

**GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACILITY**  
**PDF BLOCK B REQUEST**

**Country:** Botswana, Namibia and Zambia

**Project Title:** **Community Management of Biological Resources of the Arid and semi-Arid Transboundary Range & Grazing Lands in the Kalahari Region of Namibia, Botswana and Zambia**

**Focal Area:** Biodiversity/Climate Change/International Waters with Land Degradation

**Estimated Project Cost:**

	-US\$ 16 Million
Botswana, Namibia and Zambia	- US\$ 1.5 Million
GEF	- US\$ 11 Million
Co-financing	- US\$ 3.5 Million

**Period:** 5 years

**Implementing Agency:** UNEP and UNDP

**Project Executing Agency:** Governments of Botswana, Namibia and Zambia

**PDF:** Block B US\$ 330,000

**Block A Grant Awarded:** Yes

The following activities were financed by Block A.

1. The PDF Block A Grant was used to facilitate the preparation of this PDF proposal. Activities that were carried out included two consultations between the participating countries to elaborate on the proposal. The first consultation was held on 26<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> September, 1997 in Nairobi, Kenya and the second on the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> of March, 1998 in Windhoek, Namibia. The operational focal points from all the participating countries participated in the consultations. An initial selection of possible sites was carried out under the PDF A. But the final identification of actual project sites would be completed under the PDF B.
2. The bulk of the PDF resources were used to carry out country-level activities in the participating countries. These included a review of on going GEF activities to ensure complementarity and the utilization of relevant institutions and outputs where necessary. Community consultations were also carried out in the project area. Relevant communities include the Gumare-Nokaneng Flats communities in Botswana and the Mambova and Mwandi communities in Zambia.
3. Consultations were also carried out with the relevant government departments, community-based organizations (CBOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the participating countries. In Botswana, the Ministries of Agriculture, Local Government Lands and Housing, Finance and Development Planning, Mineral, Water Affairs and Energy, the National Conservation Strategy Coordinating Agency, the Department of Wildlife District Council Officers. The CBOs included the Village Development Committees, and Kgotlas, and NGOs such as the Forestry Association, Permaculture Trust, and Veld Products Research.

4. In Namibia, consultations were carried out through Namibia's National Programme to Combat Desertification (NAPCOD). A wide cross-section of stakeholders involved with NAPCOD were consulted, including the Minister for Environment and Tourism, the Ministry of Agriculture Water and Rural Development, the Director of Resource Management, the Director of Veterinary Services, the Namibia NGO Forum (NANGOF), the Desert Research Foundation of Namibia (DRFN) and the University of Namibia's Faculty of Agriculture and Natural Resources. The UNDP Resident Representative, Mr. Stephen Adei was also consulted.
5. In Zambia the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries, the Ministry of Energy and Water Development, the Ministry of Local Government and Housing, the Ministry of Tourism, and the Environmental Council of Zambia, were all consulted. Local community-based groups in the project area were also consulted, including the Programme to Prevent Malnutrition (PPM), the Village Industries Services (VIS) Mulobezi Village Industries Development Association (MUVIDA), OXFAM, United Church of Zambia (UCZ), Seventh Day Adventist Church (SDA) Roman Catholic Church, and SNV-Zambia.

### **Project Objectives**

6. The overall objective is to conserve the arid land adapted animal and plant biodiversity of the transboundary range and grazing lands common to the three countries by improving management and by rehabilitating degraded areas through community based activities. The project also aims to improve the quality of rural livelihoods in the degraded rangelands of the arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid regions of the Kalahari, through diversified and sustainable natural resource use, biodiversity protection and community empowerment. Particular emphasis will be placed on those aspects that promote cross-border collaboration in protecting the biodiversity of the sub-region, sustainable use and joint management of shared resources.

The area for this project borders the Kalahari desert and as such the climate is very harsh. Community efforts are essential for survival here and the communities are eager to collaborate and learn from each others' experiences. Thus the communities eagerness to collaborate in activities to overcome the odds in this difficult ecosystems shows promise of success and sustainability.

