SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

BOTSWANA DOMESTICATED INDICATOR FRAMEWORK
Report 2024

STATISTICS BOTSWANA

AGENDA 2030 STATISTICS REPORT 2024

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Preface

The 2024 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Indicator Statistical Report provides a rigorous and comprehensive analysis of Botswana's advancement towards the 2030 Agenda. Structured by individual SDG, the report meticulously details each indicator, encompassing targets, definitions, computation formulas, indicator values, and data sources. Clear visual representations are integrated to facilitate understanding for both technical and non-technical audiences. This systematic approach equips policymakers and stakeholders with a robust tool for evaluating progress and identifying critical gaps in Botswana's SDG implementation.

The report features 131 key indicators, revealing that 54% are fully disaggregated, while 46% lack the necessary granularity. This disparity highlights the imperative to address challenges associated with granular data provision. Disaggregation is essential for exposing inequalities and ensuring inclusive development. Achieving this requires the harmonization of methodologies, including the adoption of standardized definitions and frameworks. This report plays a pivotal role in promoting harmonization within Botswana by aligning national methodologies with international standards, thereby enhancing data consistency and comparability, and supporting evidence-based policymaking.

By addressing disaggregation challenges, the report strengthens Botswana's capacity to generate reliable and actionable data. It serves as both a reflection of progress and a guide for targeted interventions and equitable development. The significance of harmonized methodological approaches cannot be overstated, as they underpin effective monitoring and sustainable policy planning. Ultimately, this report underscores Botswana's unwavering commitment to achieving the SDGs while prioritizing inclusivity and fairness in development outcomes.

For further information and inquiries, please contact the SDG Section at +267 3671300. Statistics Botswana outputs and publications are accessible on the official website at www.statsbots.org.bw and at the Statistics Botswana Resource Centre, located at the Head Office in Gaborone.

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April 2025

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List of Acronyms

ASBR	Age Specific Birth Rate
AOI	Agricultural Orientation Index
BCIWS	Botswana Core Indicator Welfare Survey
BDS	Botswana Demographic Survey
BHIES	Botswana Household Income and Expenditure Survey
BMTHS	Botswana Multi-Topic Household Survey
COE	Compensation Of Employees
FY	Financial Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNI	Gross National Index
IWRM	Integrated Water Resource Management
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOBE	Ministry of Basic Education
MVA	Manufacturing Value Added
NEET	Not Employed or in Education nor training
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECM	Other Effective Area Based Conservation Measures
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PoU	Prevalence of Undernourishment
QMTHS	Quarterly Multi-Topic Household Survey
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SB	Statistics Botswana
U5MR	Under 5 Mortality Rate
UN	United Nations
WHO	World Health Organization
WUC	Water Utilities Corporation

Executive Summary

Botswana has demonstrated commendable progress in several Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators. In Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) implementation, the country achieved a score of 56% in 2023, categorized as medium-high. This reflects adequate capacity to implement long-term water resource management programs. The enabling environment dimension scored 54%, highlighting well-developed policies, plans, and laws to support IWRM. Similarly, institutions and participation scored 55%, showing notable progress in coordination and stakeholder involvement. Financing for IWRM performed strongly, with a score of 65%, indicating robust budgets and revenue mobilization for water management and infrastructure development. Additionally, Botswana's civil registration rates are performing well, with birth registration at 96.9% and death registration at 97.6%, nearing the SDG target of 100% for births and 80% for deaths by 2030.

However, several indicators remain below target. The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) stands at 175.5 per 100,000 live births, significantly higher than the SDG target of 70 per 100,000 live births. Despite a decline from 240 per 100,000 live births in 2021, this remains an area of concern. Similarly, the under-five mortality rate (U5MR) is at 27.0 per 1,000 live births, above the SDG target of 25 per 1,000 live births. While this target was achieved between 2018 and 2021, the recent decline in performance for 2022 calls for urgent attention.

Economic growth also fell short of expectations, with a GDP growth rate of 2.7% in 2023, well below the targeted 7% growth for developing countries. This represents a significant decline from the 11.9% growth rate recorded in 2021. Additionally, in the management instruments dimension of IWRM, Botswana scored 50%, indicating the need to strengthen systems for monitoring and managing water resources and ecosystems effectively.

In summary, while Botswana has made notable progress in certain areas such as water resource financing and civil registration, significant challenges remain in maternal and child health, economic growth, and water management systems. Addressing these gaps will require targeted policies, enhanced investments, and coordinated efforts to accelerate progress toward achieving the 2030 SDG targets.

Summary Table

GOAL 1			
Indicator	**Indicator Statement**	**National Value**	**Source**
1.1.1	Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/ rural).	5.8%	BMTHS 2015/2016
1.2.1	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age.	13.90%	Advancing Botswana Poverty Estimate 2024
1.2.2	Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	20.84	Pilot National Multi-dimensional Poverty Index Report 2021
1.3.1	Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/ systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, new-born, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	57.90%	Social Safety Nets Statistical Brief 2021
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	Drinking water: 97% Electricity: 73.4%	PHC 2022, Statistics Botswana
1.4.2	Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure.	36%	PHC 2022, Statistics Botswana
1.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Deaths: 0 Affected persons: 6106	Botswana State of the Environment Report 2022
1.5.3	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	Status - Adopted the Sendai framework	Sendai Framework for Disaster risk Reduction 2015-2030
1.a.2	Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	Education: 0.13	Botswana Financial Statements and Tables 2024/25

GOAL 2			
Indicator	**Indicator Statement**	**National Value**	**Source**
2.1.1	Prevalence of undernourishment	32.00%	Prevalence of Undernourishment Statistical Brief 2015/16
2.1.2	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	Moderate or severe:53.29 Moderate 27.13 Severe 26.16	Prevalence of Food Insecurity in Botswana Statistical Brief 2021/22
2.2.1	Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age.	21.28	Nutritional Status of Children Under five in Botswana 2009 to 2017
2.2.2	Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and over-weight).	12.1	Nutritional Status of Children Under five in Botswana 2009 to 2017
2.4.1	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture.	7 782 501.6425 ha	Ministry of Agriculture 2023
2.5.1	Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long term conservation facilities.	4 297 plant breeds	Botswana State of the Environment Report 2022
2.5.2	Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not at risk or unknown level of risk of extinction.	At risk: 3 Not at risk: 6	Botswana State of Environment Report 2022
2.a.1	The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	1.8	Agriculture Statistics 2023
2.a.2	Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector	2 169.37	Ministry of Finance 2024/25
2.b.1	Agricultural export subsidies	0.1	Ministry of Agriculture 2023

GOAL 3

Indicator	Indicator Statement	National Value	Source
3.1.1	Maternal mortality ratio.	175.5 per 100,000 population	Health Statistics 2022
3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel.	99.80%	Vital Statistics Report 2022
3.2.1	Under-5 mortality rate.	27.0 per 1,000 live births	Vital Statistics Report 2022
3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate	12.6 per 1,000 live births	Vital Statistics Report 2022
3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations.	0.2	Botswana AIDS Impact Survey 2021(BIAS V)
3.3.2	Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	275 per 100 000 population	WHO 2022
3.3.3	Malaria incidence per 100 000 population	11.5 per 100 000 population	WHO 2022
3.3.4	Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population.	1.1% - 10.6%	WHO 2022
3.4.2	Suicide mortality rate	10.9 per 100 000 population	World Bank data 2020
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries	4.6 per 100,000	Ministry of defence and security 2024
3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group.	10-14 years: **0.3** 15-19 years: **50.3**	Vital Statistics Report 2022
3.9.2	Mortality rate Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)	27.38	Botswana State of Environment Report 2022
3.b.2	Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors	Centre for Disease control - BWP 86,550,823	Ministry of Finance 2024/25
3.c.1	Health worker density and distribution	Nurses - 326 per 1000 population Doctors - 0.38 per 1000 population	Health Personnel Statistical Brief 2020

GOAL 4

Indicator	Indicator Statement	National Value	Source
4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	14.60%	PHC 2022, Statistics Botswana
4.3.1	Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	Formal and Non formal: 2.26%	PHC 2022, Statistics Botswana
4.5.1	Parity indices (female/male, rural/ urban, bottom/ top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated - · Local Government and Rural Development	Still at school: 0.97 Completed: 1.05 Discontinued: 0.92 Never Attended: 0.91	PHC 2022, Statistics Botswana
4.6.1	Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	Literacy: 86 %	National Literacy Survey 2014
4.c.1	Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level	99 %	Education Statistics Report 2017

GOAL 5

Indicator	Indicator Statement	National Value	Source
5.1.1	Whether or not legal framework are in place to promote ,enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	Domestic protections against stigma and discrimination: Legal, policy and ethical standards	Southern Africa Litigation Centre-Botswana 2020
5.2.1	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age.	18-24: 22.5 25-29 : 19.9 30-34: 16.5 35-39: 14.6 40-44: 7.6 45-49: 5.8	Botswana National Relationship study 2017
5.2.2	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence.	Female: 4.7% Male: 1.1%	Botswana National Relationship study 2017
5.3.1	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18.	2.64%	PHC 2022, Statistics Botswana
5.5.1	Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	National Parliament: 11.1%	World Bank Gender Data Portal 2023
5.5.2	Proportion of women in managerial positions	58.5%	UN Women Count 2020
5.a.1	5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land by sex;	Male 44.5% Female 55.5%	PHC 2022, Statistics Botswana
	5.a.1 (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	Male 55.5% Female 44.5%	PHC 2022, Statistics Botswana
5.a.2	Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	Yes	Ministry of Lands
5.b.1	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	77%	PHC 2022, Statistics Botswana
5.c.1	Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	There is no system in Place	Ministry of Youth and Gender Affairs

GOAL 6

Indicator	Indicator Statement	National Value	Source
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	78.4%	PHC 2022, Statistics Botswana
6.2.1	Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water	68.5%	PHC 2022, Statistics Botswana
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good quality water	50%	Botswana State of the Environment Report 2022
6.4.1	Change in water-use efficiency over time	70.90%	Botswana State of the Environment Report 2022
6.4.2	Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources.	2.01%	Botswana State of the Environment Report 2022
6.5.1	Degree of integrated water resource	56%	IWRM Data Portal 2023
6.5.2	Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation.	100%	Botswana State of the Environment Report 2022

GOAL 7

Indicator	Indicator Statement	National Value	Source
7.1.1	Proportion of population with access to electricity.	73.90%	National Energy Use Survey Report 2022/23
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology.	53%	Botswana State of Environment Report (2022)

GOAL 8

Indicator	Indicator Statement	National Value	Source
8.1.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	2.70%	National Accounts, GDP Q4 2023
8.2.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person.	-8.10%	National Accounts, GDP Q4 2023 & QMTS Q3 2023
8.5.1	Average hourly earnings of female and male employees	BWP 6029	QMTS Q3 2023
8.5.2	Unemployment Rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	25.90%	QMTS Q3 2023
8.6.1	Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training.	38.5	QMTS Q3 2023
8.7.1	Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age.	No Data	No Data
8.10.1	(A)Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults (B) Number of automated teller machines (ATM) per 100,000 adults	Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults = 11	Banking Supervision Annual Report l 2023, Bank of Botswana
		The number of ATMs per 100,000 adults = 39	Botswana Economic and Financial Statements l 2024, Bank of Botswana

GOAL 9

Indicator	Indicator Statement	National Value	Source
9.1.2	Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	Buses, Combis and taxis – 61% Own Family Vehicles – 25.50%	PHC 2022, Statistics Botswana
		Aircraft Passengers: **784,832** Cargo Volumes: **1,484,688.10 kgs**	Air Traffic Statistics Report-Financial Year 2023-24
9.2.1	Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita.	MVA per GDP=5.4	National Accounts, GDP Q2 2024
		MVA per capita= 0.2	National Accounts, GDP Q2 2024
9.2.2	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment.	7.2	QMTS Q3 2023
9.5.1	Research and Development Expenditure as a proportion of GDP	0.56%	The Global Economy 2013
9.5.2	Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	344 per million	UNESCO 2013
9.b.1	Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added.	ICT value added - 2.5	National Accounts, GDP Q2 2024
9.c.1	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology.	Covered – 77% Not Covered – 23%	PHC 2022, Statistics Botswana

GOAL 10

Indicator	Indicator Statement	National Value	Source
10.1.1	Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 percent of the population and the total population	0.4	BMTHS 2015/16
10.2.1	Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	19.7	BMTHS 2015/16
10.4.1	Labour share of GDP	31.2%	National Accounts, GDP Q4 2023
10.5.1	Financial Soundness Indicators	NPLs: 3.45% Liquidity ratios: 4.74% ROA: 3.19% ROE: 9.99% Capital Adequacy: 8.89%	Bank of Botswana Financial stability report 2024
10.6.1	Proportion of members and Voting of developing countries in international organisations	Africa Does Not have a voting right in the UN general assembly	AU Agenda 2063
10.7.2	Number of countries that have implemented well managed migration policies	Migration policy does not exist - Efforts were made to develop one.	Statistics Botswana and IOM
10.b.1	Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)	Official Development Assistance – P 29,765,817,313	Financial Statements, Tables and Estimates of the Consolidated and Development Funds Revenue 2024/25
10.c.1	Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	8.41%	World Bank, Remittance Price World Wide 2023

GOAL 11

Indicator	Indicator Statement	National Value	Source
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing.	Urban – 0.3 Urban Villages – 0.4 Rural – 7.4	PHC 2022, Statistics Botswana
11.3.1	Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	4.1 people per square meter	PHC 2022, Statistics Botswana
11.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Deaths - 0 Affected persons - 6106	Botswana State of the Environment Report 2022
11.6.1	Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities	224320.91 tonnes	Botswana Selected Environmental Indicators Digest 2020
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	14.8	WHO 2019
11.b.1	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	Status - Adopted the Sendai framework	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

GOAL 12

Indicator	Indicator Statement	National Value	Source
12.4.1	Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligation in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement.	Yes- status	Botswana State of the Environment Report 2022

GOAL 13

Indicator	Indicator Statement	National Value	Source
13.1.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Deaths - 0 Affected persons - 6106	Botswana State of the Environment Report 2022
13.1.2	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	Status - Botswana has adopted the Sendai Framework	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
13.2.1	Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)	Status - Yes	Botswana State of the Environment Report 2022
13.3.1	Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula	Status - Yes	Botswana State of the Environment report 2022
13.3.2	Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions.	Status - Yes	Botswana State of the Environment Report 2022

GOAL 14

Indicator	Indicator Statement	National Value	Source
14.4.1	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	Target: 317.4 kg Actual: 274.2 kg (2019/20)	Botswana State of the Environment Report 2022

GOAL 15

Indicator	Indicator Statement	National Value	Source
15.1.1	Forest area as a proportion of total land area.	26.92	Botswana State of Environment Report 2022
15.1.2	Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	52.10%	Botswana State of Environment Report 2022
15.2.1	Progress towards sustainable forest management.	-0.74	Botswana State of Environment Report 2022
15.3.1	Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area.	17.1% - 99215km2 (2016-2019)	Botswana State of Environment Report 2022
15.4.1	Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity.	96.3%	Botswana State of Environment Report 2022
15.4.2	Mountain Green cover index	1.73 km squared	Botswana State of Environment Report 2022
15.5.1	Red List Index.	0.98	Botswana State of Environment Report 2022
15.8.1	Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species.	The Aquatic weed Control Act, The Noxious weeds act and the plant diseases and pests.	Botswana State of Environment Report 2022
15.a.1	Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	US $6.3 million	Botswana State of Environment Report 2022
15.c.1	Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked.	22.3 per 10 000 illicitly trafficked	Botswana State of Environment Report 2022

GOAL 16

Indicator	Indicator Statement	National Value	Source
16.1.1	Number of victims of intentional homicide per100,000 population, by sex and age.	6 per 100,000 population	Crime Statistics report 2020
16.2.3	Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18.	Female 5.3%	Botswana National Relationship Study 2017
16.5.2	Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months.	6%	World Bank, Enterprise Surveys 2023
16.6.1	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	Figures inside the report	Ministry of Finance 2024/25
16.7.1	Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population group	Judges- (Male 52, Female 55) Registrars - (Male 6, Female 14	Administration of Justice 2023
16.8.1	Proportion of members and Voting of developing countries in international organisations	Africa Does Not have a voting right in the UN general assembly	AU Agenda 2063
16.9.1	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	93%	PHC 2022, Statistics Botswana
16.10.2	Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/ or policy guarantees for public access to information	The Botswana Data Protection Act 2018	Office of the President
16.a.1	Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	Does not exist	Paris 2021

GOAL 17

Indicator	Indicator Statement	National Value	Source
17.1.1	Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source.	Tax revenue: 23% Non-tax revenue: 8%	Ministry of Finance 2024/25 and National Accounts GDP Q4 2024
17.1.2	Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes.	0.53%	Ministry of Finance 2024/25
17.2.1	Net official Development assistance as a proportion of Gross National income (GNI)	12.2%	Ministry of Finance 2024/25, National Accounts GDP Q4 2023
17.3.1	Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	3.40%	International Monetary Fund, World Bank 2023
17.3.2	Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP.	0.3	Bank of Botswana 2021
17.4.1	Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	1.8	World Bank , International Debt Agency 2023
17.5.1	Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including the least developed countries	Existence of BITC	BITC Official Website
17.6.1	Fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed	4.80%	Botswana ICT statistical brief 2023 Q2
17.8.1	Proportion of individuals using the Internet	Using: 57.9% Not Using: 42.1%	PHC 2022, Statistics Botswana
17.10.1	Worldwide weighted tariff-average	3.28%	WITS Botswana Trade Summary 2022
17.11.1	Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports	As a proportion of 25 trillion USD this represents about 0.00086%	UNCTAD 2024
17.12.1	Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing states.	No tariffs within SACU (Southern African Customs Union)	SACU
17.13.1	Macroeconomic Dashboard	Botswana has a macroeconomic dashboard - CEIC	CEIC
17.16.1	Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	National planning Commission and Statistics Botswana	National Planning Commission and Statistics Botswana
17.18.1	Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.	62.7%	Statistics Botswana 2024
17.18.2	Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Statistical act 2009	Statistics Botswana

GOAL 17

Indicator	Indicator Statement	National Value	Source
17.18.3	Number of countries with a national statistical plan is fully funded and under implementation, by resource funding	BSDS I and BSDS II are fully funded	Statistics Botswana
17.19.1	Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	$ 16,713,559.63 USD (2024/25)	Statistics Botswana 2024/25
17.19.2	Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 percent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration.	a) Have conducted PHC 2022 – Yes b) Births registration-96.9% Deaths registration-97.6%	PHC 2022, Statistics Botswana

1 NO POVERTY	**2** ZERO HUNGER	**3** GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
4 QUALITY EDUCATION	**5** GENDER EQUALITY	**6** CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	**8** DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	**9** INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	**11** SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	**12** RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13 CLIMATE ACTION	**14** LIFE BELOW WATER	**15** LIFE ON LAND
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	**17** PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Information

The 2024 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Indicator Stats Brief is organized to provide a comprehensive view of each goal, presented individually and supported by a detailed breakdown for each associated indicator. This structure allows for both high-level insights and in-depth analysis, supporting a well-rounded understanding of Botswana's progress on the SDGs. Each indicator breakdown follows a systematic format as outlined below:

1.1.1 Goal

Each SDG represents a broad ambition shared globally but applied to national contexts, addressing key development areas like health, education, economic growth, environmental sustainability, and social equity. In this report, each goal is introduced with a brief summary to provide context on its relevance to Botswana's unique socio economic landscape. This overview sets the stage for readers to understand how the goal aligns with Botswana's broader developmental strategies and priorities.and 231 indicators, the SDGs are built upon the unfinished business of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and cover new dimensions of peace and prosperity.

1.1.2 Target

Targets provide a focused pathway to achieving each goal, articulating specific outcomes and timelines (often by 2030). Each goal has multiple targets, designed to break down the goal into measurable, actionable components. This section specifies each target's intent, its priority in Botswana's context, and its potential impact on critical areas of development. This breakdown clarifies what needs to be achieved and highlights the aspects of development most urgently requiring attention and resources.

1.1.3 Indicator

Indicators serve as the backbone for tracking progress toward each target. They are carefully chosen measures that provide data-driven insights into how Botswana is advancing in relation to the goal. The indicator section includes:

Indicator Definition: A clear, concise description of the indicator's purpose, detailing what it measures and how it contributes to understanding the broader goal. This definition often specifies disaggregation (e.g., by sex, age, employment status, geographic location), which allows for nuanced insights into different population groups and regional disparities, helping policymakers focus on areas with the greatest need.

Computation Formula: An exact formula for calculating the indicator value, showing how raw data is transformed into actionable statistics. This transparency in methodology is crucial, as it enables the reproducibility of results, making the data reliable for analysis and policy application. For some indicators, the report may also discuss any assumptions or adjustments (e.g., using Purchasing Power Parity) used to ensure consistency with international standards.

1.1.4 Indicator Values

This section provides the latest available data for each indicator, typically covering multiple years to illustrate trends. These values offer a concrete, quantitative foundation for assessing Botswana's progress and are essential for tracking both incremental changes and significant shifts. Where available, values are provided across a range of demographic or regional breakdowns (e.g., rural vs. urban), offering insights into how different segments of the population experience progress or challenges in distinct ways.

1.1.5 Source

The source section identifies the origins of each data point, ensuring transparency and credibility. Reliable data sources are essential to building trust in the report's findings, so the report relies on well-regarded national or international sources, such as Statistics Botswana or World Bank data. By citing each source, this section also encourages data continuity, enabling future reports to update values seamlessly and maintain comparability over time.

1.1.6 Illustrations/Visuals

Visuals such as graphs, charts, or maps accompany each indicator, providing a quick and clear summary of the data. These illustrations help readers grasp trends at a glance and can often reveal patterns, such as seasonal or geographic variations, that are harder to see in raw numbers. Visuals are particularly useful for engaging non-technical audiences, making the data accessible and interpretable across diverse stakeholders, from government officials to local communities.

1.1.7 Comparison to Target

This section contextualizes the indicator values by comparing them to the 2030 targets, highlighting the distance yet to be covered and analysing whether Botswana is on track. It includes:

Trend Analysis: A brief overview of changes over time, noting both progress and any regressions. This analysis provides insights into whether Botswana's trajectory aligns with the SDG targets and sheds light on factors that may accelerate or impede progress.

Challenges and Regional Disparities: Discussion of specific obstacles impacting Botswana's progress, such as infrastructure gaps in rural areas or economic shocks. Where relevant, this section may discuss strategies being employed to address these challenges, allowing readers to understand the complexities involved in meeting the target.

Implications for Policy and Planning: If applicable, the report can discuss policy implications drawn from the data. For example, an increase in urban poverty might prompt a recommendation for targeted urban planning interventions or social protection programs. This section thus not only highlights the need for action but also offers guidance on where interventions might yield the most impact.

By following this expanded structure, the SDG report becomes a more robust, comprehensive, and strategic tool, delivering both quantitative insights and qualitative context. This structured approach helps communicate not just Botswana's progress but also the pathways forward, facilitating informed decision-making for sustainable development.

1.2 SDG Indicators from the 2022 Population and Housing Census

Table 1 below provides a summary of a list of indicators derived from the 2022 Population and Housing Census. The list illustrates the indicators analysed by each goal and the author of the paper.

Table 1: SDG Indicators from the 2022 Population and Housing Census

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATION	VALUE
1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	Multi-dimensional Poverty Incidence	33.70%
	Education	9.98
	Health	35.7
	Relative wealth	9.16
	Housing	23.82
	Energy	21.34
1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure	Type of Land Tenure	Tribal Land: 29.4% Freehold: 4.7% State Land: 1.4%
2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	Land Access	43.50%
	Land Ownership	25.60%
3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate	2021	27.7
	2011	38.6
	2001	66.6
	1991	58.6
3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years: aged 15-19) per 1000 women in that age group	10-14*	-
	15-19	0.0434
	15-19	35.2
4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous people and conflict affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated.	*Education Attainment*	*Gender Parity index*
	Still at school	0.97
	Completed School	1.05
	Discontinued school	0.92
	Never attended school	0.91
5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	Proportion	2.64
5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land by sex; and	Individual	Male- 56.1 Female 43.9
	Jointly	Male-38.7 Female- 61.3
	No certificate	Male- 60.4 Female -39.6
5.a.1 (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	National	Male -16.2% Female-19.6%
5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	National	77 %

6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	National	84.7
	Cities/Towns	97.1
	Urban Villages	89.5
	Rural Areas	52.4
8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	National	25.9%
9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	Buses, Combis and taxis	61%
	Own Family Vehicles	25.50%
9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	Covered	77%
	Not Covered	23%
11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	Urban	0.3
	Urban Village	0.4
16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority by age	Proportion	93
17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the internet	Using Internet	57.90%
	Not Using Internet	42.10%
17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years: and (b) have achieved 100 percent birth registration and 80 percent death registration	(a) Have conducted PHC	Status - Yes
	(b) Registration	Births registration: 96.9%
		Deaths registration: 97.6%

1.3 Statistical capacity in monitoring SDG's (SDG 17.18.1)

Botswana provides data on 131 SDG indicators over 209 domesticated indicators, accounting to 62.7 percent Statistical capacity in Monitoring SDG's. This relates to Sustainable Development goal 17 and indicator 17.18.1 on the Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics is at 62.7 percent.

