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- Ministry of Environment Wildlife & Tourism – Dept of Meteorological Services, Dept of Forestry & Range Resources, Dept of Wildlife & National Parks;
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Acronyms

BMC Botswana Meat Commission
BVAC Botswana Vulnerability Assessment Committee
BWOLC Open Access Livestock and Crops Livelihood Zone
CSO Central Statistics Office (now Statistics Botswana)
CWCs Child Welfare Clinics
FMD Foot and Mouth Disease
HEA Household Economy Approach
ISPAAD Integrated Support for Arable Agricultural Development
KIs Key Informants
LIMID Livestock Management and Infrastructure Development
LSD Lumpy Skin Disease
OVCs Orphan and Vulnerable Children
SADC Southern African Development Community
VDCs Village Development Committee
VET Village Extension Team
Introduction and Methodology

The Botswana Vulnerability Assessment Committee (BVAC) requires baseline information on rural households as a reference point for modelling likely effects of shocks such as drought, floods and market failure. Such shocks may severely affect people's ability to maintain their livelihoods and any response needs to be based on information and analysis designed to give solid guidance for short term relief, medium and long term recovery and development initiatives. The essential target for any response would be the household since this is the basic unit of economic operation, and the unit which must try to cope with shocks. This profile focuses on the livelihoods of the Open Access Livestock and Crops Livelihood Zone (in North West district and a small portion of Ghanzi district).

The baseline information for the zone was collected from eight villages using the Household Economy Approach. The villages covered were; Tsodilo, Chukumuchu, Gani, Nxaunxau, Bothatogo, Tsau, Kareng and Grootlagte. Data collection was done within seven days and the following five days were used for data analysis and report writing. Eight (8) interviews were conducted with village leaders and key informants and 24 interviews were conducted with groups of representatives of the four wealth groups defined by the community leaders and key informants in their respective villages in the zone. This baseline assessment focused on understanding the various household sources of food, income and expenditure patterns among the four wealth groups of the livelihood zone.

The household economy analysis was used to establish a picture of normal livelihood patterns for typical households from each of the wealth groups in the zone. First, a year ranking exercise was conducted with community leaders and the details of the year ranking by the community leaders and the assessment team were then used to identify the 12-month period from March 2009 to February 2010 as the baseline or reference year for the livelihoods assessment and analysis. The baseline year identified was characterised by average rainfall, harvest, pasture, milk production, wild food, water, less poisonous plants and fair livestock prices.
Main Conclusions and Implications

- Households in the zone depend heavily on either livestock sales (for better-off households) or casual labour (for the poorest) for their livelihoods. There is the addition of arable crop production, which is conducted by all wealth groups. The main types of food crops grown in the zone are millet, maize sorghum and beans which are mainly drought resistant (drought susceptible).

- The zone has high livestock (cattle, goat, sheep and chicken) stocking rate, so livestock products such as milk and meat are very important for households’ livelihoods. Poorer households (very poor and poor) obtain around 35% of their food needs from government food assistance, which also contributes around 13% of their total income. As such, any change in the amount of food provided through these safety nets will impact on livelihoods, as any ‘lost’ food will have to be purchased instead. Household incomes for the ‘very poor’ wealth group would fall below the livelihoods threshold.

- All wealth groups purchase a significant proportion of their food—26% to 56% of their energy requirements are bought with cash. The very poor and poor households’ purchases are mainly on staple foods while the wealthier households spend significant amount of money on items like meat, sugar, rice and cooking oil. Poorer households are therefore highly vulnerable to staple food price increases.

- Sources of income are more varied among the poorer households (very poor and poor) with each source of income contributing a small proportion of the total while the middle and better off have mainly two sources (formal employment and livestock sales) both of which contribute a high proportion of their total income, 71% for the middle and 98% for the better-off.

- All the households meet and exceed their food energy needs (the very poor: 110%, poor: 126%, middle: 151% and better-off: 160%). Dietary quality is more of an issue with the poor obtaining a very basic diet, while the better-off can afford considerably more variation.

