

PREPARATION OF SECOND
COMMON COUNTRY
ASSESSMENT FOR
BOTSWANA

SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW
& KEY DEVELOPMENT
CHALLENGES

Structure of Presentation

- Introduction: the CCA Process
- Highlights of Socio-economic Review
 - ▣ Economic structure & growth
 - ▣ Household incomes
 - ▣ Labour force & unemployment
 - ▣ Poverty
 - ▣ Demographic issues
 - ▣ Health & education
 - ▣ Governance, social & human rights issues
- Data Issues
- Socio-economic challenges
- Gender highlights
- Environmental Sustainability Issues & Challenges



Introduction

Introduction: Common Country Assessment



The CCA is the common instrument of the UN for analysing the national development situation and identifying key development issues with a focus on the MDGs and the other commitments, goals and targets of the Millennium Declaration and the international conferences, summits, conventions and human rights instruments of the UN system.

Its purpose is to foster deeper knowledge of key development challenges among the partners involved based on a common analysis and understanding of the development situation of a country and a people-centred approach. It therefore provides a programming framework for all United Nations agencies

Introduction: CCA

- The Common Country Assessment (CCA) provides the basis for the United Nations System in Botswana to prepare its Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)
- 2nd UNDAF (2010-2014) will run in parallel with NDP10
- CCA comprises:
 - ▣ an analysis of the existing development situation in Botswana
 - ▣ a review of policies, programmes and key development issues
- Based on a shared understanding of the issues, with Government and other stakeholders
- CCA identifies challenges that UN can assist in addressing

CCA Methodology



- CCA is primarily a desktop-based literature review based on existing published materials and data
- No new data collection, limited analysis of existing data
- Guided by review and inputs from Reference Group, Stakeholder Workshop & UN Reader Group, to:
 - ▣ Ensure that CCA reflects national needs & challenges
 - ▣ Integrate with UN's own principles and objectives
 - ▣ Assist with prioritisation of issues and areas for future UN assistance

CCA Deliverables



- Five deliverables:
 1. Identification of key development challenges
 2. Socio-economic review/situation analysis
 3. Overview of key socio-economic indicators
 4. Stakeholder workshop
 5. Draft CCA document
- Items 1-4 provide the basis for the CCA (5)

Content of Major Outputs

- Socio-economic review:
 - ▣ Developments in incomes (national, sectoral) & poverty
 - ▣ Key trends in inequality and access to incomes, employment, financial services and assets;
 - ▣ Review major economic and social policy and reform processes
 - ▣ International and national development commitments of Botswana (Vision & MDGs)
- Dataset:
 - ▣ Use official data sources as far as possible
 - ▣ based on MDG template
 - ▣ Disaggregation according geography, gender, language & other socio-economic variables

Timeline – Major Milestones

Milestone	Date
Project commences	June 25
Inception report – submission	July 30
Inception report – reference group	August 8
Desk review first draft – submission	August 24
Desk review first draft – reference group	September 13
Desk review second draft – submission	September 27
Stakeholder workshop	October 4
Draft CCA document – submission	October 21
Draft CCA document – reference group	November 14
Final CCA document - submission	November 16

Consultancy Team



- Dr Keith Jefferis
 - ▣ Managing Director, Econsult Botswana (Pty) Ltd
 - ▣ Economist, Team Leader
- Dr Godisang Mookodi
 - ▣ Senior Lecturer in Sociology, UB
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- Dr Jaap Arntzen
 - ▣ Managing Director, Centre for Applied Research (CAR)
 - ▣ Environmental Economist
- Research Assistants from Econsult & CAR

Objectives of Stakeholder Workshop



- To solicit comments on draft report
- To ensure that report reflects a broad-based understanding of socio-economic situation and development challenges
- To identify areas that may benefit from UN assistance and support under 2nd UNDAF



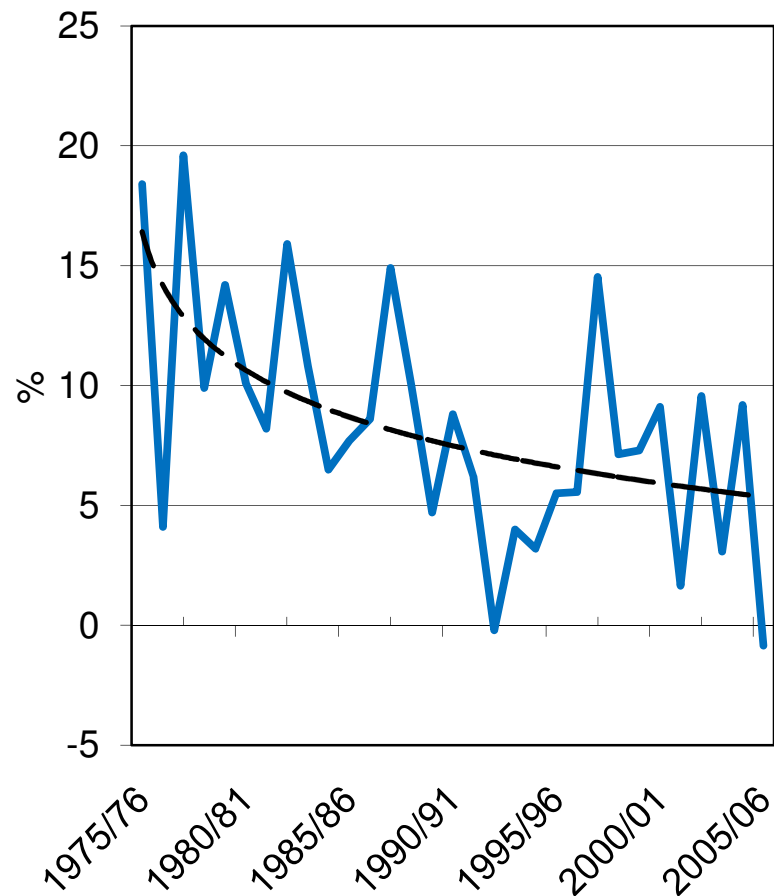
Socio-economic Review - Highlights

Highlights of Socio-economic Review



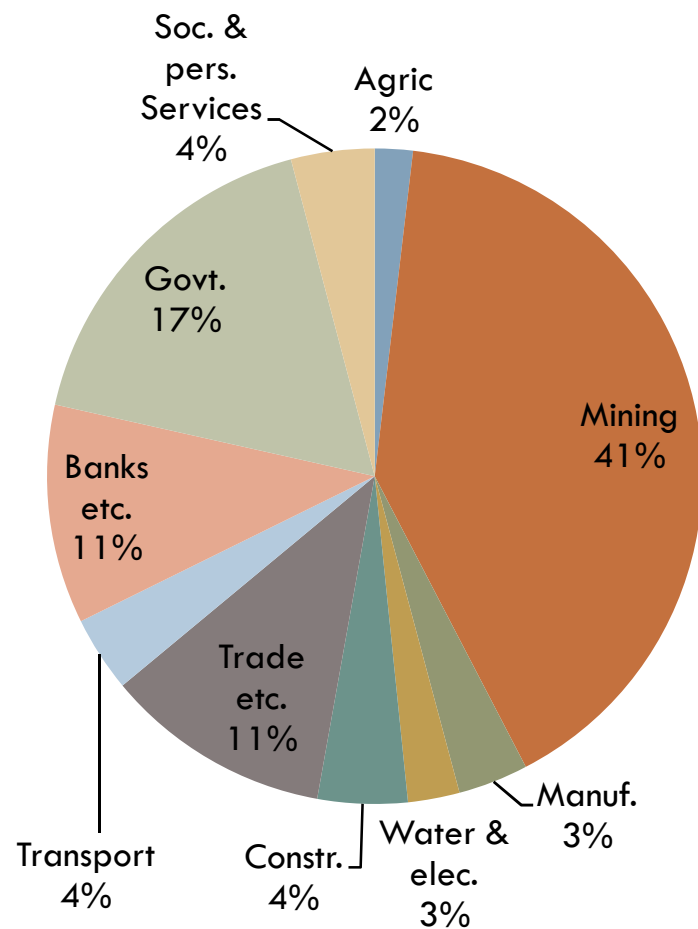
- **Economic structure & growth**
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GDP Growth – Long Term



