



## Chapter 6 The Policy Framework of the MFMP

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**Report details**

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## List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

ALDEP	Arable Land Development Programme
BTO	Botswana Tourism Organization
CBNRM	Community Based Natural Resources Management Programme
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDC	Central District Council
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
CHA	Controlled Hunting Area
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
DFRR	Department of Forestry and Range Resources
DWA	Department of Water Affairs
DWNP	Department of Wildlife and National Parks
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
LIMID	Livestock Management and Infrastructure Development
MEA	Multi-lateral Environmental Agreement
MEWT	Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism
MFDP	Ministry of Finance and Development Planning
MFMP	Makgadikgadi Framework Management Plan
MWS	Makgadikgadi Wetland System
NAMPAAD	National Agricultural Master Plan for Arable Agriculture and Dairy Development
NAP	National Action Programme
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NDP	National Development Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
OKACOM	Permanent Okavango River Basin Commission
Pas	Protected Areas
SADC	Southern African Development Community
TGLP	Tribal Grazing Land Policy
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WCP	Wildlife Conservation Policy
WMAs	Wildlife Management Areas

## 1. Introduction

The Makgadikgadi Wetlands System (MWS) is of national and international importance, particularly for bird-life. The wetland is currently used for mining activities, agriculture (arable and livestock), wildlife and tourism and supports a variety of socio-economic needs of the rural communities living within the Makgadikgadi. Unfortunately, the current use and management of its natural resources are largely sectoral and insufficiently coordinated. Continuation of this practice could damage the wetland's resource base, intensify resource use conflicts and lead to under-utilization of the wetland's economic potential. This current scenario can be partly attributed to the inadequate policy frameworks and associated weak implementation.

The Makgadikgadi Wetlands are characterized by different land tenure regimes (tribal land, state land and freehold), sectoral policies, administrative districts and development plans. Holistic, integrated planning is imperative to conserve the integrity of the wetland system and to optimize the sustainable use of its resources. Makgadikgadi wetland system falls within the administrative jurisdiction of the Central District Council (CDC) and straddles the Tutume and the Boteti Sub-Districts, which makes the management decision and action within the area rather complicated. There is no comprehensive, integrated management plan for the entire Makgadikgadi Wetland System, and the initiative by the Department of Environmental Affairs to prepare a framework plan provides an important baseline policy framework. The Central District Integrated Land use plan of 2000 marked an important move towards integrated planning in the district, and focused on sustainable land management and reduced land use conflicts.

The main issue with regards to policy is the current multiplicity of sectoral policies, programmes, legislations and regulations that guide the use of land and natural resources exacerbated by poor coordination both at the national and district level. The responsibility for these policies, regulations and programmes is spread across a broad spectrum of institutions leading to fragmented implementation. Consequently, national policies, programmes and planning procedures are often implemented without proper consideration of their external effects with regards to resource use efficiency and development opportunities. Policies and laws may be often conflicting and in some instances may not provide the right incentives for development and resource management due to overlaps, inconsistencies and gaps. Inadequate monitoring and evaluation of these guiding policy frameworks often leaves much unknown of the impact they have on the environment and the livelihoods of the people they were intended to improve.

The Makgadikgadi Framework Management Plan is defined within the framework of national policies, legislation and plans; regional protocols and international conventions. The need to review policies during the development of the Makgadikgadi Framework Management Plan (MFMP) is vital in understanding how the current and even future policy environment can influence the ecosystem goods and services as well as livelihoods within the Makgadikgadi Wetland system.

## 2. Objectives

The main objective of the policy review component is to identify incentives, disincentives for sustainable resources utilization and conservation and where appropriate to recommend the improvement of an enabling environment for sustainable resource use and conservation both at district and national level. This report also identifies opportunities offered by national policies as well as regional and global treaties that need to be integrated in the Makgadikgadi Framework Management Plan.

### 3. Methodology

The process of policy review in the context of the Makgadikgadi Framework Management Plan focused on the following;

- Objectives of the Policy/Legislative instrument;
- Lead Implementer/enforcer of Policy/Legislative instrument;
- Identification Incentives and dis-incentives for Policy implementation;
- Identification of Opportunities for the Makgadikgadi Framework Management Plan Area.

The scope of the review was guided by the MFMP components (Ecology and Hydrogeology, Economic Valuation, Socio-economics and Livelihoods, Tourism and Heritage development, Land use planning, and hydrogeology and wildlife resources management). The issues highlighted during community consultations carried out through Kgotla meetings, focus group discussions, household surveys and key informants interviews provided the context of review. Some of the main issues include: scarce water resources within Makgadikgadi, poor water quality which is mainly saline, unemployment, poor soil conditions leading to low agricultural yield, overlap between wildlife and livestock increasing human/wildlife conflicts, illegal extraction of sand and gravel; low local benefit from tourism; shortage of communal land (both for arable and grazing); land use conflicts (livestock versus wildlife and livestock versus arable agriculture); conflict on park boundary (Makgadikgadi National Park) which is considered encroaching on local grazing areas particularly in Rakops and Xhumaga area; alignment of some cordon fences (e.g. near Nata Sanctuary).

The review involved a desk top study of policy documents and self-administered key informants' questionnaires targeting respondents from the relevant sectors involved in policy formulation and implementation.

### 4. National policies and legislation

The following Policies and Legislative instruments (Table 1) were reviewed within the context of the Makgadikgadi Framework Management Plan objective of "*conservation of natural resources and improving people's livelihoods through wise use of the wetlands natural resources*". The review focused on identifying incentives and dis-incentives that current policy or legislation frameworks offer, for sustainable management of natural resources within Makgadikgadi and highlight existing and potential opportunities for the implementation of the MFMP.

### 5. International Conventions

The ratification of several Multi-lateral Environmental Agreements (Table 2) and Regional Protocols (Table 3) by the Government of Botswana provides an important avenue through which the use and management of the Makgadikgadi Wetland System can be enhanced. This section discusses the most relevant conventions and protocols and their relevance to the Makgadikgadi Framework Management Plan in terms of incentives, disincentives for sustainable resource management and opportunities to enhance development and resource conservation.

## 6. Regional Protocols

Some of the protocols that are relevant to the Makgadikgadi Framework management plan (MFMP) include those on shared water courses, forestry, wildlife, tourism and management of wetlands. Table 3 presents a summary of relevant protocols and their relevance to the MFMP (in terms of incentives, disincentives and opportunities).

**Table 1: National Policies and Legislative Frameworks**

Resources/ Sector	Name Policy/Act & Lead Implementer	Policy/Strategy/Plan Objective	Incentives – disincentives- tools/ instruments	Opportunities
<b>Mining</b>	Mines and Minerals Act of 1999  <i>(Department of Mines)</i>	To provide for the granting, renewal and termination of mineral concessions. The Act also provides for the payment of royalties; and for matters incidental to and connected to the foregoing.	Licenses required for exploration and mining which ensures control on illegal mining  Fees for licenses and royalties for mineral abstraction provides incentives Inadequate monitoring particularly for sand and gravel extraction which will negatively affect the river systems in the MFMP, Inadequate financial auditing of mining companies to establish compliance with regards to royalties, Low penalties which is caused by the inefficient use of dis-incentives.	Diamonds, uranium and other minerals explorations within the MFMP area, Soda Ash mine within the MFMP provides direct and indirect economic benefits to some of the locals employed in Sowa, Orapa and Letlhakane mines.  The opening of new mines near the MFMP area will provide more employment opportunities  Potential for Citizen participation in the mining sector is promoted by the Mines and Mineral Act of 1999.
<b>Forests and Range Resources</b>	Forest Act of 1978  <i>(Department of Forestry and Range Resources)</i>	The Forest Act provides for the better regulation and protection of forests and forest produce in Botswana and matters incidental there to. The Act is aimed at the protection of areas designated as forest reserves. The Act also protects trees declared as ‘protected trees’ that fall within areas designated as state land.	Restricted use of Forests reserves which have limited use for community livelihoods. Makgadikgadi does not have forests which leads to limited application of the Act Lack of regulations affects effective implementation of the Act  It is silent on communal activities such as gathering of veldproducts in areas outside forest reserves	Control for over-harvesting trees for commercial purposes.  The Forest Act regulates the use of certain tree species such as Baobab which exists within Makgadikgadi as heritage sites (e.g. the Baines Baobab in Nxai Pan National Park). The protection of trees is important for tourism development.  The Department of Forestry and Range Resources is currently reviewing the Forest Act
	Herbage Preservation (Fire Prevention) Act of 1977  <i>(Department of Forestry and Range Resources)</i>	Aims to prevent and control bush and other fires. The Act defines “vegetation” as growing or standing vegetation, and includes any tree or part thereof and any shrub, brushwood, undergrowth, grass, crops or stubble. Anyone who wishes to burn bush/vegetation on land that they occupy must obtain written permission to do so from the Herbage Preservation Committee. The Herbage Preservation Committee has the right to prescribe firebreaks	Control of veld fires which are common within the MFMP area  Requirements for Permits prior to burning, Use of firebreaks to control spread of fires  Lack of regulations weakens the enforcement of the Herbage Reservation Act	Development and Maintenance of Firebreaks is useful in the management fires in the Makgadikgadi area (Fires common along the Maun-Nata road and spread into the Makgadikgadi National and Nxai pan national parks and the Nata Sanctuary).  The Department of Forestry and Range Resources is in the process of developing a Fire Management Strategy to guide the management of fires which includes efficient construction of firebreaks.



