



Social Safety Nets

Stats Brief



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Table of Contents

Abbreviations and Acronyms.....	ii
1. Preface.....	iii
1.0 Introduction.....	1
1.1 A synopsis of the Social Safety Nets (SNNs).....	1
2. Summary of Findings.....	4
2.1 Characteristics of Households.....	4
2.2 Proportion of Households which Benefitted from Social Safety Nets Programmes.....	4
2.3 Proportion of Beneficiaries by strata.....	5
2.4 Orphan Care Programme.....	6
2.4.1 Proportion of Households that Received Orphan Care by Strata.....	6
Annxure 1.....	8
Annxure 2.....	10
Refrences.....	11

List of Figures

Figure 1: Proportion of Households which Benefitted from Social Safety Nets Programmes.....	5
Figure 2: Proportion of Households which Benefitted from Social Safety Nets Programmes by Strata.....	5
Figure 3: Percentage of Households that Benefitted from Orphan Care by Strata.....	6
Figure 4: Comparison between QMTS and BMTHS.....	7

List of Tables

TABLE 1: SOCIAL SAFETY NETS AS AT APRIL 2019.....	3
TABLE 2: THE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BENEFITING FROM SAFETY NETS AND OTHER GOVERNMENT PROGRAMMES.....	4
TABLE 3: BENEFICIARY HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS BY GENDER.....	4
TABLE 4: PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT BENEFITTED FROM VARIOUS COMPONENTS OF THE ORPHAN CARE PROGRAMME BY STRATA.....	6
TABLE (I): NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT BENEFITTED FROM VARIOUS TYPE OF ORPHAN CARE PROGRAMME BY STRATA.....	8
TABLE (II): COMPARISON BETWEEN BMTHS AND CMTHS.....	8
TABLE (III): PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT BENEFITTED FROM VARIOUS TYPE OF SSN PROGRAMMES BY STRATA.....	9

Abbreviations and Acronyms

BCWIS	Botswana Core Welfare Indicators
BIDPA	Botswana Institute for Development Policy Analysis
BMTHS	Botswana Multi-topic Household Survey
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviews
CHC	Community Home-Based Care
DAP	Disability Package Allowance
DPP	Destitute Persons Programme
IPEL	Ipelegeng
LIMID	Livestock Management and Infrastructure Development
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government Rural Development
NSP	Needy Student Package
OAP	Old Age Pension
OCP	Orphan Care Programme
PEP	Poverty Eradication Programme
QMTS	Quarterly Multi-topic Survey
RAPD	Remote Area Development Programme
SSNs	Social Safety Nets
SF	School Feeding
VGFP	Vulnerable Groups Feeding Programme
WW2	World War II Veterans' Allowance

1. Preface

The statistical brief (stats brief) gives estimates on households that received government transfers in the form of social safety nets, based on data collected in the third quarter of 2019 through the Quarterly Multi-Topic Survey.

The safety nets module was primarily included to give estimates on the number of households that benefited from safety nets and other government programmes. A total of 3, 240 households were sampled yielding 669, 429 households after weighting. Households were asked if they have received any assistance from programmes covered under the safety nets module, taking into consideration that one household could receive more than one safety net package. A nominal scale of 1 for "yes" and 2 for "no" was used.

The results showed that 57.9% (387, 503) of the households received either of the social safety nets packages. Of the recipient households, 55.9% were female headed, while 44.1% were male headed households. This is consistent with all poverty survey results conducted in the country in the past, which indicated that poverty was more prevalent in female headed households compared to male headed households.

The results further indicated that the school feeding programme covered a larger proportion of households at 41.1%, followed by vulnerable group feeding, old age pension and lpelegeng at 23.7%, 15.9% and 14.9% respectively, displaying a similar pattern of coverage observed in the Botswana Multi-Topic Household Survey (BMTHS) of 2015/16.

Further data decomposition by domains/strata revealed that social safety nets interventions are dominant in the rural areas as compared to urban villages and cities/towns. Table IV in annexure 1 shows that the proportion of Social Safety Nets (SSN) beneficiaries in rural areas was 68.3%, followed by urban villages and cities/towns at 58.9% and 40% respectively. The results further showed that the most dominant social safety nets programmes in rural areas include amongst others Rural Area Development Programme (RADP), Poverty Eradication Programme, Livestock Management and Infrastructure Development (LIMID), Destitute Persons Programme and lpelegeng at 90.8%, 81.8%, 60.8%, 60.1%, & 58.7% respectively. The Community home based package, school feeding, vulnerable group feeding and disability package allowance are more prominent in urban villages at 47.7%, 46.7%, 44.2% and 40.1% respectively while the dominant programmes in cities/towns, although at lower proportions compared to rural areas and urban villages, includes school feeding, disability package allowance, vulnerable group feeding and orphan care programmes at 16.1%, 15.3%, 12.1% and 11.2% respectively.