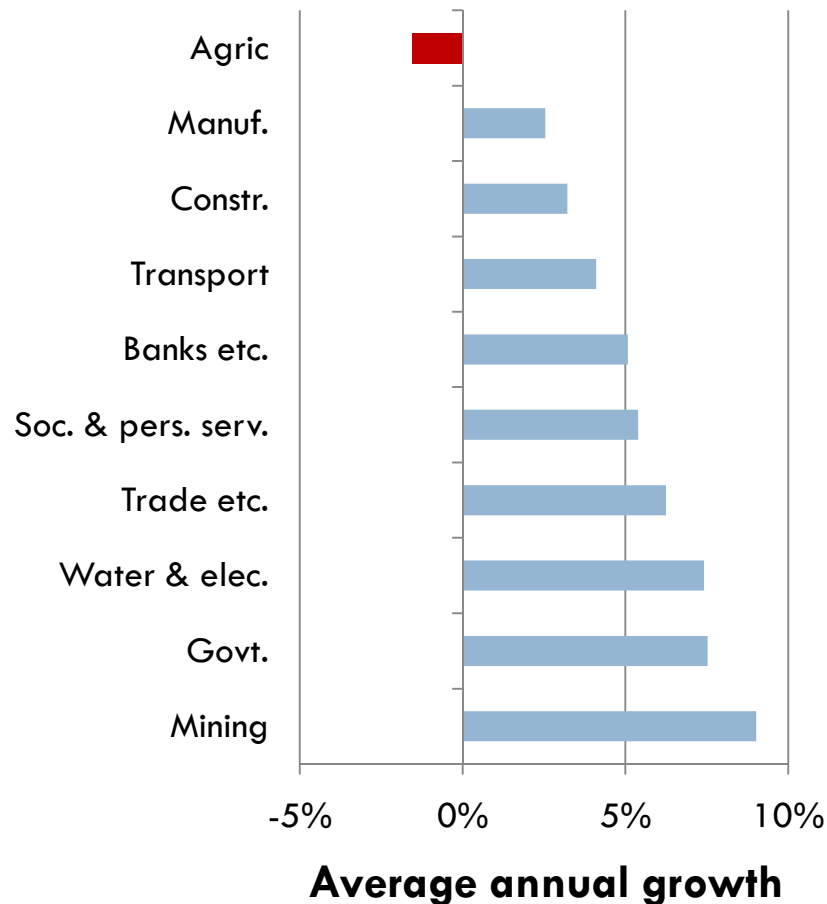
- Botswana's economic growth has been on a long-term downward trend
- Recent growth trend around 5%

Structure of GDP



- Mining still dominant; together with government accounts for well over half of GDP
- Diversification objective not yet achieved

Sectoral growth, 1995/6 – 2005/6



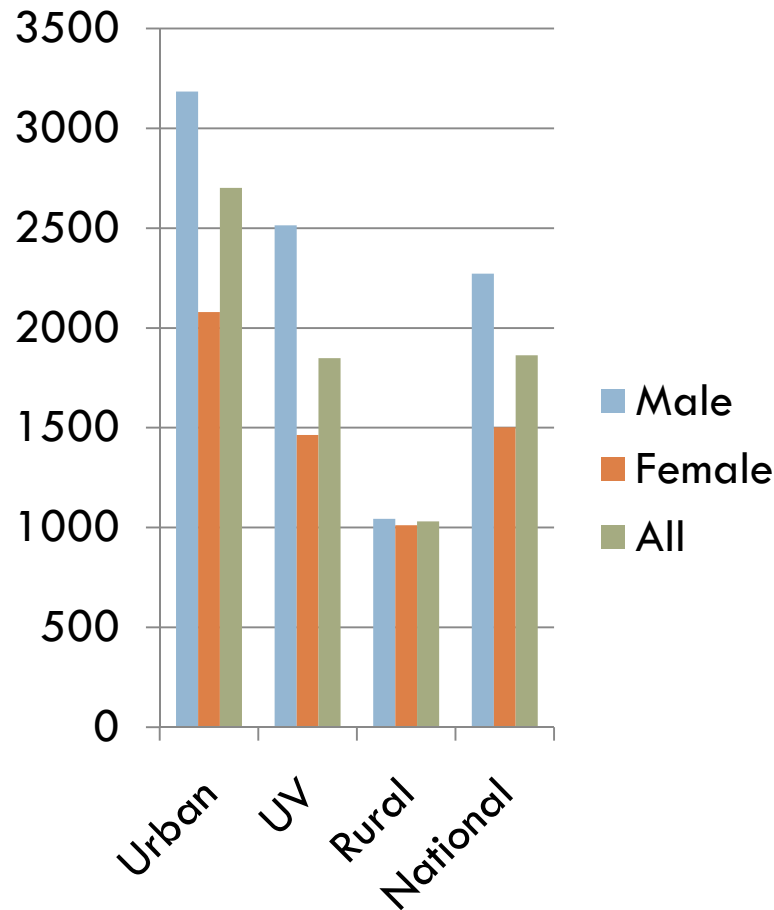
- Mining and government fastest growing sectors over past decade
- Long-term contraction of agricultural sector
- Slower growth in sectors other than mining & government

Highlights of Socio-economic Review



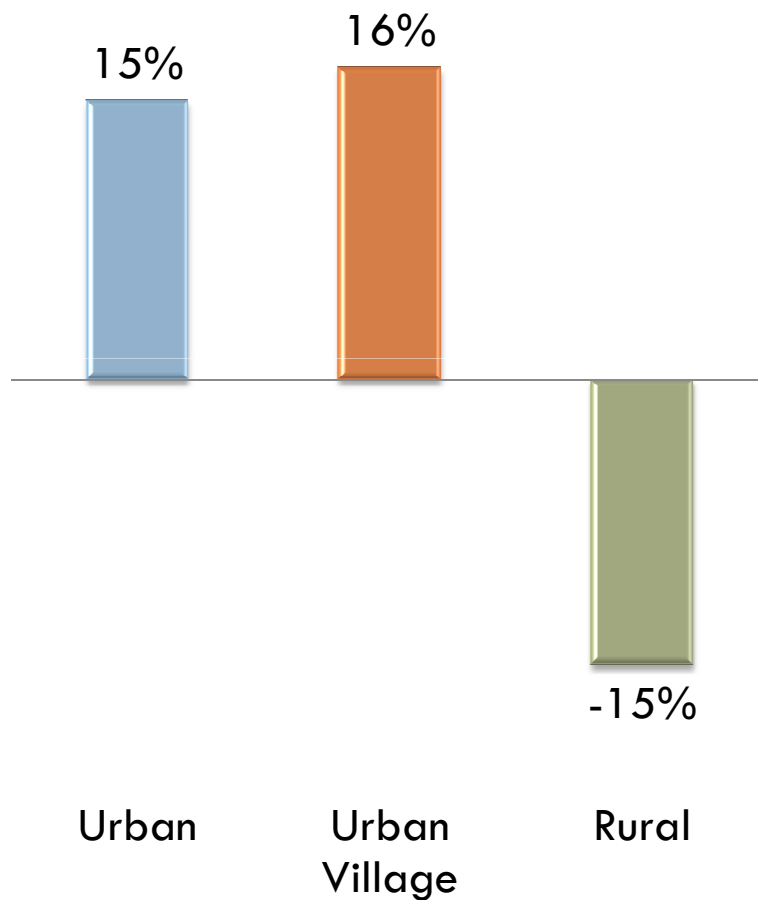
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Real Income (P/m, 2006 prices) by Gender of HH and Settlement Type



