



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations



WOCAT



Presenting the Botswana experience

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E-LEARNING SERIES

Sustainable Forest Management Impact Program on
DRYLAND SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES

Methodology

Engagement of Consultant & Enumerators – April 2025

- Conducted during the early phase of the project.
- Household survey covered all targeted villages (as per ProDoc).
- Random sampling used:
 - Started with FFFPO members.
 - Extended to other community members.
- Included both individual farmers and organized groups.
- Aimed to capture diverse farmer perspectives across the project area.
- **Total of 538 Household Heads Interviewed**



Purpose of the assessment

- Adaptive Management Informs real-time project adjustments and decision-making.
- Tailoring of Capacity Needs Assessment Helps customize tools and questions based on community context.
- Reporting Against Findings Supports evidence-based reporting aligned with project goals.
- Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Tracks progress, impact, and effectiveness of interventions.
- Planning **Activities/Interventions** Guides design and implementation of targeted actions.



Main results

- **Unsustainable Agricultural Practices**
Contributing to land degradation and reduced long-term productivity.
- **Low Crop Diversity**
Farmers heavily reliant on a narrow range of crops.
- **Limited Seed Sources**
High dependence on external, store-bought seeds; limited local access.
- **Declining Yields**
87% of respondents reported reduced yields over the past 3 years.
- **Post-Harvest Losses**
Exacerbated by limited value addition and lack of crop processing.
- **Limited Farmer Organization**
Most farmers operate individually, with few part of organized groups.
- **Low Adoption of Lablab**
Minimal uptake of lablab despite its potential benefits.

Challenges & Opportunities

Challenges

- **Language Barriers**
Communication challenges between enumerators and community members.
- **Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC)**
Threats in the field posed by wildlife in some areas.
- **Questionnaire Refinement**
Some questions required real-time tweaking to suit local context.

Opportunities

- **Community Engagement**
Strong interest and participation from local communities.
- **Capacity Building & Sensitization**
Opportunity to raise awareness and build local understanding of the project.
- **Strengthening Partnerships**
Fieldwork fostered collaboration between stakeholders.

Lessons learned

- **Partnerships Are Key**
Effective collaboration among the consultant, enumerators, government officials, FAO, FAO SHARP team, and PMU was crucial for tool customization.
- **Real-Time Coordination Matters**
Daily reporting and data syncing proved essential for managing fieldwork.
- **PMU Field Presence is Valuable**
PMU involvement during field visits could have helped address critical issues on the spot.