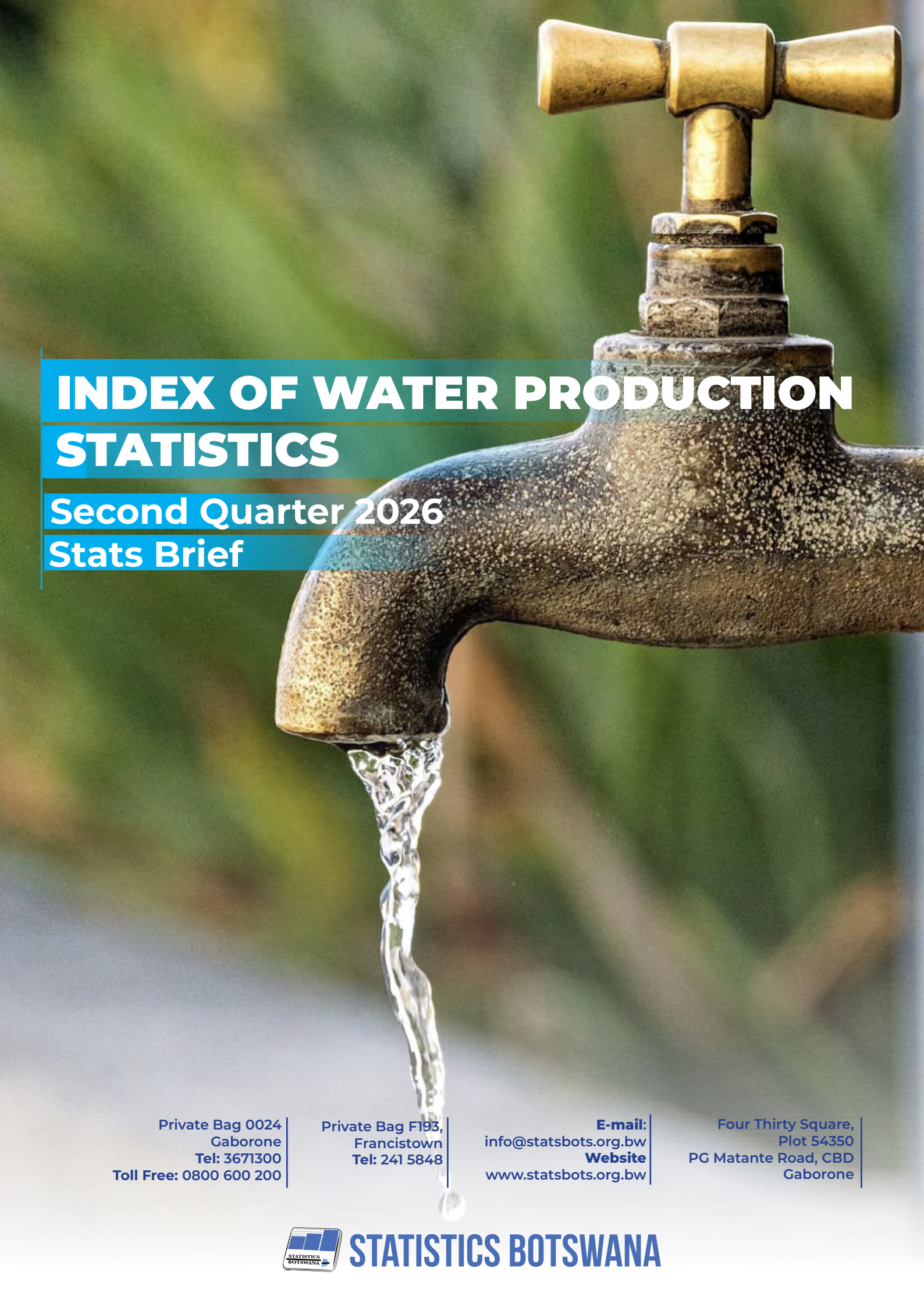




INDEX OF WATER PRODUCTION STATISTICS

Second Quarter 2026
Stats Brief

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September 2026

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Preface

The Index of Water Production (IWP) is a statistical publication that measures short-term changes in water production in Botswana. The publication provides timely and reliable statistics to monitor the performance of the water sector and supports evidence-based policy formulation, planning, and decision-making. It contributes to monitoring the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly SDG Indicator 6.4.2 (Level of Water Stress), the African Union Agenda 2063 aspirations on sustainable water resource management, and Botswana's National Development Plan 12 priorities on water security, reliable water supply, and sustainable management of water resources.

