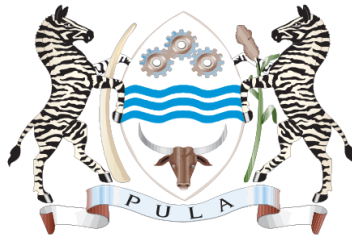




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Republic of Botswana



ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (ESMP)

Managing the human-wildlife interface to sustain the flow of agro-ecosystem services and prevent illegal wildlife trafficking in the Kgalagadi and Ghanzi Drylands (#PIMS 5590)

GEF Project ID:	9154		
Country/Region:	Botswana		
Project Title:	Managing the human-wildlife interface to sustain the flow of agro-ecosystem services and prevent illegal wildlife trafficking in the Kgalagadi and Ghanzi Drylands		
GEF Agency:	UNDP	UNDP PIMS ID:	5590
Type of Trust Fund:	GEF Trust Fund	GEF 7 Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity (Child project: Global Wildlife Programme)
GEF-7 GWP Component (s):	1. Improved environment, natural resources, climate change governance, energy access, and disaster risk management		
	2. Anti-poaching, prevention of human-wildlife conflict, livelihoods enhancement, and capacity building of local institutions		
	3. solutions developed at national and sub-national levels for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services		
	4. legal and regulatory frameworks, policies, and institutions enabled to ensure the conservation, sustainable use, access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems, in line with international conventions and national legislation, monitoring & evaluation		
Anticipated Financing PPG:		Project Grant:	USD 5,996,789.00
Co-financing:	Government: USD 21,000,000.00 UNDP: USD1,000,000 Birdlife Botswana \$500,000	Total Project Cost:	USD 28,496,789.00
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: Low-moderate risk	UNDP Gender Marker: 2	LPAC Date: TBD	Atlas Project ID No 00103617
PIF Approval:		Council Approval/Expected:	
Expected Project Start Date:	1 May 2017	Expected Project End Date:	30 November 2024
Revisions	27 February 2023, 31 May 2023		

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AAF	Affirmative Action Framework
ABS	Access and Benefit Sharing
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
APP	Anti-Poaching Policy
APU	Anti-Poaching Unit
ARADP	Accelerated Remote Area Development Programme
BDF	Botswana Defense Force
BDP	Botswana Democratic Party
BKC	Botswana Khwedom Council
BPTC	Botswana Predator Conservation Trust
BOCONGO	Botswana Council of Non-Government Organizations
BPCT	Botswana Predator Conservation Trust
BPS	Botswana Police Service
BTO	Botswana Tourism Organization
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBNRM	Community Based Natural Resource Management
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CCB	Cheetah Conservation Botswana
CKGR	Central Kalahari Game Reserve
COVID-19	Coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2)
CTA	Chief Technical Advisor
DA	District Administration
DAP	Department of Animal Production
DC	District Commissioner
DCEC	Department of Corruption and Economic Crime
DDC	District Development Council
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
DFRR	Department of Forestry and Range Resources
DISS	Directorate of Intelligence and Security Services
DLUPU	District Land Use Planning Unit
DS&CD	Department of Social and Community Development
DSS	Department of Social Services
DTA	Department of Tribal Administration
DTRP	Department of Town and Regional Planning
DWNP	Department of Wildlife and National Parks

EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework (UNDP)
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan (UNDP)
FPIC	Free, Prior, and Informed Consent
FPK	First People of the Kalahari
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GCC	Global Climate Change
GDC	Ghanzi District Council
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GOB	Government of Botswana
GPS	Global Positioning System
GR	Genetic Resources
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRN	Government of the Republic of Namibia
GWP	Global Wildlife Programme
HEC	Human-elephant conflict
HWC	Human-wildlife conflict
ILUMP	Integrated Land Use and Management Plan
IPP	Indigenous Peoples Plan
IPPF	Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework
IWT	Illegal Wildlife Trade
KCS	Kalahari Conservation Society
KDC	Kgalagadi District Council
KFO	Kuru Family of Organizations
KGDEP	Kgalagadi and Ghanzi Drylands Ecosystems Project
KTP	Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park (Botswana, South Africa)
KRC	Kalahari Research and Conservation
KWT	Kalahari Wildlands Trust
LEA	Local Enterprise Authority
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MENT	Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources, Conservation, and Tourism
MLH	Ministry of Lands and Housing
MFDP	Ministry of Finance and Development Planning
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MLMWSS	Ministry of Land Management, Water, and Sanitation Service

MMRGTE	Ministry of Mineral Resources, Green Technology, and Energy
MNIGA	Ministry of Nationality, Immigration and Gender Affairs
MOADFS	Ministry of Agricultural Development and Food Security
MOE&SD	Ministry of Education and Skills Development
MOHW	Ministry of Health and Wellness
MOMS	Management Oriented Monitoring System
MOPAPA	Ministry of President Affairs and Public Administration
MP	Member of Parliament
MTERST	Ministry of Tertiary Education, Research, Science, and Technology
MYSC	Ministry of Youth Empowerment, Sport, and Culture Development
NAC	National Anti-Poaching Committee
NAS	National Anti-poaching Strategy
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NCONGO	Ngamiland Council of Non-Government Organizations
NCS	National Conservation Strategy
NDP	National Development Plan
NGO	Non-government organization
NJ	Natural Justice
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
NP	National Park
NPGD	National Policy on Gender and Development
NSP	National Settlement Policy
NSP	National Spatial Plan
OWT	Okwa Wildlife Trust
PA	Protected Area
PAC	Problem Animal Control
PIF	Project Identification Form (GEF)
PIR	Project Implementation Report
PMU	Project Management Unit
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PTB	Permaculture Trust Botswana
RAC	Remote Area Community
RADP	Remote Area Development Programme
RADO	Remote Area Development Officer, District Council
RTA	Regional Technical Advisor
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SARS-CoV-2	coronavirus (COVID 19)

SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SECU	Social and Environmental Compliance Unit (UNDP)
SEMP	Strategic Environmental Management Plan
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SES	Social and Environmental Standards (UNDP)
SESP	Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (UNDP)
SRC	San Research Centre (University of Botswana)
SRM	Stakeholder Response Mechanism (UNDP)
SSAHULC	Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Communities (World Bank)
SSG	Special Support Group (Botswana Police)
SYNet	San Youth Network
TFCA	Trans-frontier Conservation Area
TGLP	Tribal Grazing Land Policy
TLA	Tribal Land Act
TOR	Terms of Reference
TSDFB	Tanate Sustainable Development Foundation Botswana
TOR	Terms of Reference
UB	University of Botswana
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation
UNICEF	United Nations Childrens Fund
UNMEG	United Nations Environmental Management Group
UNPFII	United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
VDC	Village Development Committee (community)
VIIP	Voluntary Isolated Indigenous Peoples
WKCC	Western Kgalagadi Conservation Corridor
WMA	Wildlife Management Area

Executive Summary

This is the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the GEF-UNDP Project titled 'Managing the human-wildlife interface to sustain the flow of agro-ecosystem services and prevent illegal wildlife trafficking in the Kgalagadi and Ghanzi Drylands Ecosystem' (KGDEP). The KGDEP consists of 4 components: Component 1. Coordinating capacity for combating wildlife crime (including trafficking, poaching, and poisoning) and enforcement of wildlife policies and practices at district, national, and international levels; Component 2. Incentives and systems for wildlife protection by communities and increasing financial returns from natural resource exploitation and reducing human-wildlife-conflicts (HWC); Component 3. Integrated land use planning (ILUP) in the conservation areas and sustainable land use management (SLM) in communal lands, securing wildlife migratory corridors, and increasing productivity or rangelands respectively, reducing competition between land uses and increasing ecosystem integrity of the Kalahari ecosystem. Component 4. Gender mainstreaming, traditional ecological and scientific knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), and ensuring the dissemination of project lessons. The project is being conducted in two districts of western Botswana: Ghanzi and Kgalagadi, covering approximately is 224,850 km².

The application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) identified 17 potential social and environmental risks associated with this Project. Seven of these risks are ranked as Substantial and ten are rated as Moderate. The overall rating of the project from a UNDP and Government of Botswana standpoint is Substantial. This report lays out mitigation measures for coping with the risks that have been identified.

1 CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This document is an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) aimed at mitigating safeguards risks that could be triggered by the government of Botswana, GEF-financed, UNDP-supported project the Kgalagadi and Ghanzi Drylands Ecosystem Assessment Project (KGDEP).¹ In accordance with UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES) policy² UNDP projects require an ESIA to be carried out by independent experts in a participatory manner with stakeholders, following the principles of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent where SES Standard 6 on Indigenous Peoples applies.³

Thus far, a Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) has been carried out. An Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) for the project area has been completed. An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) has been done. The survey involving Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) was completed in July 2022. An Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) for the KGDEP area has been completed.

This Environmental and Social Management Plan aims to identify and assess social and environmental impacts of the safeguards risks identified in the project's social and environmental

¹ Government of Botswana and United Nations Development Programme (2017) *Botswana Project Document: Managing the Human-Wildlife Interface to Establish the flow of Agro-ecosystem Services and Prevent Illegal Wildlife Trafficking in the Kgalagadi and Ghanzi Drylands*. New York: United Nations Development Programme and Gaborone, Botswana: Government of Botswana. UNDP-GEF PIMS ID No. 5590.

² United Nations Development Programme (2016) *Guidance Note: UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. Social and Environmental Assessment and Management*. New York: United Nations Development Programme. United Nations Development Programme (2021) *Social and Environmental Screening Procedure, updated in 2019, and January 2021*. New York: United Nations Development Programme. United Nations Development Programme (2017) *Guidance Note: UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (SES), Stakeholder Engagement. Supplemental Guidance: Grievance Redress Mechanisms*. New York: United Nations Development Programme.

³ United Nations Development Programme (2017) *UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples*. New York: United Nations Development Programme.

screening procedures (SESP) report and the ESIA, and to design appropriate avoidance, mitigation, management, and monitoring measures as required under the UNDP SES Policy and in alignment with relevant Botswana government national legislation and policies. This ESMP seeks to address all relevant issues related to the SES Overarching Principles and Project-level Standards, with particular focus on Principle 2: Human Rights, Principle 3: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment and Principle 4 Sustainability and Resilience, and Standard 1 (Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management, Standard 2 (Climate Change and Disaster Risks), Standard 3 (Community Health, Safety and Security), Standard 4 (Cultural Heritage), Standard 5 (Displacement and Resettlement), Standard 6 (Indigenous Peoples), and Standard 7 (Labour and Working Conditions).

The KGDEP is a Botswana government-led project which is supported by UNDP and financed through the Global Environmental Facility. The Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources, Conservation, and Tourism (MENT) is the implementing agency in Botswana.

1.2 Project Description

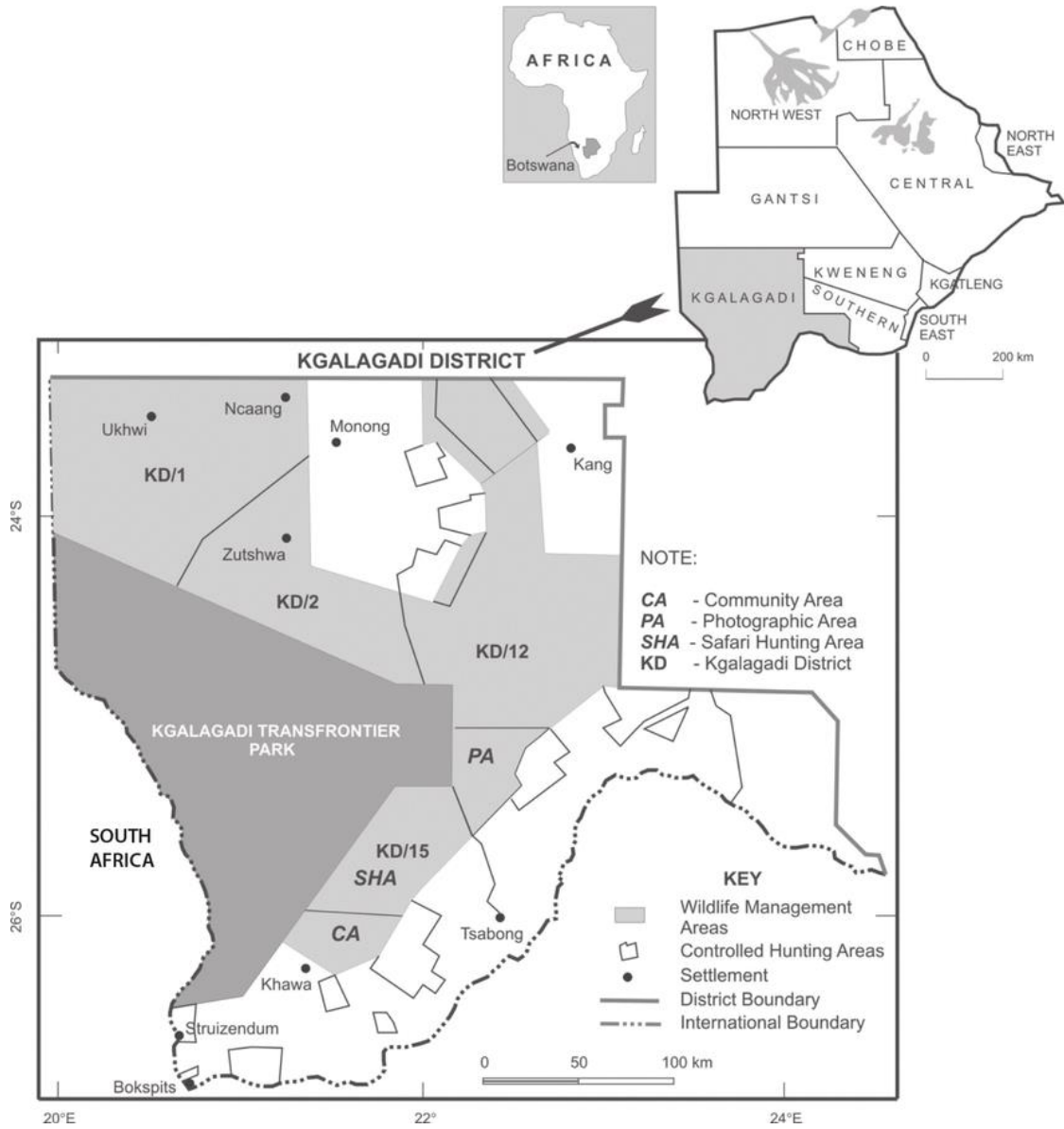
Natural resources management in the Kalahari landscape of western Botswana is characterized by competition and conflict among conservation goals, economic development, and local livelihoods. Home to large herds of ungulates and iconic predators, the western Kalahari landscape was dominated by low-density wildlife with hunter-gatherer and small-scale agropastoral livelihoods until borehole drilling facilitated cattle ranching a few decades ago. Various projects were initiated in the Kgalagadi-Ghanzi Dryland Ecosystems (KGDE) project area in the past which provide a foundation for the current project and allow for analysis of trends over the long term. In the KGDEP project area, rangeland degradation and ecosystem fragmentation threaten both wildlife and economic development. Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs), which were first established in the latter part of the 1980s, are meant to support wildlife-based economic activities and secure migratory corridors linking the Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park (KTP) and the Central Kalahari Game Reserve (CKGR). The KGDEP project aims to reduce wildlife poaching and competition between land uses, enhance rangeland

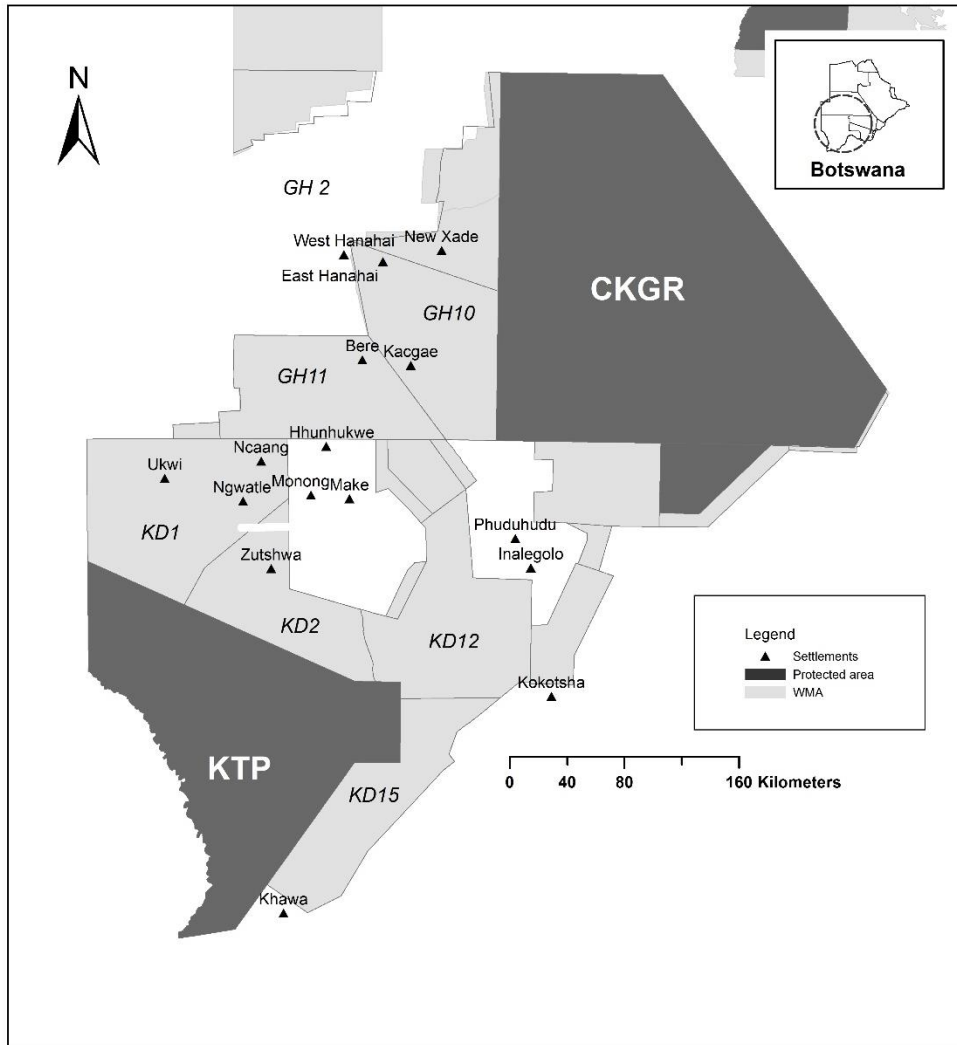
management, and ensure community benefits from wildlife-related activities including ecotourism.

