

Country Profile: Botswana



Image by Malcolm Macgregor / Flickr

OVERVIEW

Project Title: Managing the Human-Wildlife Interface to Sustain the Flow of Agro-Ecosystem Services and Prevent Illegal Wildlife Trafficking

Project Sites: Landscapes around the Kalahari Transfrontier Park (KTP) and the corridors leading to the Central Kalahari Game Reserve (CGKR)

Species Focus: Lions and cheetahs

Total Project Cost: \$6 million

Executing Partner: Ministries of: (i) Environment, Natural Resources Conservation and Tourism; (ii) Agriculture; Kgalagadi/Ghanzi Councils

GEF Implementing Agency: UNDP

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CONTEXT

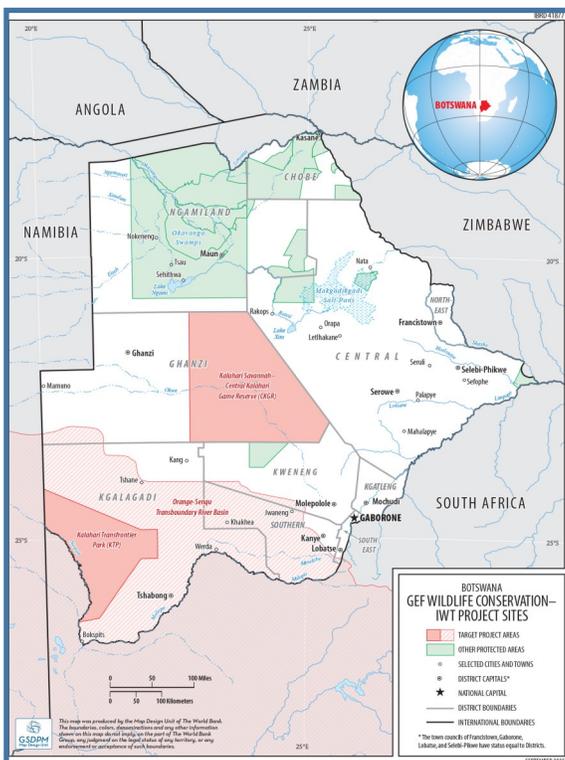
Botswana is home to the second largest population of lions and cheetahs in Africa. Located in Botswana's Kalahari Savannah, the CKGR and the KTP are Botswana's key protected areas and contain significant populations of lions and cheetahs. Like many African countries, Botswana has experienced loss of wildlife due to poaching. In addition, competition for land use and natural resources has resulted in negative consequences for conservation and the livelihoods of rural communities. Botswana is committed to tackling poaching and mitigating human-wildlife conflict. Over the last few years, it has taken great strides to conserve wildlife. It established a National Anti-poaching Committee (2012), launched a draft National Anti-poaching Strategy (2013), created a National Anti-Poaching Task Team, and participated in the CITES Rhinoceros Enforcement Task Force. Botswana is a signatory to the Elephant Protection Initiative (EPI). In 2015, Botswana joined the Global Wildlife Program (GWP).

PROJECT COMPONENTS

The GWP Botswana project aims to promote an integrated landscape approach to manage the Kgalagadi and Gantsi drylands and prevent illegal wildlife trafficking.

The project components are:

1. Coordinating capacity for combating wildlife crime/trafficking and enforcement of wildlife policies and regulations at district, national and international levels
2. Integrated landscape management practices adopted at community and resource-use levels to reduce competition between land-uses and increase agro-ecosystem productivity
3. Development of CBNRM for conservation and SLM to secure livelihoods and biodiversity
4. Gender mainstreaming, Knowledge Management and M&E



See the World Bank website for more information: [Global Wildlife Program](#)