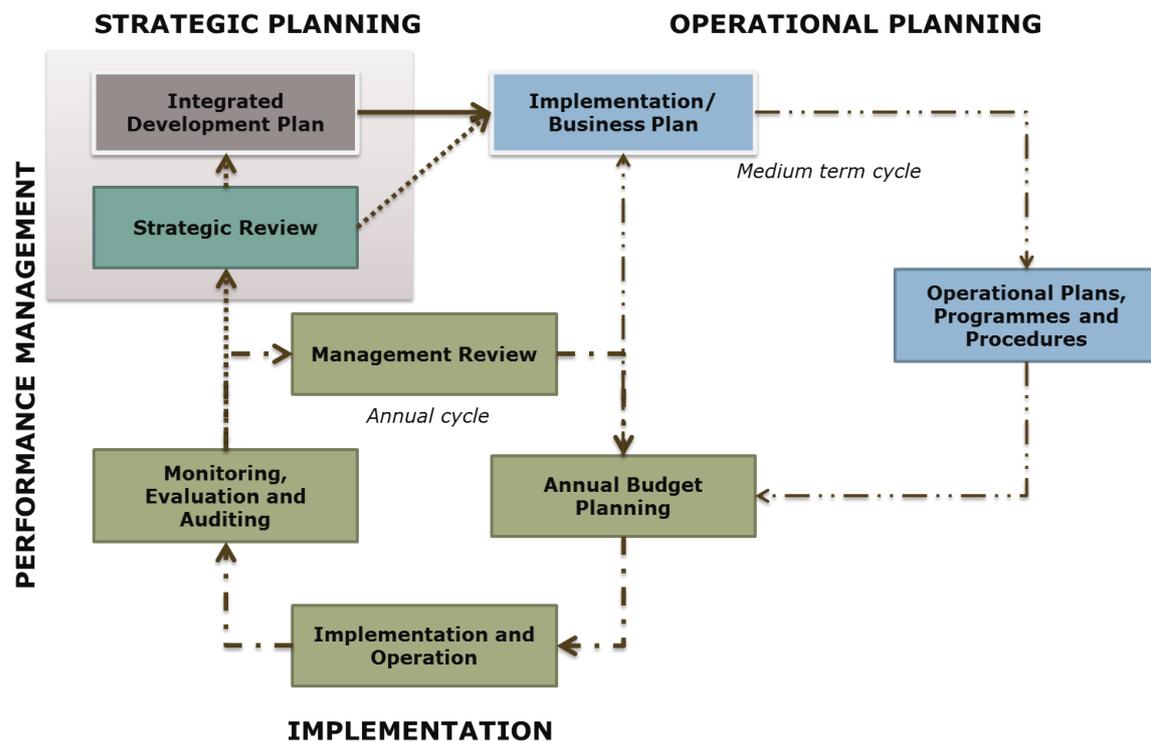


Figure 10: Strategic and Operational Functions of the Botswana Component

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Botswana Component Boundary Delineation (Treaty)

