



Ministry Of Agriculture, Government Of Botswana



**MANAGEMENT OF INDIGENOUS
VEGETATION FOR THE REHABILITATION
OF DEGRADED RANGELANDS IN THE ARID
ZONE OF AFRICA
(BOT98G32/A/1G/99)**



***Botswana
Annual Report 2004***

DATE:
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This quarterly report of the Botswana component of the Indigenous Vegetation Project has been prepared by the National Project Unit and approved by the National Steering Committee.

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Project Number and Title:

BOT98G32/A/1G/99 Management of Indigenous Vegetation for the
Rehabilitation of Degraded Rangelands in the Arid Zone of Africa

National Executing Agency:

Department of Crop Production and Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture

Project start Date:

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Government of Botswana (in kind): US\$1,100,000

Period covered by report:

January to December 2004

Description:

The Indigenous Vegetation Project is a five-year project, ending in 2007. It is funded by the Global Environment Facility and the Botswana Government, and implemented through the Ministry of Agriculture. It is a pilot project aimed at developing models for community-driven management and rehabilitation of degraded rangelands, for replication throughout the arid and semi-arid zones of Africa

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Contents

(i) List of abbreviations	5
(ii) Project background	6
(iii) Report summary	7
1. PROJECT PROGRESS	9
1.1 Planned Activities for the reporting period	9
1.2 Executed activities during reporting period	9
1.3 Outputs and achievements	21
1.4 Commentary on causes and effects of positive and negative variances from work plan	23
1.5 Main findings and lessons learned during reporting period	23
1.6 General commentary on progress to date, effectiveness of implementation, and ability to meet the project's objectives	25
2. WORKPLAN FOR COMING REPORTING PERIOD	27
2.1 Proposed activities for coming reporting period	27
2.2 Anticipated risks and challenges	28
2.3 Expected inputs and contributions from RCU, University of Oslo, UNDP, UNEP and/or other project partners	29
3. USE OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES	30
3.1 Budget for January – December 2004	30
3.2 Summary Expenditure for From January to December 2004	31
3.3 Estimation of contribution in kind by Government of Botswana	33
3.4 Commentary on deviations from budget	34
3.5 Budget for next reporting period	34
4. PROJECT ENVIRONMENT	36
4.1 Political, legislative, and institutional developments with potential consequences for project implementation and its potential impact	36
4.2 Opinion or viewpoints on the continued relevance of the project's planning parameters and suggestions for possible adjustments and modifications	36
4.3 Concluding remarks	37
APPENDICES	38
Appendix One: List of Publications produced in 2004	39
Appendix Two: Minutes of Steering Committee meeting Four of 2004	40
Appendix Three: 2005 Action Plan	47

(i) List of abbreviations

CAP	Community Action Plan
CSU	Community Support Unit
CSUM	Community Support Unit Manager
DAHP	Department of Animal Health and Production
DAO	District Agricultural Office
DAPS	Department of Agriculture Planning and Statistics
DCPF	Department of Crop Production and Forestry
DLUPU	District land Use Planning Unit
GCB	Government Computer Bureau
IMTC	Inter-Ministerial Technical Committee (of the Fencing component)
IVP	Indigenous Vegetation Project
MFDP	Ministry of Finance and Development Planning
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
NPL	National Project Leader
NPL	National Project Unit
RCU	Regional Coordination Unit
REO	Range Ecology Officer
TOR	Terms of Reference
UB	University of Botswana
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

(ii) Project background

This project is a demonstration programme for biodiversity conservation and dryland ecosystem restoration in the arid and semi-arid zones of Africa. The project will combine community-based indigenous knowledge, the findings of scientific research and practical experiences to rehabilitate degraded ecosystems and conserve biodiversity by developing sustainable natural resource management systems. A major goal of the project is to facilitate an exchange of knowledge and experience between three comparable but different situations (Botswana, Kenya and Mali) and to develop models for arid zone natural resource management, which can be transferred elsewhere on the continent. The approach used by the project is based on (i) strengthening appropriate indigenous management systems; (ii) developing integrated bio-socio-economic data systems; (iii) conserving indigenous vegetation and rehabilitating degraded land; (iv) improving the effectiveness of livestock production and marketing, and promoting greater diversification of livelihoods; (v) technology transfer and capacity building among stakeholders, and (vi) targeted comparative research within a regional context. Implementation of the project is based on a firm partnership with African arid-zone pastoralists and on close technical co-operation between the three participating countries and the University of Oslo, as the institution responsible for the project's research and training component.

The project aims to promote self-reliant development; collaborating communities are expected to become active participants in attempts to improve livelihoods and to halt environmental degradation. As such, they play significant roles in project planning, implementation and monitoring. The project also aspires to create an enabling environment in which institutional and policy decisions will be applied in support of sustainable management of natural resources by the communities whose livelihoods depend on them.

The Indigenous Vegetation Project is an expression of the resolve of the three participating countries to fulfill their obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention to Combat Desertification, to which they are all signatories.

IVP operates in seven demonstration sites in the arid zone of Africa, two of which are in Mali, two in Kenya, and three in Botswana. In Botswana, the pilot sites are Kgalagadi south (including five villages), Kweneng north (including six villages) and Boteti (including three villages).

(iii) Report summary

This quarterly report spans the period from January to December 2004, which is the second year of operation of the Indigenous Project (IVP) on the ground in the project sites.

The key **achievements** for the reporting period relate primarily to the finalisation of Community Action Plan (CAP) workshops and reports for each village, and the subsequent commencement of projects proposed in the CAPs. In addition, some highlights of 2004 have been: an educational trip to Namibia with stakeholders; a stakeholder seminar examining best approaches to communal rangeland management; a consultancy report recommending appropriate legal and institutional arrangements; the production of draft participatory rangeland monitoring manuals; indicator retrofitting for the project log frame; the development – for the first time – of site level action plans; and the sending of four MSc candidates to Noragric University for training.

Progress for 2004 was generally satisfactory, with the significant exception being the slower than expected in the implementation of CAP projects. Delays were caused in part by the lengthy processes required for the purchase of appropriate materials from suppliers. Nonetheless, this has not stopped some communities from organising themselves and beginning to implement some projects of their own accord, particularly drift fences in Boteti and Kweneng. The other exception has been the project's difficulty in commencing planned research-related activities due to late delivery of expected outputs from the University of Oslo.

Lessons learnt during the reporting period include: the importance of directing the approach of IVP according to community priorities; the importance of not underestimating the capacity of community members to volunteer for projects that they themselves have identified and prioritised; the importance of wide stakeholder involvement; the need to meet as far as possible expectations within participating communities that the project has created; and the need for timely delivery of CAP project materials so as not to discourage community members, especially those that have voluntarily begun CAP projects on their own accord. It should also be kept in mind that the value of CAP projects in themselves is limited unless they lead to an integrated management system of natural resources by communities. They should not therefore unduly drain project time and financial resources to the detriment of the wider goal of developing management systems.

In addition, much has been learnt in 2004 by the project team and stakeholders

about approaches to communal rangeland resource management. The full lessons learnt and recommendations for IVP will be available in separate reports (see list of publications for 2004 in Appendix One)

The **workplan** for the coming quarter emphasises above all the development of management plans for communal rangeland resources.

Anticipated **challenges** include: delays in the provision of CAP materials; lack of timely production of outputs by the University of Oslo; conflicting community interests; shortage of water supplies; and lack of participation by a full cross-section of the community.

Expected **inputs** from project implementing partners include the operationalisation of the research and training component by the University of Oslo, greater facilitation of the sharing of information and experiences between the three participating countries

The **financial expenditure** for 2004 amounted to US\$426,530.85. This was below the budget of US\$669,685. The shortfall was largely due to the fact that many of the CAP materials that were ordered in 2004 will not be paid for until 2005.

In **conclusion**, 2004 has seen some significant progress in project implementation. Nonetheless, the most significant delay to project progress in 2004 has been in the procurement and delivery of materials for the CAP projects. It is essential for IVP to ensure the successful implementation of at least one project in each community in 2005, without letting these initiatives detract from the primary focus in 2005 of resource management planning.

