



Addressing capacity-constraints and overcoming barriers at national level-The Case of Botswana

Southern Africa Disaster Risk Reduction Plan, 2012-2014



Topography- Map of Botswana



Impacts

Sectors

Agriculture

- ▶ Short growing period (on set of both rain and winter)
- ▶ Changing in Plant species composition (preferred to un-preferred)

Health

- ▶ Shift in malaria band

Water

- ▶ Decrease in annual dam yields



Adaptation Measures

Agriculture

- ▶ Develop drought tolerant variety
- ▶ Growing and provision livestock feeds

Health

Malaria management and control programm

Water

Recycling (processing of waste water)

CAPACITY CONSTRAINTS CONT'D

- ▶ Lack of accurate Early Warning System
- ▶ The main constraints are related to lack of activity data and information, and the lack of expertise in the respective sectors. Due to the unavailability of relevant data
- ▶ As a result there are limited national climate change plans and presence of a draft policy and legal framework to implement convention requirements

Capacity Constraints Con'D

- ▶ Climate Change is weakly infused in social, economic and environmental policies.
- ▶ inappropriate institutional structure, inadequate manpower and inadequate policy framework.
- ▶ Inadequate investments and institutional capacity limit some governments' ability to meet adaptation needs

Overcoming barriers

- ▶ Need for financial resources to improve on early Warning information.
- ▶ Human resources capacity building.
- ▶ Have coordinated institutional arrangements
- ▶ Government Need to invest more and capacitate institution
- ▶ Infuse climate change into national programmes

INDICATROS

- ▶ Increase in crop and livestock production(quantifiable)
- ▶ Reduction of mortality as result of diseases such as Malaria

Overall indicator

- Improved in livelihoods



THANK YOU