Resources/ Sector	Name Policy/Act & Lead Implementer	Policy/Strategy/Plan Objective	Incentives – disincentives- tools/ instruments	Opportunities
		where needed.		Fire management provides opportunity to Protect natural resources, biodiversity and its habitat, arable fields, veld-products and the grazing capacity of the Makgadikgadi.
	Agricultural Resources Conservation Act of 1974  <i>(Department of Forestry and Range Resources &amp; Ministry of Agriculture)</i>	Addresses the access to and management of resources and empowers the Agricultural resources Board to manage all resources on and below the soils of Botswana. The Act also acknowledges the importance of creating appropriate policy and regulations to manage and conserve veld products.	Use of veld products for subsistence.  Regulations for harvesting and trading on veldproducts – e.g. wood, grass, phane, meretlwa, sengaparile, morula  Permit requirement for harvesting, trade and/or export of specified species (e.g. grapple, Kal. truffle),  User charges for harvesting, trade and exports Stock and conservation orders (not used) District Conservation Committees	The MFMP livelihoods report indicates that the use of veld products such as fuelwood, grass and wild fruits/berries is high in the Makgadikgadi area. The enforcement of the Veld Products regulations of 2006 (which are used to implement the Agricultural Resources Conservation Act) provides a good opportunity to regulate the harvesting, trade and export of the veld products in Makgadikgadi.  Sustainable harvesting and use of the veld products will ensure sustained livelihoods which in most cases depends on income generated by selling these resources
<b>Land Use</b>	Tribal Land Act of 1970 & 1993  <i>(Department of Lands and Land Board Services)</i>	Provides for the establishment of tribal land boards and vests tribal land in such board. It defines powers and duties of such boards. The Tribal Land Act administers customary forms of land tenure and common law rules.  Provides for the allocation of land for the customary use under the three main traditional uses of residential, ploughing and grazing.	Land rights from Land Boards for residential plots, arable fields and for ranches.  Repossession of un-used/ undeveloped allocated land; - not yet been implemented in big villages and for small villages its for commercial, this is also covered in state land Act  Traditional Rule of 8 or 6 km distance between boreholes used – 8 km is based on the TGLP – to try and conserve resources especially grazing  Prevents overgrazing this is an incentive! But the challenge is the scarcity of the land resource  Amended Tribal Land Act of 1993 grants Land Boards powers to change use of land and	Applicable to Tribal Land in WMS  Re-allocate vacant –unused land and increased land productivity  Keep land registry (computerized)  Encourage development  Empowers citizen through allocation of land  Guide future land administration  Land management use plans – for individual zones such as arable, grazing and recreation  Boteti - The major land agricultural activity is grazing and insignificant amount of land is available for arable

Resources/ Sector	Name Policy/Act & Lead Implementer	Policy/Strategy/Plan Objective	Incentives – disincentives- tools/ instruments	Opportunities
			transfer; collect royalties; develop management plans Lack of land use plans – prescribed by the act....land use zones....  Collection of royalties on leased land	Opportunities exists through conversion of grazing areas into fenced ranches  The recent gazettelement of the new guidelines on management of rural state lands in 2010 presents opportunities to reduce major land use issues/conflicts in areas such as Gweta and Nata.
	Tribal Grazing Land Policy 1970  <i>Department of Lands and Ministry of Agriculture</i>	The objectives of the Tribal Grazing land Policy were to improve management of the rangelands and facilitate commercialization of cattle ranching. To provide cattle owners, large and small, with ways of increasing their farming incomes. Specific objectives are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Control grazing, improve range management and increase productivity possible by granting exclusive rights to land (conditional); and</li> <li>o Safeguard the interest of those who own only a few cattle or none at all (by creating reserves, later used as WMAs)</li> </ul>	TGLP has not been successful in preventing over-utilization of grazing land.  Overstocking of ranches which resulted in overgrazing  Inadequate monitoring of environmental and socio-economic impacts of TGLP	The Policy advocated for division of the country into three land use categories: communal, commercial and reserve land. The concern was that the three categories did not take into account protection of the wildlife resource. Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) were then created as a land use to provide wildlife corridors and buffer zones between commercial (ranches) and communal land areas. The Makgadikgadi Framework Management Plan area also has these WMAs around the Makgadikgadi and Nxai pan National Parks  In other areas ranches have been successful. Improved management practices  Awareness on the protection and conservation of environment  Empowers agricultural development  Best grazing found around Nata, West of Nata State ranches, East of Sua Pan and South of Mosu and Mmatshumo
	Central Integrated Land use Plan of 2000  <i>(Central District Council)</i>	Broader zoning of areas within the Central district and recommends development of land use plans to improve land management practices.	The plan provides information describing the different land use zones and states uses compatible with each zone; for example, it describes a zone within	Integrated land use planning contribute to reducing land use conflicts  The plan points out areas for new unexploited land use

Resources/ Sector	Name Policy/Act & Lead Implementer	Policy/Strategy/Plan Objective	Incentives – disincentives- tools/ instruments	Opportunities
			<p>The plans utilizes different approaches to provide a platform integrated planning such as capability analysis, suitability analysis, multiple land uses and intensity of use</p> <p>Consultation with communities within both Boteti and Tutume sub-districts contributed to the development of the plan</p>	<p>opportunities</p> <p>The plan recommends detailed agricultural land use planning in co-operation with community</p>
	State Land Act of 1966  <i>Dept of lands</i>	Defines the state land of Botswana as un-alienated state land and reacquired state land or any land vested in the Republic. It provides for its disposal and matters incidental to, or connected with matters related to it such as the exercise of Presidential powers, imposition of service levy, grant of loan for building on state land, contract of sale, disposal of proceeds of sale, and regulations for enforcement of payment of levies and loans.	Managed by Dep. of Lands Rights may be sub leased through DoL against annual land charge	Relevant to State Lands in the area; most State Land is insufficiently managed with illegal/ disputed land occupations. Resolve land disputes on State Land  The new guidelines of 2010 for management of rural state lands recommends the conversion of land use in the Controlled Hunting Areas (CHAs) in Central District (CT 6, CT 7, CT 10 and portions of CT 11) from wildlife use to farming and other economically viable uses by adjacent communities and other deserving persons, on condition that the areas remain State land
	National Policy on Land Tenure (1985)  <i>Department of Lands</i>	The policy covers existing land tenure systems (State land, Tribal land and Freehold land) and their administration in urban and rural areas. The policy seeks to ensure the sustainable use of land and to address constraints in its acquisition.	The policy provided for the amendment of the Tribal Land Act, extension of common law leases to residential plots in respect of citizens and modification of common Law leases for businesses.	Sustainable use of resources  The National Policy on land Tenure endorsed the operations of the State land Allocation Advisory Committees for urban land and dealt with issues of land accessibility and affordability to citizens.
<b>Water</b>	Water Act 1968  <i>(Department of Water Affairs)</i>	The Act states that there will be no right of property in public water, including groundwater and water in any natural streams, rivers, lakes, pans or swamps. The Act also prohibits the discharge of effluent into streams, lakes and dams as well as the introduction of poisons into water bodies. Changes to the natural rate and/or direction of water in a stream may only be made	Water rights from WAB with annual abstraction ceiling The rights of individuals to the use of water  The granting and termination of formal rights to use or impound water or to discharge effluents into it; to use water properly and conditions controlling pollution of public water	Relevant to boreholes and other water points  The Act provides opportunities for the protection of the scarce underground water resources within the Makgadikgadi from pollution.  The “new” waters of Boteti river will be protected under this act and will provide livelihood opportunities