Analysis of households that benefited from various components of the orphan care programme by strata indicated that from the total number of households that received the orphan care package, the food basket including the toiletries component covered a larger proportion of households at 87.9%, followed by school uniforms, educational support and casual clothing components at 44.1%, 40.8%, and 28.4% respectively.

It is expected that stakeholders will find these results useful in informing policy formulation, review, and monitoring of national plans and programmes.



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1.0 Introduction

The Government of Botswana has over the years implemented social protection programmes to assist vulnerable groups within the society such as, orphaned children, people with disabilities, old age persons and children who are prone to poverty, poor nutrition, poor health and lack of access to social services.

This statistical brief summarises a select number of social safety nets (SSN) programmes in Botswana as captured during the third quarter (July-September) of the Quarterly Multi-Topic Survey (QMTS) 2019. The survey was conducted through Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI). Each household was requested to indicate if there were any members of their households who were receiving any of the social protection programmes packages, and the specific member(s) of the household who was the beneficiary. A copy of the SSNs module (from the Q3 questionnaire) is attached as annex 1.

The brief starts with a synopsis of the SSNs programmes, their description and their eligibility criterion together with their implementation arrangements. Secondly, the brief includes characteristics of households receiving the social safety nets, which were captured during the QMTS quarter three of 2019, and a summary of results.

1.1 A synopsis of the Social Safety Nets (SNNs)

i. Old Age Pension Program: This Program was established in 1996 and it is a universal flat transfer, non-means tested, that solely aids all persons aged 65 years and older. The payments are made through the post office network countrywide. The World War II Veterans program uses the same network for payments.

ii. School Feeding Program: Students are provided with breakfast and lunch, according to the Social Protection Sector Review. The students receive a meal equivalent to 1/3 of a child's daily nutrition needs and it consists of samp, beans, sorghum meal, beef, stew, vegetables, fruits, tea, and agricultural produce amongst others. The program is managed by the Ministry of Local Government & Rural Development. In this brief, the indicator on school feeding consists of students from primary and secondary education in government and government aided schools.

iii. Orphan Care Program: Botswana opted for a narrow definition of orphans as defined in the 1999-2011 Short-term Plan of Action on Care of Orphans which posits that an orphan is a child under 18 years who has lost both parents if they were married, or one parent in the case of single-parent families. The program was introduced in 1999 and it is one of the largest assistance programs in Botswana designed to respond to the needs of orphaned children such as food, clothing, shelter, education, protection and care. The beneficiaries are not means-tested, as the program is open to all orphaned children.

iv. Vulnerable Groups Feeding Program (VGFP): The VGFP was introduced in 1988 with the aim to distribute meals and nutritional supplements to people who are vulnerable to under-nutrition. The program provides monthly home rations through clinics to vulnerable children aged 6-60 months, pregnant and lactating women, and to tuberculosis (TB) and leprosy patients from poor households. The ration consists of Tsabana, Malutu, beans and sunflower oil.

v. World War II Veterans: The program was introduced in 1998 with the objective of providing pensions to veterans of World War II and their surviving spouses or children up to the age of 21.

vi. Ipelegeng: The labour-intensive program was initially a drought relief public works programme and was made permanent in 2008, as a tool for cushioning the effects of poverty both in rural and urban areas replacing a long series of drought relief/public works and "food-for-work" programs dating back to independence in 1966. The overall number of work slots is revised for each monthly cycle and beneficiaries are enrolled on rotational basis.

vii. Community Home-based Care (CHBC): This program was initially established as a response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic in 1995, but later extended to cover people with other chronic diseases such as diabetes. The program was designed to enhance quality care at home for terminally ill patients as health facilities were overwhelmed. It included a homebased care food package depending on the needs of a patient as guided by a health practitioner.

viii. Livestock Management & Infrastructure Development (LIMID): The program started in 2008 as part of government's initiative to improve food security and to eradicate poverty. According to LIMID Phase II guidelines of 2010, the program consists of seven packages out of which three packages (i.e., small stock, guinea fowl and Tswana chickens) focused on resource-poor households, and the infrastructure development which included animal husbandry and fodder support, borehole/well equipping, borehole drilling and reticulation and borehole purchase, as well as cooperative poultry abattoirs. LIMID support is a once off assistance programme for all packages except animal husbandry and fodder support.