This statistical release presents quarterly Indices of Water Production (IWP) for the period, first quarter of 2018 to the second quarter of 2026. Also included in the report are the annual Indices of Water Production (IWP) for the period 2018 to 2025, derived as the average of the four quarters for each year.

The data presented in this publication are administrative data obtained from the Water Utilities Corporation (WUC). The base year is 2025.

The Index of Water Production stood at 99.6 in the second quarter of 2026 compared to 99.5 registered in the corresponding quarter of 2025, showing a year-on-year increase of 0.1 percent. On a quarter-on quarter comparison, the index increased by 1.1 percent compared to 0.6 decline recorded during the first quarter of 2026.

For more information, contact the Directorate of Stakeholder Relations on **(+267) 3671300**. All Statistics Botswana outputs/publications are available on the website at **www.statsbots.org.bw** and at the Statistics Botswana Information Resource Centre.

I sincerely thank all stakeholders involved in the formulation of this brief, for their continued support, as we strive to better serve users of Statistics Botswana products and services.



Dr Khaufelo R. Lekobane
Statistician General
September, 2026



1.0 Introduction

The Index of Water Production (IWP) is an important short-term economic indicator that measures changes in the volume of water produced over time. It provides valuable information on the performance of Botswana's water supply industry and serves as an indicator of the country's ability to meet the growing demand for water from households, businesses and key economic sectors.

Water is a critical resource underpinning Botswana's socio-economic development. It is indispensable to a wide range of economic activities, including industrial production, mining, agriculture, manufacturing and construction, while also supporting the delivery of essential public services. Ensuring the sustainable availability, efficient management and equitable access to water is therefore fundamental to the country's economic growth, social well-being and long-term development. Given Botswana's semi-arid climate, recurrent droughts, variable rainfall and increasing demand for water, monitoring trends in water production is essential for ensuring sustainable water management and long-term economic growth.

The IWP provides policymakers, planners and other stakeholders with timely information on changes in water production capacity and supply. The index helps assess whether existing water infrastructure is sufficient to meet current and future demand, while also providing evidence to guide investments in dams, water treatment plants, pipelines, groundwater development and other water supply infrastructure. It also supports the evaluation of water conservation initiatives and strategies aimed at improving national water security.

In addition to supporting water resource planning, the IWP contributes to the compilation of Botswana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by providing short-term indicators of activity within the water supply industry. Together with other industrial production indices, it enhances the monitoring of economic performance and provides early signals of changes in economic activity.

The index also has an important social dimension. Reliable water production is fundamental to improving access to safe drinking water, sanitation, public health and overall quality of life. By identifying trends in water supply, the IWP helps inform policies and programs aimed at improving service delivery, particularly in communities vulnerable to water shortages.

As part of Statistics Botswana's programme to strengthen short-term economic statistics, the Index of Water Production provides timely, reliable and internationally comparable information that supports evidence-based policymaking, sustainable resource management and informed decision-making. It is therefore an important indicator for monitoring Botswana's progress towards sustainable economic development and improved national well-being.

2.0 Summary of Findings

All figures presented in this stats brief are not seasonally adjusted.

