

BOTSWANA

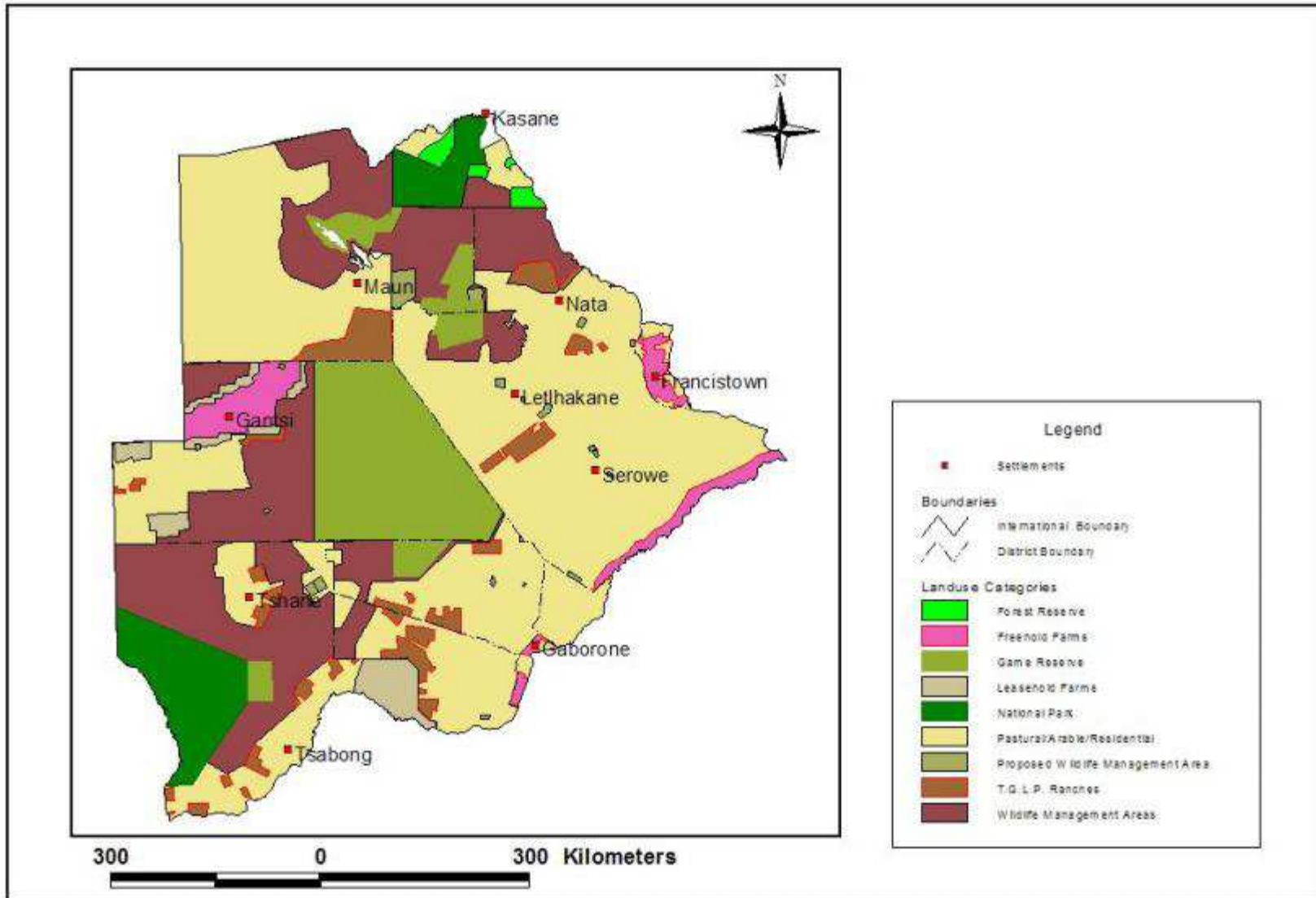
- Wildlife resources are found mostly in western and northern Botswana in protected areas or PAs (National Parks and Game Reserves), wildlife management areas (WMAs), private game ranches and reserves and, to a lesser extent, in communal areas. Due to the relative abundance of wildlife resources in Parks and the absence of fences around PAs, wildlife species regularly spill over into WMAs and communal areas



- Semi-arid country with mostly savannas, limiting its agricultural potential and making large parts of it suitable for wildlife utilisation. Climate change is expected to increase the aridity of the country