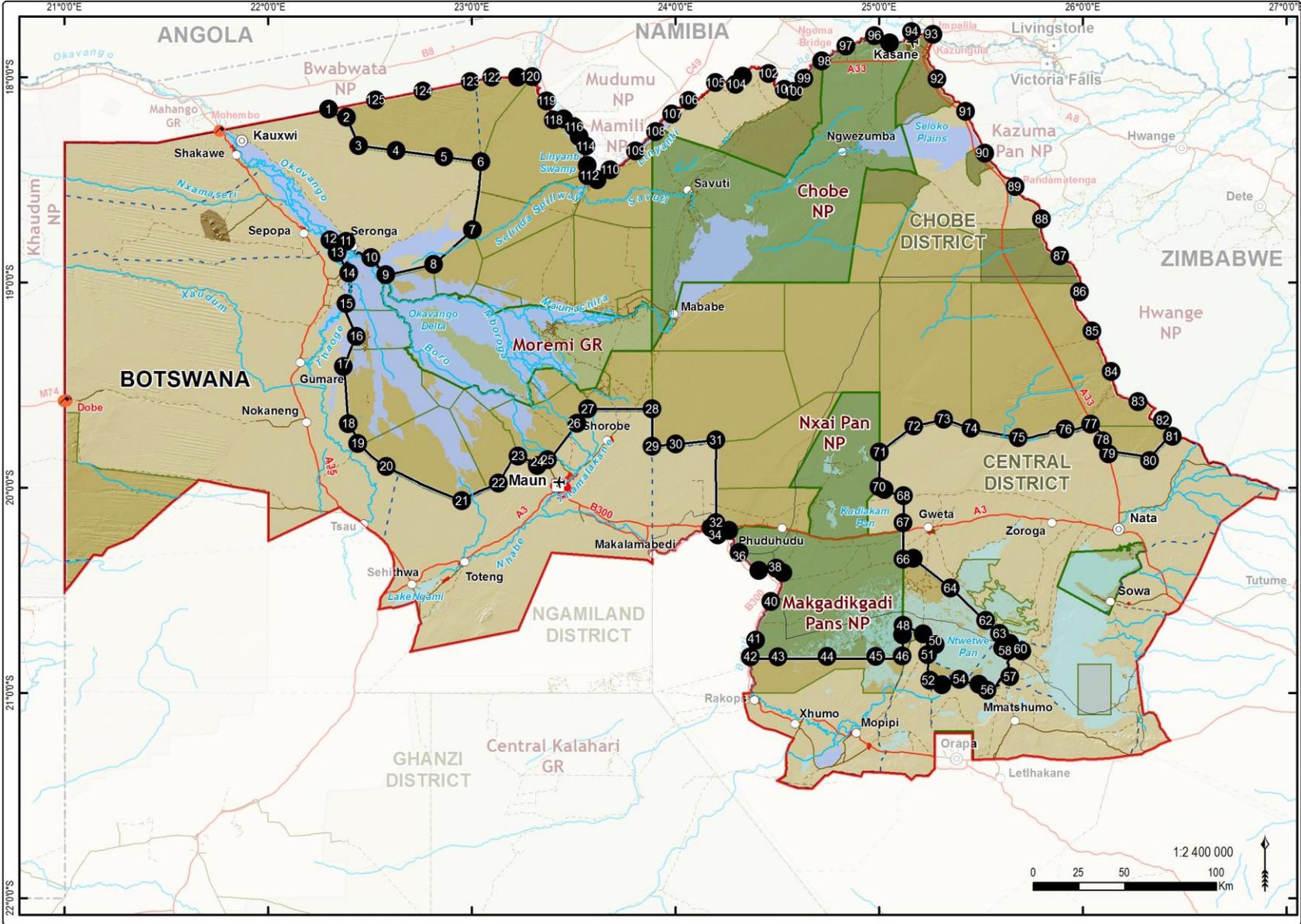
The table below indicates the delineation of the boundary of the Botswana Component as contained in the KAZA TFCA Treaty.