Resources/ Sector	Name Policy/Act & Lead Implementer	Policy/Strategy/Plan Objective	Incentives – disincentives- tools/ instruments	Opportunities
		with permission of the relevant Water authority.		for farmers in the Boteti area.
	Boreholes Act 1956 <i>(Department of Water Affairs)</i>	Stipulates the records and samples which have to be kept by and provided to the Department of Geological Surveys by anyone who drills boreholes that are deeper than 15 meters or deepens existing boreholes. Contractors engaged in drilling operations on behalf of clients are required to comply with the Act's provisions.	Stipulates the records and samples boreholes drilled 15 meters  Regulates drilling of boreholes for human and wildlife use  Traditional Rule of 8 or 6 km distance between boreholes used – 8 km is based on the TGLP – to try and conserve resources especially grazing	Compliance with the act will protect over-extraction of water in some aquifers
	Waterworks Act 1962 and Waterworks Amendment Act of 1983 <i>(Department of Water Affairs)</i>	Provides for constitution of Water Authorities in townships and other area designated by the Minister, and confers powers and duties upon them. Included among these are: the right to acquire existing waterworks; to construct new works; to constrain supplies in time of drought. The statute also deals with the charges for water supplied; supplies to non-statutory areas; and the mis-use and pollution of water.	Water Authorities have rights to acquire existing waterworks; to construct new ones; to constrain supplies in times of drought  Charges for water supply not reflecting the real cost of water	Promotes decentralization of waterworks
	National Water Master Plan Review of 2006 <i>(Department of Water Affairs)</i>	The NWMPR updates, improves and augments the first national water master plan (1991) and extends the projections of water demands and potential supplies or a planning period of thirty years taking into consideration the social, environmental and economic implications	Establishment of both the economic and technical regulator  Shift in water management towards IWRM Recognition that WDM is most affordable long term solution to water scarcity Possibility of few more dams and Zambezi pipeline	Long term opportunities to tap into water carrier MFMP needs to practice IWRM & WDM Use of Debswana – storm water dam and IWRM plan as examples

Resources/ Sector	Name Policy/Act & Lead Implementer	Policy/Strategy/Plan Objective	Incentives – disincentives- tools/ instruments	Opportunities
Wildlife and Fisheries	Wildlife Conservation Policy of 1986  <i>(Department of Wildlife and National Parks)</i>	The Wildlife Conservation Policy (WCP) deals with the utilization of wildlife resources in areas outside Protected Areas (PA) where hunting is allowed. It focuses on proper management and utilization of wildlife resources. The policy aims at continued harvesting of wildlife resources and a fair distribution of benefits. Special attention is given to the needs of rural people, leading to the concept of 'wildlife management with sustained utilization'.	the zoning and protection of wildlife areas, land use planning and zoning for wildlife and with the protection of wildlife migration,  Human Wildlife Conflict manifest in the destruction of arable farms/field crops within some areas in Makgadikgadi (both in the Tutume and Boteti sub-districts) caused mainly by Elephants, porcupines. The other form of conflict exists between some Problem Animals such as Lions, Hyenas, Wild-dogs, Jackals and the livestock (cattle and goats)  Competition for grazing and water between livestock and wildlife	Land use planning must accord wildlife resources a position that reflects its considerable economic significance through Protected Areas (preservation), Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) for conservation and utilization and Controlled Hunting Areas (CHAs) for licensed hunting.
	Wildlife Conservation and National Parks Act of 1992  <i>(Department of Wildlife &amp; National Parks)</i>	The 1992 WCNP Act covers the conservation and utilisation of wildlife throughout the country. i.e. in National Parks, Game Reserves, Sanctuaries, private Game Reserves, WMAs, Game Farms and Ranches and CHAs. The Act details the hunting system and conditions, trade in animal and animal products as well as killing of elephants and rhinoceros and trade in their products.	New category of WMA (wildlife as primary land use; no livestock boreholes)  Details about management of Pas  Protection of wildlife migration corridors  Increasing (citizen) benefits from wildlife utilization	Relevant to all PAs (Makgadikgadi and Nxai Pan National Parks) and WMAs  Gazetting of remaining WMAs  Develop land use plans for WMAs
	Fish Protection Act of 1975	Provides for protection of fish and regulation of fishing in Botswana. The Act regulates matters such as; registration of boats used for fishing, conditions in regulating fishing (e.g. net size and type), and should include highly migratory species; declaring seasonal times for fishing, licensing of persons to carry out fishing among others.	License requirements and fishing practice requirements; The scope of the Act only covers fish within protected areas  The concepts of fish conservation and management are not prescribed, It does not cater for different stakeholder interest, such as, small scale/commercial and subsistence fishing  Mechanisms for implementation of the act are not well defined	Provide food for local population  Control fishing to allow breeding thereby promoting sustainable use  Promotes small scale commercial enterprises

Resources/ Sector	Name Policy/Act & Lead Implementer	Policy/Strategy/Plan Objective	Incentives – disincentives- tools/ instruments	Opportunities
			Prescribed sanctions do not promote deterrence	
<b>Agriculture</b>	National Policy on Agricultural Development of 1991  ( <i>Ministry of Agriculture</i> )	The policy aims to accelerate agricultural growth and to improve food security with no or minimal adverse environmental impacts. the specific objectives are to : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• improve food security,</li> <li>• diversify production base,</li> <li>• increase output and productivity,</li> <li>• increase employment,</li> <li>• provide secure and productive environment for producers; and</li> <li>• Conservation of scarce agricultural and land resources for future generation.</li> </ul>	More commercial livestock ranches in suitable areas  Servicing component – with emphasis on equity	Suitable areas inside MFMP area guided by the soil fertility map, pastoral suitability map  Impact of ranch fences on mobility? Carry out situation analysis and reconsider fence needs and alignment  Support will also be channelled for enhancing the contribution of emerging crops and livestock activities such as <i>Hoodia gordonii</i> , sengaparile ( <i>Harpogoehtum procubens</i> ), kgengwe ( <i>Citrullus lunatus</i> ), mahupu ( <i>Kalaharituber pfeilli</i> ) and moretwa ( <i>Grewia spp</i> ), <i>Jatropha carcus</i> , cotton, castor bean and game (guinea fowls, ostriches, antelopes, donkeys, fish, bees, etc).
<b>Tourism</b>	Tourism Policy of 1990 ( <i>Department of Tourism</i> )	The objectives of the Tourism policy are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase foreign exchange earnings and government revenues</li> <li>• Generate employment in rural areas</li> <li>• Raise incomes in rural areas in order to reduce urban drift</li> <li>• Promote rural development and the provision of services in remote areas</li> <li>• Improve the quality of life by providing recreational opportunities; and to</li> <li>• Establish a favourable national image to the outside world</li> </ul>	Tendering of Tourism concessions for exclusive tourism rights (with limited existing traditional use rights) – done through a competitive tendering system  More (citizen) benefits from tourism: employment foreign exchange, income and support industries Licensing and grading system for tourism facilities  Tourism concession areas, where operators or communities receive exclusive rights for tourism in designated areas  Traditional resource rights of local people have to be respected  The rent revenues accrue to government (State land) or the Land Board (Tribal land)  Shortage of serviced land – restricting tourism	Relevant to (parts of) WMAs. Tender for tourism sites directly or through communities  Employment creation and income generation within MFMP  Sustainable utilization of natural resources through CBNRM – community benefit from community based tourism  Potential to reduce human – wildlife conflict  Areas (both cultural and heritage sites) within the Makgadikgadi which have been identified as key areas of tourism potential; these include Nata, Makgadikgadi and Nxai Pan National parks, Sua, Gweta, Xhumaga, Mosu, Phuduhudu, Rysana, Xau, Tsoe and Zoroga-Ntwetwe.  increasing citizen and community participation potential to diversify tourism outside the WMAs and Protected Areas

