

Integrating Protected Areas into the Wider Landscape and Sectoral Plans and Strategies

A Case of Botswana

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Botswana

- About 600 000km² in area
- Population approximately 650 000 in 1966
- Currently estimated at 1.6million
- Vision 2016: provides a long term socio-economic planning perspective for the country
- NDP – a development
- Sectoral plans



Botswana cont....

- Sectoral plans presented in the NDP as areas of major areas of focus for the plan period
- the focus for the NDP is to sustain fish and wildlife pops and their ***habitats*** thru amongst others:
 - Maintaining the integrity of wildlife estates (WMAs, protected areas, sanctuaries etc)
- These will be achieved by



- Implementation of approved mgt plans for Pas, TFCAs , WMAs, Concession Areas, Private and educational reserves
- Gazetment of WMAs where applicable



- development and improvement of water provision network in protected areas
- economic valuation of WMAs resource base
- continued review and improvement of joint management cooperation for the existing TFCAs
- finalization of negotiations and implementation of the formation of new TFCAs (Greater Mapumbugwe and KAZA)
- A case of KAZA is presented as an example
(adopted from Conservation international)

Kavango-Zambezi TFCA



**CONSERVATION
INTERNATIONAL**

KAZA TFCA

- 400,000km²
- Globally significant wetlands (e.g. Okavango Delta)
- Large portions of the Miombo-Mopane & Kalahari-Namib Wilderness Areas
- 1.5 million people. Population densities of <5 people / km²
- Largest elephant population in the world



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December 2006 MOU

“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.”

Objectives

1. Trans-national cooperation in ecosystems & cultural resource management
2. Alliances & partnerships
3. Harmonize natural resource management approaches & tourism development
4. Dev Mechanisms & strategies for local communities to participate in conservation
5. Foster regional socio-economic development thru cross-border tourism

The Role of Botswana

- A member
- Host to the secretariat
- Sign all financial agreements on behalf of members