- Total incomes (the sum of all food and cash incomes) for all wealth groups exceed both livelihoods and survival thresholds. However, the incomes for the very poor wealth groups are close to the livelihoods threshold and households from this group will easily fall below the threshold in the event of even a mild hazard. Poorer households also, do not have a continuous or consistent source of income.

- Foot and Mouth disease is a major hazard for households which own cattle in this zone. Wild animal especially elephants negatively affect crop production in the zone and lead to low production in the zone.

Zone Description

The Open Access Livestock and Crops Livelihood Zone is situated in the north-western corner of Botswana, bordering Namibia on two sides. The area lies between 21° and 24° east of the Greenwich and between 18° and 21°30’ south of the equator. It is a lowland region, with an average annual rainfall of 351-550 mm that falls between September and April. Temperatures soar to a range between 29°C and 35°C during summer (Selemo) and drop to 8°C and 28°C during winter (Mariga). The main geographical feature found in the zone is the historical Tsodilo hills, while the Okavango Delta is nearby in the adjacent Okavango-Boteti-Chobe Riverine and Other Income and Okavango-Chobe-Nxai Natural Resources Livelihood Zones to the east. The zone lies in the sandveld with the Arenosols soil types sandy soils. Despite poor soils, the zone has moderately high suitability for rainfed crop production because of its relatively good rainfall. The zone is linked to the trans-Kalahari high way by a main tarred road from Ghanzi to Maun through to Mohembo (Botswana/Namibia boarder gate).

Table 1 – Population estimates and projections for the zone by district for 2009, 2010 and 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ngamiland</td>
<td>West</td>
<td>13 148</td>
<td>49 642</td>
<td>16 362</td>
<td>61 778</td>
<td>16 766</td>
<td>63 302</td>
<td>17 180</td>
<td>64 864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngamiland</td>
<td>East</td>
<td>7 900</td>
<td>72 382</td>
<td>7 588</td>
<td>69 524</td>
<td>7 615</td>
<td>69 767</td>
<td>7 654</td>
<td>70 125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghanzi</td>
<td>Ghanzi</td>
<td>1 015</td>
<td>32 481</td>
<td>1 100</td>
<td>35 193</td>
<td>1 115</td>
<td>35 678</td>
<td>1 132</td>
<td>36 211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>22 063</td>
<td>154 505</td>
<td>176 568</td>
<td>166 495</td>
<td>25 495</td>
<td>168 747</td>
<td>25 965</td>
<td>171 200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Populations were calculated by overlaying a map of the livelihood zones onto a map of the enumeration areas used in the most recent census, which was done in 2001. The populations of those enumeration areas with the greatest portion of their areas lying within the zone were then summed together. As population numbers change year-by-year, the zone populations for 2009, 2010 and 2011 were extrapolated from the yearly district population projections, supplied by the Central Statistics Office (CSO).

In the table above, the numbers under BWOBRO are the zone populations for each district, if the zone lies within that district. Further, the table shows population numbers down to individual and there is now rounding; this is standard practice when reporting population data; however, as these are only projections, no degree of accuracy is implied.

**Seasonal calendar**

The colour bars in the calendar below show the months during which various agricultural and other activities are carried out. Although activities such as ploughing and planting are done by both men and women, respondents indicated that women are more involved in planting, while men are more involved in ploughing. The rainy season is spread through the summer months and starts from September, lasting up until April. The zone has one cultivating season in line with the rainy season. The dry crops—maize, millet, beans and sorghum—are harvested in May and June while green crops (maize, watermelons, sweet reeds, beans and pumpkins) are harvested from February to April.

The hungriest period runs from August to December in this zone while from February to July households enjoy food from their own production. Veld products are especially berries are gathered in most parts of the year and the most common are wild *morogo* (wild vegetable), *morama*, *moretlwa*, *motsotsojane*, *mnupudu*, *mogorogorwana*, *mokompata*, *mahupu*, *mokokose*, *mhamang*. The peak milking season is from January to May, which coincides with the rainy season and therefore it is a period with good grazing and water for livestock.

