

# OVERVIEW OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs) BOTSWANA



Republic of Botswana



UNITED NATIONS



*This booklet was inspired by the UNDP SDGs Booklet*



## LIST OF ACRONYMS

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	<b>AIDS</b>
Antiretroviral Therapy	<b>ART</b>
Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women	<b>CEDAW</b>
District Development Plans	<b>DDP</b>
Integrated Support Programme for Arable Agriculture Development	<b>ISPAAD</b>
Livestock Management and Infrastructure Development	<b>LIMID</b>
Millennium Development Goals	<b>MDGs</b>
Ministry of Finance and Economic Development	<b>MFED</b>
National Development Plan	<b>NDP</b>
National Framework for Sustainable Development	<b>NFSD</b>
National Steering Committee	<b>NSC</b>
Population and Development Coordination	<b>PDC</b>
Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission	<b>PMTCT</b>
Southern African Development Community	<b>SADC</b>
South-South and Triangular Cooperation	<b>SSc/TrC</b>
Sustainable Development Goals	<b>SDGs</b>
Technical Task Force	<b>TTF</b>
United Nations Development Programme	<b>UNDP</b>
Urban Development Plan	<b>UDP</b>

## WHAT ARE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS?

On 25 September 2015, world leaders convened at the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit and adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This ambitious framework seeks to end poverty, hunger and inequality; act on climate change and the environment; improve access to health and education; and build strong institutions and partnerships by the year 2030.

It consists of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), 169 targets and 232 indicators, all aimed at shaping public policy worldwide for the next 15 years. These 17 Goals build on the successes of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Botswana was among the 193 United Nations General Assembly Member States that endorsed the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the above mentioned historic event.

The Government of Botswana has demonstrated strong political will and commitment to implementing the 2030 Agenda and its underlying SDGs through the Vision 2036, the Eleventh National Development Plan (NDP 11), the Eighth District Development Plans (DDP8), the Fourth Urban Development Plan (UDP4), as well as the Draft National Framework for Sustainable Development (NFSD). The latter framework provides a strong basis for Botswana to successfully implement the global development agenda.





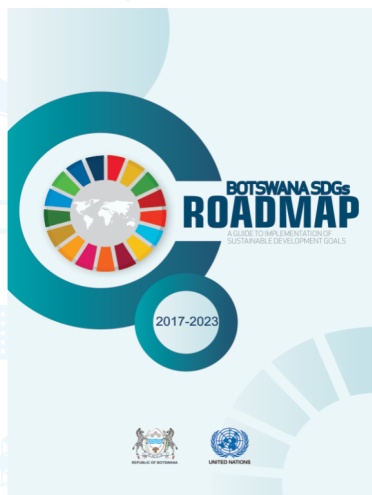
# BOTSWANA SDGS ROADMAP

Botswana has developed a Roadmap to guide implementation of the 2030 Agenda at both national and local levels. This is a national strategy document that identifies the broad areas and specific actions that will need to be undertaken over the next seven (7) years

(2017-2023) to facilitate implementation and realisation of the SDGs by 2030. These are:

- National ownership, Leadership, and coordination; since SDGs are interlinked and cross-sectional in nature, relevant stakeholders and sector ministries and departments at national and subnational levels are critical in the domestication process and implementation to achieve desired outcomes.
- Advocacy, sensitization, and awareness; raising public awareness on the 2030 Agenda and the 17 SDGs at both national and sub-national levels through sustained advocacy and sensitisation should be the first step towards enhancing and institutionalising SDGs.

- Planning and implementation of the SDGs; it is vital to have in place effective and nationally owned planning and coordination structures to implement the SDGs at national, local and community levels.
- Strengthening the SDGs Institutional Arrangements; successful implementation of SDGs requires the active involvement of all policy makers, communities and a wide range of stakeholders that allow for a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach.



- Data, monitoring and evaluation; there is need for reliable disaggregated data to successfully monitor, report and evaluate the country's performance against SDGs.
- Policy-oriented research; policy oriented research needs to be supported so as to develop new metrics, improve integrated monitoring and strengthen evaluation mechanism in as far as implementation of SDGs is concerned.