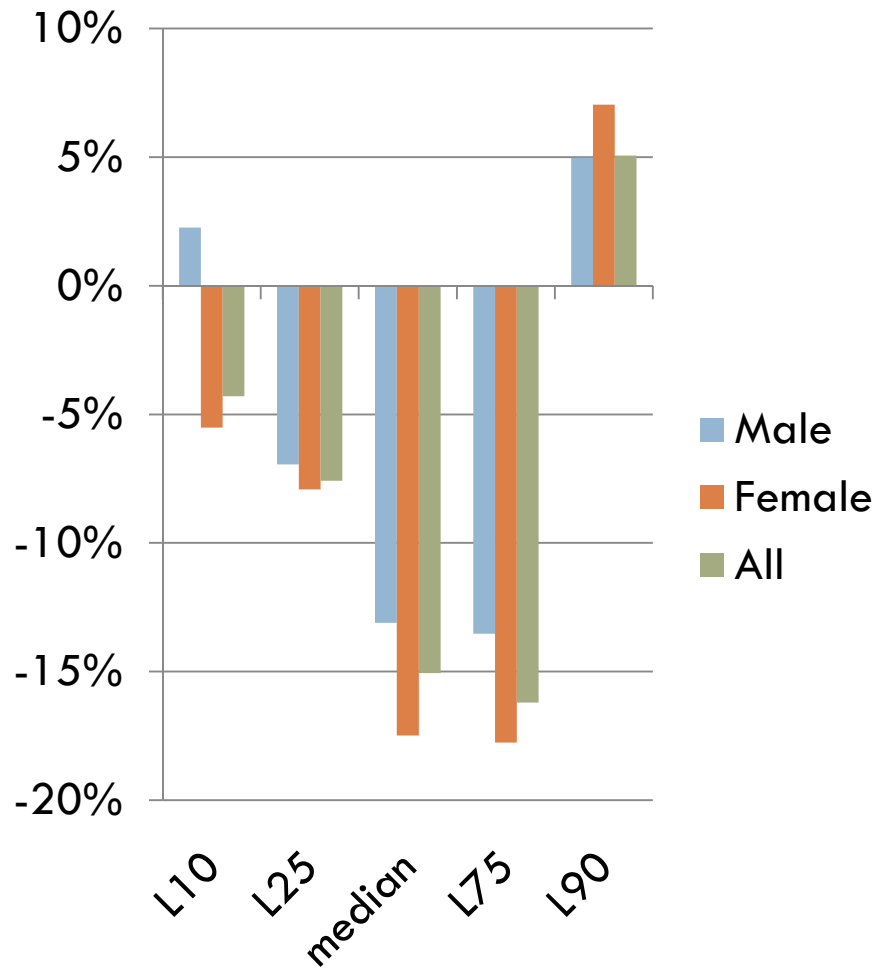
- HIES data on median HH incomes shows clearly:
 - highest average incomes in urban areas; lowest in rural areas; ratio of 2.6:1
 - FHH lower incomes than MHH in urban and UV areas
 - FHH incomes 2/3 of MHH incomes nationally

Change in Median Real Household Incomes by Settlement Type, 1993/4 – 2002/3



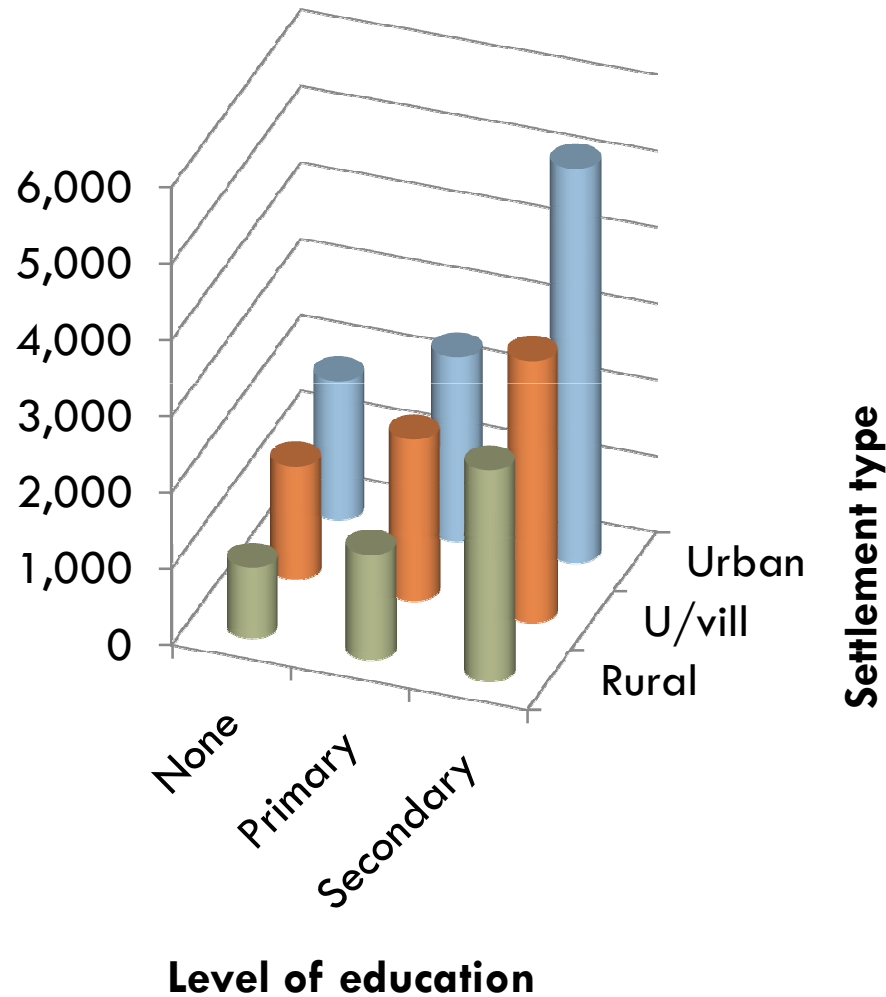
- Reasonable real income growth in towns/cities & urban villages
- Real income decline in rural areas
- Deepening contrast between urban/UV and rural income levels

Change in Rural HH real incomes, by income categories



- Decline in rural incomes was not evenly spread;
- Worst affected were not the poorest but HHs around/above the middle

Household Income by Level of Education of Household Head and Settlement Type, 2002/3