The government of Botswana project titled ‘Managing the human-wildlife interface to sustain the flow of agro-ecosystem services and prevent illegal wildlife trafficking in the Kgalagadi and Ghanzi Drylands’ is a six year-long project (2017-2023) that includes co-financing and government in kind input. The project consists of four components:

- (1) Component 1. Coordinating capacity for combating wildlife crime (including trafficking, poaching, and poisoning) and enforcement of wildlife policies and practices at district, national, and international levels
- (2) Component 2. Incentives and systems for wildlife protection by communities and increasing financial returns from natural resource exploitation and reducing human-wildlife-conflicts (HWC)
- (3) Component 3. Integrated land use planning (ILUP) in the conservation areas and sustainable land use management (SLM) in communal lands, securing wildlife migratory corridors, and increasing productivity or rangelands respectively, reducing competition between land uses and increasing ecosystem integrity of the Kalahari ecosystem.
- (4) Component 4. Gender mainstreaming, traditional ecological and scientific knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), and ensuring the dissemination of project lessons.

The Environmental and Social Management Plan for KGDEP addresses the various social safeguards risks that have been identified in the social and environmental screening activities conducted in the project area. After a preliminary discussion of the project domain, the ESMP outlines the mitigation strategies that are recommended for addressing the social and safeguard risks that have been identified. It examines monitoring strategies, discusses the needs for capacity development and training, assesses the community livelihoods projects that have been initiated are in the process of being refined, and provides an implementation action plan.





1.3 SESP Summary

The KGDEP project has been designed to uphold core human rights, as reflected in the UN Declaration on Human Rights, the UN Declaration on the Rights of indigenous Peoples and other international human rights treaties, conventions, and declarations, and the Constitution of the Government of Botswana, and its associated policies. The human-rights based approach will be mainstreamed in the project through efforts to secure the agro-ecosystem services on which rural livelihoods depend, thus addressing poverty. This will uphold the fundamental right of people to live in dignity, and ‘free from want.’ The project will also work to reduce illegal wildlife trafficking, which robs the Batswana of their wildlife assets and natural and cultural heritage, and

to avoid, mitigate and manage human-wildlife conflicts, in this way upholding the fundamental right of people to live ‘free from fear’ and able to claim their civil, economic and cultural rights through access to fairly governed natural resources that are in good ecological condition. More specifically, the human-rights based approach will be mainstreamed in this project as follows: Under project Component 1, the project will contribute to strengthening the enabling and institutional framework to reduce land-use and human-wildlife conflicts, improve natural resource governance and strengthen both state and community anti-poaching/wildlife crime enforcement capabilities (through a range of institutional mechanisms, strategies, capacity-development interventions and operational measures). The project will ensure that human rights principles underpin human-wildlife conflict and anti-poaching strategies, and that all duty-bearers receive appropriate training in human rights principles and are adequately capacitated to carry out their duties without infringing human rights – this will be achieved through the development and implementation of an Integrated Law Enforcement Training and Monitoring Framework and Code of Conduct (among other measures). The Framework will also include measures to ensure that law enforcement officers (both state and community) are adequately trained and equipped to reduce risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical hazards associated with wildlife law enforcement Under Component 2, the project works to address poverty and vulnerability in rural communities in the Kalahari basin by empowering them to: (I) develop and implement sustainable nature-based businesses under a rejuvenated CBNRM programme, based on a thorough value-chain analysis and with appropriate skills-development and business-management training; (ii) participate meaningfully in local-level, multi-stakeholder platforms for collaboration with law enforcement and natural-resource management authorities; (iii) implement effective strategies and technologies to reduce, mitigate, manage and monitor human-wildlife conflict, thus reducing the risks and costs of living with wildlife (which can cause economic displacement, damage to property, injury and even loss of life). Under Component 3, the project will work to reconcile the needs and aspirations of multiple land-user groups and rights-holders with the need to conserve Botswana’s natural heritage, which is a common good, through participatory development of a landscape-scale Integrated Management Plan. Through this participatory process land-users will be able to contribute to: (I) revision of the boundaries of wildlife management areas (WMAs) in a way that

promotes group ownership and support for their gazettelement; (ii) development of management plans in which all user groups have a role; (iii) balancing the access rights of all user-groups. This will serve to reduce the existing conflicts between user groups with competing goals and ensuring that impacts on critical habitats are minimized. The Integrated Landscape Management Plan (ILUMP) will provide land-use management guidelines that ensure that biodiversity and cultural heritage values are taken into account, and that activities that involve production, harvesting and or management of living resources by local communities are carried out according to best practices that are culturally sensitive.

To ensure that the project upholds the realization of human rights and the principles of accountability, rule of law, participation, inclusion, equality and non-discrimination, the project will: (I) operate according to a comprehensive, inclusive and gender-responsive **Stakeholder Engagement Plan** that recognizes the rights and interests of all Batswana within the project domain, and nationally (where project outputs will have reach and influence beyond the immediate project domain), contributes to collective project ownership, and makes adequate provision for meaningful participation of all vulnerable groups; (ii) develop and implement a project-level **Grievance Redress Mechanism**; (iii) regularly **review its SESP**. In addition, the project will develop a **Local Communities Plan** (that is consistent with the requirements of an **Indigenous People's Plan** under Standard 6 of the UNDP SES and aligned with Botswana's Affirmative Action Plan for Remote Area Communities to ensure that the needs and interests of the San (Basarwa), and any other minority ethno-linguistic groups within the project domain, are properly addressed. Procedures and Guidelines for securing their **Free, Prior and Informed Consent** is described in the project's **Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)**, and implemented wherever project activities may take place in or impact on lands occupied or claimed by those in Botswana who are classified as **Remote Area Rural Dwellers** or by the United Nations as Indigenous Peoples.

1.4 UNDP Policy and the Level of Project Risk

The UNDP policies regarding social and environmental risk assessment were applied in the case of this ESMP. The Project-level standards which were relevant to this ESMP were as follows.

1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource management
2. Climate Change and Disaster
3. Community health, Safety, and Security
4. Cultural heritage
5. Displacement and resettlement
6. Indigenous Peoples
7. Labor and working conditions.
8. Pollution prevention and Resource efficiency

All of these standards were relevant to the KGDEP project. The project falls squarely into the category of Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management. The project area in the western Kalahari is subject to climate change and has had periodic droughts and other climate-related disasters. Community health, safety, and security issues are raised in situations where anti-poaching operations are on-going, and individuals and communities are at some risk of being impacted by these activities. Cultural heritage is important in the area, with the communities arguing for protection of the culturally significant sites, and protection of intellectual and cultural property rights are paramount. The KGDEP area has had a history of displacement and resettlement going back to the 19th century, and more recent efforts at resettlement have occurred in the 1990s and the new millennium. Some communities, notably Ranyane, experienced involuntary relation in 2013. Some of the communities in the areas where ranches were declared by the Ghanzi and Kgalagadi District Council and Land Boards were displaced. While Botswana does not recognize the category of Indigenous Peoples, UN policy does require accommodation of Indigenous Peoples' rights. The KGDEP area contains 14 groups numbering 27,100 people who fit the UN category of Indigenous People. Labor and working conditions relate to the communities and individuals' involvement in project activities, such as in anti-poaching operations which may put communities at risk. The standard 8 involving pollution

prevention is triggered in the case of activities in Kgalagadi District which involve the removal of invasive species of plants.

The overall ranking of the project according to UN criteria is Substantial, which fits into the category of high risk. There is a diverse range of moderate risk and several issues of substantial risk identified in the SESP and here in the ESMP. There are high levels of community concern which were determined in the FPIC survey work in June-July 2022.

1.5 Preparation of the ESMP

The ESMP preparation took place beginning in September 2020 and consisted of evaluations of project documents, results of surveys, and reviews of government and UNDP meetings. The ESMP was revised in 2021 and 2022, and this version was produced in February 2023. Part of the ESMP production involved review of Botswana government and UNDP policies. It also involved review of reports produced as part of the screening procedures, including ones on stakeholder engagement, gender, and indigenous peoples.

Particular attention was paid to Indigenous and traditional knowledge which refers to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities. Traditional knowledge is transmitted orally from generation to generation. It tends to be collectively owned and takes the form of stories, songs, folklore, proverbs, cultural values, beliefs, rituals, community laws, local language, and agricultural practices, including the development of plant species and animal breeds. In the context of the Convention on Biological Diversity Art. 8(j), traditional knowledge is understood as the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

2 CHAPTER 2: BIOPHYSICAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENTS

2.1 Introduction

The area where the project is being carried out consists of two districts in western Botswana: the Kgalagadi District (figures range from 105,200 km² to 106,940 km²) and Ghanzi District (117,910 km²). The total area covered by the project is 224,850 km². These two districts make up about 38% of Botswana's total land area of 581,720 km². The region is ecologically diverse, consisting of Kalahari sands and the Ghanzi Ridge, extending from the Botswana-Namibia border northeast to the Tsau Hills. The Ghanzi Ridge made up of calcrete and limestone, and it has a high-water table unlike other areas in the Kalahari.⁴ It is also characterized by a whole series of pans, low-lying places in the landscape where clays accumulate and which contain water after rains. These pans have fringing sand dunes, indicating their aeolian origins. From the standpoint of uniqueness, it hosts a diverse wildlife population, some of which migrates seasonally from the southwest to the northeast. The region is important because it provides a set of landscapes which have geomorphological features that are attractive to people, livestock, and wildlife. It also has substantial ground water which was a reason for the area's attractiveness for cattle farmers beginning in the latter part of the 19th century.⁵

2.2 Physiography

From a physiographic standpoint, the southwestern Kalahari region, made up of the Kgalagadi District and southern portion of Ghanzi District, is largely flat or undulating, with the exception of fossil river valleys such as the Okwa. It is characterized in some areas by east-west trending sand dunes and rolling vegetation-covered savanna countryside that is dotted with pans. These pans are shallow depressions formed by wind erosion that tend to have flat, impenetrable basins

⁴ Blair Rains, A. and A.M. Yalala (1972) *The Central and Southern State Lands, Botswana*. Tolworth, Surrey, England: Directorate of Overseas Surveys, Ministry of Overseas Development. Thomas, David S.G. and Paul A. Shaw (1991) *The Kalahari Environment*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

⁵ Gillett, Simon (1969) Notes on the Settlement in the Ghanzi District. *Botswana Notes and Records* 2:52-55.

in which clays, silts, and salts accumulate. The pans are utilized by wildlife seeking salts and other nutritious materials and water in the rainy season.⁶

2.3 Climate and Rainfall

The southwestern Kalahari is a relatively dry region, with rainfall being relatively erratic in space and time. Rainfall in the area varies between 150 and 400 mm per annum, with an average of 300 mm but varying both seasonally and on a daily basis. The wet season (’||nãhu in !Xóó) lasts from roughly November to April. The highest annual temperatures are reached in early spring (late August-October) between 33° and 43° C. (92°-110° degrees F.). Water loss via evaporation is highest during this time of year. The period of greatest stress for most species in the southwestern and western Kalahari is the late dry season, generally in September-October. This is true for humans, animals, plants, and other species.

2.4 Vegetation

The vegetation of the southwestern Kalahari region is characterized as southern Kalahari bush savanna and Central Kalahari bush savanna. The main tree species are *Vachellia* (*Aacacia*) *erioloba*, *Vachellia luderitzii*, and *Vachellia mellifera*, and *Boscia albitrunca* along with some *Terminalia sericea*. Shrubs include various *Grewia* species (e.g. *Grewia flava*, *Grewia retinervis*), *Dichrostachys cenerea*, *Ziziphus mucronata*, and *Bauhinia macrantha*. The greatest density of trees and shrubs is on the sand ridges and on the fringes of pans. Some of the grasses include *Eragrostis lehmanniana*, *Aristida uniplumis*, *Schmidtia bulbosa*, *Panicum kalahariense*, and *Aristida meridionalis*. Vegetation zones in the project area include arid shrub savanna, southern Kalahari bush savanna, and central Kalahari bush savanna and tree savanna and northern Kalahari tree savanna.⁷

⁶ Parris, Richard and Graham Child (1973) The Importance of Pans to Wildlife in the Kalahari and the Effect of Human Settlement on These Areas. *Journal of the South African Wildlife Management Association* 3(1):1-8.

⁷ Weare, P.R. and A.M. Yalala (1971) Provisional Vegetation Map of Botswana. *Botswana Notes and Records* 3:131-148. Cole, Monica A.M. and R.C. Brown (1976) The Vegetation of the Ghanzi Area of Western Botswana. *Journal of Biogeography* 3:169-196.

Vegetation zones in the project area include arid shrub savanna, southern Kalahari bush savanna, and central Kalahari bush savanna and tree savanna and northern Kalahari tree savanna.⁸ The southern Kalahari is dotted with pans, clay-line depressions in which water accumulates for a portion of the year.⁹ The pans have their own kinds of vegetation associations including *Vachellia erioloba*, shrubs (e.g. *Grewia* species, *Ziziphus mucronate*) and grasses (e.g. *Aristida uniplumis*, *Eragrostis lehmanniana*, *Schmidtia bulbosa*, *Panicum kalahariense*). The western Kalahari is relatively flat or slightly undulating. In some places, notably in freehold farms and near old settlements, there are stands of prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia ficus-indica*). While this is an introduced species, it has several useful values, serving as a fallback food for livestock during drought periods. Local people exploit the fruits when they are available. An additional value of prickly pear cactuses is that they support a small insect, cochineal (*Dactylopius coccus*), which is used internationally to make carmine dye that is employed in food coloring and the manufacture of lipsticks. Several of the target communities in the KGDEP area were involved in a cochineal production project in the 1980s and early 1990s (e.g., East and West Hanahai, Groot Laagte, D'Kar), but the efforts failed because of difficulties accessing the international market.¹⁰ This failure has caused some of the communities to be wary of projects introduced from the outside.

2.5 Wildlife and Avifauna

There is a plethora of wildlife in the western and southwestern Kalahari. Antelope species in the area generally are ones that can cope with dry conditions, and they migrate from one area to the next. These antelopes include hartebeest (*Alcelaphus buselaphus*), springbok (*Antidorcus marsupialis*), eland (*Taurotragus oryx*), and wildebeest (*Connochaetes taurinus*). Giraffes (*Giraffa camelopardis*) are found in the dryland areas as well. The wildlife in the western and southwestern Kalahari includes the full range of predators such as lions (*Panthera leo*), spotted

⁸ Weare, P.R. and A.M. Yalala (1971) Provisional Vegetation Map of Botswana. *Botswana Notes and Records* 3:131-148. Cole, Monica A.M. and R.C. Brown (1976) The Vegetation of the Ghanzi Area of Western Botswana. *Journal of Biogeography* 3:169-196.

⁹ Lancaster, I.N. (1978) The Pans of the Southern Kalahari, Botswana. *Geographical Journal* 144(1):81-98.

¹⁰ Bollig, Michael, Robert K. Hitchcock, Cordelia Nduku, and Jan Reynders (2000) *At the Crossroads: The Future of a Development Initiative. Evaluation of KDT, Kuru Development Trust, Ghanzi and Ngamiland Districts of Botswana*. The Hague, The Netherlands: Hivos.

hyena (*Crocuta crocuta*), brown hyena (*Hyaena brunnea*), cheetah (*Acionyx jubatus*), and leopard (*Panthera pardus*). Some pan areas have ground squirrels (*Xenus inauris*) and meerkats (*Suricata suricatta*) as well as small cats (e.g., the black-footed cat, *Felix nigripes*) and mice. There has been an increase in the numbers of elephants (*Loxodonta africana*) in the area, especially in the past several years. Elephants are considered vulnerable by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).¹¹

The western and southwestern Kalahari is known for its diverse avifauna (birds), some of which ‘follow the rains’ (e.g., Kalahari larks, Alaudidae). Some of the birds of the southwestern Kalahari are considered vulnerable, according to the IUCN, including several species of vultures, (e.g., African white-backed vulture, *Gyps africanus*, the Cape vulture, *Gyps coprotheres*, and the lappet-faced vulture, *Torgos tracheliotis*). Also vulnerable are the black harrier (*Circus maurus*), the pallid harrier (*Circus macrourus*), and the lesser kestrel (*Falco naumanni*), and several species of cranes.¹² Hunting of birds is allowed in Botswana, and conservation efforts have sought to protect a number of bird species. Drought has impacts on birds, some of which diversify their feeding patterns and alter their spatial locations and mobility in order to adapt to dry conditions.¹³

One of the big questions that arises in the project area includes what impacts people are having on the wildlife species there,¹⁴ A project goal is to gain a greater understanding of human impacts on the wildlife, vegetation, soils, and landscapes of the Ghanzi and Kgalagadi Districts, and to come up with strategies that mitigate negative environmental impacts.

¹¹ Smithers, Reay H.N. (1971) *The Mammals of Botswana*. Museum Memoir No. 4. Salisbury (Harare); Trustees of the National Museums of Rhodesia (Zimbabwe).

¹² Hancock, Peter, and Ingrid Weiersbye (2015). *Birds of Botswana*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

¹³ Herremans Marc, (2004) Effects of drought on birds in the Kalahari, Botswana. *Ostrich* 75(4):217-227.

¹⁴ Verlinden, Alex, Jeremy S. Perkins, Mark Murray, and Gaseitsiwe Masunga (1998) How are people affecting the distribution of less migratory wildlife in the southern Kalahari of Botswana? A spatial analysis. *Journal of Arid Environments* 38:129-141.

2.6 Human population

Ghanzi District had a population of 57,320 in 2022, while Kgalagadi had a population of 60,767 according to the 2022 Botswana Population and Housing Census.¹⁵ Of the total of 118,087 people in the project area, approximately 27,100 people are classified as remote area dwellers or RADS. There are 14 groups of people who are seen by the UNDP as indigenous, consisting of 12 groups of San (Basarwa), one group known as the Nama, and another who call themselves Balala, found primarily in Kgalagadi District. A report on the indigenous peoples in Ghanzi and Kgalagadi has been produced as part of the Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework for the KGDEP. There are 30 remote area communities (RACs) in the two districts, which are usually located either in Wildlife Management Areas or on communal (tribal) land. The Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework provides a summary of these communities, which are diverse.¹⁶ Some of the people in the region are in towns, including Ghanzi, Hukuntsi, and Tsabong.

There are Cultural Heritage sites in the KGDEP area. These include the following types of sites:

Hunting blinds (e.g. around pans such as Ukwi in western Kgalagadi)

Rock art sites (engravings) (e.g. at Mamuno and in the Okwa River Valley)

Stone Age lithic scatters

Cemeteries

Rock shelters with archaeological materials

Historic buildings and localities of historic significance (e.g. in Ghanzi and Tsabong)

Battlefield sites (e.g. inside the Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park, dating to 1907)

A Cultural Heritage Management Plan CHMP was prepared for these sites as part of the social safeguards work for the KGDEP. This CHMP specifies the ways in which the sites will be protected and ways that the project will ensure equitable distribution of benefits from cultural heritage sites. Some places, such as the Okwa Valley, can be considered culturally significant landscapes. Intangible cultural heritage such as indigenous knowledge, stories, oral traditions,

¹⁵ Statistics Botswana (2022) *2022 Botswana Population and Housing Census: Preliminary Results, Volume 2*. Gaborone: Government of Botswana.