2. Assessing the ecological landscape

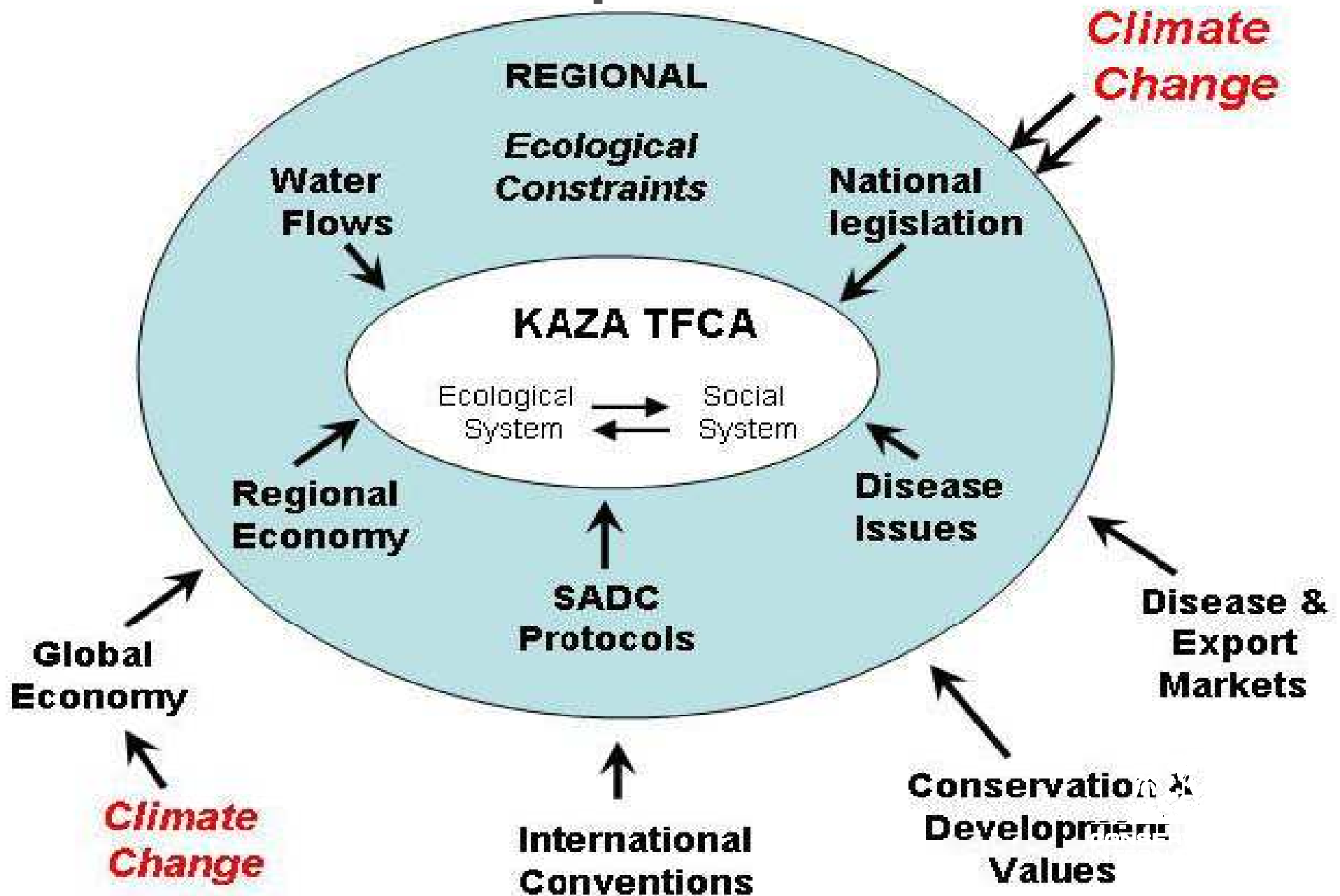
- A cross section of ecosystems occur



3. Assessing protection and conservation status

- 11 types of conservation area
- 22% of area fully protected, no human settlement
- 54% settled hunting area / community conservancy
- Remainder is communal land
- Currently ineffective & underfunded
- PAs scored to produce prioritisation of where to work
 - Biological value (diversity, wetlands, endemism, ecosystem processes)
 - Conservation effectiveness
 - (Threats)