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1 Mention must be made here of the tremendous assistance rendered by the GIS Section at CSO. The process involved obtaining, organising and cleaning population data for each enumeration area, of which there are more than 9000 in the country.
Community Wealth Breakdown

Communities categorized wealth groups using livestock ownership and sources of cash income and food access as the main determinants of wealth. Household sizes are generally the same for the wealth groups except for the better-off, who are larger with nine members. Although the better-off generally have fewer children their household size is larger because of taking in poorer relatives and domestic workers. Although Government provides free farming implements and seeds for up to five hectares regardless of wealth, the poor and the very poor households cultivate one hectare and below because they typically own smaller pieces of land, while the better-off and the middle cultivate 1.5 and 2 hectares respectively. Livestock ownership is predominantly cattle especially for the ‘middle’ and ‘better-off’ wealth groups, who own between 10 to 50 and 50 to 100 cattle respectively. The ‘very poor’ in this zone own between 0-5 cattle and the ‘poor’ own between 5-10 cattle.

Figure 2 - Wealth break down and descriptions of wealth groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wealth Groups Characteristics</th>
<th>HH size</th>
<th>Land area cultivated</th>
<th>Crops cultivated</th>
<th>Livestock Holding</th>
<th>Other Assets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Poor</td>
<td>7-12(7)</td>
<td>0-1</td>
<td>Millet; Sorghum; Maize and beans</td>
<td>0-5 0-5 0-4 0-3</td>
<td>0-3 Hand hoes, Axes, Sickels, Cutlus, Knives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>7-10(7)</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>Millet; Sorghum; Maize and beans</td>
<td>5-10 5-15 0-6 0-3</td>
<td>0-8 Donkey Carts, Hand made fish nets, Ploughs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle</td>
<td>7-10(7)</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>Millet; Sorghum; Maize and beans</td>
<td>10-50 5-30 3-10 0-6</td>
<td>0-15 Fishing nets, Donkey carts, Ox Ploughs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better Off</td>
<td>(7-10(9)</td>
<td>0-7</td>
<td>Millet; Sorghum; Maize and beans</td>
<td>50-100 20-30 5-15 2-10</td>
<td>0-12 Donkey Carts, Ploughs, Tractors harrows</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The wealth group breakdown shows that the zone is dominated by poorer households (the ‘very poor’ and ‘poor’) who constitute 66% of the population and the wealthier households (‘middle’ and ‘better-off’) constitute the remaining 34%. District level poverty head count figures for 2008 show that there are 40-50 % poor people in this zone.

The secondary data confirm the findings of the team that the poorer households in this zone constitute a big percentage of households in the zone.

Livelihood Strategies

Sources of Cash

Households from this zone rely on different activities for their income.

Livestock Sales

All wealth groups in the zone own and sell livestock, which contributes 5% of the total annual cash income of the ‘very poor’, 20% of cash for the ‘poor’, 34% for the ‘middle’ and 62% for the ‘better-off’. Clearly, households from the ‘middle’ and ‘better-off’ earn a large part of their income from livestock sales, the main of which are goats and cattle.

Recently, livestock owners in the Ngamiland part of the zone have experienced low sales and limited local market opportunities. This is due to animal movement restrictions imposed to control the spread of Foot
and Mouth Disease (FMD). Consequently, all cattle sales are restricted to local butcheries and individuals within Ngamiland. In addition to sale of livestock, the poor and middle sell livestock products especially sour milk. This contributes about 12% and 17% of cash income for the two wealth groups respectively.

**Employment**

Casual employment is another source of income, especially for the ‘very poor’ and ‘poor’ wealth groups; they work for the ‘better-off’ and ‘middle’ wealth groups doing activities such as domestic work and agricultural labour. On the other hand, the ‘better-off’ and ‘middle’ groups get income from petty trade and self-employment.

Casual labour employment contributes around 50% of cash income for the ‘very poor’ and 46% for the ‘poor’. Public works programmes (*Ipelegeng*) are a regular source of cash in the zone although employment under the programme is limited because opportunities are provided on a rotational basis and this result in beneficiaries obtaining opportunities for three months in a year. The remuneration on the programme differs according to level of responsibility with supervisors earning P24.00 per day and other labourers earning P18.00 per working day (normally 20 days a month).