¹⁶ Hitchcock, Robert K. (2022) *Kgalagadi Ghanzi Drylands Ecosystem Project (KGDEP) Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework*. Gaborone, Botswana: Government of Botswana and United Nations Development Program.

healing dances, performing arts, and rituals must be protected, and documentation of the intangible cultural heritage must be shared with the communities in the KGDEP area.

2.7 Free, Prior, and Informed Consent Survey

During the course of the implementation of the KGDEP, it was decided to target 15 of these communities for purposes of carrying out the Free, Prior and Informed Consent work. These are shown in Table 1. This survey, which was carried out for the KGDEP by James Bradley of Ecosystems for Africa, was done in June 2022 and reported on in July 2022.¹⁷ A summary of the findings of this report is provided here.

1. All of the target villages where the FPIC was conducted were in agreement with the KGDEP and gave their consent to the project
2. Of these, 12 gave full consent and 3 gave provisional consent. Those that gave provisional consent asked for further information from the project authorities (West Hanahai, Ka/Gae, and Monong)
3. The communities expressed a desire for greater communication on the part of the community trusts and for additional information flow from the Project Management Unit regarding plans for livelihood projects by the 6 community trusts identified in the project reset report¹⁸
4. The communities wanted additional information about the ways in which they could file complaints about issues they are concerned about and how the Grievance Redress Management (GRM) system will work
5. Some of the community members in the FPIC survey recommended improvements in their relations with the Department of Wildlife and National Parks and said that they

¹⁷ Bradley, James (2022) *Kgalagadi Ghanzi Drylands Ecosystem Project (KGDEP) Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Community Stakeholder Consultation-Free, Prior and informed Consent*. Gaborone: Government of Botswana and the United Nations Development Program.

¹⁸ Petersen, Caroline (2022) *Managing the human-wildlife interface to sustain the flow of agro-ecosystem services and prevent illegal wildlife trafficking in the Kgalagadi and Ghanzi Drylands: Re-set Report*. Report to the Government of Botswana and the United Nations Development Programme. 30 March 2022.

wanted to have greater information on the anti-poaching procedures of DWNP.¹⁹ They said that they wanted to see better human rights training for DWNP and other anti-poaching officers.

6. Some community members in the FPIC survey said that they wanted more information on the Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWCC) strategy and how the various measures to reduce HWC will be implemented.
7. Concerns were expressed in some of the community meetings about the allocation process involving hunting licenses. Community members felt that they should have equitable access to the licenses being advertised.
8. Some responses of community members revolved around the importance of protecting important cultural heritage sites, and they expressed a desire for protection of cultural heritage knowledge and wanted to know how benefits from that knowledge would be shared.
9. Some of the community members expressed concern about access of women and members of vulnerable groups to project benefits and information about community livelihood projects.

Table 2.1. contains a list of the communities that were visited during the FPIC process in June-July 2022.

District	Community	Date of Consultation	Location (Degrees, Minutes and Seconds)	Population (2022)	Land Category
Ghanzi	West Hanahai	6 June 2022	22°6'16"S 21°46'19"E	1,101 (2022)	WMA
Ghanzi	New Xade	7 June 2022	22°7'11"S 22°24'40"E	1,614 (2022)	WMA
Ghanzi	East Hanahai	8 June 2022	22°9'48"S 21°51'16"E	720 (2022)	WMA

¹⁹ For discussions of anti-poaching activities, see Evans, Segalome (2019) *Rapid Assessment Report for the Department of Wildlife and National Parks, 1 November 2018-8 March 2019*. Gaborone: Department of Wildlife and National Parks. Dikobe, Leonard and Bolt Othomile (2021a) *Evaluation of Botswana National Anti-Poaching Strategy 2014-2019*. Gaborone: Department of Wildlife and National Parks, UNDP and Global Environmental Facility (GEF). Dikobe, Leonard and Bolt Othomile (2021b) *Botswana National Anti-Poaching Strategy 2021-2026 (Zero Draft)* Gaborone: Department of Wildlife and National Parks, UNDP and Global Environmental Facility (GEF).

District	Community	Date of Consultation	Location (Degrees, Minutes and Seconds)	Population (2022)	Land Category
Ghanzi	Bere	9 June 2022	22°49'17"S 21°52'30"E	874 (2022)	WMA
Ghanzi	Ka/Gae	10 June 2022	22°51'22"S 22°12'30"E	746 (2022)	WMA
No. Kgalagadi	Monong	13 June 2022	23°39'42"S 21°30'53"E	392 (2022)	Communal
No. Kgalagadi	Ncaang	14 June 2022	23°26'27"S 21°13'15"E	358 (2022)	WMA
No. Kgalagadi	Ukhwi	15 June 2022	23°33'21"S 20°29'58"E	669 (2022)	WMA
No. Kgalagadi	Ngwatle	16 June 2022	23°42'33"S 21°4'41"E	461 (2022)	WMA
No. Kgalagadi	Zutshwa	17 June 2022	24°8'28"S 21°14'50"E	613 (2022)	WMA
So. Kgalagadi	Khawa	20 June 2022	26°16'54"S 21°22'7"E	1,299 (2022)	WMA
So. Kgalagadi	Struizendam	21 June 2022 and 23 June 2022	26°40'22"S 20°38'9"E	723 (2022)	Communal
So. Kgalagadi	Bokspits	22 June 2022	26°53'51"S 20°41'32"E	705 (2022)	Communal
So. Kgalagadi	Rappels Pan	23 June 2022	26°49'19"S 20°48'54"E	338 (2022)	Communal
So. Kgalagadi	Vaalhoek	24 June 2022	26°52'5"S 20°42'36"E	588 (2022)	Communal

2.8 Social and Environmental Sustainability

The Kgalagadi-Ghanzi Drylands Ecosystem Project was designed to uphold core human rights, as reflected in the United Nations Universal Declaration on Human Rights and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.²⁰ The project took into consideration the International Labor Organizations Convention No. 169 Concerning Indigenous and Tribal

²⁰ United Nations (1948) *The Universal Declaration of Human Rights*. New York: United Nations. United Nations (2007) *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*. New York: United Nations.

Peoples in Independent Countries²¹, though, it should be noted, Botswana has not ratified this convention. It has also followed other international human rights treaties. It builds on the Constitution of Botswana²² and follows other government land and wildlife legislation.²³

The updated Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) was followed in the analysis of this project.²⁴ The UNDP Social and Environmental Standards Policy Update was also followed.²⁵ Given the sizable number of indigenous people in the project area, particular attention was paid to the UNDP guidance note on indigenous peoples.²⁶ The programming principles for UNDP Projects were followed carefully, including (1) leave no one behind, (2) human rights, (3) gender equality and women's empowerment, (4) sustainability and resilience, and (5) accountability. The FPIC recommendations of the UNDP were followed in the KGDEP.²⁷

The cultural diversity in the project area necessitates that an approach is employed that takes into consideration cultural variability and includes an awareness of distinct traditions, beliefs, and practices. All of these communities are affected by government policies involving land use and land tenure, including the 2015 and 2018 Botswana government land policy documents²⁸, which has facilitated the takeover of communal land by individuals and syndicates. Many of the

²¹ International Labour Organization (1989) *International Labour Organization Convention (No. 169) Concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries*. Geneva: International Labor Organization.

²² Republic of Botswana (1966) *Constitution of Botswana*. Gaborone, Botswana: Government Printer.

²³ Republic of Botswana (1968) *Tribal Land Act (1968)*. No. 54 of 1968. Gaborone, Botswana: Government Printer. Republic of Botswana (1986) *Wildlife Conservation Policy*. Government Paper No. 1 of 1986. Gaborone, Botswana: Government Printer. Republic of Botswana (2015) *Botswana Land Policy*. Government Paper No. 4 of 2015. Gaborone: Botswana Government Printer.

²⁴ United Nations Development Programme (2021) *Guidance Note: UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. Social and Environmental Screening Procedure. Updated Procedure*. New York: United Nations Development Programme

²⁵ United Nations Development Programme (2021) *UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. Policy Update*. New York: United Nations Development Programme.

²⁶ United Nations Development Programme (2017a) *Guidance Note: UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples*. New York: United Nations Development Programme.

²⁷ United Nations Development Programme (2022) *SES Supplemental Guidance: Frequently Asked Questions (FAQS) on Applying Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)*. New York: United Nations Development Programme.

²⁸ Republic of Botswana (2015) *Botswana Land Policy*. Government Paper No. 4 of 2015. Gaborone: Botswana Government Printer; Republic of Botswana (2015) *Botswana Land Policy (revised)*. Gaborone: Botswana Government Printer.

minorities are some of the most underprivileged people in Botswana and a sizable proportion of them are living below the poverty datum line, so their needs must be addressed carefully in the KGDEP. The project already has already seen resettlement from some of the corridors which have been filled up with ranches and cattle posts in the past several years.²⁹

2.9 Project Goals and Objectives and Challenges

The KGDEP aims to enhance planning capacity at the local level through training and information dissemination, coordination with communities, non-government organizations, district councils, village development committees, and government ministries. Some of the work will be done with the Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources, Conservation and Tourism (MENT)'s Department of Wildlife and National Parks, and will focus on capacity building, training, and improvements in awareness of government policies, programs, and projects.

This analysis is aimed at covering those activities that are within the project domain, but some of these cannot be separated from national level policies such as those dealing with land and antipoaching. Thus, projects that are part of the Ghanzi District Council or the Kgalagadi District Council are not included here, such as plans for ecotourism activities, game farms, and income generating projects. The proposed game farms for Bere and the Okwa Conservation Trust (East Hanahai and West Hanahai and Ka/Gae) apparently did not take into consideration land claims by local communities sufficiently. In both cases, there were other groups and communities who claimed some of the land in which the game farms were being proposed. A more refined strategy of ethnocartographic mapping would have led to knowledge of the various land claims that existed. It is recommended that such ethnocartographic mapping be undertaken as part of the Integrated Land Use Management Plan (ILUMP). This will help in the finalization of the indigenous peoples plan and provide information on the current situation of the various communities affected by the KGDEP.

²⁹ Keeping, Derek, Zaneta Kaszta, and Samuel A. Cashman (2022) *Kalahari Wildlife Landscape Connectivity Analysis Phase 2 (Final) Report*. Gaborone, Botswana: United Nations Development Programme.

While this assessment does not take into specific consideration the various private sector activities such as extractive industries and exploration that are taking place in the project area, including at least half a dozen or more companies seeking diamonds, silver, and copper, it is important to note that the activities of these projects will have impacts on people, landscapes, and habitats of the KGDEP project area, including an expansion of traffic on the roads, changes in air quality, noise levels, relocation of local communities, and, potentially, effects on the water table.

Challenges that exist for the project area include Parliamentary discussions in February and March 2021 about the possibility of reducing the sizes of Wildlife Management Areas in the two districts and allowing an expansion in agricultural activities including cattle raising. Another challenge that exists which was not anticipated at the beginning of the project was the impact of coronavirus and the attendant lockdowns and economic losses, some resulting from the precipitous decline in the number of tourists visiting the area between March 2020 and September 2021. The coronavirus pandemic has had significant implications for Botswana's economy, leading to an overall decline in GDP and an increase in the number of people who are unemployed and who have lost income, some of whom are dealing with reductions in their social, economic, and nutritional well-being.

Consideration has to be given to such activities as the enhancement of fencing infrastructure, particularly turning the Kuke Fence into an elephant-proof fence which will have implications for wildlife movements, particularly elephants which could, in turn, reduce human-elephant conflict (HEC). The construction of the elephant-proof fence will require an Environmental Impact Assessment which will need to be shared with communities in the northern part of the Ghanzi District and the Central Kalahari Game Reserve. Fences are also being constructed in southern Ghanzi District and Kgalagadi District as the number of ranches expand. Fences are also being built along roads. These fences will have impacts on wildlife movements, something that must be monitored and evaluated.

There have been discussions both by the project personnel and by the Councils and Land Boards about the implementation of game farms which, if they are implemented, will trigger a whole series of risks, including population displacement, reduction of access to natural resources, fence construction, and potential community conflicts over rights to land and benefits. From the standpoint of the KGDEP, involvement in game farm activities is definitely in need of rethinking. It should be emphasized that both KGDEP project personnel and the Ghanzi District Council and Ghanzi Land Board have told communities in Ghanzi in the past year that game farms will be one of the major sources of income generation. The current KGDEP does not have plans for the establishment of game farms. New consultations on these matters are clearly required because the past consultations have led to serious confusion and dissatisfaction at the community level.

The KGDEP aims at engaging in integrated land use and landscape-level planning. Such efforts will help reduce land use conflicts. The ILUMP work will form an important part of Component 3 activities. Reduction of human-wildlife conflict will be facilitated through various measures (e.g., the use of livestock guard dogs, expansion of livestock facilities such as reinforced kraals). Community-level training will include new means of natural resource-based production, and the enhancement of benefits to local communities that engage in sustainable land and range management practices. The exploration of conservation payments to community members by Kalahari Research and Conservation (KRC) in KD 1 and KD 2 is a useful approach. Particular emphasis will be placed on programmes that are gender sensitive and aimed at meeting the objectives of the National Policy on Gender and Development of the government of Botswana.

Now that the KGDEP ESIA is completed, this Environmental and Social Management Plan seeks to provide a set of (a) avoidance, (b) mitigation, (c) monitoring and (d) institutional measures, including a project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism. Special emphasis has been and will be placed on stakeholder engagement at all levels. The methodological approach will include Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC), training for stakeholders and members of the project team, discussions of social safeguards, and identifying project risks based on the interview and field data collection and analysis. A stakeholder mapping exercise will be carried

out prior to in-depth planning. A questionnaire and group discussion guidelines has been developed principally by the international social safeguards’ consultant in conjunction with the national field consultant. This questionnaire, once it is field tested, will be implemented in the field. The results of the fieldwork will be conveyed to the social safeguards consultant by the field consultant who will write up the results and make recommendations.

The ESMP provides a set of actions needed to implement the various measures that are suggested to achieve the desired social and environmental sustainability outcomes. These measures, once they are identified fully, will then be adopted and integrated into the various project activities.

Table 2.2. Summary of all management procedures

Step	Responsibility	Timing
Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)	UNDP CO	PPG – done
Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF)	UNDP CO	PPG – done
Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	UNDP CO	PPG – done
Gender Action Plan (GAP)	UNDP CO	PPG – done
Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) - Livelihood Action Plan (LAP) - Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) - Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) - Cultural Heritage Management plan	UNDP CO	ESMP – done LAP - done IPP – done BAP – done CHMP - done

3 CHAPTER 3: MITIGATION MEASURES

3.1 Introduction

The application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) identified 17 potential social and environmental risks associated with this Project. The project activities that will trigger each of these risks are in all four of the components of the KGDEP. Mitigation measures are laid out for the various risks that have been identified.

3.2 Application of the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)

The application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) identified 17 potential social and environmental risks associated with this Project. Seven of these risks are ranked as Substantial and 10 are rated as Moderate. The project activities that will trigger each of these risks are in all four of the components of the KGDEP.

Substantial risks identified within the Project are:

- There is a risk that the project may not implement Stakeholder engagement in a manner that fully engages all stakeholders, particularly marginalized groups, in decisions that affect their land, culture, and rights (Component 2).
- Indigenous peoples including vulnerable groups might not engage in, support, or benefit from project activities (Component 2).
- Anti-poaching patrols could pose safety risks to local communities if they are not properly trained, managed or overseen (Component 1).
- Anti-poaching patrols could face safety risks during encounters with poachers (Component 1).
- Local communities may resist anti-poaching efforts because of a past history of perceived abuse (Component 1).
- Incorporation of local community members into anti-poaching units or who are encouraged to take part in providing information to the Department of Wildlife and National Parks or the

Botswana police or the military (the Botswana Defense Force) could lead to those individuals being ostracized from the community. There is also the chance that the anti-poaching and information-seeking actions may lead to tensions and potential conflicts within communities (Component 1).

- Increased enforcement and new approaches to HWC could change current access to Protected areas, buffer zones and resources, potentially leading to economic displacement and/or changes to property rights (Component 1).

Moderate risks identified within the Project are:

- Local governments and community associations might not have the support to implement and/or coordinate project activities successfully.
- Poorly informed or executed project activities could damage critical habitats and change landscape suitability for threatened or endangered species.
- Project activities and approaches might not fully incorporate or reflect views of women and girls, and thus necessitate the need to ensure equitable opportunities for their involvement and benefit.
- Project activities involving livestock, human wildlife conflict mitigation (HWC), and corridor formation could result in some people being relocated away from their original territories
- Project activities, if they are delayed, could result in national and district-level land use shifting away from wildlife and human use to commercial ranch and cattle post establishment which would have impacts on the communities and individuals utilizing the project area
- Project activities could lead to differential access by various segments of communities to benefits, with some individuals, including minorities, the elderly, women and girls, and people with disabilities being potentially excluded.
- There is a risk that cultural and biological heritage knowledge could be documented and not shared with the people who have that knowledge, and that the intellectual and biological property rights of the people who reside in western Botswana might therefore be compromised.