Resources/ Sector	Name Policy/Act & Lead Implementer	Policy/Strategy/Plan Objective	Incentives – disincentives- tools/ instruments	Opportunities
			and other small enterprises	
	Tourism Master Plan of 2000 <i>(Department of Tourism)</i>	<p>The Tourism Master Plan identifies comparative advantages and disadvantages of the tourism sector in Botswana. The plan identifies four core areas;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Product diversification</li> <li>• Citizen and community empowerment</li> <li>• Support to Community Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM)</li> <li>• Ecological and economic sustainability</li> </ul>	<p>The plan identifies four core areas: product diversification; citizen and community empowerment; support to Community Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) &amp; ecological and economic sustainability.</p> <p>The “high value-low volume” strategy avoids having an excessive number of tourists in a given tourist area by the judicious use of price (through park entry and camping fees and the high price of concessions) and the assurance of quality, offering a unique nature experience, but without compromising the integrity of the resource. It has however been found to be restrictive</p>	<p>All four areas highly relevant to MFMP. Need to be built into MFMP</p> <p>The Makgadikgadi wetlands system has the potential to drive the tourism product diversification beyond its current narrow reliance on wildlife based tourism.</p> <p>Opportunities also exist in building on and linking up with existing markets of the northern parks in the Okavango and Chobe areas.</p> <p>A number of tourism operations within the MFMP presents an opportunity to grow the tourism industry (Meno-a-Kwena, leroo-la-tau on the Boteti river, Uncharted Africa Camps in the Gweta area, lodges in the Nata village junction, Nxai pan camp and several motels and guest houses in Letlhakane)</p> <p>The “high value-low volume” strategy has however been found to be restrictive. The Tourism Master Plan recommended a modified “high volume-mixed price” strategy. This strategy would enable potential tourists to choose from a wider variety of affordable tourism products within the country</p>
	Ecotourism Strategy of 2002 <i>(Department of Tourism)</i>	<p>The goal of this strategy is to create an environment in which all elements of tourism development and planning and management facilitate, promote and reward adherence to the key principles of Ecotourism by all those involved in the tourism industry</p>	<p>Promote sustainable tourism development (in adherence to carrying capacity; monitor local impacts of tourism; encourage heritage site tourism; provide incentives for CBNRM communities; facilitate development of economically viable and effectively managed</p> <p>Ecotourism enterprises: assist Botswana to develop tourism projects; market tourism diversification; promote spatial diversification of</p>	<p>MFMP area is excellent implementation ground for this strategy: product and spatial diversification and Ecotourism; development of support infrastructure</p> <p>Ensure that planning, management of tourism is consistent with the concept of sustainability</p> <p>Increase participation of Botswana in tourism industry</p> <p>Market tourism diversification</p>

Resources/ Sector	Name Policy/Act & Lead Implementer	Policy/Strategy/Plan Objective	Incentives – disincentives- tools/ instruments	Opportunities
			tourism over the country; support product diversification and cost efficiency through collaborative marketing; build image of Botswana as a leading Ecotourism destination; enhance understanding of eco-tourism among stakeholders; facilitate development of relevant infrastructure; and facilitate development of eco-tourism through coordination and collaboration	There are a number of CBOs within Makgadikgadi which could be targeted by the Ecotourism strategy; Khauxhwhatubi Development trust, Gwezotshaa trust, Gaing-O Community trust, Ngade trust, Gumakotsha Conservation trust, Nata Conservation trust, Mokopi Conservation trust, Lenao laga Kwalabe Conservation Trust.
	Tourism Act of 2009 <i>(Department of Tourism)</i>	The Act provides for licensing and regulating the tourist industry with a view to promoting its development and well-being	Establishment of the Tourism Industry Licensing Committee  Licensing and classification of tourist enterprises  Reservation of certain tourism licenses for citizens Safety and sanitation	Tourism development within the Makgadikgadi Wetland System  Facilitate citizen participation and involvement in tourism business
	Botswana Tourism Organization Act of 2009 <i>(Botswana Tourism Organization)</i>	An Act to make provision for the establishment of a Botswana Tourism Organization, a Board of Directors and the regulation of the tourist industry with a view to promoting its development.	Implementation of tourism marketing and promotion strategies  Funding opportunities for CBNRM  Conducting tourism awareness campaigns and tourism research  Marketing and promoting the establishment of enterprise ventures between citizen and foreign investor	Grading of Tourist enterprises  Collaboration with local communities and non-governmental organizations in promoting sustainable tourism
	Botswana Tourism Organization Regulations of 2010 <i>(Botswana Tourism Organization)</i>	Provides for the regulation the tourism industry through issuing of grading certificates, conditions for grading, application for renewal of grading certificate and application for amendment of grade	Issuing of grading certificate (one star, two star, three star, four star or five star)  Categories for accommodation facilities  Grading fees paid by tourist enterprises: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guest house – P500</li> </ul>	Promotion of sustainable tourism through the use of specified standards  Opportunity to increase employment created through tourism development  Funding and technical advice by the established



Resources/ Sector	Name Policy/Act & Lead Implementer	Policy/Strategy/Plan Objective	Incentives – disincentives- tools/ instruments	Opportunities
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apartment or self-catering – P2 500</li> <li>• Other tourist enterprises;                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. One star – P 3 000</li> <li>ii. Two star – P 3 500</li> <li>iii. Three star – P 4 000</li> <li>iv. Four star – P 4 500</li> <li>v. Five Star – P 5 000</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Botswana Tourism Organization  Opportunity to improve the implementation and monitoring of CBRNM in the MFMP and reviving the current Community Based Organizations (Trusts).  Grading of tourism facilities provides an opportunity to improve the tourism industry within the MFMP area
<b>Biodiversity</b>	Revised National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2007  <i>(Department of Environmental Affairs)</i>	The goal of the NBSAP is to contribute to the long-term health of Botswana’s ecosystems and related species, and to encourage sustainable and wise use of resources through the provision of a framework of specific activities designed to improve the way biodiversity is perceived, utilized and conserved.	Promotes fair access and equitable sharing of benefits arising from use of biological resources  Action plan for different sectors to contribute towards biodiversity conservation and its sustainable use	Better understanding of biodiversity and ecological processes and the contribution to livelihoods  Long term conservation of Botswana’s biological diversity, genetic resources and related knowledge  Sustainable utilization of all components of biodiversity within Makgadikgadi through appropriate land and resource use practices and management  The Protected areas within MFMP area provide a good opportunity to conserve both the flora and fauna in the area
<b>Rural Development</b>	Revised National Policy for Rural Development of 2002  <i>(Coordinated by MFDP – Department of Rural Development)</i>	Provides a framework to facilitate coordination of the various sectoral policies, and to engender a common vision in pursuit of rural development. Its objectives are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce poverty</li> <li>• Provide opportunities for income generation and economic activities</li> <li>• Create employment; and</li> <li>• Increase popular participation in the development planning and implementation</li> </ul>	Implemented through District Councils;  Recommends that government and local authorities procure goods and services from local suppliers	MFMP integrated planning in line with Rural Development policy  Strong support for balancing conservation and development and CBNRM – community based rural development  The Policy advocates for popular participation of Botswana in the development planning and implementation processes as a basis for broad based, balanced and sustainable development
	National Strategy for Poverty Reduction of 2003	The strategy seeks to link and harmonize the various sectoral initiatives relating to poverty	Key areas: expanding employment opportunities through broad-based growth; addressing the	Employment creation and pro-poor activities priorities ; reducing dependency on government and carefully