Joint CBD and CITES Bushmeat Meeting, Nairobi, 7-10 June 2011



Joint CBD and CITES Bushmeat Meeting, Nairobi, 7-10 June 2011

Category	Total	State land	Tribal Land	Private land
National Parks	44,420	44,420	0	0
Game Reserves	59,590	52,140	7,440	0
WMAs	138,110	25,580	112,520	0
Private game reserves	720	31	235	454
Game ranches	3 000	0	1 350	1 650
Total for wildlife	245 840	122 171	121 310	2 104
% of total	42.3%	50.2%	43.1%	3.7%



Socio-economic importance of bushmeat

- Graduation to middle income country, leading to the departure of most donors and financial difficulties for many NGOs that depended on donor support.
- A reduction in absolute poverty to just above 30%, but an increase in inequality
- Expansion of social welfare programmes, which have alleviated poverty and reduced the dependency on veld products and game meat



Status and trends of bushmeat harvesting

- The hunting license system has decreased the opportunities for subsistence hunting. Special game licenses (SpGL) exist for those who primarily depend on hunting, but SpGL have been de-facto incorporated into community hunting quotas. The latter have smaller entitlements than the aggregate of the SpGL
- Social welfare programmes have reduced the dependency on subsistence hunting



- Income rises have reduced subsistence hunting and gathering
- The reduction and sometimes disappearance of game from many communal areas has made subsistence hunting more difficult and less attractive
- The loss of a large part of the wildebeest and hartebeest populations in the early 1980s

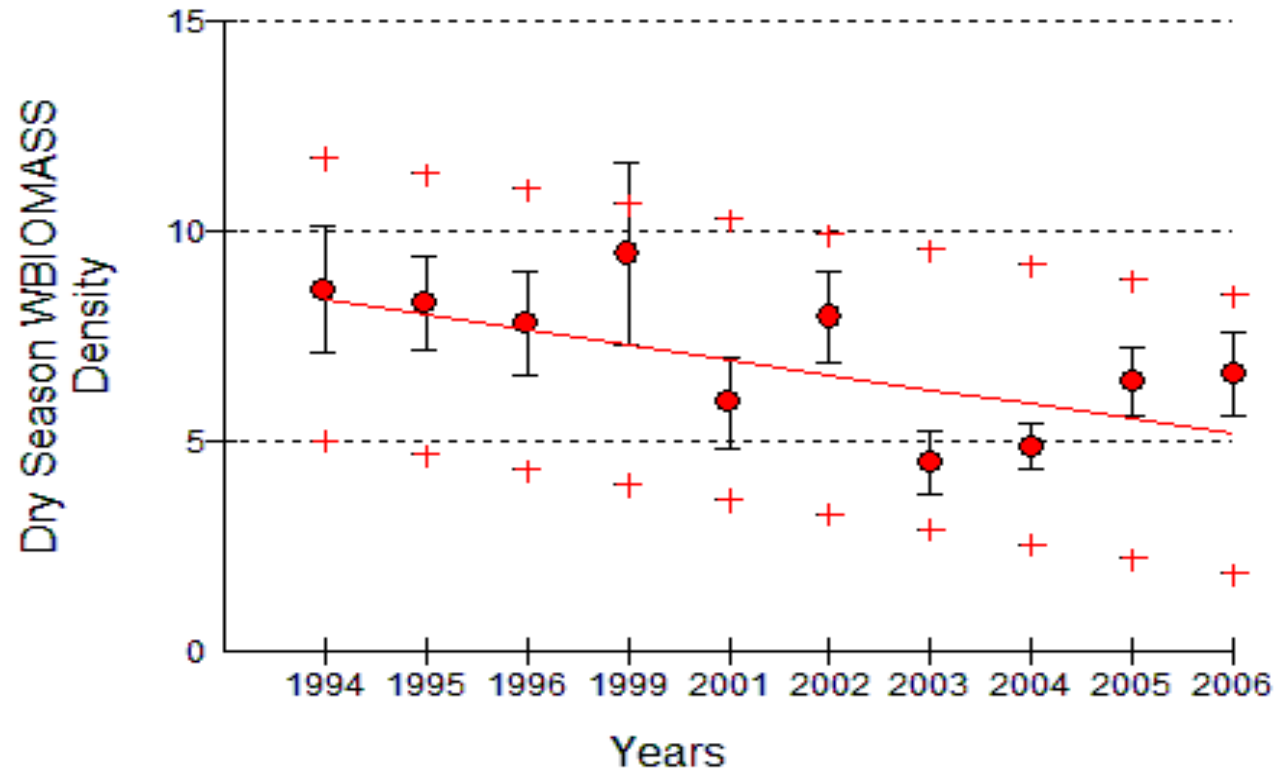


Status and trends of forest-dependent species (e.g. IUCN Red List, other data)