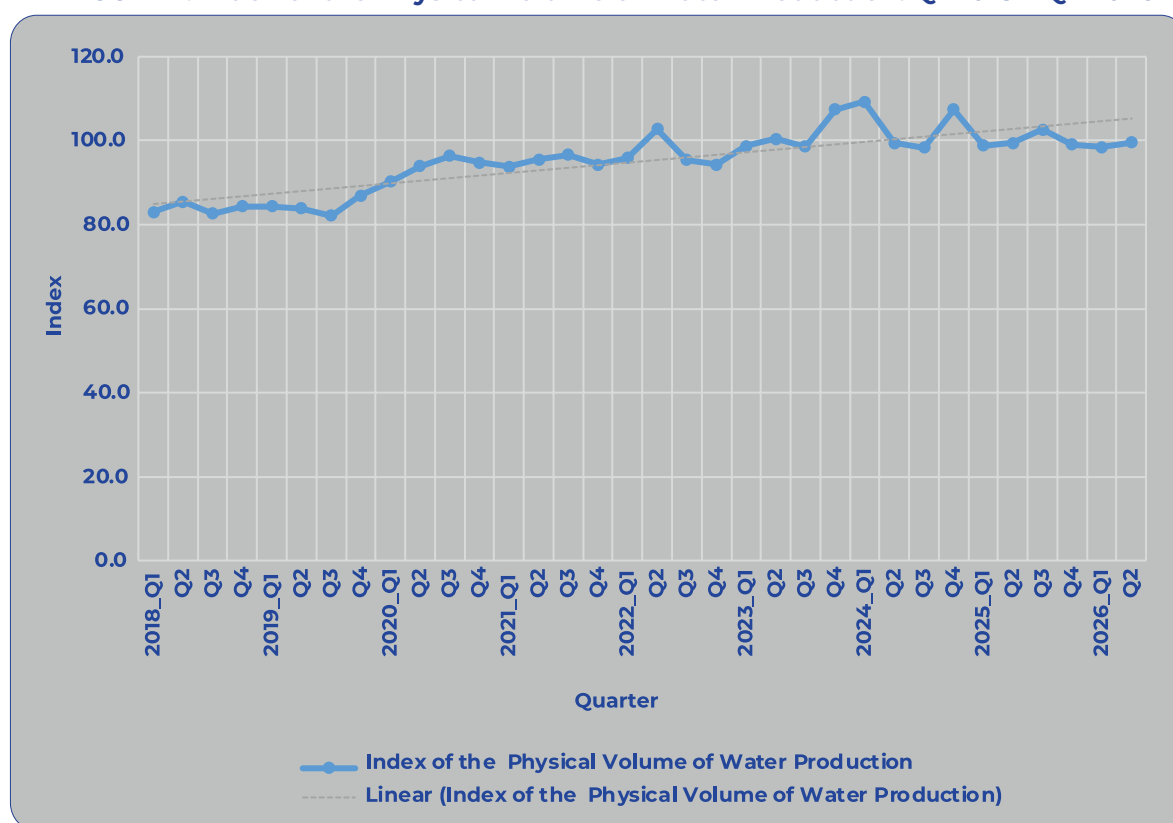
2.1 Index of Water Production (IWP)

The Index of Water Production (IWP) stood at 99.6 in the second quarter of 2026, representing a 0.1 percent increase from the 99.5 recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2025. Compared with the fourth quarter of 2025, the index increased by 1.1 percent, from 98.5 to 99.6.

A comprehensive overview of key water production indicators covering the period from the first quarter of 2018 to the second quarter of 2026 is presented in **Table 1**, in the annexures.

Figure 1 below presents the trend of the Index of Water Production from first quarter of 2018 to the second quarter of 2026. The trend shows an increase in water production capacity during the years.

FIGURE 1: Index of the Physical Volume of Water Production: Q1 2018 – Q2 2026



The graph indicates a clear overall upward trend in the Index of the Physical Volume of Water Production. The index increased from 83.1 in the first quarter of 2018 to 99.6 in the second quarter of 2026, representing an overall increase of 19.9 percent over the period. Although the series exhibits considerable quarter-to-quarter volatility, the positive linear trend highlights a sustained long-term increase in the physical volume of water production.