Resources/ Sector	Name Policy/Act & Lead Implementer	Policy/Strategy/Plan Objective	Incentives – disincentives- tools/ instruments	Opportunities
	<i>(Ministry of Finance and Development Planning)</i>	reduction and put in place a systematic monitoring mechanism and processes to track poverty and overall progress towards its reduction an on-going basis.	effects of the HIV/AIDS; strengthening the organizational and delivery capacity of the poor; enhancing the accessibility of the poor to social investments that enhance human capabilities; safety nets to protect the poor and vulnerable, whilst avoiding entrenchment of the dependency syndrome; strengthening the capacity of individuals, families, communities and local institutions to enhance their absorptive capacity for assistance schemes; strengthening National Development Management Capacity, particularly in the context of enhancing the effectiveness of poverty reduction initiatives	used social safety networks Reduce livelihood dependency on safety nets. Encourage development of CAPs/ CBNRM plans  MWS resources should be used to better the livelihoods of communities in its vicinities.  MFMP should balance poverty reduction initiatives and conservation initiatives.
	Community Based Natural Resources Management Policy 2007	The overall goal of the CNBRM policy is to create foundation for conservation based development, in which the need to protect biodiversity is balanced with the need to improve rural livelihoods and reduce poverty.	RALE formation Development of community management plans  Resource scope extended to wildlife, fisheries, forests and veld products  Specify land tenure and natural resources user rights, which may be devolved to communities  Provides communities with incentives to manage natural resources in a sustainable manner  Protect intellectual property	Sets contours for community conservation & development initiatives. Need to balance and link both sides.  Support for existing and new CBNRM projects (e.g. Mopipi)  Enhance the relationship between protected areas' management and CBNRM  Facilitate capacity building within communities to engage in natural resource-based tourism  Establish an institutional support framework for the implementation of CBNRM
<b>Environment and planning</b>	National Settlement Policy of 2004	The aim of the Settlement policy is to provide a comprehensive set of guidelines for national physical planning and to provide a framework for guiding the distribution of investment in a way that reflects the settlement' population, size, economic potential, level of infrastructure and settlements' role as service centres. Specific objectives are:	Village development plans are required for all settlements within WMAs to help regulate and mitigate potential conflict with wildlife/land and resource use conflicts  Identification of areas that need to preserved and zoned as preservation areas, fragile and environmentally sensitive areas, compatible land	Hierarchy of settlements tiers  Guidelines for settlement development  Emphasis is on rationalization and optimal use of land and the preservation of the best agricultural land and conservation of natural resources for the benefit of future generations.

Resources/ Sector	Name Policy/Act & Lead Implementer	Policy/Strategy/Plan Objective	Incentives – disincentives- tools/ instruments	Opportunities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ To provide guidelines and long-term strategy for the development of human settlements;</li> <li>○ Rationalise and promote the optimal use of land and the preservation of the best arable land</li> <li>○ Promote the conservation of natural resources for the benefit of present and future generations</li> </ul>	<p>use zones</p> <p>Guidelines for transportation and utility networks in order to strengthen the functional linkages between settlements</p> <p>Promotes development programmes which have rural location incentives built in them</p>	<p>Provides a framework to guide and encourage equitable distribution of investment, in order to achieve a balanced development across the whole country</p> <p>Rationalize and promote the optimal use of land and the preservation of the best arable land which is highly recommended for the MFMP area with scarce fertile arable land</p>
	National Policy on Natural Resources Conservation and Development of 1990	<p>The policy forms the umbrella of the country's environmental and resources policies. Its strategic goals are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Increase the effectiveness of natural resources use and management; maximize development-environment synergism and minimize harmful environmental side effects; and</li> <li>○ Coordinate the environmental activities of different sectors, ministries and interest group throughout Botswana, thereby improving the development of natural resources through conservation</li> </ul>	<p>Balanced conservation and development objectives</p> <p>Promotes coordination of environmental activities</p> <p>Lack of institutional/regulatory powers to achieve coordination</p>	<p>Conceptually highly relevant for MFMP</p> <p>Opportunity for integration of environmental issues in development planning such as the Central District Development Plan 7 and the National Development Plan 10.</p>
	Environmental Impact Assessment Act of 2005  <i>(Department of Environmental Affairs)</i>	<p>EIA Act provides for environmental impact assessment to be used to assess potential effects of planned development activities; to determine and to provide mitigation measures for effects of such activities as may have a significant adverse impact on the environment; to put in place a monitoring process and evaluation of the environmental impacts of implemented activities.</p>	<p>EIA requirements for development projects and SEA for policies, plans and programmes</p> <p>Provision for EMP &amp; environmental monitoring, environmental audits</p> <p>The cost associated with EIA studies</p>	<p>Relevant for projects in MFMP area requiring EIA (e.g. Moseitse dam, Sua Land Fill, and BotAsh mine, new vet/park fences, road network)</p> <p>Promote environmental protection</p> <p>Reduce resource use conflict through public participation</p> <p>Informs project decision making</p>

Resources/ Sector	Name Policy/Act & Lead Implementer	Policy/Strategy/Plan Objective	Incentives – disincentives- tools/ instruments	Opportunities
	Monument and Relics Act of 2001  <i>(Department of National Museum and Monuments)</i>	The Act provides for the preservation and protection from interference on any national monument, relic, recent artefact or protected heritage area	Lack of regulations  Small penalty fees hence not effective  Revenue accrued through CBNRM ( e.g. Lekhubu) and also protection of the environment through wise use	Potential for tourism development (Lekhubu, Mosu Escarpment, Kayishe, Khama ruins, Unikai spring, Thitaba, Xanikaga, Ngcaezeni pan, Chapman’s Baobab, Baines’ Baobabs  Funding opportunities from external donors for management of the sites
	Waste Management Act of 1998  <i>(Department of Waste Management and Pollution Control)</i>	The Act provides for the establishment and functions of the Department of Waste Management and Pollution Control. It also prescribes roles for local authorities in the management of waste and provides the planning, facilitation and implementation of advanced systems for regulating the management of controlled waste in order to prevent harm to human, animal and plant life, as well as to minimize pollution of the environment and to protect natural resources.	District Waste Management Plans ( Tutume and Boteti Sub-District need to develop these plans)  Control waste disposal sites and methods for different waste categories(permits)  Controls waste collection and transport through permits  Penalties for illegal waste dumping	Guides waste management in tourism sites and villages  Waste collection systems in settlements  Promotes reuse and recycling of waste which has potential of income generation for the locals
	National Action Programme (NAP) to Combat Desertification of 2007  <i>(Department of Environmental Affairs)</i>	It’s a tool to operationalize the implementation of the objectives of the Convention to combat desertification. The NAP outlines strategies and activities to be undertaken.	Create awareness on the issues of drought and land degradation  Improve drought preparedness  Address overgrazing  Rehabilitation of degraded land areas  Promote appropriate cultivation techniques  Promote alternative energy sources	Poverty alleviation and community empowerment by promoting viable and sustainable alternative livelihood projects within MFMP  Platform for partnership building and networking  Capacity building  Mechanisms for mobilizing and channelling financial resources  Research and information exchange
	Wetlands Policy and Strategy (Draft) of 2008	Conserve, and wherever necessary rehabilitate, Botswana's wetlands in order to sustain their ecological and socio-	Wetland management  Public awareness	Ensure that community and area-specific wetlands co-ordinating committees and management committees are instituted

Resources/ Sector	Name Policy/Act & Lead Implementer	Policy/Strategy/Plan Objective	Incentives – disincentives- tools/ instruments	Opportunities
	<i>Department of Environmental Affairs)</i>	economic functions as well as providing benefits for the present and future well-being of the people.	Capacity building  Research and information  Funding and investment	Ensure training and educational programmes are developed/supported and implemented  Ensure civil society's involvement in wetlands institutions and implementation of policy  Ensure management plans are drafted and implemented  Monitor implementation of the Botswana Wetlands Policy and Strategy within the district  Review implementation of the Botswana Wetlands Policy and Strategy within the district.