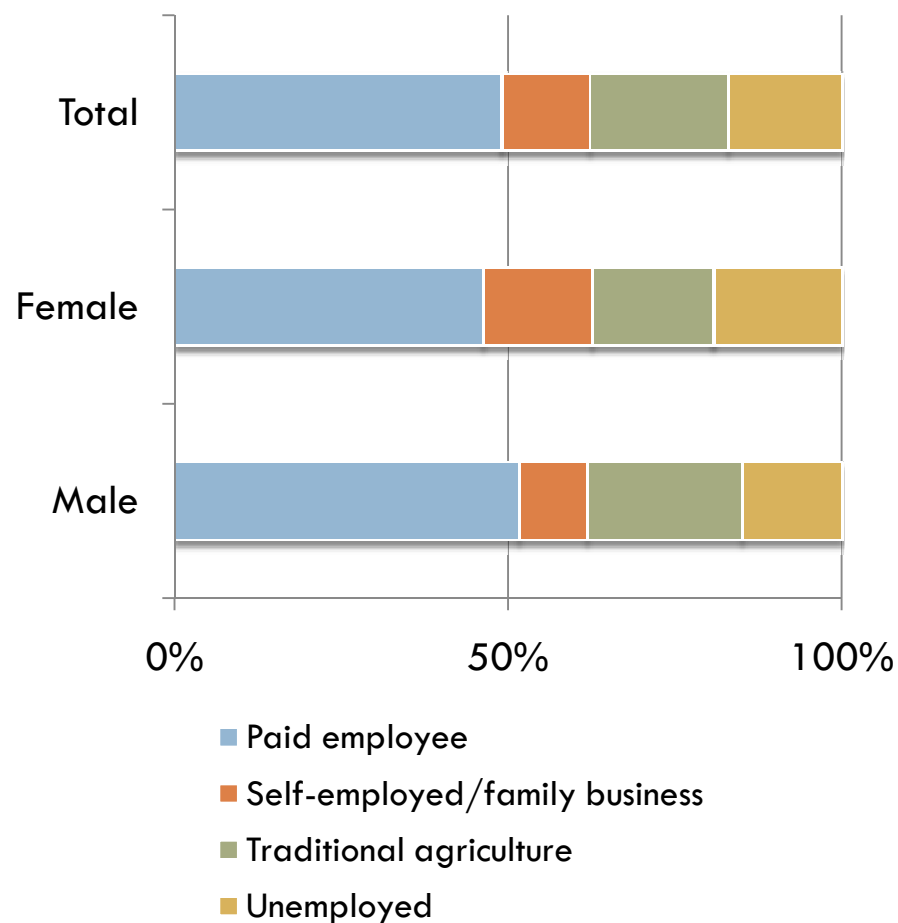
- Clear relationship between incomes and education
- Applies across all settlement types

Highlights of Socio-economic Review



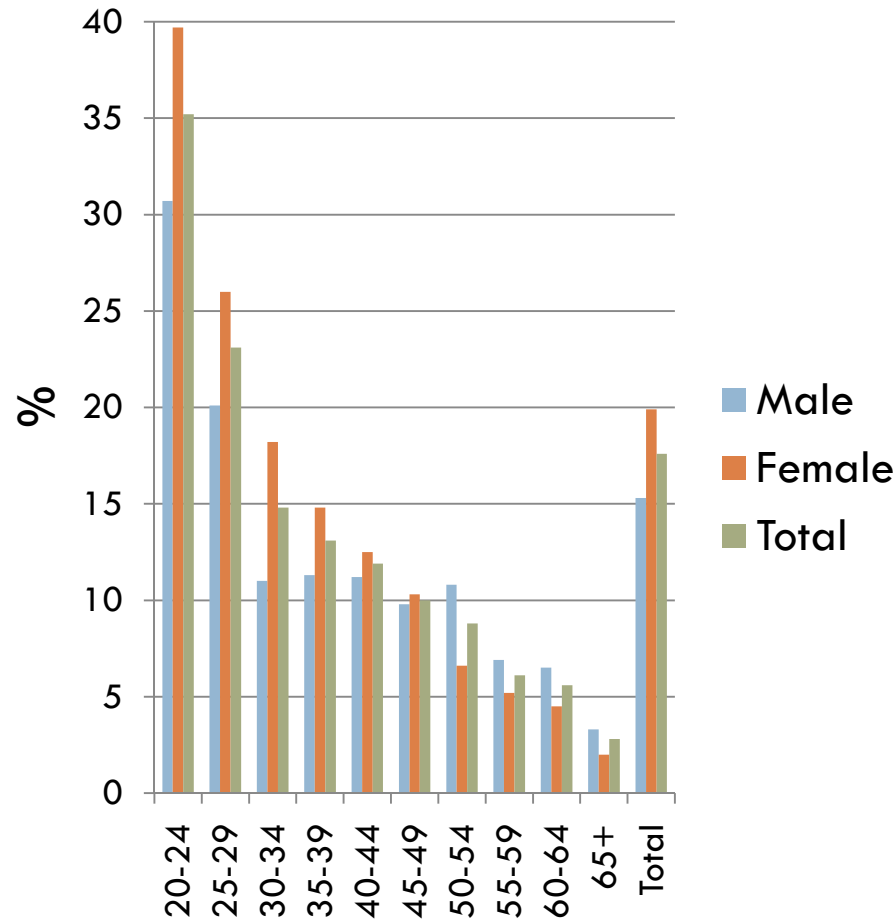
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- **Labour force & unemployment**
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Structure of Labour Force



- Nearly half the labour force has paid jobs (unusual for SSA)
- Other half split between self-employed, traditional agric and unemployed
- Similar structures for male and female workers
- Poverty concentrated amongst those who do not have formal sector jobs

Unemployment Rate by Gender & Age Group



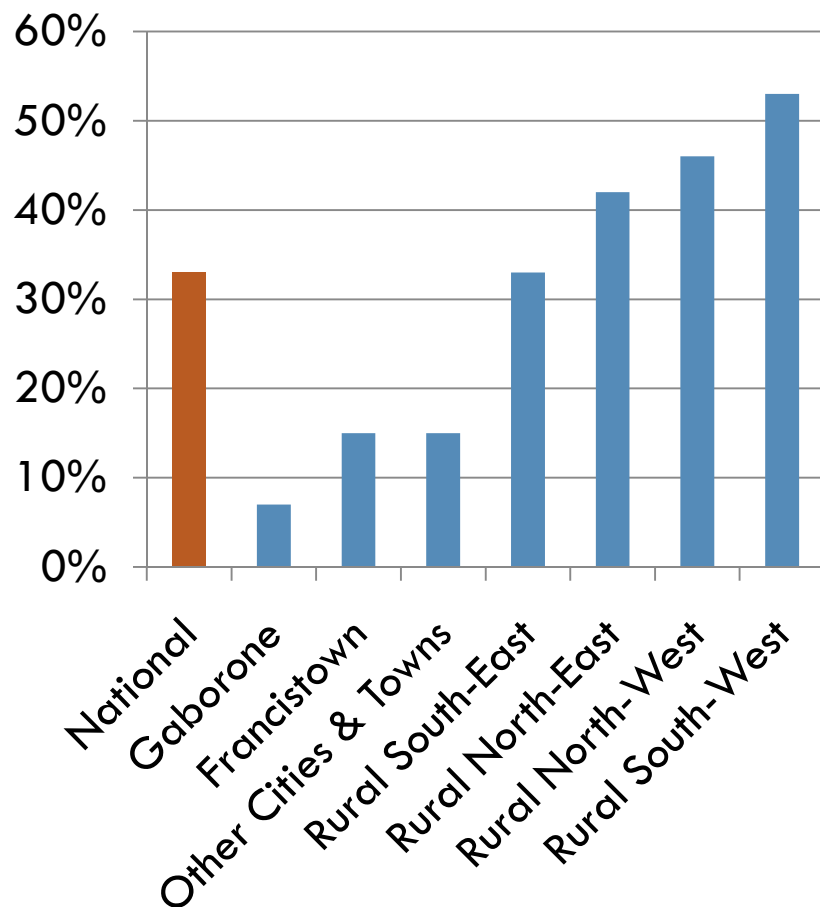
- Clear relationship between age and unemployment
- Majority of unemployed are under 30
- Female unemployment higher than male

Highlights of Socio-economic Review



- Economic structure & growth
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- **Poverty**
- Demographic issues
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Poverty Rate (Headcount) by District



- Official poverty data from 2002/03 HIES not yet available
- Analysis of poverty levels published elsewhere shows clear urban-rural divide
- Rural NW & SW have highest poverty rates
- Rural SE & NE have highest poverty numbers