The document is implemented under the guidance and leadership of the Government of Botswana through the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MFED) in collaboration with sector ministries and departments, as well as the established institutional framework.

The Roadmap is expected to serve as a reference strategy document for all actors involved in the implementation process of the SDGs and highlights two implementation phases as follows:

#### Phase 1: 2017-2023

- Consultations
- Advocacy
- Training workshops (prioritisation, localisation, mainstreaming)
- Media engagement



#### Phase 2: 2023-2029

- Transforming main drivers of development towards sustainability
- Build on early successes of SDGs & capacities

# SDGS COMMUNICATION STRATEGY



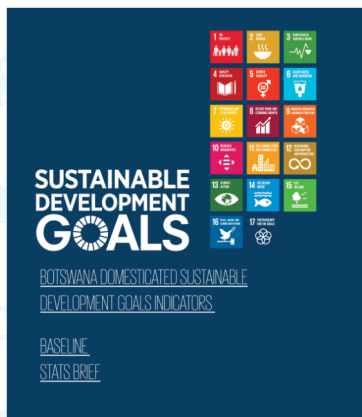
The National Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Communication Strategy along with its Action Plan has been produced with the primary objective of undertaking advocacy, sensitisation, and awareness raising on the SDGs to all stakeholders.

The stakeholders include but are not limited to, government at the national and sub-national levels, local authorities and communities, civil society, the private sector, academia, think tanks and research institutions, people with disabilities, development partner organisations, and youth and women's organisations. The intention is to ensure that no one is left

behind in the implementation of the SDGs. The following are specific objectives of the strategy;

- To improve coordination and information exchange by generating dialogue among various stakeholders on what the SDGs mean to all, targeting individuals and institutions at national and sub-national levels
- To share knowledge and lessons learned for the attainment of the SDGs
- To create awareness on the SDGs among target audiences through various communications platforms; and
- To shape attitudes – leveraging commitment to create awareness on the SDGs by reaching out and engaging with new audiences in dynamic and relevant ways.

## MONITORING AND REPORTING ON SDGS



STATISTICS BOTSWANA



Private Bag 9024, Gaborone  
TOLL FREE NUMBER: 0800002200 Fax: (+267) 367 1300 Email: (+267) 365 2001  
Email: [info@statsbotswana.org](mailto:info@statsbotswana.org) Web: <http://www.statsbotswana.org>

The 2030 Agenda has 17 goals, 169 targets and 232 indicators. Countries are expected to continuously monitor, evaluate and report on these. However, the success of such is a function of availability of timely and reliable disaggregated data.

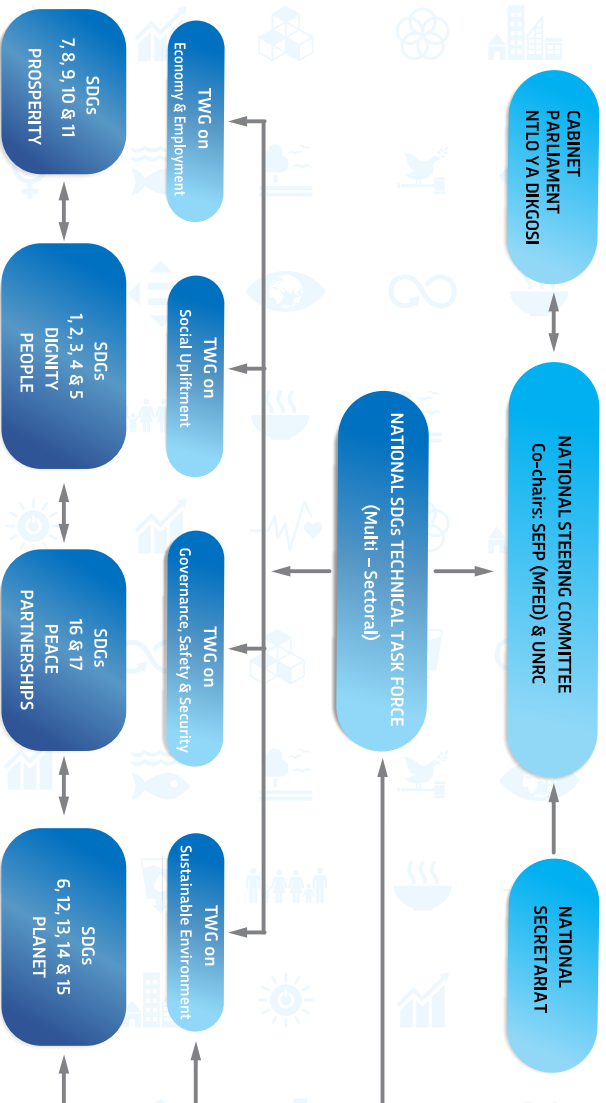
Statistics Botswana (SB) is mandated to coordinate and implement the Global Indicator Framework at the national level. This means facilitating the provision of data by consulting with various ministries and stakeholders to ensure that SDG data is collected, analysed and reported.