1.4 Challenges in monitoring SDG's

1.4.1 Disaggregation (Simpson's Paradox explained)

Monitoring Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) involves the collection and analysis of data at various levels of granularity, often requiring disaggregation by key factors such as age, gender, income, and geographic location. However, the challenge arises when data is disaggregated in ways that introduce misleading or contradictory results. One such phenomenon, known as Simpson's Paradox, complicates the interpretation of disaggregated SDG data and undermines the accuracy of policy recommendations.

Simpson's Paradox occurs when trends that appear in different groups of data reverse when the groups are combined. For example, a policy intervention may show an improvement in the SDG indicator for gender equality when data is aggregated at a national level but reveal a negative trend when disaggregated by region or income group. This paradox is particularly evident in SDG indicators where subgroups show different patterns of development. An example can be seen in education, where aggregate national data may show progress in gender parity, but regional disaggregation could reveal widening gender gaps in rural or marginalized areas. The paradox highlights that aggregating data can obscure disparities that are evident when the data is disaggregated, leading to incorrect conclusions and misguided policy responses.

In the context of SDGs, Simpson's Paradox underscores the need for careful attention to how data is disaggregated. Without considering the interactions between different groups, policymakers may draw incorrect conclusions about the effectiveness of interventions. For instance, progress in poverty reduction might appear universal at the national level, but disaggregated data could reveal significant setbacks for certain vulnerable populations, such as rural women or ethnic minorities, hiding critical gaps in development efforts. Therefore, addressing Simpson's Paradox requires more nuanced data analysis, which not only takes into account disaggregation but also examines the factors that contribute to these contradictory trends. Additionally, ensuring that data collection systems are robust enough to capture diverse groups and provide context for aggregated data is essential for making informed decisions on SDG progress (Kellogg, 2016; Pearl, 2014).

Table 2 Disaggregation Level

	Number of Indicators	*Percent %*
Fully Disaggregated	*71*	*54*
Not Disaggregated	*60*	*46*
Total	**131**	**100**

Table 2 shows that out of total 131 reported indicators 54% percent of the indicators produced are fully disaggregated while 46% are not fully disaggregated.

Figure 1 Disaggregation Level
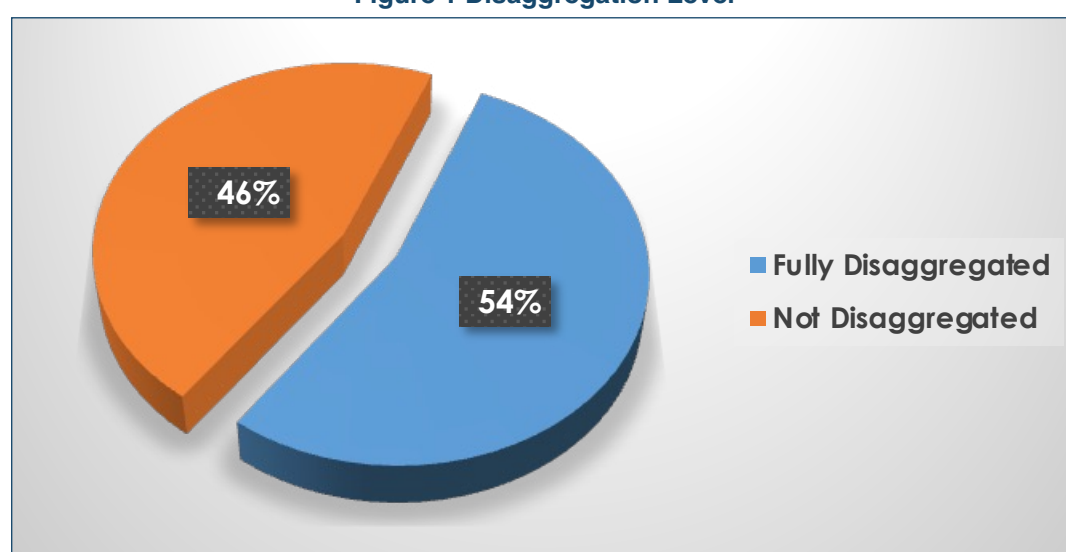
Disaggregation of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators is critical for uncovering inequalities and ensuring no one is left behind. In figure 1 scenario, 54% of the 131 indicators are fully disaggregated, while 46% lack disaggregation. This disparity may lead to misleading conclusions, exacerbated by Simpson's Paradox.

1.5 Recommendations to Address the Disaggregation problem (Simpson's paradox)

1.5.1 Adopt Harmonized Methodologies

Standardizing definitions and methods for disaggregation is essential to ensure comparability across datasets and institutions. Botswana should continue to align its practices with international frameworks, such as the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicator Framework, to produce globally comparable data. This harmonization allows policymakers and stakeholders to draw consistent and reliable conclusions across different regions and sectors.

1.5.2 Enhance Capacity Building

Building the capacity of data collectors, analysts, and policymakers is critical for improving disaggregation. Training programs should focus on equipping staff with the skills needed to collect, analyze, and interpret disaggregated data effectively. Statistics Botswana offices should also be adequately resourced to support the development and implementation of advanced data systems. This investment ensures that the workforce can handle the complexity of disaggregated data analysis.

1.5.3 Leverage Technology and Innovation

Technological advancements can play a significant role in improving disaggregated data collection. Geospatial tools, mobile surveys, and big data analytics can be used to gather detailed data from hard-to-reach areas or underserved populations. Furthermore, artificial intelligence and machine learning techniques can analyze unstructured data sources, such as social media or satellite imagery, to derive insights about specific subgroups. These innovations reduce the costs and logistical barriers associated with traditional data collection methods.

1.5.4 Promote Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration

Collaboration among ministries and department agencies, civil society, academia, and the private sector is vital for addressing disaggregation gaps. These partnerships can facilitate data sharing and support the collection of granular data on marginalized populations. For instance, participatory data collection involving local communities can uncover issues overlooked by traditional methods, fostering a more inclusive approach to monitoring progress.

1 NO POVERTY

GOAL 1: END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

TARGET 1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day.

INDICATOR 1.1.1: Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/ rural).

INDICATOR DEFINITION: Proportion of population below the international poverty line is defined as the percentage of people living on less than $2.15 a day (in purchasing power parity, PPP). This indicator is used to measure extreme poverty, disaggregated by sex, age, employment status, and geographical location (urban or rural), in order to assess and address poverty levels more effectively across different population group.

COMPUTATION FORMULA:

$$\text{Indicator } 1.1.1 = \frac{\text{No of people living below the international poverty line}}{\text{Total population}}$$

INDICATOR VALUES: 5.8%

SOURCE: BMTHS 2015/2016

Figure 1.1. 1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line
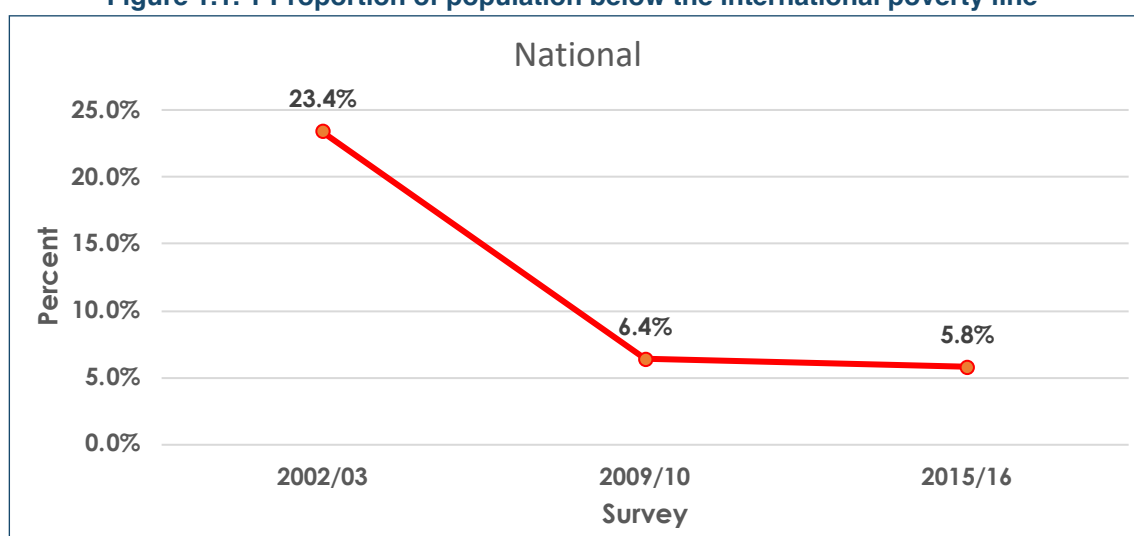
COMPARISON TO TARGET: Figure above shows the proportion of population living below the international poverty line disaggregated by strata over a given time series. The results show that there has been a decrease in the national proportion of population living below the international poverty line from 23.4% (2002/03) to 5.8% (2015/16).A higher proportion of population living below the international poverty line is recorded in rural areas compared to urban villages and cities/towns across the given time series.

TARGET 1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.

INDICATOR 1.2.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age.

INDICATOR DEFINITION: The national poverty line is set by the government based on the minimum income or expenditure necessary to afford basic needs such as food shelter and clothing.

COMPUTATION FORMULA:

$$\text{Indicator 1.2.1} = \frac{\text{No of people living below the national poverty line}}{\text{Total population}}$$

INDICATOR VALUES: 13.9%

SOURCE: Advancing Botswana Poverty Estimate 2024

Figure 1.2 1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line
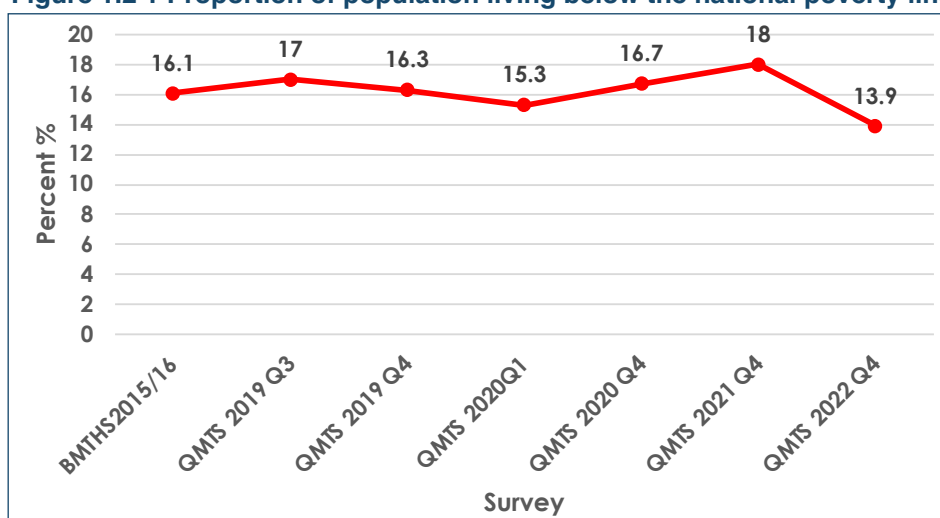
COMPARISON TO TARGET: The target for SDG 1.2.1 is to reduce by half the proportion of men, women, and children living in poverty by 2030, based on national definitions. Comparing Botswana's poverty trends to this target, the data shows both progress and setbacks. From BMTHS 2015/16 with a poverty rate of 16.1%, the rate fluctuated but ultimately dropped to 13.9% in 2022 Q4, reflecting some positive movement toward the goal.

TARGET 1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.

INDICATOR 1.2.2: Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

INDICATOR DEFINITION: This indicator captures the percentage of people experiencing poverty in multiple aspects of life beyond just income, such as health, education, living standards and employment.

COMPUTATION FORMULA:
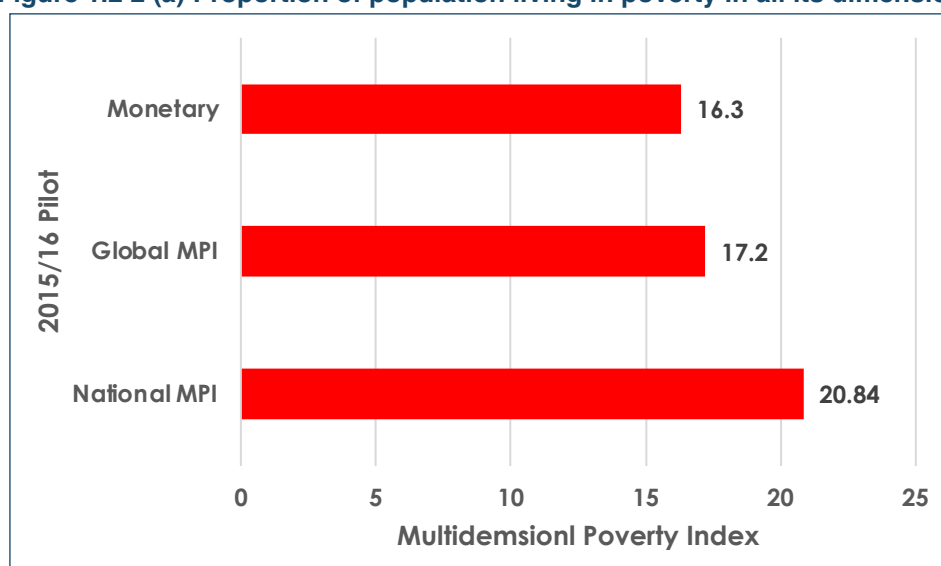
$$\text{Indicator 1.2.2 (H)} = \frac{\text{No of multidimensionally poor individuals}}{\text{Total population}}$$

INDICATOR VALUES: 20.84

SOURCE: Pilot National Multi-dimensional Poverty Index Report 2021

Figure 1.2 2 (a) Proportion of population living in poverty in all its dimensions

Figure 1.2.2 (b) Proportion of population living in poverty in all its dimensions
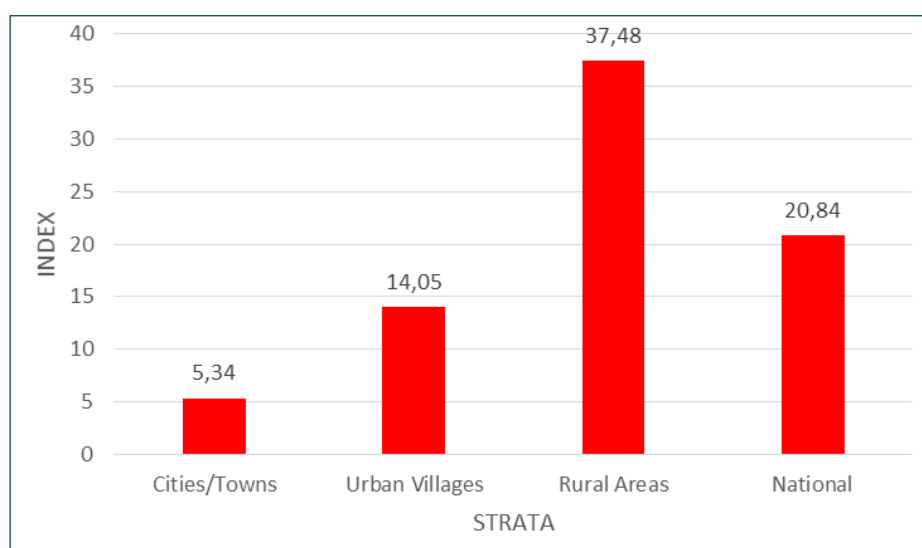
COMPARISON TO TARGET: The fact that poverty rates are higher in rural areas than in cities and towns may be a result of inadequate basic infrastructure, such as power and water reticulation. Actually, the only places where the multidimensional poverty index is higher than the national average are rural areas. However, poverty rates are lower in cities and towns, suggesting that most basic amenities are available there.

TARGET 1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

INDICATOR 1.3.1: Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/ systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, new-born, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable.

INDICATOR DEFINITION: The indicator reflects the proportion of persons effectively covered by a social protection system, including social protection floors. It also reflects the main components of social protection: child and maternity benefits, support for persons without a job, persons with disabilities, victims of work injuries and older persons.

COMPUTATION FORMULA:

$$\text{Indicator } 1.3.1 = \frac{\text{No of individuals covered by atleast one social protection system}}{\text{Total population of the specific group}}$$
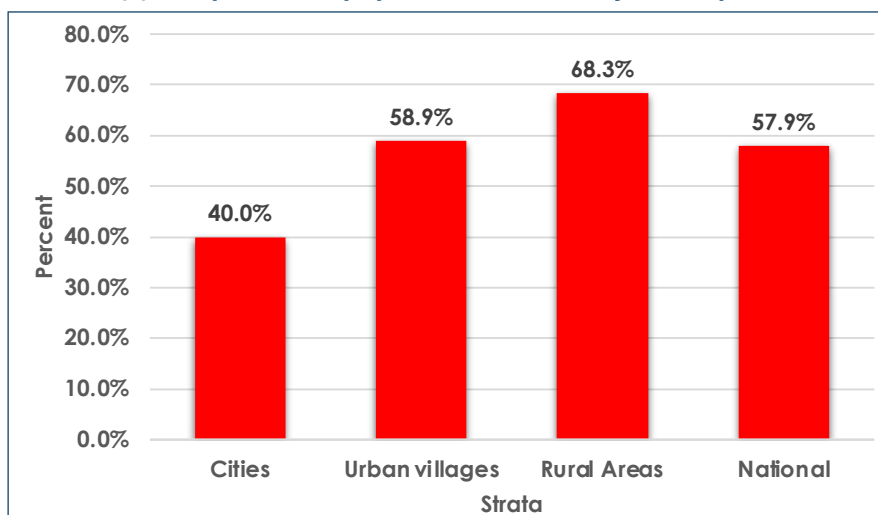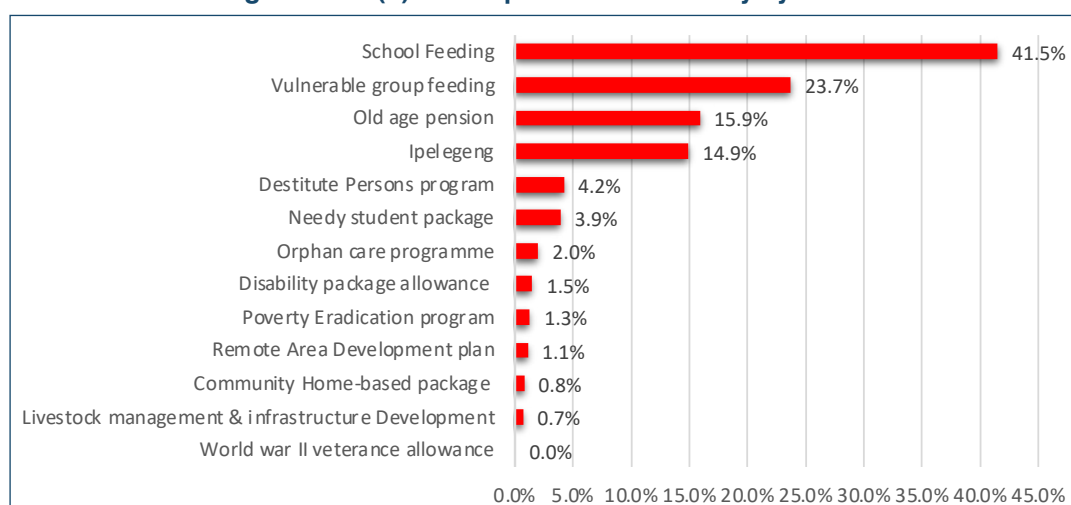
INDICATOR VALUES: 57.9%

SOURCE: Social Safety Nets Stats Brief 2021

Figure 1.3.1 (a): Proportion of population covered by social protection floors

Figure 1.3.1 (b) Social protection floors by systems

COMPARISON TO TARGET: the percentage of households that reported having benefited from the SSNs programs, indicating each program's coverage percentage. According to the findings, 41.5% of households were served by school feeding. This indicates that children in the other 58% of households were not enrolled in public or government-sponsored elementary and secondary education. Ipelegeng, old age pension, and vulnerable group feeding came next with coverage rates of 14.9%, 15.9%, and 23.7%, respectively. Less than 10% of homes were served by any of the other programs. This could be because most programs have specific eligibility requirements, therefore most households do not have persons who meet them. It could also be because different targeting techniques were created for each program.

TARGET 1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.

INDICATOR 1.4.1: Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services

INDICATOR DEFINITION: The united nations define basic services as those required to meet fundamental human needs, which is clean water and sanitation, Electricity, modern cooking solutions, waste collection services.

COMPUTATION FORMULA:

$$\text{Indicator } 1.4.1 = \frac{\text{No of individuals living in households with access to basic services}}{\text{Total population}}$$

INDICATOR VALUES: Electricity 73.4%

Water   97%

SOURCE: Botswana Population and Housing Census 2022

COMPARISON TO TARGET: The 2010 Revised National Population Policy (RNPP) outlined bold energy goals for Botswana, aiming to double the percentage of households using electricity for lighting from 26.8 percent in 2003 to 53.6 percent by 2020. By 2011, around 53 percent of households had electricity for lighting, and this number has since increased to 73.4%, significantly surpassing the initial target.

TARGET 1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.

INDICATOR 1.4.2: Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure.

INDICATOR DEFINITION: a) Proof of Land Ownership of households that indicated that they own the land on which their dwelling unit is located. (Letter from chief + Title deed) b) Proportion of Households owning land and have proof of ownership (Title Deed + Letter from Chief). (Title deed, leasehold certificate, land right certificate.

COMPUTATION FORMULA:

$$\text{Indicator } 1.4.2a= \frac{\text{People (Adult) with legally recognized documentation over land}}{\text{Total population}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Indicator } 1.4.2b= \frac{\text{People (adult)who perceive their rights as secure}}{\text{Total population}} \times 100$$

INDICATOR VALUES: a) 36%

SOURCE: Botswana Population and Housing Census 2022

COMPARISON TO TARGET: According to the data, women own more land (54.8%) than men (45.2%). There are significant age variations in land ownership: only 14.3% of respondents aged 18-35 own land, while 35.8% of those aged 44-59 own land.

TARGET 1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.

INDICATOR 1.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people.

INDICATOR DEFINITION: Measures the number of people who died, went missing or were directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population.

COMPUTATION FORMULA:

$$\text{Indicator } 1.5.1 = \frac{(A2 + A3 + B1)}{\text{Total population}} \times 100\,000$$

Where:

A2 Number of deaths attributed to disasters;

A3 Number of missing persons attributed to disasters;

B1 Number of directly affected people attributed to disasters.

INDICATOR VALUES: Affected persons 6106
Deaths 0

SOURCE: Botswana State of Environment Report 2022

COMPARISON TO TARGET: According to the computation formula, Botswana only provides B1 according to the Botswana State of environment and outlook report 2022. Only 6106 people are directly affected by disasters.

TARGET 1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

INDICATOR 1.5.3: Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies.

INDICATOR DEFINITION: The number of people who died, went missing or were directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population.

INDICATOR STATUS: Adopted the Sendai Framework

SOURCE: Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

COMPARISON TO TARGET: Botswana National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies aligns with the Sendai framework goals, focusing on reducing vulnerabilities to hazards like floods, droughts and wildfires.

TARGET 1.a: Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programs and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions

INDICATOR 1.a.2: Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)

INDICATOR DEFINITION: Total general (local, regional and central) government expenditure on education (current, capital, and transfers), expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on all sectors (including health, education, social services, etc.). It includes expenditure funded by transfers from international sources to the government.