Forthcoming support has been received from the National Executing Agency for IVP, the Department of Crop Production and Forestry in the Ministry of Agriculture. Nonetheless, in order to adequately meet the commitment of contribution in kind to the value of US\$1,100,000 – and also considering the impending handover of the project – it will be necessary to scale up the level of contribution in kind significantly. Heightened support will also be necessary to adequately fulfil the demanding programme of the 2005 workplan.

1. PROJECT PROGRESS

1.1 Planned Activities for the reporting period

See section 1.2 below

1.2 Executed activities during reporting period

The matrix below summarises all planned and executed activities for the third quarter of 2004, including those activities carried over from the second quarter 2004 that were not completed. It also explains variances between planned and executed activities where these exist.

Activity	Output indicator	Executed Activities	Comment on variances
COMPONENT ONE: ESTABLISHMENT OF APPROPRIATE INDIGENOUS MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS FOR SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL RESOURCES			
1.1.2 Preparation of master plans for the rehabilitation of rangelands and sustainable development in the project pilot zones.			
Compilation of summary report of Community Action Plan (CAP) workshops	Report	Output achieved.	No constraints encountered
Production of draft reports according to agreed framework	Draft CAP report for 14 villages	Output achieved. Draft reports completed for all 14 villages	No constraints encountered
Meeting for appraisal of CAP reports	CAP reports appraised	Output achieved. CAP reports appraised by project staff and key stakeholders at Annual review and planning meeting	No constraints encountered
Meetings with Interim Community Resource Management Committees to develop CAP matrix	CAP matrix and SWOT analysis for 14 villages developed	Output achieved. Meetings attended by representatives of key local institutions held: for Boteti in Mopipi on 19th-20th February (41 participants); for Kweneng in Sojwe on 25th February (48 participants); for Kgalagadi in Vaalhoek on 24th-25th February (36 participants)	No constraints encountered
Presentation of complete CAPs to communities for feedback	Community input received	Output achieved. All communities given opportunities for feedback	No constraints encountered, except that feedback sessions were initially delayed because of good rains

Activity	Output indicator	Executed Activities	Comment on variances
Presentation of CAP outcomes to RAO, DDP, DLUPU, Consultative Forum of Boteti	All key district stakeholders briefed	Output achieved	Initial delays due to scheduling of stakeholder meetings
Presentation of CAP outcomes to RAO, DDP, DLUPU, Consultative Forum of Kweneng	All key district stakeholders briefed	Output achieved	Initial delays due to scheduling of stakeholder meetings
Presentation of CAP outcomes to RAO, DDP, DLUPU, Consultative Forum of Kgalagadi	All key district stakeholders briefed	Output achieved	Initial delays due to scheduling of stakeholder meetings
Finalisation of CAP reports	Complete CAP for each of 14 villages	Output achieved. 17 CAP reports have been produced, one report for each village workshop and one report for each site's project proposals	No constraints encountered
Evaluation of CAP workshops at community level	Evaluation report	Output not achieved. TORs for evaluation provided to DAPS, who initially agreed to undertake evaluation	DAPS overstretched, and unable to specify when evaluation will be undertaken
Documentation of CAP development process into complete users manual for wider use (first draft)	Draft manual	Output not achieved.	Manual will be prepared after CAP evaluation is completed
Documentation of CAP development process into complete users manual (final)	Final manual	Output not achieved.	Manual will be prepared after CAP evaluation is completed
Integration of national manual into a regional manual combining experiences of Kenya and Mali	Management plan outline	Output not achieved.	Manual will be prepared after CAP evaluation is completed
Development of outline for management plans for project sites	Management plan outline	Output achieved. Presentations made by C. Motshubi and M. Taylor at team meetings	No constraints encountered
1.1.3 Development of partnership conventions between the communities, the project and the Government			

Activity	Output indicator	Executed Activities	Comment on variances
Contract consultant to recommend appropriate institutional and legal arrangements for community managements of rangelands	Contract	Output achieved. Contract signed March 2004	No constraints encountered
Consultant to write report recommending appropriate institutional and legal arrangements for community managements of rangelands	Consultant's report	Output achieved. Final report submitted end of July. Task force of 4 officers formed to outline issues for consideration by stakeholders	No constraints encountered
One day workshop with key stakeholders to discuss recommendations of consultancy	Workshop report	Output not achieved. Workshop scheduled for early 2005	Workshop awaiting outputs of task force
Act on any recommendations of consultancy that require action before end of 2004	Recommendations acted upon	Not necessary. Recommendations will be built into 2005 and subsequent action plans	No constraints encountered
1.2.1 Identify, document, systematise and strengthen indigenous conservation methods			
Test draft participatory rangeland monitoring manuals in Boteti and Kgalagadi sites	Recommendations as to whether to adopt manuals, and if so, on necessary improvements	Output partly achieved. Manuals currently under review by officers involved in their preparation and feedback will be provided to University of Leeds before they are field tested	Activity took longer than planned, as collaborator from University of Leeds submitted the draft manuals one month late, and it was decided to peer review the manuals before field testing them
Produce TORs for documentation of Indigenous Conservation Methods in project sites, so as to provide a basis for management systems under IVP	TORs agreed upon	Output not achieved	Awaiting setting up of Research committee for IVP and research framework by University of Oslo

Activity	Output indicator	Executed Activities	Comment on variances
Undertake study to document indigenous conservation methods and management systems in project sites	Report	As above	As above
COMPONENT 2: ESTABLISHMENT OF ARID ZONE BIODATABASE AND GIS			
2.1.3 Compilation of baseline data with the participation of local communities			
Compilation of comprehensive and up to date livestock data for all project sites	Comprehensive livestock data set for 3 project sites	Output partly achieved. Data obtained for Kgalagadi and Boteti. Awaiting data for Kweneng	Activity delayed because of difficulty of obtaining current data in Kweneng
Reach agreement for collaboration in the production of a biodiversity inventory for each site (methodology to be regionally coordinated)	Agreement on collaboration for biodiversity inventory	Output partly achieved. Preliminary discussions have been held with the National Herbarium, who have indicated their willingness to help facilitate.	Final agreement cannot be reached on biodiversity inventory until the modalities are finalized by University of Oslo, as there is a need for standardization between the three countries
Develop proposal for socio-economic indicators for ongoing project monitoring, in collaboration with RCU	Clear guidelines on socio-economic data required for ongoing project monitoring	Output achieved. Retrofitting workshop held 3-4 November with stakeholders identified indicators for monitoring project progress	No constraints encountered
Collection of socio-economic data for project monitoring	Socio-economic data for monitoring	Output partly achieved. Most socio-economic data needed is available from census data compiled for IVP sites (IVPBOT04/022)	Indicators have to be finalized before it is certain what additional data is required.
2.2.1 Aerial photographic surveys, soils and vegetation cover mapping of all sites for regional analysis			
Gather all existing data and mapping for project sites, including soils, vegetation, water, settlement, fences, etc	Collection of all existing soils and vegetation cover mapping for project sites	Output achieved. Existing data collected includes geological survey for Boteti, water survey for Boteti, selected satellite imagery for Boteti and Kgalagadi, and maps from the fencing component studies	No constraints encountered

Activity	Output indicator	Executed Activities	Comment on variances
Train 10 project and MOA staff in GIS and purchase of necessary software	Staff trained	Output not achieved. Activity not necessary.	Cost of GIS software (Arcview) is beyond budget of IVP, so IVP will instead rely on collaborations of officers such as DOLs who already have such software and expertise to use it
COMPONENT 3: REHABILITATION OF INDIGENOUS VEGETATION			
3.1.1 Assisting spontaneous regeneration and tree planting using indigenous species on a community basis			
Identification of two plots in each village (one fenced and one not) to monitor natural regeneration and in which to undertake trials	28 demonstration plots identified in 14 villages	Output achieved. All plots identified.	However, decision made after site visits of Prof Oba not to use control plots, but to use transects, so plots will no longer be use
Gaining of necessary permissions for control plots	Land Board approval for fencing of demonstration plots	Output partly achieved. Two 50mx50m plots have been allocated in Boteti. The third is awaiting allocation. Four plots have been identified but not yet allocated in Kweneng. Two plots have been allocated in Kgalagadi	No longer relevant (see above)
Fencing of one control plot in each village	14 fenced control plots	Output not achieved.	No longer relevant (see above)
Leologane: Fencing of Thotayamarula for biodiversity conservation	Improved management of Thotayamarula	Output not achieved	Leologane residents requested all IVP activities to be postponed to 2005 so as to allow residents time to settle in new village
Rappelspan: sand dune stabilisation	Extended sand dune stabilisation site	Output partly achieved. About 75% of the fence has been completed	Community awaiting materials to complete fence
Vaalhoek: sand dune stabilisation	Expanded sand dune stabilisation site	Output partly achieved. Land Board allocated 200m x 100m	Awaiting materials to commence project