The ‘middle’ and the ‘better-off’ households engage in more formal employment such as government workers and in the private sector (conservancies). This is very significant: 34% and 36% of the cash earned in a year for the ‘middle’ and ‘better-off’ comes from this source. Indeed, it is the access to this cash income that enables a household to build up their herds and enter these two higher wealth groups.

**Self employment**

Self employment activities such as crafts and the sale of local construction materials are important for cash income, especially for the ‘very poor’; as they provide 27% of their annual cash income, while the ‘poor’ obtain 11%, and the ‘middle’ only 4%. The local construction materials are mainly poles and thatching grass. The ‘better-off’ however, do not engage in these activities. The selling of crafts is linked to the tourism and tour activities in the zone, especially around Tsodilo hills. The materials used for crafts are not seasonal and this provides cash income opportunities throughout the year. It is however important to note that continuous cutting of trees for crafts will in the long run negatively affect the environment.

Figure 3 - Sources of cash income


**Sale of crops**

Households all reported producing crops for their own consumption and as a result there were no significant crop sales.

**Trade**

Petty trading (classified as other) is undertaken by households from all wealth groups except the ‘better-off’; contributing 4%, 3% and 7% of cash income for the ‘very poor’, ‘poor’ and ‘middle’ respectively. Trade activities include brewing, tuck shops, vending and bakeries. The poorer households mainly engage in brewing and selling of traditional brew and households which are engaged in this activity do it throughout the year. The wealthier households on the other hand engage in running tuck shops and vendors.

**Old Age Pension**

This safety net is aimed at financially assisting the elderly who are 65 years and above and it is not means tested. Based on estimations by the community members and the official statistics, approximately 40% of the households earn income from old age pensions and therefore a percentage of total old age entitlement was used for a typical household income.

Old age pension is an important source of income more especially for the poorer households as it contributes 14% for the ‘very poor’ and 8% for the ‘poor’, while for the ‘middle’ and ‘better-off’ it contributes 5% and 2% of total income respectively. This indicates that the wealthier households have other more significant sources of income.

**Summary**

Overall, sources of cash income are more varied among the poorer households (‘very poor’ and ‘poor’) and each source of cash income contributes a small amount, while the ‘middle’ and ‘better-off’ are reliant on
two sources: livestock sales and formal employment. This diversified pattern gives the poorest some resilience (they reduce risk through diversification) but it also constrains them in their ability to expand any of these sources. The sources of cash for the ‘very poor’ and ‘poor’ include agricultural labour such as cattle herding and weeding, Ipelegeng, domestic work, self-employment and petty trade. The engagement of poorer households in varied activities partly explains why they are unable to cultivate much of their own land.

Figure 4 - Sources of food (as a contribution towards the minimum average energy requirement)

The main sources of food in this zone across all wealth groups are own crops, livestock products, purchases, government assistance, payment in kind, gifts and a few other minor sources.

**Own crop production**

Food crops grown by all wealth groups in this zone are millet, maize, sorghum and beans and millet is the main staple in the zone. Millet production therefore contributes 10% of annual food energy requirements for very poor households, 6% for the ‘poor’, 15% for the ‘middle’ and 14% for ‘better-off’ respectively. Sorghum contributes 6% followed by maize at 2% for ‘very poor’ households. Own crop production in total contributes 38% of energy needs for ‘better off’, 41% for the ‘middle’, 21% for the ‘poor’ and 23% for the ‘very poor’.

Although this zone is dominated by livestock farming, crop production does play a significant role, contributing 21-41% of total annual food energy requirements of households in this zone. This significant dependence for food on crop production means that a crop failure could severely impact food consumption in this zone. The level of crop production achieved is also due to Government assistance with production inputs.

**Purchase**

Food purchases are another major source of food in this zone, especially among the ‘middle’ and ‘better-off’ who each purchase 56% and 55% of their annual food energy requirements, while the ‘very poor’ and ‘poor’ purchase 26% and 39% respectively. Households purchase food throughout the year to supplement their production, with higher purchases done during the hunger period (August – December).

