

# Botswana Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Programme

PES & Nature-Based Solutions · Good practice · Botswana

Quality score: 27/100

Evidence strength: Cautionary / limited

## Summary

Botswana's national CBNRM policy (2007, piloted since the 1990s) channels tourism and hunting revenue to ~100 community trusts covering ~22% of national land, alongside a rebounding elephant population, but faces documented elite capture and a costly 2014-2019 hunting ban.

## Key dimensions

| Dimension                                               | Score |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Carbon — sequestration / storage, evidenced             | 0/3   |
| Biodiversity — conservation / improvement, evidenced    | 2/3   |
| Water & soil — retention, infiltration, erosion control | 0/3   |
| Fire resilience — risk reduction, evidenced             | 0/3   |
| Governance, certification & transferability             | 2/3   |

Evaluated by C-NAPSE

## Data sources

C-NAPSE web research — accessed 2026-07-10

Department of Wildlife and National Parks (DWNP), Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources Conservation and Tourism, Botswana — accessed 2026-07-10

Frontiers in Sustainable Tourism (2023): CBNRM and climate policy in Botswana — accessed 2026-07-10

Government of Botswana: Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources Conservation and Tourism — accessed 2026-07-10

NPR: Botswana lifts its ban on elephant hunting (2019) — accessed 2026-07-10

IIED: CBNRM in Botswana and Namibia - inventory and analysis — accessed 2026-07-10

SAIIA: Is CBNRM in Botswana viable? — accessed 2026-07-10

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