Activity	Output indicator	Executed Activities	Comment on variances
Two day field training for project staff and selected CRMT members in methods for monitoring vegetation in plots	Staff trained	Output not achieved. Options for monitoring methods discussed with RC at second Q2 workshop, but no final arrangements made for training	Monitoring methods need input of University of Oslo for finalisation
3.1.2 Establishing nurseries			
Literature review to document experiences of nurseries in Botswana and recommend appropriate approach for IVP	Review	Output partly achieved. Forestry diploma student has commenced study in Kweneng	Awaiting report
Set up nursery production in villages that requested assistance through CAPs (Boatlaname, Shadishadi, Boatlaname, Khawa, Struizendam)	Provisions for seedling production in place	Output not achieved. Nursery production has not yet begun	Community members engaged in preparing for other CAP projects
3.1.5 Rehabilitate soil and vegetation reseedling			
Development of participatory trials in each site for methods in promoting soil rehabilitation and vegetation reseedling (if collaborative partner can be found)	At least one trial operational in each site	Output not achieved. Department of Applied Research has suggested beginning trials in Kweneng, but IVP awaiting their participation.	This activity is being undertaken with a partner at the Department of Applied Research, and IVP is awaiting their readiness to commence trials
COMPONENT 4: IMPROVEMENT OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION AND MARKETING, AND PROVISION OF ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOODS			
4.1.1 Developing economic opportunities in marketing livestock			
Literature review identifying opportunities in livestock marketing in the project sites, in coordination with regional consultancy on livestock marketing	Report identifying opportunities in livestock marketing in 3 project sites	Output partly achieved. TORs for study given to officer from Livestock Marketing Unit of DAHP, who have agreed to make officer available to work alongside regional consultant	Regional consultancy on this topic delayed until January 2004, report expected in February 2004.

Activity	Output indicator	Executed Activities	Comment on variances
Facilitate negotiations with livestock buyers for producers in Kgalagadi project site	Improved access to markets for Kgalagadi producers	Output not achieved	Few farmers have come forward to express interest
Mopipi/Mokoboxane/Kedia: Fodder production	At least ten farmers planting fodder	Output not achieved	Appropriate methods still under discussion with CSUM Boteti, Agricultural Demonstrator and farmers
4.3.1 Establishment of marketing outlets for range product based industries (plants, hides, honey, etc), including CAP projects			
Commission study on ecotourism opportunities in project sites	Feasibility studies covering proposed projects for 14 villages	Output not achieved. TORs produced and under discussion with Department of Tourism as IVP seeks to find a partner for cost-sharing	Awaiting a partner for cost sharing
Seek funding for at least one ecotourism-related project in each project site, based on recommendations of above report	Funding available	Output not achieved.	Awaiting output of study above
Mopipi/Mokoboxane: drift fence for arable fields	One drift fence operational	Output partly achieved. Community members have organised themselves into work teams of up to 35 members that have been clearing the fence line for Machana fields (c. 15km)	Delays in commencement of building fence line caused by late delivery of materials
Mopipi: irrigated horticulture plot	Horticulture plot in production	Output not achieved, although manager of Orapa mine has indicated willingness to provide expert technical advice once project is ready to commence	Awaiting borehole developing and testing before any progress can be made
Mokoboxane/Kedia: agroforestry	Horticulture plot in production	Output not achieved	As above - awaiting borehole developing and testing before any progress can be made. Lack of water remains a constraining factor in Kedia

Activity	Output indicator	Executed Activities	Comment on variances
Kedia: tannery	Tannery operational	Output partly achieved. Task force formed by District Council to investigate status of assets belonging to project.	Delays caused by confusion about ownership of existing tannery assets
Khawa: water reticulation	Water available in village for other projects	Output partly achieved. Water Conservation Unit is assisting with the instalment of rainwater harvesting infrastructure at community hall. Community also discussing feasibility of converting waterhole in centre of village into a covered dam	No variance
Bokspits: Wool production and weaving	weaving production started	Output not achieved	Interest from community members limited
Struizendam: horticulture	Horticulture plot in production	Output partly achieved. Draft management plan developed, and material ordered. Leasing of the Borehole to the community had been approved in principle by Council management pending approval by appropriate committee.	Delays in commencement of erection of infrastructure caused by late delivery of materials
Lephepe: agroforestry	Agroforestry plot operational	Output partly achieved. Youth group mobilised and have begun planting vegetables and trees in existing plot. Training provided by Sanitas on 11 th October	Awaiting delivery of materials so as to erect a nethouse
Lephepe: beekeeping and guinea fowl rearing	At least 10 farmers keeping bees, and at least 10 keeping guinea fowl	Output not achieved. Veld Products Research and Development has expressed interest in helping to facilitate guinea fowl rearing	Awaiting meeting with potential partners
Lephepe/Boatlaname/Sojwe: drift fence	One drift fence operational	Output partly achieved. Volunteers have begun clearing some of the fence lines and putting droppers. Other materials needed have been ordered	Construction will commence once materials are delivered

Activity	Output indicator	Executed Activities	Comment on variances
Boatlana: agroforestry	Agroforestry plot operational	Output partly achieved. Discussions held with community members and advice sought from Water Conservation Unit on appropriate water supply	Community members suggested new proposal to use water from borehole for livestock and agroforestry contrary to CAP output. Await decision from community
Sojwe: agroforestry	Agroforestry plot operational	Output partly achieved. Submitted application for water rights to Department of Water Affairs Applied for land (Awaiting land lease from Land Board)	Awaiting response from DWA and signing of land lease with Landboard
Leologane: water harvesting	Water harvesting operational	Output not necessary. May no longer be prioritized by community	Community actively involved in relocating from Makabanyane and Thotayamarula as well as settling at new village of Leologane. As Leologane may have a reliable water supply, This project may be shelved
Shadishadi: tannery	Tannery operational	Output not achieved.	Only two people have shown interest in engaging in the project so far. More consultations and a feasibility study needed.
Prepare proposal for productive homestead pilot implementation in one project site	Proposal prepared and approved by steering committee	Output achieved. Proposal produced to link Productive Homestead pilot with relevant CAP projects prepared, and agreed upon at June quarterly meeting of IVP	No constraints encountered
Seek funding for productive homestead pilot implementation	Funding secured for productive homestead pilot implementation	Output not necessary. As proposal has been integrated into existing CAP projects, it is not necessary to source additional funding	No constraints encountered

Activity	Output indicator	Executed Activities	Comment on variances
Implement pilot productive homestead project in one project site (provisional on funding being sourced)	Project operational	Output achieved. Lephepe youth group received training in bow bench horticultural production in November 2004.	No constraints encountered
4.3.2 Establish self-help revolving funds in the communities			
Produce report recommending appropriate framework for self-help revolving funds	Framework for self-help revolving funds	Output partly achieved. Guidelines produced by RCU, and commented upon by project team.	Consulting with relevant stakeholders, eg Bank of Botswana, Kuru Development Trust time consuming.
Set up mechanisms for self-help revolving fund in each site, according to recommendations of report above	Mechanisms in place for operation of revolving funds	Output not achieved	Awaiting report above
COMPONENT 5: TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER, TRAINING AND REGIONAL COMPARATIVE LEARNING			
5.1.1 Documentation workshops and seminars at the regional level.			
Workshop for project implementation team to investigate approaches to communal rangeland management	Officers have informed opinions on best approach for IVP	Output achieved. Seminar held on 20 th – 22 nd November, attended by project team and about 70 stakeholders. Report under production	No constraints encountered
Educational visit for Project Implementation Team to community-based rangeland management projects in Africa	10 officers participate in visit and document lessons learnt	Output achieved. Delegation of 22 stakeholders visited two community rangeland management projects in Namibia, hosted by Desert Research Foundation of Namibia.	No constraints encountered
Production of a report on lessons learnt from educational visit	Report	Output partly achieved. Report under production	Late submission of specific reports by some participants has delayed production of final report
5.2.4 Workshops and training seminars for community stakeholders			