- There is a risk that the project may distribute the benefits and profits from livelihood activities in an unequal, unfair, or inappropriate manner (Component 3)
- Project activities may be impacted by climate change, political changes, and the coronavirus pandemic, causing delays in consultation, Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), and feedback from communities as well as implementation of livelihood and other projects which local communities have been told that they will benefit from.
- There is a risk that the Grievance Redress Mechanism will not be in place in the project in time to ensure that grievances from stakeholders are captured and dealt with appropriately

The various risks and their ranking are presented in the table below

Table 3.1. Potential social and environmental impacts and mitigation measures for the proposed project

Social and Environmental Risk	Ranking	Mitigation measures	Responsible party	Cost (USD)
1. There is a risk that the project may not implement Stakeholder engagement in a matter that fully engages all stakeholders, particularly marginalized groups, in decisions that affect their land, culture, and rights (Component 2).	Substantial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure stakeholder identification and analysis. • Prepare a comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan (SEP) • Ensure Information disclosure. • Meaningful and periodic consultation and whenever an issue comes up 	DWNP, UNDP CO	2,000,000
2. Indigenous peoples including vulnerable groups might not engage in, support, or benefit from project activities (Component 2).	Substantial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of the Indigenous people’s plan (IPP). • Conduct periodic monitoring of the IPP with the affected communities 	Social Safeguards Specialist, UNDP CO	50,000
3. Anti-poaching patrols could pose safety risks to local communities if they are not properly trained, managed, or overseen (Component 1).	Substantial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a security risk assessment and management plan • Provide adequate tactical training to the anti-poaching patrol units on how to deal with communities • Provide tactical training on how to conduct threat assessment. • Conduct periodic awareness 	DWNP and PMU	25,000

Social and Environmental Risk	Ranking	Mitigation measures	Responsible party	Cost (USD)
		campaigns with local communities on how to engage with the anti-poaching patrol units to de-escalate dangerous encounter or situations		
4. Anti-poaching patrols could face safety risks during encounters with poachers (Component 1).	Substantial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a risk assessment and management plan. • Provide tactical training on assessment and neutralizing threat potential threat posed by the poachers. • Conduct frequent announcement on the media on the dangers of poaching and post warnings to deter people from poaching. 	DWNP and PMU	10,000
5. Local communities may resist anti-poaching efforts because of a past history of perceived abuse (Component 1).	Substantial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage the local community in the recruitment process of the anti-poaching exercise • Conduct frequent engagements and meetings, updating and sharing of information on the progress and achievements and benefits of the anti-poaching. 	DWNP and PMU	5,000
6. Increased enforcement and new approaches to HWC and anti-poaching could change current access to PAs, buffer zones and resources,	Substantial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct awareness workshops to share with the local community the 	DWNP and PMU	50,000

Social and Environmental Risk	Ranking	Mitigation measures	Responsible party	Cost (USD)
potentially leading to economic displacement and/or changes to property rights.		<p>importance of the anti-poaching campaigns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating a confidential system for local community members to share security concerns or information against poaching without disclosing the identity of the source. 		
7. Increased enforcement and new approaches to HWC could change current access to Protected areas, buffer zones and resources, potentially leading to economic displacement and/or changes to property rights (Component 1).	Substantial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure fair and just approaches to anti-poaching and ensuring of non-displacement and protection of property rights 	DWNP and PMU	25,000
8. Local governments and community associations might not have the support to implement and/or coordinate project activities successfully.	Moderate	Provide assistance to local governments and community associations, including community trusts	DWNP and PMU and NGOs	20,000
9. Poorly informed or executed project activities could damage critical habitats and change landscape suitability for threatened or endangered species.	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting biodiversity survey before commencement of the project • Conduct a comprehensive baseline survey of the project area during implementation. • Development of the Biodiversity Conservation Plan 	DWNP and NGOs	10,000

Social and Environmental Risk	Ranking	Mitigation measures	Responsible party	Cost (USD)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage a competent and qualified project manager. Engage a qualified and competent social and environmental safeguards officer to monitor and implement the ESMP 		
10. Project activities and approaches might not fully incorporate or reflect views of women and girls, and thus necessitate the need to ensure equitable opportunities for their involvement and benefit.	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure women and girls views are reflected in the Stakeholder and Gender Analysis plans and that their needs and complaints are heard 	PMU and DWNP	15,000
11. Project activities involving livestock, human wildlife conflict mitigation (HWC), and corridor formation could result in some people being relocated away from their original territories	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of status of communities and individuals in the project area 	PMU and DWNP	10,000
12. Project activities, if they are delayed, could result in national and district-level land use shifting away from wildlife and human use to commercial ranch and cattle post establishment which would have impacts on the communities and individuals utilizing the project area	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of project activities and their impacts 	PMU and DWNP	10,000
13. Project activities could lead to differential access by various segments of communities to benefits, with some individuals, including minorities, the elderly, women and girls, and people with disabilities being potentially excluded.	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of benefit distribution at community level 	PMU and DWNP	10,000
14. There is a risk that cultural and biological heritage	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of Traditional 	PMU and	5,000

Social and Environmental Risk	Ranking	Mitigation measures	Responsible party	Cost (USD)
knowledge could be documented and not shared with the people who have that knowledge, and that the intellectual and biological property rights of the people who reside in western Botswana might therefore be compromised.		knowledge (TK) and assessment of community TK issues	DWNP	
15. There is a risk that the project may distribute the benefits and profits from livelihood activities in an unequal, unfair, or inappropriate manner (Component 3)	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of livelihood activity reports and GRM findings 	PMU and DWNP	5,000
16. Project activities may be impacted by climate change, political changes, and the coronavirus pandemic, causing delays in consultation, Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), and feedback from communities as well as implementation of livelihood and other projects which local communities have been told that they will benefit from.	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of stakeholder reports and FPIC follow up 	PMU and DWNP	5,000
17. There is a risk that the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will not be in place in the project in time to ensure that grievances from stakeholders are captured and dealt with appropriately	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of GRM status and effectiveness 	PMU and DWNP	5,000

4 CHAPTER 4: MONITORING

4.1 Introduction

A monitoring and evaluation system needs to be put in place in order to track the changes that occur in the project over time. The various plans that have been laid out will provide the baseline data against which the changes will be measured. The monitoring system identifies the types of monitoring, with

Table 4.1. Social and Environmental Risks and monitoring strategies.

Social and Environmental Risks	Parameter	Methodology	Location	Frequency
1. There is a risk that the project may not implement Stakeholder engagement in a matter that fully engages all stakeholders, particularly marginalized groups, in decisions that affect their land, culture, and rights (Component 2).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of stakeholder meetings • List of attendance to the stakeholder meetings/engagement • Number of complaints raised 	Document review	Area-wide	Monthly however this will be continuously reviewed throughout the project as frequently as the need arises.
2. Indigenous peoples including vulnerable groups might not engage in, support, or benefit from project activities (Component 2).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of IPPF and GRM information 	Document review Field inspections Questionnaire survey	Area-wide	Quarterly and whenever complaints arise
3. Anti-poaching patrols could pose safety risks to local communities if they are not properly trained, managed, or overseen (Component 1).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of trainings conducted • List of attendees for the trainings • Number of complaints recorded • Number of recorded 	Document review	Proposed project location.	Monthly however this will be continuously reviewed throughout the project as

Social and Environmental Risks	Parameter	Methodology	Location	Frequency
	incidents Qualification of the trainers			frequently as the need arises
4. Anti-poaching patrols could face safety risks during encounters with poachers (Component 1).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of trainings conducted • List of attendees for the trainings • Number of complaints recorded • Number of recorded incidents • Qualification of the trainers 	Document review	Area-wide	Monthly
5. Local communities may resist anti-poaching efforts because of a past history of perceived abuse (Component 1).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of complaints recorded • Number of recorded incidents 	DWNP Records review	Area-wide	As the need arises
6. Incorporation of local community members into anti-poaching units or who are encouraged to take part in providing information to the Department of Wildlife and National Parks or the Botswana police or the military (the Botswana Defense Force) could lead to those individuals being ostracized from the community. There is also the chance that the anti-poaching and information-seeking actions may lead to tensions and potential conflicts within communities (Component 1).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of credible intelligence reports received • Number of poaching incidence recorded • Number of complaints recorded • Number of recorded incidents from whistleblowers and anti-poaching recruits 	DWNP Records review GRM records review	Area-wide	As the need arises
7. Increased enforcement and new approaches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New HWC approaches 		Area-wide	Monthly

Social and Environmental Risks	Parameter	Methodology	Location	Frequency
to HWC could change current access to Protected areas, buffer zones and resources, potentially leading to economic displacement and/or changes to property rights (Component 1).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> introduced Evidence of displacement evidence of compromising of property rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of HWC incidents Documentation of resettlement and property rights restrictions 		
8. Local governments and community associations might not have the support to implement and/or coordinate project activities successfully.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengths and weaknesses of local governments and community institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review community meeting reports 	Area-wide	Monthly
9. Poorly informed or executed project activities could damage critical habitats and change landscape suitability for threatened or endangered species.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of species affected by the proposed project Number of changes observed in the baseline data Number of personnel engaged Qualification of personnel engaged 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field survey Field experiment Review of ILUMP results 	Proposed project sites	Bi-annual and whenever complaints arise
10. Project activities and approaches might not fully incorporate or reflect views of women and girls, and thus necessitate the need to ensure equitable opportunities for their involvement and benefit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender breakdown documentation of women and girls reached by projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field surveys based on gender 	Area-wide	Monthly
11. Project activities involving livestock, human wildlife conflict mitigation (HWC), and corridor formation could result in some people being relocated away from their original territories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of project activities, HWC, and corridor conflicts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field surveys 	Area wide	Quarterly

Social and Environmental Risks	Parameter	Methodology	Location	Frequency
12. Project activities, if they are delayed, could result in national and district-level land use shifting away from wildlife and human use to commercial ranch and cattle post establishment which would have impacts on the communities and individuals utilizing the project area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of project activities and records of land use • Complaints follow-up 	Field Survey	Area-wide	Quarterly
13. Project activities could lead to differential access by various segments of communities to benefits, with some individuals, including minorities, the elderly, women and girls, and people with disabilities being potentially excluded.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviews of complaints • Community meeting records review 	Community assessments	Area-wide	Quarterly and whenever complaints arise
14. There is a risk that cultural and biological heritage knowledge could be documented and not shared with the people who have that knowledge, and that the intellectual and biological property rights of the people who reside in western Botswana might therefore be compromised.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of documented cultural and biological heritage • Number of stakeholder engagement and consultation • Numbers of engagements on Cultural and biological heritage • List of participants in the consultation meetings 	Community Assessments, Traditional Knowledge surveys	Area-wide	Quarterly and whenever complaints arise
15. There is a risk that the project may distribute the benefits and profits from livelihood activities in an unequal, unfair, or inappropriate manner (Component 3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefit distribution analysis 	Reviews of records of benefit distributions	Area-wide	Quarterly
16. Project activities may be impacted by climate change, political changes, and the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of FPIC communities feedback 	Field survey	Area-wide	Monthly

Social and Environmental Risks	Parameter	Methodology	Location	Frequency
<p>coronavirus pandemic, causing delays in consultation, Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), and feedback from communities as well as implementation of livelihood and other projects which local communities have been told that they will benefit from.</p>				
<p>17. There is a risk that the Grievance Redress Mechanism will not be in place in the project in time to ensure that grievances from stakeholders are captured and dealt with appropriately</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GRM Implementation • Number of grievances recorded • Effective resolution of complaints 	<p>GRM status review</p>	<p>Area-wide</p>	<p>Quarterly</p>

5 CHAPTER 5: CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING

5.1 Institutional Arrangement

The institutional arrangements for the KGDEP consists of a project steering committee (PSC) and Project Management Unit (PMU) which include the main government implementing partner, the MENT, and the UNDP Country Office. Organizations involved in the KGDEP will also serve on district-level committees that include the District Council, the Land Board, and other district-level institutions including the Remote Area Development Program and the Social and Community Development departments of Ghanzi and Kgalagadi Districts.

5.1.1 Implementing partner(s)

The implementing partners of the KGDEP include the Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources, and Tourism (MENT), the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) of MENT, and the Department of Wildlife and National Parks (DWNP) of MENT. The country office (CO) of the United Nations Development Programme and its Project management unit (PMU) are responsible for overseeing the project alongside the government of Botswana. Non-government organizations in the Ghanzi-Kgalagadi Region are also involved in the project, including Cheetah Conservation Botswana (CCB), Kalahari Research and Conservation (KRC), Kalahari Wildlands Trust (KWT), Permaculture, and Birdlife Botswana. All of these institutions are responsible for the implementation activities under the ESMP. Assessment of the capacities of the implementing partners reveal that there are some limitations in the MENT in terms of personnel to participate in the project fully. In the UNDP country office there is no social safeguard specialist so this work has had to be contracted out.

5.1.2 Project steering Committee

The project steering committee (PSC) includes government and UN representatives. The steering committee is responsible for overseeing the project and ensuring that it meets its goals and objectives. The country office has the capacity to oversee and implement the project and the ESMP. As noted above, the UNDP Country Office lacks a social safeguards expert to address issues in the project and to assist in the monitoring of the social safeguards issues in the KGDEP,

so this work has been contracted out. There are no plans at present to add a social safeguards expert in the UNDP Country Office.

5.1.3 UNDP Country Office

The UNDP Country Office (CO) is responsible for ensuring project implementation and oversees the budget for the project.

5.2 Capacity Assessment

Assessment of the capacity of the government institutions involved in the project reveal that while the officials assigned to the project are well-trained and have extensive capacity, the project could be affected by insufficient staff to oversee specific activities. Periodic assessments of the capacity of government institutions will be carried out, and if gaps are identified, plans will be made for providing appropriate personnel. In-service training and capacity building will be provided to project personnel, NGOs, and stakeholder groups. Some of this training will be aimed at familiarizing personnel with government of Botswana and UNDP policies and procedures. Staff training will be conducted by GOB personnel and project partners. UNDP will play a role in the training, providing information and the Social and Environmental Screening Procedures. Training will include workshops, training sessions, and meetings.

5.3 Capacity Building Plan

The capacity building plan is presented below. The roles and Responsibilities of each implementing partner are presented.

Table 5.1. Capacity needs for the Environmental and Social Management Plans

Type of training	Training content	Participants	Timeframe	Responsible party	Cost (USD)
Anti-poaching policy	Policy directives from government's anti-poaching policy documents	Government personnel and community members	2021-present	DWNP	\$6,000
Livelihoods	Livelihood plans and guidelines on implementation of these kinds of projects	Community organizations and community members	2021--present	MENT and NGOs	\$10,000
Integrated land use planning	Land use planning methods, policies, and procedures	Government, district councils, land boards, and communities	2021-present	Government ministries and NGOs	\$12,000
Monitoring and evaluation	Procedures for monitoring and evaluation (M&E)	Government, UNDP, NGOs, communities	2021-present	DWNP, PMU	\$8,000
Total					\$36,000

5.4 Terms of reference

The roles and responsibilities of the major players are as follows:

Government of Botswana MENT: project implementation, mitigation, monitoring, and evaluation along with regular reporting.

UNDP country office oversees the project, plays a role in monitoring, project administration,

Both the MENT and the UNDP will be involved in the project steering activities including the establishment of the Grievance Redress Mechanism and the ensuring that the GRM procedure is followed strictly and records kept of grievances and resolutions.

6 CHAPTER 6: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Stakeholder engagement and information disclosure

The ESMP is linked to the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and the Environmental and Social Management Framework. Discussions with project stakeholders, including local communities at project sites, commenced during the project development phase. The Project Document has an annexed Stakeholder Engagement Plan which will be followed to ensure that stakeholders are appropriately engaged during project implementation, and particularly in the further assessment of social and environmental impacts and risks and the development of appropriate management and mitigation measures. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be updated during project implementation based on the assessments and management plans conducted in line with the ESMF, as needed. Potentially affected stakeholders will be engaged during the implementation of the ESIA and ESMF and following FPIC requirements.

This ESMP and project SESP will be disclosed via the UNDP Botswana website in accordance with UNDP SES policy. The subsequent management plan(s) will also be publicly disclosed via the UNDP Botswana website once drafted and finalized and adopted only after the required time period for disclosure has elapsed. These requirements for stakeholder engagement and disclosure will be adhered to during the implementation of this ESMP, and the subsequent implementation of the resulting management plans.

7 CHAPTER 7: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

7.1 Introduction

As described in the Project Document, the Project must establish a project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). The GRM is a way to provide an effective avenue for expressing concerns and achieving remedies for complaints by communities, to promote a mutually constructive relationship and to enhance the achievement of project development objectives. A community grievance is an issue, concern, problem, or claim (perceived or actual) associated with the Project that an individual, or group, or representative wants to have addressed and resolved. The GRM must be designed in such a way as to be accessible through different mechanisms at local and national levels, while ensuring the safety, confidence, and anonymity of complainants.

The following principles should govern the grievance redress system to be implemented by the project:

- Legitimate, accountable, without reprisal.
- Accessible
- Predictable and timebound
- Equitable
- Transparent
- Rights compatible (Used to improve policies, procedures, and practices to improve performance and prevent future harm).
- Based on engagement and dialogue

The grievance redress mechanism helps all stakeholders involved in the project – be it the affected groups and/or UNDP’s partners in particular governments and others to jointly address grievances or disputes related to the social and/or environmental impacts of UNDP supported projects. While a grievance redress mechanism is important for all project stakeholders, it is particularly key for the indigenous people, who are often marginalised. The proposed project will be implemented in areas which are home to indigenous/marginalized people. Hence it is critical that there is a transparent grievance redress mechanism for any eventualities. Aggrieved stakeholders can approach the Project Management Unit and the Implementing Partner, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism to register their grievances. In cases when the agencies are not able to address the grievances, or in cases when the grievances have not been addressed successfully, the aggrieved stakeholders have recourse using other national grievance mechanisms or the courts.

At a local level, due to barriers of language, access to communications, potential issues of discrimination, and perceived issues of safety where protection of the identity of complainants may be required, it is essential to provide a local point of contact for community grievances. This may be a local NGO, trusted community members in various locations, trusted persons of authority, community associations, or other points of contact agreed through consultations with community members, and particularly with indigenous peoples where they are included in project activities. It is critical that this point of contact understands the need for community

complaints to be anonymous where issues of individual or group safety are perceived, and that the point of contact has direct access to the PMU staff. In the case of a complaint where anonymity is requested, the PMU and any resulting grievance process must respect this condition.

Those able to access and communicate with national grievance mechanisms have established options in Botswana. These include the Office of the Ombudsman, which promotes and protects human rights of all Batswana. Some human rights monitoring is also done by Ditshwanelo, the Botswana Centre for Human Rights.

7.2 Mandate of the Grievance Redress Mechanism

The mandate of the GRM will be to:

- (i) Receive and address any concerns, complaints, notices of emerging conflicts, or grievances (collectively “*Grievance*”) alleging actual or potential harm to affected person(s) (the “*Claimant(s)*”) arising from the project;
- (ii) Assist in resolution of Grievances between and among Project Stakeholders; as well as the various government ministries, agencies and commissions, CSOs and NGOs, and others (collectively, the “*Stakeholders*”) in the context of the project;
- (iii) Conduct itself at all times in a flexible, collaborative, and transparent manner aimed at problem solving and consensus building.

II. Functions

The functions of the GRM will be to:

- (i) Receive, log and track all grievances received;
- (ii) Provide regular status updates on grievances to claimants, Project Board (PB) members and other relevant stakeholders, as applicable;
- (iii) Engage the PB members, government institutions and other relevant stakeholders in grievance resolution;
- (iv) Process and propose solutions and ways forward related to specific grievances *within a period not to exceed sixty (60) days* from receipt of the grievance;
- (v) Identify growing trends in grievances and recommend possible measures to avoid the same;
- (vi) Receive and service requests for, and suggest the use of, mediation or facilitation;
- (vii) Elaborate bi-annual reports, make said reports available to the public, and more generally work to maximize the disclosure of its work (including its reports, findings and outcomes);
- (viii) Ensure increased awareness, accessibility, predictability, transparency, legitimacy, and credibility of the GRM process;
- (ix) Collaborate with Partner Institutions and other NGOs, CSOs and other entities to conduct outreach initiatives to increase awareness among Stakeholders as to the existence of the GRM and how its services can be accessed;
- (x) Ensure continuing education of PB members and their respective institutions about the relevant laws and policies that they will need to be aware of to participate in the development of effective resolutions to grievances likely to come before the GRM;

Monitor follow up to grievance resolutions, as appropriate

7.3 Logging, Acknowledgment, and Tracking

All Grievances and reports of conflict will be received, assigned a tracking number, acknowledged to Claimant, recorded electronically, and subject to periodic updates to the Claimant as well as the office file.