COMPUTATION FORMULA:

$$\text{Indicator 1.a.2} = \frac{\text{Total government expenditure on education in financial year}}{\text{Total general government expenditure in financial year}}$$

INDICATOR VALUES: Education 0.13

SOURCE: Financial Statements, Tables and Estimates 2024/25, Ministry of Finance

Figure 1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education)
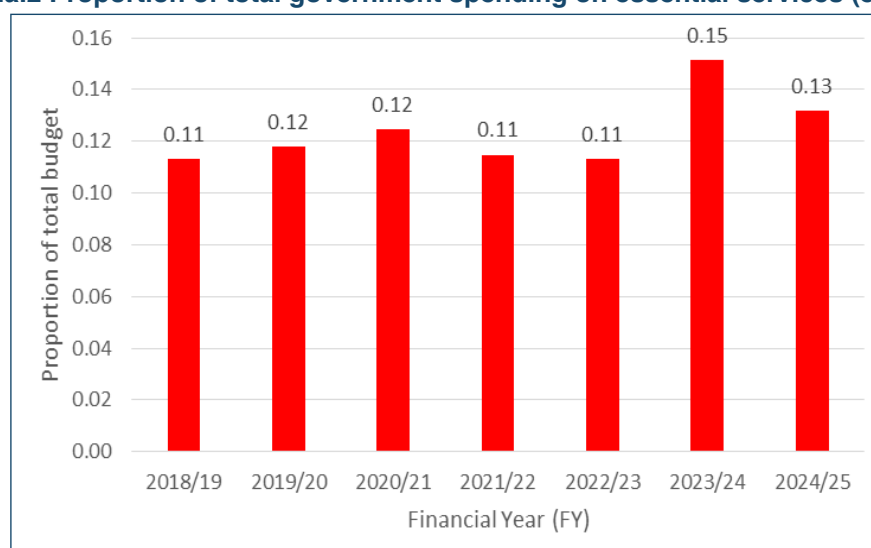
COMPARISON TO TARGET: For the financial year 2024/25 Education had a share of 0.13 of the total governmental budget. The proportion was a slight drop from 0.15 in the financial year 2023/24.

2 ZERO HUNGER

GOAL 2: END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

TARGET 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.

INDICATOR 2.1.1 Prevalence of Undernourishment

INDICATOR DEFINITION: The proportion of the population whose food intake falls below the minimum dietary requirements.

COMPUTATION FORMULA:

$$\text{Indicator } 2.1.1 = \frac{\text{Number of undernourished Individuals}}{\text{Total population}} * 100$$

INDICATOR VALUE: National 32%

SOURCE: PoU Statistical Brief 2015/16

Figure 2.1.1 Prevalence of Undernourishment by Strata
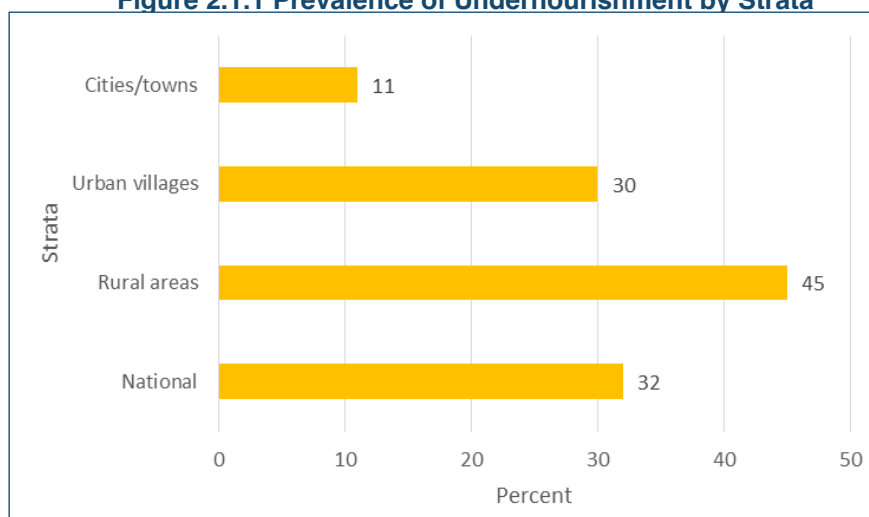
COMPARISON TO TARGET: The prevalence of undernourishment at the national level is 32.0 percent. This means that the probability of randomly selecting an individual who regularly consumes less than their dietary energy requirements is 32.0 percent. When examining the data by strata, we observe the highest prevalence of undernourished individuals in rural areas at 45.0 percent. This is followed by urban villages, with 30.0 percent, and cities and towns, with 11.0 percent.

TARGET 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.

INDICATOR 2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the food insecurity Experience scale (FIES).

INDICATOR DEFINITION: The prevalence of undernourishment (PoU) is defined as the proportion of the population whose habitual food consumption is insufficient to provide the dietary energy levels that are required to maintain a normal, active, and healthy life. This measure is typically expressed as a percentage of the total population and is used to monitor progress towards eliminating hunger and food insecurity.

COMPUTATION FORMULA:

$$\text{Indicator 2.1.2} = \frac{\text{Number of households that are food secure}}{\text{Total number of households}} \times 100$$

INDICATOR VALUE: Moderate or severe 53.29
Moderate 27.13
Severe 26.16

SOURCE: Prevalence of Food insecurity in Botswana statistical brief 2021/22

Figure 2.1.2 Prevalence of Undernourishment (FIES)

Strata	Cities/towns	Rural Areas	Urban Villages	National
Moderate or severe	34.94	64.35	53.21	53.29
Moderate	17.3	30.86	28.4	27.13
Severe	17.64	33.49	24.81	26.16
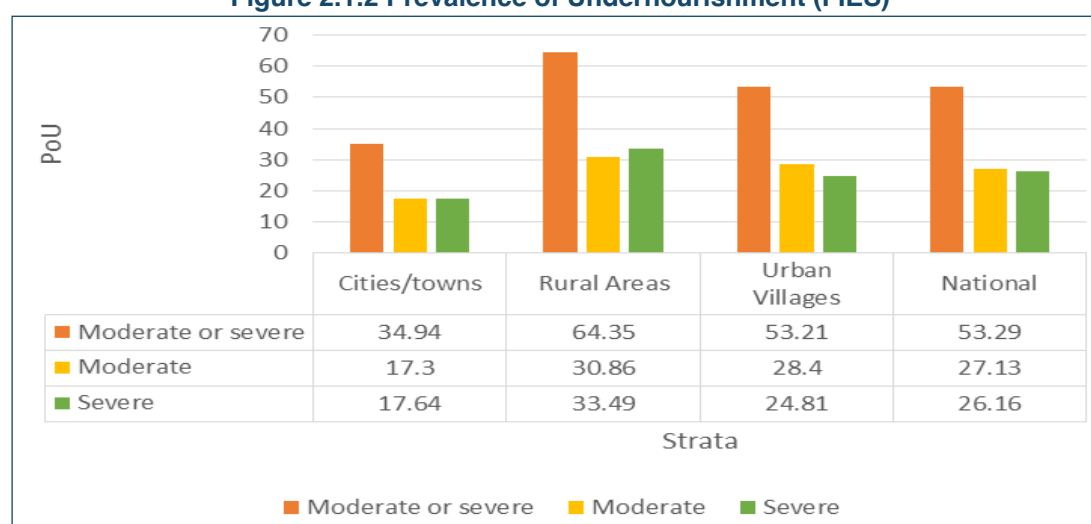
COMPARISON TO TARGET: The percentage of persons experiencing moderate or severe food insecurity nationally increased to 53.29 percent in 2021/22 from 51.06 percent in 2020/21 and 50.8 percent in 2018/19. Those experiencing moderate food insecurity rose from 28.60 percent in 2018/19 to 30.90 percent in 2020/21, then decreased to 27.13 percent in 2021/22. Severe food insecurity increased to 26.16 percent in 2021/22 from 20.16 percent in 2020/21 and 22.20 percent in 2018/19.

The results also indicate a rise in moderate or severe food insecurity in cities and towns, from 31.70 percent in 2018/19 to 31.90 percent in 2020/21 and 34.94 percent in 2021/22. A similar pattern is observed in urban villages, showing an increase from 46.60 percent in 2018/19 to 46.81 percent in 2020/21 and 53.21 percent in 2021/22. In contrast, rural areas experienced a decline from 65.68 percent in 2020/21 to 64.35 percent in 2021/22.

Moderate food insecurity in rural areas increased from 32.40 percent in 2018/19 to 34.34 percent in 2020/21, then reduced to 30.86 percent in 2021/22. Regarding severe food insecurity, there was a reduction from 33.10 percent in 2018/19 to 31.34 percent in 2020/21, followed by an increase to 33.49 percent in 2021/22.

TARGET 2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

INDICATOR 2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age.

INDICATOR DEFINITION: Height-for-age is a measure of linear growth. A child who is below -2 standard deviations (SD) from the reference median for height-for-age is considered short for their age, or stunted. This condition reflects the cumulative effect of chronic malnutrition.

METHOD OF COMPUTATION (MOC):

$$\text{Prevalence of stunting} = \frac{\text{Number of Children under 5 with height for age Z score} < -2SD}{\text{Total number of Children under 5}}$$

INDICATOR VALUE: 21.28

SOURCE: Nutritional Status of Children Under five in Botswana 2009 to 2017

Figure 2.2.1: Prevalence of Stunting in Botswana
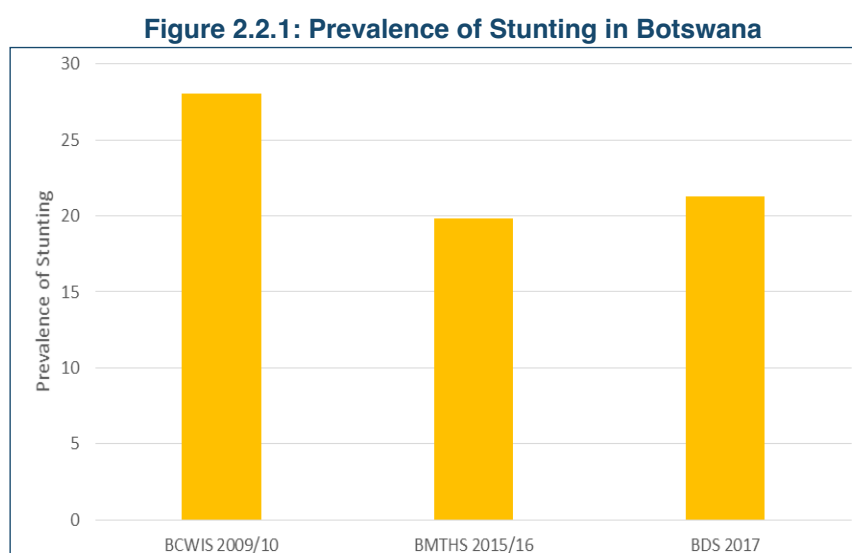
COMPARISON TO TARGET: A stunting prevalence of 21.28% suggests that about one in five children are affected by chronic undernutrition and poor growth. This rate is a concern and points to the need for focused interventions in nutrition, healthcare, sanitation, and education to reduce stunting and improve the overall health and development of children in this population.

TARGET 2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

INDICATOR 2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of WHO child growth standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight).

INDICATOR DEFINITION: The prevalence of malnutrition, as defined by the United Nations, refers to the proportion of the population suffering from malnutrition, which encompasses undernutrition (stunting, wasting, and underweight) as well as over nutrition (overweight and obesity).

Stunting: The percentage of children under five years old whose height-for-age is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards. This indicates chronic malnutrition.

Wasting: The percentage of children under five years old whose weight-for-height is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards. This indicates acute malnutrition.

Underweight: The percentage of children under five years old whose weight-for-age is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards. This can indicate both acute and chronic malnutrition.

Overweight and Obesity: The percentage of the population whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is above a specified threshold, typically 25 for overweight and 30 for obesity, according to WHO standards.

COMPUTATION FORMULA:

$$\text{Prevalence of stunting} = \frac{\text{Number of Children under 5 with height for age Z score}<\text{-2SD}}{\text{Total number of Children under 5}}$$

$$\text{Prevalence of wasting} = \frac{\text{Number of Children under 5 with weight for age Z score}<\text{-2SD}}{\text{Total number of Children under 5}}$$

$$\text{Prevalence of underweight} = \frac{\text{Number of Children under 5 with underweight for age Z score}<\text{-2SD}}{\text{Total number of Children under 5}}$$

INDICATOR VALUE: 12.1

SOURCE: Nutritional Status of Children Under five in Botswana 2009 to 2017

Figure 2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition
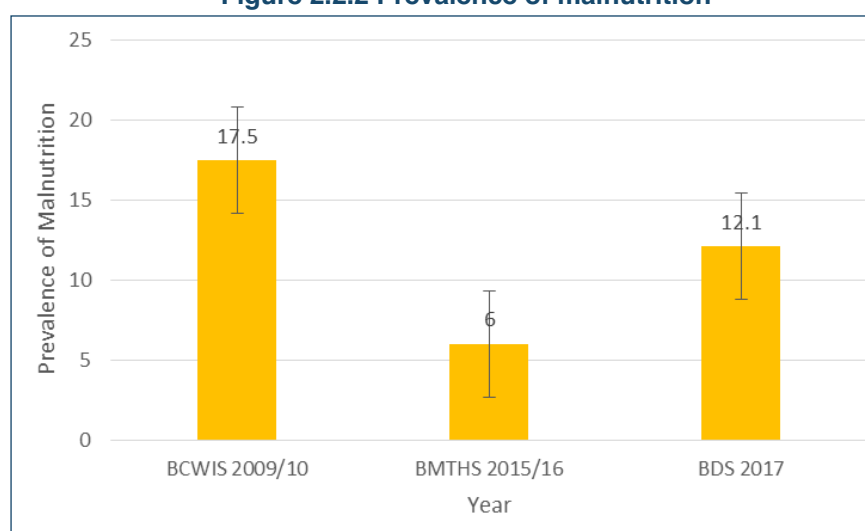
COMPARISON TO TARGET: The results show varying prevalence of underweight among different age groups with no consistent trend. For children under 6 months, the prevalence of underweight significantly declined from 17.5 percent in 2009/10 to 6.0 percent in 2015/16, then increased to 12.1 percent in 2017. Among children aged 36-47 months, underweight prevalence decreased from 17.0 percent in 2009/10 to 11.7 percent in 2017.

Regarding nutritional status by family circumstances, the highest percentage of underweight children (11.4%) was observed among those with no father recorded in 2015/16. This figure was followed by 8.4 percent in 2009/10 and reduced to about 8.0 percent in 2017.

TARGET 2.4: By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystem, that strengthen capacity for adaption to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.

INDICATOR 2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture.

INDICATOR VALUE: Total land area 7 782 501.6425 ha

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture 2023

Table 2.4.1: Proportion of agricultural area under sustainable agriculture

No.	Land Use Type	Area in Hectares (ha)	Area in Square Kilometres
1	TGLP Ranches	2 147 468.8416	21474.6884
2	Agric. Policy - Fencing, Component Ranches	2 387 278.0015	23872.7800
3	Freehold Farms	1 948 233.1716	19482.3317
4	Leasehold Farms	940 528.1920	9405.2819
5	Former BLDC Ranches	43 317.4588	433.1746
6	APRU Ranches	52 150.8134	521.5081
7	AI Centres (Ranches)	35 423.2360	354.2324
8	Quarantine Camps	184 785.5066	1847.8551
9	Small Stock Ranches	11 136.4259	111.36426
10	Brigade Farms	No Data	No Data
11	Commercial Arable Farms	25 519.2256	255.1922
12	Cooperative Ranches	2 680.8818	26.8088
13	RTC Ranches	881.2577	8.8126
14	Plantations, Woodlots and Nurseries	1 398.8300	13.9883
15	Horticulture	1699.8	16.998
	Total Area	**7 782 501.6425**	**77 825.02**

COMPARISON TO TARGET: The total agricultural land area under sustainable agriculture is 7 782 501.6425 ha. This indicator is therefore not provided as a proportion but as an area in hectares.

TARGET 2.5: By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed.

INDICATOR 2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long term conservation facilities.

INDICATOR DEFINITION: The number of plant and animal species for which genetic materials have been stored.

COMPUTATION FORMULA: Department of agricultural research, Botswana University of agriculture and natural resources (BUAN) collect generic resources annually in selected regions.

INDICATOR VALUE: 4 297 plant breeds

SOURCE: Botswana State of Environment Report 2022

Table 2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic material conserved

Species	Number	Location
Plant species	4297	Sebele gene bank
Grass species	NA	N/A
Panicum maximum, Digitaria spp, E.regidor, S.kalihariensis, S pappophoroides, C.cilians	6	Kang
Livestock species conserved	N/A	N/A
Tswana cattle	851	Makhi ranch
Tswana goats	378	Impala ranch
Tswana sheep	292	Impala ranch
Indigenous chicken	78	Sebele & Impala ranch
Tswana pigs	60	Sebele Ranch
Mosi breed	926	Morapedi & Dikgatlhong

COMPARISON TO TARGET: In 2019, there were 4297 plant breeds whose genetic resources have been adequately stored (UNstats, 2020)

TARGET 2.5: By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed.

INDICATOR 2.5.2: Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not at risk or unknown level of risk of extinction.

INDICATOR DEFINITION: The indicator presents the proportion of local livestock breeds among local breeds with known risk status classified as being at risk of extinctions at a certain moment in time, as well as the trends.

INDICATOR VALUE: At risk; 3
Not at risk; 6

SOURCE: Botswana State of Environment report 2022

Table 2.5.2 Number of livestock species at risk, not at risk & Unknown classification

Species	Number	level of Risk
Tswana cattle	>1000	Not at risk
Tswana goats	> 1000	Not at risk
Tswana sheep	>1000	Not at risk
Indigenous Chicken	>1000	Not at risk
Tswana pigs	<1000	At risk
Mosi breed	<1000	At risk
Tswana donkey	>1000	Not at risk
Ostriches	>1000	Not at risk
Tswana Camel	<1000	At risk

COMPARISON TO TARGET: The figure above shows the risk status of the different species. A total of three local breeds are at risk according to the Botswana state of environment report while six of the breeds are classified as not at risk.

TARGET 2.a: Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries.

INDICATOR 2.a.1: The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures

INDICATOR DEFINITION: This is a measure to assess the extent to which government spending is directed towards the agricultural sector.

COMPUTATION FORMULA:

$$AOI = \frac{Agricultural\ Expenditures}{Total\ Government\ expenditures}$$

INDICATOR VALUES: 1.8

SOURCE: Agriculture Statistics 2023

Figure 2.a 1 The agriculture orientation Index
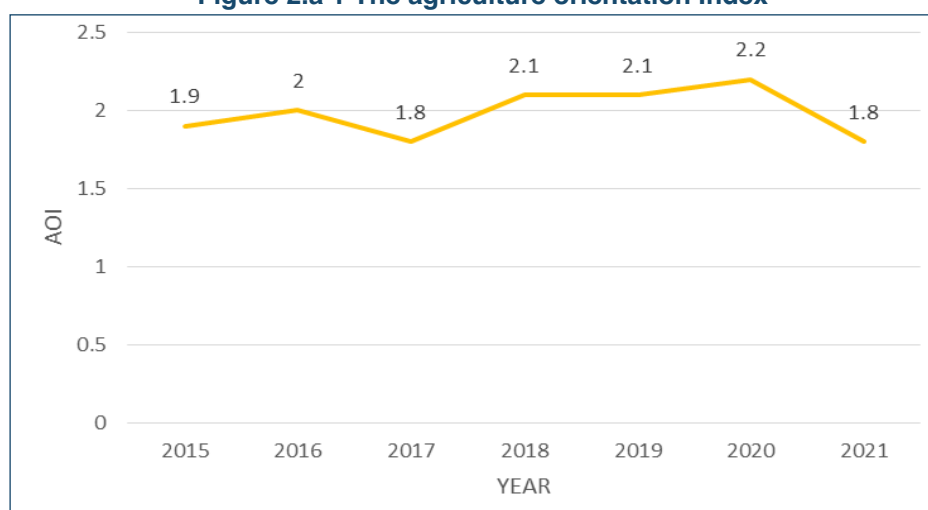
COMPARISON TO TARGET: The AOI shows fluctuations over the years. After an initial increase from 2015 to 2016, the index dropped in 2017, then rose again through 2018 to 2020, indicating varying levels of government priority on agriculture. The decline in 2021 suggests a reduced focus on agricultural spending in the latest year available.

This trend can indicate shifts in government policy or changes in budget allocation priorities over the years. The peak in 2020 may reflect an increased focus on agriculture, possibly due to the need for food security during the COVID-19 pandemic. The subsequent decline in 2021 could suggest a reallocation of resources to other sectors as the immediate pressures of the pandemic began to ease.

TARGET 2.a: Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries.

INDICATOR 2.a.2: Total official flows (official development assistance plus other flows) to the agriculture sector.

INDICATOR DEFINITION: Gross disbursements of total ODA and other official flows from all donors to the agriculture sector.

INDICATOR VALUES: 2 169.37

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance

COMPARISON TO TARGET: A total of 2,169.37 in official flows to the agriculture sector suggests a substantial commitment to supporting agricultural development. In general, such funds would be used to enhance food security, improve agricultural practices, and support rural development, making it an essential element of economic development strategies in the country.

TARGET 2.a: Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries.

INDICATOR 2.b.1: Agricultural export subsidies

INDICATOR DEFINITION: Agricultural export subsidies measures the level of subsidies, which are financial outlays or support provided to promote agricultural exports. The aim of this indicator is to monitor the reduction of such subsidies globally, as mandated by the Doha Development Round under the World Trade Organization (WTO).

INDICATOR VALUES: 0.1

Source: Ministry of Agriculture

COMPARISON TO TARGET: An agricultural export subsidy of 0.1% indicates a relatively small government intervention in agricultural exports.

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BE

GOAL 3: ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELLBEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

TARGET 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

INDICATOR 3.1.1: Maternal mortality ratio

INDICATOR DEFINITION: The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is defined as the number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same time period.

COMPUTATION FORMULA: MMR is calculated using direct methods with the numerator adjusted for completeness.

$$MMR = \frac{D}{B} K$$

Where:

D = the number of maternal deaths of those aged 15-49 years (adjusted)

B = the number of live births

K = A constant (100,000)

INDICATOR VALUE: 175.5 per 100,000 population

SOURCE: Health Statistics report 2022

Figure 3.1.1 Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) 2022
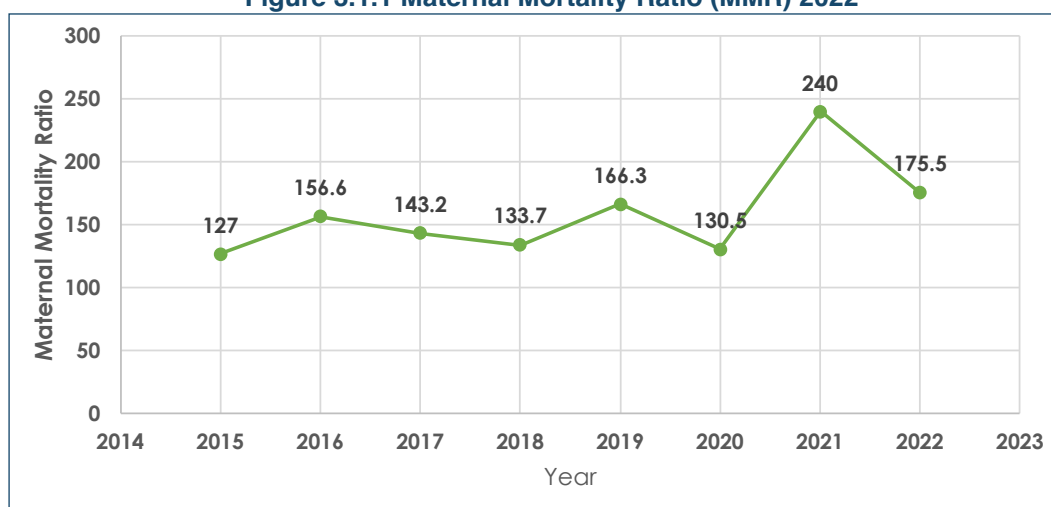
COMPARISON TO TARGET: Maternal mortality is above the SDG target maximum of 70 per 1000 live births. The current maternal mortality ratio is 175.5 per 100,000 live births of which is a decline from 2021 MMR of 240 per 100,000 live births.

TARGET 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

INDICATOR 3.1.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

INDICATOR DEFINITION: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (generally doctors, nurses or midwives but can refer to other health professionals providing childbirth care) is the proportion of child births attended by skilled health personnel.

COMPUTATION FORMULA:

$$\text{Indicator 3.1.2} = \frac{\text{Number of births attended by skilled birth personnel}}{\text{Number of live births}} \times 100$$

INDICATOR VALUE: 99.8%

SOURCE: Vital Statistics Report 2022

COMPARISON TO TARGET: The 99.8 percent of all live births in 2022 were attended by skilled health personnel, with the remaining 0.2 percent occurring at home and this includes deliveries before arrival at health facility.

TARGET 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of new-born and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.

INDICATOR 3.2.1: Under-5 mortality rate.

INDICATOR DEFINITION: Number of deaths under five years of age occurring in a given geographical area during a given year, per 1000 live births.