The staple food purchased is maize meal, while other foods purchased by all wealth groups include cooking oil, sorghum meal, and sugar. Although all wealth groups purchase food, the ‘very poor’ and ‘poor’ households’ purchases are mainly on staple foods while the wealthier households spend significant
amount of money on items like meat, sugar, rice and cooking oil. The poorer households are therefore more sensitive changes in prices of staple food.

**Food Transfers**

This is an important source of food for all wealth groups and it is supplied by the Government of Botswana through school meals and the nutrition programme for children five years of age and below. Average number of 2 children in school was used to estimate the food consumed from school meals and one child per household on the nutrition programme for children below five years, was used to estimate the contribution to annual household consumption. The food transfers contributed about 12% of reference year consumption. Other food transfers in the zone are for orphans and vulnerable children (OVCs), including those who are terminally ill and destitute persons. The number of households in these transfers is small and as such this transfer is not included in the typical household sources of food.

**Livestock products**

The ‘middle’ and ‘better-off’ obtain 22% and 37% of total annual food energy needs from livestock products respectively. The high percentage is consistent with their high number of livestock owned. The ‘very poor’ on the other hand obtain only 4% of their energy needs and the ‘poor’ 16% from livestock products.

Given the high number of livestock in the zone, coupled with the long distances from urban centres, most households are not able to find markets for the milk and therefore since they only consume some of it, much is wasted or used for other things such as gifts and feeding dogs.

**Safety Nets**

All wealth groups benefit from safety nets programmes such as school feeding, ‘vulnerable group’ feeding for children under the age of five and orphan care food baskets. The orphan care food basket is not means tested. In addition, poorer households get food through the food basket for destitute persons. This explains why the poorer households each obtain 35% of their food from safety nets, while the ‘middle’ and the ‘better-off’ get 14% and 11% respectively. This is an indication that the lower wealth groups (‘very poor’ and ‘poor’) depend more on government assistance and would be affected by any change in the amount of food provided though these safety nets.

**Gifts**

Poorer households receive gifts from wealthier households who usually have excess especially after the main harvest. The ‘better-off’ households also give milk to the poorer households and to relatives who may not be ‘very poor’, especially during the peak milking period (January to May).

**Summary**

Despite differences in sources of food, all wealth groups are able to meet their food requirements. However, government assistance does play a significant role, especially for the poorer wealth groups.

**Expenditure Patterns**

The ‘very poor’ and ‘poor’ spend 18% and 23% of their income on staple food respectively, while ‘middle’ and ‘better-off’ spend 11% and 7% respectively. The ‘very poor’ also spend 21% of their income on non-staple food. This shows that expenditure on all types of food (staple and non-staple) uses up 39% of the ‘very poor’ households’ income—a large proportion. Thus, food is the most significant expense for ‘very poor’ households and they are highly vulnerable to increases in food prices. The percentage on expenditure on food for the ‘very poor’ is, however, mitigated by the food obtained directly from social safety nets.

A major percentage of the income of very poor households-31%, goes to social services, this is mainly in the form of school uniform, because government subsidises services like health care and school fees. Without government assistance expenditure on social services will be higher across wealth groups. In addition there is government supports for crop and livestock farmers through provision of ploughing costs, fertilizers and vaccines.

However, the better-off and middle groups spend 28% and 12% of their income respectively on inputs while the poorer households are spending almost nothing on the same items. The expenditure for the
better-off households is mainly on purchases of diesel for boreholes and vaccines which are not provided for by Government.

Figure 5 - Expenditure break downs

Other expenditures include transport, beer, gifts, festivals and community obligations and all wealth groups have a proportion of their total expenditure going to expenditure on other items.

Total Income

Food consumed directly from own production or obtained as payment or as a gift can be converted to cash income, since this food would have been purchased had the household been dependent entirely on cash. The conversion of a food consumed to cash is done by converting the energy of the food consumed into an equivalent staple quantity and pricing the staple. The result is then normalised against the household size of the ‘poor’ wealth group, so the four wealth groups can be compared.

The result is shown in Figure 6.