Poverty & Inequality



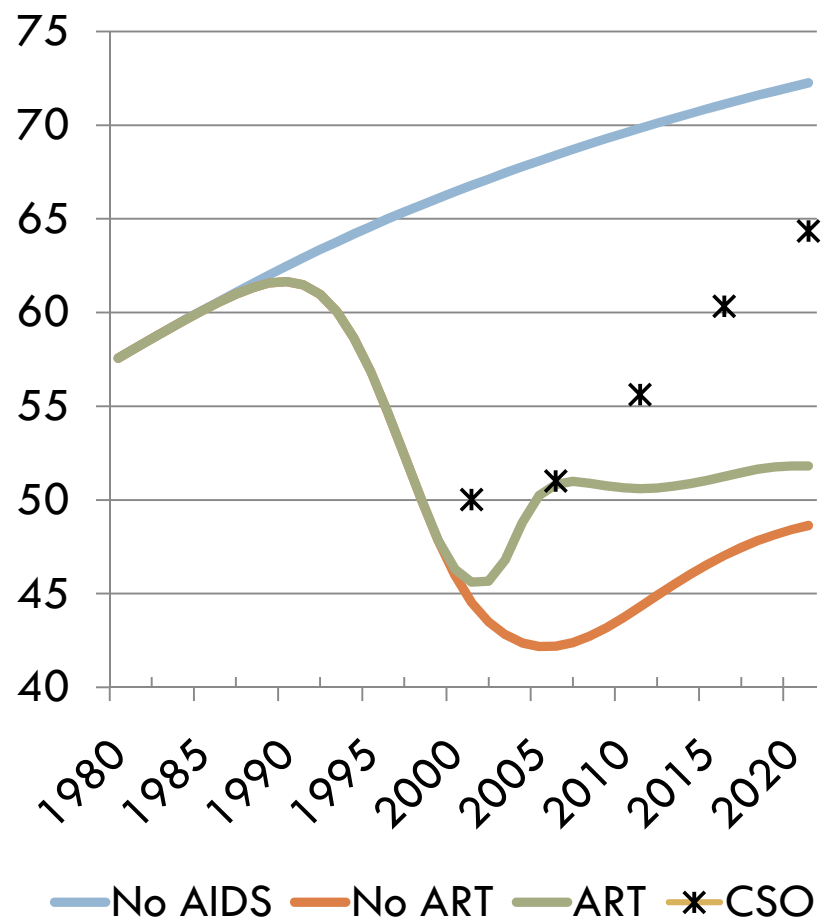
- Slow decline in poverty levels, becoming increasingly rural
- Comparative international data show that poverty & inequality are high for a country of Botswana's income level
- Factors associated with poverty:
 - ▣ Rural areas
 - ▣ Female-headed households
 - ▣ Lack of wage employment
 - ▣ Large families/households
 - ▣ Low levels of education

Highlights of Socio-economic Review



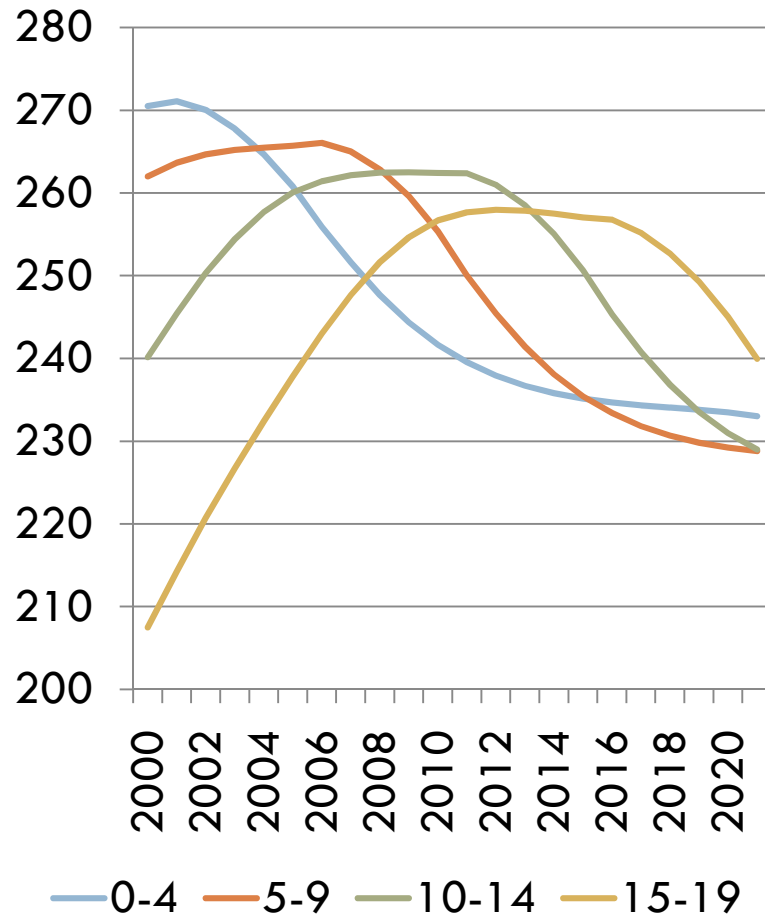
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Life Expectancy



- Projections from Demographic Impact of HIV/AIDS study
- Impact of HIV/AIDS clear, as well as positive impact of ART (+8yrs)
- Contrast with CSO projections
- External “Doomsday” projections (LE<40) not substantiated