COMPUTATION FORMULA:

$$\text{Indicator 3.2.1} = \frac{\text{Number of children who died before they reach their sixth birthday}}{\text{Number of live births in a given year}} \times 1000$$

INDICATOR VALUE: 27.0 per 1,000 live births

SOURCE: Vital statistics report (2022)

Figure 3.2.1 (a) U5MR (civil and vital registration) 2022
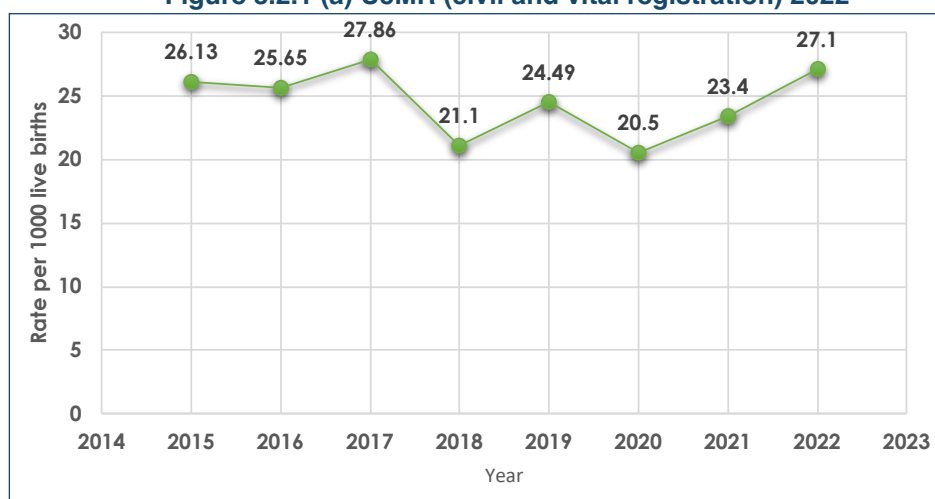
COMPARISON TO TARGET: U5MR of 27.0 per 1000 live births for Botswana is higher than the target low of 25 per 1000 live births. The target is underachieved for the year 2022. For the years 2018 till 2021 Botswana was within the target.

Figure 3.2.1 (b) U5MR (From population and Housing Census) 2022
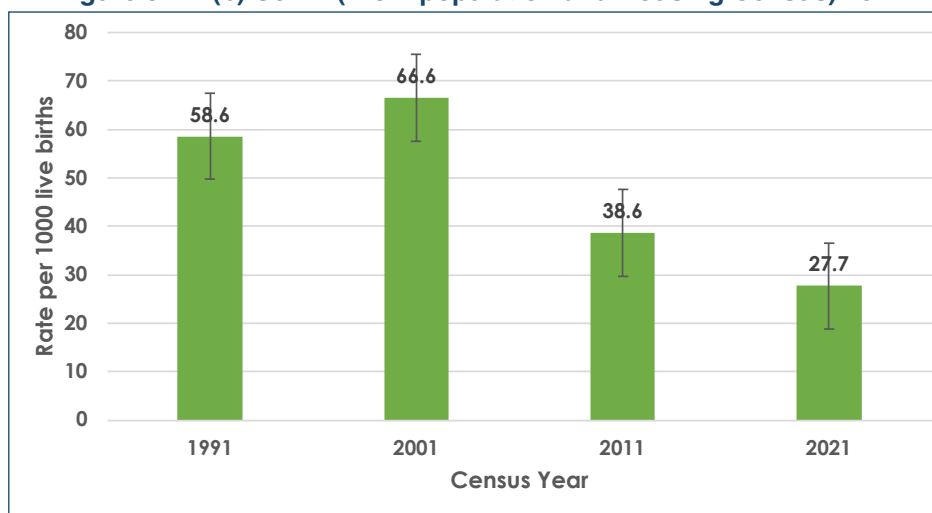
COMPARISON TO TARGET: Using the 2022 Population and Housing Census (PHC 2022) results, the U5MR is 27.7 per 1000 live births which is a decline from 38.6 per 1000 live births in the 2011 census. Although there is a decline, the value is still below the targeted 25 per 1000 live births.

TARGET 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of new-born and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.

INDICATOR 3.2.2: Neonatal mortality rate

INDICATOR DEFINITION: The neonatal mortality rate is the probability that a child born in a specific year or period will die during the first 28 completed days of life if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1000 live births.

COMPUTATION FORMULA:

$$\text{Indicator 3.2.2} = \frac{\text{Number of children who died during the first 28 days of life}}{\text{Total live births}} \times 1000$$

INDICATOR VALUE: 12.6 per 1,000 live births

SOURCE: Vital statistics report 2022

Figure 3.2.2 (a) Neonatal Mortality Rate (Vital Statistics) 2022

COMPARISON TO TARGET: Figure above illustrates that the 2022 Neonatal mortality rate stands at 12.6 per 1000 live births which is 0.6 more than the maximum set target of 12 per 1000 live births.

Figure 3.2.2 (b) Infant Mortality rate (2022)
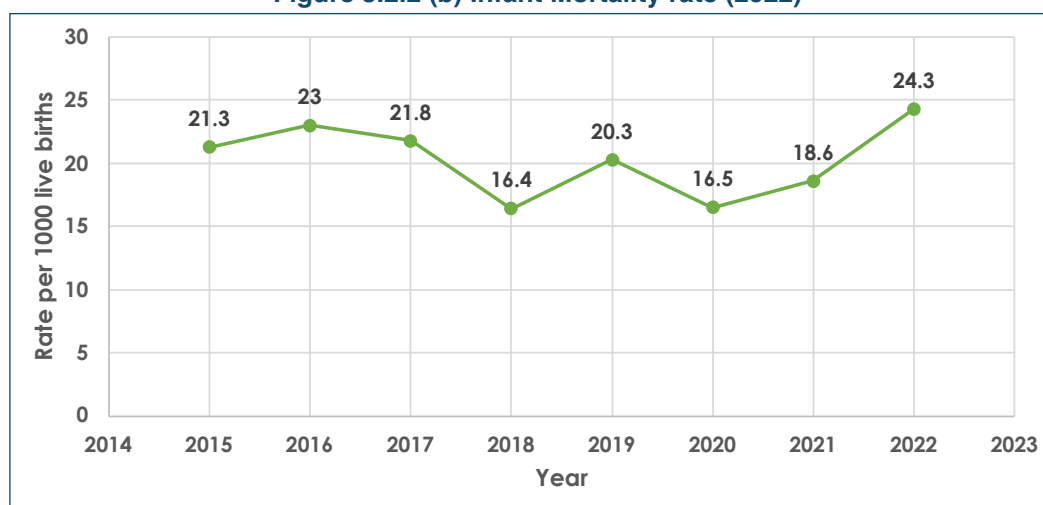
COMPARISON TO TARGET: Figure 3.2.2 (b) depicts the infant mortality over a period of time. It illustrates fluctuating levels of infant mortality, recording a high infant mortality in 2022 of 24.3 which signifies the number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births and serves as an important metric for evaluating the overall health status and effectiveness of health systems in a population. It also highlights areas where interventions may be needed to reduce infant deaths and improve healthcare outcomes.

TARGET 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne disease and other communicable diseases

INDICATOR 3.3.1: Number of new HIV infections per 1000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations

INDICATOR DEFINITION: The number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations as defined as the number of new HIV infections per 1,000 persons among the uninfected population.

INDICATOR VALUE: 0.2

SOURCE: Botswana AIDS Impact Survey 2021(BIAS V)

COMPARISON TO TARGET: A rate of 0.2 new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population means that for every 1,000 people who are HIV-negative, 0.2 people become newly infected with HIV within a given time period (usually a year). This rate is typically used to measure the incidence of new HIV cases in a population, which is an important indicator for public health and the effectiveness of prevention programs.

TARGET 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne disease and other communicable diseases

INDICATOR 3.3.2: Tuberculosis incidence per 1000 population

INDICATOR DEFINITION: Tuberculosis (TB) incidence is defined as the estimated number of new and relapse TB cases (all forms of TB, including cases in people living with HIV) arising in a given year. It is usually expressed as a rate per 100 000 population

INDICATOR VALUE: 275 per 100 000 population

SOURCE: WHO 2022

COMPARISON TO TARGET: The tuberculosis (TB) incidence rate in Botswana has fluctuated over recent years, remaining a significant public health concern, particularly due to the HIV epidemic. According to WHO estimates, the TB incidence rate for Botswana was approximately 275 cases per 100,000 population in 2022, which is equivalent to 2.75 per 1000 population.

TB and HIV are closely linked in Botswana, with co-infection rates being high due to the immunosuppressive nature of HIV. Efforts to control TB, including better diagnostic services, treatment availability, and preventive measures, are crucial in managing the TB burden in the country.

TARGET 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne disease and other communicable diseases

INDICATOR 3.3.3: Malaria incidence per 100 000 population

INDICATOR DEFINITION: Incidence of malaria is defined as the number of new cases of malaria per 1,000 people at risk each year

COMPUTATION FORMULA:

$$\text{Indicator 3.3.3} = (a + (c \times e))/d \times (1+f/g+(1-g-f)/2/g)$$

Where:

a is malaria cases confirmed in the public sector

b is suspected cases tested

c is presumed cases (not tested but treated as malaria)

d is reporting completeness

e is test positivity rate (malaria positive fraction)=a/b

f is the fraction seeking treatment in the private sector

g is the fraction seeking treatment in the public sector

INDICATOR VALUE: 11.5 per 100 000 population

SOURCE: WHO 2022

COMPARISON TO TARGET: The reported figure of 11.5 per 100 000 population suggests that malaria remains a low incidence disease. This incidence rate reflects a controlled or low level of malaria transmission in the population, which is positive, but efforts to prevent and control malaria should continue to maintain this low rate and prevent further outbreaks.

TARGET 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne disease and other communicable diseases

INDICATOR 3.3.4: Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population.

INDICATOR DEFINITION: This indicator is measured indirectly through the proportion of children 5 years of age who have developed chronic HBV infection (i.e. the proportion that tests positive for a marker of infection called hepatitis B surface antigen [HBsAg])

INDICATOR RANGE: 1.1% - 10.6%

SOURCE: WHO 2022

COMPARISON TO TARGET: The range of 1.1% to 10.6% Hepatitis B incidence suggests that the infection's impact varies significantly, with certain populations or regions at much higher risk than others. Public health efforts should focus on addressing the higher-risk areas with targeted interventions like vaccination, screening, and education while maintaining preventive measures in lower-risk areas to keep incidence rates low.

TARGET 3.4: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

INDICATOR 3.4.2: Suicide mortality rate

INDICATOR DEFINITION: The Suicide mortality rate as defined as the number of suicide deaths in a year, divided by the population, and multiplied by 100 000

COMPUTATION FORMULA:

$$\text{Indicator 3.4.2} = \frac{\text{Suicide deaths in a year}}{\text{Total population}} \times 100\ 000$$

INDICATOR VALUE: National; 10.9 per 100 000 population
Males; 26.3 per 100 000 population
Females; 6.4 per 100 000 population

SOURCE: World Bank Data

COMPARISON TO TARGET: A rate of 10.9 per 100,000 people in the population, implies there are 10.9 deaths by suicide annually. This suggests a moderate level of suicide deaths in the population,

TARGET 3.6: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air water and soil pollution and contamination.

INDICATOR 3.6.1: Death rate due to road traffic injuries.

INDICATOR DEFINITION: Death rate due to road traffic injuries as defined as the number of road traffic fatal injury deaths per 100,000 population.

COMPUTATION FORMULA:

$$\text{Indicator 3.9.2} = \frac{\text{Number of deaths due to traffic crashes}}{\text{Total population}} \times 100\ 000$$

INDICATOR VALUE: 4.6 per 100,000 population

SOURCE: Ministry of defence and Security (2024)

COMPARISON TO TARGET: A rate of 4.6 per 100,000 suggests a relatively low level of mortality from road traffic accidents. This indicates that in a population of 100,000 individuals, approximately 5 people (rounding up from 4.6) die as a result of road traffic injuries within a year.

TARGET 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.

INDICATOR 3.7.2: Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19) per 1000 women in that age group.

INDICATOR DEFINITION: Age specific Fertility rate of women aged 15-19 years per 1000 women in that age group. (Numerators for the ASFRs are calculated by identifying live births that occurred in the period 1 to 36 months preceding the survey (determined from the date of the interview and the date of birth of the child); they are then classified by the age of the mother (in five-year groups) at the time of the child's birth. The denominators for these rates are the number of woman-years lived by the survey respondents in each of the five-year age groups during the specified period).

COMPUTATION FORMULA:

$$\text{Indicator 3.7.2} = \frac{\text{Number of live births to females aged (10-14)years}}{\text{Total number of females aged (10-14)years}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Indicator 3.7.2} = \frac{\text{Number of live births to females aged (15-19)years}}{\text{Total number of females aged (15-19)years}} \times 1000$$

INDICATOR VALUE: 10-14 years; 0.3
15-19 years; 50.3

Source: Vital Statistics Report 2022

Figure 3.7.2 (a) Adolescence Birth rate (10-14)

Figure 3.

Figure 3.7.2 (b) Adolescence birth rate (15-19))
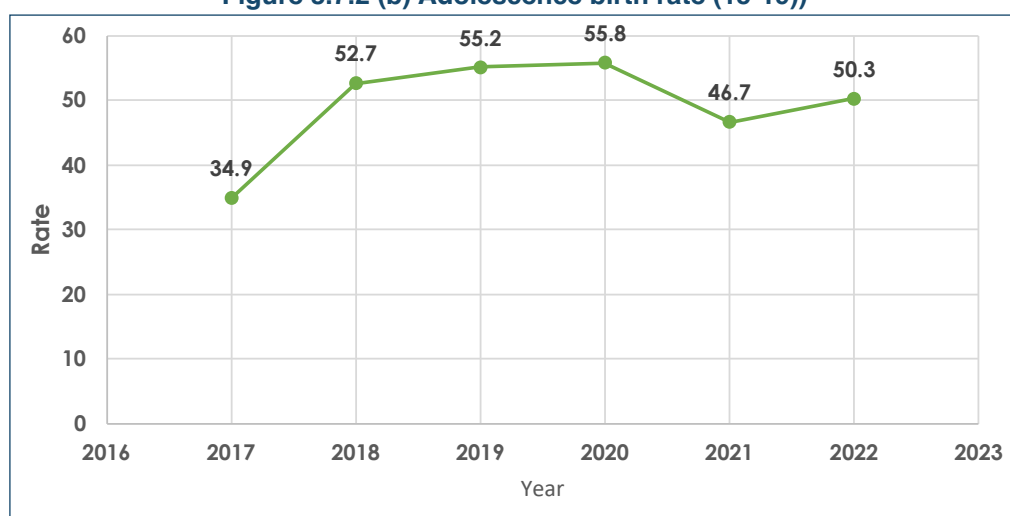
COMPARISON TO TARGET: This indicator is disaggregated into 2 adolescence cohorts, 10-14 and 15-19 years. A 0.3 proportion of adolescence female population aged 10-14 gave birth in 2022 while a proportion of 50.3 females aged 15-19 gave birth in 2022.

TARGET 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air water and soil pollution and contamination.

INDICATOR 3.9.2: Mortality rate Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services).

COMPUTATION FORMULA:

$$\text{Indicator 3.9.2} = \frac{\text{Number of deaths from unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene}}{\text{Total population}} \times 100000$$

INDICATOR VALUE: 27.38

SOURCE: Botswana state of Environment Report 2022

COMPARISON TO TARGET: There has been improvement in this indicator. Mortality rates from using unsafe water declined from 128.18 per 100,000 deaths in 1990 to 46.16 per 100,000 deaths in 2016 and further to 27.38 per 100,000 deaths in 2017. In actual terms, there were 414 deaths per 100,000 people in 2017, down from 766 deaths per 100,000 people in 1990.

TARGET 3.c: Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and Small Island developing States

INDICATOR 3.c.1: Health worker density and distribution

INDICATOR DEFINITION: The density of medical doctors is defined as the number of medical doctors, including generalists and specialist medical practitioners per 10,000 population. The density of nursing and midwifery personnel is defined as the number of nursing and midwifery personnel per 10,000 population

INDICATOR VALUE: Nurses - 326 per 1000 population
Doctors - 0.38 per 1000 population

SOURCE: Health Personnel statistical brief 2020

Figure 3.c.1 Health worker Density and Distribution
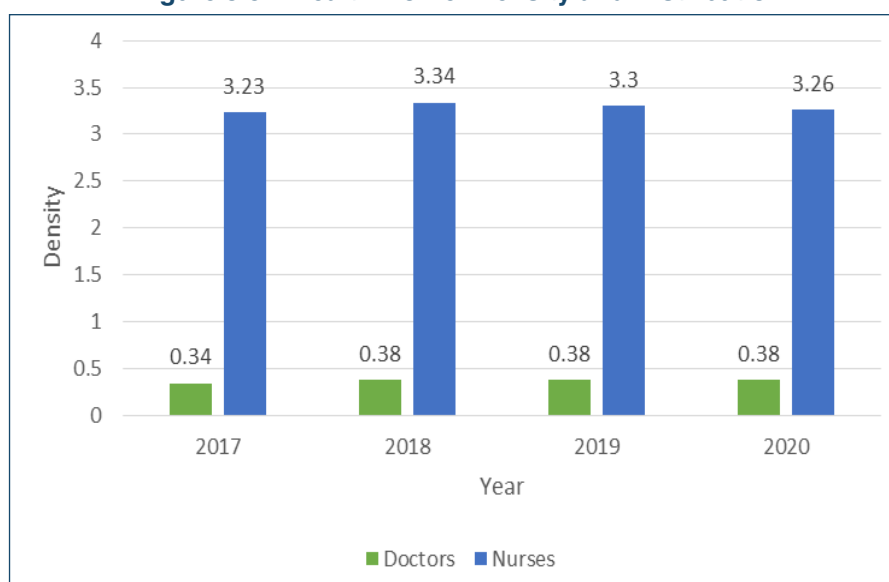
COMPARISON TO TARGET: The health workforce density for medical doctors and nurses over the years has been below 45 doctors/nurses per 10 000 population as recommended by WHO. There is a higher scarcity of doctors compared to nurses.

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

GOAL 4 ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

Target 4.2: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education

INDICATOR 4.2.2: Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex

INDICATOR DEFINITION - The participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex is defined as the percentage of children in the given age range who participate in one or more organized learning programmes, including programmes which offer a combination of education and care. Participation in early childhood and in primary education are both included. The age range will vary by country depending on the official age of entry to primary education.

Indicator value 14.6%

SOURCE: Botswana Population and Housing Census 2022

COMPARISON TO TARGET: The participation rate of organized learning stands at 14.6%, meaning that 14.6% of the total school age population is one year below the official entry age enrolled into childhood or primary education.

TARGET 4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.

INDICATOR 4.5.1: 4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous people and conflict affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated.

INDICATOR DEFINITION: The ratio of the number or proportion of the female population to the male population for a given indicator. A GPI of: one (1) indicates parity between males and females; less than 1 indicates female disadvantage; and more than 1 indicates male disadvantage

COMPUTATION FORMULA: The indicator value of the likely more disadvantaged group is divided by the indicator value of the other sub-population of interest.

INDICATOR VALUE: Still at school: 0.97
Completed: 1.05
Discontinued: 0.92
Never Attended: 0.91

SOURCE: Botswana Population and Housing Census 2022

Figure 4.5.1 Parity Indices
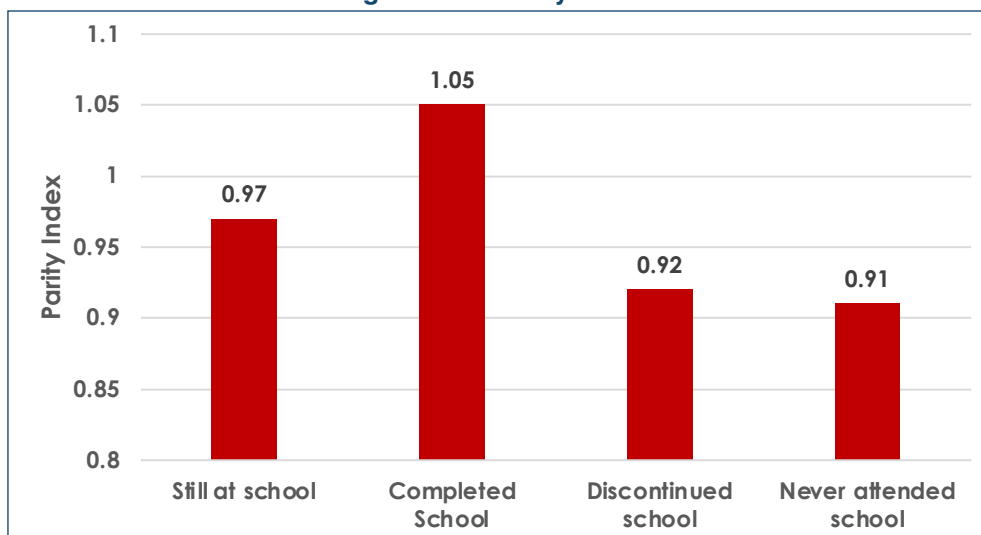
Target 4.c: By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and Small Island developing States.

Indicator 4.C.1: Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level.

INDICATOR DEFINITION: The percentage of teachers by level of education taught (pre-primary, primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education) who have received at least the minimum organized pedagogical teacher training pre-service and in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country.

COMPUTATION FORMULA:

$$\text{Indicator 4.C.1} = \frac{\text{Trained teachers at level of education}}{\text{Total teachers at level n of education}} \times 100$$

INDICATOR VALUE: 0.998

SOURCE: Education Statistics Report (2017)

Figure 4.c 1 Proportion of teachers with formal training
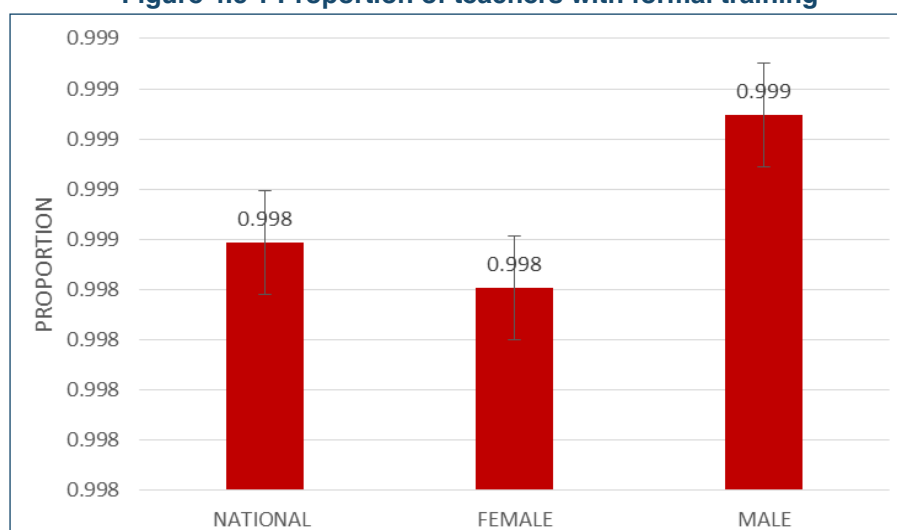
COMPARISON TO TARGET: A proportion of 0.998 for teachers with the minimum required qualifications means that 99.8% of teachers meet the minimum qualification requirements set for their specific education level.

GOAL 5: ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

TARGET 5.3: 7 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.

INDICATOR 5.3.1: Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18.

INDICATOR DEFINITION: Percentage of early marriages including civil marriages and customary marriages experienced by girls before the age of 15 years.

COMPUTATION FORMULA: Number of women aged 20-24 married or in a union before age 15 over the total number of women aged 20-24 multiplied by 100

INDICATOR VALUES: 2.64

SOURCE: Botswana Population and Housing Census 2022

COMPARISON TO TARGET: larger proportion involving females than males, 2.64% and 0.58%, respectively. These statistics demonstrate that child marriages are more prevalent among females than males.

TARGET 5.a: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

INDICATOR 5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure

COMPUTATION FORMULA (a):

$$\frac{\text{No of people in agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over}}{\text{Total agricultural land}}$$

INDICATOR VALUES: Male 44.5%
                     Female 55.5%

SOURCE: Botswana Population and Housing Census 2022

COMPARISON TO TARGET: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in

Accordance with national laws.