ix. Remote Area Development Plan (RADP): The program originally financed projects meant to benefit marginalised communities in remote areas. After its evaluation which was approved in 2010, it now focuses on community led developments, creation of sustainable livelihoods systems and an affirmative action program for disadvantaged groups.

x. Destitute Persons Program: This program was established in 1980 with the aim to assist those who have no other source of support. Beneficiaries are means-tested through assessments conducted by social workers. The Village and Ward Development Committees and other local authorities or institutions at times assist in identifying potential beneficiaries prior to these assessments.

TABLE 1: SOCIAL SAFETY NETS AS AT APRIL 2017

Type Of SSN Programme	Benefit	Eligibility Criteria
Destitute Cash Allowance	P300/month	Possessing not more than four livestock units. Earning or receiving an income of less than P120/month without dependents or less than P150/month with dependents
Destitute In-Kind Allowance	Monthly food basket, school supplies, shelter, transportation, exemption from payment of medical fees and school fees.	Should be a registered destitute person approved and registered by a District or Town Council on a temporary or permanent basis.
	P500-650/month	Should be a registered destitute person approved and registered by a District or Town Council on a temporary or permanent basis.
	Needy students (usually needy children living in destitute households) receive school uniform, toiletry, private clothing and other educational support.	Needy student is a dependent of a registered destitute person or a graduated orphan who is still attending school.
Old Age Pension	P530/month	Be a citizen of Botswana, have attained the age of 65, not means-tested.
World War II Veterans	P600/month	Have participated in World War II or be a spouse of a World War II veteran.
Orphans Benefit	Monthly food basket ranging between P600-P700, school uniform and other educational needs, transportation, exemptions from payment of school fees.	A child under the age of 18 whose parent has died if parent was not married or both parents if they were married. (Thus if one of the married parents is alive the child is not an orphan).
Disability Allowance	P450/Month	A citizen of Botswana with severe and profound disability confirmed by a medical doctor.
Community Home Based Care (CHBC)	Food basket ranging between P500 and P1,200, depending on the needs of a patient as guided by a health practitioner.	A citizen of Botswana, discharged by a medical officer into CHBC, referred through a community social worker's office for assessment and approved by the District or Town Council.
Ipelegeng/ Public Works	P567 per month for casual labourers and P651 per month for supervisors. Sustainance- individuals supply Ipelegeng beneficiaries with a snack at P8 per person/day for a period of 3 months on a rotational basis.	Any citizen above the age of 18, who is able bodied and residing in a given locality where such public works are available.
Vulnerable Group Feeding Program	Under 5 feeding monthly ration of Tsabana 0-3 years, Malutu 3-5 years, 750ml cooking oil on a monthly basis.	Child under the age of 5 with a birth certificate coming for weighing every month at a local clinic, Pregnant and lactating women, Tuberculosis (TB) and leprosy patients from poor households.
Primary School Feeding Program	Mid-morning snack daily and during drought. In some selected areas children can also be provided with lunch.	All children attending Primary School.

Source MLGRD NB: Figures for school feeding included all children attending government schools (the total number of children in primary/secondary education).

2. Summary of Findings

2.1 Characteristics of Households

The module on safety nets and other government programmes requested households to indicate if any of the household members received transfers in the form of SSNs from the government. **Table 2** presents results of the sampled and estimated totals of households which benefited, and those that did not benefit from social safety nets. The results show that during quarter three of 2019, a total of 3,240 households were sampled for the QMTS, which converted to an estimate of 669,429 households after weighting. The breakdown of the 3,240 households, shows that, 1,857 (57.3%) households benefitted from government transfers through safety nets and other government programmes, while 1,383 (42.7%) did not. The estimated 669,429 households yielded an estimate of 2,403,422 persons. An estimated 57.9% (387,503) of the total households received the social safety nets.