7. The project has as a secondary benefit, climate change and international waters elements. The increase in plant biomass as a result of transboundary management and rehabilitation will have positive climate change benefits through increased carbon sequestration. The reduction in soil erosion along with conservation of important riparian land types will have positive impacts on the international waters of the Zambezi, Okavango, Kwando-Linyanti and Chobe river systems.
8. The project, within a framework of integrated resources management, aims to carry out a series of carefully coordinated planning and resource management activities which will build on available knowledge, scientific and local, and support local communities fully participate in the planning and management of the natural resource base including wildlife and biodiversity. While protecting biodiversity these activities should also enhance carbon sinks and improve local livelihood systems.
9. The project will promote the exchange of information and technologies and collaboration between the three Southern African countries on important issue of shared resources. Given the transboundary nature of the ecosystems within the project area and the migration of wildlife, a regional approach is necessary in order to achieve global environmental benefits. The project will also provide institutional strengthening at the local, national and regional levels to deal with these issues in the long run.

## Summary Description of the Project

10. Aspects of range and grazing land degradation are key indicators of desertification<sup>1</sup> one of the most widespread problems in southern Africa. The World Atlas on Desertification<sup>2</sup> identifies southern Africa as one of the largest regions of the world threatened by desertification. The most affected area of the subregion is the area commonly known as the Kalahari-Namib region, covering areas of South Western Angola, Zambia and Zimbabwe, western and central parts of Botswana and Namibia.
11. The proposed project will focus on the Kalahari area within the affected subregion. More specifically, the project will concentrate on the Kalahari, Okavango-Zambezi ecosystems which cross the national boundaries of Botswana, Namibia and Zambia. In Botswana, the project will cover the Chobe District and the adjoining Western Ngamiland District. The Chobe District is situated in North-east Botswana and is separated from the Caprivi Strip by the Kwando-Linyanti, the Chobe and the Zambezi river systems. The Western Ngamiland District occupies the north-west corner of Botswana. Its northern and western boundaries are the international border with Namibia. In Namibia, the entire Caprivi region is covered, extending from eastern Caprivi, through the Mukwe area, moving into the Okavango region, south to Tarikora. In Zambia, the project area covers the northern side of the Zambezi river between Kazungula in Kalomo District and Katima Mulilo in Sesheke District. The other area lies on the western side of the Zambezi stretching from Katima Mulilo up to Kalabo District.
12. The specific sites for activities within the project area will be finalized during the PDF B phase, taking into account such factors as the presence of globally significant fauna and flora, presence of ecosystems shared by two or more countries, common threats to the survival of the ecosystems, and the opportunities for cross-border collaboration. The sites are likely to include: the Kasane, Shakawe – Seronga-Gumare-Nakaneng Flats, and Aha Hills areas in Botswana; Tarikora and Sangwali in Namibia; and the Mambova and Mwandu community areas in Zambia.
13. The project area contains a number of large river systems of regional importance, particularly the Okavango, Kwando-Linyanti and Zambezi rivers. These rivers support species-rich riparian belts that provide ecological corridors and links to more tropical biota, thereby bringing together high rainfall and arid ecosystems and species in a unique and highly diverse system. The system is under considerable pressure from people and wildlife with competing interests, loss of riparian woodland, floodplains, savanna habitats and declining water quality.
14. This unique transboundary region of Botswana, Namibia and Zambia creates an important mosaic of land cover. The Kalahari sands and the rivers (including floodplains, channels and deposits) are the two features that have shaped the landscape. The processes associated with these features have created five main land types: floodplains; Riverine woodlands; Mopane woodlands; Kalahari woodlands; and Impalila woodlands. The dominant land type is the Kalahari woodland, typically characterized by sand dunes, interdunes, large fossil dunes and sandy plains. The Kalahari sands have distinct communities characterized by *Baikiaea plurijuga* (teak), *Burkea africana*, *Pterocarpus angolensis* (kiaat), *Ricinodendron rautanenii* (manketti) and *Guibourtia coleosperma* (false mopane).

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<sup>1</sup> Darkoh M.B.K., 1989. Combating Desertification in Southern Africa Region: An updated Regional Assessment.

<sup>2</sup> Middleton, N., and Thomas, D. (Eds.), 1997. World Atlas of Desertification, Second Edition, UNEP.