Table 2: International Conventions

Resources/Sector	Convention, Date of Ratification & Custodian	Objective	Incentives – disincentives- tools/ instruments	Opportunities
<b>Wetlands</b>	The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention) Botswana ratified the convention in 1997  <i>(Department of Environmental Affairs)</i>	The mission of the Convention is the conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local and national actions and international cooperation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development.	Provides for the wise use of Makgadikgadi Wetland System  Obligations for parties to formulate and implement plans for conserving wetlands	The Makgadikgadi Wetland System fits within the definition of Wetlands as per the Convention  Opportunity to list Makgadikgadi as a Ramsar Site and for better management of the wetland  Potential for tourism development  Research and information exchange regarding wetlands and their flora and fauna
<b>Biodiversity</b>	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD) Botswana ratified the convention in 1997  <i>(Department of Environmental Affairs)</i>	The objectives of the Convention are to conserve biological diversity, promote the sustainable use of biodiversity components, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources. The Department of Environmental Affairs is the Focal Point for the CBD	National Biodiversity Action Plan provides for the domestication of the convention  Access and benefit sharing is promoted; information sharing  The Clearing House Mechanism  Economical incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources	Identification and monitoring of biodiversity components  Sustainable use of components of biological diversity  Funding from initiatives such as the life-web initiative for Programme of Work for Protected Area (PoWA)
<b>Wildlife</b>	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)  Botswana ratified the Convention in 1978  <i>(Department of Wildlife and National Parks)</i>	The aim of the convention is to prevent extinction of endangered species by controlling international trade in the endangered species and their by-products. The Department of Wildlife and National Parks is the focal point for CITES	Trade restrictions in some wildlife species –  Appendix I : all species threatened with extinction which are or may be affected by trade  Appendix II: strict regulation of	Controlled trade provides for protection and conservation of the wildlife resources

Resources/Sector	Convention, Date of Ratification & Custodian	Objective	Incentives – disincentives- tools/ instruments	Opportunities
			<p>all species although not necessarily now threatened with extinction and may become so unless trade in specimen of such species is subject to strict regulation</p> <p>Appendix III: includes all species which any Party identified as being subject to regulation within its jurisdiction for purpose of preventing or restricting exploitation.</p>	
<b>Land</b>	<p>United Nations Convention on Combating Desertification (UNCCD) Botswana ratified the convention in 1996</p> <p><i>(Department of Environmental Affairs)</i></p>	<p>The objective of this Convention is to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought in countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa. It flags effective action at all levels; international cooperation and partnership. The Department of Environmental Affairs is the Focal Point for the UNCCD.</p>	<p>The National Action Programme outlines national objectives and activities implemented towards reducing land degradation.</p> <p>Promotes local participation in the implementation of the NAP</p>	<p>The Boteti Sub-district is partly located within area susceptible land degradation. The utilization of the vegetation resources (grazing, fuelwood harvesting) if not controlled properly may exacerbate land degradation</p> <p>The convention provides a framework to facilitate action to combat desertification</p> <p>Opportunities for funding community projects towards sustainable land management under Global Environment facility (focal area – land degradation)</p> <p>Capacity building and Research and Information exchange</p> <p>Alignment of the NAP with the UNCCD 10 year Strategic Plan</p>
<b>Climate</b>	United Nations Framework for	To achieve stabilization of	The carbon pool and flows/	Opportunities for carbon

Resources/Sector	Convention, Date of Ratification & Custodian	Objective	Incentives – disincentives- tools/ instruments	Opportunities
	Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Botswana ratified the convention in 1993  <i>(Department of Meteorological Services)</i>	atmospheric concentrations of green house gases at levels that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic(human-induced) interference with the climate system  The Department of Meteorological Services is the Focal Point for the UNFCCC	fluxes are important as wetlands are also important carbon pools.  Wetlands are important for climate change through their carbon sink and flux and their methane flux.	trading but this requires project concepts and funding  Transfer of technologies, practices and processes  Climate change adaptation programmes  Research and public awareness  Funding Opportunity under GEF
<b>Waste</b>	Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste and their Disposal (1989)	To reduce transboundary wastes to a minimum, to minimize the amount and toxicity of hazardous as close as possible to the source of generation and to assist developing countries in environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes	Permits required for the import of hazardous waste  Notifications required from generator or exporter  Prohibits illegal trafficking of waste (article 9)	International co-operations to improve and achieve environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes
	Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). Botswana ratified the convention in 2002  <i>(Department of Environmental Affairs)</i>	Provides for the protection of human health and environment from persistent organic pollutants	Administrations of programmes to reduce POPs risks  Provides information for informed purchasing decisions  Identifying Alternatives to POPs  National POPs inventory available	Best Available Techniques (BATs) and Best Environmental Practices (BEPs) on the management of POPs  Management of Pesticides  Research and information exchange  Funding opportunities GEF  Technical assistance in the management of POPs



Table 3: Regional Protocols

Resources/ Sector	Protocol	Objective	Incentives – disincentives- tools/ instruments	Opportunities
Water	Permanent Okavango River Basin Agreement 1994  (it is between Angola, Botswana and Namibia)	The Permanent Okavango River Basin Commission (OKACOM) is a political agreement which commits the river basin states to work toward joint management of the Okavango River System.	Obligation for member states to provide information required by the commission  Parties are required to notify the Commission of any proposed developments	Maintenance of the Okavango River Basin is critical for the Makgadikgadi Wetland System  The Makgadikgadi wetlands and Okavango are joined by the Boteti river
	Southern African Community (SADC) Shared Watercourse Systems Protocol Signed in 1995 and came into effect in 2001	The protocol calls for equitable utilization of shared water courses and monitoring of the implementation of integrated water resources plans in shared water courses by Member States	Information exchange on shared watercourses; promote research; environmental water needs	Promotion of the Integrated Water Resources Management concept
	SADC Regional water Policy (2006)	Provides a regional framework for sustainable, integrated and coordinated development, utilization, protection and control of national and transboundary water resources in the SADC region.	Development of common minimum standards of water quality  Sufficient water reserved to maintain ecosystem integrity and biodiversity	(Nata river from Zimbabwe and Boteti river receiving water from the highlands of Angola)  Regional cooperation in water resources management ; Water for development and poverty reduction  Water for environmental sustainability; Security from water related disasters  Stakeholder participation
Tourism	SADC Protocol on Development of Tourism  Entered into force in 2002	The objectives of the protocol are to use tourism as a vehicle to achieve sustainable social and economic development, and to	Improve safety and security standards  Improve tourism service and	This protocol is key for the MWS  Optimize resource usage and increase the competitive

Resources/ Sector	Protocol	Objective	Incentives – disincentives- tools/ instruments	Opportunities
		ensure equitable, balanced and complementary development of the tourism industry region-wide	infrastructure Provide appropriate legal and regulatory framework	advantage of the region vis-a-vis other destinations; Ensure the involvement of small and micro-enterprises, local communities, women and youth in the development of tourism
<b>Wildlife</b>	SADC Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement 2003	Its principal objective is to establish common approaches to the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife resources and to assist with the effective enforcement of laws governing those resources	Enforce wildlife laws within, between and among states  Exchange of information concerning wildlife management and utilization	Some of its aims are to assist in building national and regional capacity for wildlife management, conservation and enforcement of wildlife laws; to promote the conservation of shared wildlife resources through the establishment of Trans-Frontier Conservation areas; to facilitate community-based natural resources management practices for management of wildlife resources.
<b>Fisheries</b>	SADC Protocol on Fisheries  Signed in 2001 and effected in 2003	The promote responsible and sustainable use of the living aquatic resources and aquatic ecosystems of interest to State Parties in order to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote and enhance food security and human health</li> <li>• Safeguard the livelihood of fishing communities</li> <li>• Generate economic opportunities for</li> </ul>	Regulate fishing and protect aquatic resources against over-exploitation  Enabling environment and capacity building  Transfer skills and technologies  prevent and eliminate over-fishing and excess fishing capacity	Fisheries can be developed to support local livelihoods and contribute towards poverty alleviation  Joint fish stock assessment programmes, agreed scientific methodologies for determination of the state of the stocks and preparation of best scientific advice on sustainable levels of exploitation;