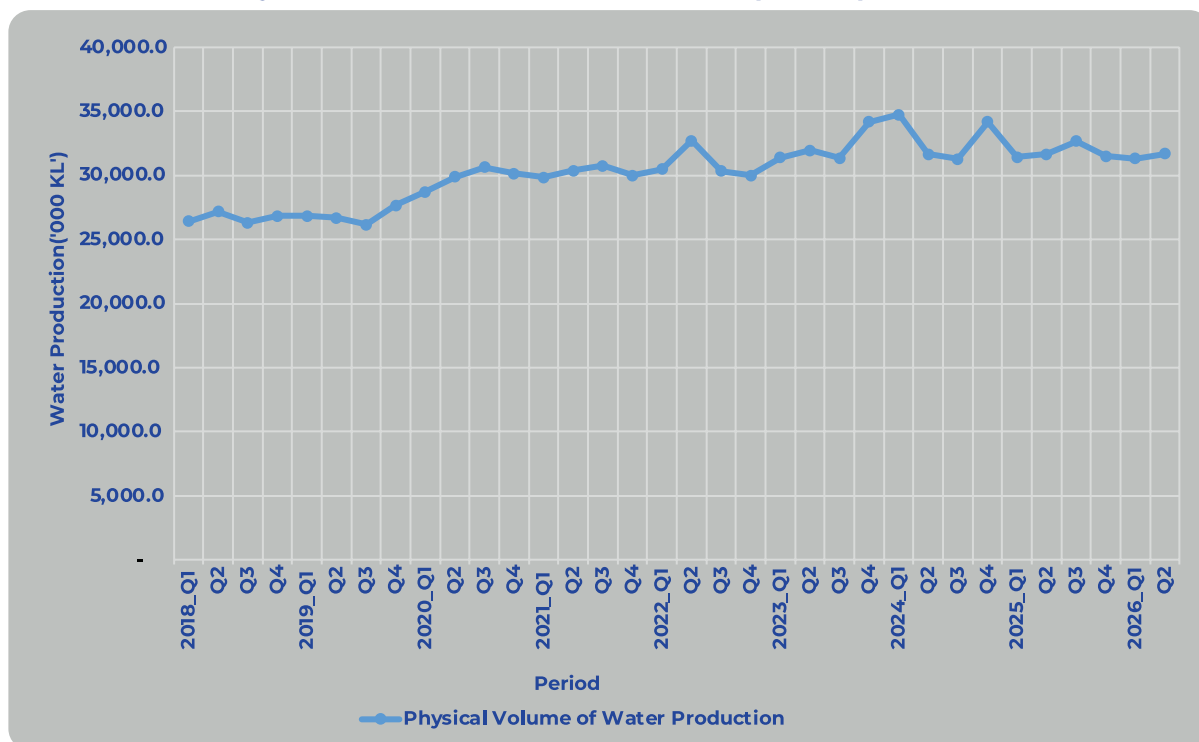
2.2 Physical Volume of Water Production

The physical volume of water production increased by 1.1 percent in the second quarter of 2026, rising from 31,333,459 KL in the first quarter of 2026 to 31,689,085 KL during the quarter under review, as shown in **Table 3** and **Figure 2**.

Water production increased from 26,421,661 KL in the first quarter of 2018 to 31,689,085 KL during the reporting period, representing an overall growth of 19.9 percent over the period, despite periodic increases and declines. The trend indicates a general expansion in water production capacity, accompanied by some short-term fluctuations, particularly from 2023 onward.

The year-on-year and quarter-on-quarter percentage changes in the physical volume of water production are presented in **Tables 5** and **6**, respectively, covering the period from the first quarter of 2018 to the second quarter of 2026.