15. The main land types include flora and habitats of global significance. For example, the Okavango-Kwando valley woodland supports the greatest diversity of animals and plants in the project area. However, the wetlands are heavily utilized by wildlife and livestock and are probably one of the most threatened habitats in the region. Other areas, such as the Zambezi woodlands and the Omuramba fringe woodland also have considerable biodiversity value as centres of high diversity and important grazing habitat for wildlife. The Impalila woodland is of particularly high importance as the mosaic of wetland and dryland habitats contributes to a diverse vegetation composition. Many plant species found here occur nowhere else in the region. Under high pressure from grazing and extensive patches of unpalatable species are now affecting habitat composition.
16. Other vegetation units of conservation value that have already been degraded include the Linyati woodland, the Okavango valley fields and shrubland, teak shrubland, teak woodland, and mature standing kaaibos.
17. The project area is home to a vast array of fauna of global significance. Large numbers of elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) and buffalo (*Syncerus caffer*) are distributed across the Caprivi strip, moving into Botswana and Zambia. Populations of giraffe (*Giraffe camelopardalis*), sable (*Hippotragus niger*) and zebra (*Equus burchelli*) are found in the areas adjacent to the Okavango and Kwando rivers. Threatened species found in the project area include Roan antelope (*Hippotragus equinus*), Lechwe (*Kobus lechwe*), and cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*). A list of threatened species is provided in Annex 1. The lechwe population is of profound importance, having dropped from over 11,000 in the early 1980's to just a few hundred in 1995<sup>3</sup>. Significant populations of hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibius*) exist in the river systems. Most of the larger mammals in this semi-arid and dry sub-humid environment depend on being able to move freely around the subregion.
18. The project area is also rich in avifauna, as a result of the unique mix of wetlands and drylands. Around 450 species have been identified and at least 73 species that are rare, endangered or need to be monitored have been recorded in Caprivi<sup>4</sup>. For example, the project area provides one of the last remaining habitats for the wattled crane (*Grus carunculata*).
19. The main land-use activity of the local people is livestock and crop production. These activities have the greatest impact on the area's natural environment. Large areas have been cleared to plant crops, great numbers of cattle graze the range areas, and much of the area is burnt each year, apparently to stimulate the growth of new grazing. Grazing is dominated by cattle and goats. Cattle are perceived as a store of wealth to be used during difficult times and are also used for transport and draught power. Grazing is in communal areas and follows both a sedentary system and a transhumance system depending on the locality. Disease is a limiting factor to cattle numbers, particularly CBPP (Contagious Bovine Pleuro Pneumonia). In 1996-97, around 340,000 head of cattle were slaughtered in Botswana due to an outbreak of CBPP.
20. Subsistence agriculture and/or floodplain recession farming are practiced in most settlements. The main crops are millet, sorghum and maize. Commercial farming occurs in some parts of the project area, with subsequent increase in fencing. Clearing of land for farming has the greatest impact on habitats and land quality. New fields are cleared when existing fields are considered to be no longer as fertile as they should, and when households have enough resources. In the Caprivi strip, 9 per cent of all land has been cleared, including 41 per cent of the riverine woodlands. In some areas,

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<sup>3</sup> Rodwell, T.C., Tagg, J., and Grobler, M., 1995. Wildlife Resources in the Caprivi, Namibia: the results of an aerial census in 1994 and comparisons with past surveys, Research Discussion Paper 9, Directorate of Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Namibia.

<sup>4</sup> Schlettwein, C.H.G., Simmons, R.E., MacDonald, A., and Grobler, H.J.W., 1991. Flora, Fauna and Conservation of East Caprivi Wetlands, *Madoqua* 17:67-76.

particularly in Zambia, charcoal burning and selling is increasing. Other economic activities include fishing, wild-fruit collection, transborder trade in timber, tourism, handicrafts, and small-scale industry.