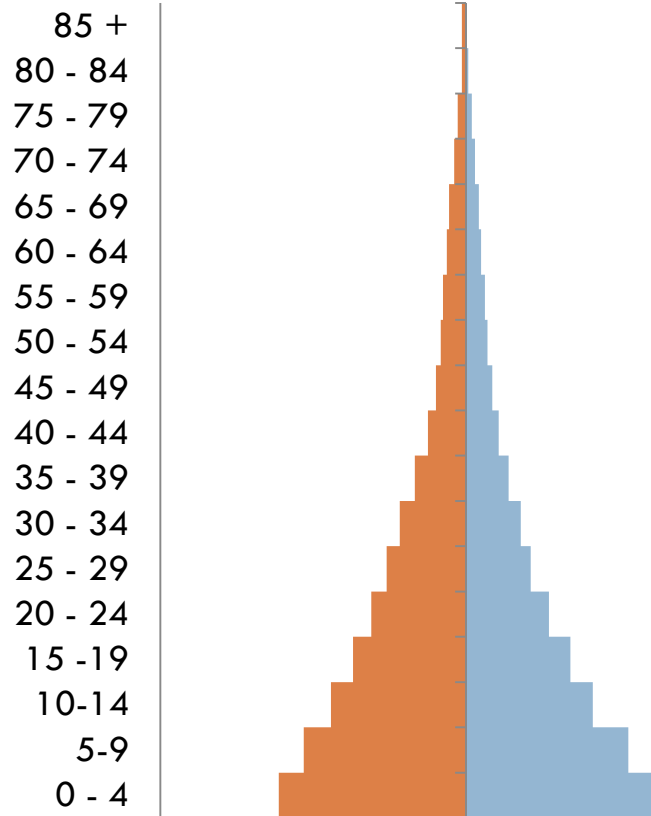
Trends in Child Age Cohorts



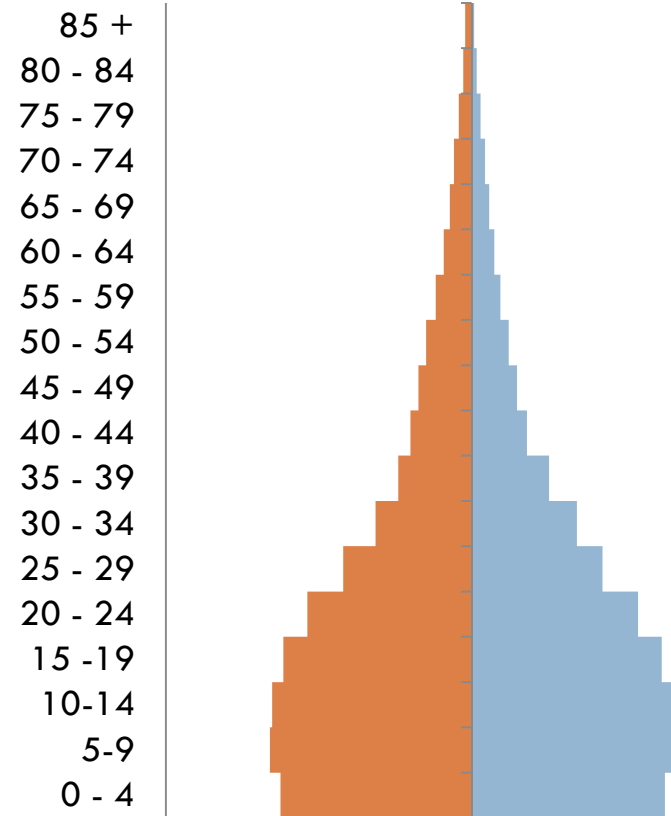
- Numbers of children in different age cohorts peaking and then falling in next few years
- Effect likely to be more pronounced in rural areas due to migration
- Implications for resource planning (esp. education)
- No's of primary school enrolments already falling

Population Pyramids

1990



2007



Other Demographic Trends

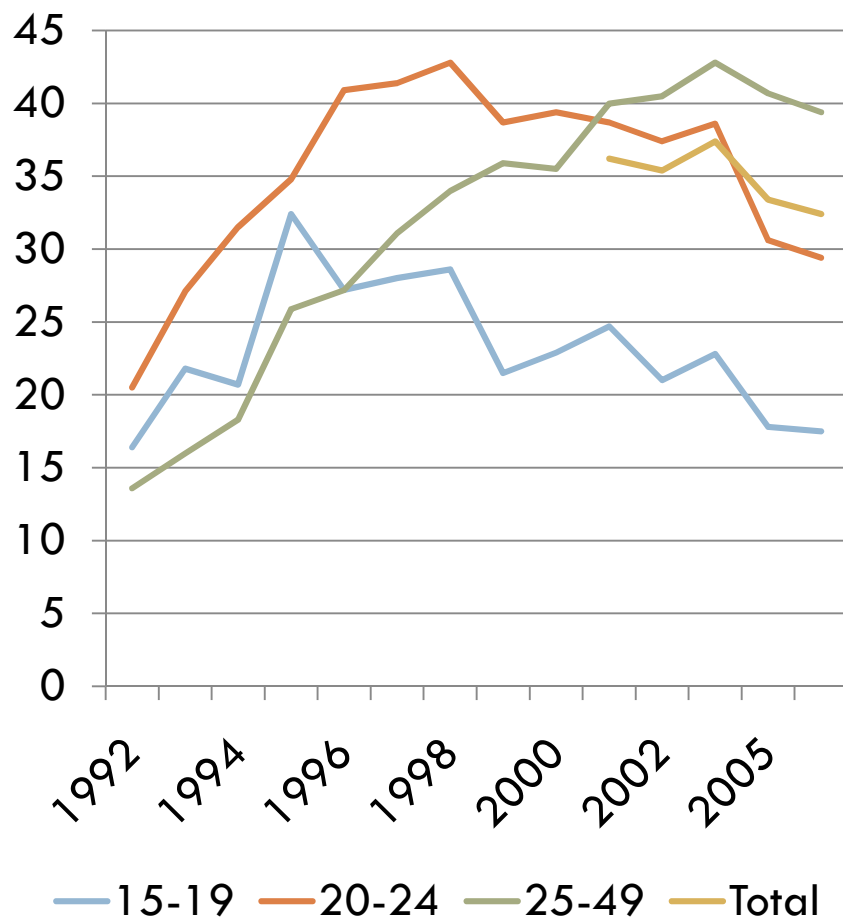
- Declining population growth and fertility rates
- Declining household size
- Rapidly rising no. of orphans
- Continued rural-urban migration
- Rural HHs:
 - ▣ have “old” & “young” but missing “middle”
 - ▣ larger than average
 - ▣ higher dependency (children/adult)
- FHHs larger than average
- Low coverage of vital registration (births, deaths)

Highlights of Socio-economic Review



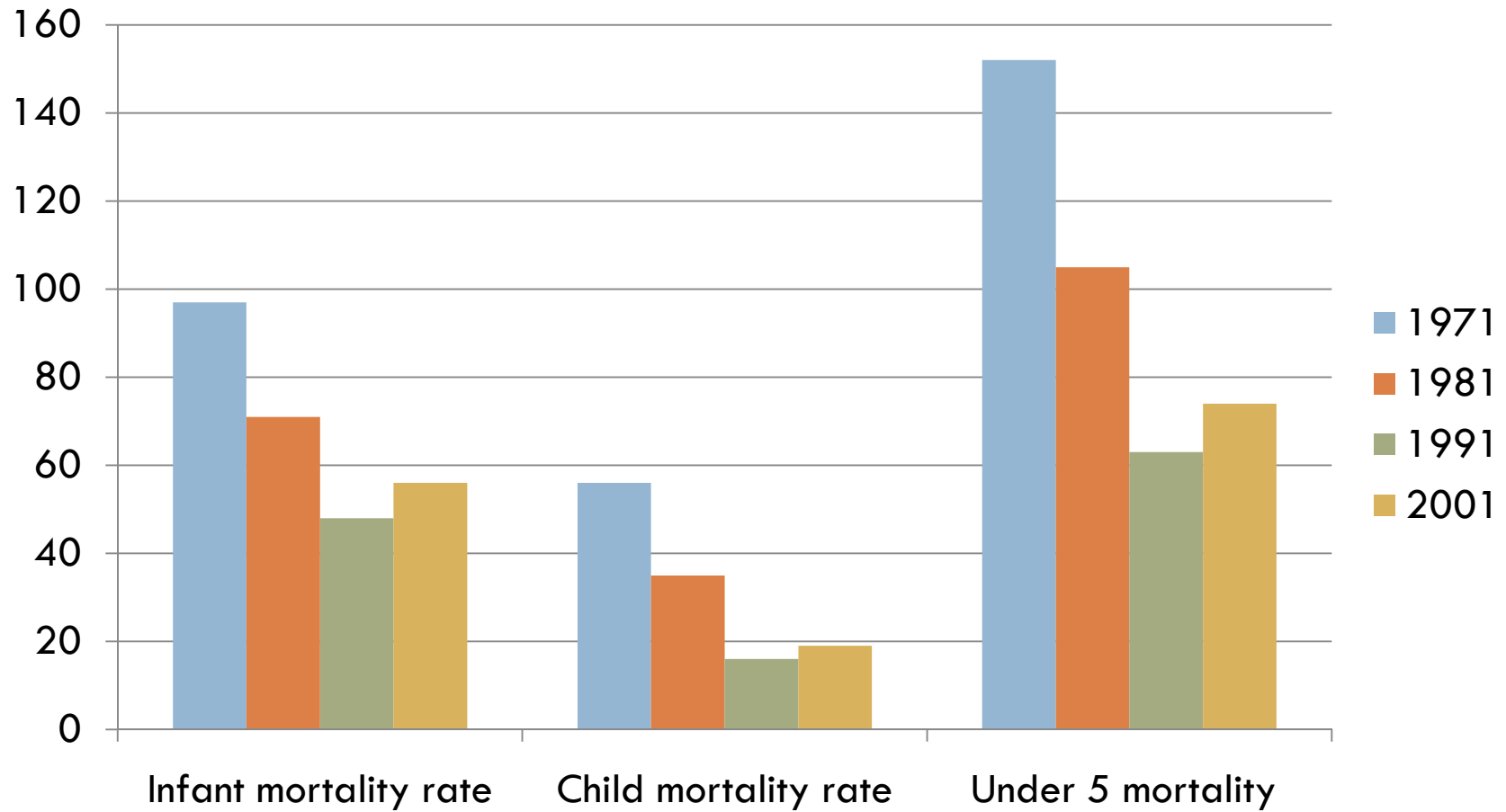
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HIV prevalence