TABLE 2: THE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BENEFITING FROM SAFETY NETS AND OTHER GOVERNMENT PROGRAMMES

Benefit Status	Sample Households		Population Households	
	Number	%	Number	%
Did not benefit from Safety Nets	1,383	42.7	281,926	42.1
Benefitted from Safety Nets	1,857	57.3	387,503	57.9
Total	3,240	100.0	669,429	100.0

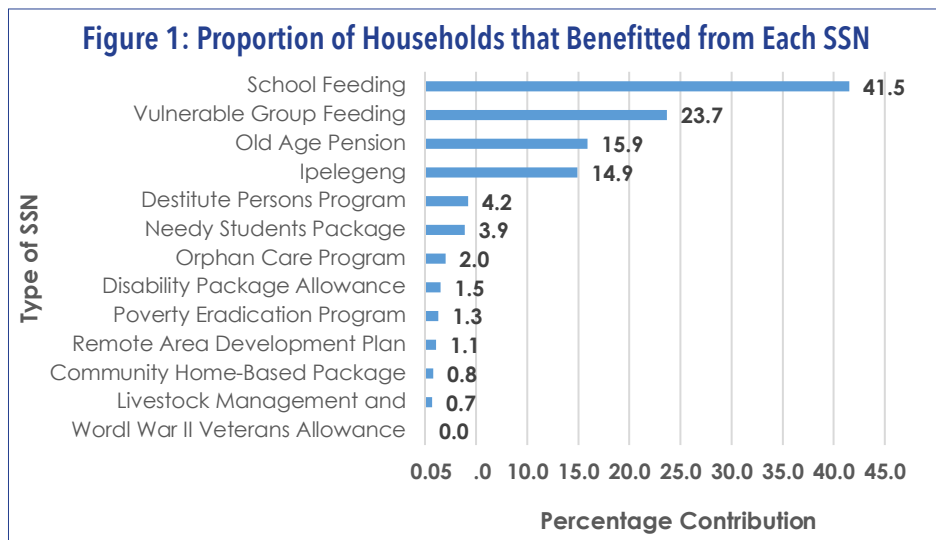
Table 3 summarises the distribution of the population which benefited from social safety nets and other government programmes by gender of household head. The results show that 216,759 (55.9%) of the households which received safety nets were female headed and 170,410 (44.0%) were male headed. The bias of the distribution towards the female headed households is not surprising given that poverty is more prevalent in female headed households at 54.2% compared to their male counterparts with 45.8% (BMTHS 2015/16, 2018).

TABLE 3: BENEFICIARY HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS BY GENDER

Gender	Population Households	
	Number	%
Male Headed Households	170,410	44.0
Female Headed Households	216,759	55.9
Not Stated	334	0.1
Total	387,503	100.0

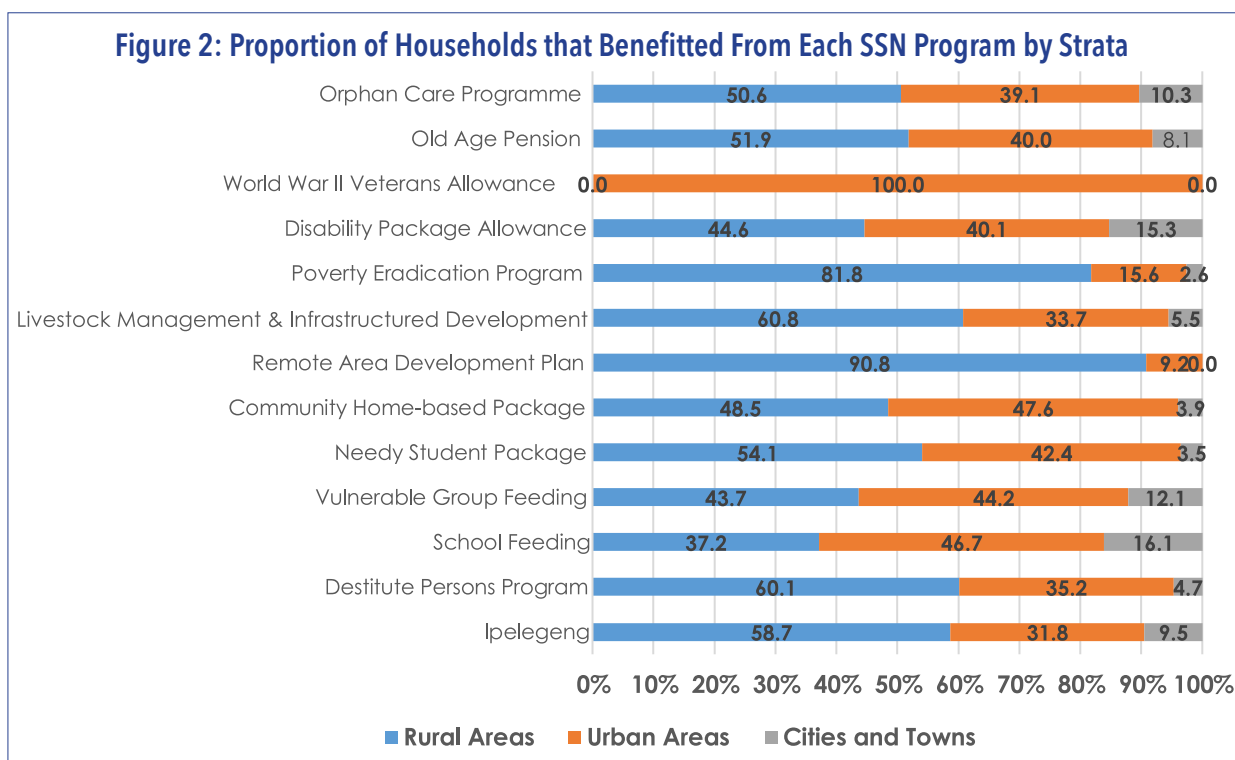
2.2 Proportion of Households which Benefitted from Social Safety Nets Programmes