Resources/ Sector	Protocol	Objective	Incentives – disincentives- tools/ instruments	Opportunities
		<p>nationals in the region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that future generations benefit from these renewable resources; and</li> <li>• Alleviate poverty with the ultimate goal of its eradication</li> </ul>	<p>instituting legal, administrative and enforcement measures necessary for the protection of artisan and subsistence fishing rights, tenure and fishing grounds;</p>	<p>Develop, implement and enforce management plans</p> <p>Trade and investment</p> <p>Science and technology</p> <p>Information exchange</p>
<b>Mining</b>	SADC Protocol on Mining	<p>The protocol focuses on the contribution of the mining sector to economic development, poverty alleviation; adherence to internationally accepted standards of health, mining safety and environmental protection</p>	<p>Application of EIA to protect the environment</p> <p>Provision of infrastructure</p> <p>Employment creation in the mining sector</p> <p>Contribution of wildlife conservation in the Sua pan area</p>	<p>The Soda Ash and Salt mine within the MFMP area provides great opportunities for income generation, employment for the locals (direct and indirect) thereby contributing towards poverty alleviation; partnership in community development; provision of infrastructure</p>
<b>Forestry</b>	SADC Protocol on Forestry	<p>The objectives of this protocol are to :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote the development, conservation and sustainable management and utilization of all types of forests and trees</li> <li>• Promote trade in forest products in order to alleviate poverty and generate economic opportunities;</li> <li>• Achieve effective protection of the environment, and safeguard the interests of both the present and future generations</li> </ul>	<p>Information sharing</p> <p>Promoting sustainable forestry produce trade and investment</p> <p>Facilitate public access to forests</p>	<p>Makgadikgadi does not have forests, research and information exchange could benefit the management of woodlands within the MFMP area</p>

## **7. Conclusions and recommendations**

The objective of the policy review as stated in section 1 of this report emphasizes the need to identify existing incentives, dis-incentives and opportunities within the current policy environment for the MFMP. This has been done within the context of national policies, strategies and plans and regional protocols, with a further review of relevant international conventions. These will provide the bases for future action plans for the Makgadikgadi to ensure that the recommended actions conform to national, regional and international policies, and where appropriate recommendations can be made to improve on gaps identified within specific policies.

Conclusions and recommendations from the policy perspective will guide the overall strategic decision making processes within the MFMP in order to establish means of implementing such recommendations. Government is currently experiencing a review of various policies and drafting of new ones which are worth a mention in the MFMP (Table 4). The MFMP Recommendations should be clearly structured, implementable and prioritised. They should enhance development and livelihoods in the Makgadikgadi area and contribute towards resource conservation.

According to the Central District Integrated Land Use Plan (CDLUP) of 2000, the predominant land use in Boteti sub-district is grazing. And there were plans to investigate the possibility of converting communal grazing areas into fenced ranches. Land use conflicts in the northern part of the sub-district, together with the possibility to aid resolution of these through changing the land tenure from state to tribal land. There is only a small amount of land suitable for arable production within the Boteti sub-district and this fact may influence allocations and management decisions when a choice has to be made between grazing and arable use (CDLUP, 2000). The CDLUP further identified pressure by the residents of settlements such as Gweta and Nata to utilize the state lands as one of the major land use issues/conflicts.

The recent guidelines (2010) on the management of rural state lands provides for some changes in land use of some controlled hunting areas (CHAs) within the Central District. Cabinet directed that there be a conversion of land-use in the CHAs in Central District (CT 6, CT 7, CT 10 and portions of CT 11) from wildlife use to farming and other economically viable uses by the adjacent communities and other deserving persons, on condition that the areas remain State land. According to the guidelines there has been a gradual movement into these areas on more permanent basis, with a number of cattleposts and boreholes being established in the areas around Toromoja in the Boteti sub-district. Around Gweta, there has been a continuous infiltration into state land by local farmers to graze their livestock, and some have actually drilled boreholes in these areas. This has been attributed to the lack of clear guidelines for access of these areas by local farmers hence the gazettment of the 2010 guidelines on the management of rural state lands.

The responsibility for policies, regulations and programmes is spread across a broad spectrum of institutions leading to fragmented implementation. Consequently, national policies, programmes and planning procedures are often implemented without proper consideration of their external effects with regards to resource use efficiency and development opportunities. Institutional frameworks are therefore a critical factor for the successful implementation of the MFMP. There is need for buy-in from the key institutions and all other participating institutions in government, the private sector and civil society. The Central District Council assumes the best position for taking the lead in the implementation of the MFMP in partnership with the Boteti and Tutume sub-districts. Ideally, the MFMP activities should be incorporated into departmental work plans, Mid-term Reviews of DDP 7 and NDP 10.

- A holistic approach and effective coordination of work on individual components and activities;
- Sufficient funding from government and development partners to carry out the planned activities;

According to the MFMP Livelihoods report (2010), Agriculture has been identified as a major source of livelihood within the MFMP area. Specific attention should be given into how the communities of Makgadikgadi can benefit from this important source of their livelihood. The Agriculture sector's policy objective to diversify agricultural production into non-traditional areas is relevant for Makgadikgadi area and is consistent with the economy-wide objective to reduce economic dependence on mining. This objective is partly supported by current efforts to commercialise the sector. A number of programmes could be explored for the benefit of the people within the MFMP area. Cluster fencing which involves the construction of goat-proof fences for fields within a particular locality will help protect farmer's fields from damage by livestock and some wildlife species. The opportunity by ISPAAD to provide assistance for drilling and equipping boreholes at cluster level will assist low income farmers. The farm cluster model is similar to what was originally intended under the National Agricultural Master Plan for Arable Agriculture and Dairy Development (NAMPAADD) and emanates from the observation that farmers in Botswana are fragmented and that clustering would enhance competitiveness through improved economies of scale from collective action. The other ISPAAD-specific innovation is the facilitation of access to credit through the National Development Bank (NDB). Under this facility, government will established a fund for providing operating capital (seasonal loans) to farmers at prime rates of interest.

Another programme relevant for the MFMP area is LIMID. LIMID was recently established to promote improved food security through increases in livestock productivity, improve livestock management practices, enhance sustainable utilization and conservation of range resources, provide economic resources to the poor so as to eliminate destitution, and provide infrastructure to promote hygienic and safe processing of poultry products. The main components of LIMID include: support for animal husbandry and fodder production (which were covered under SLOCA); borehole drilling and borehole/well equipping (which were covered under LWDP); support for reticulation and purchase of boreholes and wells (water reticulation was covered under LWDP); support for the development of cooperative poultry abattoirs (new component); support for guinea fowl production (new component); and support for Tswana chickens and small-stock production (new component). This will be more suitable for areas within Makgadikgadi where livestock farming presents more opportunities and is the most suitable land use.

The Tourism industry in Botswana has grown rapidly over the past decade, providing both local employment and foreign earnings to the country and it is now regarded as one of the engines of growth. Tourism has been identified as a key strategy to contribute to the alleviation of poverty. The Tourism report recognizes the Makgadikgadi Wetlands System as having an incipient level of tourism. This potential will require government support in terms of enabling policies and providing a conducive environment within which the tourism industry can flourish. The recent enactment of the Tourism Act of 2009, the Botswana Tourism Organization Act of 2009 and the Botswana Tourism Organization regulations of 2010 is a sign of government commitment to improve the regulation and management of the sector. The incentives and opportunities with these legislative instruments have been highlighted in Table 1. The Tourism Act makes provision for regulating the tourist industry with the view to promoting its development and well-being. There are a number of tourism enterprises within the Makgadikgadi Wetland System most of which are privately owned with limited participation and benefit by local communities. Despite this low participation of citizens within Makgadikgadi area there is a general growth at a national level of citizen owned tourism facilities.

The Department of Tourism is the custodian of the Tourism Act. Shortage of serviced land presents constraints for potential tourism development activities. It is also clear within the Makgadikgadi system that tourism activities and benefits are confined within the Wildlife Management Areas and Protected Areas.