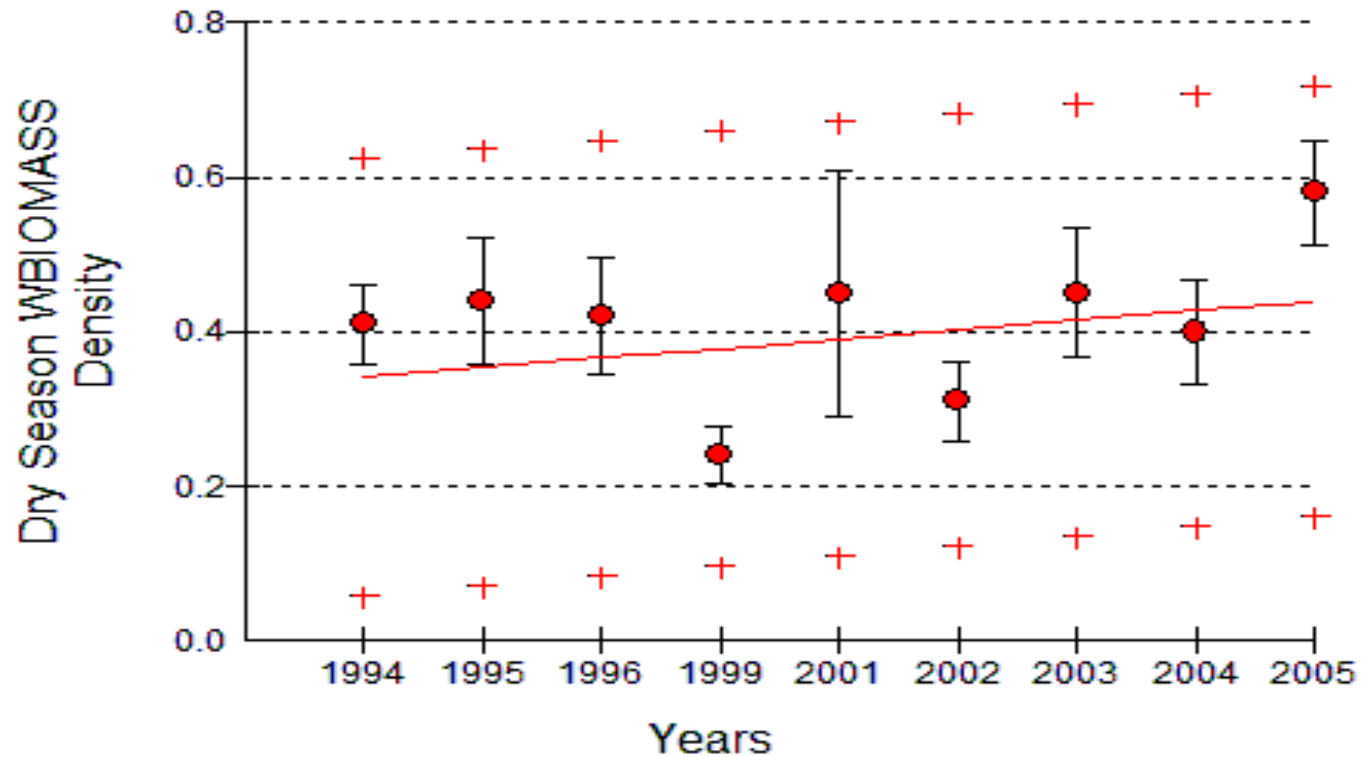
- A number of species which are on quota have declined due to illegal offtake, drought and habitat fragmentation e.g. springbok, wildebeest and hartebeest
- Elephant numbers have increased
- Others like zebra and buffalo are stable