LABEL	LONGITUDE	LATITUDE	BOUNDARY
1	22.25734300000	-18.16474400000	NAMIBIA
2	22.29539002500	-18.15698500040	NAMIBIA
3	22.38335100000	-18.19643000000	BOTSWANA
4	22.44323100000	-18.33497000000	BOTSWANA
5	22.62738795640	-18.35906652110	BOTSWANA
6	22.86204192390	-18.38952321310	BOTSWANA
7	23.04447000000	-18.41301000000	BOTSWANA
8	23.00346100000	-18.74479000000	BOTSWANA
9	22.81107000000	-18.91262000000	BOTSWANA
10	22.57664000000	-18.96397000000	BOTSWANA
11	22.50576557650	-18.87966499080	BOTSWANA
12	22.38218725880	-18.80021678770	BOTSWANA
13	22.30218000000	-18.79468000000	BOTSWANA
14	22.33901923000	-18.85585352150	BOTSWANA
15	22.39593829340	-18.95569591660	BOTSWANA
16	22.38258806150	-19.10478685580	BOTSWANA
17	22.43256100000	-19.26387000000	BOTSWANA
18	22.36957000000	-19.41134000000	BOTSWANA
19	22.39246100000	-19.68870900000	BOTSWANA
20	22.43876000000	-19.78568000000	BOTSWANA
21	22.57869297520	-19.89740553520	BOTSWANA
22	22.95069000000	-20.06498000000	BOTSWANA
23	23.13004100000	-19.97814900000	BOTSWANA
24	23.22670100000	-19.84630000000	BOTSWANA
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26	23.37044318710	-19.86490693080	BOTSWANA
27	23.51640714860	-19.68812326860	BOTSWANA
28	23.56908100000	-19.61802900000	BOTSWANA
29	23.88357000000	-19.61730000000	BOTSWANA
30	23.88364100000	-19.79922900000	BOTSWANA
31	24.00101487290	-19.78876060030	BOTSWANA
32	24.19828100000	-19.76917000000	BOTSWANA
33	24.19838100000	-20.17154900000	BOTSWANA
34	24.17478000000	-20.19594000000	BOTSWANA
35	24.20623846050	-20.23112196720	BOTSWANA
36	24.26175000000	-20.21004500000	BOTSWANA

LABEL	LONGITUDE	LATITUDE	BOUNDARY
37	24.31162165850	-20.31730922290	BOTSWANA
38	24.40850100000	-20.40352800000	BOTSWANA
39	24.49301762110	-20.39237895910	BOTSWANA
40	24.52707900000	-20.41436000000	BOTSWANA
41	24.46763559570	-20.55662795650	BOTSWANA
42	24.39266795990	-20.74351879230	BOTSWANA
43	24.74353350110	-20.82376644490	BOTSWANA
44	24.50357079230	-20.82448768670	BOTSWANA
45	24.36743100000	-20.82477400000	BOTSWANA
46	24.98349397830	-20.82276884230	BOTSWANA
47	25.11311400000	-20.82211500000	BOTSWANA
48	25.11524235040	-20.71821939810	BOTSWANA
49	25.11597100000	-20.67286500000	BOTSWANA
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52	25.23738000000	-20.81507000000	BOTSWANA
53	25.24937100000	-20.93982900000	BOTSWANA
54	25.30734100000	-20.96076000000	BOTSWANA
55	25.39342000000	-20.93445000000	BOTSWANA
56	25.48947476590	-20.96017060850	BOTSWANA
57	25.52946200000	-20.98753000000	BOTSWANA
58	25.64114258790	-20.92220668980	BOTSWANA
59	25.63347113700	-20.79525884160	BOTSWANA
60	25.69952100000	-20.79740000000	BOTSWANA
61	25.64164048250	-20.75900301010	BOTSWANA
62	25.60612000000	-20.78080900000	BOTSWANA
63	25.52185384940	-20.64860573480	BOTSWANA
64	25.59094400000	-20.71251500000	BOTSWANA
65	25.35040072140	-20.49079550650	BOTSWANA
66	25.16697466710	-20.34559022420	BOTSWANA
67	25.11736800000	-20.34982500000	BOTSWANA
68	25.11809744710	-20.17128912650	BOTSWANA
69	25.11988100000	-20.04135500000	BOTSWANA
70	25.02498754920	-20.00869117440	BOTSWANA
71	24.99953300000	-19.99662400000	BOTSWANA
72	25.00053500000	-19.82753000000	BOTSWANA
73	25.16878000000	-19.70113900000	BOTSWANA
74	25.31597000000	-19.66725900000	BOTSWANA
75	25.45004187050	-19.71173948420	BOTSWANA
76	25.68356093060	-19.75661014930	BOTSWANA
77	25.91251287380	-19.71606625460	BOTSWANA
78	26.03796054180	-19.69097385160	BOTSWANA
79	26.09670830270	-19.77199624770	BOTSWANA