FIGURE 2: Physical Volume of Water Production ('000KL): Q1 2018- Q2 2026



2.3 Water Production by Regions

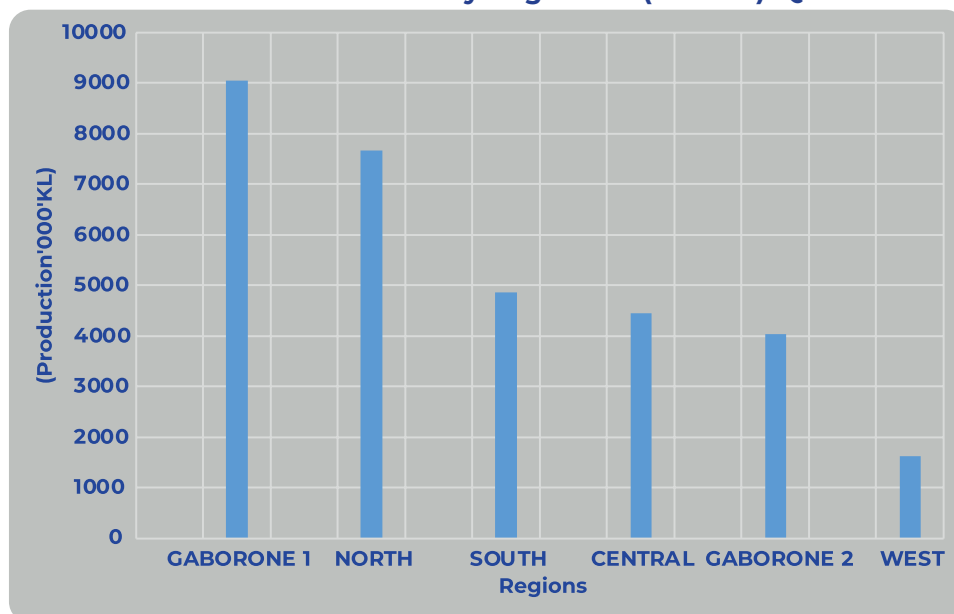
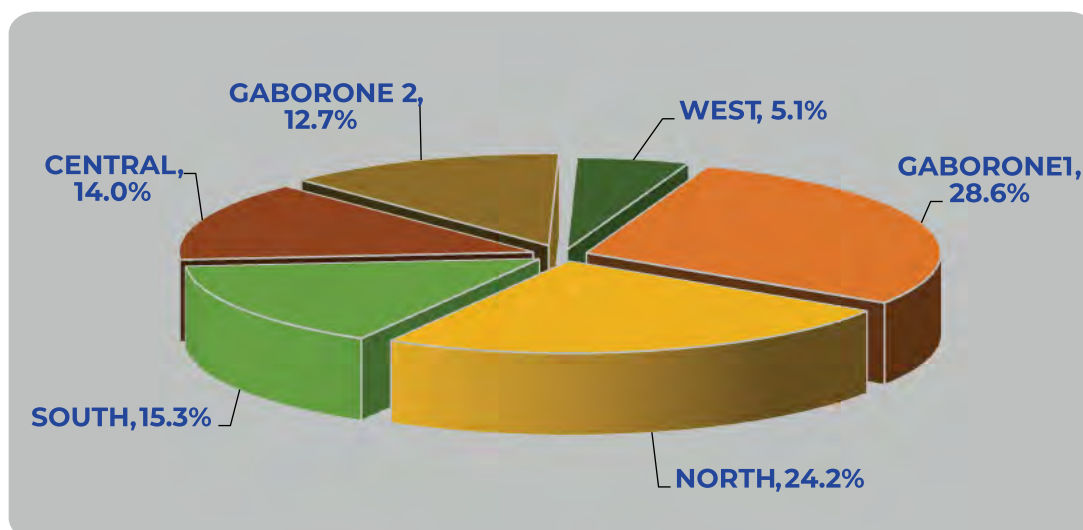
This section presents water production by region, as detailed in **Table 2**, and highlights each region's percentage contribution to total water production in Q2 2026.

In the second quarter of 2026, water production was predominantly concentrated in two regions: Gaborone 1 and the North.

The Gaborone 1 Region, comprising Gaborone, Mogoditshane, Ramotswa, and Tlokweng, and the North Region, comprising Francistown, Selebi-Phikwe, Masunga, Tutume, and Kasane, were the leading contributors to total water production during the period under review. The two regions accounted for 28.6 percent (9,055,659 KL) and 24.2 percent (7,673,756 KL) of total water production, respectively.

The South Region, comprising Kanye, Lobatse, Ghanzi, and Tsabong, and the Central Region, comprising Mahalapye, Palapye, Serowe, and Letlhakane, were the third- and fourth largest contributors to total water production, accounting for 15.3 percent (4,857,223 KL) and 14.0 percent (4,443,753 KL), respectively.

The Gaborone 2 Region, comprising Molepolole and Mochudi, and the West Region, comprising Maun and Gumare, recorded the lowest shares of total water production during the period under review. They contributed 12.7 percent (4,040,008 KL) and 5.1 percent (1,618,686 KL), respectively, as shown in **Table 2**.