The total income is compared with two thresholds: Survival and Livelihoods. The Survival Threshold is the amount of income required to meet very basic survival needs: food (an undiversified diet of mostly staples, with a few proteins and fats added in, very basic health and other household needs. The Livelihoods Threshold on the other hand, is the amount of income it would take to eat a more healthy food basket, afford health care and education, as well as preserving assets base and making some basic investments (such as purchasing seeds) to ensure the household, at the very least, maintains its present standard of living.

Notice that the Survival Threshold is the same across all four wealth groups. This is because this threshold is for a very basic basket of goods and services, and does not depend on a person’s wealth status.

The Livelihoods Threshold, on the other hand increases sharply as wealth increases. This is for a number of reasons:

- The Livelihood Threshold is about preserving livelihoods and if a person has more assets, they have to spend more on maintaining and preserving them.
- The Livelihood Threshold includes expenditure such as that on employment and casual labour, which the wealthier households must do to preserve the incomes of the poor.
- The wealthier households have higher expectations of living standards that they would meet before they spend on other ‘essential’ expenses. For example, these higher expectations include more expensive (and better quality) foodstuffs, services such as secondary or higher education for their children, etc., which they would prioritise ahead of, for example, providing employment or giving gifts to the poor.

Note that as with cash income, the poorest households have more diversified but more limited amounts from different sources, while the wealthier households rely on relatively fewer sources.

![Figure 6 - Total income normalised to poor household size](image-url)
Risks and Hazards

Livestock diseases especially Foot and Mouth Disease is a major problem faced by households owning cattle mainly in this zone. The disease attacks animals almost every year resulting in restriction of livestock movements from affected areas. This affects sales as people are not allowed to sell out of the area or to the Botswana Meat commission (BMC) for example. In addition, because of restricted livestock movements and the limited local market, farmers are forced to sell at low prices in the local butcheries and occasionally to individuals. Other livestock diseases include Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) and Black leg.

Wild animals especially elephants are another major problem in the zone. The elephants destroy crops and this is one main reason why crop production is low in this zone. There has been an attempt to scare away elephants by using chilli pepper, but this has not been very successful. Predators such as lions, jackals, wild dogs, and hyenas kill livestock in large numbers and some of them are not compensated.

Drought occurs about once in every three years and is severe about once in every 5 years. Drought seriously affects both livestock and crops and therefore has adverse consequences in the area.

Fire outbreaks are common during the dry season and they cause massive destruction to pastures, and human settlements. The zone is relatively flat and this makes it easier for fire out breaks to spread very quickly posing danger to humans, livestock and wildlife as well as causing destruction to both assets and natural resources. Poisonous plants (*Mogau - Dicapetalum Cymosum*), this plant occur mostly after the veldt fires and it looks attractive to livestock although it is very dangerous.

Appendix I

Villages visited during the Assessment (see map on next page)

Tsodilo
Chukumuchu
Gani
Nxaunxau
Bothatogo,
Tsau
Kareng
Grootlagte
Map showing villages visited during the assessment

Botswana Livelihood Zones
Showing Open Access Livestock and Crops Livelihood Zone
Appendix III

Government Support programmes in Botswana in the Baseline year

Crop Production: The Government of Botswana provides support to farmers with the objective of increasing production and income. These are;

Ploughing: The Government provides tractors to plough up to 5 hectares per household. In case a farmer ploughs their own fields, Government pays P400 per Hectare ploughed up to 5 Hectares and the farmer is subsidised at 50% for extra up to a maximum of 16 hectares.

Seed Distribution: A package of free seed is distributed to eligible households and this includes 2 kg of beans, 10 kg of maize, 10 kg of sorghum and 2 kg of millet. This is mainly for open pollinated planting.

Fertilizer: Free fertilizer is distributed to farmers (4 bags/ha) to cover up to 5 hectares. In addition, government provides fertilizer enough to cover up to 11 hectares at a 50% subsidy.