The Organisation has also produced the Domesticated Indicator Framework (DIF) which entails 209 indicators deemed relevant

for the country. These will be used to track SDGs progress towards the year 2030.

Availability of reliable, timely and disaggregated data is important in monitoring and evaluating progress, for informed policy making as well as for preparation of SDGs national and international reports for the National Steering Committee and the United Nations High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development.

# INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE



## INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK ON SDGS

The implementation of the SDGs goes way beyond the responsibility of one line ministry. It requires the active involvement of all policy communities and a wide range of stakeholders that allow for a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach.

The Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MFED) has been charged with the responsibility of leading and coordinating the localization and implementation of the SDGs in Botswana.

To deliver on this mandate, various structures have been established to ensure effective implementation of SDGs in the country. These are;

- The National Steering Committee (NSC) on SDGs: it exists to drive the 2030 Agenda at the Policy level in Botswana. It is co-chaired by the Secretary for Economic and Financial Policy at the MFED and the United Nations Resident Coordinator. The Committee's membership comes from the central government, civil society, UN Agencies, bilateral and multilateral partners, youth and women's organisation, the private sector, media, academic and research institutions.
- The SDGs National Secretariat: The Population and Development Coordination Section with MFED serves as the National Secretariat, supporting the Ministry and the NSC in their implementation oversight responsibility of the SDGs.
- The SDGs Technical Task Force (TTF): This was established by the NSC to perform technical level functions in support of the implementation of the SDGs, as may be deemed necessary by the NSC. Its membership is multi-sectoral, drawn from government, civil society, private sector, youth organisations, academia, UN Agencies and other development partners.



### Global

Yes, it's an ambitious goal—but we believe it can be done. In 2000, the world committed to halving the number of people living in extreme poverty by the year 2015 and we met this goal. However, more than 800 million people around the world still live on less than \$1.25 a day— that's about the equivalent of the entire population of Europe living in extreme poverty.

### Botswana

Botswana was classified as one of the ten poorest countries at the time of independence in 1966 and currently it is classified as an upper middle income country. Though Botswana has achieved sustained economic growth, the country still faces socio-economic challenges such as poverty. The spread of poverty is geographical with some areas heavily affected than others.

Several Government initiatives are in place to combat poverty including programs for orphans and destitute persons. The Poverty Eradication Programme aims to improve the livelihoods of Botswana by addressing all aspects of poverty including among others; the policy environment, the institutional framework and the establishment of sustainable economic empowerment projects. In March 2018 Botswana hosted an international conference themed 'Leave no-one behind: the fight against poverty, exclusion and inequality. Its outcome document calls for a clear definition and focused action on the most disadvantaged and the marginalised.

TARGET	INDICATOR	NATIONAL VALUE
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	1.1.1: Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	5.8%
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	1.2.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	16.3%

*Now it's time to build on what we learned and end poverty altogether.*

## 2 ZERO HUNGER



## END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

### Global

In the past 20 years, hunger dropped by almost half globally. Many countries that suffered from famine and hunger currently meet nutritional needs of their most vulnerable people. It is an incredible accomplishment. The world can go further and end hunger and malnutrition once and for all, as well as promote sustainable agriculture and support small farmers. It is a tall order but for the sake of the nearly 1 out of every 9 people on earth who go to bed hungry every night, we have to try.