Activity	Output indicator	Executed Activities	Comment on variances
Skills training for selected community members in relevant aspects of resource management	At least 100 community members trained	Output partly achieved. Six community members attended Rangeland Management Workshop. 22 members of Lephepe Youth Group trained in horticultural production	Demand for training still limited as projects have not developed to the point that skills training needs have become apparent
Exchange trips for community members to learn from other local successful projects related to CAPS	At least 10 community members from each site participate	Output partly achieved. Five community members participated in trip to communities in Namibia.	Awaiting setting up of community projects
Awareness and information workshops for communities on topics relevant to ongoing project implementation	At least 6 workshops held among the 3 project sites	Output not achieved.	Demand for training still limited as projects have not developed to the point that skills training needs have become apparent
5.3.1 Environmental education through school programs and competition			
Breakfast presentation on IVP to Parliamentary Select Committee on Environment and Agriculture	Presentation attended by at least 10 MPs and senior policy makers	Output not achieved. Activity postponed	Decision made to postpone presentation to after elections, early 2005
Production of a poster series to promote awareness on issues raised by IVP	Poster series printed and distributed	Output not achieved.	Poster series may fit better into resource management planning process in 2005
Identify and locate absentee borehole owners in Kweneng project site	list of absentee borehole owners with contact details	Output partly achieved. Arrangements being made to brief Kweneng north Borehole owners association at monthly meeting in Sojwe (Chairman already briefed)	This is a new association, so meeting with them was not possible until now
Provide information on IVP to Kweneng borehole owners	Meeting attended by at least 20 borehole owners	Output not achieved. See above	As above

Activity	Output indicator	Executed Activities	Comment on variances
Preparation for a national conference (in 2005) on approaches to communal rangeland management	Organising committee in place an operational	Output achieved. Seminar on communal rangeland management undertaken 20-22 September	Immediate need for a seminar rather than a future conference, therefore activity fulfilled under 5.1.1 above
5.3.2 Mass-media campaign			
At least three articles in national media on IVP	Number of articles on IVP	Output achieved. Articles appeared in national press relating to IVP's rangeland management seminar	No variance
Production of at least two documentaries on IVP for broadcast on Botswana Television	Number of documentaries on IVP	Output partly achieved. IVP appeared on BTV news 22 nd September regarding rangeland management seminar	Suitable opportunities for production of documentary not yet arisen
Creation of IVP Botswana website	Informative website	Output partly achieved. Structure of site agreed upon, and some of the text prepared. Development to be assisted by Government Computer Bureau and a volunteer.	Activity initially delayed while awaiting input on standard structure from colleagues in Mali and Kenya
COMPONENT 6: TARGETED RESEARCH AND REGIONAL TRAINING			
6.1.1 Research in indigenous land management systems			
Commencement of at least one research project on indigenous land management systems, as per NPU research priorities	Research project underway	Output not achieved.	Awaiting guidance from University of Oslo, which is coordinating research aspects of IVP.
6.1.2 research in problems of range rehabilitation			
Commencement of at least one research project on problems of range rehabilitation, as per NPU research priorities	Research project underway	Output not achieved	Awaiting guidance from University of Oslo, which is coordinating research aspects of IVP.
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION			

Activity	Output indicator	Executed Activities	Comment on variances
IVP quarterly meetings	Number of quarterly meetings with approved minutes	Quarterly review and planning meetings hosted by Kweneng 16 th – 18 th June and Kgalagadi 13 th – 14 th September	No constraints encountered
IVP Annual meetings	Number of annual meetings with approved minutes	2003 annual meeting held 1 st – 5 th March 2004. and 2004 annual meeting held 6 th – 10 th December 2004.	No constraints encountered
Prepare recommendations on handover of financial administration of IVP to Government of Botswana	Report containing recommendations for handover	Output achieved. Report completed with recommendations that procurement of goods and services for IVP be transferred from UNDP to GOB. Recommendations accepted, with handover due in 2005.	No constraints encountered
2-day workshop to refine PSD logical framework matrix, including retrofitting output indicators and development of site log frames	Revised master log frames at a national and site level	Output achieved. Workshop held with about 25 stakeholders on 3 rd – 4 th November.	No constraints encountered

1.3 Outputs and achievements

In summary, the key achievements for 2004 have been:

1. Finalisation of Community Action Plan (CAP) workshops and reports for each of fourteen participating villages, and proposals for projects arising out of these Plans. This is the largest-scale facilitation of Community Action Plans by any government department, and is in line with the principles of the Community Based Strategy.
2. Implementation of some of the CAP projects, with volunteer labour mobilized and active in some instances even before delivery of materials. Progress on CAP project implementation includes:
 - Fencing of Rappelspan sand dune stabilization plot
 - Commencement of fencing of Vaalhoek sand dune stabilization plot
 - Fencing ongoing of Machana arable block in Boteti, and development of management plan and constitution
 - Ongoing negotiations with District Council to enable the

- development of the Kedia tannery
 - Preparation of constitution and management plan for Struizendam horticulture plot
 - Rainwater harvesting from community hall in Khawa
 - Fencing ongoing of Kweneng drift fences
 - Lephepe agroforestry plot in production and members trained in using the 'bow bench' techniques for horticultural production
3. Consultancy report received analyzing and making recommendations on the institutional and legal factors governing the community-based management of rangeland resources
 4. Production of first draft and peer review of participatory rangeland monitoring manuals for farmers developed in collaboration with the University of Leeds
 5. Indicators for project log frame reformulated in consultation with stakeholders and community members, and in collaboration with RCU
 6. Seminar held with 70 stakeholders to investigate approaches to communal rangeland management
 7. Educational visit to community-based projects in rangeland management in Namibia undertaken
 8. Construction started of IVP Botswana website
 9. Development of site-level annual workplans for 2005
 10. Four MSc students from Botswana have taken up scholarships under IVP in MSc courses related to Natural Resource Management at Noragric University
 11. Project staff and key officers from Ministry of Agriculture trained in MSPProject, software that will be used for planning and reporting in IVP from 2005 onwards.
 12. Agreement concluded and arrangements made with PhD student from University of Sheffield, Susannah Sallu, to undertake her doctoral research, entitled *Biodiversity dynamics, knowledges and livelihoods in Kalahari dryland biomes*, through IVP
 13. Proposal prepared by IVP on behalf of Ministry of Agriculture for integration of Community Based management of rangeland resources

into the draft Community-Based natural Resource Management policy, at the invitation of Department of Wildlife and National Parks

14. IVP invited to join Inter-Ministerial Technical committee considering feasibility of fencing communal rangelands for ranching, and advise on possible procedures for communal management systems
15. Production of 24 project publications (listed in Appendix One)
16. Meetings and correspondences with various stakeholders to discuss cost-sharing in the implementation of CAP projects, including:
 - Boteti sub-District Council
 - RADP
 - NCSA
 - Rural Development Coordination Division
 - Orapa Round Table
 - Orapa mine
 - New Earth Foundation

1.4 Commentary on causes and effects of positive and negative variances from work plan

Reasons for variances from the work plan, particularly constraints encountered, are contained in the final column of the matrix above.

In summary, a large proportion of the activities planned for 2004 have been executed or are in progress. It is also evident that the 2004 Action Plan was ambitious in some respects, particularly with respect to the implementation of CAP livelihood improvement projects. Although most CAP projects that were intended to be implemented in 2004 have been started, none have been completed to the desired extent. This delay has been primarily due to the lengthy process of materials procurement.

The other significant negative variance from the work plan has been the non-implementation of activities related to research and monitoring. This has been due to delays by partners at University of Oslo to assist in producing a common framework for research that will allow the necessary standardization across the participating countries.