21. Most of the land in the project area is either under state or communal administration. One characteristic of land in many parts of the project area is that uses allocated to land are often uncertain, uncontrolled or arbitrary in nature. There are also several national parks in the area. In Botswana, there are the Chobe and Nxai Pan National Parks, Moremi Game Reserve and Makgadikgadi Game Reserve, Maikaelelo Forest Reserve and Sibuyu Forest Reserve. In Namibia, the Mahango Game Park, Popa Game Reserve, Caprivi Game Park, Mudumu National Park and Mamili National Park, are all covered. In Zambia, the Sioma Ngwezi National Park lies between the Kwando and Zambezi rivers.
22. The degradation of the range and pastoral lands threatens the conservation and management of the globally significant biodiversity in the subregion. The pressures on the ecosystems are multiple. They include:
  - land and water competition between wildlife reserves and pastoral economies;
  - alienation of former pastoral areas, especially seasonal wetlands for permanent agriculture;
  - reduction of wildlife mobility by modern development including irrigation projects, fencing, sedentary agriculture, and human settlements;
  - removal of woodland vegetation for charcoal and woodfuel;
  - changing socio-economic circumstances for the pastoralist communities and for the national economies as a whole;
  - the impact of the tourist industry and trade on transboundary resources; and
  - periodic drought made more intense by the other pressures noted above.
23. A result of these pressures is to place greater stress on the land, biological and water resources of the area including those of the game reserves. The problem of land degradation is severe. Land degradation is manifested by overgrazing, deforestation, soil erosion, bush encroachment, loss of production of cultivated lands and declining water tables, which all result in a loss of biodiversity. The loss of soil cover and associated degradation leads to the deterioration not only of surface environmental conditions, but also to sub-surface habitats, and the loss of important soil organisms and micro-organisms.
24. In some cases vegetation cover has been severally degraded and water supplies have become inadequate because of water diversion and newly intense use. In other cases local people and the wildlife reserves have been brought into direct conflict. In many cases there is a sharp discontinuity between the management of the wildlife reserves and the management of the surrounding areas with little formal interaction between the two. This boundary is further sharpened when it is the local perception that few of the benefits of the reserves are remitted to the local people or even are reinvested in the maintenance of these critical ecosystems.
25. The major causes of land degradation are overstocking and inappropriate livestock management practices, uncontrolled bush fires and felling of trees (including the pitsawing and logging of *Baikiaea plurijuga* (Mukusi) in Zambia). Deforestation caused by the use of biomass as an energy source is also a major problem with 80 per cent of the energy consumed being in the form of biomass. Generally, these proximate causes of land degradation result from inappropriate policy

and incentives frameworks. These problems are exacerbated by highly variable rainfall patterns that make planning more complex. Despite a number of national efforts to reduce the deterioration of the range due to livestock grazing, there are very few regional initiatives to co-ordinate transboundary rangeland management including access to and use of water and grazing lands.

26. Due to the open access to resources by local people, the different and emerging land and resource rights policies, and the free movement of wildlife across national borders, the problem of land degradation (due to deforestation, uncontrolled fire and overgrazing) is common to the transboundary region of the three countries. As a consequence, a transboundary approach is required to build on the efforts being made at the national level.
27. Some examples of community-based management practices that have been effective as a means of containing degradation can provide the basis for a more comprehensive approach. These include the community-based wildlife management and utilization areas in both Botswana and Namibia, and the Administrative Management Design (ADMAD) areas in Zambia, which incorporate game-management areas at the periphery of National Parks. The project will build on these experiences and extend them as a basis for integrated resource management in the selected areas.
28. The project will thus attempt to better integrate the various components of ecosystem management with the goal of reducing resource degradation, maintaining and improving biodiversity, reducing the impact of the various pressures on the environment and improving the sustainability of the pastoral economies while diversifying the livelihood systems involved. This will be achieved through established community-based approaches which include:
  - development of perspective land-use plans;
  - promotion of integrated wildlife/livestock and rangeland management;
  - improved water catchment area management;
  - creation of community-based wildlife sanctuaries;
  - promotion of more efficient use of energy resources;
  - localized agro-forestry; and
  - diversification of livelihoods through exploration of alternatives, particularly with regard to community-based eco-tourism and natural resource utilization ventures.
29. Indigenous knowledge will be integrated into each of the above approaches and an integrated perspective of resource management maintained. In additional training workshops will be organized by the participating countries to facilitate transfer and sharing of knowledge, technology and methods concerning community-based approaches to natural resource management.
30. Local professional staff, who will accept responsibility for the project management activities, will carryout the operation of the project. They will be assisted by a small number of international specialists. The project will seek to equip local stakeholders, particularly pastoralists and local authorities in the participating countries with the tools and methods necessary for community-based biodiversity conservation and dryland management, which will ensure sustainability.