Figure 1 illustrates the proportion of households that acknowledged to have benefitted from the SSNs programmes, showing percentage coverage of each program. The results showed that school feeding covered a large proportion of households at 41.5%. This means that the other 58% of households did not have children attending public or government assisted primary and secondary schools. Vulnerable group feeding, old age pension and Ipelegeng followed with 23.7%, 15.9% and 14.9% coverage respectively. All the other programmes covered below 10% of the households. This may be due to various targeting mechanisms designed for the respective programmes, and, also, that most households do not have individuals eligible for the programmes as most programmes have special eligibility criteria. According to the Social Protection Sector Review (World Bank and BIPDA, 2013), the targeting mechanisms vary for each programme, some programs are universal (orphan care, needy students, school feeding, OAP, Veterans), categorical (VGFP), means-tested (destitute persons, CHBC) and self-selection (Ipelegeng).



2.3 Proportion of Beneficiaries by strata

Figure 2 shows the distribution of the social safety nets by strata. The assistance programmes that are more dominant in rural areas include amongst others RADP, poverty eradication programme, LIMID, destitute persons programme and Ipelegeng at 90.8%, 81.8%, 60.8%, 60.1%, & 58.7% respectively. Community home based package, school feeding, vulnerable group feeding and disability package allowances were the leading safety net in urban villages at 47.7%, 46.7%, 44.2% and 40.1% respectively while the dominant programmes in cities/towns includes school feeding, disability package allowance, vulnerable group feeding and orphan care programmes at 16.1%, 15.3%, 12.1% and 11.2% respectively. As indicated in **table IV** in annexure 1, social assistance programmes benefits more households in rural areas as compared to urban areas and cities/towns. The proportion of SSN beneficiaries in rural areas is 68.3%, followed by urban villages and cities/town at 58.9% and 40% respectively. The rural population has consistently been less well-off than the urban population as shown in previous surveys (BCWIS 2009/10 & BMTHS 2015/16). This may explain why social safety nets interventions are dominant in the rural areas.

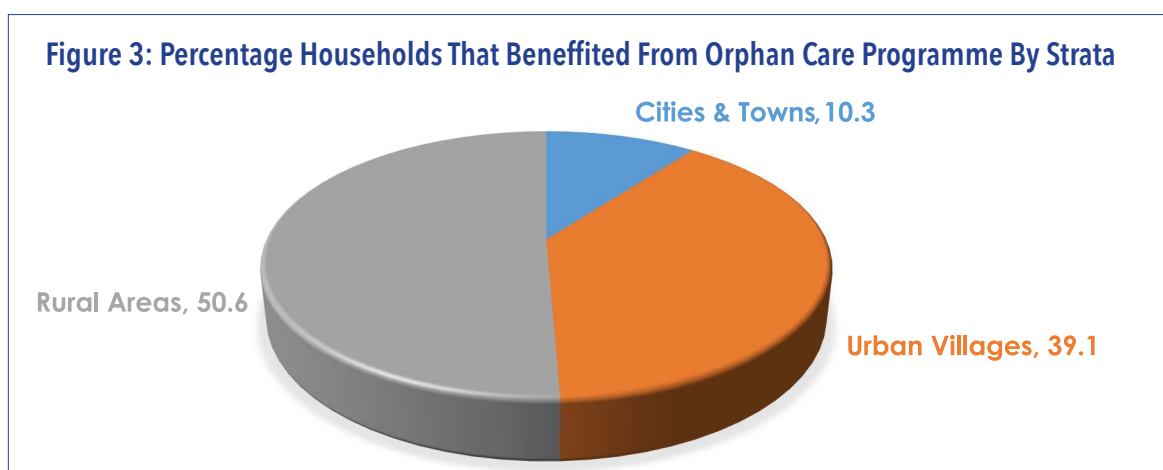


2.4 Orphan Care Programme

While all SSNs were included in the survey, more details were covered for the orphan care programme. Below is a detailed analysis of the findings of the survey.