Within one (1) week from the receipt of a Grievance, the GRM will send a *written* acknowledgement to Claimant of the Grievance received with the assigned tracking number.^[1]

Each Grievance file will contain, at a minimum:

- a. The date of the request is received.
- b. The date the written acknowledgment was sent (and oral acknowledgment if also done).
- c. The dates and nature of all other communications or meetings with the Claimant and other relevant Stakeholders.
- d. Any requests, offers of, or engagements of a Mediator or Facilitator.
- e. The date and records related to the proposed solution/way forward.
- f. The acceptance or objections of the Claimant (or other Stakeholders).
- g. The proposed next steps if objections arose.
- h. The alternative solution if renewed dialogues were pursued.
- i. Notes regarding implementation; and
- j. Any conclusions and recommendations arising from monitoring and follow up.

7.4 Maintaining Communication and Status Updates

Files for each Grievance will be available for review by the Claimant and other Stakeholders involved in the Grievance, or their designated representative(s). Appropriate steps will be taken to maintain the confidentiality of the Claimant if previously requested.

The GRM will provide periodic updates to the Claimant regarding the status and current actions to resolve the Grievance. Not including the acknowledgment of receipt of the Grievance, such updates will occur within reasonable intervals (not greater than every thirty (30) days).

7.5 Investigation and Consensus Building

Within one (1) week of receiving a Grievance, Project Partner will notify the Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources, Conservation, and Tourism, (MENRCT) and any other relevant institutions of the receipt of the Grievance.

The MET will identify a specific team of individuals drawn from the MET and PMU and/or their respective institutions to develop a response to the Grievance. The names of these individuals will be made available to the Claimant.

The designated PMU members/GRM SC/GRM TT will promptly engage the Claimant and any other relevant Stakeholders deemed appropriate, to gather all necessary information regarding the Grievance.

Through the PMU members and MET, the GRM will have the authority to request from relevant Government institutions any information (documents or otherwise) relevant to resolving the Grievance and avoiding future Grievances of the same nature.

As necessary, the PMU members and MET will convene one or more meetings with relevant individuals and institutions in Gaborone or elsewhere in as needed.

The objective of all investigative activities is to develop a thorough understanding of the issues and concerns raised in the Grievance and facilitate consensus around a proposed solution and way forward. The PMU members and MET will procure the cooperation of their respective staff with the investigation.

At any point during the investigation, the PMU members and MET may determine that an onsite field investigation is necessary to properly understand the Grievance Redress Mechanism and develop an effective proposed solution and way forward.

7.6 Seeking Advisory Opinion and/or Technical Assistance

At any point after receiving a Grievance and through to implementation of the proposed solution and way forward, the MET and PMU members may seek the technical assistance and/or an advisory opinion from any entity or individual in Botswana or internationally which may reasonably be believed to be of assistance. One example would be Ditshwanelo, the Botswana Centre for Human Rights.

7.7 Making Proposed Actions and Solutions Public and Overseeing Implementation

The PMU members and MET will communicate to the Claimant one or more proposed actions or resolutions and clearly articulate the reasons and basis for proposed way forward.

If the Claimant does not accept the resolution, the PMU members and MET will engage with the Claimant to provide alternative options.

If the Claimant accepts the proposed solution and way forward, the GRM will continue to monitor the implementation directly and through the receipt of communications from the Claimant and other relevant parties. As necessary, the GRM may solicit information from the relevant parties and initiate renewed dialogue where appropriate.

In all communications with the Claimant and other stakeholders, the GRM will be guided by its problem-solving role, non-coercive principles and process, and the voluntary, good faith nature of the interaction with the Claimant and other stakeholders.

There is a risk that cultural and biological heritage knowledge could be documented and not shared with the people who have that knowledge, and as a result the intellectual and biological

property rights of the people who reside in northwestern Botswana might therefore be compromised. Local people expressed particular concerns about both tangible and intangible cultural heritage during the stakeholder engagement process. In some of the initial consultations, it was pointed out by members of several local communities that they were concerned about the impacts of project activities on what they considered to be endangered cultural heritage items such as traditional crafts, dances, drama, and other cultural practices. These are some of the areas that have been highlighted for being of substantial risk to the project-affected people in the Ghanzi District in particular. These include ones in the Okwa Valley in GH 10 which include grinding areas, rock art, burials, shrines, and archaeological sites (Cheetah Conservation Botswana 2022a, b; Kalahari Wildlands Trust 2023) Careful coordination with other UNDP and NGO projects in the project area is required. A Cultural Heritage Management Plan was developed during the project identification (PIF) stage. Particular attention was paid to sites of historic, archaeological and ritual importance such as those found along the Okwa Valley and Masumo. The National Museum and Art Gallery will be informed of all archaeological and historical finds, and protection measures will be implemented.

At the local level, due to barriers of language, access to communications, potential issues of discrimination, and perceived issues of safety where protection of the identity of complainants may be required, it is essential to provide a local point of contact for community grievances. This may be a local NGO, trusted community members in various locations, trusted persons of authority, community associations, or other points of contact agreed through consultations with community members, and particularly with indigenous peoples where they are included in project activities.

It is critical that the person, persons, or organization serving as the point of contact understand the need for community complaints to be anonymous where issues of individual or group safety are suspected, observed, or indicated. The point of contact will have direct access to the PMU staff. In the case of a complaint where anonymity is requested, the PMU and any resulting grievance process must respect this condition.

8 CHAPTER 8: IMPLEMENTATION ACTION PLAN

The Implementation Action Plan for the KGDEP is presented below.

Table 8.1. Implementation Action Plan (schedule and budget) for ESMF implementation

Description	Schedule	Cost, USD
Carrying out SESAs, preparing ESMP and other management plans as warranted:		
International Safeguards expert (carry out ESIA and SESA, develop ESMP, IP-LC PF and other plans)	Y1-4 – Q1/2	72,000
Gender/Safeguards Expert to implement all safeguards plans, as appropriate (ESMP/IP-LC P; Gender Action Plan; Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan)	Throughout project implementation	48,000
National Safeguards Expert to support locally the development of safeguards assessments and plans	Y1-4, Q1/2	22,500
Local translators to support local consultations for the development and implementation of SESP-related assessments and plans, including achieving FPIC	Y1-4, Q1/2	8,000
Travel expenses and DSA	Y1-4, Q1/2	12,000
Workshops for SES-related public consultations and to ensure stakeholder engagement	Y1-4, Q1/2	6,000
Workshops on gender mainstreaming	Y1-4, Q1/2	2,000
Training the PMU, institutional partners, and research institutions, and private sector companies on environmental and social safeguards as per UNDP standards	Y1-4, – Q3/4	36,000
Sub-total:		206,000
Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the ESMP and other management plans:		
Safeguards and Gender M&E Expert (paid through M&E costs)	Throughout project implementation	21,000
Travel expenses and DSA	Throughout project implementation	6,000
Sub-total:		27,000
TOTAL:		203,000

The implementation schedule for SES work is presented in Table 8.2.

Table 8.2. Table 8.2: Social and Environmental cost implementation schedule and cost estimates

Action	Schedule	Cost Centre	Budget (USD)
1. Experts/Consultants	Continuously during project implementation	UNDP	\$60,000
2. S&E monitoring	Continuously during project implementation	UNDP	\$18,000
3. Capacity Building	Quarterly	UNDP	\$36,000
4. Annual S&E Audits	Annually	UNDP	\$4,000 yearly
5. ESMP Implementation proposed estimated cost	Continuously during project implementation	UNDP	\$250,000
6. IPP implementation	Continuously during project implementation	UNDP	\$3,500
Total			\$303,500

9 CHAPTER 9: CONCLUSION

The ESMP for the KGDEP Project lays out the procedures and plans to be employed in the project's implementation. It has outlined the various components of the project, specified the activities to be undertaken, addressed issues such as the Grievance Redress Mechanism, presented information on Monitoring and Evaluation, and provides a budget for the various activities to be undertaken. The ESMP lays out who is responsible for various activities, and it addresses recommendations for how the project should be carried out. Since the project is rated as a high-risk project, with both substantial and moderate risks identified, it requires careful stakeholder engagement, the production of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), and a Grievance Redress Mechanism to be in place to capture grievances and their solutions during the course of the project.

This ESMP is designed to ensure compliance with the applicable legal and stator framework, covering both international and national obligations. It also provides estimates of the human and financial resources required to undertake the project.

10 REFERENCES

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ANNEXES

Appendix 1: Implementation Action Plan - Timetable Social and Environmental Safeguards Work – Kgalagadi-Ghanzi Drylands Ecosystems Project (KGDEP).

Activity	June 2023	July 2023	August 2023	September 2023	October 2023	November 2023
Free Prior and Informed Consent Report Folowup	X					
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Report	X					
Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF)	X					
Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)	X		X			
Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Assessment and UpdatingResponses				X		
Capacity-building and training activities at community level	X	X	X	X		
Coordination with Field Project Assessment Team				X		
Response to Comments on Closure Report						X
Final Report						X

Appendix 2. Projects that were implemented in the past in the KGDEP area and organizations involved in implementing them.

Activity	Implementing Agency or NGO	Status
Accelerated Remote Area Development Programme (ARADP)	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, Campbell and Main Consulting	1988-1996
IUCN – Community Based Natural Resource Management Programme	IUCN Botswana, SNV Botswana, CBNRM Support Programme	1997-2003
Human-wildlife conflict (HWC) management	DWNP, Cheetah Conservation Botswana, Botswana Predator Conservation Trust, Karunya Consulting, Researchers	1990 - present
Botswana Natural Resources Management Project (NRMP)	Department of Wildlife and National Parks, Chemonics	1989-1999
Land Use Planning in the Central Kalahari Game Reserve	Kalahari Conservation Society (KCS), Kalahari Wildlands Trust (KWT), First People of the Kalahari (FPK)	1988 - 2006
Kuru Family of Organizations CBNRM work	Kuru Family of Organizations, Letloa, D’Kar Trust, Komku	1986-2014
Remote Area Development Programme (RADP)	District Councils, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development	1976-present
Western Kalahari Conservation Corridor (WKCC)	Conservation International, Ministry of Land Management, Water, and Sanitation Services (MLWSS)	2010-2017
Livestock Development Project 1	World Bank	1976-1981
Livestock Development Project 2	World Bank	1981-1985
National Livestock and Land Management Project	World Bank	1985-1988

Appendix 3. Projects in the KGDEP area and non-government organizations involved in implementing them at present.

Activity	Implementing NGO	Status
Human-wildlife Conflict management	Cheetah Conservation Botswana (attn: Rebecca Klein, Mariecharlotte Gielen) www.cheetahconservation.org	On-going
Conservation payments to community members	Kalahari Research and Conservation (attn: Glynn Maude)	Began 2020; no longer part of KGDEP in light of reset report
Land Use Planning in GH 10 and GH 11	Kalahari Wildlands Trust (attn: Arthur Albertson)	On-going
Establishment of Veld Products and Craft Centre	Cheetah Conservation Botswana	In planning stages
Wildlife monitoring and establishment of ecotourism operations	Cheetah Conservation Botswana	On-going
Charcoal production and removal of invasive non-indigenous plants	Department of Forestry and Range Resources and NGO Lake Ngami Conservation Trust	On-going

Appendix 4. Projects under Component 2 of the KGDEP

Responsible Party	Output	Work Package	WMA Block	Trust/s	Village/s	Technical Guidance
Firm/NGO	2.1	Establishment of highway craft center with refurbished supply centres in GH 10 villages and buyer networks	GH10	Wakarusa Community Trust	Kac/gae, East Hanahai, West Hanahai	DWNP with LEA
BTO	2.1	Pan campsite expansion to enable ecotourism and conservation work of Ngwatle community	KD1	Nqwaa Khobe Yeya Trust	Ngwatle	BTO with LEA
Firm/NGO	2.1	Veld product centre in Bere for processing of sustainably harvested and/or cultivated Devil's Claw and other medicinal plants	GH11	Au Shee Xha, Ulu Trust	Bere	DFRR with LEA
BTO	2.1	Expansion of Khawa village campsite in support of community incomes from related ecotourism initiatives	KD15	Khawa Kopanelo Development Trust	Khawa	BTO with LEA
-	2.1	Sustainable expansion of salt production from Zutshwa pan with extracted brackish groundwater (a common property natural resource with measurable value to the community - CBNRM Policy)	KD2	Qhaa Qhing Conservation Trust	Zutshwa	DEA with LEA

Responsible Party	Output	Work Package	WMA Block	Trust/s	Village/s	Technical Guidance
-	3.2	Strengthening of Boravast charcoal and fodder businesses and value chains to enhance ecological and business sustainability	BV	Boravast Trust	Bokspits, Rappelspan, Vaalhoek and Struizendam	DFRR with LEA

Note: Adapted from Petersen (20220); the rough costs for these projects total US\$1.200,000

Appendix 5: Role of government agencies and individuals in the KGDEP project

KGDEP Project	Political leadership	Director responsible for technical inputs	Focal person for technical inputs
Project as a whole	MENT Permanent Secretary - Dr Oduetse Koboto	Ag. Director DEA - Mr Thaloganyo Toteng Busang	DEA – Mr Khulekani Mpofo
Component 1 and Comp 2 Output 2.2		MENT-CBNRM Coordinating Office Director DWNP - Dr Kabelo Senyatso	MENT - Mr Boatametse Modukanele DWNP - Mr Adrian Ntombo Kholi (and CSO unit)
Component 2 Output 2.1		MENT-DWNP <i>with BTO: Ecotourism activities</i> <i>with DFRR: Forest & rangeland value chain activities</i> <i>with LEA: Other value chain activities</i>	DWNP - Ms Keorapetse Jenamiso BTO - Ms Claudia Zuze DFRR - Mr Tawana Tanaka Maunganidze LEA - Mr Oreneile Padipadi
Component 3 Output 3.1		MLWSS-DTCP Ag. Director DTCP - Mr Kebonyemodisa Ooke <i>with DEA</i>	DTCP - Ms Tlamelo Tshamekang DEA - Mr Mosimanegape Nthaka
Component 3 Output 3.2 & 3.3		MENT-DFRR Director DFRR - Ms Baitshepi Edith Babusi-Hill <i>with MoA-Dept Animal Production</i>	DFRR - Ms Namasiku Mufwanzala & Mr Tawana Tanaka Maunganidze DAP - Mr Selape
Component 4		MENT-DEA Ag. Director DEA - Mr Thaloganyo Toteng Busang	DEA – Mr Khulekani Mpofo

Note: Adapted from Petersen (2022:12).