INDICATOR 5.a.1 (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure

COMPUTATION FORMULA (b):

$$= \frac{\text{Number of women in the agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land}}{\text{Total in the agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land}} \times 100$$

INDICATOR VALUES: Male 55.5%
Female 44.5%

SOURCE: Botswana Population and Housing Census 2022

Figure 5.a.1 Share of women among owners or right bearers of Agricultural Land
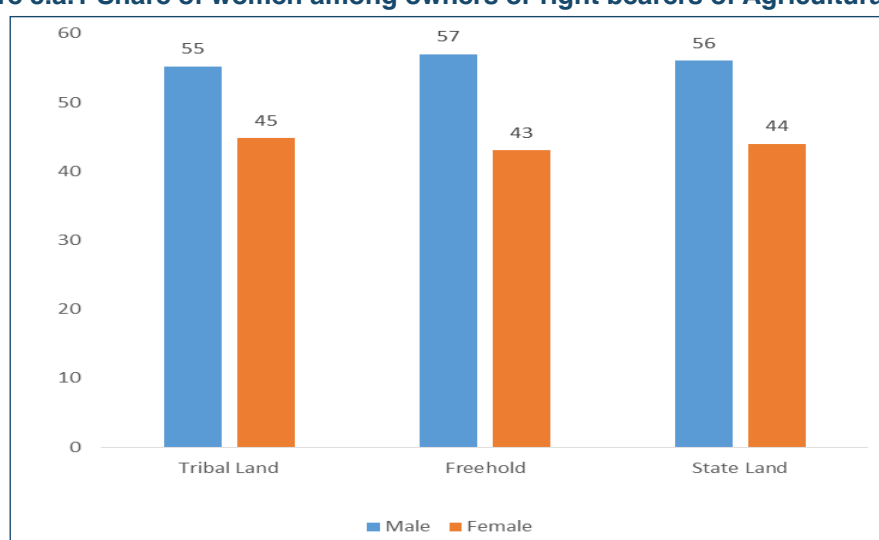
COMPARISON TO TARGET: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.

TARGET 5.b: Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communication technology, to promote the empowerment of women.

INDICATOR 5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

INDICATOR DEFINITION: The proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex is defined as the 'proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex'.

COMPUTATION FORMULA: The proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex is defined as the 'proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex'.

% of households with access to electricity
$$= \frac{\text{Total No.of households that are connected to any source of electricity}}{\text{Total number of households}} \times 100$$

INDICATOR VALUES: 77%

SOURCE: Botswana Population and Housing Census 2022

COMPARISON TO TARGET: A 77% ownership rate suggests a relatively high level of mobile phone accessibility, but there may still be a notable portion of the population (23%) without a mobile phone. This figure can be used to assess digital access, communication capabilities, and related infrastructure in a country.

TARGET 5.c: Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.

INDICATOR 5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment

INDICATOR DEFINITION: seeks to measure government efforts to track budget allocations for gender equality throughout the public finance management cycle and to make these publicly available. This is an indicator of the characteristics of the fiscal system. It is not an indicator of the quantity or quality of finance allocated for gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE). The indicator measures three criteria. The first focuses on the intent of a government to address GEWE by identifying if it has programs/policies and resource allocations for GEWE. The second assesses if a government has planning and budget tools to track resources for GEWE throughout the public financial management cycle. The third focuses on transparency by identifying if a government has provisions to make allocations for GEWE publicly available.

The indicator aims to encourage national governments to develop appropriate budget tracking and monitoring systems and commit to making information about allocations for gender equality readily available to the public. The system should be led by the Ministry of Finance in collaboration with the sectoral ministries and National Women's Machineries and overseen by an appropriate body such as Parliament or Public Auditors.

INDICATOR STATUS: NOT AVAILABLE

SOURCE: Ministry of Youth and Gender Affairs

COMPARISON TO TARGET: Botswana as of 2024 does not have the necessary system to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment.

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

GOAL 6: ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

TARGET 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

INDICATOR 6.1.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services.

INDICATOR DEFINITION: Percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services is currently being measured by the percentage of population using an improved basic drinking water source which is located on the premises and available when needed and free of faecal (and priority chemical) contamination.

COMPUTATION FORMULA: Percentage of population using an improved basic drinking water source (piped water into dwelling, yard or plot, public taps on standpipes; boreholes or tube wells; protected dug wells: protected springs and rainwater) divided by the total population multiplied by 100.

INDICATOR VALUES: 78.4 %

SOURCE: Botswana Population and Housing Census 2022

Figure 6.1. 1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
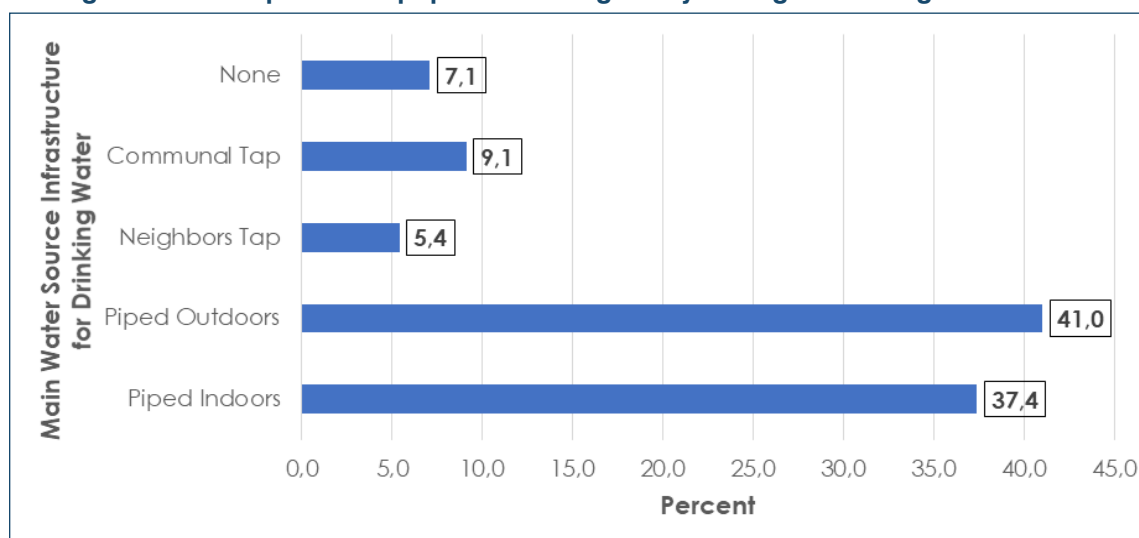
COMPARISON TO TARGET: Primary source of piped water for drinking varies among households, by definition indicator 6.1.1 will only consider water sources piped indoors and outdoors as it looks at water sources within the premises. 41.0 % of the population have access to water source for drinking piped outdoors and 37.4% of households have access to water source piped indoors, in total adding up to 78.4% of households having access to safely managed drinking water services.

TARGET 6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those vulnerable situations.

INDICATOR 6.2.1: Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water

INDICATOR DEFINITION: The percentage of the population using safely managed sanitation services, including a handwashing facility with soap and water, is currently being measured by the proportion of the population using an improved basic sanitation facility at the household level which is not shared with other households and where excreta is safely disposed in situ or treated off-site. 'Improved' source definition is the same as that used for MDG monitoring, i.e. flush or pour flush toilets to sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab, and composting toilets.

COMPUTATION FORMULA : The total number of population using improved sanitation (flush or pour flush toilets to sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab, and composting toilets) divided by the total population multiplied by 100.

INDICATOR VALUES: 68.5%

SOURCE: Botswana Population and Housing Census 2022

District	Type of access to toilet used					
	Exclusive Use	**Shared with other households**	**Communal**	**Shared with Neighbour**	**Open defaecation**	**Total**
GABORONE	59.2	40.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	100
FRANCISTOWN	54.5	44.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	100
LOBATSE	54.4	45.1	0	0.4	0.1	100
SELIBE PHIKWE	64.5	34.9	0.1	0.4	0.1	100
ORAPA	85.7	14.2	0	0	0.1	100
JWANENG	62.6	37.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	100
SOWA	79.7	20.2	0	0	0.1	100
SOUTHERN	75.3	20.2	0.5	1.9	2.1	100
BAROLONG	84.1	12	0.2	2.8	0.8	100
NGWAKETSE WEST	72.2	17.8	0.7	6.3	2.9	100
SOUTH EAST	64.7	33.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	100
KWENENG EAST	63	33.9	0.8	1	1.4	100
KWENENG WEST	70.3	18.9	0.4	5.7	4.8	100
KGATLENG (Wards)	78.2	19.7	0.1	0.9	1	100
CENTRAL SEROWE -PALAPYE	76.2	20	0.4	1.4	2	100
CENTRAL MAHALAPYE	81.7	12.8	0.6	2.8	2.1	100
CENTRAL BOBONONG	84.8	10.3	0.2	2.6	2.1	100
CENTRAL BOTETI	57.3	33.6	1.1	3.8	4.2	100
CENTRAL TUTUME	81.2	13.1	0.3	2.6	2.8	100
NORTH EAST	83.2	14	0.3	2	0.5	100
NGAMILAND EAST	62.8	31.7	0.4	3.2	2	100
NGAMILAND WEST	55.1	30.1	2.1	8.4	4.3	100
Chobe	54.1	43.1	0.4	1.4	0.9	100
DELTA	26.7	8.1	32.6	9.3	23.3	100
GHANZI	62.2	27.9	1	6.3	2.6	100
CKGR	100	0	0	0	0	100
KGALAGADI SOUTH	74.6	18	0.1	5.3	2	100
KGALAGADI NORTH	68.2	24.5	0.3	5.9	1.1	100
NATIONAL	68.5	27.8	0.5	1.8	1.4	100

COMPARISON TO TARGET: Out of all households in Botswana only 68.5 % use improved facilities which are not shared with other households and 27.8% of households share with other households. Among all households in Botswana only 1.4% of them practice open defecation.

TARGET 6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.

INDICATOR 6.3.2: Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality.

INDICATOR DEFINITION: The indicator is defined as the proportion of water bodies in the country that have good ambient water quality. Ambient water quality refers to natural, untreated water in rivers, lakes and groundwater's and represents a combination of natural influences together with the impacts of all anthropogenic activities. The indicator relies on water quality data derived from in situ measurements and the analysis of samples collected from surface and groundwater's. Water quality is assessed by means of core physical and chemical parameters that reflect natural water quality related to climatological and geological factors, together with major impacts on water quality. The continuous monitoring of all surface and groundwater's is economically unfeasible and not required to sufficiently characterize the status of ambient water quality in a country. Therefore, countries select river, lake and groundwater bodies that are representative and significant for the assessment and management of water quality to monitor and report on indicator 6.3.2. The quality status of individual water bodies is classified based on the compliance of the available water quality monitoring data for the core parameters with target values defined by the country. The indicator is computed as the proportion of the number of water bodies classified as having good quality (i.e. with at least 80 % compliance) to the total number of assessed water bodies, expressed as a percentage.

COMPUTATION FORMULA:

The indicator is computed by first classifying all assessed water bodies based on the compliance of the monitoring data collected for selected parameters at monitoring locations within the water body with parameter-specific target values:

$$Cwq = \frac{Nc}{Nm} \times 100$$

Where

Cwq is the percentage compliance [%];

Nc is the number of monitoring values in compliance with the target values;

Nm is the total number of monitoring values.

A threshold value of 80% compliance is defined to classify water bodies as "good" quality. Thus, a body of water is classified as having a good quality status if at least 80% of all monitoring data from all monitoring stations within the water body comply with the respective targets.

In a second step, the classification results are used to compute the indicator as the proportion of the number of water bodies classified as having a good quality status to the total number of classified water bodies expressed in percentage:

$$WBGQ = \frac{Ng}{Nt} \times 100$$

Where

WBGQ - is the percentage of water bodies classified as having a good quality status;

Ng - is the number of classified water bodies classified as having a good quality status;

Nt - is the total number of monitored and classified water bodies.

INDICATOR VALUE: 50

SOURCE: Botswana State of the Environment Report 2022

Table 6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality

Assessment Period	2011–2017
Percentage of Water Bodies with Good Water Quality	50
Number of Assessed Water Bodies	76
Number of Monitoring Locations	114
Number of Monitoring Values	46
Open Water	94.44
River	94.74
Groundwater	7.69
Total	50

COMPARISON TO TARGET: The Department of Waste Management and Pollution Control plays a central role in water quality monitoring. Wastewater is treated to specify standards to safeguard the environment from pollution, maintain public health, and serve as an early warning system. Table 5-8 highlights the proportion of water bodies with good water quality in Botswana. As shown in Table 5-8, open water and rivers have better water quality compared to groundwater. The total percentage of water bodies as seen from the table is 50%.

TARGET 6.4: By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.

INDICATOR 6.4.1: Change in water-use efficiency over time

INDICATOR DEFINITION: Change in water use efficiency over time (CWUE): The change in the ratio of the value added to the volume of water use, over time.

INDICATOR VALUES: 70.9

SOURCE: Botswana State of the Environment Report 2022

Table 6.4.1 Change in water use efficiency over time

Sector	Water Use Efficiency (USD/m³)
Irrigated Agriculture	0.085
MIMEC Sector	198.837
Services	89.714
Overall Water Use Efficiency	70.9

COMPARISON TO TARGET: A WUE of 70.9 implies that a high level of output is being generated per unit of water used, which reflects efficient water management. This suggests that the system in use is relatively efficient in terms of water use, producing a significant amount of output per unit of water consumed.

TARGET 6.4: By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors to ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.

INDICATOR 6.4.2: Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources.

INDICATOR DEFINITION: Water stress is the total quantity of freshwater withdrawals as a share of internal resources. This includes water withdrawn from agricultural, industrial, and domestic uses. It is the ratio between Total Freshwater Withdrawal (TFWW) by all major sectors and Total Renewable Freshwater Resources (TRWR), after considering the Environmental Flow Requirements (EFR).

METHOD OF COMPUTATION (MOC): Low stress < 10%, Low to medium 10-20%, medium to high 20-40%, High 40-80%.

INDICATOR VALUES: 2.01%

SOURCE: Botswana State of Environment Report 2022

Figure 6.4. 1 Trends in level of water stress (1992-2017)
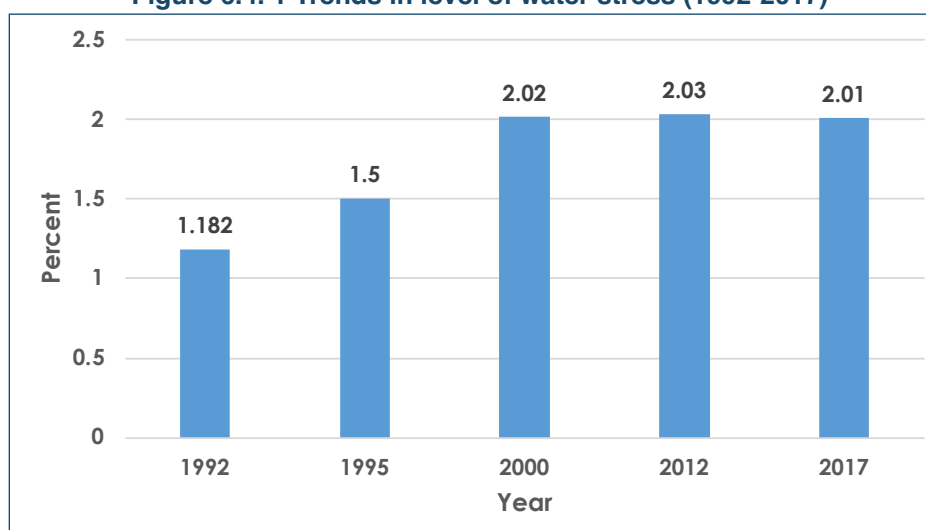
COMPARISON TO TARGET: The level of water stress in Botswana is at 2.01 between 2013 2017. Botswana is in the low stress band.

TARGET 6.5: By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

INDICATOR 6.5.1: Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)

INDICATOR DEFINITION: IWRM implementation is measured on four dimensions 1. Enabling environment, 2. Institution and participation, 3. Management Instruments and 4. Financing.

COMPUTATION FORMULA: Average the four dimensions and get IWRM implementation status. It is measured on stakeholder consultations.

INDICATOR VALUES: 56%

SOURCE: IWRM data portal 2023

Figure 6.5. 1 (a) Degree of IWRM trend through the surveys (2017-2023)
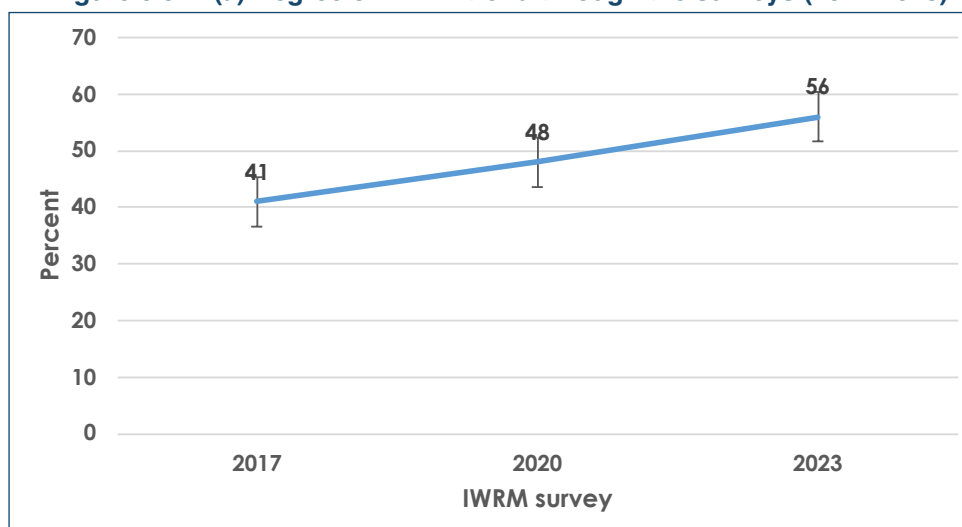
COMPARISON TO TARGET: The target for 6.5.1 is very high with a score of 90-100. IWRM is measured on a scale of (0-100). The survey questionnaires since 2017 scored IWRM implementation at 41% and 48% in 2020 which is medium-low. Medium low means that elements of IWRM are generally institutionalised, and implementation is underway. The current IWRM for 2023 is at 56% which is medium-high, which reflects that capacity to implement IWRM elements under long term programmes are generally adequate.

Figure 6.5. 2 (b) IWRM dimensions and scores 2022
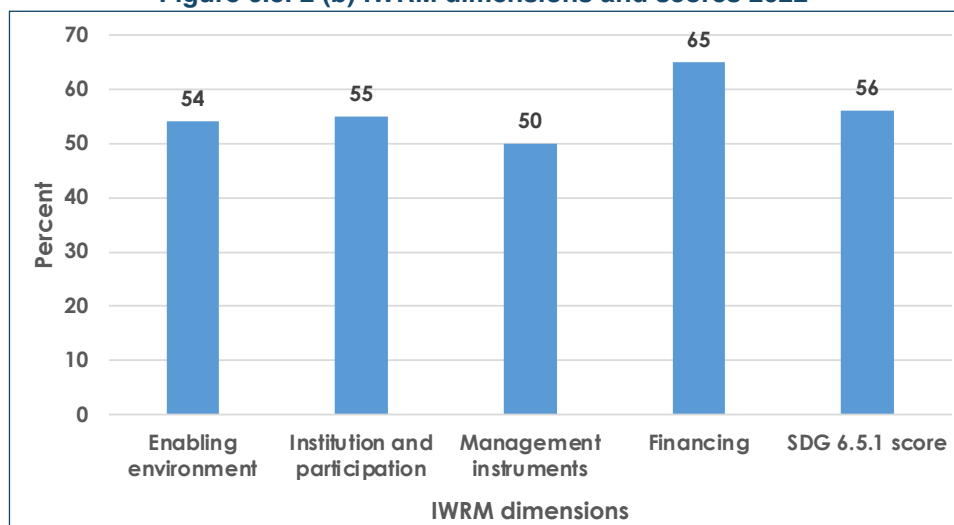
COMPARISON TO TARGET: Botswana scored 54% for the enabling environment dimension, the score is for a set of policies, plans and laws to support IWRM for 2023. Scored 55% on institutions and participation which is all about capacity, participation and coordination at all levels. For management's instruments dimension, Botswana scored 50% which is all about instruments to monitor and manage water resources and ecosystems. For Financing, Botswana scored 65%, which is a medium high for budgets and revenue raving for IWRM and infrastructure.

TARGET 6.5: By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

INDICATOR 6.5.2: Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation.

INDICATOR DEFINITION: Transboundary basins are basins of transboundary waters; that is of any surface waters or groundwater's which mark, cross or are located on boundaries between two or more states. For the purpose of the calculation of this indicator for a transboundary river or lake, the basin area is determined by the extent of its catchment.

COMPUTATION FORMULA: An arrangement for water cooperation is a bilateral or multilateral treaty, convention, agreement among riparian countries.

INDICATOR VALUES: 100 %

SOURCE: Botswana State of Environment Report 2022

COMPARISON TO TARGET: All 100 percent of Botswana shared water bodies are under some form of transboundary cooperation system. The Okavango river basin water commission (OKACOM) was created in 1994 between Angola, Namibia and Botswana to serve as an instrument for cooperation between these riparian states. There is also the Zambezi watercourse commission (ZAMCOM) 2004.

TARGET 6.6: By 2020, protect and restore water related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.

INDICATOR 6.6.1: Change in the extent of water related ecosystems over time

INDICATOR VALUES: 7.2% of total land area

SOURCE: Botswana State of Environment Report 2022

Figure 6.6.1: Water Bodies as a percentage of total land area trend (2014-2018)
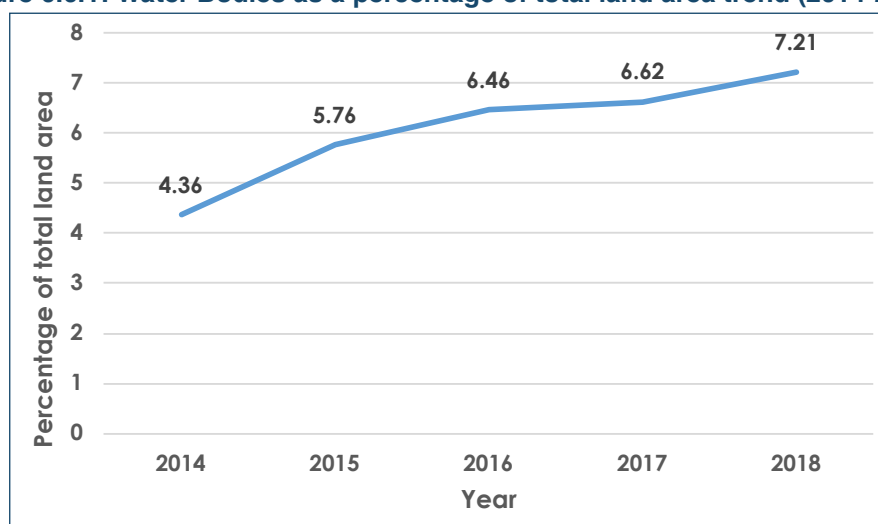
COMPARISON TO TARGET: 7.2% of the total land area in Botswana is covered by water bodies. A 7.2% water coverage is relatively moderate and is useful for assessing water availability, ecosystem services, and land management strategies.

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

GOAL 7: ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

Target 7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

INDICATOR 7.1.1: Proportion of population with access to electricity

INDICATOR DEFINITION: Proportion of population with access to electricity is the percentage of population with access to electricity.

SDG7 ensures access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. Specifically, Indicator 7.1.1 refers to the proportion of the population with access to electricity. This is expressed in percentage figures and is disaggregated by total, urban and rural access rates per country, as well as by UN regional and global classifications.

COMPUTATION FORMULA:

$$\% \text{ of households with access to electricity} = \frac{\text{Total No.of households that are connected to any source of electricity}}{\text{Total number of households}} \times 100$$

INDICATOR VALUE: 73.9%

SOURCE: National Energy Use Survey Report 2022/23

COMPARISON TO TARGET: There has been a significant increase from the years 2000 to 2022, access in the year 2000 was at 27% , in the year 2019 we saw a significant increase where there was 70% access to electricity (Botswana State of Environment Report) and a 3.9% increase was recorded for the year 2022 (Neus report 22/23).

Target 7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

INDICATOR 7.1.2: Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology

INDICATOR DEFINITION: Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology is calculated as the number of people using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, heating and lighting divided by total population reporting that any cooking, heating or lighting, expressed as percentage. "Clean" is defined by the emission rate targets and specific fuel recommendations (i.e. against unprocessed coal and kerosene) included in the normative guidance WHO guidelines for indoor air quality: household fuel combustion.

INDICATOR VALUE: 53%

SOURCE: Botswana State of the Environment Report 2022

COMPARISON TO TARGET: With slightly above average of the population relying on clean fuels, Botswana's contribution to achieving the target is far off. Usage of clean fuels contributes to reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and progress towards a green economy.

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

GOAL 8: PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK.

TARGET 8.1: Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries.

INDICATOR 8.1.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

INDICATOR DEFINITION: Real GDP per capita is gross domestic product at constant prices divided by population of a country or area. GDP is the total value of all goods produced in the economy in a country in a year plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita is computed as a percentage change in GDP per capita, which is measured as a ratio of real GDP and total population.