LABEL	LONGITUDE	LATITUDE	BOUNDARY
80	26.12480735780	-19.83617973330	BOTSWANA
81	26.32733345030	-19.86937141420	BOTSWANA
82	26.43993568420	-19.75113296510	ZIMBABWE
83	26.39168357550	-19.67302396530	ZIMBABWE
84	26.27100613860	-19.58182144130	ZIMBABWE
85	26.13965293450	-19.43574734160	ZIMBABWE
86	26.04512398720	-19.23834580180	ZIMBABWE
87	25.98225875000	-19.04597747700	ZIMBABWE
88	25.88588142930	-18.87214404540	ZIMBABWE
89	25.79715759920	-18.69165123330	ZIMBABWE
90	25.66714650530	-18.53396839690	ZIMBABWE
91	25.51943518960	-18.37075016220	ZIMBABWE
92	25.42310054910	-18.16746197670	ZIMBABWE
93	25.28256552560	-18.00931915640	ZIMBABWE
94	25.26362361110	-17.79164544440	BOTSWANA / NAMIBIA / ZAMBIA / ZIMBABWE
95	25.15962166670	-17.77889000000	NAMIBIA
96	25.05181510910	-17.83339198580	NAMIBIA
97	24.97588247990	-17.79861390760	NAMIBIA
98	24.83631944290	-17.84903824190	NAMIBIA
99	24.71773939520	-17.92236263980	NAMIBIA
100	24.63012617610	-18.00671172630	NAMIBIA
101	24.57893500000	-18.07049111110	NAMIBIA
102	24.53375573230	-18.05889444490	NAMIBIA
103	24.45703340150	-17.98271503600	NAMIBIA
104	24.32973420920	-17.99549607890	NAMIBIA
105	24.29474388890	-18.03518222220	NAMIBIA
106	24.19668608370	-18.02763767800	NAMIBIA
107	24.06526129710	-18.11421471940	NAMIBIA
108	23.98135638940	-18.18013833520	NAMIBIA
109	23.90290732140	-18.26522612930	NAMIBIA
110	23.80316148340	-18.36010792000	NAMIBIA
111	23.67802588980	-18.45213336940	NAMIBIA
112	23.61573500000	-18.50183666670	NAMIBIA
113	23.56831333330	-18.48073833330	NAMIBIA
114	23.56636736740	-18.42971352100	NAMIBIA
115	23.55887555560	-18.33723555560	NAMIBIA
116	23.52635921870	-18.28993816720	NAMIBIA
117	23.50101833330	-18.24226333330	NAMIBIA
118	23.45080635490	-18.20485022530	NAMIBIA
119	23.39911666670	-18.20912722220	NAMIBIA
120	23.36702637290	-18.11658926820	NAMIBIA
121	23.29633388890	-17.99900111110	NAMIBIA
122	23.22463676040	-18.00115746230	NAMIBIA

LABEL	LONGITUDE	LATITUDE	BOUNDARY
123	23.09638456660	-18.00129071340	NAMIBIA
124	22.99057131510	-18.02222770000	NAMIBIA
125	22.75898143750	-18.06752841440	NAMIBIA
126	22.52722566350	-18.11231453010	NAMIBIA

