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indicators of biodiversity richness as opposed to other animals and plant groups. Over 50 recorders were trained on how to capture information on protected Important Bird Areas using the IBA global standards developed internationally. Out of the seven protected IBAs of the project, records were collected from six: the Chobe National Park, Okavango Delta, Murgall-gum Park, Central Kalahari Game Reserve, Mole Game Reserve and Linyanti while the seventh recorder was moved from Kgalagadi Trans-Kalahari Park due to unforeseen circumstances. Lake Ntsoi was a target site in the project scope, but the data recorded from this site were incomplete as the site was not to be important as a bird site.

In 2008, there were 25 globally threatened bird species in Botswana and a further eight species listed as nationally threatened, or Birds of Conservation Concern in Botswana. There are no globally threatened species in Botswana. There are two nationally threatened bird species. These are the two endangered species (the Yellow-billed Duck and the Yellow-billed Duck). On the whole, the status of birds throughout the country is relatively good, however, there is still a need for conservation and BirdLife Botswana continues to monitor globally and nationally threatened birds. None of the species in Botswana is endemic – there are only two near-endemics, viz the Bluff Quail, which has approximately 85% of its global population in the Okavango Delta, and the Short-clawed Lark, which has more than 90% of its global population in South-eastern Botswana. Twenty different types of threats were detected and scored accordingly by recorders. The three most important threats recorded are tourist activities, fires and disturbance to the habitat. All of which had a mean score of 5 out of 9. Flight paths and fishing were picked at one site and having a low impact. Botswana total area: 578 156 km<sup>2</sup> of which 242 120 km<sup>2</sup>