1.5 Main findings and lessons learned during reporting period

The main findings and lessons learnt during the reporting period include:

- Community Action Plans for sustainable rangeland resource use and rehabilitation should be based as far as possible on the priorities of community members themselves, even if it requires adjustments to project design. In particular, livelihood improvement projects with immediate benefits may need to be given equal if not greater significance than long-term environmental rehabilitation initiatives
- The capacity for community involvement on a voluntary basis in projects that they themselves have identified and prioritised should not be underestimated. Despite common assertions that volunteerism is reaching extinction in Botswana, some community members under IVP have volunteered consistently for projects that they have requested, such as the erection of drift fences around arable areas.
- Wide stakeholder involvement in the development and implementation of Community Action Plans is crucial, particularly from government departments whose mandate covers the sectors included in the plan. This increases the likelihood of a wide base of support for communities in the ongoing development and implementation of their plans. Furthermore, in the context of a project such as IVP, the relatively small project implementation team can maximize its impact by facilitating the involvement of stakeholders to produce project impacts, rather than attempting to cover all aspects of project implementation by itself. This will be an important consideration in the 2005 Workplan
- Expectations are inevitably high by communities of benefits that the project is going to accrue. It is therefore important to avoid where possible creating false expectations, and also to ensure that the project delivers its inputs in a timely fashion.
- Despite the demands of CAP projects on the time of project staff and on project resources, it is essential to retain perspective of the priorities of IVP. IVP's primary objective is to demonstrate community-based management of natural resources. The CAP projects are a pathway to this goal, not an end in themselves. CAP projects should therefore not be permitted to consume project time and resources to the extent that the development of management plans in 2005 suffers.
- Collaboration with all stakeholders, particularly at district level, is essential for the effective implementation of CAP projects. This is partly to promote ownership of the projects, and thus sustainability of the projects beyond IVP's cycle, but also to gain

assistance in project implementation, particularly cost sharing and expertise. IVP is thus making a concerted effort to invite full participation of all District Councils and relevant departments in CAP project implementation.

- Communities have their own seasonal calendar of events, which take priority over participation in project activities. This was demonstrated in the difficulties experienced during the first and second quarters in engaging some community stakeholders who are tending their fields after the good rains. Project implementation schedules therefore need to be flexible to accommodate such priorities.
- Several events were undertaken in 2004 with the intention of illuminating the best strategic path for IVP to take in its efforts to pilot approaches to communal rangeland resource management in Botswana. These were: the seminar on *Developing approaches to sustainable communal rangeland management under IVP*; the educational trip to community-based rangeland resource management projects in Namibia; and the production of a report by consultants entitled *Institutional and legal arrangements for community-based management of rangelands under IVP*. A multitude of findings have emerged from these events, which will be synthesized at a workshop in early 2005. However, some of the most important include:
 - The necessity of considering the dynamic nature of semi-arid ecosystems such as those of the project sites in developing appropriate management systems that enable the opportunistic management of its natural resources
 - The importance of an *integrated* approach to rangeland resource management and benefits, covering a broad range of rangeland resources, rather than a single sector (eg wildlife, or livestock)
 - The priority of promoting an enabling policy environment within Botswana for communal rangeland management, which is in contrast to the current trend of promoting the privatization of Botswana's communal rangelands

1.6 General commentary on progress to date, effectiveness of implementation, and ability to meet the project's objectives

While most of the outputs planned for 2004 have been produced, progress in the implementation of livelihood and rehabilitation projects identified and

prioritized by communities through the CAP process has been slower than expected. The CAP workshops and reports emanating from them were completed in April 2004. Nonetheless, it was only towards the end of the year that most materials requested were delivered to the sites.

The slow delivery of materials for CAP projects has been a cause for concern, as community members have high expectations for these projects that they themselves have identified and requested. Disappointing these expectations threatens the credibility of IVP in participating communities. Moreover, the primary focus of 2005 for IVP will be the development of community resource management plans, which limits the availability of project staff to facilitate the implementation of CAP projects.

Apart from the slower than expected implementation of CAP projects, most of the outputs intended for 2004 have been achieved. Several outputs have related to considering the strategy and approach IVP should adopt in pioneering formal communal rangeland management systems in Botswana. These have been the seminar on approaches to communal rangeland management under IVP, the consultancy report on institutional and legal arrangements for communal rangeland management, and the exchange trip to Namibia. These events have assisted in focusing IVP and stakeholders in the most appropriate strategies to pursue in achieving project objectives.

2. WORKPLAN FOR COMING REPORTING PERIOD

2.1 Proposed activities for coming reporting period

The annual workplan for 2005 is contained in Appendix Three.

2.2 Anticipated risks and challenges

Challenge	Explanation	Strategies for meeting challenge
1. Delays in provision of materials for CAP projects as requested by communities	The implementation of CAP projects was prioritised by IVP for 2004, so as not to disappoint the expectations of participating communities. While delays are inevitable, it is important that once requests are made, all efforts are made to supply materials in a timely manner, so as to encourage motivation by communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sourcing of materials of requisite standard, advice where necessary, obtaining quotations and producing purchase orders is a time-consuming process. Means need to be considered for FAO to be freed from other duties so as to concentrate on this
2. Lack of timely production of outputs by University of Oslo	Extensive delays in the research and training component have resulted from delays by partners at the University of Oslo, whose responsibilities cover the Research and Training Component.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to inform University of Oslo, UNEP and UNOPS of national priorities under the research and training component • Make the most of current opportunities, considering constraints encountered • Make use of new national research advisory committee where possible
3. Conflicting community interests	This refers to both different interests within the community, as well as differences between community members and IVP. For example, for many community members degradation is not considered a problem, and increase of livestock numbers is a priority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure adequate discussion of all project initiatives before embarking on them • Promote discussion of issues of degradation and stocking levels in the project sites • Allowing communities to identify the projects they embark on
4. Shortage of village water supplies	Shortage of water remains a challenge in some of the project villages, particularly Khawa (Kgalagadi) and Kedia (Boteti). Without an adequate supply of water, many of the proposed projects are not viable. These communities have also prioritised water supply in their proposed projects. However, IVP has neither the mandate nor the capacity to augment general village water supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stress to communities that IVP is unable to install general village water supplies • Assist communities to lobby relevant authorities for water supply • Explore alternative means of water supply such as rainwater harvesting

Challenge	Explanation	Strategies for meeting challenge
5. Participation by full cross-section of community	It remains evident that, particularly in the Kgalagadi project site, IVP activities are dependent on a few key committed individuals. This poses a risk for sustainability, as these individuals may not always be available for IVP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that CAP projects meet the needs of a wide variety of community members, so as to encourage their participation

2.3 Expected inputs and contributions from RCU, University of Oslo, UNDP, UNEP and/or other project partners

With respect to the University of Oslo, the operationalisation of the research programme of IVP has been long awaited. It is heartening that progress in this regard is becoming apparent, and it is hoped that it will be fully operational by the second quarter of 2005. It is particularly important that collection of baseline data commences by April 2005.

As project implementation gathers pace, the role of the RCU as a facilitator of information sharing between the three countries is invaluable to the national components. This includes facilitating the sharing of experiences between Botswana, Kenya and Mali on aspects of project implementation relevant to all three countries, such as Community Action Plans and Rangeland Resource Management Plans. It also includes facilitating the regular flow of information between the three countries of all relevant documents, including progress reports, workshop reports, plans, constitutions, consultancy reports, and other relevant documentation.

3. USE OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES

3.1 Budget for January – December 2004

The table below reflects the budget for the twelve months of January – December 2004, as presented in the 2003 Annual report.

Description	Budget (Pula)	Budget (US\$)
Consultant-Indigenous Mgt	42000	9333
Consultant-Livestock Mktg	35000	7778
Consultant Range Rehabilitation	35000	7778
Consultant-Dissemination	14000	3111
Consultant-Short term	21000	4667
Administration	376709	83713
Duty Travel	225645	50143
Missions to RCU	0	0
Int. Visits	52500	11667
Transfer and Technology	63000	14000
Transfer Energy	17500	3889
Biomass Technology	52500	11667
Mass Media Campaigns	21000	4667
Environmental Education	40439	8986
Indigenous Mgt Systems	504000	112000
Arid Zone Biodatabase	164500	36556
Rehab of Indigenous Veg	512295	113843
Livestock Mktg	266000	59111
Seminar and Tours	35000	7778
Community Stakeholders	106246	23610
Community Meetings	27220	6049
Technical Meetings	20419	4538
Conference Services	41503	9223
Equipment	116932	25985
Reports	21000	4667
Newsletter	7000	1556
Maps	10500	2333
Sundries	17500	3889
Direct Costs	83174	18483
Miscellaneous	132174	29372
Total	3013581	669685

3.2 Summary Expenditure for From January to December 2004

The table below summarises the actual expenditure for 2004.