COMPUTATION FORMULA:

$$\text{GDP Growth rate} = (\text{GDP}_Q - \text{GDP}_{Q-1}) / \text{GDP}_{Q-1}$$

$$g_{(annual)} (1+g(guarterly)4-1$$

INDICATOR VALUE: 2.7

SOURCE: 2023 National Accounts Reports, Statistics Botswana

Figure 8.1 1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita
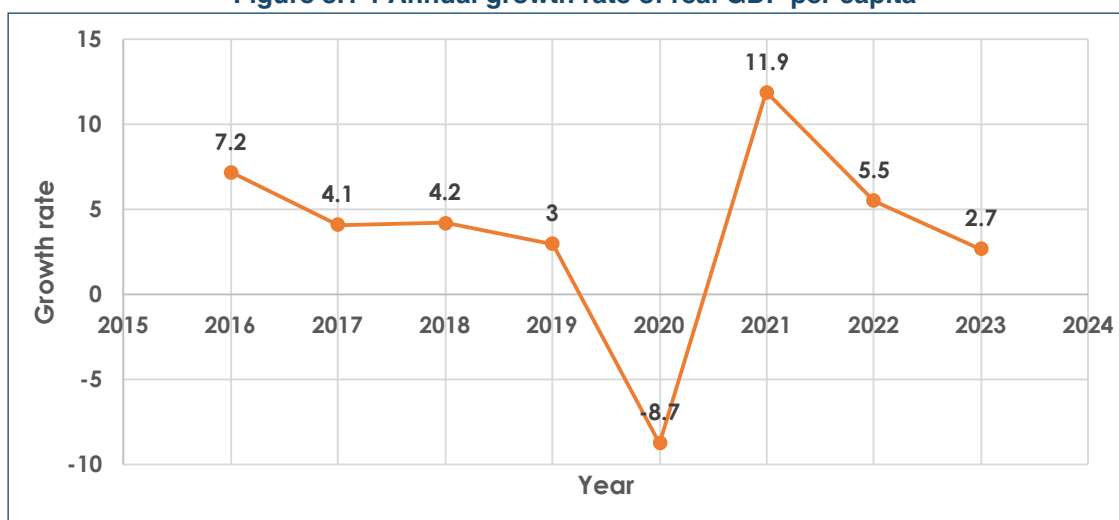
COMPARISON TO TARGET: The GDP growth rate for the year 2023 is at 2.7%, which is below the targeted growth rate of 7% for developing countries. Notably, the growth rate has significantly declined by 9.2% from 11.9% in 2021.

TARGET 8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high value added and labour intensive sectors.

INDICATOR 8.2.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed persons

INDICATOR DEFINITION: This indicator is a measure of labour productivity growth, which is computed as the annual growth rate of the gross domestic product (GDP) at market prices for the aggregate economy divided by total employment. Employment refers to the average number of persons with one or more paid jobs during the year.

COMPUTATION FORMULA:

$$\frac{\text{GDP at constant prices}}{\text{Total Employment}} = \text{Labour productivity}$$

$$\text{Annual growth rate} = \frac{(\text{Labour productivity})_n - (\text{Labour productivity})_{n-1}}{(\text{Labour productivity})_{n-1}} \times 100$$

INDICATOR VALUES: - 8.1

SOURCE: 2023 National Accounts Reports & QMTS Report, Statistics Botswana

Figure 8.2.1 (a): GDP per employed persons
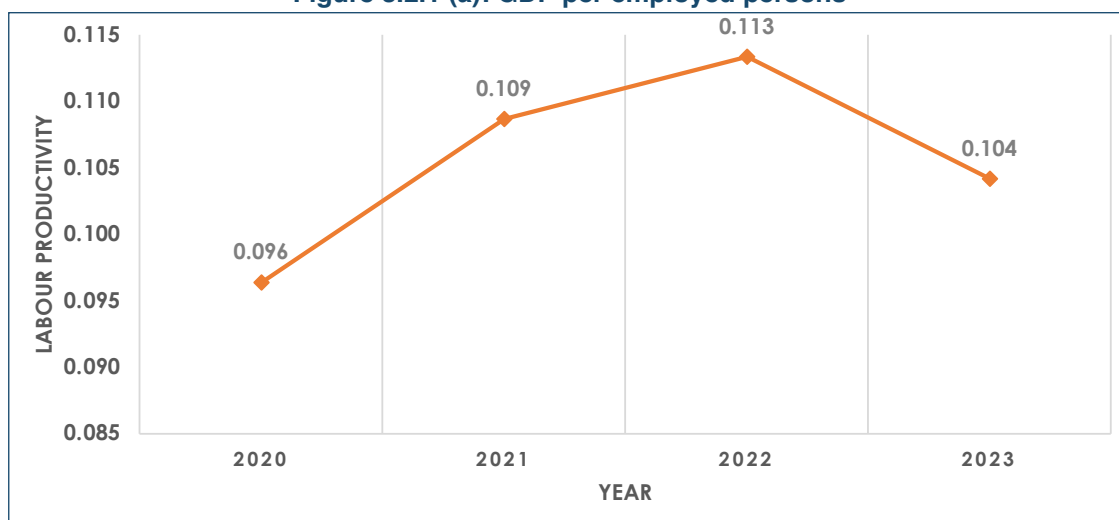
NB. Figure illustrates the ratio between real GDP and total employment. This has been rounded to the nearest 3 decimal places to reflect the slight difference between the ratios. The productivity levels for the year 2023 have decreased by 0.009 compared to the previous year (2022), which was at 0.113.

Figure 8.2.2 (b) Annual Growth rate in GDP per employed persons

Table 8.2.1 Annual growth rate of GDP per employed persons

Year	Total Employment	Real GDP	GDP per Employed	Growth rate
2019	741133	79088.3		-5.6
2020	732914	70628.0	0.10	-9.7
2021	716510	77844.8	0.11	12.7
2022	716120	81154.1	0.11	4.3
2023	787204	81999.69	0.10	-8.1

COMPARISON TO TARGET: Annual growth rate of GDP per employed persons has significantly decreased from 12.7 in 2021 to -8.7 in 2023. This indicates a decline in the economic output generated per worker over the course of a year.

TARGET 8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.

INDICATOR 8.5.1: Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities.

INDICATOR DEFINITION: This indicator provides information on the mean monthly earnings from paid employment of employees by sex, occupation, age, and disability status.

COMPUTATION FORMULA:

$$\text{Average monthly earnings} = \frac{\sum(\text{monthly earnings of each employee} \times \text{months worked by each employee})}{\text{Total number of hours worked by all employees}}$$

INDICATOR VALUES: BWP 6 029

SOURCE: QMTS Labour force Module 2023

Note; Values are in Botswana Pula

Occupation	Average Earnings		
	Males	**Females**	**Total**
Managers	19590	23707	21389
Professionals	20897	18280	19479
Technicians and Associate Professionals	15292	11761	13259
Clerical Support Services	4858	4354	4477
Service/ Sales Workers	4264	2772	3486
Craft and Related Trades Workers	4003	4190	4025
Plant & Machine Opd. & Assemblers	4807	3270	4679
Elementary Occupations	1477	1203	1336
Other specialized professionals	14692	26396	15054
Total	**6290**	**5741**	**6029**

COMPARISON TO TARGET: The significance of an average monthly earning of 6,029 can vary based on context, including economic conditions, cost of living, income distribution, and regional factors. The average monthly earning of males (6290) is higher than that of females (5741).

Target 8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

INDICATOR 8.5.2: Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

INDICATOR DEFINITION: Persons in unemployment are defined as all those of working age who were not in employment, carried out activities to seek employment during a specified recent period and were currently available to take up employment given a job opportunity (official definition of unemployment).

COMPUTATION FORMULA:

$$\text{Unemployment rate} = \frac{\text{Total Unemployment}}{\text{Total Labour Force}} \times 100$$

INDICATOR VALUES: 25.9 %

SOURCE: QMTS Labour force Module 2023

Figure 8.5.2 (a) Unemployment rate Sex and Age

	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
Male	83.4	49.8	41.7	23.7	24.6	19.7	18.5	15.3	14	13	12.6	31.7	21.9	0
Female	88.1	64.8	47.2	37.1	26.3	23.9	17.7	16.6	13	19.3	23.2	9.3	21.8	8.5
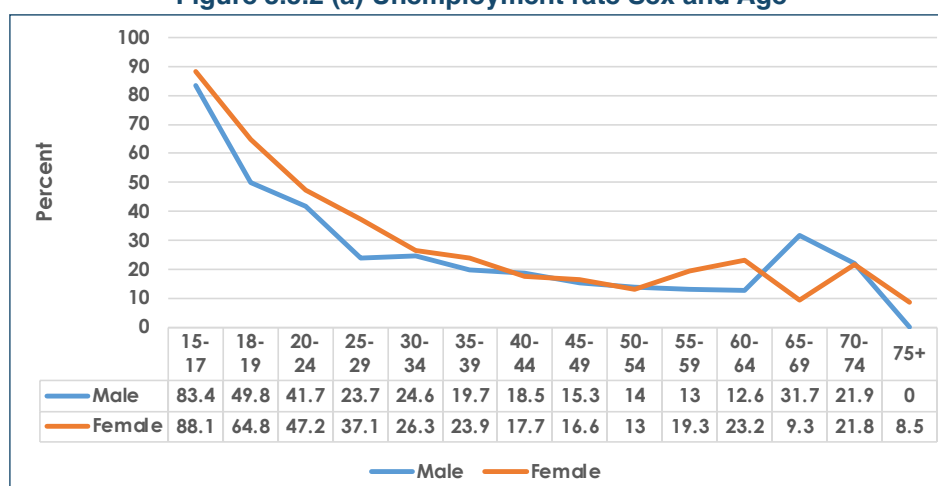
COMPARISON TO TARGET: The Unemployment rate is higher among males than females in lower age groups (15-39 years). This goes against the target to achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people Disparities in the rate of unemployment can result from various factors, including industry trends, educational differences, societal norms, and economic shifts. Understanding the underlying causes of this disparity is crucial for developing effective policies to address unemployment and promote gender equity in the labour market.

Figure 8.5 1 (b) Trends in unemployment rate from 2019 to 2023
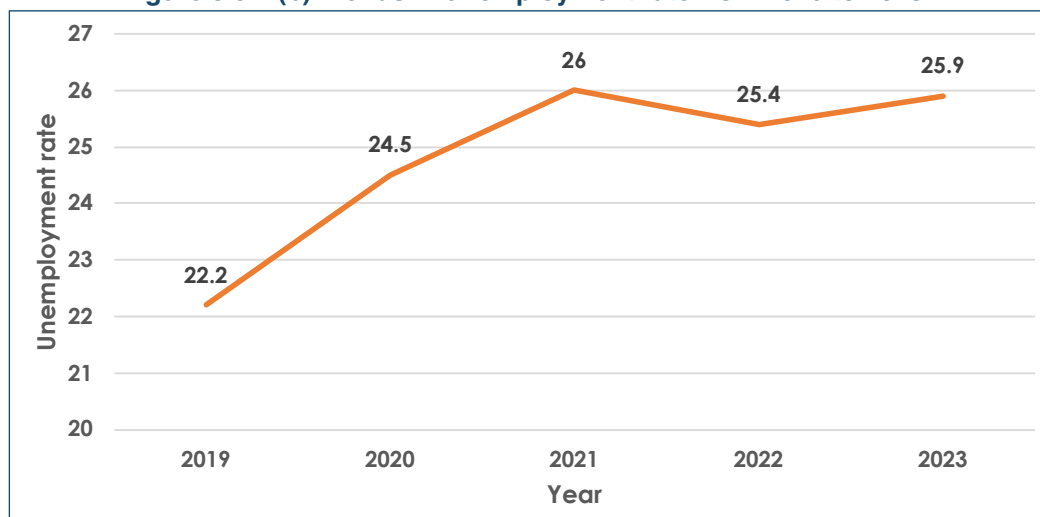
COMPARISON TO TARGET: An unemployment rate of 25.9% indicates a critical situation in the labour market, signaling significant economic challenges that require immediate attention. Addressing this high rate will likely necessitate coordinated efforts from policymakers, businesses, and community organizations to create jobs and support affected individuals.

TARGET 8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education, or training

INDICATOR 8.6.1: Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training.

INDICATOR DEFINITION: The percentage of youth (15-24 years old) who are not in employment and not in education or training (NEET)

COMPUTATION FORMULA: The NEET rate is calculated as the number of youth aged 15-24 years who are not in employment, not in education or training, divided by the population aged 15-24 years multiplied by 100.

$$\text{Youth NEET rate} = \frac{\text{Youth-(Youth in employment + Youth not in employment but in education or training)}}{\text{Youth}} \text{ x 100}$$

INDICATOR VALUES: 38.5

SOURCE: QMTS Labour force Module 2023

Figure 8.6.1 (a) Not in education, employment or training

	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35 years
Male	22	44	47.5	30.4	32.8	29.8
Female	19.6	52.3	50.4	46.7	39.1	43.5
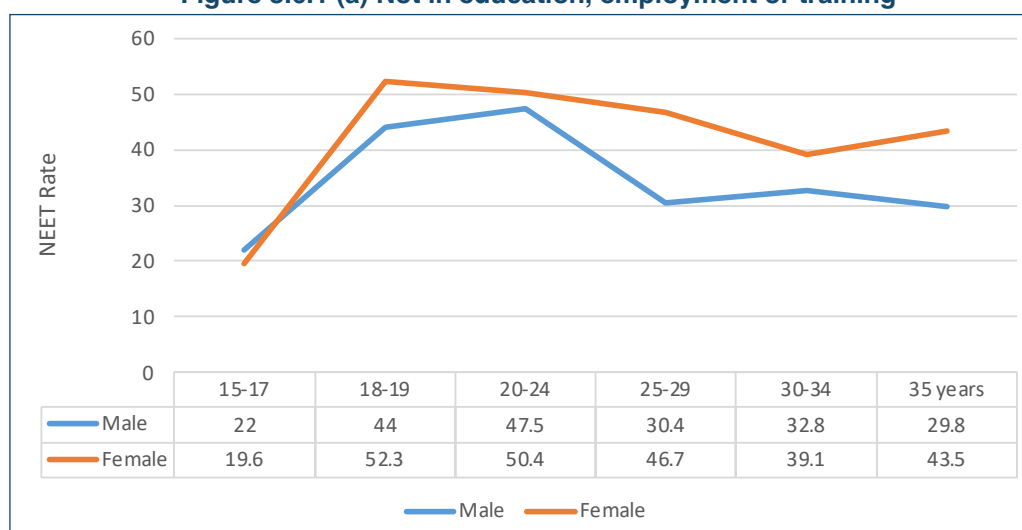
COMPARISON TO TARGET: The proportion of youth not in education, employment or training tends to be higher among females than males. The proportion is higher among younger age groups (18-24 years) than in older age groups (above 30 years).

Figure 8.6.1 (b) Trends in NEET 2019 to 2023
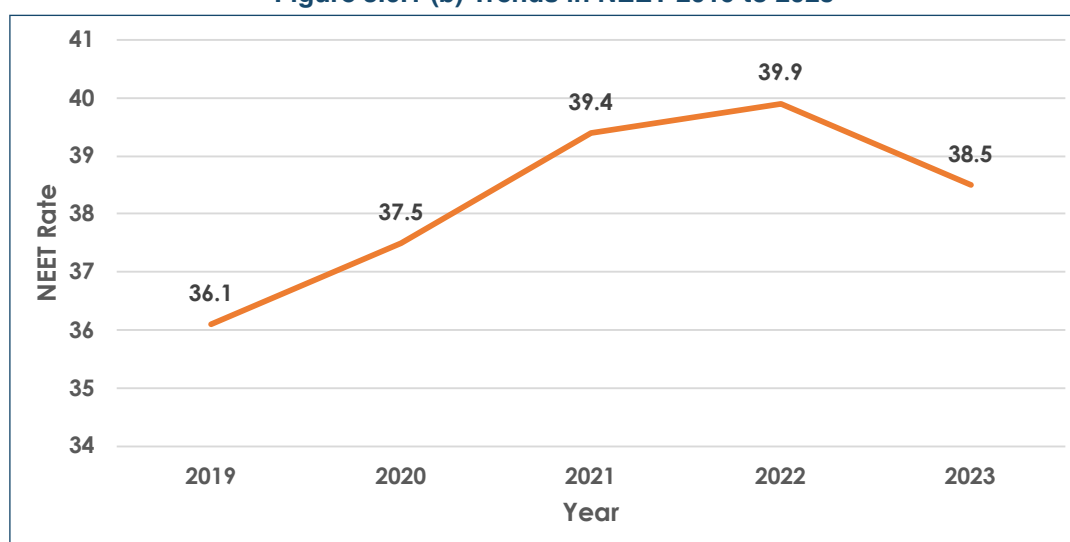
COMPARISON TO TARGET: The proportion of youth not in education, employment or training has slightly declined between 2022 and 2023 from 39.9 to 38.5. This highlights a change in the trend as the proportion has gradually increased over the preceding years. This suggests substantial efforts to reach the target of reducing the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.

TARGET 8.7: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms

INDICATOR 8.7.1: Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age.

INDICATOR DEFINITION: The number of children engaged in child labour corresponds to the number of children reported to be in child labour during the reference period (usually the week prior to the survey).

COMPUTATION FORMULA: The proportion of children in child labour is calculated as the number of children in child labour divided by the total number of children in the population.

NB.For the purposes of this indicator, children include all persons aged 5 to 17.

INDICATOR VALUES: NO DATA

TARGET 8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.

INDICATOR 8.10.1: (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults.

INDICATOR DEFINITION:

The number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults.

The number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults

Adult population refers to the total population in the reporting jurisdiction of individuals 15 years old and above

COMPUTATION FORMULA:

The number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults

$$= \frac{\text{Number of commercial bank branches}}{\text{Adult population/ 100,000}} \times 100$$

The number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults

$$= \frac{\text{Number of automated teller machines (ATMs)}}{\text{Adult population/ 100,000}} \times 100$$

INDICATOR VALUE: Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults = 11

SOURCE: Banking Supervision Annual Report|2023, Bank of Botswana

INDICATOR VALUES: Number of ATMs per 100,000 adults = 39

SOURCE: Botswana Economic and Financial Statements | 2024, Bank of Botswana

Comparison to Target: While banks, in general, are leveraging technological advances to digitalise product offerings, they also continue to selectively open branches and increase automated teller machines (ATMs) to reach out to more customers in remote areas. Overall, the number of bank branches increased from 172 in 2022 to 174 in 2023. Likewise, the total number of ATMs increased from 629 in 2022 to 636 in 2023. This promotes continued efforts to reach the target of strengthening the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.

GOAL 9: BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION

TARGET 9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and Tran's border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.

INDICATOR 9.1.2: Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

INDICATOR DEFINITION: Passenger volumes are measured in passenger-kilometres while freight volumes are measured in tonne kilometres, and broken down by mode of transport. For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, passenger-km data are split between aviation, road (broken down between passenger cars, buses and motorcycles) and rail, and tonne-km are split between aviation, road, rail and inland waterways.

INDICATOR VALUE: Buses, Combis and taxis – 61%
Own Family Vehicles – 25.50%

SOURCE: Botswana Population and Housing Census 2022

INDICATOR VALUE: Aircraft Passengers: 784,832
Cargo Volumes: 1,484,688.10 kgs

SOURCE: Air Traffic Statistics Report-Financial Year 2023-24

Comparison to Target: Cargo volumes (exports and imports) handled in the financial year 2023-24 expanded by 16.9% from the last financial year, totalling 1,484,688.10kgs. The cargo volumes reported here include consignments from a total of twenty-three (23) all-cargo charter flights.

TARGET 9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, double its share in least developed countries.

INDICATOR 9.2.1: Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita

INDICATOR DEFINITION: Manufacturing value added (MVA) is the manufacturing gross product less the intermediate inputs. Share of manufacturing value added is a measure of manufacturing output as a proportion of a country's economy. It can be presented in percentage to gross domestic product (GDP) as well as per capita for any reference year. MVA growth rates are given constant prices.

COMPUTATION FORMULA:

$$\text{MVA per GDP} = \frac{\text{MVA}}{\text{GDP}} * 100$$

$$\text{MVA per capita} = \frac{\text{MVA}}{\text{population}} * 100$$

INDICATOR VALUES: MVA per GDP=5.4

SOURCE: National Accounts Reports (Quarter 2, 2024), Statistics Botswana

Figure 9.2.1 (a) MVA as a proportion of GDP
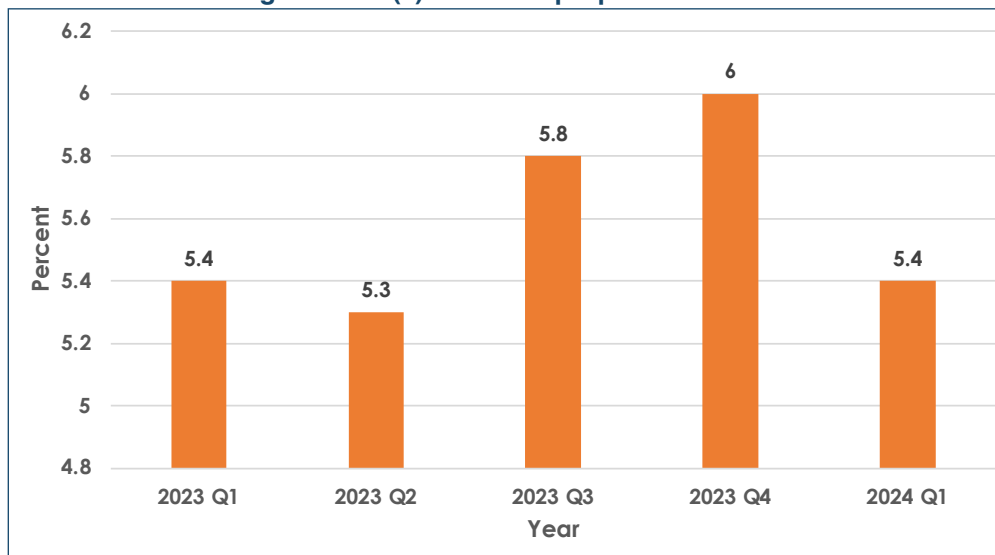
COMPARISON TO TARGET: Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP has slightly declined from 6% to 5.4%. This goes against the target to raise the industry's share of GDP and double its contribution.

Figure 9.2.2 (b) Percentage change in real GDP by Economic activity (Manufacturing)
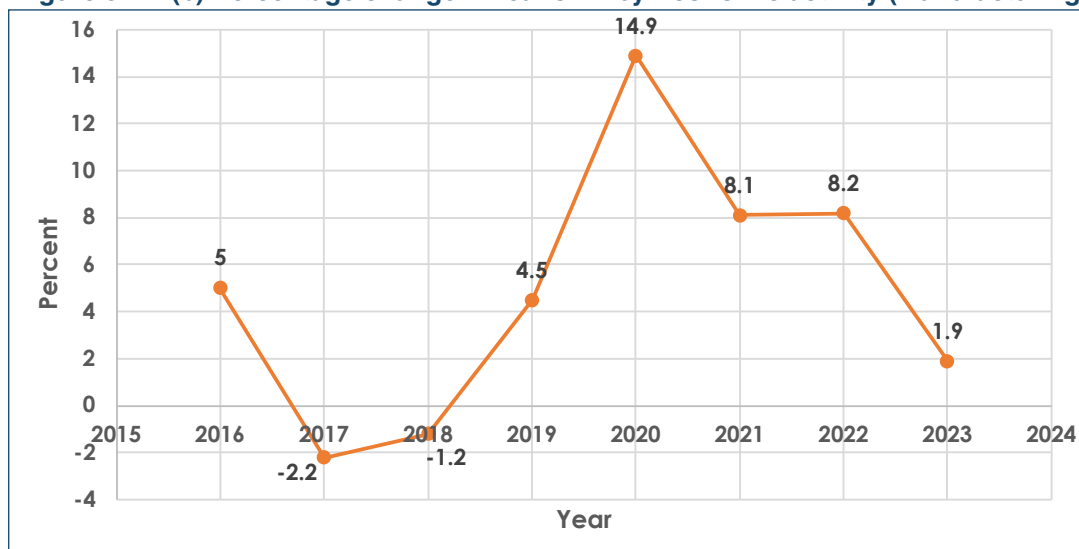
SOURCE: National Accounts Reports (Quarter 2, 2024), Statistics Botswana

COMPARISON TO TARGET: Manufacturing value added per capita lies at 0.2, which is a significantly low proportion. This indicates that on average, each person in the population contributes 0.2 units to the manufacturing sector's output.

TARGET 9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, double its share in least developed countries.