The three countries will collaborate in several ways including (a) joint training workshops for communities and Government officials from the three countries where filed experiences will be shared (b) exchange visits where the communities will visit each others' project sites and learn from each others' experiences in executing projects (c) regular international meetings of the project personnel from each country to share experiences as they continue with their projects (d) sharing of

documentation (e) sharing of experience with the same type of compatible equipment and possibly (f) visits of delegations from this project to other similar projects in other parts of Africa or elsewhere to learn about successes and failures.

### **Description of the PDF B Activities**

- 31.(i) Several community areas within each country (to be finalised under the PDF B) would be identified for implementation of the project. The selection will involve interaction with local stakeholders and will target, communities where land degradation is an issue, where land-use pressures are at work, the threats to the loss of biological resources are great, and where local people and authorities are willing to actively participate.
- (ii) Resources will be used to consult with stakeholders at each level of the process, local communities, local and regional authorities, NGOs and central government agencies. This will include discussions on specific incentives to encourage more efficient use of resources, including community wildlife management and tourism, water management, crop cultivation, fire and woodland management and improved range and livestock management. Specific degradation problems will be identified. In each of the three countries the consultation process will include:
- workshops at the national level for all stakeholders
  - consultations with communities
  - consultations at the district level
  - three international meetings and pilot area visits amongst key project facilitators:
- (iii) A review of the extensive report and technical literature on the areas will be completed as a scientific background to the project. This will include an analysis of the various factors contributing to degradation in the project areas and documentation of the various land uses and property rights. Based on this review and the consultations, an analysis of the underlying causes of land degradation will be carried out. This will be used to identify appropriate interventions in the project areas.
- (iv) Since the rehabilitation of degraded land and the conservation of biodiversity have significant domestic and global benefits, an analysis of incremental costs will be carried out as part of the project proposal formulation. This will include an evaluation of the economic significance of known degradation, as well as baseline and alternative rehabilitation activities.
- (v) The most effective types of institutional capacity-building, training and human resources development to be carried out during project implementation will be determined.
- (vi) Working relations will be established with various ongoing and related activities in the participating countries. Collaborating institutions at the national level, including their roles in project implementation, will be identified. Coordination arrangements will also be finalized.
- (vii) Co-financing arrangements for the project will be finalized.
- (viii) Final project proposal with all the components, which will include cost tables and an implementation timetable will be prepared.

### **Eligibility**

32. The Governments of Botswana, Namibia, and Zambia have all ratified both the Convention on

Biological Diversity (CBD) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). These countries have also signed the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD) which came into force in 1996.

33. The participating countries have all signed and ratified the Treaty establishing the Southern African Development Community (SADC)<sup>5</sup>. The SADC treaty provides for Member States to include a series of protocols to spell out the objectives and scope of, and institutional mechanism for cooperation and integration. In the environment and land management sector a number of policy issues of major concern have been identified. The SADC Policy and Strategy for Environment and Sustainable Development (Toward Equity-led Growth and Sustainable Development in Southern Africa) specifies the challenges and opportunities and development programs for the region. Sustainable land use and management is a priority issue with an objective to control resource degradation.
34. One of the priorities of the SADC Environment and Sustainable Development Program (SHARED) is strengthening the implementation of desertification action plans in the Kalahari-Namib area. Emphasis is placed in both SHARED and Kalahari-Namib Plan of Action on issues such as: securing sustainable water supply and quality; preventing and reversing desertification and loss of vegetation; making efficient use of energy resources; and conservation and sustainable use of forests and wildlife resources.
35. Considerable progress has already been achieved in the implementation of the above project particularly in the area of public awareness activities with selected affected communities in Botswana, Namibia and Zambia. In addition, SADC has undertaken a number of initiatives aimed at addressing land degradation related issues in the participating countries in the context of the above Plan of Action of the Kalahari-Namib region. This is an important subregional anti-desertification program with three main objectives namely: to achieve sustainable exploitation of natural resources; to stop human induced land degradation and desertification; and to improve the welfare of people in the area.
36. Other initiatives proposed by SADC include the Environmental Monitoring Project which monitors long-term changes and trends of environmental conditions and the Lesotho Watershed Management Pilot Project, a "people's participation" project, which has as its principal aim, the introduction of conservation-based land-use practices with the consent and participation of the people.