- Overall HIV prevalence appears to have peaked, although not a useful indicator in ART environment
- Longer term decline in younger age groups suggests beneficial impact of awareness campaigns

Child Health

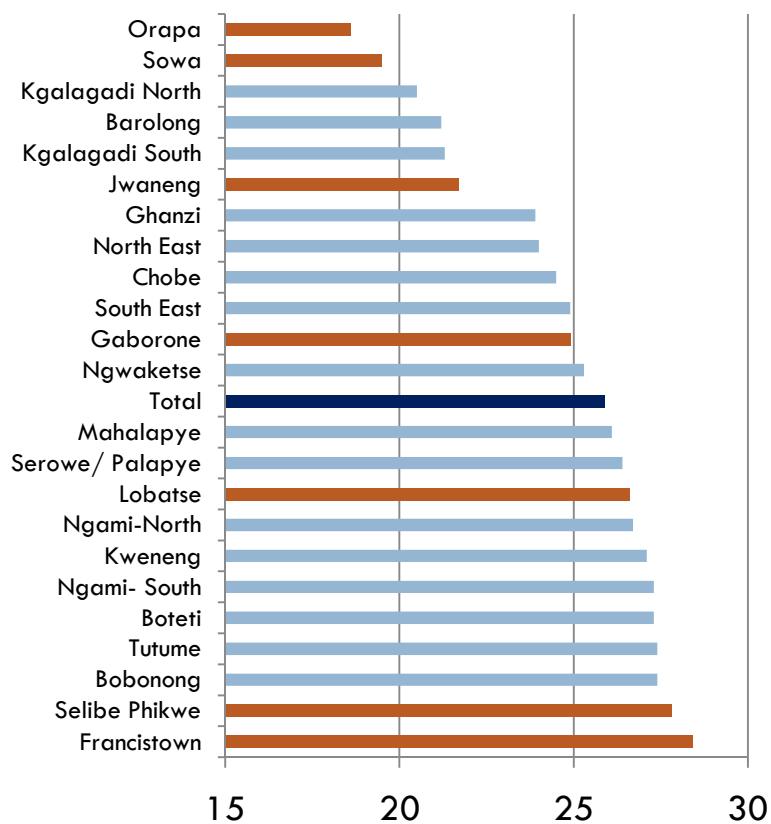


Health Developments

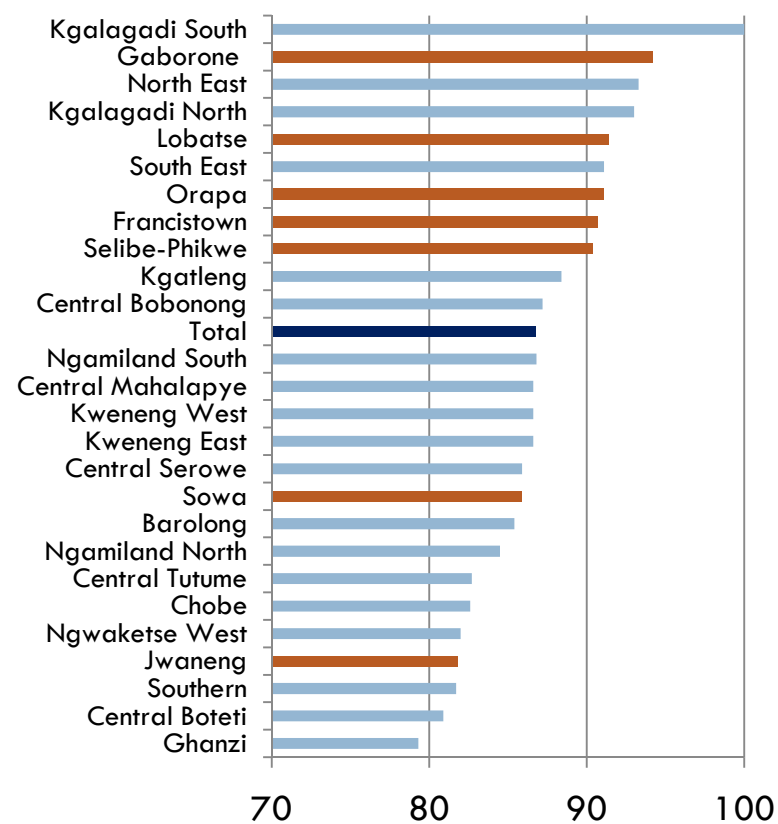
- Improvement in wide range of health indicators reversed due to HIV/AIDS
- Health expenditure has increased steadily, driven by HIV/AIDS
- Important support from donors (approx. 20% of HIV/AIDS costs)
- Other health concerns remain (only partially HIV-related):
 - ▣ TB; malaria; respiratory infections; diarrhoea; diabetes;
- Concern about diversion of resources and attention to HIV/AIDS resulting in possible neglect of other diseases and conditions
- Vertical programmes vs. building health sector

Access to education by region

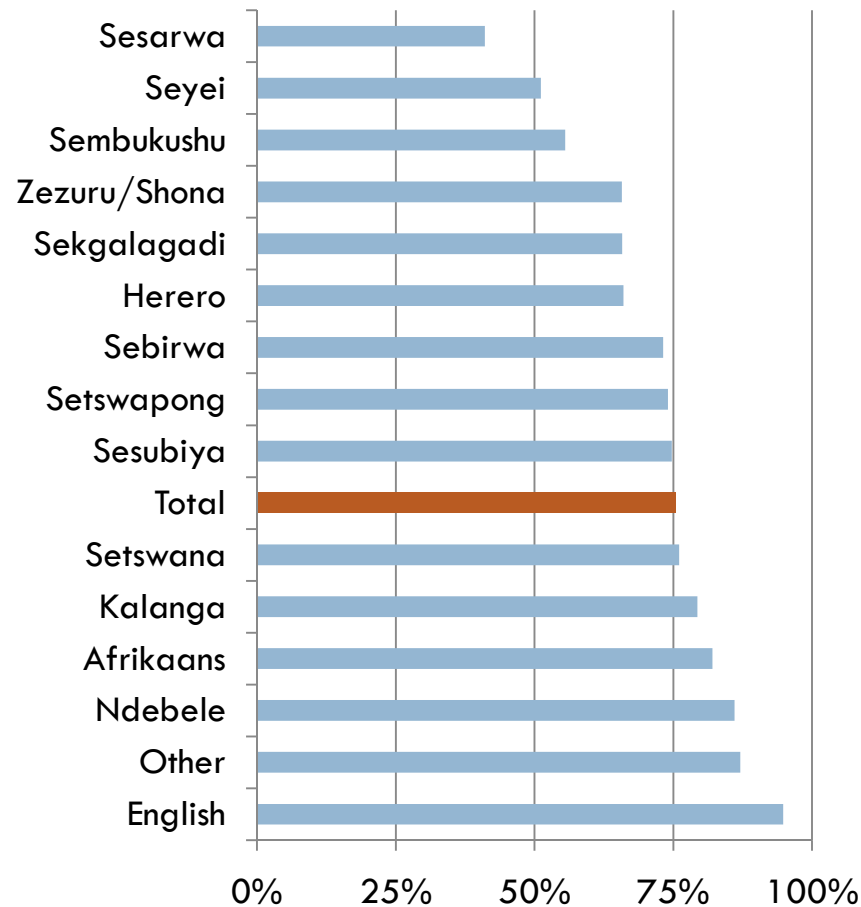
Pupil/teacher ratio, 2004



% aged 6-12 in school



Access to Education by Language Group - % attended school (>12yo)