### Botswana

To address malnutrition, Government of Botswana put in place several programmes, which include the under-five Nutrition Surveillance and Growth Monitoring, the Vulnerable Group Feeding Programme in the Ministry of Health & Wellness, ISPAAD, LIMID and Poverty Eradication in the Ministry of Agricultural Development & Food Security, the Destitute Persons Programme, Food Relief Services and Community Development in the Ministry of Local Government & Rural Development. As poor nutrition and poverty are linked, interventions under SDG 2 are similar to those applied for poverty eradication.

TARGET	INDICATOR	NATIONAL VALUE
2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, 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	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	31.2% Stunting
	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 overweight)	3.5% underweight
		15.2% overweight

*Imagine a world where everyone has access to sufficient and nutritious food all year round. Together, we can make that a reality by 2030.*





## ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

### Global

We all know how important it is to be in good health. Our health affects everything from the extent to which we enjoy life to whatever work we can perform. That is why Goal 3 commits to ensure everyone has good health coverage and access to safe and effective medicines and vaccines. In the 25 years before the SDGs, we made big strides—preventable child deaths dropped by more than half, so did maternal mortality. However, we still lament that 6 million children die every year before their fifth birthday, and that AIDS is the leading cause of death for adolescents in sub-Saharan Africa.

### Botswana

Major strides were made in the early 1990s when the Maternal Mortality Rate in Botswana declined from an estimated 326/100 000 live births in 1991 to 135/100 000 in 2005. Under 5 mortality drastically declined to 27/1000 in 2011 and Government programs, especially PMTCT, ART and nutrition programs contributed to the declines in infant and childhood mortality. Botswana was one of the countries hardest hit by the AIDS pandemic which decreased Life Expectancy at birth from 63 years in 1991 to 55 years in 2001. It has since recovered to 68 years in 2011. The recent reorganisation of National AIDS and Health Promotion Agency (NAHPA) to include non-communicable diseases in its mandate, demonstrates the urgency to intensify the fight against these conditions.

TARGET	INDICATOR	NATIONAL VALUE
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	127/100 000
3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns 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	3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate	28/100 000
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	1.35%
	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	329/100 000

***We have the means to turn that around and make good health more than just a wish.***



## Global

First, the bad news on education. Poverty, armed conflict and other emergencies keep many kids around the world out of school. In fact, kids from the poorest households are four times more likely to be out of school than those of the richest households. The good news is, since 2000, there has been enormous progress on the goal to provide primary education to all children worldwide: the total enrolment rate in developing regions has reached 91%. Now, let us do even better and achieve the goal of universal primary and secondary education, affordable vocational training, access to higher education and more.

## Botswana

Provision of basic education to Botswana citizenry is regarded as a human right. As such, all school going age children have access to 10 year basic education up to junior secondary level. Enrolment rates in primary education have increased over the years. Between 2007 and 2015 primary school enrolments increased from 328,330 to 344 618. The 2015 primary school enrolment indicated 49% of learners in primary schools being girls and 34% of standard 1 learners reported to have gone through pre-primary education. This comes as a result of the introduction of pre-primary education in Botswana public schools.

TARGET	INDICATOR	NATIONAL VALUE
4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcome	4.1.1: Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	NO DATA
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	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	NO DATA
4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	NO DATA
4.6: By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	4.6.1 Proportion 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	NO DATA

**Now, let us do even better and achieve the goal of universal primary and secondary education, affordable vocational training, access to higher education and more.**



## Global

We can celebrate great progress the world has made in becoming more prosperous and fair. But there is a shadow to the celebration. In just about every way, women and girls lag behind. There are still gross inequalities in work and wages, unpaid “women’s work” such as child care and domestic work and non-participation in societal decision-making processes. But there are grounds for hope. More girls are in school now compared to in 2000. Most regions have reached gender parity in primary education. The percentage of women getting paid for their work is on the rise.

## Botswana

Government of Botswana is committed to Gender Equality and Equity as demonstrated by being a signatory to a number of human rights instruments such as CEDAW, the Beijing Declaration and its platform for Action (1995) and the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development.

Botswana has adopted gender equality as one of the principles of the national Vision 2036. The institutional mechanism for the gender machinery in Botswana became pronounced as it included the term ‘Gender’ in the Ministry of Nationality, Immigration and Gender Affairs. The National Gender Commission was also established to monitor implementation of the National Gender and Development Policy.