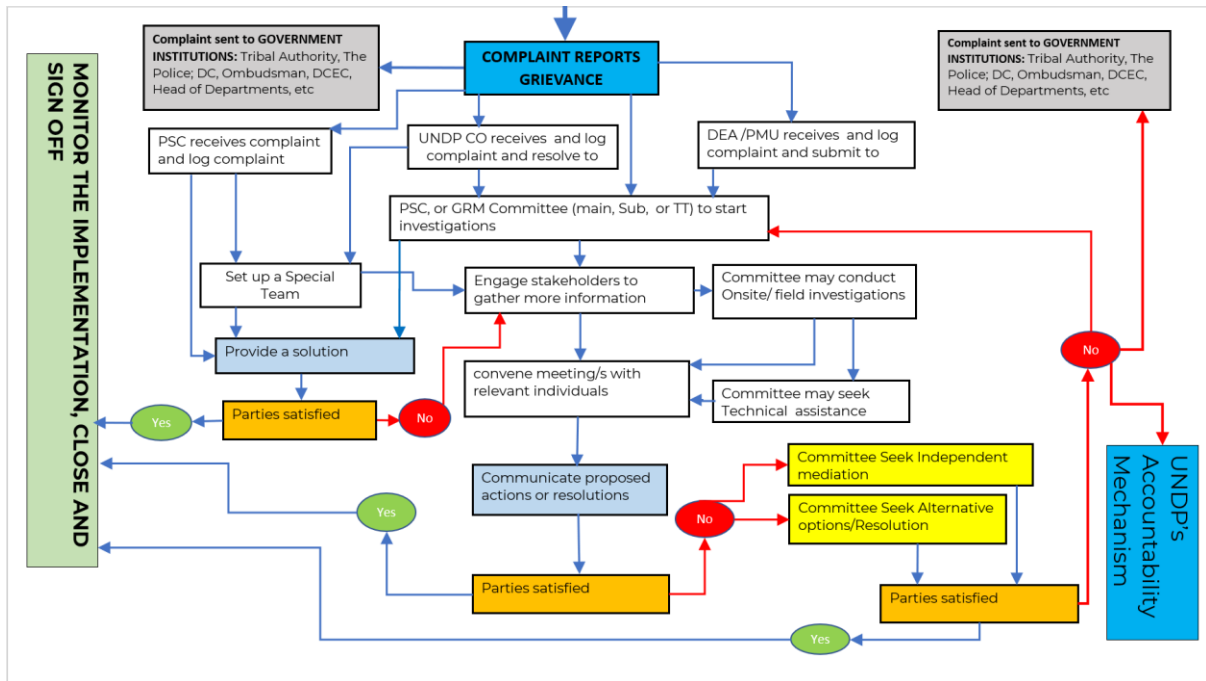


Figure 1. Grievance Redress Mechanism Process

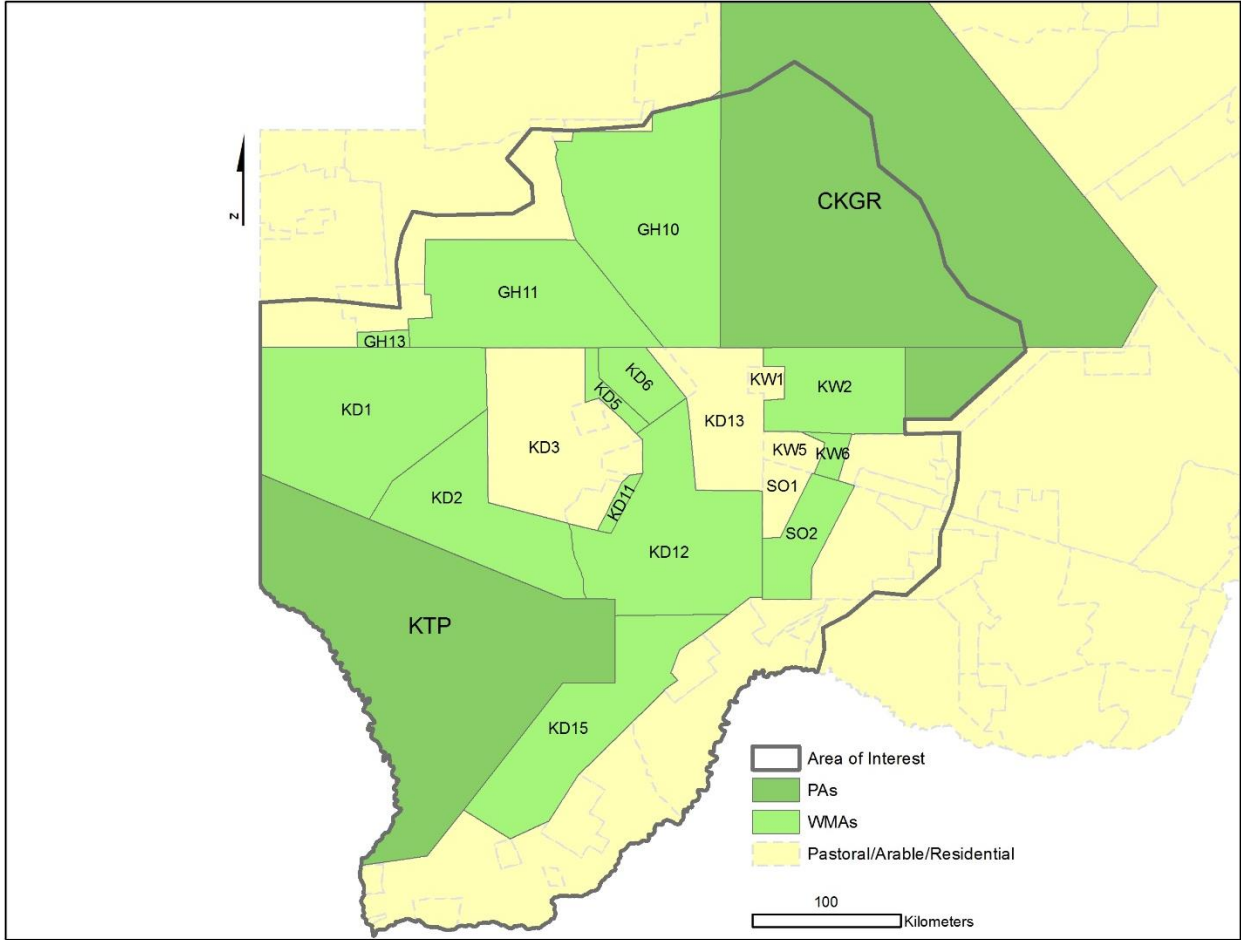


Figure 2. Map Showing part of KGDEP area with GH 10 and GH11 in Ghanzi District

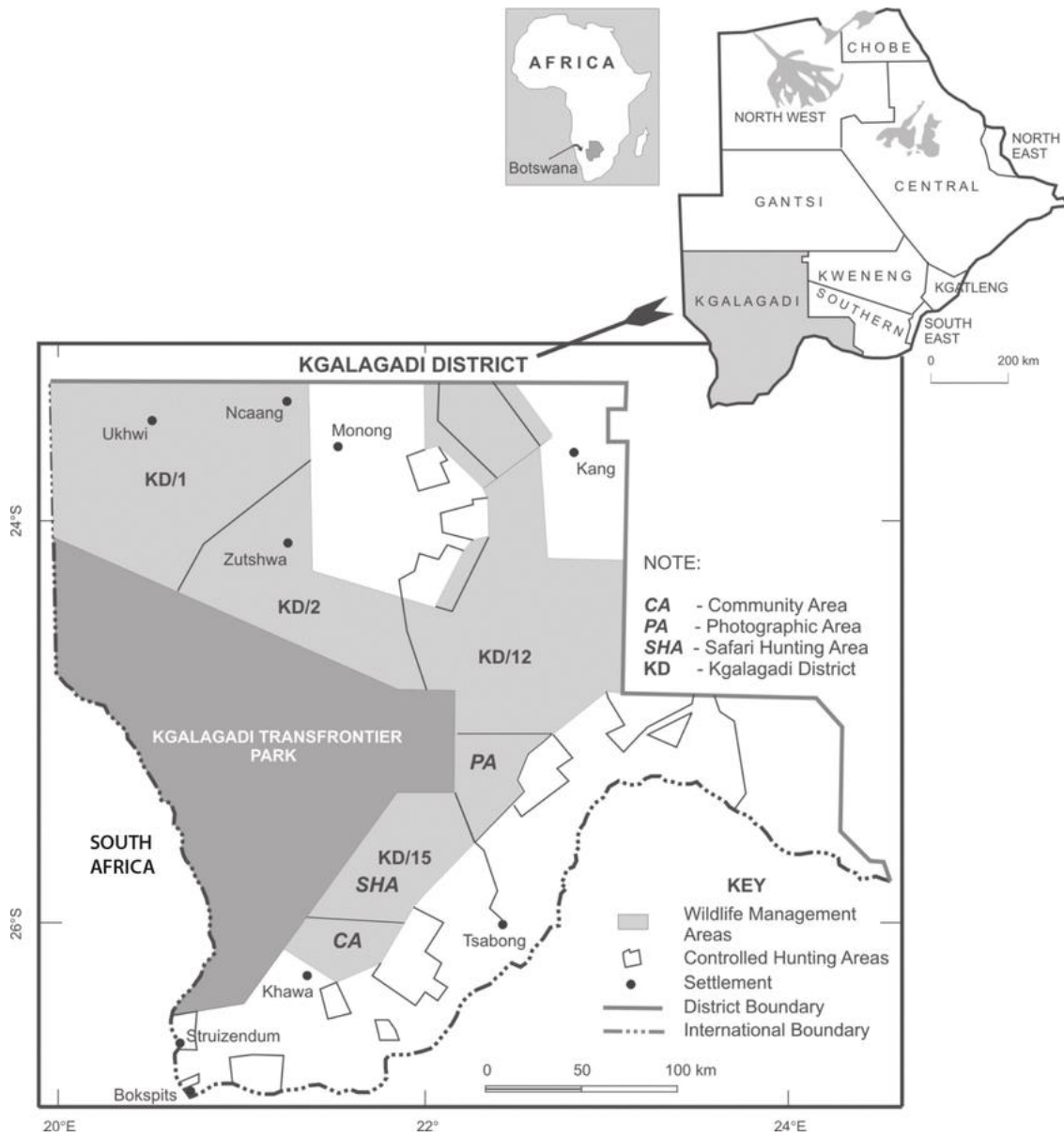


Figure 3. Map Showing part of KGDEP area with GH 10 and GH11 in Ghanzi District

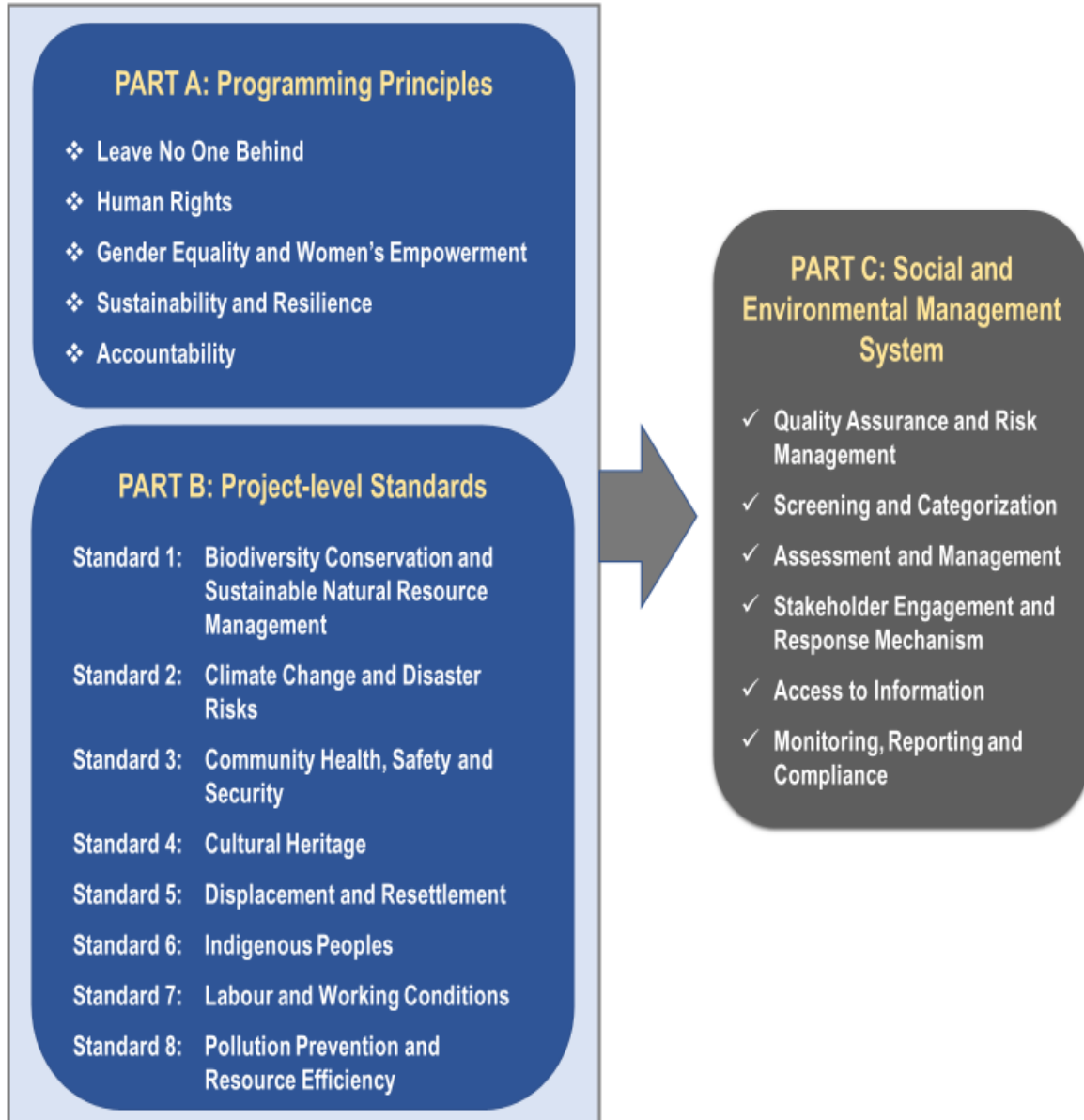


Figure 4. Key Elements in the UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES)

REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA

**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, NATURAL
RESOURCES, CONSERVATION, AND TOURISM**

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
AND FOOD SECURITY**

**MINISTRY OF MINERAL RESOURCES, GREEN
TECHNOLOGY, AND ENERGY SECURITY**

**MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

**MINISTRY OF LAND MANAGEMENT, WATER, AND
SANITATION SERVICES**

DISTRICT COUNCILS

DISTRICT LAND BOARDS

NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

COMMUNITIES

HOUSEHOLDS

INDIVIDUALS

Figure 5. Organogram of institutions working in the KGDEP area

INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS RELATING TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' RIGHTS

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). This covenant was based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1966. The **Human Rights Committee (HRC)** is the body of independent experts that monitors the implementation of the ICCPR by states.

International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). This covenant was also adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1966, and it came into force in 1976. This covenant commits states to promote and protect a wide range of economic, social, and cultural rights, including the right of individuals to work in economically just and healthy conditions, to an adequate standard of living, to social protection, to education and to enjoy the benefits of cultural freedom and scientific progress. The implementation of this covenant is monitored by the **Committee on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (CESCR)**, a body of independent experts.

International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries. This convention is the only human rights instrument relating specifically to indigenous peoples.

The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). This important declaration, 23 years in the making, was passed by the United Nations General Assembly on 13 September, 2007.

United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNFPII). This forum was created by the United Nations in 2000. It has a permanent secretariat and meets annually in New York, a meeting that is open to indigenous representatives.

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous peoples This special rapporteur position was created by the Commission on Human Rights (the predecessor to the Human Rights Council) in 2001.

United Nations Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNEMRIP) This group of experts was created in 2006. Consisting of five experts, the Expert Mechanism focuses primarily on studies and research-based advice to the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Human Rights Council.

Universal Periodic Review (UPR), bi-annual reviews of all states by the Human Rights Council in Geneva. Countries are required to attend and to provide formal responses to the human rights issues raised at the UPR meetings.

Appendix 6: CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN

GEF Project ID:	9154		
Country/Region:	Botswana		
Project Title:	Managing the human-wildlife interface to sustain the flow of agro-ecosystem services and prevent illegal wildlife trafficking in the Kgalagadi and Ghanzi Drylands		
GEF Agency:	UNDP	UNDP PIMS ID:	5590
Type of Trust Fund:	GEF Trust Fund	GEF 7 Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity (Child project: Global Wildlife Programme)
GEF-7 GWP Component (s):	1. Improved environment, natural resources, climate change governance, energy access, and disaster risk management		
	2. Anti-poaching, prevention of human-wildlife conflict, livelihoods enhancement, and capacity building of local institutions		
	3. solutions developed at national and sub-national levels for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services		
	4. legal and regulatory frameworks, policies, and institutions enabled to ensure the conservation, sustainable use, access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems, in line with international conventions and national legislation, monitoring & evaluation		
Anticipated Financing PPG:		Project Grant:	USD 5,996,789.00
Co-financing:	Government: USD 21,000,000.00 UNDP: USD1,000,000 Birdlife Botswana \$500,000	Total Project Cost:	USD 28,496,789.00
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: Low-moderate risk	UNDP Gender Marker: 2	LPAC Date: TBD	Atlas Project ID No 00103617
PIF Approval:		Council Approval/Expected:	
Expected Project Start Date:	1 May 2017	Expected Project End Date:	30 November 2024
Revisions	27 February 2023, 31 May 2023, 31 August, 2023		

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AAF	Affirmative Action Framework
ABS	Access and Benefit Sharing
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
APP	Anti-Poaching Policy
APU	Anti-Poaching Unit
ARADP	Accelerated Remote Area Development Programme
BDF	Botswana Defense Force
BDP	Botswana Democratic Party
BKC	Botswana Khwedom Council
BPTC	Botswana Predator Conservation Trust
BOCONGO	Botswana Council of Non-Government Organizations
BPCT	Botswana Predator Conservation Trust
BPS	Botswana Police Service
BTO	Botswana Tourism Organization
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBNRM	Community Based Natural Resource Management
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CCB	Cheetah Conservation Botswana
CHMP	Cultural Heritage Management Plan
CKGR	Central Kalahari Game Reserve
COVID-19	Coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2)
CTA	Chief Technical Advisor
DA	District Administration
DAP	Department of Animal Production
DC	District Commissioner
DCEC	Department of Corruption and Economic Crime
DDC	District Development Council
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
DFRR	Department of Forestry and Range Resources
DISS	Directorate of Intelligence and Security Services
DLUPU	District Land Use Planning Unit
DS&CD	Department of Social and Community Development
DSS	Department of Social Services
DTA	Department of Tribal Administration

DTRP	Department of Town and Regional Planning
DWNP	Department of Wildlife and National Parks
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework (UNDP)
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan (UNDP)
FPIC	Free, Prior, and Informed Consent
FPK	First People of the Kalahari
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GCC	Global Climate Change
GDC	Ghanzi District Council
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GOB	Government of Botswana
GPS	Global Positioning System
GR	Genetic Resources
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRN	Government of the Republic of Namibia
GWP	Global Wildlife Programme
HEC	Human-elephant conflict
HWC	Human-wildlife conflict
ILUMP	Integrated Land Use and Management Plan
IPP	Indigenous Peoples Plan
IPPF	Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework
IWT	Illegal Wildlife Trade
KCS	Kalahari Conservation Society
KDC	Kgalagadi District Council
KFO	Kuru Family of Organizations
KGDEP	Kgalagadi and Ghanzi Drylands Ecosystems Project
KTP	Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park (Botswana, South Africa)
KRC	Kalahari Research and Conservation
KWT	Kalahari Wildlands Trust
LEA	Local Enterprise Authority
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MENT	Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources, Conservation, and Tourism
MLH	Ministry of Lands and Housing
MFDP	Ministry of Finance and Development Planning

MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MLMWSS	Ministry of Land Management, Water, and Sanitation Service
MMRGTE	Ministry of Mineral Resources, Green Technology, and Energy
MNIGA	Ministry of Nationality, Immigration and Gender Affairs
MOADFS	Ministry of Agricultural Development and Food Security
MOE&SD	Ministry of Education and Skills Development
MOHW	Ministry of Health and Wellness
MOMS	Management Oriented Monitoring System
MOPAPA	Ministry of President Affairs and Public Administration
MP	Member of Parliament
MTERST	Ministry of Tertiary Education, Research, Science, and Technology
MYSC	Ministry of Youth Empowerment, Sport, and Culture Development
NAC	National Anti-Poaching Committee
NAS	National Anti-poaching Strategy
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NCONGO	Ngamiland Council of Non-Government Organizations
NCS	National Conservation Strategy
NDP	National Development Plan
NGO	Non-government organization
NJ	Natural Justice
NMAG	National Museum and Art Gallery
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
NP	National Park
NPGD	National Policy on Gender and Development
NSP	National Settlement Policy
NSP	National Spatial Plan
OWT	Okwa Wildlife Trust
PA	Protected Area
PAC	Problem Animal Control
PIF	Project Identification Form (GEF)
PIR	Project Implementation Report
PMU	Project Management Unit
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PTB	Permaculture Trust Botswana
RAC	Remote Area Community
RADP	Remote Area Development Programme
RADO	Remote Area Development Officer, District Council

RTA	Regional Technical Advisor
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SARS-CoV-2	coronavirus (COVID 19)
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SECU	Social and Environmental Compliance Unit (UNDP)
SEMP	Strategic Environmental Management Plan
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SES	Social and Environmental Standards (UNDP)
SESP	Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (UNDP)
SRC	San Research Centre (University of Botswana)
SRM	Stakeholder Response Mechanism (UNDP)
SSAHULC	Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Communities (World Bank)
SSG	Special Support Group (Botswana Police)
SYNet	San Youth Network
TFCA	Trans-frontier Conservation Area
TGLP	Tribal Grazing Land Policy
TLA	Tribal Land Act
TOR	Terms of Reference
TSDFB	Tanate Sustainable Development Foundation Botswana
TOR	Terms of Reference
UB	University of Botswana
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation
UNICEF	United Nations Childrens Fund
UNMEG	United Nations Environmental Management Group
UNPFII	United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
VDC	Village Development Committee (community)
VIIP	Voluntary Isolated Indigenous Peoples
WKCC	Western Kgalagadi Conservation Corridor
WMA	Wildlife Management Area

Executive Summary

This is the Cultural Heritage Management Plan developed as part of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the GEF-UNDP Project titled ‘Managing the human-wildlife interface to sustain the flow of agro-ecosystem services and prevent illegal wildlife trafficking in the Kgalagadi and Ghanzi Drylands Ecosystem’ (KGDEP). The KGDEP consists of 4 components: Component 1. Coordinating capacity for combating wildlife crime (including trafficking, poaching, and poisoning) and enforcement of wildlife policies and practices at district, national, and international levels; Component 2. Incentives and systems for wildlife protection by communities and increasing financial returns from natural resource exploitation and reducing human-wildlife-conflicts (HWC); Component 3. Integrated land use planning (ILUP) in the conservation areas and sustainable land use management (SLM) in communal lands, securing wildlife migratory corridors, and increasing productivity or rangelands respectively, reducing competition between land uses and increasing ecosystem integrity of the Kalahari ecosystem. Component 4. Gender mainstreaming, traditional ecological and scientific knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), and ensuring the dissemination of project lessons. The project is being conducted in two districts of western Botswana: Ghanzi and Kgalagadi, covering approximately is 224,850 km².