The total expenditure for 2004 amounted to US\$426,530.85. The largest single expenditure item was salaries, at US\$231,352.96. Other significant single expenditure items included: materials for the CAP projects, at US\$60,139.45; exchange trip to Namibia, at US\$23,837.00, and the consultancy on legal and institutional arrangements for the community-based management of rangelands, at US\$16,293.17. Total expenditure for 2004 amounted to US\$426,530.85

During 2004, UNDP changed the financial software used for budgeting and recording expenditure. While all expenditure has been checked by project administration, a large number of payments were charged to the wrong budget line. In such cases, the third column in the table below itemises the actual payment, if it differs from the budget line to which it was charged.

ACCOUNT	DESCRIPTION	Actual PMT	EXPENDITURE (US\$)
61200	Salaries Costs	Marx Garekwe payment	1509.67
72100	Contractual Services	Salaries staff	59912.24
72400	Communic & Audio	Mascom	3729.54
74500	Miscellaneous Exp	Petty cash	19.26
	SUBTOTAL		65170.71
71600	Travel	Travel	1913.43
72100	Contractual Services	Mascom	734.60
72200	Equipment & Furniture	CAP materials	18140.05
72300	Materials & Goods	CAP materials	41999.40
73400	Rental & Maint of other	Conference Maharaja (1131.34)	6881.91
74200	Audio Visual & Print	Travel	418.15
	SUBTOTAL		70087.54
66100	Overtime & Diff	Overtime	2044.21
71600	Travel	Travel	2941.98
72200	Equipment and Furniture	Service and Catridges	3341.24
72300	Materials & Goods	Food (Workshop)	247.13
72400	Communic & Audio	Mascom	1281.16
73100	Rental & Maint - Premises	Big Five	1628.96
73400	Rental & Maint of other Equipment	Petrol	624.34
75100	Facilities & Maintanance	Temporary Assist	211.33
	SUBTOTAL		12320.35
63400	Learning Costs	MS Project Training	1606.77
66100	Overtime & Diff	Overtime	1105.35

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Rangelands in the Arid Zone of Africa
Annual report 2004*

ACCOUNT	DESCRIPTION	Actual PMT	EXPENDITURE (US\$)
71200	International Consultants		0
71300	Local Consultants	Consultant (Centre for Applied Research)	16293.17
71400	Contractual Services-Ind	Salaries	5916.85
71500	UN Volunteers	Community allowances	696.29
71600	Travel	Travel (Namibia) and Local	29544.15
72100	Contractual Services-Com	Salaries	159469.19
72200	Equipment & Furniture	Travel and Petrol	5888.80
72300	Materials & Goods	Travel	972.24
	SUBTOTAL		221492.81
72400	Communic & Audio	Salaries	6054.68
72500	Supplies	Generator Kweneng	1773.04
72700	Hospitality	Quaterly meeting	1667.09
72800	Information Tech Equip	Ms software	4212.64
73400	Rental & Maint	Petrol	10465.94
74100	Professional Services	Audit Fees	12381.28
74500	Miscellaneous Exp	Petrol, Adverts, Accommodation	19544.59
75100	Facilities & Admin	Petty cash (Petrol and Food)	1360.18
	SUBTOTAL		57459.44
	TOTAL		426530.85

Included in the expenditures reported above are several expenses that were charged by UNDP to the project account, but were not incurred by IVP. These are reflected in the table below, as at the time of reporting had not been extracted from the IVP account.

ADJUSTMENTS TO BE MADE to 2004 EXPENDITURE	
Marx Garekwe	1509.67
Magdeline Madibela	655.6
Lentswe Lodge	500.77
L Dikobe	4210.38
RIPCO	10482.56
Impression House	125.33
TOTAL WRONGLY DEBITED TO IVP ACCOUNT	17484.31

3.3 Estimation of contribution in kind by Government of Botswana

The estimated contribution in kind from the Botswana government for 2004 is contained in the table below.

Heading	Item	Breakdown	Total (U\$)	Total (Pula)
Salaries	Senior Management	50dys x P350 x 8pax	31111	140000
	Middle Management	30dys x P200 x 5pax	6667	30000
	Technical Staff	20dys x P175 x 5pax	3889	17500
	Industrial Staff	40dys x P120x 10pax	10667	48000
	SUBTOTAL			52333
Overtime	Drivers	200hrs x P10 x 10	4444	20000
	Other	50hrs x 15 x 5	833	3750
	SUBTOTAL			5278
Subsistence Allowance	Quarterly Meeting	19 x 98.30 x 4 x 5days	8301	37354
	Trip to Namibia	6262 x 4 x 10 days	5566	25048
	SUBTOTAL			24423
Office Rentals	National Project Unit	3000 x 12 months x 3 offices	24000	108000
	Kgalagadi	450 x 26 months	2600	11700
	Boteti	450 x 26 months	2600	11700
	Kweneng	450 x 12 months	1200	5400
	SUBTOTAL			30400
Stationery	National Project Unit		4444	20000
	Kgalagadi		1111	5000
	Boteti		1111	5000
	Kweneng		1111	5000
	SUBTOTAL			7778
Vehicles	CTO kilometre charge	30000km at .14 thebe	933	4200
	Fuel to Kgalagadi	1856	495	2227.2
	Fuel to Boteti	2088	557	2505.6
	Fuel to Kweneng	435	116	522
	Trip to Namibia	870	48845	1044
	SUBTOTAL			2333
TOTAL			103400	465299

According to the estimation contained in the table above, government contribution in kind to IVP in 2004 was US\$103,400. In 2002/3, the government contribution in kind amounted to US\$206,000.

There are two primary reasons that the contribution in kind was significantly higher in 2002/3 than 2004. Firstly, the 2003/4 estimation covered an 18-month period from project inception in July 2002 until December 2003, while the 2004 estimation covers twelve months. Secondly, there were two activities in 2003 in which government officers were significantly involved; the CAP workshops, and participatory indicator development, which were not repeated in 2004.

3.4 Commentary on deviations from budget

The budget for 2004 was US\$669,685. The total amount spent was US\$469,299. The shortfall of US\$200,386 in expenditure as compared to budget is largely due to the fact that many of the CAP materials that were ordered in 2004 will not be paid for until 2005. Extensive delays were experienced in 2004 in the procurement of CAP materials, but it is envisaged that the procurement process for project materials will be expedited in 2005.

3.5 Budget for next reporting period

The table below summarises the forecast budget for 2005. The largest expenditure for 2005 will be in the implementation of CAP projects. Also included will be the development of constitutions and the development of management plans for rangeland resources.

IVP will be making efforts to bring funding partners on board for some of these projects, as well as for the management planning process, so as to augment the limited project funding available.

Activities		Budget Description		2005 budget
Component1	Indigenous Management Systems	74100	Professional Services	3500
		74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	8623
Component2	Database and GIS	74100	Professional Services	10,800
Component3	Rehabilitation of Vegetation	63400	Learning costs	29,249
Component4	Livestock Improvement	72300	Material and Goods	204257
		74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	15,000
Component5	Training	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	29688
Component6	Targeted Research	71200	International Consultants	N/a
Management and Administration		66100	Overtime	4000

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Rangelands in the Arid Zone of Africa
Annual report 2004*

Activities	Budget Description		2005 budget
	71200	International Consultants	
	71300	Local Consultants	252,000
	71400	Contractual Services - Individuals	670
	71600	Travel	16,000
	72200	Equipment and Furniture	70,000
	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	41,134
Total			672,798

4. PROJECT ENVIRONMENT

4.1 Political, legislative, and institutional developments with potential consequences for project implementation and its potential impact

As has been stated in previous reports, and was clearly presented in the consultants report on institutional and legal arrangements for the communal management of rangeland resources, the current policy environment and practice by the Ministry of Agriculture favours the privatized management of rangeland resources through enclosures, rather than communal management. It is therefore particularly important for IVP to ensure strong integration with policy makers, particularly those of Ministry of Agriculture.