#### **Justification for PDF B Grant**

37. The Global Environmental Facility focal areas include climatic change, biological diversity and in addition the facility has identified as a critical cross-cutting area the issue of Land Degradation which is known to impact biological diversity directly and indirectly and is also judged to be a factor in climatic change. The GEF Council (May 1997) emphasized the importance of these linkages and set priorities for GEF activities in Land Degradation as it interacted with GEF focal areas. Additional priority in 1997 was to be given to issues of Land Degradation in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid lands.
38. This proposal is in direct response to those priorities. The target areas are suffering from loss of habitat and loss of biological resources of global significance due to land and resource degradation, and are set in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid savannah systems. The proposed project will result in the improved management of these ecosystems in a region of globally

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<sup>5</sup>The Heads of the Governments of Southern Africa (i.e. Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe Swaziland and Tanzania) in August 1992 signed the Treaty establishing SADC. The countries subsequently ratified the Treaty.



significant biodiversity. It will bring the knowledge and resources of local communities and authorities to this task and by the involvement of the three countries allow for easy transfer of technologies and methods between the project areas. By developing an integrated approach to land and natural resource management it will reduce land degradation, improve habitat for indigenous fauna and flora and contribute to the development of productive and sustainable livelihood systems of local communities in these areas.

#### **National-Level Support**

39. The proposed project has been endorsed by the Governments of Botswana, Namibia and Zambia.
40. In Botswana, the National Conservation Strategy Coordinating Agency is charged with coordination of environmental matters in the country and the Department of Crop Production and Forestry will coordinate all the project activities. Support will also come from the Ministry of Agriculture, particularly the Range Ecology Section. Collaboration with relevant NGOs and CBOs such as the Permaculture Trust and Kuru Development Trust will also support the project. When the actual project sites are finally selected, other organizations will naturally get involved in the project in Botswana as well as in the other countries.
41. In Namibia, the NAPCOD steering committee, chaired by the Directorate of Environmental Affairs and including Government and NGO partners will coordinate the implementation of the project. NAPCOD was initiated in 1994 and involves the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Rural Development and the Desert Research Foundation of Namibia, an NGO. NAPCOD involves all key players in the effort to combat desertification in Namibia and has strong ties with CBOs and Regional Councils. NAPCOD also has links with SADC-ELMS, the Environmental and Land Management Sector of SADC. These links will be used to strengthen the regional focus of the project.
42. In Zambia, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources which has the mandate to direct and supervise all environmental issues will coordinate the activities with support from various sectors such as the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries, the Ministry of Energy and Water Development, the Ministry of Local Government and Housing, the Ministry of Tourism, and the Environmental Council of Zambia. This will be done in collaboration with relevant NGOs and CBOs. There are several initiatives to control land degradation and biodiversity conservation. The Zambian Government has identified the project area as an area of severe land degradation. To date, this area has had limited exposure to the national initiatives. Action has mainly been through church organizations, SNV-Zambia and Government Ministries.

#### **Other-Related Activities**

43. Although several ongoing activities mentioned below have been identified so far, during the PDF B, an effort will be made to identify other relevant ongoing programmes/projects, which would complement this project. In Botswana, the proposed project will complement other ongoing activities in the area such as the Kalahari Ecosystem Monitoring Project (University of Botswana), the Biodiversity Foundation for Africa, which through SADC-ELMS is currently identifying areas of high biodiversity in the subregion, and IFAD's Community-Based Natural Resource Management Programme.
44. In Namibia, there already exist some initiatives for sustainable management of wildlife resources, specifically its Community-Based Natural Resource Management Programme (CBNRM). This has promoted the development of conservancies in Caprivi and other regions, which are areas managed by, and for the benefit of, local people. If the benefits from wildlife management are to

flow to the local people in the conservancies proposed for Caprivi, then transborder range management is vital, as many of the animals move across the national borders.

