The Southern Africa Climate Finance Partnership

# DESIGNING CLIMATE FINANCE SOLUTIONS IN A SHIFTING INVESTMENT LANDSCAPE

A toolbox for innovative practitioners

Summary: Botswana's NDC

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# Headline Messages in Botswana's NDC

- Botswana intends to achieve an overall emissions reduction of 15% by 2030, taking 2010 as the base year. Base year emission estimation is 8307 Gt of $CO2$ equivalent. The emission reduction target was estimated based on the baseline inventory for the three GHGs being carbon dioxide ($CO2$), methane ($CH4$) and nitrous oxide ($N2O$).
- Botswana's position on climate change is situated in Climate Change Policy and Institutional Framework and is supported by Strategy and Action Plan to operationalize the Policy.
- In addition to the national policy, the development of a strategy will involve development of a long-term low carbon strategy, a national adaptation plan, nationally appropriate mitigation actions, identification of technologies, plan for knowledge management capacity development, education and public awareness and a financial mechanism. This total package will ensure that the policy is implementable.

# Mitigation Measures in Botswana

- The reductions will be realized from the energy sources which is categorized as the stationary and mobile sources.
- The country will also continuously implement mitigation measures for the livestock sector to reduce CH4 emissions mainly from enteric fermentation though these initiatives are not estimated in the 15%.
- It is estimated that to achieve the set target of 15% GHG emission reduction by 2030, the country would require approximately USD18.4 billion.
- Sectors covered under mitigation actions include: energy sector (mobile and stationary sources), Waste, and the Agriculture.

# Adaptation Measures in Botswana

- Botswana is developing a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and Action Plan which will highlight all the priority areas including Climate Smart Agriculture which include techniques such as low to zero tillage, multi-cropping to increase mulching which reduce evapotranspiration and soil erosion.
- National Adaptation Plan development is coordinated by Ministry of Environment Wildlife and Tourism, with support from the National Committee on Climate Change.
- The following adaptations actions are currently being implemented by the government
- nationally to help communities adapt to the impacts for climate change:
- **Water Sector:** Construction of pipelines and connection to existing ones to transmit water to demand centres; Reduce water loss during transmission by investing on telemetric monitoring systems; and, Enhance conjunctive groundwater-surface water use.
- **Agriculture:** Improve genetic characteristics of the livestock breed such as Musi breed; Improve livestock diet through supplementary feeding; A switch to crops with the following traits: > Drought resistant >Tolerant to high temperatures > Short maturity.
- Health: Public education and malaria campaigns; Malaria Strategy; and, Control of Diarrhoeal Diseases.

# Finance

- Detail in the NDC on finance is limited.
- The Government of Botswana has been spending a significant portion of its national resources to adapt to the impacts of climate variability over the years. With climate variability intensifying in the future, the budget for adaptation measures could increase significantly as depicted under mitigation and adaptation.
- Botswana will use market mechanisms under the convention.
- **NAP:** The domestic or internal sources of funding from public and private sources are considered
- an important and reliable mechanism to support the NAP process. International funding from multilateral sources includes the Adaptation Fund, the Green Climate Fund (GCF), and the Global Environment Facility, which can be leveraged to finance the NAP process in Botswana. There are also funding opportunities from bilateral sources, including the Danish Development Agency and GIZ.

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