FIGURE 3: Water Production by Regions in ('000'KL): Q2 2026**FIGURE 4: Percentage Contribution of each region to total Water Production in Q2 2026**

3.0 Technical Notes

3.1 Background for Water Utilities Corporation

WUC was established in 1970 by an Act of Parliament (Laws of Botswana Cap 74:02), Water Utilities Corporation (WUC) is a parastatal organization wholly owned by the Government of Botswana. Upon establishment, it was mandated to manage a single project: the supply and distribution of water in what was then called the Shashe Development Area.

The Corporation's mandate is to plan, construct, operate, maintain, and distribute potable water in the entire country, as well as to manage wastewater services as mandated by the Government of the Republic of Botswana. The delivery of uniform service levels, as well as the upgrading of water infrastructure, to meet requisite water and wastewater standards remains a long-term objective that the Corporation is pursuing. The Corporation's customer base was in excess of 550,500 connections at the time of the publishing of this Report.

The Corporation has an asset base valued at over P21 billion. The assets include nine (9) dams: Gaborone, Nnywane, Bokaa, Shashe, Letsibogo, Ntimbale, Dikgatlhong, Thune and Lotsane, 900 boreholes, drilling rigs, earthmoving equipment, the North South Carrier Scheme (NSC), with over 500km long pipeline, 35,000km network, water or wastewater connections, water treatment plants, associated pump stations, break-pressure tanks, and wastewater treatment facilities across the entire country.

3.2 Concepts and formula of the Index of water production and Distribution

The Index of water production is a Laspeyres index. The weighted average for water production equals one because there are no various water products. The index is thus calculated using the formula;

$$I = \frac{\sum R_i * W_i}{\sum W_i}$$

Where;

I is the index

R is the water production relative W is the weight

The water production relative for the quarter has been calculated by using the formula:

$$R_i = \frac{P_{ic}}{P_{i0}} * 100$$

Where P_{ic} is the water production for the current quarter and P_{i0} is the production of water at the base year.

The calculation of the monthly production indices is based on the volume of water units produced.

3.3 Base Year

The base year, also referred to as reference period used in this brief is 2025, which is set at 100. The selection of the reference period was informed by the availability of relevant data and synchronization of data with other sectors within the industry.

3.4 Data source

Data used in this publication are sourced from Water Utilities Cooperation (WUC). WUC is a parastatal under the Ministry of Water and Human Settlements. There are six (6) regions comprising of twenty-one (21) business centers responsible for the distribution of water throughout the country.

4.0 Annexures

TABLE 1: Selected Key Indicators of Water Production: 2018 First Quarter to 2026 Second Quarter

Period	Index of the Physical Volume of Water Production	Year-on-Year Percentage Change	Quarter-on-Quarter Percentage Change
2018_Q1	83.1	17.6	0.1
Q2	85.4	5.3	2.9
Q3	82.7	1.4	(3.3)
Q4	84.4	1.8	2.1
2019_Q1	84.3	1.6	(0.1)
Q2	83.9	(1.8)	(0.5)
Q3	82.2	(0.6)	(2.0)
Q4	86.9	3.0	5.8
2020_Q1	90.2	7.0	3.8
Q2	93.9	11.9	4.1
Q3	96.3	17.2	2.6
Q4	94.7	9.0	(1.6)
2021_Q1	93.8	4.0	(1.0)
Q2	95.5	1.7	1.7
Q3	96.7	0.3	1.3
Q4	94.3	(0.4)	(2.4)
2022_Q1	95.9	2.2	1.6
Q2	102.8	7.7	7.2
Q3	95.3	(1.4)	(7.2)
Q4	94.3	(0.1)	(1.1)
2023_Q1	98.7	2.9	4.7
Q2	100.5	(2.2)	1.8
Q3	98.6	3.4	(1.9)
Q4	107.4	13.9	8.9
2024_Q1	109.2	10.7	1.7
Q2	99.5	(1.0)	(8.9)
Q3	98.4	(0.2)	(1.1)
Q4	107.4	0.0	9.2
2025_Q1	98.8	(9.5)	(8.0)
Q2	99.5	0.0	0.7
Q3	102.6	4.3	3.2
Q4	99.1	(7.8)	(3.5)
2026_Q1	98.5	(0.3)	(0.6)
_Q2	99.6	0.1	1.1