A positive development in this regard has been the invitation by the Ministry of Agriculture for IVP to be represented on the Inter-Ministerial Technical Committee (IMTC) that oversees the implementation of the Fencing Component of the National Policy for Agricultural Development. This can assist in the mainstreaming of communal rangeland management models to practice by the Ministry of Agriculture.

IVP has so far participated in two IMTC meetings, in which it became apparent that the potential for uptake of successful models which may be developed under IVP are high. In districts that are recommended by IMTC to be unsuitable for fencing, the alternative considered is a communal management system, and the committee has requested the guidance of IVP in how to facilitate the development of such systems.

4.2 Opinion or viewpoints on the continued relevance of the project's planning parameters and suggestions for possible adjustments and modifications

The major change to the project's planning parameters during 2004 arises from the indicator retrofitting exercise, which IVP Botswana has completed in consultation with the RCU, national stakeholders, and participating communities. This exercise has produced specific and measurable indicators for the logical framework matrix guiding project implementation.

The indicator retrofitting exercise has also accentuated the fact that a large variety of outputs are expected in the remaining two and a half years of the project lifespan. It is evident that a project such as IVP, attempting to address the long-term processes of biodiversity rehabilitation and poverty reduction

through community empowerment, will have difficulty achieving such goals within a five-year lifespan. The future of IVP beyond the initial five year cycle should perhaps be a point of consideration in the upcoming mid-term review of IVP.

With regards to the financial situation of IVP the budget of IVP will be too limited to achieve the outputs expected. This is primarily for two reasons. One is that the initial budget for staff salaries was not realistic, with the result that a much larger proportion of project funds are used for salaries than was initially envisaged. Secondly, with 14 villages participating in the IVP Botswana programme, project resources are stretched very thin.

4.3 Concluding remarks

2004 has seen significant progress in project implementation. This has included the finalization of the Community Action Plan workshops and reports, and implementation of some of the projects arising out of these workshops. This is notable as the largest-scale facilitation of Community Action Plans by any government department, in line with the principles of the Community Based Strategy. In addition, other important outputs have included exposure for the project team and stakeholders to best practices in communal rangeland management, retrofitting of project indicators, and – for the first time - development of site-level annual workplans.

The most significant delay to project progress in 2004 has been in the procurement and delivery of materials for the CAP projects. These projects are important to gain and maintain the interest and trust of community members in IVP. Although almost all materials have now been delivered, community members waited for them for several months. It is essential for IVP to ensure the successful implementation of at least one project in each community in 2005, without letting these initiatives detract from the primary focus of 2005, which will be resource management planning.

Support in the implementation of IVP has been forthcoming from the National Executing Agency for IVP, the Department of Crop Production and Forestry in the Ministry of Agriculture. Heightened support will also be necessary to adequately fulfil the demanding programme of the 2005 workplan.

APPENDICES

Appendix One: List of publications produced in 2004

Appendix Two: Minutes of Steering Committee meeting Four of 2004

Appendix Three: 2005 Action Plan

Appendix One: List of Publications produced in 2004

IVPBOT04/002	Participatory Indicator Development report
IVPBOT04/003	Community Action Plan Proposed Projects - Boteti
IVPBOT04/004	Community Action Plan Proposed Projects - Kgalagadi south
IVPBOT04/005	Community Action Plan Proposed Projects - Kweneng north
IVPBOT04/006	Community Action Plan workshop report – Mokobaxane
IVPBOT04/007	Community Action Plan workshop report - Kedia
IVPBOT04/008	Community Action Plan workshop report - Mopipi
IVPBOT04/009	Community Action Plan workshop report - Boatlaname
IVPBOT04/010	Community Action Plan workshop report - Lephepe
IVPBOT04/011	Community Action Plan workshop report - Thotayamarula
IVPBOT04/012	Community Action Plan workshop report - Shadishadi
IVPBOT04/013	Community Action Plan workshop report - Makabanyane
IVPBOT04/014	Community Action Plan workshop report - Sojwe
IVPBOT04/015	Community Action Plan workshop report - Khawa
IVPBOT04/016	Community Action Plan workshop report - Struizendam
IVPBOT04/017	Community Action Plan workshop report - Bokspits
IVPBOT04/018	Community Action Plan workshop report - Vaalhoek
IVPBOT04/019	Community Action Plan workshop report – Rappelspan
IVPBOT04/020	Institutional and legal arrangements for the management of communal rangelands under IVP – consultants report
IVPBOT04/021	Report of Educational trip by IVP stakeholders to rangeland management initiatives in Namibia
IVPBOT04/022	Reading pack for Developing sustainable approaches to rangeland management under IVP
IVPBOT04/023	Report of seminar to consider approaches to communal management of rangelands under IVP
IVPBOT04/024	Baseline socio-economic data for IVP Botswana sites from 2001 census

Appendix Two: Minutes of Steering Committee meeting Four of 2004

Indigenous Vegetation Project Steering Committee Meeting Number 4 of 2004

Date: Tuesday 26th Oct 2004
Time: 0900hrs
Venue: Ministry of Agriculture Conference Room 265

Present were:

NAME	ORGANISATION
A U Lumbile	BCA
D Keboneilwe	DAPS
M K C Modisaotsile	Crop Production and Forestry
M E Mogorosi	DWNP

Project Secretariat

M Taylor	Indigenous Vegetation Project
G B Bartels	RCU
B Gupta	RCU (recording)
N Sebele	Ministry of Agriculture
R M Kwerepe	Ministry of Agriculture Chairperson

Apologies

M Madzwamuse	IUCN
J Macala	DAR-Sebele
K Keapoletswe	Forestry
A Makepe	Ministry of Finance
K K Mmopi	Ministry of Agriculture
K Mapena	ARB

1. AGENDA

Time	Item
09h00-09h05	Apologies
09h05-09h15	Adoption of Agenda
09h15-09h20	Chairperson's remarks
09h20-09h40	Approval of minutes of previous meeting and matters arising
09h40-10h40	Presentation and discussion of progress Report for Third quarter 2004
11h00	Tea and close of meeting

2. ADOPTION OF AGENDA

2.1 Agenda was adopted.

3. CHAIRPERSON'S REMARKS

3.1 The Chairperson (Mr Kwerepe) welcomed all to the meeting and apologised for the late start of meeting. He also apologised on behalf of the Director who the chair of the steering committee that he is held up in a whole day meeting and he will therefore assume the chair. He went on to acknowledge the progress made by the project as documented in the Q3 2004 report, which would be discussed later as an agenda item. He reminded the meeting that since this is the last report of the year, they should expect the report to cover the achievements of the year, how to proceed over the coming year. He also expressed disappointment at the continuous low attendance of the members, and solicited the members to advise on how best to address the issue.

4. ADOPTION OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING AND MATTERS ARISING

4.1 Minutes of previous meeting approved subject to the following amendments:

- Dr Bartels attended the meeting, thus his name should not appear in apologies list
- Components should be written in full instead of 1,2, etc
- E Tshamekang is not from Thusano Lefatsheng but from NCSA
- Pg 4 – Community Support Manager repeated
- Dr Bartels explained the need to evaluate the CAP process as being to solicit community views of the process.

5. MATTERS ARISING

- 5.1 The meeting was informed that the Task forced to look into the consultancy report on institutional and legal arrangements has been formed
- 5.2 Mrs Keboneilwe suggested that the reports from the project should be circulated in time to allow members to respond in time.
- 5.3 Mr Modisaotsile also expressed his concerns that all reports should be made available to the Steering Committee members before being circulated to other stakeholders to enable them to make comments and recommendations.
- 5.4 The recommendation on transfer of financial functions from UNDP to Government of Botswana referred to purchasing of CAP materials and travelling expenses.
- 5.5 In regard to the future collaboration of the project, the National Project Leader and representative from MoA attended the Inter-ministerial Technical Committee on Fencing, which was described as fruitful.
- 5.6 Mrs Keboneilwe advised the project to start submitting their plans to CBS and to report their progress quarterly to facilitate the smooth relationships between the two. She advised the project to route the reports through DAPS, until the formal invitation to the project has been made.