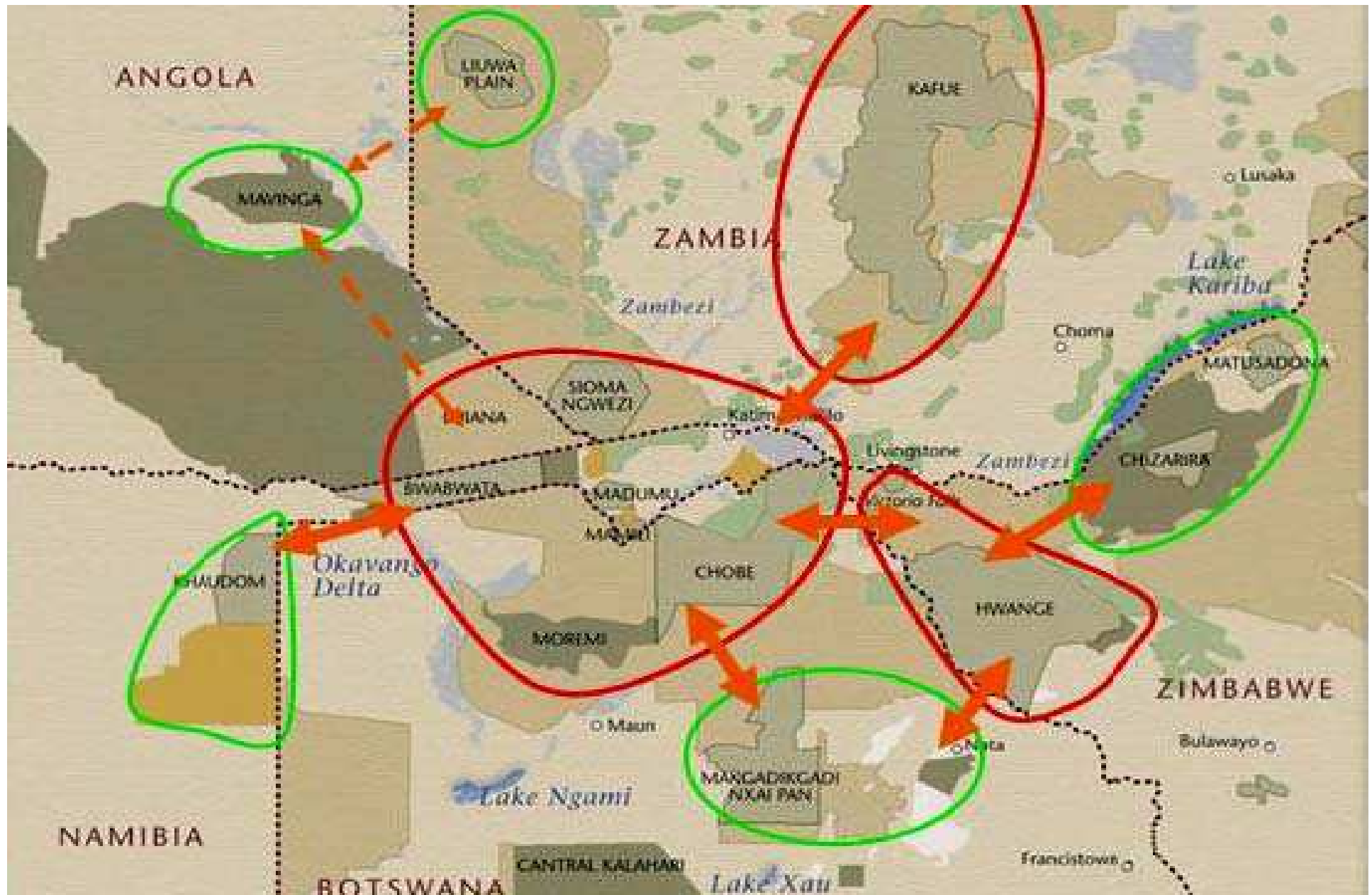
4. Resources and policies



5. Designing an integrated landscape

- Migration corridors
 - Limited evidence of migrations
- Dispersal corridors
 - e.g. allow elephants to spread away from high-density areas (*provision of artificial water away from natural sources*)
 - BUT there are dangers of this
 - AND need to preserve some modularity
- Adaptive response corridors
 - Allow movement in response to climate change