- Considerable variation in (historical) access to education across language groups, with remote areas less well served;
- May not reflect current situation

Education Issues



- Primary school coverage good (literacy survey indicates 1% have not attended school)
- Improving secondary enrolment and completion rates
- High youth unemployment – relationship between schooling and employment changing as more children in school
- Quality & relevance of education questioned
- Very high levels of education spend by GoB
- “Cost Sharing” in secondary schools – low compliance; impact on poor families

Highlights of Socio-economic Review



- Economic structure & growth
- Household incomes
- Labour force & unemployment
- Poverty
- Demographic issues
- Health & education
- **Social, Governance & Human Rights issues**

Social, Governance & Human Rights Developments

- Crime & Corruption
 - ▣ Rising crime rates
 - ▣ Botswana scores consistently highly on international corruption perceptions assessments, but concerns remain
- Negative impact of illegal immigration/regional instability
- Diminishing importance of traditional social & support structures (extended family)
- Changing role of *dikgosi* (political & social)
- Dominant government, weak civil society?

Social, Governance & Human Rights Developments



- Access to land & housing a persistent problem
 - ▣ Poor quality of housing for many
 - ▣ Shortage of low income housing & financing mechanisms
 - ▣ Restricted access to and inefficient use of land (and high prices), despite plentiful supply
 - ▣ Traditional land allocation/tenure systems under stress
 - ▣ Markets play a limited role
 - ▣ National settlement policy – flexible enough?

Social, Governance & Human Rights Developments



- Botswana scores highly on international governance and human rights assessments
- But some challenging Human Rights issues have emerged over past decade:
 - CKGR
 - Minority tribes (constitution; languages)
 - Gender equality
 - HIV-related (routine testing, employment discrimination)
 - Labour issues
 - School fees & access to education



Data Issues

Data Issues



- ❑ Substantial dataset compiled, covering social, economic, demographic and environmental variables
- ❑ Broken down by geography, gender etc. where available
- ❑ Dataset guided by UN data framework for MDG monitoring
- ❑ Amended where appropriate for Botswana variables

Data Issues



- Botswana data is generally good, but some shortcomings
 - Outdated in some areas
 - Infrequent or irregular time periods (e.g. unemployment)
 - Limited geographical breakdown
 - Some data unreliable, inconsistent series (e.g. life expectancy, agric stats)
 - Gaps in published data (e.g., crime)
 - Lack of poverty data (latest comprehensive data is 1993/94)
 - Dissemination is irregular; only summary data available online



Economic & Social Challenges

Economic & Social Challenges



- Inadequate economic growth, slow diversification, low investment, insufficient job creation, competitiveness concerns
- High unemployment, slow decline in poverty, high inequality for a country of Botswana's income level
- Fiscal pressures: prospects of long-term decline in government revenues as diamonds run out, combined with ever-increasing demands for public resources

Unemployment & Poverty Challenges



- Unemployment remains a problem despite reasonably fast job creation
- Primarily a youth problem: majority of unemployed are under 30
- Main cause of poverty is lack of jobs not low wages
- Poverty can only be addressed in long term by more job creation
- Need for reform of welfare system to support those left behind

Rural Development Challenges

- ❑ Rural areas economically weak, with declining agriculture, both arable and cattle-rearing
- ❑ Dependent upon government transfers and employment
- ❑ Falling real incomes, high poverty rates, outward migration, demographic imbalance (missing middle)
- ❑ Rural areas are main location of Botswana's poverty, and rising inequality due to rural areas being left behind
- ❑ Long-term economic prospects poor
- ❑ National settlement policy needs review
- ❑ Revival or managed decline?

Demographic, Health & Social Challenges

- Population structure changing due to HIV/AIDS and declining fertility, needs to be factored in to resource planning, especially education
- Rising crime and social problems – an unemployment issue?
- Unemployment and social problems may get worse as youth “bulge” passes through population
- HIV/AIDS remains a major health challenge, but signs of improvement
- Other health and child welfare indicators deteriorating – diversion of resources to HIV/AIDS?
- Need to rethink resource allocation?

Child Welfare Challenges



- Key issues:
 - ▣ Children (albeit few) missing from primary schools
 - ▣ Quality of primary and secondary education
 - ▣ School fees
 - ▣ Child health & survival – reversal of some previous gains
 - ▣ Vital registration
 - ▣ Child-headed households
 - ▣ Orphans
- Mostly in the process of being addressed, but need to ensure interventions are consistent and well-designed

Governance Challenges



- Strengthening civil society
- Determining appropriate roles for and balance between:
 - ▣ Central and local government
 - ▣ Traditional and elected authorities
- Reducing dependence upon government
- Promoting balance between rights and responsibilities for both citizens and government authorities
- Evolution of existing consultation processes, and establishing appropriate ones for “minorities”



Gender Issues

Emerging Gender Issues

- **Many economic and social indicators show gender bias:**
 - ▣ Unemployment: higher among females than males. Unemployment among the 20 -24 year old females is exceptionally high;
 - ▣ household income levels differ between fhh and mhh;
 - ▣ Poverty: higher among fhh than mhh overall;
 - ▣ HIV prevalence rates: tend to be higher amongst females than males;

Emerging Gender Issues



▣ Education

- Higher literacy rate for females;
- Progress in Gross, Net Enrolment for both genders in primary and secondary schools;
- Progression rates to Standard 7 and Form 5 higher for females;
- Vocational education enrolment biased towards males;

Emerging Gender Issues



▣ Health

- Males marginalised from MCH/FP approach to reproductive health;
- Paradigm shift: National Sexual and Reproductive Health Programme Framework focuses on the need for male involvement in reproductive health delivery;

▣ Crime

- Gender Based Violence –the number of crimes committed by males against females (rape, defilement and femicide) is increasing due in part to increased reporting;

Emerging Gender Issues

- Inclusion of men in the fight against GBV through the male involvement initiative (MOH);
- Political Representation
 - Increase in number of female MPs line 1999 followed by decline in 2004;
 - Representation of females in *Ntlo ya Dikgosi* increasing but low;
- Governance
 - Amendment of gender biased legislation marks significant progress.
 - Civil society continues to play a key role in spearheading legislative reform.

Emerging Gender Issues



- ▣ Gender Policy Framework Progress
 - Elevation of status of Women's Affairs Division to Departmental Status
 - Review of laws affecting women

Key Gender Challenges



- **Gender Policy Framework** continues to be female focused resulting in male backlash. Implementation mechanisms are weak.
- **The Cultural Environment** – culturally-based patriarchal beliefs and practices challenge gender equality efforts.

Key Gender Challenges



- **Education:** most access indicators not gender-biased, but gender disparities in completion of secondary education, and gender stereotyping in tertiary education.
- **Health:** slow pace of behavioural change. Programmes that exclude vulnerable groups.
- **Access to and Control over Productive Resources:** lower household incomes, due to womens' limited access to capital, and higher unemployment rate among females.

Key Gender Challenges



- **Leadership and decision-making:** low female representation in political decision-making. Glass-ceiling and male-focused work culture impedes female progression.
- **Legislative Reform:** contradictions between customary and common law.
- **Gender-Based Violence:** lack of comprehensive approach to addressing GBV that includes law enforcers, legislators, civil society and the public.