The application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards Policy Update of 2023 has focused on Standard 4, Cultural Heritage. Both tangible and intangible cultural heritage was examined. It was found that there were numerous archaeological and historic sites in the region. All of the people in the region want recognition and protection of their cemeteries. It was also found that there were important landscapes and natural features with cultural significance (Standard 4, section 18), notably the Okwa Valley runs from west to east from Mamuno on the Botswana-Namibia border into the Central Kalahari Game Reserve (Boocock and Van Straten 1962; Thomas and Shaw 2010:82, 194, 196, 214). Interviews were conducted with residents who identified places of cultural significance, including Great Tsau Hill and its surroundings in northeastern Ghanzi District (Walker 2018). Of great significance in the region were pans where archaeological remains were found, along with associated sip wells and, in some cases, hunting blinds. Approximately 70 pans were identified with important cultural materials. Rock art, specifically petroglyphs, were found in the Mamuno area, and there were rock paintings located in the Okwa Valley. Rock shelters with cultural materials were found in the Oka Valley and at Great Tsau Hill and Little Tsau Hill. Culturally significant places were also found in some of the remote area communities in the region, notably dance floors and places where healing ceremonies were held. Intangible cultural heritage included oral history, songs, dances, stories, and rituals which local people wish to preserve as part of their Cultural Heritage. The report identifies strategies aimed at avoidance of adverse impacts and preservation and protection of cultural heritage in the KGDEP area.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This document is a the Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP), which forms part of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) aimed at mitigating adverse impacts on cultural heritage and at proposing recommendations for preservation and protection of cultural heritage in the KGDEP area of western Botswana.³⁰ In accordance with UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES) policy.³¹ UNDP projects require that a Cultural Heritage Management Plan be developed in a participatory manner with stakeholders, following the principles of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent where SES Standard 6 on Indigenous Peoples applies.³² The KGDEP is a Botswana government-led project which is supported by UNDP and financed through the Global Environmental Facility. The Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources, Conservation, and Tourism (MENT) is the main implementing agency in Botswana. This report concerns the Cultural Heritage Management Plan for the region.

1.2 Project Description

As part of the KGDEP work involving a Social and Environmental Management Plan, a Cultural Heritage Management Plan was prepared. This plan is based on (1) information from residents of the region, (2) archival work in the files of the National Museum and Art Gallery, the Kuru Family of Organizations, the Botswana Khwedom Council, First People of the Kalahari, and reports of Cheetah Conservation Botswana (2022a, b) and the Kalahari Wildlands Trust (2022), Archaeological surveys in the region reveal that the Ghanzi and Kgalagadi drylands had a lengthy series of occupations, dating back more than one million years (Cooke 1979; Alec Campbell, personal communication 2011; Nic Walker, personal communication, 2022). Visits were paid to numerous archaeological and historic sites in the region, including the farm belonging to Clive Eaton, where the remains of the home of Hendrik van Zyl are located. There is one national monument in the region, Mamuno, a petroglyph site that was gazette by the government of Botswana in 2006.

The Environmental and Social Management Plan for KGDEP addresses the various social safeguards risks that were identified in the social and environmental screening activities conducted in the project area. Some of these risks relate to concerns over cultural heritage. It

³⁰ Government of Botswana and United Nations Development Programme (2017) *Botswana Project Document: Managing the Human-Wildlife Interface to Establish the flow of Agro-ecosystem Services and Prevent Illegal Wildlife Trafficking in the Kgalagadi and Ghanzi Drylands*. New York: United Nations Development Programme and Gaborone, Botswana: Government of Botswana. UNDP-GEF PIMS ID No. 5590.

³¹ United Nations Development Programme (2023) *UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, Policy Update 2023* New York United Nations Development Programme. Particular attention was paid to Standard 4, Cultural Heritage.

³² United Nations Development Programme (2017) *UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples*. New York: United Nations Development Programme.

turns out that some of the activities being undertaken in the project area, including sand and gravel mining, are having significant impacts on the cultural heritage of the area.

1.3 UNDP Policy and the Level of Project Risk

The UNDP policies regarding social and environmental risk assessment were applied in the case of this ESMP. The Project-level standards which were relevant to this ESMP were as follows.

9. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource management
10. Climate Change and Disaster
11. Community health, Safety, and Security
12. Cultural heritage
13. Displacement and resettlement
14. Indigenous Peoples
15. Labor and working conditions.
16. Pollution prevention and Resource efficiency

All of these standards were relevant to the KGDEP project. The project falls squarely into the category of Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management. The project area in the western Kalahari is subject to climate change and has had periodic droughts and other climate-related disasters. Community health, safety, and security issues are raised in situations where anti-poaching operations are on-going, and individuals and communities are at some risk of being impacted by these activities. Cultural heritage is important in the area, with the communities arguing for protection of the culturally significant sites, and protection of intellectual and cultural property rights are paramount. The KGDEP area has had a history of displacement and resettlement going back to the 19th century, and more recent efforts at resettlement have occurred in the 1990s and the new millennium. Some communities, notably Ranyane, experienced involuntary relation in 2013. Some of the communities in the areas where ranches were declared by the Ghanzi and Kgalagadi District Council and Land Boards were displaced. While Botswana does not recognize the category of Indigenous Peoples, UN policy does require accommodation of Indigenous Peoples' rights. The KGDEP area contains 14 groups numbering 27,100 people who fit the UN category of Indigenous People. Labor and working conditions relate to the communities and individuals' involvement in project activities, such as in anti-poaching operations which may put communities at risk. The standard 8 involving pollution prevention is triggered in the case of activities in Kgalagadi District which involve the removal of invasive species of plants.

The overall ranking of the project according to UN criteria is Substantial, which fits into the category of high risk. There is a diverse range of moderate risk and several issues of substantial risk identified in the SESP and in the ESMP. There are high levels of community concern about issues such as cultural heritage which were determined in the FPIC survey work in June-July 2022 (Bradley 2022).

CHAPTER 2: BIOPHYSICAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENTS

2.1 Background and overview

The area where the project is being carried out consists of two districts in western Botswana: the Kgalagadi District (figures range from 105,200 km² to 106,940 km²) and Ghanzi District (117,910 km²). The total area covered by the project is 224,850 km². These two districts make up about 38% of Botswana's total land area of 581,720 km². The region is ecologically diverse, consisting of Kalahari sands and the Ghanzi Ridge, extending from the Botswana-Namibia border northeast to the Tsau Hills. The Ghanzi Ridge made up of calcrete and limestone, and it has a high-water table unlike other areas in the Kalahari.³³ It is also characterized by a whole series of pans, low-lying places in the landscape where clays accumulate, and which contain water after rains. These pans have fringing sand dunes, indicating their aeolian origins. From the standpoint of uniqueness, it hosts a diverse wildlife population, some of which migrates seasonally from the southwest to the northeast. The region is important because it provides a set of landscapes which have geomorphological features that are attractive to people, livestock, and wildlife. It also has substantial ground water which was a reason for the area's attractiveness for cattle farmers beginning in the latter part of the 19th century.³⁴

2.2 Physiography

From a physiographic standpoint, the southwestern Kalahari region, made up of the Kgalagadi District and southern portion of Ghanzi District, is largely flat or undulating, with the exception of fossil river valleys such as the Okwa. It is characterized in some areas by east-west trending sand dunes and rolling vegetation-covered savanna countryside that is dotted with pans. These pans are shallow depressions formed by wind erosion that tend to have flat, impenetrable basins in which clays, silts, and salts accumulate. The pans are utilized by wildlife seeking salts and other nutritious materials and water in the rainy season.³⁵

2.3 Climate and Rainfall

The western and southwestern Kalahari is a relatively dry region, with rainfall being relatively erratic in space and time. Rainfall in the area varies between 150 and 400 mm per annum, with an average of 300 mm but varying both seasonally and on a daily basis. The wet season (ǀnāhu in !Xóõ) lasts from roughly November to April. The highest annual temperatures are reached in early spring (late August-October) between 33° and 43° C. (92°-110° degrees F.). Water loss via

³³ Blair Rains, A. and A.M. Yalala (1972) *The Central and Southern State Lands, Botswana*. Tolworth, Surrey, England: Directorate of Overseas Surveys, Ministry of Overseas Development. Thomas, David S.G. and Paul A. Shaw (1991) *The Kalahari Environment*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

³⁴ Gillett, Simon (1969) Notes on the Settlement in the Ghanzi District. *Botswana Notes and Records* 2:52-55.

³⁵ Parris, Richard and Graham Child (1973) The Importance of Pans to Wildlife in the Kalahari and the Effect of Human Settlement on These Areas. *Journal of the South African Wildlife Management Association* 3(1):1-8.

evaporation is highest during this time of year. The period of greatest stress for most species in the southwestern and western Kalahari is the late dry season, generally in September-October. This is true for humans, animals, plants, and other species.

2.4 Vegetation

The vegetation of the southwestern Kalahari region is characterized as southern Kalahari bush savanna and Central Kalahari bush savanna. The main tree species are *Vachellia* (*Aacacia*) *erioloba*, *Vachellia luderitzii*, and *Vachellia mellifera*, and *Boscia albitrunca* along with some *Terminalia sericea*. Shrubs include various *Grewia* species (e.g., *Grewia flava*, *Grewia retinervis*), *Dichrostachys cenera*, *Ziziphus mucronata*, and *Bauhinia macrantha*. The greatest density of trees and shrubs is on the sand ridges and on the fringes of pans. Some of the grasses include *Eragrostis lehmanniana*, *Aristida uniplumis*, *Schmidtia bulbosa*, *Panicum kalahariense*, and *Aristida meridionalis*. Vegetation zones in the project area include arid shrub savanna, southern Kalahari bush savanna, and central Kalahari bush savanna and tree savanna and northern Kalahari tree savanna.³⁶

Vegetation zones in the project area include arid shrub savanna, southern Kalahari bush savanna, and central Kalahari bush savanna and tree savanna and northern Kalahari tree savanna.³⁷ The southern Kalahari is dotted with pans, clay-line depressions in which water accumulates for a portion of the year.³⁸ The pans have their own kinds of vegetation associations including *Vachellia erioloba*, shrubs (e.g. *Grewia* species, *Ziziphus mucronate*) and grasses (e.g. *Aristida uniplumis*, *Eragrostis lehmanniana*, *Schmidtia bulbosa*, *Panicum kalahariense*). The western Kalahari is relatively flat or slightly undulating. In some places, notably in freehold farms and near old settlements, there are stands of prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia ficus-indica*). While this is an introduced species, it has several useful values, serving as a fallback food for livestock during drought periods. Local people exploit the fruits when they are available. An additional value of prickly pear cactuses is that they support a small insect, cochineal (*Dactylopius coccus*), which is used internationally to make carmine dye that is employed in food coloring and the manufacture of lipsticks. Several of the target communities in the KGDEP area were involved in a cochineal production project in the 1980s and early 1990s (e.g., East and West Hanahai, Groot Laagte, D'Kar), but the efforts failed because of difficulties accessing the international market.³⁹ This failure has caused some of the communities to be wary of projects introduced from the outside.

³⁶ Weare, P.R. and A.M. Yalala (1971) Provisional Vegetation Map of Botswana. *Botswana Notes and Records* 3:131-148. Cole, Monica A.M. and R.C. Brown (1976) The Vegetation of the Ghanzi Area of Western Botswana. *Journal of Biogeography* 3:169-196.

³⁷ Weare, P.R. and A.M. Yalala (1971) Provisional Vegetation Map of Botswana. *Botswana Notes and Records* 3:131-148. Cole, Monica A.M. and R.C. Brown (1976) The Vegetation of the Ghanzi Area of Western Botswana. *Journal of Biogeography* 3:169-196.

³⁸ Lancaster, I.N. (1978) The Pans of the Southern Kalahari, Botswana. *Geographical Journal* 144(1):81-98.

³⁹ Bollig, Michael, Robert K. Hitchcock, Cordelia Nduku, and Jan Reynders (2000) *At the Crossroads: The Future of a Development Initiative. Evaluation of KDT, Kuru Development Trust, Ghanzi and Ngamiland Districts of Botswana*. The Hague, The Netherlands: Hivos.

Some communities still raise cochineal. This was an issue noted during the Free, Prior, and Informed Consent survey reported on by Bradley in 2022 (Bradley 2022).

2.5 Human population Distribution

Ghanzi District had a population of 57,320 in 2022, while Kgalagadi had a population of 60,767 according to the 2022 Botswana Population and Housing Census.⁴⁰ Of the total of 118,087 people in the project area, approximately 27,100 people are classified as remote area dwellers or RADS. There are 14 groups of people who are seen by the UNDP as indigenous, consisting of 12 groups of San (Basarwa), one group known as the Nama, and another who call themselves Balala, the latter being found primarily in Kgalagadi District. A report on the indigenous peoples in Ghanzi and Kgalagadi has been produced as part of the Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework for the KGDEP. There are 30 remote area communities (RACs) in the two districts, which are usually located either in Wildlife Management Areas or on communal (tribal) land. Many of these communities are located adjacent to pans in the area, of which there are hundreds dotting southern Ghanzi and Kgalagadi Districts. The Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework provides a summary of these communities, which are diverse.⁴¹ Some of the people in the region are in towns, including Ghanzi, Hukuntsi, and Tsabong. Their livelihoods are diverse, ranging from small scale agriculture to livestock production, and from entrepreneurship to working for mining and safari companies. One can categorize the types of communities involved in the KGDEP as (1) remote area communities (RACs), (2) small communities consisting of people of diverse backgrounds, (3) freehold farm communities, (4) mining communities (e.g., at Kuke in northern Ghanzi District, and (5) towns.,

2.6 Free, Prior, and Informed Consent Survey

During the course of the implementation of the KGDEP, it was decided to target 15 of these communities for purposes of carrying out the Free, Prior and Informed Consent work. These are shown in Table 1. This survey, which was carried out for the KGDEP by James Bradley of Ecosystems for Africa, was done in June 2022 and reported on in July 2022.⁴² A summary of the findings of this report is provided here.

10. All of the target villages where the FPIC was conducted were in agreement with the KGDEP and gave their consent to the project
11. Of these, 12 gave full consent and 3 gave provisional consent. Those that that gave provisional consent asked for further information from the project authorities (West

⁴⁰ Statistics Botswana (2022) *2022 Botswana Population and Housing Census: Preliminary Results, Volume 2*. Gaborone: Government of Botswana.

⁴¹ Hitchcock, Robert K. (2022) *Kgalagadi Ghanzi Drylands Ecosystem Project (KGDEP) Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework*. Gaborone, Botswana: Government of Botswana and United Nations Development Program.

⁴² Bradley, James (2022) *Kgalagadi Ghanzi Drylands Ecosystem Project (KGDEP) Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Community Stakeholder Consultation-Free, Prior and informed Consent*. Gaborone: Government of Botswana and the United Nations Development Program.

- Hanahai, Ka/Gae, and Monong). This information was later supplied by the DWNP and the MENT
12. The communities expressed a desire for greater communication on the part of the community trusts and for additional information flow from the Project Management Unit regarding plans for livelihood projects by the 6 community trusts identified in the project reset report⁴³
 13. The communities wanted additional information about the ways in which they could file complaints about issues they are concerned about and how the Grievance Redress Management (GRM) system will work
 14. Some of the community members in the FPIC survey recommended improvements in their relations with the Department of Wildlife and National Parks and said that they wanted to have greater information on the anti-poaching procedures of DWNP.⁴⁴ They said that they wanted to see better human rights training for DWNP and other anti-poaching officers.
 15. Some community members in the FPIC survey said that they wanted more information on the Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWCC) strategy and how the various measures to reduce HWC will be implemented.
 16. Concerns were expressed in some of the community meetings about the allocation process involving hunting licenses. Community members felt that they should have equitable access to the licenses being advertised.
 17. Some responses of community members revolved around the importance of protecting important cultural heritage sites, and they expressed a desire for protection of cultural heritage knowledge and wanted to know how benefits from that knowledge would be shared.
 18. Some of the community members expressed concern about access of women and members of vulnerable groups to project benefits and information about community livelihood projects.
 19. Concerns were expressed about Cultural heritage issues and how cultural heritage would be protected.
 20. The communities all wanted a greater flow of information from government and UNDP regarding how the project was proceeding and what the benefits were that were accruing to local communities and individuals in the Ghanzi and Kgalagadi Districts.

⁴³ Petersen, Caroline (2022) *Managing the human-wildlife interface to sustain the flow of agro-ecosystem services and prevent illegal wildlife trafficking in the Kgalagadi and Ghanzi Drylands: Re-set Report*. Report to the Government of Botswana and the United Nations Development Programme. 30 March 2022.

⁴⁴ For discussions of anti-poaching activities, see Evans, Segalome (2019) *Rapid Assessment Report for the Department of Wildlife and National Parks, 1 November 2018-8 March 2019*. Gaborone: Department of Wildlife and National Parks. Dikobe, Leonard and Bolt Othomile (2021a) *Evaluation of Botswana National Anti-Poaching Strategy 2014-2019*. Gaborone: Department of Wildlife and National Parks, UNDP and Global Environmental Facility (GEF). Dikobe, Leonard and Bolt Othomile (2021b) *Botswana National Anti-Poaching Strategy 2021-2026 (Zero Draft)* Gaborone: Department of Wildlife and National Parks, UNDP and Global Environmental Facility (GEF).

21. It was noted by some of the people who were interviewed in the FPIC survey process that there should be a disaster management plan in place, given the problems that have occurred in the region with drought, floods, and disease (wildlife, livestock, and human)

Table 1 contains a list of the communities that were visited during the FPIC process in June-July 2022.