5. Designing an integrated landscape



6. Developing and prioritizing strategies

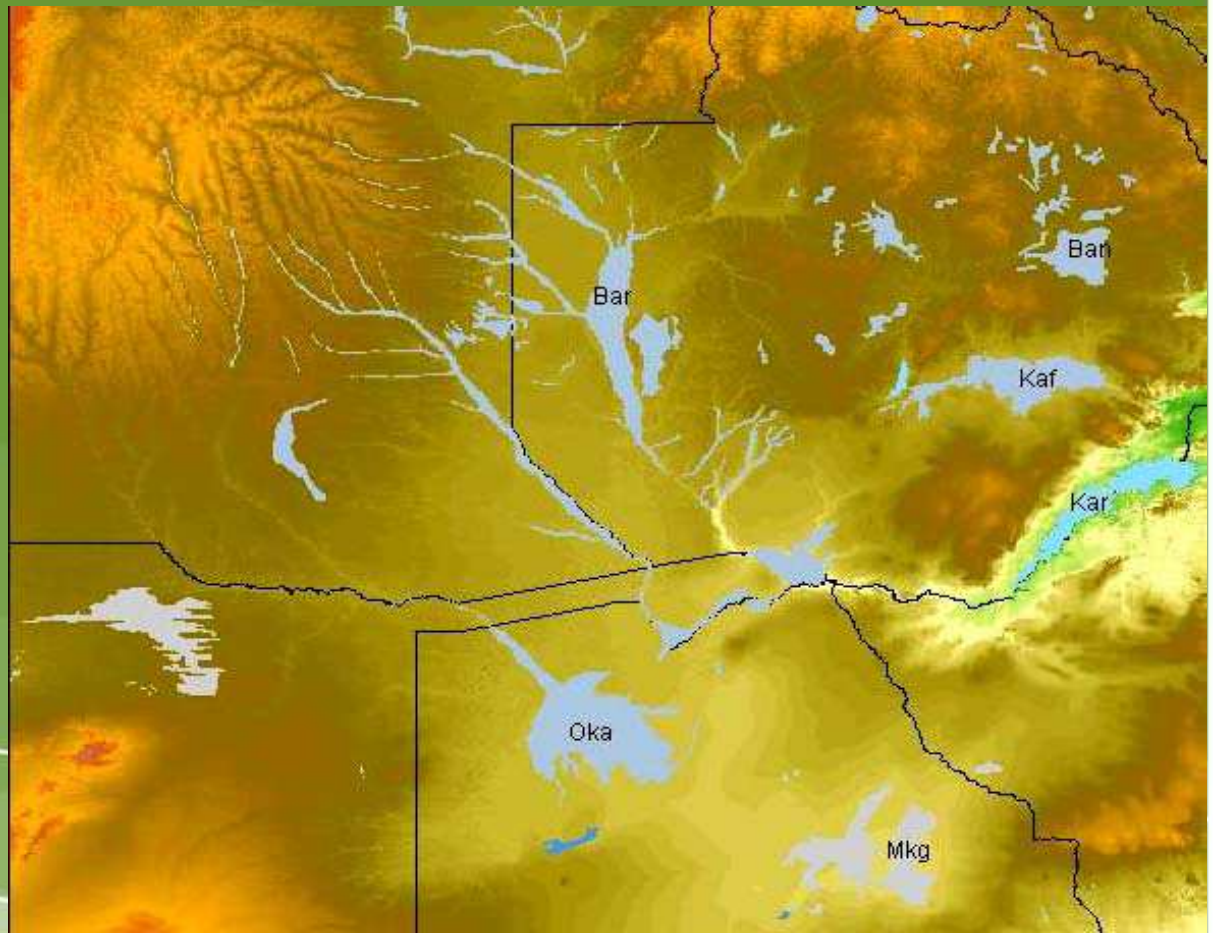
- I. Water flows and wetlands
- II. Natural resource governance
- III. Diversification & adaptive co-management
- IV. Biodiversity linkages & conservation planning
- V. Information & participatory science



CONSERVATION
INTERNATIONAL

I. Water flows and wetlands

- Threats: Climate change & upstream flows
- Integrated catchment management *eg with agric*
- Incentives to upstream land users
- Don't degrade wetlands



II. Natural resource governance

- Resources undervalued & people living there unable to realize the benefits
- Land tenure & access rights reforms needed
- Mechanisms for benefits to reach local communities



III. Diversification & adaptive co-management

- Diversity (ecological & cultural) → Resilience
- Human land uses, elephants & fire → Homogeneity
- Need policy frameworks that encourage experimentation, diversification & adaptive capacity



IV. Biodiversity linkages & conservation planning



- Adaptive response corridors
- Systematic conservation planning
- Allow for ecosystem processes

V. Information & participatory science

- Shortage of information on biodiversity, PA status, ecosystem services ...
- Participatory culture needed to share info between governments, NGOs, private sector, academia etc.



Thank you!

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