TARGET	INDICATOR	NATIONAL VALUE
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	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	67%
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	a. 79% b. 6% 34%

*The Sustainable Development Goals aim to build on these achievements to ensure that there is an end to discrimination against women and girls everywhere.*

## 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

### Global

The goal for 2030 is for everyone to have access to safe and affordable drinking water.. While many people take clean drinking water and sanitation for granted, others don't. Water scarcity affects more than 40 percent of people around the world, and that number is projected to go even higher as a result of climate change. If we continue the path we are on, by 2050 at least one in four people are likely to be affected by recurring water shortages. But we can take a new path—more international cooperation, protecting wetlands and rivers, sharing water-treatment technologies—that lead to accomplishing this Goal.

### Botswana

Access to safe drinking water in Botswana is 97%. The country continues to develop water infrastructure to provide safe drinking water to the nation. Botswana is threatened by water scarcity due to its aridity and the situation is worsened by effects of climate change. The country has exhausted all its surface water sources and the only alternative water source is transboundary water. Some of the available ground water sources are saline and would require costly water treatment technologies to bring the water quality to acceptable standards for use.

Botswana has acceded to the Revised SADC Protocol on Shared Watercourses of 2000. The protocol provides for the establishment of joint management arrangements for shared watercourses through the establishment of River basin management institutions /organizations (RBOs).

TARGET	INDICATOR	NATIONAL VALUE
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	94.9
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 in vulnerable situations	6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water	a) 61.3

# 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



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

## Global

Between 1990 and 2010, the number of people with access to electricity globally increased by 1.7 billion. That is progress to be proud of yet as the world's population continues to rise, more people will need cheap energy to cook and light their homes and streets, use phones and computers and do their everyday business. However, fossil fuels and greenhouse gas emissions make drastic changes to the climate, leading to problems on every continent. Instead, we can become more energy-efficient by investing in clean energy sources such as solar and wind. That way we will meet electricity needs and protect the environment.

## Botswana

Botswana Government is cognizant of the critical role that affordable and sustainable energy plays in the provision of power, general growth of the economy, employment creation and poverty alleviation. During NDP 11 emphasis was placed on increasing the use of renewable energy. Currently 71.5% of Botswana have access to electricity. Several initiatives are underway to diversify our energy supply and improve energy efficiency across different sectors of the economy. Reforms currently underway include the National Energy Efficiency Strategy, Renewable Energy Strategy, Draft Climate Change Policy and its Action Plan.

There are some significant renewable energy projects in the country such as Biogas plants, photovoltaic solar project for rural electrification which also aim to extend access to reach areas where it is not cost effective to extend the grid.

TARGET	INDICATOR	NATIONAL VALUE
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	71.5%
	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	64.08%

## 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

### Global

An important part of economic growth is for people to have jobs that pay enough to support themselves and their families. The good news is that the middle class is growing worldwide—almost tripling in size within developing countries, to more than a third of the population, in the last 25 years. However, not enough jobs are created for the growing labour force. Things don't have to be that way. We can promote policies that encourage entrepreneurship and job creation. If we strive to eradicate forced labour, slavery and human trafficking we can ultimately achieve the goal of decent work for all women and men by 2030.

### Botswana

Botswana transitioned from low income to middle income status over the past four decades. Despite this success story, unemployment, poverty and inequality levels remain a challenge.

Government put in place policies, strategies, programmes and initiatives to address the developmental challenges. However, these efforts have not achieved the intended goals, especially employment creation. The urgency to create jobs is demonstrated by its elevation to become a national priority.

TARGET	INDICATOR	NATIONAL VALUE
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	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	3.31%
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	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	25.20%



BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE,  
PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE  
INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER  
INNOVATION

## Global

Technological progress helps to address major global challenges such as creating jobs and becoming more energy efficient. For example, the world is more interconnected and prosperous, thanks to the internet service. The downside of it is that, four billion people have no way of getting online, the vast majority of them in developing countries. The more we invest in innovation and infrastructure, the better off we all become. Bridging the digital divide, promoting sustainable industries, and investing in scientific research and innovation are all important ways to facilitate sustainable development.