45. In Zambia, there are several initiatives to improve environmental management through the Environmental Council of Zambia (ECZ) and the Environmental Support Programme (ESP). Apart from the government related programmes, there are very few NGOs and CBOs operating in the project area.
46. The project sites for this proposed GEF project do not overlap with any other proposed or ongoing GEF projects for the sub-region. The project will complement the activities of the UNDP PDF B proposed study of the Cuito-Cubango river systems, which is a joint project between Angola, Botswana and Namibia. An important initiative that will also be considered is the SADC Kalahari-Namib project proposal. This proposal relates to issues of desertification and land degradation for SADC countries within the Kalahari-Namib system, i.e. Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

#### **Items to be Finalized by the PDF**

47. PDF-B funds will be used for the following preparation costs:

- International consultants, who are experts in community-based natural-resource management/livestock/Pastoralism, to advise the governments and help draft the project proposal.
- National consultants in each participating country to design in country activities and organize consultations with stakeholders, especially with communities.
- Local, national and regional, joint stakeholder and expert meetings.

#### **Costs**

<b>ITEM</b>	<b>GEF (US\$)</b>	<b>GOVERNMENT (US\$)</b>
International consultants	50,000	
Local consultants	70,000	
Travel of consultants	5,000	
Consultations/Workshops	150,000	30,000
Preparation of final doc.	35,000	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>330,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>

#### **Outputs**

- Fully elaborated project document and project brief
- Local stakeholders, communities and co-operating organizations in the Project identified.
- Clear calculation of incremental costs, analysis of root causes and needed actions.

- Sensitized communities and other stakeholders in the project through workshops.

**Project Special features**

- The project can be replicated in other arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas of the subregion.
- The project will promote cooperation in addressing land degradation problems and biodiversity conservation in the subregion.
- The project builds on the already existing efforts to conserve the biodiversity and reverse land degradation trends being undertaken by the three countries.
- The project will be implemented jointly by the Governments of Botswana, Namibia and Zambia with regional technical support and co-ordination being provided through a yet to be identified specialist technical organization.

**Annex 1: Preliminary List of Globally Significant Wildlife Species  
with Threatened Habitat Within the Project Area**

Aardwolf	<i>(Proteles cristatus)</i>
Brown hyaena	<i>(Hyaena brunnea)</i>
Cape Buffalo	<i>(Syncerus caffer)</i>
Cape grysbok	<i>(Raphicerus melanotis)</i>
Cheetah	<i>(Acinonyx jubatus)</i>
Chobe bushbuck	<i>(Tragelaphus scriptus subspecies ornatus)</i>
Elephant	<i>(Loxodonta africana)</i>
Fish owl	<i>(Scotopelia peli)</i>
Giraffe	<i>(Giraffa camelopardalis)</i>
Hippopotamus	<i>(Hippopotamus amphibius)</i>
Kudu	<i>(Tragelaphus strepsiceros)</i>
Lechwe	<i>(Kobus leche)</i>
Oribi	<i>(Ourebia ourebi)</i>
Ostrich	<i>(Struthio camelus)</i>
Otter (clawless)	<i>(Aonyx capensis)</i>
Otter (spotted-necked)	<i>(Lutra maculicollis)</i>
Puku-puku	<i>(Kobus vardoni)</i>
Roan antelope	<i>(Hippotragus equinus)</i>
Sable antelope	<i>(Hippotragus niger)</i>
Sitatunga	<i>(Tragelaphus spekei)</i>
Slaty Egret	<i>(Egretta vinaceigula)</i>
Tsessebe	<i>(Damaliscus lunatus)</i>
Waterbuck	<i>(Kobus ellipsiprymnus)</i>
Wattled Crane	<i>(Grus carunculata)</i>
Wildebeest	<i>(Connochaetes taurinus)</i>
Yellow-spotted dassie	<i>(Heterohyrax brucei)</i>