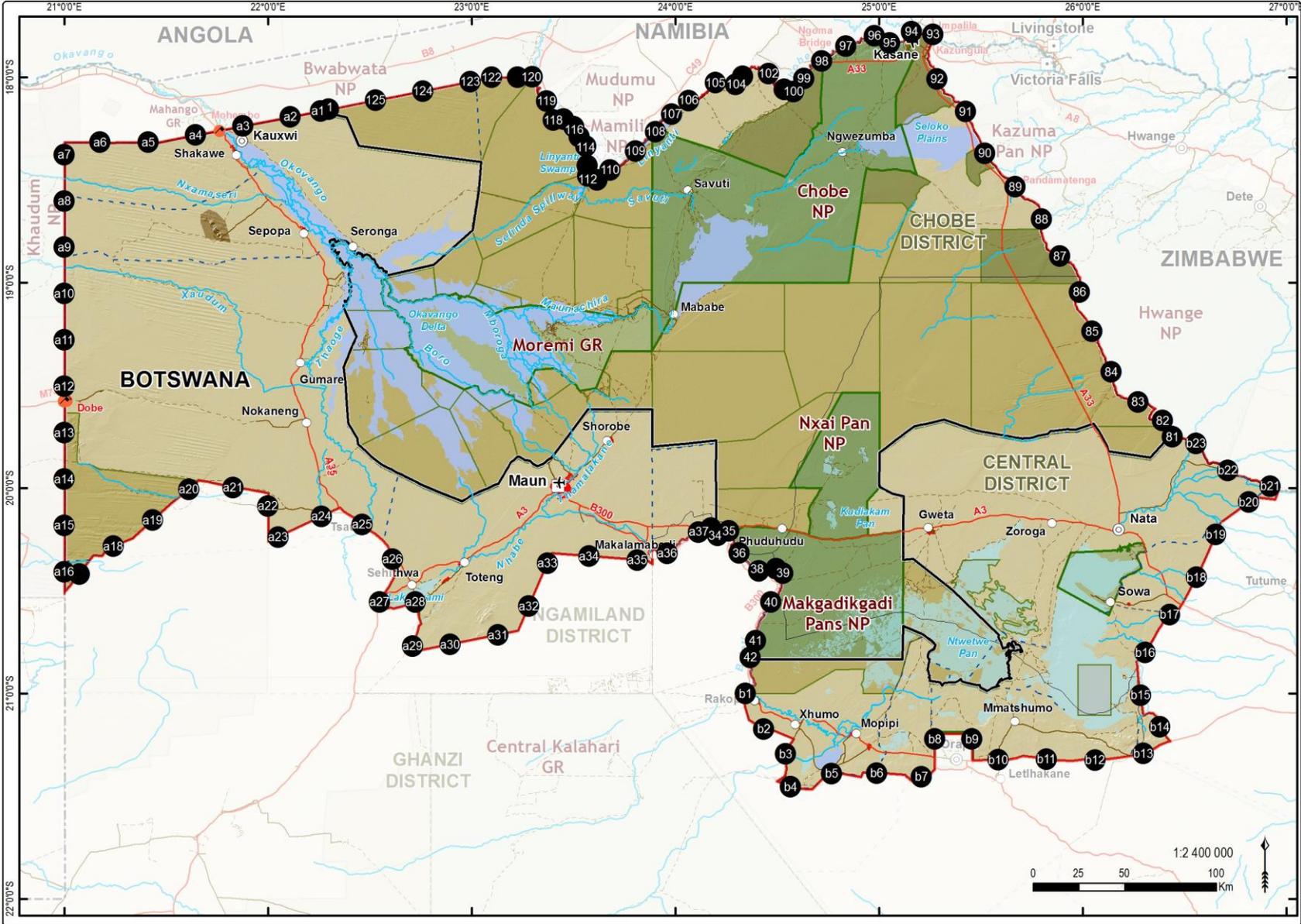


Map showing the delineation of the Botswana Component as per the KAZA TFCA Treaty

Appendix 2: Extended Botswana Component Boundary Delineation

The table below indicates the delineation of the extended boundary of the Botswana Component.

LABEL	LONGITUDE	LATITUDE	BOUNDARY
1			
2			
3			



Map showing the delineation of the extended boundary of the Botswana Component