Cluster Fencing: Government supports farmer groups by providing fencing material such as razor wire to protect crops from wild animals and livestock

Livestock: The government treats livestock free of charge for all major diseases of economic importance such as Foot and Mouth Disease, Anthrax, Contagious Abortion and Black Quarter. The livestock owners pay for any other diseases.

School feeding: All children in primary schools are provided with a meal for all schools term days. The food items in the school meals are sorghum, beans, samp, beef, cooking oil, milk and bread.

Old age pension: All citizens aged 65 years and above receive a monthly pension of P220.

Supplementary feeding for children below five years: This is supplied free of charge through health facilities through out the country and the package includes highly nutritious foods such as Tsabana, Tsabotlhe, cooking oil and beans.

Orphans Support: Government support package to Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs) contains maize meal (12.5 kg), Sorghum (10 kg), Rice (5 kg), Sump (2.5) kg, Beans (0.5 Kg), Vegetable oil (0.75 lts) and Milk (3 lts).

Support to Needy Students: Students from very poor households are assisted by government with school fees, school uniform, toiletry and pocket money. In addition, the needy students are also given transport money to and from school based on the distance to school.

Students whose homes are far away from the school are given private accommodation (by Government) and food on a monthly basis. To qualify, one has to be from a destitute household.

Ipelegeng: Public works activities aimed at increasing household incomes of poor households. Main activities include road maintenance, digging wells and clearing bushes. The pay per day is P18.00 for workers and P24.00 for supervisors. However, the wages have been revised upwards to P20.00 for labourers and P26 for supervisors, effective 1st April 2011.
Appendix IV

Botswana Year Ranking and description by Community members

2009/10
Average rainfall,
Average harvest, pasture,
Milk production,
Wild foods
Less poisonous plants and fair livestock prices.
Ranking 3 out of 5 therefore a fair year in comparison to others

2008/09
Late start of rains
Good rains but too much in some places
Better harvest in dry land but bad in areas along the river which were flooding
Floods destroyed crops under molapo farming
 Destruction of crops by elephants
Pastures good especially near river
Ranking: 3 out of 5 therefore a fair year in comparison to other years

2007/08
Elephants destroyed crops
Short winter rains
Harvest better than 2008/09
No livestock sales due to Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) outbreak
Ranking 4 out of 5 therefore a fairly good year

2006/07
Rains more reliable than 2008/09 but less reliable than 208/09
Harvest good but destroyed by rains
Persistent problems caused by elephants
Ranking: 3 out of 5, therefore a fair year
### Appendix VI

#### Assessment Team members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chada Koketso</td>
<td>Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, Food and poverty Policy Coordination Section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kutlwano Seolaaphuti</td>
<td>Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, Food and poverty Policy Coordination Section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keletso M Seabo</td>
<td>Ministry of Environment Wildlife and Tourism, Department of Forestry and Range Resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anastasia Amunyela</td>
<td>Namibia, Office of the Prime Minister/Directorate Disaster Risk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anastacia Makwa</td>
<td>Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Food Control Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boitumelo Keabilwe</td>
<td>Ministry of Local Government, Department of Local Government Technical Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Godfrey Gorongang</td>
<td>Ministry of Works &amp; Transport, Central Transport Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eric O. Mesho</td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Animal Production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priscilla Mbaiwa</td>
<td>Ministry of Environment Wildlife and Tourism, Department of Meteorological Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nambala Syluanus</td>
<td>Namibia National Planning Commission Secretariat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lineo Mathule</td>
<td>National University Of Lesotho - LVAC (Technical support)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandabona Adams</td>
<td>Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, Employment and Manpower Planning Section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lame C. Ntebang</td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agri-Business Promotion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebecca Hange</td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Crop Production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sylvia Kalimbo</td>
<td>Namibia VAC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Martin Ausiku</td>
<td>Namibia VAC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kristofina Amakali</td>
<td>Namibia VAC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Timothy Shixungileni</td>
<td>Namibia-Office of the Prime Minister/Directorate Disaster Risk</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kandjimi Olavi Sivute</td>
<td>Namibia VAC</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Acidri</td>
<td>Namibia VAC (Trainer/Team Leader)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Muhangi</td>
<td>Lesotho VAC (Technical Support during Analysis)</td>
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