6. ACTION ITEMS

6.1 Action items from previous meeting were confirmed as complete.

7. PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF PROGRESS REPORT FOR THIRD QUARTER 2004

7.1 Presentation on the above done by Dr Taylor. Key issues discussed were as follows:

7.2 Lessons learnt, highlights and risks 2004:

- Meeting informed that a key lesson is the urgent need for timely delivery of Community Action Plans project materials. Also that in 2004 the focus was on CAP project implementation, and in 2005 there will be shift to management planning.
- The insights gained from the Namibian trip included the coordination of stakeholder assistance, participatory rangeland monitoring and integrated resource management.
- The action plan for the next quarter is to continue establishment of CAP projects, to evaluate the CAP process, to start the demonstration plots, creation of the IVP website, to produce reports of the Namibian trip and the seminar on rangeland management. Also to be completed is the retrofitting indicators to the project log frame and planning for 2005.

8. COMPONENT 1: MANAGEMENT OF INDIGENOUS SYSTEMS

8.1 The National Project Leader informed the meeting that the Task Force that has to consider the consultancy report has been formed and is expected to resume their task. Also in the process is the preparation to evaluate the Community Actions Plans. He explained that the task is expected to be spearheaded by DAPS.

8.2 Participatory Indicator Development Manual (PID): The National Project Leader briefed the meeting that the first draft manual has been received and circulated to members who took part in the development of the manual to make comments.

9. COMPONENT 2: BIO DATABASE AND GIS

9.1 The National Project Leader briefed the members on the progress made on the above component; that the compilation of existing bio data and mapping has commenced in the project sites and is an ongoing progress.

9.2 He went on to brief the meeting that updating of data on livestock has been done and so has the development of the socio-economic indicators.

10. COMPONENT 3: REHABILITATION OF INDIGENOUS VEGETATION

10.1 The National Project Leader briefed the meeting about the progress achieved so far under this component; that the control and monitoring plots have been identified in each village and that permits have been given by the land board for almost all the plots

10.2 Other plots allocated by land board include the Rappelspan sand dune stabilisation plot, which is 75% completed, and Vaalhoek stabilisation plot

10.3 He also briefed the meeting about documentation that is being undertaken by the

forestry student regarding the Nursery, and plans for participatory trials to test rehabilitation techniques in collaboration with BCA.

10.4 He went to brief the meeting about the fencing of Thotayamarula biodiversity conservation area, that has been put on hold until Loologane residents have finished constructing their new homes.

11. COMPONENT 4: IMPROVEMENT OF LIVESTOCK AND ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOODS

11.1 The National Project Leader informed the meeting about the progress on the international livestock consultancy, that DAHP will provide a specialist to assist the consultant who will be trying to identify opportunities in livestock marketing.

11.2 Also underway are the negotiations with livestock buyers for Kgalagadi livestock producers.

11.3 He also briefed the members on the progress of Machana Drift Fence, that the communities have just completed clearing the line, and that they did it voluntarily. Once the material reaches the site, they will start erecting the fence.

11.4 He also went on to inform the meeting that in Boteti boreholes have been identified for a possible irrigation plot, and water will need to be tested for suitability. Debswana is also willing to provide advice. Regarding the Tannery in Kedia, he informed the meeting that investigations are underway to identify ownership of the existing assets.

11.5 Khawa: Water harvesting has been taken up by Water Conservation Division in the Department of Water Affairs.

11.6 Bokspits: Regarding Wool production in this area, the project has a challenge of low interest since few community members are coming forward to own the project. Regarding the Horticulture project in Struizendam, the interest group has been identified and the first draft of the management plan has been developed. The project will commence once the materials have been delivered.

11.7 Kweneng: Drift fences volunteers have begun clearing fence lines where necessary and are waiting for the materials to strengthen the existing fence. In Lephephe the youth group has started production and have received training from Sanitas. Other projects which haven't started include Boatlaname agro-forestry and beekeeping. Loologane water harvesting has been shelved due to reliable water supply in the area.

12. COMPONENT 5: TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AND LEARNING

12.1 The seminar on approaches to rangeland management was held on the 20th to 23rd September 2004, involving about 75 stakeholders

12.2 The educational trip to Namibia (DRFN) was undertaken on the 22nd August to the 11th September 2004.

12.3 Training for Kweneng youth group has been undertaken by Sanitas in Lephephe 11th October 2004

12.4 The building of IVP website has commenced.

12.5 The production of at least two documentaries for BTV not yet done, and breakfast presentation for policy makers has been postponed to first parliament after elections

13. ADMINISTRATIVE/MANAGEMENT

13.1 The arrangement to transfer some financial functions to government is underway.

13.2 S Sallu, the researcher based in Khawa, has completed the first phase of her research

13.3 The workshop to retrofit project indicators has been arranged to be held on 3rd and 4th November 2004 in Gaborone.

13.4 The project staff commenced their training on MSProject software training and due to complete on the 2nd November 2004.

13.5 The TORs for the research committee are being discussed by University of Botswana

14. COMMENTS FROM THE REPORT:

14.1 Dr Bartels advised against the purchase of GIS equipment, as it can prove to be very costly, but that the stakeholders can instead be given the basic training to enable them to appreciate how the equipment works. Mrs Keboneilwe also had the similar view and advised that the project use government equipment.

14.2 Mrs Sebele briefed the meeting about the progress made on testing the PID manual, that it will not be carried out this year since stakeholders will need to make comments before the manual can be tested. Dr Bartels had a different view, that peer review shouldn't hinder the testing of the manual.

14.3 Mr Mogorosi wanted to know why the project needs to engage a specialist on livestock marketing. NPL explained that by a specialist they refer to an officer from the Department of Animal Health. Mr Modisaotsile also indicated that there is no need for consultancy as the problem in livestock marketing in Kgalagadi is due to the bad road which hikes the transport costs. Dr Bartels explained that the consultant will be advising on alternative by products and alternative markets, and the opportunities that exists regarding livestock

14.4 Mr Modisaotsile wanted to know why the report on nursery study literature is taking to long, since the study was done nine months back. Dr Bartels advised the project to contact the student supervisor to find out about the delay.

14.5 Mr Modisaotsile encouraged the project to continue with the water harvesting in Looloane, but the NPL explained that it was the community's suggestion. Mrs Gupta explained that the project will continue it is only the priority that has changed.

14.6 Dr Bartels expressed a concern that the Micro Credit scheme has been left out and yet it is very important. Mrs Gupta explained that the project will be implemented next year, since the umbrella study has been completed by the regional office, and the national component is now using this information to develop a proposal as to how it may operate.

14.7 Mrs Sebele wanted to know about the progress on Mrs Sallu's study, and Dr Taylor explained that she has reported verbally and she is expected to submit a report on the first phase of her fieldwork in January 2005.

14.8 Dr Bartels briefed the meeting about the Regional Policy Steering Committee meeting in Mali in February 2005, and that the Regional office will fund the trip. He explained that the composition of the team should include a community member, the National Project Leader, and the National Coordinator from the Ministry of Agriculture

The chairperson thanked the members for attending, and reminded the management not to give up with the University of Oslo. He suggested that members can be given lunch during the meetings.

Meeting adjourned: 11:15hrs.

Action No.	Date Raised	Action Raised	Responsible	Target Date	Completed	Comments
1	27/07/04	Research committee -To identify the existing committee -To produce a framework for research component	NPL	31/01/05		
2	27/07/04	Research framework -To produce a framework for research	RC	31/01/05		
3.	26/10/2004	Community Action Plans -CAPs to be circulated at the next meeting	Taylor	26/10/04		
4.	26/10/2004	Steering Committee Members -To contact all the steering committee members who have not been attending and request replacements where necessary	Taylor/Gupta	26/10/04		
5.	26/10/2004	Collaborate/ Consult with other departments whenever new project initiatives are formed to avoid duplication of effort -Provide update in next meeting	Taylor	26/10/04		

Appendix Three: 2005 Action Plan

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