INDICATOR 9.2.2: Manufacturing employment as proportion of total employment

INDICATOR DEFINITION: The indicator is completed as the number of persons employed in the industry sector divided by total employment. Employed persons are defined as all those of working age who, during a short reference period, were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide service for pay or profit. The industry sector comprises mining, and quarrying, manufacturing, construction and public utilities (electricity, gas and water)

COMPUTATION FORMULA:

$$= \frac{\text{Total employment in Manufacturing activities}}{\text{Total employment in all economic activities}} *100$$

INDICATOR VALUES: 7.2

SOURCE: QMTS – Labour force module 2023

Figure 9.2.2 (a) Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment
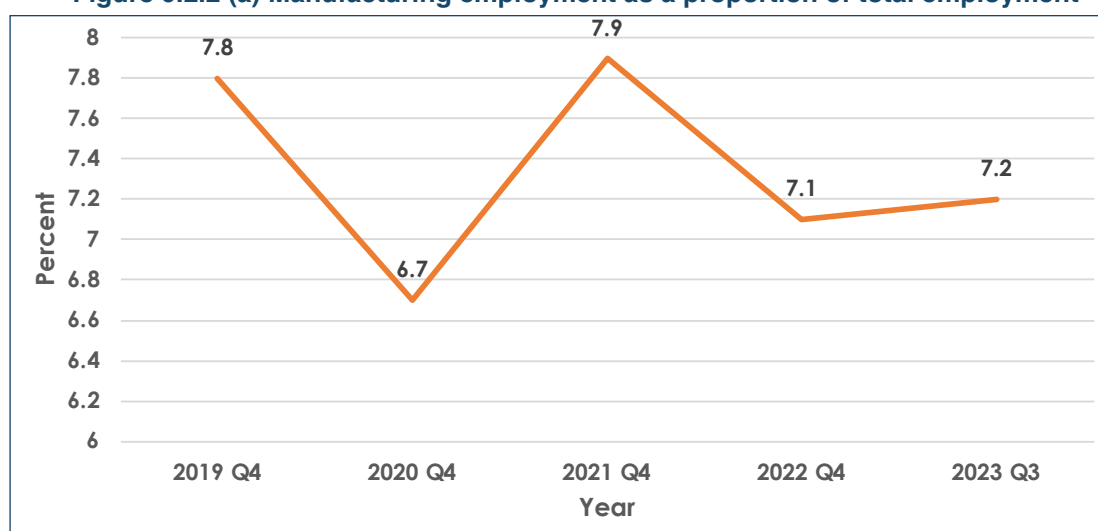
COMPARISON TO TARGET: Manufacturing employment proportion indicates that 7.2% of the total workforce is employed in the manufacturing sector. A lower proportion of workforce in the industry defies the target to promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product.

Figure 9.2.2 (b) Manufacturing employment as proportion of total employment by SEX
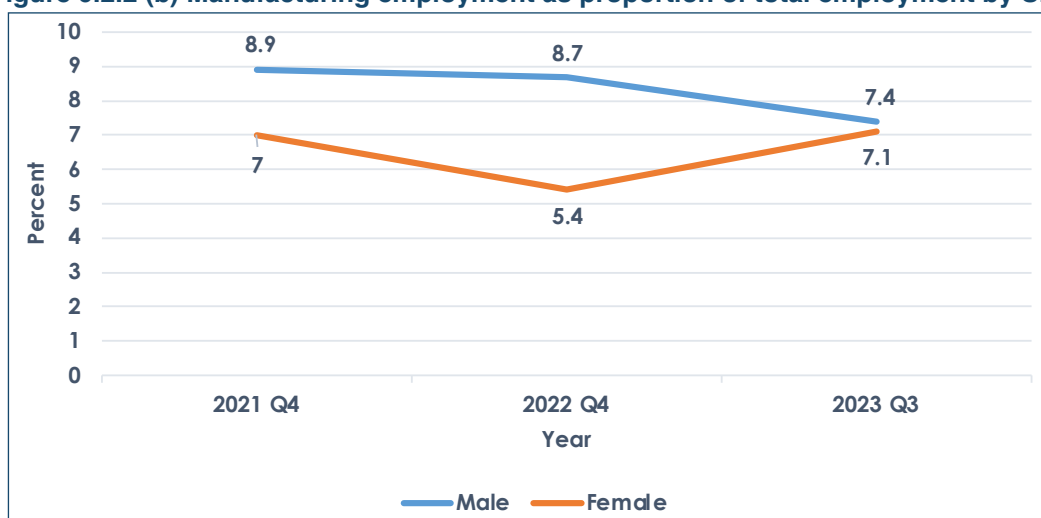
COMPARISON TO TARGET: Manufacturing employment proportion is higher among males than females. The proportion of males and females converges which indicates that the gap between the percentage of men and women employed in the manufacturing sector is narrowing. This is in alignment with the target to promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization.

Target 9.c - Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020

INDICATOR 9.c.1: Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology.

INDICATOR DEFINITION: refers to the percentage of inhabitants living within range of a mobile-cellular signal, irrespective of whether or not they are mobile phone subscribers or users. This is calculated by dividing the number of inhabitants within range of a mobile-cellular signal by the total population and multiplying by 100.

COMPUTATION FORMULA:

$$= \frac{\text{Nr.inhabitants covered by any mobile-cellular signal}}{\text{Total Population}} *100$$

INDICATOR VALUES: Covered – 77%
Not Covered 23%

SOURCE: Botswana Population and Housing Census 2022

COMPARISON TO TARGET: A 77% coverage rate indicates a relatively good level of access but also points to a significant portion of the population that remains unconnected. This coverage typically includes voice calls, text messaging, and data services provided by mobile network operators.

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

GOAL 10: REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

TARGET 10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average.

INDICATOR 10.1.1: Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 percent of the population and the total population

INDICATOR DEFINITION: It aims to reduce inequality within and among countries by putting the focus on assessing economic growth and its distribution, specifically looking at how the incomes or expenditures of the lowest income segment of the population are changing over time.

COMPUTATION FORMULA:

$$\left(\frac{\text{Mean in T1}}{\text{Mean in T0}}\right)^{X\ (1/(T1-T0))} - 1$$

The growth of mean per capita real income or consumption of the total population is computed in the same way using data for the total population.

INDICATOR VALUES: 0.4

SOURCE: BMTHS 2015/16

COMPARISON TO TARGET: A growth rate of household expenditure or income per capita of 0.4 among the bottom 40% of the population suggests significant progress in improving the financial situation of this demographic. This growth is crucial for enhancing living standards, promoting economic mobility, and stimulating overall economic growth. It reflects potential positive trends in reducing inequality, but continued efforts are needed to ensure that this growth is sustained over time.

TARGET 10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic, and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status.

INDICATOR 10.2.1: Proportion of people living below 50 percent of median income, by age, sex, and persons with disabilities.

INDICATOR DEFINITION: It aims to reduce inequality within and among countries by focusing on assessing poverty and economic vulnerability among specific demographic groups, particularly those who are more likely to experience disadvantage.

COMPUTATION FORMULA: The indicator is calculated by estimating the share (in percent) of the population living on less than 50% of the median of the national distribution of income or consumption. The median is estimated from the same distribution as the indicator is estimated from, thus the 50% of the median threshold will vary over time.

INDICATOR VALUES: 19.7

SOURCE: BMTHS 2015/16

COMPARISON TO TARGET: A proportion of 19.7% of people living below 50% of the median income highlights a significant level of economic hardship and inequality within the population. This statistic serves as a critical indicator for assessing poverty levels, understanding economic disparities, and informing policy decisions aimed at improving the living conditions of vulnerable populations. Addressing the needs of this group is essential for fostering a more equitable and inclusive society

TARGET 10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

INDICATOR 10.4.1: Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers.

INDICATOR DEFINITION: Is the total compensation of employees and the labour income of the self-employed given as a percent of GDP, which is a measure of total output. It provides information about the relative share of output that accrues to workers as compared with the share that accrues to capital in the production process for a given reference period.

COMPUTATION FORMULA:

$$10.4.1 = \frac{\text{(Total compensation of employees)}}{\text{Gross Domestic Product}} * 100$$

INDICATOR VALUES: 31.2%

SOURCE: National Accounts Reports

COMPARISON TO TARGET: A labour share of 31.2% is generally considered moderate. It indicates that 31.2% of the total GDP in the specified economy is paid to workers in the form of wages, salaries, and other forms of compensation.

TARGET 10.c: By 2030, reduce to less than 3 percent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent

INDICATOR 10.c.1: Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted

INDICATOR DEFINITION: The target includes two components. The first component is that transaction costs for migrant remittances should be 3% or less by 2030. This transaction cost should be intended as "Global average total cost of sending $200 (or equivalent in local sending currency) and expressed as % of the amount sent".

COMPUTATION FORMULA: Data is collected through a mystery shopping exercise of remittance service providers (RSPs). A sample of RSPs including at least 80% of the market share in each corridor are included in the mystery shopping exercise. The average cost is calculated as the simple average of total costs (including both fee and exchange rate margin) quoted by each RSP operating in a corridor

INDICATOR VALUES: 8.41%

SOURCE: World Bank, Remittance Price World Wide

COMPARISON TO TARGET: On average, 8.41% of the total amount sent in remittances is consumed by fees and charges associated with the transaction. This relatively high cost can impact the financial well-being of recipients, indicating a need for reforms in the remittance sector to lower fees and increase the effectiveness of these crucial financial transfers. Efforts to reduce remittance costs can significantly benefit both senders and recipients, enhancing their overall economic resilience and quality of life.

GOAL 11. MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

TARGET 11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.

INDICATOR 11.1.1: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing.

INDICATOR DEFINITION: measures the percentage of people in urban areas who reside in conditions that lack basic services, security of tenure, and adequate living space. This includes:

- **Slums**: Densely populated areas with substandard housing and inadequate access to clean water and sanitation.
- **Informal Settlements**: Housing that is constructed without legal permission or adherence to building codes.
- **Inadequate Housing**: Dwellings that do not meet the minimum standards for safety, health, and accessibility.

COMPUTATION FORMULA:

Percentage of people living in Slum/Informal Settlements households (SISH):

$$11.1.1 = \frac{\text{Number of people living in SISH/inadequate housing}}{\text{Urban/City population}} * 100$$

INDICATOR VALUES: Urban; 0.3
Urban Village; 0.4
Rural; 7.4

SOURCE: Botswana Population and Housing Census 2022

COMPARISON TO TARGET: The data underscores the pressing need to address inadequate housing in all areas, particularly in rural contexts. While a portion of the urban population is living in inadequate conditions, the differences between rural areas and urban areas indicate varying degrees of vulnerability that could inform policy and resource allocation.

TARGET 11.3: By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.

INDICATOR 11.3.1: Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate

INDICATOR DEFINITION: Land consumption rate is the rate at which urbanized land or land occupied by a city/urban area changes during a period of time (usually one year), expressed as a percentage of the land occupied by the city/urban area at the start of that time. Population growth rate (PGR) is the change of a population in a defined area (country, city, etc) during a period, usually one year, expressed as a percentage of the population at the start of that period. It reflects the number of births and deaths during a period and the number of people migrating to and from the focus area.

COMPUTATION FORMULA:

$$\text{Ratio} = \frac{\text{Land consumption rate}}{\text{Population growth rate}}$$

INDICATOR VALUES: 4.1 people per square meter

SOURCE: Botswana Population and Housing Census 2022

COMPARISON TO TARGET: A ratio of 4.1 people per square meter indicates that land is being consumed at a significant rate to accommodate a growing population, which can lead to various social, economic, and environmental challenges. Addressing these issues through thoughtful urban planning and policy measures will be essential to ensure sustainable growth and quality of life for residents.

TARGET 11.5: By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situation.

INDICATOR 11.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

INDICATOR DEFINITION: Measures the number of people who died, went missing or were directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population.

COMPUTATION FORMULA:

$$\text{Indicator 11.5.1} = \frac{(A2 + A3 + B1)}{\text{Total population}} \text{ x } 100\,000$$

Where:

A2 Number of deaths attributed to disasters;

A3 Number of missing persons attributed to disasters;

B1 Number of directly affected people attributed to disasters.

INDICATOR VALUES: Deaths; 0

Affected persons; 6106

SOURCE: Botswana State of Environment Report 2022

COMPARISON TO TARGET: According to the computation formula, Botswana only provides B1 according to the Botswana State of environment and outlook report 2022. Only 6106 people are directly affected by disasters.

TARGET 11.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

INDICATOR 11.5.3: Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies.

INDICATOR DEFINITION: The number of people who died, went missing or were directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population.

INDICATOR STATUS: Adopted the Sendai Framework

SOURCE: Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

COMPARISON TO TARGET: Botswana National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies aligns with the Sendai framework goals, focusing on reducing vulnerabilities to hazards like floods, droughts and wildfires.

TARGET 11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

INDICATOR 11.6.1: Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated by cities.

INDICATOR DEFINITION: It measures the progress of the performance of a city's municipal solid waste management.

COMPUTATION FORMULA:

$$11.6.1 \ = \ \frac{\text{Total MSW collected and managed in controlled facilities (t/day)}}{\text{Total MSW generated (t/day)}} \text{ x 100 (\%)}$$

INDICATOR VALUE: 224 320.91 tonnes

SOURCE: BOTSWANA SELECTED ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS DIGEST 2020

COMPARISON TO TARGET: The total municipal waste generated (224,320.91 tonnes) allows for an assessment of environmental health, public sanitation, and the effectiveness of waste management policies.

TARGET 11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

INDICATOR 11.6.2: Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)

INDICATOR DEFINITION: The mean annual concentration of fine suspended particles of less than 2.5 microns in diameters (PM2.5) is a common measure of air pollution. The mean is a population-weighted average for urban population in a country, and is expressed in micrograms per cubic meter [µg/m3].

COMPUTATION FORMULA; The annual urban mean concentration of PM2.5 is estimated with improved modelling using data integration from satellite remote sensing, population estimates, topography and ground measurements (WHO, 2016; Shaddick et al, 2016)

INDICATOR VALUE: 14.8

SOURCE: WHO 2019

COMPARISON TO TARGET: An annual mean level of fine particulate matter of 14.8 µg/m³ suggests that air quality in cities may be a concern, particularly regarding public health implications. Continuous monitoring and effective policies are essential to manage air pollution levels and protect the health of urban populations. Efforts to reduce particulate matter should focus on identifying and mitigating the primary sources of emissions in order to improve air quality and public health outcomes.

GOAL 12: ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

TARGET 12.4: By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.

INDICATOR 12.4.1: Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligation in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement.

INDICATOR DEFINITION: Is Botswana part of international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligation in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement.

INDICATOR STATUS: Yes

SOURCE: Botswana State of Environment Report, 2022

COMPARISON TO TARGET: Botswana is part of international multilateral environmental agreements.

13 CLIMATE ACTION

GOAL 13: TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

TARGET 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

INDICATOR 13.1.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people.

INDICATOR DEFINITION: Measures the number of people who died, went missing or were directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population.

COMPUTATION FORMULA: $x = \dfrac{(A2 + A3 + B1)}{\text{Global Population}} * 100\,000$

INDICATOR VALUES: Deaths; 0

Affected persons; 6106

SOURCE: Botswana State of Environment Report 2022

COMPARISON TO TARGET: The proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national DRR strategies.

TARGET 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

INDICATOR 13.1.2: Indicator 13.1.2: Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030

INDICATOR DEFINITION: An open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction established by the General Assembly (resolution 69/284) is developing a set of indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework. These indicators will eventually reflect the agreements on the Sendai Framework indicators.

INDICATOR STATUS: Botswana has adopted the Sendai Frame work

SOURCE: Sendai Framework for Disaster risk Reduction 2015-2030

COMPARISON TO TARGET: The proportion of local Governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national DRR strategies was 28.1 per cent in 2018.

TARGET 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.

INDICATOR 13.2.1: Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)

INDICATOR DEFINITION: Has Botswana communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/ plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)

INDICATOR STATUS: Yes

SOURCE: Botswana State of Environment Report 2022

COMPARISON TO TARGET: Botswana has communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated strategy which increases its ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and fostering climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production. This promotes mainstreaming of climate actions to all sectors of development. In addition, Botswana has committed to reduce emissions by 15% (nationally determined contribution), three national communications to the UNFCCC (in 2001, 2011 and 2019), a first biennial update report in 2019 and a national adaptation plan framework in 2020.

TARGET 13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.

INDICATOR 13.3.1: Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula

INDICATOR DEFINITION: Indicator 4.7.1/12.8.1/13.3.1 measures the extent to which countries mainstream Global Citizenship Education (GCED) and Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) in their education systems. This is an indicator of characteristics of different aspects of education systems: education policies, curricula, teacher training and student assessment as reported by government officials, ideally following consultation with other government ministries, national human rights institutes, the education sector and civil society organizations. It measures what governments intend and not what is implemented in practice in schools and classrooms.

INDICATOR STATUS: Yes

SOURCE: Botswana State of Environment Report 2022

COMPARISON TO TARGET: Botswana has conducted training for Red Cross volunteers, and integrated climate change mitigation-related activities into the school curricula.

TARGET 13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.

INDICATOR 13.3.2: Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions.

INDICATOR DEFINITION: Has Botswana communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions.

INDICATOR STATUS: Yes

SOURCE: Botswana State of Environment Report 2022

COMPARISON TO TARGET: Botswana has undertaken community-based capacity building in all the 10 districts of the country, through training of community members on forestry related aspects, capacity building of communities targeting women's groups for participation in regional gatherings and information dissemination exercises.

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

GOAL 14: CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

TARGET 14.4: By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics.

INDICATOR 14.4.1: Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels

INDICATOR DEFINITION: The indicator, "Proportion of marine fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels", measures the sustainability of the world's marine capture fisheries by the abundance of the exploited fish stocks with respect to MSY levels.

INDICATOR VALUES: Target (317.4)
Actual (274.2 kg)

Trends					
2017/18		2018/19		2019/20	
Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
287.9 kg	287.9 kg	302.3 kg	-	317.4 kg	274.2 kg

SOURCE: Botswana State of Environment Report 2022

COMPARISON TO TARGET: For the year 2019/20 the target for biologically sustainable fish stocks was 317.4 kg. Only 274.2 kg of fish stock were within biologically sustainable levels during this year which is 86.4% from the actual target for that year.

15 LIFE ON LAND

GOAL 15: PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, HALT AND RESERVE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS

TARGET 15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.

INDICATOR 15.1.1: Forest area as a proportion of total land area

INDICATOR DEFINITION: Forest area as a proportion of total land area
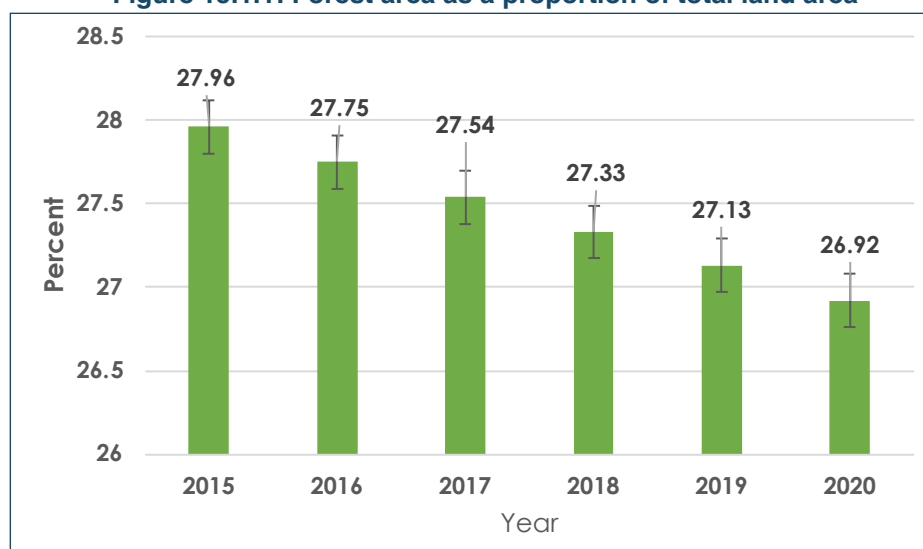
COMPUTATION FORMULA:

$$\text{Indicator } 15.1.1 = \frac{\text{Forest area (reference year)}}{\text{Land area (reference year)}} \times 100$$

INDICATOR VALUES: 26.92

SOURCE: Botswana State of Environment Report 2022

Figure 15.1.1: Forest area as a proportion of total land area

COMPARISON TO TARGET: Land area covered by forest declined from 27.96% in 2015 to 26.92 in 2020.

TARGET 15.2: By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, and restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.

INDICATOR 15.2.1: Progress towards sustainable forest management

INDICATOR DEFINITION: Sustainable forest management has been formally defined as a dynamic and evolving concept that aims to maintain and enhance the economic, social and environmental values of all types of forests, for the benefit of present and future generations.

INDICATOR VALUES: - 0.74

SOURCE: Botswana State of Environment Report 2022

Table 15.2.1 Forest area annual net percentage change

Year	Percent
2010	-0.69
2015	-0.73
2020	-0.74

TARGET 15.3: By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world.

INDICATOR 15.3.1: Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area.

INDICATOR DEFINITION: Land degradation is defined as the reduction or loss of the biological or economic productivity and complexity of rain fed cropland, irrigated cropland, or range, pasture, forest and woodlands resulting from a combination of pressures, including land use and management practices

COMPUTATION FORMULA: Analysing changes in the sub-indicators in the context of local assessments of climate, soil, land use and any other factors influencing land conditions, national authorities can determine which land units are to be classified as degraded, sum the total, and report on the indicator.

INDICATOR VALUES: 99 215 km^2 (17,1%)

SOURCE: Botswana State of Environment Report 2022

COMPARISON TO TARGET: A 17.1% degradation rate suggests that a significant portion of the land is under threat, which can have serious consequences for agriculture, biodiversity, water resources, and human livelihoods.

TARGET 15.4: By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development.

INDICATOR 15.4.1: Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity

INDICATOR DEFINITION: The indicator Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity shows temporal trends in the mean percentage of each important site for mountain biodiversity (i.e., those that contribute significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity) that is covered by designated protected areas and Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs)

INDICATOR VALUES: 96.3 %

SOURCE: Botswana State of Environment Report 2022

COMPARISON TO TARGET: A 96.3% coverage indicates that a very high proportion of the important sites for mountain biodiversity are under protection, helping to preserve the unique ecosystems, species, and natural resources found in mountain regions. These include areas like the Manyelanong hill of altitude at just over 1490m and Tsodilo hills the UNESCO heritage site at 1400m.

TARGET 15.4: By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development.

INDICATOR 15.4.2: Mountain Green cover index

INDICATOR DEFINITION: The Mountain Green Cover Index (MGCI), is designed to measure the extent and changes of green cover - i.e. forest, shrubs, trees, pasture land, cropland, etc. – in mountain areas. MGCI is defined as the percentage of green cover over the total surface of the mountain area of a given country and for a given reporting year. The aim of the index is to monitor the evolution of green cover and thus assess the status of conservation of mountain ecosystems

INDICATOR VALUES: 100% of all the 1.73 km squared

SOURCE: Botswana State of Environment Report 2022

COMPARISON TO TARGET: Data indicates all (100 percent) of the 1.73 km2 of mountain areas were covered with forest, shrubs, grass, or crops

TARGET 15.5: Take regent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity, and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.

INDICATOR 15.5.1: Red List Index

INDICATOR DEFINITION: The Red List Index measures change in aggregate extinction risk across species groups. It is based on genuine changes in the number of species in each category of extinction risk on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, expressed as changes in an index ranging from 0 to 1.

INDICATOR VALUES: 0.98

SOURCE: Botswana State of Environment Report 2022

Table 15.5.1 Red list index

Species	Red list Status	Population trend
Kori bustard	Near threatened	Decline
White Rhino	Near threatened	Increase
Chestnut banded plover	Near threatened	stable
Black winged Pratincole	Near threatened	Decline
Southern Lechwe	Near threatened	Decline
Puku	Near threatened	Decline
Tsodilo thick toed Gecko	Near threatened	Unknown
Brown hyena	Near threatened	Stable
Lesser flamingo	Near threatened	Decline
African skimmer	Near threatened	Decline
Ground pangolin	Endangered	Decline

COMPARISON TO TARGET: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species index gave Botswana a score of 0.98 (between 2000 and 2019) on a scale of 0 (extinct) to 1 (least concern). This figure suggests that there is still some degree of biodiversity loss even though the majority of species are not predicted to go extinct very soon (UNStats, 2020b) (IUCN, 2020)

TARGET 15.8: By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species.

INDICATOR 15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species.

INDICATOR DEFINITION: An "Alien" species is described as one that has been introduced outside its natural distribution range because of intentional or accidental dispersion by human activity. An alien species which has become established in a natural or semi-natural ecosystem or habitat is an agent of change, and threatens native biological diversity is known as an "Invasive alien species"

INDICATOR STATUS: The Aquatic Weed Control Act, The Noxious weeds act and the plant diseases and pests.

