

Policy Frameworks and Programmes



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Agricultural Policy Frameworks

- Mainstream CC considerations into NDPs & budgets, and sectorial policies, strategies, programmes and plans
- Policy Frameworks
 - Botswana CSA Programme 2015-2025
 - National Development Plan 11 (2017-23)
 - Under the thematic area of sustainable environment strongly advocates for climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies
 - Botswana Climate Change Response Policy (BCCRP) draft of 2016
 - Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)
 - National Adaptation Plan Framework for Botswana
 - National Agricultural Policy under review
 - Drought Management Strategy

Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)

- Achieve an overall emissions reduction of 15% by 2030
 - Base year (2010) emission estimation is 8307 Gg of CO₂ equivalent
 - Diesel to solar powered boreholes
 - 87 solar boreholes (2012) to 537 (2015)
 - Methane capture and usage as energy source
 - Glen Valley waste water treatment
 - Used to heat up oxidation ponds



Programmes

■ Livestock Management Development (LIMID) Programme

- Distribution of smallstock and chickens to resource constrained members in communities
- Chicken abattoirs
- Borehole drilling and equipping
- Fodder production and processors



■ Integrated Support for Arable Agricultural Development (ISPAAD)

- Provision of quality seed and fertilizers
- Provision of draught power and associated machinery
- Cluster fencing and provision of potable water
- Establish agric. service centres
- Facilitate access to credit



Programmes

■ Drought Management Strategies

- Feed and vaccine subsidies
 - 35% feed subsidy under implementation until end of June 2020
- Destocking
 - Sale of live animals to South Africa
- Conservation agriculture
 - zero to minimum tillage
- Use drought tolerant and pests and disease resistant crop varieties and livestock breeds
 - Segaolane, KEP, Tswana cowpeas
 - Tswana cattle, goats, sheep and chickens
 - Crosses
- Land use policy reoriented to support integrated farming
 - minimize risk associated with CC



Challenges and Policy Gaps

- Weak research-extension linkages to efficiently disseminate CSA technologies
- Other value chain components lagging behind compared to production
- Monitoring and evaluation not undertaken as proposed
- Fragmented projects/programmes on CSA or CSA-related initiatives including funding
- While targets are set, some of which are specific to women it is still not clear as to the specific interventions to facilitate achievement of such targets by women.



Thank you