TABLE 2: Source of Water Production by Regions in ('000'KL): Q2 2026

Regions	Business Center	Production ('000'KL)	% Contribution
GABORONE 1	Gaborone/ MRT-(Mogoditshane,Ramotswa,Tlokweng)	9,055.66	28.6
NORTH	Francistown, Selebi-Phikwe, Masunga, Tutume, Kasane	7,673.76	24.2
SOUTH	Kanye, Lobatse, Ghanzi, Tsabong	4,857.22	15.3
CENTRAL	Mahalapye, Palapye, Serowe, Letlhakane	4,443.75	14.0
GABORONE 2	Molepolole, Mochudi	4,040.01	12.7
WEST	Maun, Gumare	1,618.69	5.1
Total		31,689.09	100.0

TABLE 3: Physical Volume of Water Production ('000KL): January 2018 – June 2026

Period	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
January	9,770.5	9,744.6	9,717.7	9,821.4	10,388.2	11,161.4	11,180.1	10,542.7	10,507.9
February	7,962.4	8,243.6	9,370.1	9,786.5	9,794.9	9,801.7	11,519.7	9,663.4	10,314.3
March	8,688.8	8,845.4	9,616.4	10,242.0	10,317.0	10,428.5	12,038.4	11,225.4	10,511.3
April	8,910.8	9,259.6	9,998.2	10,125.9	11,123.8	10,798.0	10,211.6	10,477.2	10,366.4
May	9,254.6	8,613.5	9,994.7	10,410.1	11,667.2	10,600.6	10,816.0	10,455.3	10,634.1
June	9,016.8	8,813.8	9,878.7	9,829.9	9,904.2	10,563.6	10,624.0	10,719.3	10,688.6
July	9,010.3	8,731.6	10,193.7	10,437.1	10,718.8	10,514.6	10,516.4	10,727.0	
August	8,883.4	8,851.3	10,298.4	9,796.6	9,793.3	10,026.2	10,328.7	11,002.7	
September	8,402.7	8,568.5	10,150.9	10,515.0	9,820.6	10,820.4	10,449.9	10,924.3	
October	8,812.9	9,488.7	10,273.0	9,902.2	10,501.3	11,591.2	11,320.8	10,652.2	
November	9,090.0	8,819.3	9,731.7	10,040.3	9,543.2	11,483.8	11,463.4	10,396.5	
December	8,948.3	9,350.8	10,136.6	10,072.5	9,944.0	11,083.9	11,385.7	10,463.2	
Q1	26,421.7	26,833.7	28,704.2	29,849.8	30,500.0	31,391.6	34,738.1	31,431.5	31,333.5
Q2	27,182.1	26,686.9	29,871.7	30,365.9	32,695.2	31,962.1	31,651.7	31,651.7	31,689.1
Q3	26,296.4	26,151.5	30,643.0	30,748.7	30,332.7	31,361.3	31,295.0	32,654.1	-
Q4	26,851.1	27,658.8	30,141.2	30,014.9	29,988.6	34,158.9	34,169.9	31,512.0	-
Total	106,751.3	107,330.9	119,360.0	120,979.3	123,516.6	128,873.8	131,854.6	127,249.2	63,022.6

TABLE 4: Indices of Physical Volume of Water Production: January 2018 – June 2026

Period	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
January	92.1	91.9	91.6	92.6	98.0	105.3	105.4	99.4	99.1
February	75.1	77.7	88.4	92.3	92.4	92.4	108.6	91.1	97.3
March	81.9	83.4	90.7	96.6	97.3	98.3	113.5	105.9	99.1
April	84.0	87.3	94.3	95.5	104.9	101.8	96.3	98.8	97.8
May	87.3	81.2	94.3	98.2	110.0	100.0	102.0	98.6	100.3
June	85.0	83.1	93.2	92.7	93.4	99.6	100.2	101.1	100.8
July	85.0	82.3	96.1	98.4	101.1	99.2	99.2	101.2	-
August	83.8	83.5	97.1	92.4	92.4	94.6	97.4	103.8	-
September	79.2	80.8	95.7	99.2	92.6	102.0	98.5	103.0	-
October	83.1	89.5	96.9	93.4	99.0	109.3	106.8	100.5	-
November	85.7	83.2	91.8	94.7	90.0	108.3	108.1	98.0	-
December	84.4	88.2	95.6	95.0	93.8	104.5	107.4	98.7	-
Q1	83.1	84.3	90.2	93.8	95.9	98.7	109.2	98.8	98.5
Q2	85.4	83.9	93.9	95.5	102.8	100.5	99.5	99.5	99.6
Q3	82.7	82.2	96.3	96.7	95.3	98.6	98.4	102.6	-
Q4	84.4	86.9	94.7	94.3	94.3	107.4	107.4	99.1	-
Total	83.9	84.3	93.8	95.1	97.1	101.3	103.6	100.0	