2.4.1 Proportion of Households that Received Orphan Care by Strata

Figure 3 shows the proportion of households that benefitted from the orphan care programme. The results indicated that out of a population of 14,696 that benefitted from orphan care, 6,844 (50.6%) were from rural areas followed by urban villages and cities/towns at 5,281 (39.1%) and 1,389 (10.3%), respectively. **Table (III)** in annexure 1 further decomposes the orphan care figures by district.

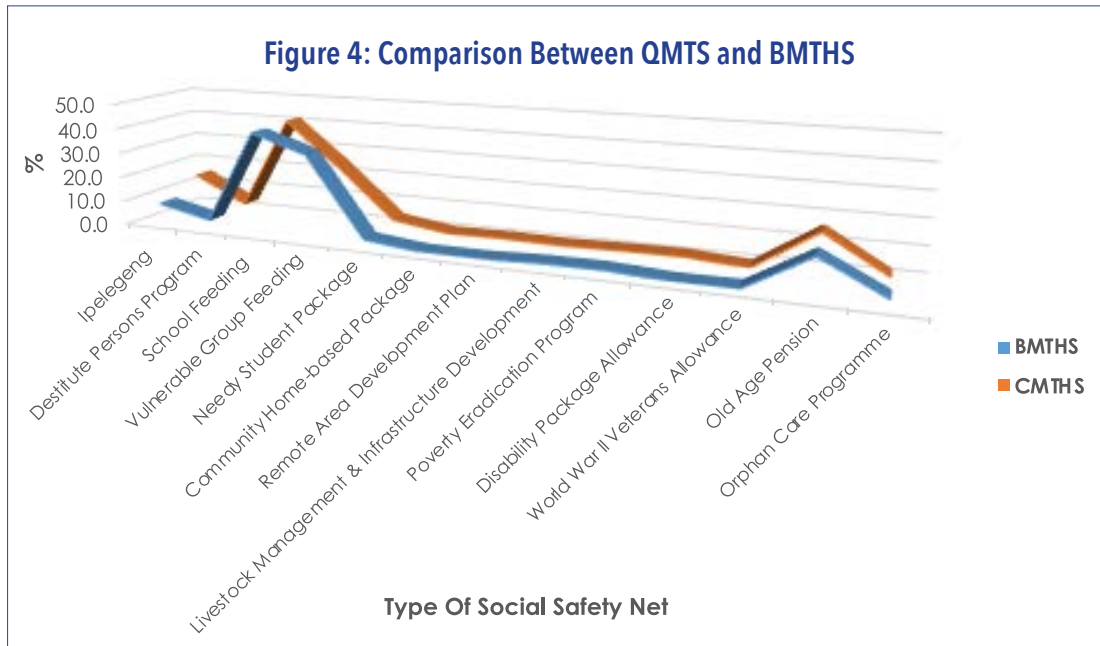


Analysis of the various components of the orphan care programme by strata as presented in **table 4** showed that households benefitted more from the food basket including toiletries at 87.9% followed by school uniforms, educational support and casual clothing at 44.1%, 40.8%, and 28.4% respectively. The analysis consistently shows that beneficiary households are dominant in rural areas as compared to urban villages and cities/towns.

TABLE 4: PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT BENEFITTED FROM VARIOUS COMPONENTS OF THE ORPHAN CARE PROGRAMME BY STRATA

TYPE OF ORPHAN CARE PROGRAMME	Cities & Towns	Urban Villages	Rural Areas	Total
Food Basket including Toiletries	10.8	38.3	50.9	87.9
School Uniforms	10.4	43.6	46.0	44.1
Educational Support (fees Development/Educational trips)	9.1	37.3	53.6	40.8
Transport to school	32.7	7.6	59.7	8.6
Pocket Money	24.7	39.3	36.0	5.1
Bedding	13.6	15.7	70.7	6.6
Casual Clothing	7.3	44.4	48.3	28.4
Other special needs for special orphan household e.g. health, water connection, rentals, utilities day care fees and all other unclassified cases of needs	0.0	26.6	73.4	2.5

Figure 4 and **table (II)** in annexure 1 give a general picture of social safety nets coverage over two survey periods, BMTHS 2015/16 and QMTS-Q3-2019. The results show that in both surveys, school feeding covered a large proportion of households with 40.9% for the period 2015/16 and 41.5% in the third quarter of QMTS 2019. In 2015/16 BMTHS, vulnerable group feeding, old age pension and Ipelegeng follow at 33.9%, 14.4%, and 8.0% respectively depicting a similar pattern as in the QMTS with more beneficiary households in rural areas as compared to urban villages and cities/towns.



