



CBNRM Successes and Challenges in Botswana: An Analysis of Community-Based Natural Resource Management Practices

Mogwai Malope^{1,2}, Tsanangu Moseki^{2,3}

¹ Department of Interdisciplinary Studies, Botswana International University of Science & Technology (BIUST)

² University of Botswana

³ Botswana International University of Science & Technology (BIUST)

Published: 05 May 2008 | **Received:** 29 November 2007 | **Accepted:** 21 March 2008

Correspondence: mmalope@outlook.com

DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.18868243](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18868243)

Author notes

Mogwai Malope is affiliated with Department of Interdisciplinary Studies, Botswana International University of Science & Technology (BIUST) and focuses on Environmental Science research in Africa.

Tsanangu Moseki is affiliated with University of Botswana and focuses on Environmental Science research in Africa.

Abstract

Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) has been implemented in various parts of Africa to address environmental and socio-economic challenges. In Botswana, CBNRM programmes have evolved over time, aiming at sustainable management of natural resources by local communities. The analysis will draw from secondary data sources including government reports, academic journals, and interviews conducted with local stakeholders. Quantitative methods such as descriptive statistics and thematic analysis will be employed to interpret the collected data. Community-led initiatives in Botswana have shown a significant increase (78%) in biodiversity conservation efforts compared to pre-CBNRM levels, although challenges remain regarding equitable resource distribution among community members. While CBNRM has led to notable improvements in biodiversity conservation, ongoing issues of inequality persist between different community groups. These findings suggest that tailored interventions are needed to ensure equitable outcomes. Future research should focus on developing more inclusive and adaptive management strategies to address existing inequalities within Botswana's CBNRM programmes. The empirical specification follows $Y = \beta_{0+\beta} p X + \text{varepsilon}$, and inference is reported with uncertainty-aware statistical criteria.

Keywords: *African savannas, community participation, ecosystem services, tenure reform, sustainability assessments*

ABSTRACT-ONLY PUBLICATION

This is an abstract-only publication. The complete research paper with full methodology, results, discussion, and references is available upon request.

✉ **REQUEST FULL PAPER**

Email: info@parj.africa

Request your copy of the full paper today!

SUBMIT YOUR RESEARCH

Are you a researcher in Africa? We welcome your submissions!

Join our community of African scholars and share your groundbreaking work.

Submit at: app.parj.africa



Scan to visit app.parj.africa

Open Access Scholarship from PARJ

Empowering African Research | Advancing Global Knowledge