## Botswana

Botswana Government acknowledges that infrastructure development contributes to employment creation through jobs generated during construction phase and through the facilitative role infrastructure renders to other production activities. Inadequate infrastructure in tourism, agriculture and Information and Communication Technology, (ICT) is an impediment to economic growth and poverty alleviation. The National Information and Communications Technology Policy (Maitlamo) provides Botswana with a clear and compelling roadmap to drive social, economic, cultural and political transformation through the effective use of ICT.

Government will use the new Industrial Development Policy (IDP) to establish diversified and sustainable industries in order to beneficiate locally available materials. Through the Local Economic Development Models, small light industries will be established.

TARGET	INDICATOR	NATIONAL VALUE
9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	passengers : 755721 freight 1,844,808 tonnes
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, and double its share in least developed countries.	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	5.20%



### Global

It is an old story: the rich get richer, and the poor get poorer. The divide has never been starker. Income inequality is a global problem that requires global solutions and we must adopt policies that create opportunities for everyone, regardless of who they are or where they come from. That means improving the regulation of financial markets and institutions, sending development aid where it is most needed and helping people migrate safely so they can pursue opportunities. Together, we can change the direction of the old story of inequality.

### Botswana

Botswana is one of the most unequal societies in the world. Reducing all forms of inequality in the country is central to achieving the SDGs. The policy environment is conducive since every year Government invests immensely in social welfare programmes as they have the potential to significantly reduce poverty and inequality. Going forward, efforts should be intensified to fully embrace the informal sector as an engine of growth, in order to empower people who earn a living from it. The recommendations from the Poverty Conference tagged "Leave No One Behind," held in March 2018 provide further options necessary for ultimately reducing the inequality.

TARGET	INDICATOR	NATIONAL VALUE
10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	10.1.1: Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	No Data
10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4.1: Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers	20.30%





### Global

More than half the world's population now lives in cities, and will increase to about two-thirds by the year 2050. Cities are getting bigger. In 1990 there were ten "mega-cities" with 10 million inhabitants or more. In 2014, there were 28 mega-cities, home to 453 million people. A lot of people love cities and these have become centres of life, culture and business. Cities are also often centres of extreme poverty. To make cities sustainable for all, we can create good, affordable public housing by upgrading slum settlements. Investments in public transport, creating green spaces and getting a broader range of people involved in urban planning decisions, is necessary.

### Botswana

Botswana strives to ensure sustainable human settlements premised on the live, work and play principle. At 62%, our country's urbanisation rate is one of the highest in Africa and puts pressure on provision of housing, basic services and employment opportunities. Housing and urban development initiatives are geared towards providing adequate shelter, sustainable urbanization, proactive urban planning based on participatory approaches, efficient land use, resilience, solid and liquid waste management as well as preservation of heritage and environmental sustainability.

TARGET	INDICATOR	NATIONAL VALUE
11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	No Data
11.2: By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	11.2.1: Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	No Data
11.3: By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11.3.1: Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	No Data

# 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

## ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS



### Global

Sustainable consumption and production (SCP) is a holistic approach that considers people (health, culture, education, gender equality, recreation etc.), the planet (waste reduction, biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation and adaption, etc.) and profit (market participation, decent work, innovation, material use efficiency, etc.),

A big share of the world population consumes too little to meet even their basic needs. Yet, we can have a world where everyone gets what they need to survive and thrive. And we can consume in a way that preserves our natural resources so our children and the successive generations can enjoy them. The hard part is how to achieve this goal. We can manage our natural resources more efficiently, dispose of toxic waste better, reduce per capita food waste by half globally, get businesses and consumers to reduce and recycle waste. In this regard, countries that have typically not consumed a lot to move towards more responsible consumption patterns, need assistance.

### Botswana

Agriculture in Botswana is integral to achievement of goal 12 on Responsible Consumption and Production. However, yield gaps exist in various food production efforts such as cereal, horticulture and some protein sources. Utilization of open fields that are vulnerable to adverse temperatures and other natural disasters affect crops resulting in low productivity. Data challenges, providing the necessary infrastructure and distribution challenges hinder progress in food security.