The other important planning initiative which should be linked with the Makgadikgadi Framework Management Plan is the tenth National Development Plan (2010 – 2016). The tenth National Development Plan (NDP 10) marks the last leg in achieving the aspirations of Botswana's long-term vision, *Vision 2016; towards Prosperity for All*. NDP 10 also takes us to the year 2016. Hence the theme of this Plan is, "**Accelerating Achievement of Vision 2016 Through NDP 10.**" NDP 10 is result-based and accords various sectors and stakeholders the opportunity to pay more attention to practical expectations and impacts of programmes and projects that they are expected to deliver. The Makgadikgadi Framework Management is an initiative funded within NDP 10 and its overall aim for the conservation of natural resources and improvement of livelihoods of the people living the Makgadikgadi Wetland system contributes squarely to the attainment of Vision 2016 and NDP 10 goal.

**Table 4: Recommendations for the MFMP**

Resource	Recommendations for MFMP
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An environmental study should be undertaken in regard to the regional effect on groundwater of the Brine abstraction at Sowa as suggested in the National Water Master Plan Review of 2006;</li> <li>• Policies and strategies to meet national water demands in the future will need to be directed toward improving allocative efficiency and enhancing technological developments to improve water stewardship and demand management;</li> <li>• The management of shared water resources should be guided by the principles and specific provisions outlined in the SADC protocol on shared water resources in order to foster the sustainable and co-ordinated management, protection and utilization of shared watercourses and advance the SADC agenda of regional integration and poverty alleviation</li> </ul>
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Define new areas of arable development through a systematic land allocation policy in partnership with Ngwato land board, Department of lands and District land use planners in both Boteti and Tutume Sub district;</li> <li>• Improve the productivity of existing arable agriculture development;</li> <li>• Developing cluster fields in suitable areas to help with Human Wildlife Conflict mitigation and development of community insurance schemes;</li> <li>• Improve the management and productivity of existing commercial fenced ranches;</li> <li>• Promote diversification through non-traditional activities such as horticulture, dairy, piggery, poultry, ostrich farming and beekeeping within the MFMP area;</li> <li>• Government should increase investment in research and extension to enhance technology adoption. Both research and extension systems will be reformed to ensure that they address emerging issues for enhancing smallholder productivity growth;</li> <li>• Support for Research &amp; Development and Extension on Emerging Crops and Livestock;</li> <li>• Enhancement of Technical Business Skills of Farmers;</li> <li>• Areas with high and medium potential soils shall be set aside for crop production (NSP 2004)</li> </ul>
Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrate the archaeological and heritage recommended sites with the tourism sites and noted identified within the MFMP area;</li> <li>• Ensure compliance with the current national tourism policy legislative frameworks;</li> <li>• Diversify the tourism product beyond its current narrow reliance on “wildlife based” tourism and beyond the “high-value-low-volume” strategy;</li> <li>• Important to build of the existing established markets of the Northern Botswana;</li> <li>• Promote locally produced crafts and arts in their establishment for the benefit of local communities;</li> <li>• Tourism policies should be dynamic to accommodate any change in the industry;</li> <li>• Promote and market heritage sites within the MFMP area as tourism destinations;</li> <li>• MEWT to collaborate with Ministry of Lands and Housing to expedite the implementation of the “Land Bank” concept to assist in making land available for tourism</li> </ul>

Wildlife	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement the reviewed of compensations scheme;</li> <li>• Monitoring of fences around the MWS and drilling of boreholes to provide water to wildlife;</li> <li>• Implement the chilli pepper strategy for elephants in close collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture;</li> <li>• Involve farmers in the predator-livestock conflict to ensure that the strategies undertaken are feasible, economic and ecologically acceptable;</li> <li>• Finalise and Implement the Predator Management Strategy</li> </ul>
Land Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Optimising land use through evaluating the suitability of different land use types such as pastoral and arable farming, tourism and wildlife conservation;</li> <li>• Use the suitability maps developed for the MFMP to classify different land use types;</li> <li>• Integrated land use planning is essential, hence the implementation of the central district integrated land use plan is critical with some necessary updates to include any new changes in land use within the MFMP area;</li> <li>• An integrated approach to reconcile conflicting sectoral policies must be adopted to harmonize existing policies and to avoid any future conflict within our national policy framework;</li> <li>• Appropriate measures should be ensured to maximize revenue collection on all leased land through royalties;</li> <li>• All settlements must have village development plans with detailed layout plans prepared in accordance with the Town and Country Planning Act</li> </ul>
Mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In order to achieve sustainability of existing (e.g. Sowa Town, Letlhakane and Orapa) and future mining settlements a deliberate programme of economic diversification must be pursued;</li> <li>• Known minerals should be mapped and gazetted for purposes of safe keeping and interdiction of human activities which may interfere with or restrain future exploitation of such resources shall be imposed (NSP 2004)</li> </ul>
Natural Resource Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Veld products regulations of 2006 should be implemented in order to protect the over-harvesting of veld products such as wood, wild fruits/berries, grass, phane and morula within the MFMP area;</li> <li>• Education and awareness on policies and legislation to control the use of veld products;</li> <li>• Implementation of the permit system for export, dealers and harvesters for sustainable utilization of the resources;</li> <li>• Use of the District Conservation Committees for monitoring the use of natural resources in the MFMP area</li> </ul>
Environment and Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opportunity for integration or mainstreaming of environmental issues in development planning such as the Central District Development Plan 7 and the National Development Plan 10;</li> <li>• Poverty alleviation and community empowerment by promoting viable and sustainable alternative livelihood projects within MFMP area;</li> <li>• There is need for buy-in from the key institutions and all other participating institutions in government, the private sector and civil society.</li> </ul>



**Table 5: New policy initiatives**

Sector	Policies/Strategies	Lead Organization	Status
Water	National Water Policy 2010	Water Reforms Unit - MMEWR	Draft
Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS)	IKS policy 2010	Department of Research, Science & Technology	Draft
Wetlands	Draft Wetlands Strategy 2008	Department of Environmental Affairs	Draft
Energy	Draft Energy Policy 2009	Department of Energy Affairs	Draft
	Biomass Energy Strategy 2009	Department of Energy Affairs	Draft
Climate	National Meteorological Service Act 2009	Department of Meteorological Services	Draft
Forests and Range Resources	Forest Policy 2010	Department of Forestry and Range Resources	
	Review and Consolidation of three Acts (Forest Act 1968, Agricultural Resources Conservation Act 1974 and Herbage Preservation Act 1977)	Department of Forestry and Range Resources	Draft
Environmental Planning	Environmental Management Act	Department of Environmental Affairs	Draft
Land use	Draft National Land Policy	Ministry of land and Housing	Draft
Tourism	Tourism Policy 2010	Department of Tourism	Draft

## 8. References

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- Aquatic Weeds (Control) Act 1971, Botswana Government Printer, Gaborone
- Botswana National Settlement Policy 1998, Botswana Government Printer, Gaborone
- Botswana Tourism Board Act of 2004 Botswana Government Printer, Gaborone
- Community Based Natural Resources Management Policy of 2007 Botswana Government Printer, Gaborone
- Environmental Impact Assessment EIA Act of 2005, Botswana Government Printer, Gaborone
- Forest Act of 1968 Botswana Government Printer, Gaborone
- Herbage Preservation (Prevention of Veld Fires) Act of 1977 Botswana Government Printer, Gaborone
- Mines and Minerals Act of 1999 Botswana Government Printer, Gaborone
- Monument and Relics Act 1970, Botswana Government Printer, Gaborone
- National Policy on Natural Resources Conservation and Development of 1990, Botswana Government Printer, Gaborone
- National Strategy for Poverty Reduction of 2003, Botswana Government Printer, Gaborone
- National Settlement Policy of 2004, Botswana Government, Gaborone
- National Policy on Agricultural Development of 1991, Botswana Government Printer, Gaborone
- National Water Master Plan Review 2006, Botswana Government Printer, Gaborone
- Revised National Policy for Rural Development (2002) Botswana Government Printer, Gaborone
- State land Act 1966, Botswana Government Printer, Gaborone
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- United Nations Framework for Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Convention text. [www.unfccc.org](http://www.unfccc.org)
- The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, Convention text. [www.ramsar.org](http://www.ramsar.org)
- United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, Convention text. [www.cbd.int](http://www.cbd.int)
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

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