SOURCE: Botswana State of Environment Report 2022

COMPARISON TO TARGET: Botswana has adopted relevant national legislation and is actively addressing the prevention or control of invasive alien species. The Aquatic Weeds (Control) Act, the Noxious Weeds Act, and the Plant Diseases and Pests Act address both aquatic and terrestrial invasive species. There is also regional cooperation in the control of invasive species. For instance, at a bilateral level, Botswana and Namibia have been cooperating on the management of Salvinia (Salvinia molesta) and the Water hyacinth (Eichhornia crassipes).

TARGET 15.a: Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems

INDICATOR 15.a.1: (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments.

INDICATOR DEFINITION: a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, defined as gross disbursements of total Official Development Assistance (ODA) from all donors for biodiversity.

COMPUTATION FORMULA: This indicator is calculated as the sum of all ODA flows from all donors to developing countries that have biodiversity as a principal or significant objective, thus marked with the Rio marker for biodiversity.

INDICATOR VALUES: US $6.3 million

SOURCE: Botswana State of Environment Report 2022

COMPARISON TO TARGET: The total amount received in assistance for biodiversity increased from US $4.2 million in 2002 to US $6.3 million dollars in 2018.

TARGET 15.c: Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities.

INDICATOR 15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked.

INDICATOR DEFINITION: The share of all trade in wildlife detected as being illegal.

COMPUTATION FORMULA:

$$\text{Indicator } 15.c.1 = \frac{\text{Value of illegal trade}}{\text{Value of illegal trade} + \text{Value of legal trade}}$$

INDICATOR VALUES: 22.3 per 10 000 illicitly trafficked

Skins 24

Live mammals 23

Animal trophy 79

SOURCE: Botswana State of Environment Report 2022

COMPARISON TO TARGET: A 22.3 per 10,000 proportion suggests a moderate level of illicit wildlife trade relative to total wildlife trade, indicating that there is a notable portion of wildlife being traded illegally.

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

GOAL 16. PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL

TARGET 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

INDICATOR 16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age.

INDICATOR DEFINITION: The indicator is defined as the total count of victims of intentional homicide divided by the total population, expressed per 100,000 population.

COMPUTATION FORMULA:

$$\text{Indicator 16.1.1} = \frac{\text{Victims}}{\text{Total population}} \times 100\,000$$

INDICATOR VALUE: 6 per 100 000 population

SOURCE: Crime Statistics 2020

COMPARISON TO TARGET: Crime statistics report produced by Statistics Botswana measured as homicides offences over total offences multiplied by 100. The indicator value represents 6% of total offences in 2020.

TARGET 16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

INDICATOR 16.5.1: Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months.

INDICATOR DEFINITION: Bribery incidence is the percentage of firms experiencing at least one bribe payment request across 6 public transactions dealing with utility access, permits, licenses, and taxes.

INDICATOR VALUE: 6.0

SOURCE: World Bank reports, Enterprise survey

COMPARISON TO TARGET: A 6% bribe incidence suggests that while not a majority, a significant portion of individuals experience corrupt practices when interacting with public officials. It also sheds light on the broader issue of corruption, the need for stronger anti-corruption policies, and measures to improve public trust and accountability in government institutions.

TARGET 16.6.1: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

INDICATOR 16.6.1: Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)

INDICATOR DEFINITION: This indicator measures the extent to which aggregate budget expenditure outturn reflects the amount originally approved, as defined in government budget documentation and fiscal reports. The coverage is budgetary central government (BCG) and the time period covers every fiscal year for the countries.

Table 16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
MoSP	2.36	2.39	2.31	2.27	3.25	2.93
MoF	1.62	3.43	1.36	3.37	3.71	3.15
MoA	2.11	2.30	2.03	2.18	1.85	0.17
MoH	11.88	13.81	4.41	15.09	13.15	10.13
MoTI	1.62	1.46	1.43	1.35	0.75	0.65
MoDSJ	11.84	12.87	12.51	13.12	12.77	11.40
MoET	1.22	1.32	1.19	1.16	1.18	1.05
MoBE	13.08	14.65	14.14	13.98	19.19	16.63
Local	10.33	11.32	10.20	10.20	11.04	10.15
MLHA	0.60	0.64	0.64	0.62	1.11	0.95
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

SOURCE: Financial statements, tables, and estimates of consolidated and development revenues 2024/25, Ministry of Finance

TARGET 16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

INDICATOR 16.9.1: Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age.

INDICATOR DEFINITION: Birth registration: Birth registration is defined as the continuous, permanent and universal recording, within the civil registry, of the occurrence and characteristics of births in accordance with the legal requirements of a country.

COMPUTATION FORMULA:

$$\text{Indicator 16.9.1} = \frac{\text{Number of registered births in the year of occurence}}{\text{Population of live births in the same year}} \times 100$$

INDICATOR VALUE: 93%

SOURCE: Botswana Population and Housing Census 2022

TARGET 16.10: Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.

INDICATOR 16.10.2: Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/ or policy guarantees for public access to information.

INDICATOR DEFINITION: "Public access to information" is based upon the established human right to the fundamental freedom of expression (FOE) and association. States are duty-bearers for this right and measuring the fulfilment of this duty allows for assessment of progress.

The right of access to public information (RTI) is a component of the fundamental right of freedom of expression as set forth by Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), and the subsequent International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

INDICATOR STATUS: Available - The Botswana Data Protection Act 2018

SOURCE: Office of the President

TARGET 16.a: Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and Crime.

INDICATOR 16.a.1: Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris principles.

INDICATOR DEFINITION: This indicator Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles measures the compliance of existing national human rights institutions with the Principles relating to the Status of National Institutions (The Paris Principles), which were adopted by the General Assembly (resolution 48/134) based on the rules of procedure of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI), formerly the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (or ICC).

INDICATOR VALUE: NHRI does not exist

SOURCE: Paris 2021

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

GOAL 17: STRENGTHENING THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

TARGET 17.1: Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

INDICATOR 17.1.1: Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source

INDICATOR DEFINITION: Revenue is defined as an increase in net worth resulting from a transaction. It is a fiscal indicator for assessing the sustainability of fiscal activities. The major types of revenue are taxes, social contributions, grants, and other revenue.
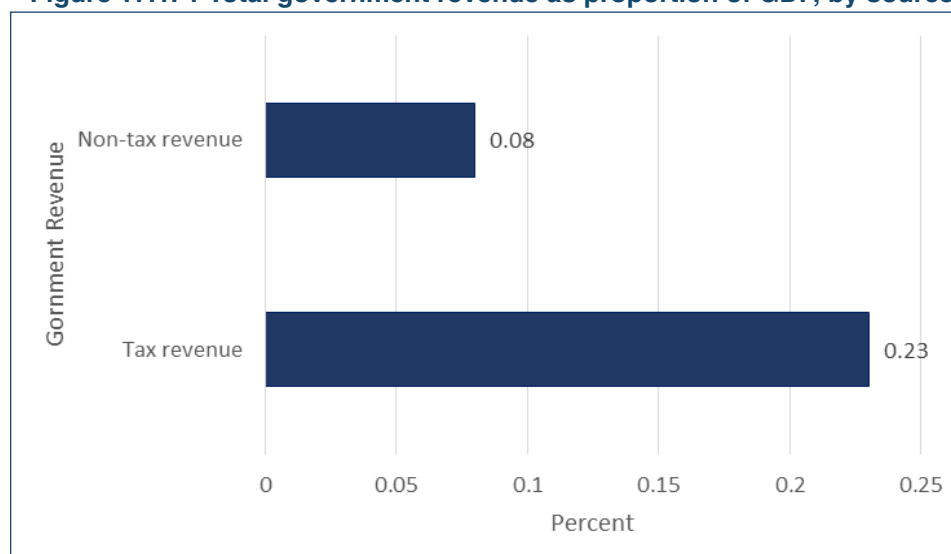
COMPUTATION FORMULA:

$$\text{Indicator } 17.1.1 = \frac{\text{Tax revenue}}{\text{GDP}} \; x \; 100$$

INDICATOR VALUE: Tax Revenue: 0.23
Non-Tax Revenue: 0.08

SOURCE: Financial statements, tables and estimates of consolidated and development revenues 2024/25, Ministry of Finance

Figure 17.1. 1 Total government revenue as proportion of GDP, by source

COMPARISON TO TARGET: Botswana's tax revenue as a proportion of GDP stands at 0.23, while non tax revenue stands at 0.08.

TARGET 17.1: Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

INDICATOR 17.1.2: Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

INDICATOR DEFINITION: The precise definition of the indicator is the Proportion of domestic budgetary central government expenditure funded by taxes. Budgetary central government, described in the Government Finance Statistics Manual (GFSM) 2014 is an institutional unit of the general government sector particularly important in terms of size and power, particularly the power to exercise control over many other units and entities. The budgetary central government is often a single unit of the central government that encompasses the fundamental activities of the national executive, legislative, and judiciary powers. This component of general government is usually covered by the main (or general) budget.
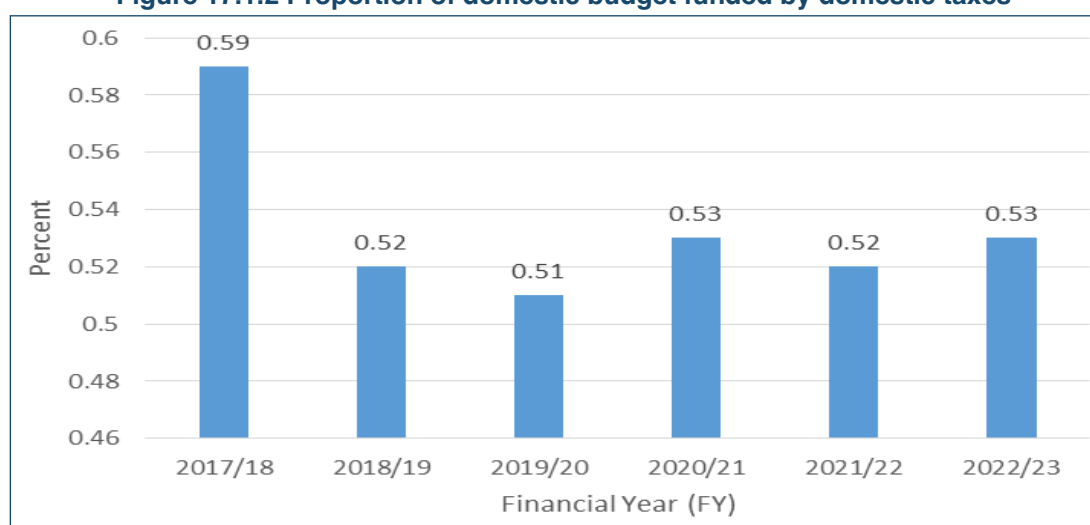
COMPUTATION FORMULA:

$$\text{Indicator } 17.1.2 = \frac{\text{Taxes}}{\text{Expenditure}} \, x \, 100$$

INDICATOR VALUE: 0.53

SOURCE: Financial statements, tables and estimates of consolidated and development revenues 2024/25, Ministry of Finance

Figure 17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

COMPARISON TO TARGET: A 53% tax contribution to the budget indicates that more than half of the government's budget is sourced from domestic taxes. A higher proportion of the budget funded by domestic taxes is often considered a sign of economic resilience and fiscal independence, as it reduces reliance on external financial assistance.

TARGET 17.3: Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

INDICATOR 17.3.1: Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget

INDICATOR DEFINITION: Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget. Foreign direct investment are the net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments.

INDICATOR VALUE: 3.4%

SOURCE: International Monetary Fund, World Bank 2023

COMPARISON TO TARGET: A 3.4% share from external sources suggests that while the country receives some financial support from foreign investments and aid, the majority of its budget is still funded by domestic resources.

TARGET 17.3: Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources
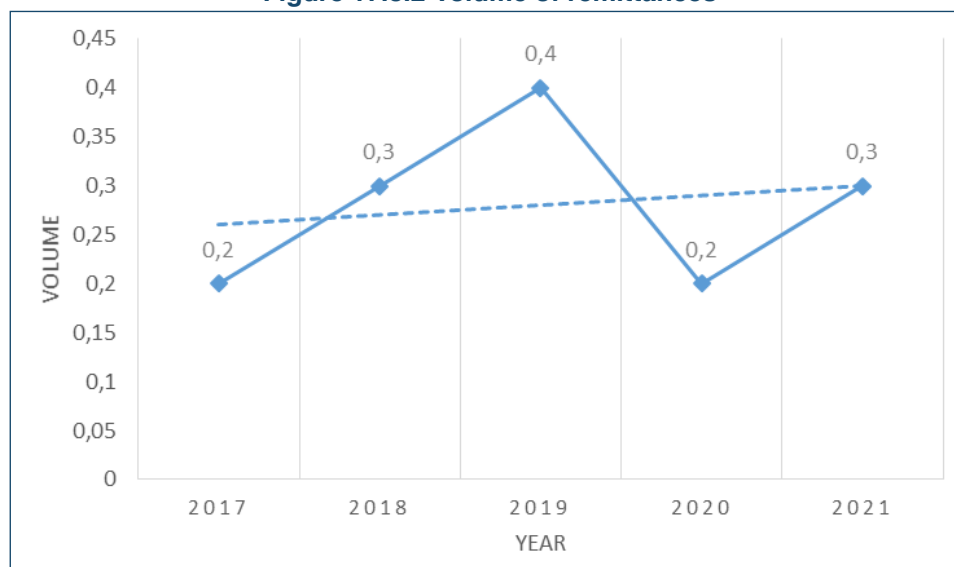
INDICATOR 17.3.2: Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP.

INDICATOR DEFINITION: Personal remittances received as proportion of GDP is the inflow of personal remittances expressed as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

INDICATOR VALUE: 0.3

SOURCE: Bank of Botswana 2021

Figure 17.3.2 Volume of remittances

COMPARISON TO TARGET: A 0.3% remittance-to-GDP ratio suggests that remittances are a relatively small part of the country's total economic activity. This indicates that 0.3% of the country's total economic output (GDP) is accounted for by remittances.

TARGET 17.5: Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries

INDICATOR 17.5.1: Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including the least developed countries

INDICATOR DEFINITION: The indicator provides the number of countries that have adopted and implemented investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including least developed countries (LDCs).

INDICATOR STATUS: Existence of the Botswana Investment and Trade Centre (BITC)

SOURCE: BITC Official Website

TARGET 17.6: Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism

INDICATOR 17.6.1: Fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed

INDICATOR DEFINITION: The indicator fixed broadband subscriptions, by speed, refers to the number of fixed-broadband subscriptions to the public Internet, broken down by advertised download speed.
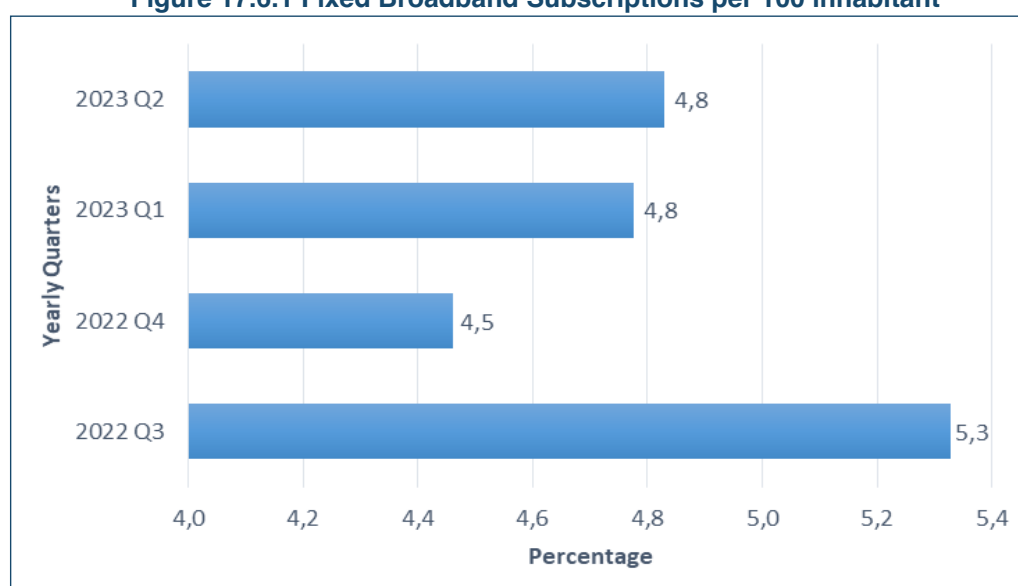
COMPUTATION FORMULA:

$$\text{Indicator } 17.6.1 = \frac{\text{Fixed wireless internet}}{\text{Total internet subscribtions}} \, x \, 100$$

INDICATOR VALUE: 4.8%

SOURCE: Botswana ICT Statistical Brief 2023 Q2

Figure 17.6.1 Fixed Broadband Subscriptions per 100 inhabitant

COMPARISON TO TARGET: A rate of 4.8 per 100 inhabitants suggests relatively low penetration of fixed broadband services. It could indicate limited access to broadband in some areas, or that the population relies more on mobile broadband or other internet access methods.

TARGET 17.8: Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology.

INDICATOR 17.8.1: Proportion of individuals using the Internet

INDICATOR DEFINITION: Percent of population aged 15 years and above who used the internet in the last 3 months.

INDICATOR VALUE: Using 57.9%
                                        Not Using 42.1%

SOURCE: Botswana Population and Housing Census 2022

COMPARISON TO TARGET: A 57.9% suggests that while internet access is significant, there is still a portion of the population (42.1%) who are not using the Internet. This could be due to factors like limited infrastructure, affordability, or lack of digital literacy. The usage rate indicates that the country is making progress toward broader digital connectivity, but there is room for improvement.

TARGET 17.10: Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory, and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda

INDICATOR 17.10.1: Worldwide weighted tariff-average

INDICATOR DEFINITION: Value in percentage of weighted average tariffs applied to the imports of goods

INDICATOR VALUE: 3.28%

SOURCE: WITS Botswana Trade Summary 2022

COMPARISON TO TARGET: A 3.28% tariff suggests a relatively low level of trade restrictions, indicating a more open global trade environment compared to higher tariff rates. A lower tariff average often reflects a global trend toward trade liberalization.

TARGET 17.11: Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020

INDICATOR 17.11.1: Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports

INDICATOR DEFINITION: Exports by developing countries and LDCs as a share of global exports of goods and services

INDICATOR VALUE: As a proportion of 25 trillion USD this represents about 0.00086%

SOURCE: UNCTAD, 2024

COMPARISON TO TARGET: A 0.02% share indicates that out of the total value of goods and services traded internationally, the exports of Botswana contribute to only 0.02%. This suggests that the country is a small player in the global export market, with limited export activity.

TARGET 17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

INDICATOR 17.18.1: Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.

INDICATOR DEFINITION: The Statistical Performance Indicators (SPI) provides a framework that can help countries measure where they stand in several dimensions and offers an ambitious measurement agenda for the international community.

INDICATOR VALUE: 62.7%

SOURCE: Statistics Botswana

COMPARISON TO TARGET: A 62.7% figure suggests that the country is making progress in providing detailed, actionable data to monitor sustainable development goals, but there is still room for improvement to fully disaggregate all relevant indicators.

TARGET 17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

INDICATOR 17.18.2: Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

INDICATOR DEFINITION: The indicator refers to the number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. This refers to the number of countries that have a statistical legislation which respects the principles of UNFOP

INDICATOR STATUS: Available - Statistics Act 2009

SOURCE: Statistics Botswana

COMPARISON TO TARGET: Statistics Act 2009 is an Act to establish a body corporate to be known as Statistics Botswana; to require that official statistics be produced by means of a process that is guided by the National Statistical System; to provide principles for the production and dissemination of official statistics; and for matters incidental thereto.

'

TARGET 17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and Small Island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

INDICATOR 17.18.3: Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding

INDICATOR DEFINITION: The indicator Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation is based on the annual Status Report on National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS). In collaboration with its partners, PARIS21 reports on country progress in designing and implementing national statistical plans. The indicator is a count of countries that are either (i) implementing a strategy, (ii) designing one or (iii) awaiting adoption of the strategy in the current year.

COMPUTATION FORMULA: Simple count of countries that are either (i) implementing a strategy, (ii) designing one or (iii) awaiting adoption of the strategy in the current year.

INDICATOR STATUS: Available

Botswana Strategy for the Development of Statistics (BSDS) I - Current

Botswana Strategy for the Development of Statistics (BSDS) II - Developing

SOURCE: Statistics Botswana

COMPARISON TO TARGET: BSDS provides a robust, comprehensive and coherent framework to facilitate the development of statistics and enhance their utility in the country.

TARGET 17.19: By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries.

INDICATOR 17.19.1: Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries
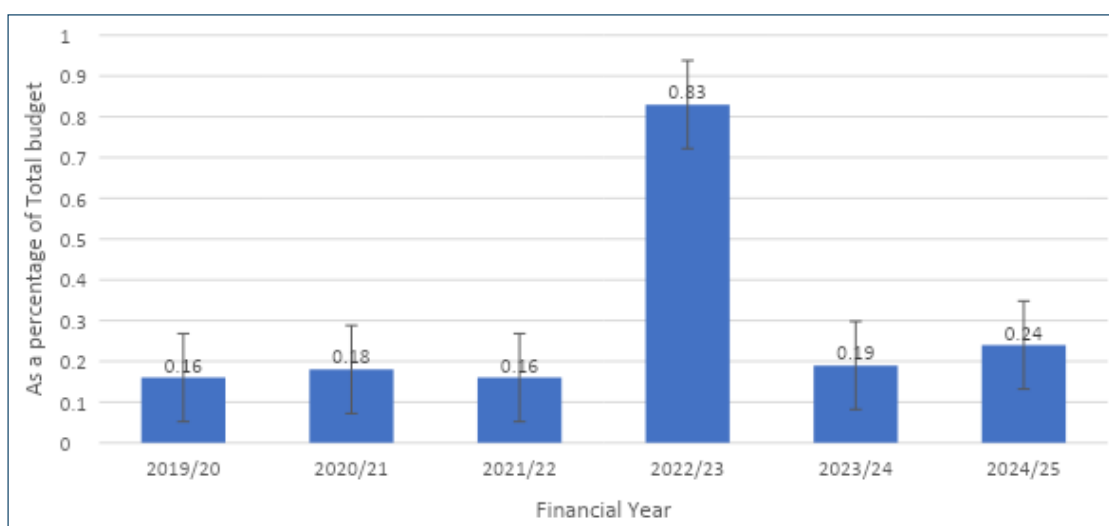
INDICATOR DEFINITION: Dollar value of all resources made to strengthen statistical capacity in Botswana.

COMPUTATION FORMULA: Measured as a percent of the government of Botswana's total budget. Pula values converted to dollar values using the current rate of 13.51.

INDICATOR VALUE: $ 16,713,559.63 USD

SOURCE: Statistics Botswana (2024/25)

Figure 17.19.1 Dollar value resources for statistics as a percentage of the Budget (2024)

COMPARISON TO TARGET: Botswana spends 0.24 percentage share of its total governmental budget on statistics capacity. For the financial year 2022/23, the government of Botswana spent a higher percentage share of its total budget on statistics. This was therefore because of the conduct of the population and housing census.

Table 17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made to strengthen statistical capacity in Botswana (2024)

FINANCIAL YEAR	BWP	USD $	AS PERCENTAGE OF THE BUDGET
2019/20	103,021,052.00	7,575,077.35	0.16
2020/21	110,084,450.00	8,094,444.85	0.18
2021/22	109,368,200.00	8,041,779.41	0.16
2022/23	582,028,586.00	42,796,219.56	0.83
2023/24	158,493,000.00	11,653,897.06	0.19
2024/25	227,304,411.00	16,713,559.63	0.24

COMPARISON TO TARGET: The highest dollar value of all resources made to strengthen statistical capacity in Botswana was in the financial year 2022/23, where the government of Botswana spent approximately 43 million US dollars on Statistics Botswana.

TARGET 17.19: By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries.

INDICATOR 17.19.2: Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 percent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration.

INDICATOR DEFINITION: The indicator tracks the proportion of countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years. This also includes countries which compile their detailed population and housing statistics from population registers, administrative records, sample surveys or other sources or a combination of those sources.

INDICATOR VALUE

a) Have conducted PHC 2022

(b) Births registration – 96.9%

   Deaths registration – 97.6%

SOURCE: Botswana Population and Housing Census 2022

COMPARISON TO TARGET: The SDG's indicator 17.19.2 includes a provision to achieve 100% birth registration and 80% death registration by 2030. Botswana is performing relatively well in both birth and death registration rates with registration rates 96.9% and 97.6% respectively.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

STATISTICS BOTSWANA