Annexure 1

TABLE I: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT BENEFITTED FROM VARIOUS TYPES OF ORPHAN CARE PROGRAMME BY STRATA

TYPE OF SOCIAL SAFETY NET	Cities & towns	Urban Villages	Rural Areas	National
Ipelegeng	9,462	31,620	58,448	99,529
Destitute Persons Program	1,336	9,976	17,040	28,352
School Feeding	44,639	129,775	103,202	277,616
Vulnerable Group Feeding	19,162	70,115	69,207	158,484
Needy Student Package	921	11,221	14,297	26,439
Community Home-Based Package	201	2,477	2,519	5,197
Remote Area Development Plan	0	664	6,577	7,241
Livestock Management & Infrastructure Development	269	1,669	3,012	4,951
Poverty Eradication Program	228	1,350	7,091	8,669
Disability Package Allowance	1,574	4,124	4,578	10,276
World War II Veterans Allowance	0	237	0	237
Old Age Pension	8,662	42,447	55,209	106,318
Orphan Care Programme	1,389	5,281	6,844	13,514
Total Households	148,090	296,489	224,850	669,429

TABLE II: COMPARISON BETWEEN BMTHS AND QMTHS

TYPE OF SSN PROGRAMME	BMTHS past 12 months				QMTHS past 3 months			
	Cities & Towns	Urban Villages	Rural Areas	National	Cities & towns	Urban Villages	Rural Areas	National
Ipelegeng	9.9	33.3	56.8	8.0	9.5	31.8	58.7	14.9
Destitute Persons Program	4.2	34.0	61.8	3.3	4.7	35.2	60.1	4.2
School Feeding	19.0	45.9	35.1	40.9	16.1	46.7	37.2	41.5
Vulnerable Group Feeding	19.9	43.2	36.9	33.9	12.1	44.2	43.7	23.7
Needy Student Package	5.4	44.0	50.5	2.5	3.5	42.4	54.1	3.9
Community Home-Based Package	9.6	24.7	65.7	0.2	3.9	47.7	48.5	0.8
Remote Area Development Plan	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.2	0.0	9.2	90.8	1.1
Livestock Management & Infrastructure Development	7.1	42.2	50.8	1.1	5.4	33.7	60.8	0.7
Poverty Eradication Program	7.9	33.3	58.8	1.3	2.6	15.6	81.8	1.3
Disability Package Allowance	15.3	40.1	44.6	1.5
World War II Veterans Allowance	4.2	48.2	47.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Old Age Pension	7.2	40.8	52.0	14.4	8.1	39.9	51.9	15.9
Orphan Care Programme	11.3	49.0	39.7	2.5	10.3	39.1	50.6	2.0

TABLE III: PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT BENEFITTED FROM VARIOUS TYPES OF SSN PROGRAMMES BY STRATA