TABLE 5: Annual Percentage Changes in the Indices of the Physical Volume of Water Production: October 2018 – June 2026

Period	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Jan	30.3	(0.3)	(0.3)	1.1	5.8	7.4	0.2	(5.7)	(0.3)
Feb	9.5	3.5	13.7	4.4	0.1	0.1	17.5	(16.1)	6.7
March	13.0	1.8	8.7	6.5	0.7	1.1	15.4	(6.8)	(6.4)
April	2.9	3.9	8.0	1.3	9.9	(2.9)	(5.4)	2.6	(1.1)
May	5.8	(6.9)	16.0	4.2	12.1	(9.1)	2.0	(3.3)	1.7
June	7.2	(2.3)	12.1	(0.5)	0.8	6.7	0.6	0.9	(0.3)
July	2.8	(3.1)	16.7	2.4	2.7	(1.9)	0.0	2.0	
August	5.8	(0.4)	16.3	(4.9)	(0.0)	2.4	3.0	6.5	
September	(4.3)	2.0	18.5	3.6	(6.6)	10.2	(3.4)	4.5	
October	(1.6)	7.7	8.3	(3.6)	6.1	10.4	(2.3)	(5.9)	
November	3.4	(3.0)	10.3	3.2	(5.0)	20.3	(0.2)	(9.3)	
December	3.7	4.5	8.4	(0.6)	(1.3)	11.5	2.7	(8.1)	
Q1	17.6	1.7	7.4	4.0	2.2	2.9	11.0	(9.5)	(0.3)
Q2	5.3	(1.8)	12.0	1.6	7.6	(1.8)	(0.9)	0.1	0.1
Q3	1.4	(0.5)	17.2	0.4	(1.3)	3.6	(0.1)	4.4	
Q4	1.8	3.1	9.0	(0.4)	(0.1)	14.1	0.1	(7.8)	
Total	6.5	0.6	11.4	1.4	2.1	4.7	2.5	(3.2)	(0.1)

TABLE 6: Quarter-on-Quarter Percentage Changes in the Physical Volume of Water Production: 2018 Q1 – 2026 Q2

Period	Physical Volume of Water Production ('000KL)	Quarter-on-Quarter Percentage Changes
2018_Q1	26,421.7	0.1
Q2	27,182.1	2.9
Q3	26,296.4	(3.3)
Q4	26,851.1	2.1
2019_Q1	26,833.7	(0.1)
Q2	26,686.9	(0.5)
Q3	26,151.5	(2.0)
Q4	27,658.8	5.8
2020_Q1	28,704.2	3.8
Q2	29,871.7	4.1
Q3	30,643.0	2.6
Q4	30,141.2	(1.6)
2021_Q1	29,849.8	(1.0)
Q2	30,365.9	1.7
Q3	30,748.7	1.3
Q4	30,014.9	(2.4)
2022_Q1	30,500.0	1.6
Q2	32,695.2	7.2
Q3	30,332.7	(7.2)
Q4	29,988.6	(1.1)
2023_Q1	31,391.6	4.7
Q2	31,962.1	1.8
Q3	31,361.3	(1.9)
Q4	34,158.9	8.9
2024_Q1	34,738.1	1.7
Q2	31,651.7	(8.9)
Q3	31,295.0	(1.1)
Q4	34,169.9	9.2
2025_Q1	31,431.5	(8.0)
Q2	31,651.7	0.7
Q3	32,654.1	3.2
Q4	31,512.0	(3.5)
2026_Q1	31,333.5	(0.6)
Q2	31,689.1	1.1



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