District	Community	Date of Consultation	Location (Degrees, Minutes and Seconds)	Population (2022)	Land Category
Ghanzi	West Hanahai	6 June 2022	22°6'16"S 21°46'19"E	1,101 (2022)	WMA
Ghanzi	New Xade	7 June 2022	22°7'11"S 22°24'40"E	1,614 (2022)	WMA
Ghanzi	East Hanahai	8 June 2022	22°9'48"S 21°51'16"E	720 (2022)	WMA
Ghanzi	Bere	9 June 2022	22°49'17"S 21°52'30"E	874 (2022)	WMA
Ghanzi	Ka/Gae	10 June 2022	22°51'22"S 22°12'30"E	746 (2022)	WMA
No. Kgalagadi	Monong	13 June 2022	23°39'42"S 21°30'53"E	392 (2022)	Communal
No. Kgalagadi	Ncaang	14 June 2022	23°26'27"S 21°13'15"E	358 (2022)	WMA
No. Kgalagadi	Ukhwi	15 June 2022	23°33'21"S 20°29'58"E	669 (2022)	WMA
No. Kgalagadi	Ngwatle	16 June 2022	23°42'33"S 21°4'41"E	461 (2022)	WMA
No. Kgalagadi	Zutshwa	17 June 2022	24°8'28"S 21°14'50"E	613 (2022)	WMA
So. Kgalagadi	Khawa	20 June 2022	26°16'54"S 21°22'7"E	1,299 (2022)	WMA
So. Kgalagadi	Struizendam	21 June 2022 and 23 June 2022	26°40'22"S 20°38'9"E	723 (2022)	Communal
So. Kgalagadi	Bokspits	22 June 2022	26°53'51"S 20°41'32"E	705 (2022)	Communal
So. Kgalagadi	Rappels Pan	23 June 2022	26°49'19"S 20°48'54"E	338 (2022)	Communal
So. Kgalagadi	Vaalhoek	24 June 2022	26°52'5"S 20°42'36"E	588 (2022)	Communal

2.7 Cultural Heritage Materials

There are Numerous Cultural Heritage sites in the KGDEP area. These include the following types of sites and landscapes:

- Hunting blinds (e.g. around pans such as Ukwi in western Kgalagadi)
- Rock art sites (engravings) (e.g. at Mamuno and in the Okwa River Valley)
- Stone Age lithic scatters
- Ceramic scatters
- Cemeteries
- Palimpsests (places with archaeological and zoological materials combined)
- Rock shelters with archaeological materials
- Historic buildings and localities of historic significance (e.g., on Clive Eaton's farm near Ghanzi and in Ghanzi, Tsabong, and Bokspits)
- Battlefield sites (e.g., inside the Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park, dating to 1907)
- Culturally important trees such as baobabs (*Adansonia digitata*) and Marula (*Sclerocarya birrea*)

A Cultural Heritage Management Plan CHMP was prepared for these sites as part of the social safeguards work for the KGDEP. This CHMP specifies the ways in which the sites will be protected and ways that the project will ensure equitable distribution of benefits from cultural heritage sites. Some places, such as the Okwa Valley, can be considered culturally significant landscapes and greater protection of these landscapes by government is needed as a matter of urgency. Intangible cultural heritage such as indigenous knowledge, stories, oral traditions, healing dances, performing arts, and rituals must be protected, and documentation of the intangible cultural heritage must be shared with the communities in the KGDEP area.

There are two large, protected areas in the KGDEP region – Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park (KTP) and the Central Kalahari Game Reserve. Both of these places exhibit high levels of biodiversity and contain culturally and naturally important sites and materials. There are people living on the peripheries of the Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park but not inside of the park. On the other hand, there are some 350 people in five communities living in the CKGR and utilizing resources there. Social and environmental assessments have been conducted by government personnel and researchers in both of the protected areas. Unlike the Okavango Delta and the Tsodilo Hills, neither protected area is considered to be a World Heritage Site (WHS). It will be important to include not only district authorities and non-government organizations in the Cultural Heritage mitigation and protection procedures but also the National Museum and Art Gallery (NMAG).

Effective handling of Grievance Redress Mechanism procedures is also necessary, as there have been complaints about destruction of cultural property coming from communities in both Ghanzi and Kgalagadi District, some of these emanating from road construction and mining activities not directly related to the KGDEP. Additional cultural heritage surveys are needed in order to come up with a definitive inventory of important Cultural Heritage sites in the KGDEP area. It is necessary for there to be a series of training workshops developed and implemented regarding Cultural Heritage as part of the KGDEP. A cultural heritage management specialist could be

appointed to work with individual communities on local cultural heritage management plans. Thought should be given to having a museum of Cultural Heritage in the project area which displays cultural materials, information on the tangible and intangible cultural heritage of resident populations, and ways in which local peoples are involved in Cultural Heritage. The benefits of cultural heritage related activities will need to be documented carefully, and that information made available to local communities and to the public at large, while at the same time ensuring that ritually significant cultural knowledge is kept confidential.

Table 2. Summary of all management plans and procedures for the KGDEP

Step	Responsibility	Timing
Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)	UNDP CO	PPG – done
Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF)	UNDP CO	PPG – done
Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	UNDP CO	PPG – done
Gender Action Plan (GAP)	UNDP CO	PPG – done
Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) - Livelihood Action Plan (LAP) - Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) - Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) - Cultural Heritage Management plan	UNDP CO	ESMP – done LAP - done IPP – done BAP – done CHMP - done

CHAPTER 3: MITIGATION MEASURES

3.1 Introduction

The application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) identified 17 potential social and environmental risks associated with this Project. The project activities that will trigger each of these risks are in all four of the components of the KGDEP. Mitigation measures are laid out for the various risks that have been identified.

3.2 Application of the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)

The application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) identified 17 potential social and environmental risks associated with this Project. Seven of these risks are ranked as Substantial and 10 are rated as Moderate. The project activities that will trigger each of these risks are in all four of the components of the KGDEP. Several of these had to do with Cultural Heritage.

- Poorly informed or executed project activities could damage critical habitats and change landscape suitability for threatened or endangered species and for communities.
- Project activities and approaches might not fully incorporate or reflect views of people with important cultural and biological knowledge, and therefore their information may be missed.
- Project activities involving livestock, human wildlife conflict mitigation (HWC), and corridor formation could result in some people being relocated away from their original territories and their important cultural heritage sites.
- Project activities, if they are delayed, could result in national and district-level land use shifting away from wildlife and human use to commercial ranch and cattle post establishment which would have impacts on the communities and individuals utilizing the project area.
- Project activities could lead to differential access by various segments of communities to benefits, with some individuals, including minorities, the elderly, women and girls, and people with disabilities being potentially excluded.
- There is a risk that cultural and biological heritage knowledge could be documented and not shared with the people who have that knowledge, and that the intellectual and biological property rights of the people who reside in western Botswana might therefore be compromised.
- There is a risk that the project may distribute the benefits and profits from livelihood activities in an unequal, unfair, or inappropriate manner (Component 3)
- There is a risk that the Grievance Redress Mechanism will not be in place in the project in time to ensure that grievances from stakeholders are captured and dealt with appropriately.

The various risks and their ranking are presented in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Potential social and environmental impacts and mitigation measures for the proposed project

Social and Environmental Risk	Ranking	Mitigation measures	Responsible party	Cost (USD)
18. Increased enforcement and new approaches to HWC and anti-poaching could change current access to PAs, buffer zones and resources, potentially leading to economic displacement and/or changes to property rights.	Substantial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct awareness workshops to share with the local community the importance of the anti-poaching campaigns • Creating a confidential system for local community members to share security concerns or information against poaching without disclosing the identity of the source. 	DWNP and PMU	50,000
19. Increased enforcement and new approaches to HWC could change current access to Protected areas, buffer zones and resources, potentially leading to economic displacement and/or changes to property rights (Component 1).	Substantial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure fair and just approaches to anti-poaching and ensuring of non-displacement and protection of property rights 	DWNP and PMU	25,000
20. Local governments and community associations might not have the support to implement and/or coordinate project activities successfully.	Moderate	Provide assistance to local governments and community associations, including community trusts	DWNP and PMU and NGOs	20,000
21. Poorly informed or executed project activities could damage critical habitats and change landscape suitability for threatened or endangered species, some of them crucial for craft production.	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting biodiversity survey before commencement of the project • Conduct a comprehensive baseline survey of 	DWNP and NGOs	10,000

Social and Environmental Risk	Ranking	Mitigation measures	Responsible party	Cost (USD)
		<p>the project area during implementation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of the Biodiversity Conservation Plan • Engage a competent and qualified project manager. • Engage a qualified and competent social and environmental safeguards officer to monitor and implement the ESMP 		
<p>22. Project activities and approaches might not fully incorporate or reflect views of women and girls, and thus necessitate the need to ensure equitable opportunities for their involvement and benefit.</p>	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure women and girls views are reflected in the Stakeholder and Gender Analysis plans and that their needs and complaints are heard 	PMU and DWNP	15,000
<p>23. Project activities involving livestock, human wildlife conflict mitigation (HWC), and corridor formation could result in some people being relocated away from their original territories</p>	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of status of communities and individuals in the project area 	PMU and DWNP	10,000
<p>24. Project activities, if they are delayed, could result in national and district-level land use shifting away from wildlife and human use to commercial ranch and cattle post establishment which would have impacts on the</p>	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of project activities and their impacts 	PMU and DWNP	10,000

Social and Environmental Risk	Ranking	Mitigation measures	Responsible party	Cost (USD)
communities and individuals utilizing the project area				
25. Project activities could lead to differential access by various segments of communities to benefits, with some individuals, including minorities, the elderly, women and girls, and people with disabilities being potentially excluded.	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of benefit distribution at community level 	PMU and DWNP	10,000
26. There is a risk that cultural and biological heritage knowledge could be documented and not shared with the people who have that knowledge, and that the intellectual and biological property rights of the people who reside in western Botswana might therefore be compromised.	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of Traditional knowledge (TK) and assessment of community TK issues 	PMU and DWNP	5,000
27. There is a risk that the project may distribute the benefits and profits from livelihood activities in an unequal, unfair, or inappropriate manner (Component 3)	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of livelihood activity reports and GRM findings 	PMU and DWNP	5,000
28. Project activities may be impacted by climate change, political changes, and the coronavirus pandemic, causing delays in consultation, Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), and feedback from communities as well as implementation of livelihood and other projects which local communities have been told that they will benefit	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of stakeholder reports and FPIC follow up 	PMU and DWNP	5,000

Social and Environmental Risk	Ranking	Mitigation measures	Responsible party	Cost (USD)
from.				
29. There is a risk that the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will not be in place in the project in time to ensure that grievances from stakeholders are captured and dealt with appropriately	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of GRM status and effectiveness 	PMU and DWNP	5,000

CHAPTER 4: MONITORING

4.1 Introduction

A monitoring and evaluation system needs to be put in place in order to track the changes that occur in the project over time. The various plans that have been laid out will provide the baseline data against which the changes will be measured. The monitoring system identifies the types of monitoring, with

Table 4: Social and Environmental Risks and monitoring strategies

Social and Environmental Risks	Parameter	Methodology	Location	Frequency
18. There is a risk that the project may not implement Stakeholder engagement in a matter that fully engages all stakeholders, particularly marginalized groups, in decisions that affect their land, culture, and rights (Component 2).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of stakeholder meetings • List of attendance to the stakeholder meetings/engagement • Number of complaints raised 	Document review	Area-wide	Monthly however this will be continuously reviewed throughout the project as frequently as the need arises.
19. Indigenous peoples including vulnerable groups might not engage in, support, or benefit from project activities (Component 2).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of IPPF and GRM information 	Document review Field inspections Questionnaire survey	Area-wide	Quarterly and whenever complaints arise
20. Anti-poaching patrols could pose safety risks to local communities if they are not properly trained, managed, or overseen (Component 1).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of trainings conducted • List of attendees for the trainings • Number of complaints recorded • Number of recorded incidents Qualification of the trainers 	Document review	Proposed project location.	Monthly however this will be continuously reviewed throughout the project as frequently as the need arises
21. Anti-poaching patrols could face safety risks during encounters with poachers (Component	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of trainings conducted • List of attendees for the trainings 	Document review	Area-wide	Monthly

Social and Environmental Risks	Parameter	Methodology	Location	Frequency
1).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of complaints recorded • Number of recorded incidents • Qualification of the trainers 			
22. Local communities may resist anti-poaching efforts because of a past history of perceived abuse (Component 1).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of complaints recorded • Number of recorded incidents 	DWNP Records review	Area-wide	As the need arises
23. Incorporation of local community members into anti-poaching units or who are encouraged to take part in providing information to the Department of Wildlife and National Parks or the Botswana police or the military (the Botswana Defense Force) could lead to those individuals being ostracized from the community. There is also the chance that the anti-poaching and information-seeking actions may lead to tensions and potential conflicts within communities (Component 1).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of credible intelligence reports received • Number of poaching incidence recorded • Number of complaints recorded • Number of recorded incidents from whistleblowers and anti-poaching recruits 	DWNP Records review GRM records review	Area-wide	As the need arises
24. Increased enforcement and new approaches to HWC could change current access to Protected areas, buffer zones and resources, potentially leading to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New HWC approaches introduced • Evidence of displacement • evidence of compromising of 	Review of HWC incidents Documentation of resettlement and property	Area-wide	Monthly

Social and Environmental Risks	Parameter	Methodology	Location	Frequency
economic displacement and/or changes to property rights (Component 1).	property rights	rights restrictions		
25. Local governments and community associations might not have the support to implement and/or coordinate project activities successfully.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengths and weaknesses of local governments and community institutions 	Review community meeting reports	Area-wide	Monthly
26. Poorly informed or executed project activities could damage critical habitats and change landscape suitability for threatened or endangered species.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of species affected by the proposed project • Number of changes observed in the baseline data • Number of personnel engaged • Qualification of personnel engaged 	Field survey Field experiment Review of ILUMP results	Proposed project sites	Bi-annual and whenever complaints arise
27. Project activities and approaches might not fully incorporate or reflect views of women and girls, and thus necessitate the need to ensure equitable opportunities for their involvement and benefit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender breakdown documentation of women and girls reached by projects 	Field surveys based on gender	Area-wide	Monthly
28. Project activities involving livestock, human wildlife conflict mitigation (HWC), and corridor formation could result in some people being relocated away from their original territories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of project activities, HWC, and corridor conflicts 	Field surveys	Area wide	Quarterly
29. Project activities, if they are delayed, could result in national and district-level land use shifting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of project activities and records of land use • Complaints follow- 	Field Survey	Area-wide	Quarterly

Social and Environmental Risks	Parameter	Methodology	Location	Frequency
away from wildlife and human use to commercial ranch and cattle post establishment which would have impacts on the communities and individuals utilizing the project area	up			
30. Project activities could lead to differential access by various segments of communities to benefits, with some individuals, including minorities, the elderly, women and girls, and people with disabilities being potentially excluded.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviews of complaints • Community meeting records review 	Community assessments	Area-wide	Quarterly and whenever complaints arise
31. There is a risk that cultural and biological heritage knowledge could be documented and not shared with the people who have that knowledge, and that the intellectual and biological property rights of the people who reside in western Botswana might therefore be compromised.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of documented cultural and biological heritage • Number of stakeholder engagement and consultation • Numbers of engagements on Cultural and biological heritage • List of participants in the consultation meetings 	Community Assessments, Traditional Knowledge surveys	Area-wide	Quarterly and whenever complaints arise
32. There is a risk that the project may distribute the benefits and profits from livelihood activities in an unequal, unfair, or inappropriate manner (Component 3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefit distribution analysis 	Reviews of records of benefit distributions	Area-wide	Quarterly
33. Project activities may be	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of FPIC 	Field survey	Area-	Monthly

Social and Environmental Risks	Parameter	Methodology	Location	Frequency
<p>impacted by climate change, political changes, and the coronavirus pandemic, causing delays in consultation, Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), and feedback from communities as well as implementation of livelihood and other projects which local communities have been told that they will benefit from.</p>	<p>communities feedback</p>		<p>wide</p>	
<p>34. There is a risk that the Grievance Redress Mechanism will not be in place in the project in time to ensure that grievances from stakeholders are captured and dealt with appropriately</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GRM Implementation • Number of grievances recorded • Effective resolution of complaints 	<p>GRM status review</p>	<p>Area-wide</p>	<p>Quarterly</p>

CHAPTER 5: CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING

5.1 Capacity Building Plan

The capacity building plan is presented below. The roles and Responsibilities of each implementing partner are presented.

Table 5. Capacity needs for the Environmental and Social Management Plans

Type of training	Training content	Participants	Timeframe	Responsible party	Cost (USD)
Anti-poaching policy	Policy directives from government's anti-poaching documents	Government personnel and community members	2021-present	DWNP	\$6,000
Livelihoods	Livelihood plans and guidelines on implementation of these kinds of projects	Community organizations and community members	2021--present	MENT and NGOs	\$10,000
Integrated land use planning	Land use planning methods, policies, and procedures	Government, district councils, land boards, and communities	2021-present	Government ministries and NGOs	\$12,000
Monitoring and evaluation	Procedures for monitoring and evaluation (M&E)	Government, UNDP, NGOs, communities	2021-present	DWNP, PMU	\$8,000
Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP)	Provide information on tangible and intangible cultural heritage and how to mitigate risks and ensure protection	Government, UNDP, NGOs, communities	2023-present	MENT, PMU	\$8,000
Total					\$42,000

CHAPTER 6: CONCLUSION

The ESMP for the KGDEP Project lays out the procedures and plans to be employed in the project's implementation, including the Cultural Heritage Management Plan. Specific tasks need to be undertaken as part of the CHMP, which are spelled out in detail.

There are a sizable number of risks identified in the Cultural Heritage Management Plan. These include the possibility of communities being excluded from places where they obtain crucial cultural heritage materials. The main principle in the Cultural Heritage Management plan is 'do no harm.' Avoidance is not always possible when it comes to cultural heritage issues. Mitigation measures include working with communities to protect cultural heritage sites. Results from the FPIC survey reveal local concerns about cultural heritage and the desire of community members to ensure that both their tangible and intangible heritage is protected. In addition to the MENT, the National Museum and Art Gallery should be involved in identifying and proposing mitigation measures for cultural heritage. Documentation of chance finds should be kept. Cultural heritage experts from the National Museum should be engaged to work with local communities on cultural heritage issues.

This CHMP has outlined the various components of the project, specified the activities to be undertaken, addressed issues such as the Grievance Redress Mechanism, presented information on Monitoring and Evaluation, and has provided a budget for the various activities to be undertaken. Since the project is rated as a high risk project, with both substantial and moderate risks identified, it requires careful stakeholder engagement, the production of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), a Strategic and Social Environmental Assessment (SESA), a Gender Mainstreaming and Gap Analysis report, a detailed Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) system and a Grievance Redress Mechanism to be in place to capture grievances and their solutions during the course of the project.

The CHMP is designed in such a way to ensure compliance with national level laws and to be in line with international treaties relating to cultural heritage and cultural property. Some of the sites that need to be protected include pans and their associated sip wells which ensure the possibility of water access in times of stress, thus meeting the United Nation's international human right to water. The Botswana government should consider making the Okwa Valley a legally protected cultural heritage area after consulting with local communities regarding their views on the significance of the area to their needs. Groves of high-value trees such as marula should be considered for protection by the Ministry of Agriculture. Finally, a detailed record of cultural heritage should be kept as part of the KGDEP for reference by members of the public, ensuring that confidentiality of informants is ensured.

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