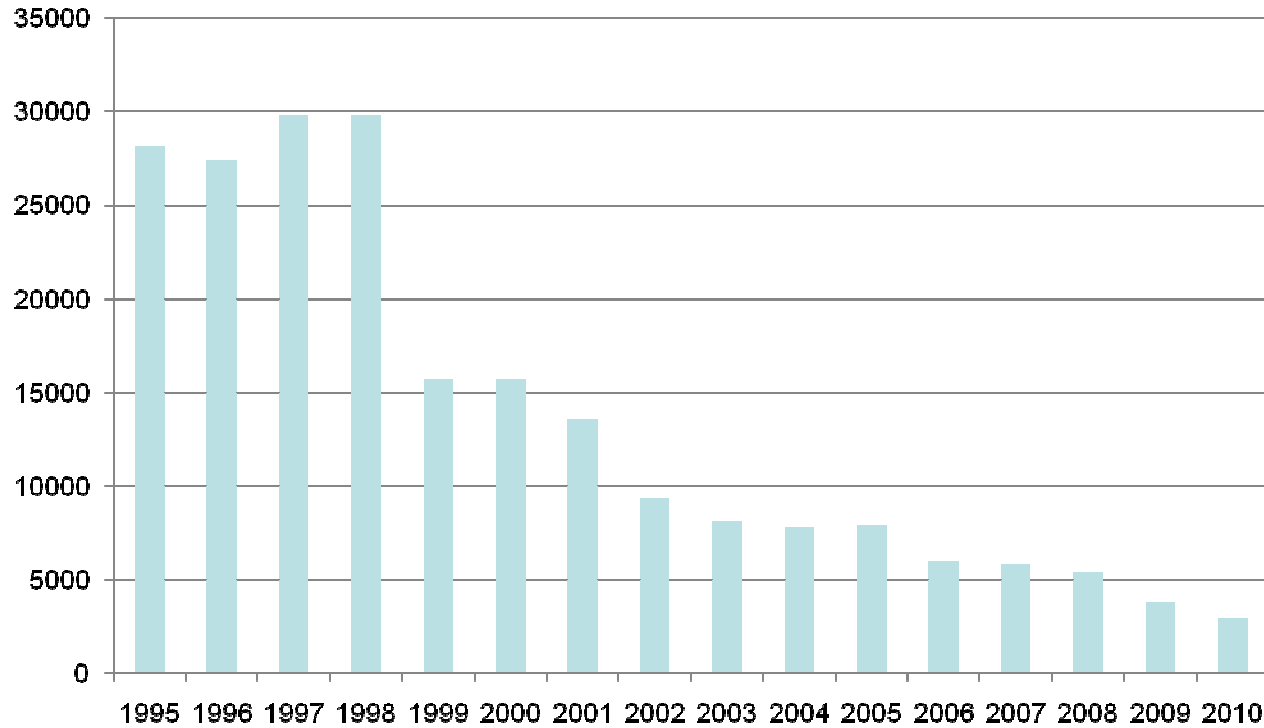
Wildlife biomass in the Okavango Delta



Wildlife biomass in the Kalahari ecosystem



Annual wildlife quotas in Botswana



- National policies, enabling legislation and strategies that promote conservation and sustainable use of wildlife resources and related products
- Summary of key national activities in 2011 and 2012



- The 1992 Wildlife Conservation and National Parks 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 animals and animal products as well as killing of elephants and rhinoceros and trade in their products.



- The Act details the species which can be hunted. These are partially protected and game animals
- Citizens do not need a licence to hunt non-designated species for subsistence purposes.



Wildlife Conservation –hunting and licensing regulations

- regulates hunting and its licensing
- landholder's protected rights, privileges and obligations
- issuing & use of various types of licenses and permits
- handling of animals & restrictions on various methods of hunting
- handling of trophies
- various forms for applications, hunting card, fees, licenses & permits etc



Citizen hunting

- Some Controlled hunting areas have been set aside for citizen hunting
- Quotas are issued for the citizen CHAs
- Citizens can buy licences over the counter or through the raffle system



Community based natural resources management

- Communities are encouraged to form community based organisations (CBOs)
- CBOs lease a controlled hunting area from land authorities
- The quota for the CHA is given to the CBO who then sell it to safari operators who bring in clients to hunt



Major opportunities and challenges to address the unsustainable harvesting of bushmeat (e.g. obstacles at national level)

- The Wildlife Policy and the WCNP Act are undergoing review.
- Buffers have been designated around protected areas to exclude hunting.
- The National Land Use Map is undergoing review and this has the potential to impact on the current size and configuration of wildlife management areas.