District name	IPEL	DPP	SF	VGFP	NSP	CHC	RADP	LIMID	PEP	DPA	WW2	OAP	OCP	TOTAL
Borolong	16.2	4.6	52.9	26.6	6.3	0.0	0.5	1.8	4.0	2.8	0.0	27.1	6.1	3.1
Central Bobonong	39.7	7.5	59.4	34.9	9.8	4.3	7.3	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	19.5	3.2	3.9
Central Boteti	28.5	8.2	45.0	40.4	14.9	3.1	13.8	3.6	7.0	1.8	0.0	15.7	5.9	3.7
Central Mahalapye	11.3	2.7	43.2	27.9	4.1	0.9	0.0	1.4	3.0	1.6	0.0	25.3	1.4	4.6
Central Tutume	25.4	6.7	55.2	30.7	3.8	0.8	0.6	0.0	1.9	1.0	0.0	26.7	6.3	7.0
Chobe	16.2	2.5	42.9	25.4	0.0	0.0	8.5	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	8.9	0.0	1.8
Francistown	9.4	1.8	35.8	13.7	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.7	2.2	0.0	6.1	2.5	4.8
Gaborone	2.3	0.6	23.1	8.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	5.5	0.0	12.4
Ghanzi	9.8	3.4	38.8	22.7	3.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	8.9	3.0	1.7
Jwaneng	3.6	0.0	36.3	22.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Kgalagadi North	21.5	4.0	42.7	25.0	4.7	0.0	1.1	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	15.1	1.3	1.0
Kgalagadi South	26.9	8.1	36.6	17.0	4.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	14.9	8.1	1.0
Kgatleng	5.1	0.8	32.2	19.7	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	19.0	0.0	5.4
Kweneng East	10.1	3.2	38.2	19.3	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.7	0.0	10.5	0.2	13.0
Kweneng West	26.6	12.6	54.1	36.3	4.4	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.7	1.5	0.0	21.7	1.8	4.4
Lobatse	13.7	0.0	42.6	21.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.8	1.9	1.4
Ngamiland East	16.5	4.1	42.6	25.8	3.5	0.0	0.9	1.8	0.0	1.2	0.0	13.8	2.5	3.1
Ngamiland West	15.5	17.9	66.4	30.0	9.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	16.4	0.7	2.2
Ngwaketse South	12.7	5.4	42.5	17.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	3.7	0.0	29.5	2.4	4.8
Ngwaketse West	28.7	10.7	50.5	46.2	11.5	0.0	4.7	1.8	0.0	4.2	0.0	20.7	4.2	0.6
North East	22.7	6.0	48.1	30.0	2.2	5.2	0.0	2.4	3.0	2.0	0.0	33.7	1.6	2.6
Orapa	2.0	0.0	28.8	23.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.5
Selibe Phikwe	23.9	2.3	50.0	24.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	8.2	3.5	1.8
Serowe Palapye	20.2	5.8	49.7	30.1	5.9	0.8	0.0	1.9	3.5	1.3	0.5	24.0	2.8	7.7
South East	9.1	0.4	29.2	25.8	2.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.8	0.0	6.0	0.5	6.4
Sowa	3.4	0.0	37.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.2

TABLE (IV): PROPORTION OF BENEFICIARIES BY STRATA

	Cities	Urban Villages	Rural Areas	Total
Beneficiaries by strata	40.0	58.9	68.3	57.9

Annexure 2

Quarterly Multi-Topic Survey (QMTS) Questionnaire:
SAFETY NETS AND OTHER GOVERNMENT PROGRAMMES MODULE

[7] SAFETY NETS AND OTHER GOVERNMENT PROGRAMMES

Who is responding?

In the last 3 months, has any member of your household received cash or other aid from Orphan care programs?

The respondent should be 12 years old or above, desirably the head of the household.

YES

NO

1021 Orphan Care Programme: Food basket including toiletries
1022 Orphan Care Programme: School uniforms
1023 Orphan Care Programme: Educational support (Fees/Development/educational trips)
1024 Orphan Care Programme: Transport to school
1025 Orphan Care Programme: Pocket money
1026 Orphan Care Programme: Bedding
1027 Orphan Care Programme: Casual Clothing
1028 Orphan Care Programme: PSS Outreach to OVCs and their families through one-on-one or family counselling/interventions, retreats and workshops, psycho education
1029 Orphan Care Programme: Facilitation and material support to OVC Special Dispensation to access tertiary and vocational education (Graduated orphans)
1030 Orphan Care Programme: Other special needs for special orphan households e.g. health (including reading glasses), water connection, rentals, utilities, Day Care Fees, and all other unclassified cases of needs.

In the last 3 months, has any member of your household received cash or other aid from?

Ask respondent to estimate monetary value if received in kind. Only include if provided by the program or government, NOT paid by the household.

YES

NO

0101 Ipelegeng
0103 Destitute Persons Programme
0104 Vulnerable Groups Feeding Program
0105 School Feeding (Government schools)
0106 Needy student package
0107 Community Home-based Care
0108 Remote Area Development Program (RADP)
0109 Livestock Management and Infrastructure Development (Specify project)
0110 Poverty Eradication Programme (Specify project)
0111 Disability Package Allowance
0112 World War II Veteran's Allowance
0113 Old age pension

References

Ministry of Local Government Lands and Housing: Short Term of Action on Care of Orphans in Botswana 1999-2001

Ministry of Agriculture: Livestock Management and Infrastructure Development (Phase II) Programme 2010

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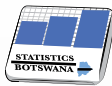
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