TARGET	INDICATOR	NATIONAL VALUE
12.1: Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies	Yes
12.2: By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	12.2.2: Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	No Data



## Global

Climate change remains one of the greatest threats facing mankind today and every country in the world is seeing the drastic effects of climate change, at varying degrees. On average, the annual losses just from earthquakes, tsunamis, tropical cyclones and flooding count in the hundreds of billions of dollars. We can reduce the loss of life and property by helping more vulnerable regions such as land-locked countries and island states become more resilient. It is still possible, with the political will and technological measures, to limit the increase in global mean temperatures to two degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. Thus avoid the worst effects of climate change. The Sustainable Development Goals lay out a way for countries to work together to meet this urgent challenge.

## Botswana

Botswana's policy direction is in line with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Kyoto Protocol, the Doha Amendment, as well as the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.

A National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan has been developed to ensure that there is implementation of appropriate adaptation and mitigation actions to lower the vulnerability of Botswana to the impacts of climate change. The Strategy will also help to integrate climate change effectively into national policies, institutional and development frameworks.

TARGET	INDICATOR	NATIONAL VALUE
13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	450 people Affected per 100 000
	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 (repeat of 1.5.3 and 11.b.1)	Yes



## CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

### Global

The oceans make human life possible. Their temperature, their chemistry, their currents, their life forms. More than 3 billion people depend on marine and coastal diversity for their livelihoods. Currently, nearly a third of the world's fish stocks are overexploited. That is not a sustainable way of life. Even people who live nowhere near the ocean can't live without it. Oceans absorb about 30 percent of the carbon dioxide that humans produce; but we are producing more carbon dioxide than ever before and that makes the oceans more acidic—26% more, since the start of the industrial revolution. Our trash does not help either—13,000 pieces of plastic litter on every square kilometre of ocean. Don't despair! The Sustainable Development Goals indicate targets for managing and protecting life below water.

### Botswana

Botswana is a landlocked country and Goal 14 targets are primarily for large bodies of water and countries with coastlines. There are various water bodies with fish stocks which support the socio-economic lives of those living around them. Measures have been put in place to ensure that fish stocks are protected by instigating fishing seasons to make provision for breeding. Those who contravene the measures are liable to a fine as per the Fish Protection Regulations of 2015. The Botswana Domesticated Indicator Framework has one Indicator under goal 14 which measures the proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels as the only one relevant to Botswana.

TARGET	INDICATOR	NATIONAL VALUE
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	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	NO DATA



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

## Global

Humans and other animals rely on various forms of life on land for food, clean air, clean water and as a means to combat climate change. Plant life makes up 80% of the human diet. Forests, which cover 30% of the earth's surface, help keep the air and water clean and the climate in balance. That is not to mention that they are home to millions of animal species. But the land and life on it are in trouble as arable land is decreasing 30 to 35 times faster than it has historically. Deserts are spreading. Animal breeds are going extinct. We can turn these trends around. Fortunately, the Sustainable Development Goals aim to conserve and restore the use of terrestrial ecosystems such as forests, wetlands, drylands and mountains, by 2030.

## Botswana

Botswana has designated 40% of its land surface for protection and sound management of biodiversity. This includes forest reserves, national parks, game reserves and wildlife management areas. As a signatory to the Biodiversity and Desertification Conventions National Action Plans have been developed to facilitate local action. Further, specific management plans for the sensitive ecosystems of the Okavango delta, Makgadikgadi palustrine ecosystem and the Kalahari drylands are in place. We have also embraced emerging concepts and practices such as sustainable land management, piloted in the Okavango and Makgadikgadi ecosystems in order to promote mutual benefits between conservation and sustainable livelihoods.

TARGET	INDICATOR	NATIONAL VALUE
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	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	27.2%
15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	22.3 per 1000

# 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS

*Can people eat, teach and learn, work and raise families—without peace? And how can a country have peace without justice, human rights, or government based on the rule of law?*

## Global

Some parts of the world enjoy relative peace and justice, and may take it for granted. Other parts are plagued by armed conflict, crime, torture and exploitation, all of which hinder their development. The goal of peace and justice is for all countries to strive towards building strong institutions to ensure proper governance and accountability at various levels of the economy. The SDGs aim to reduce all forms of violence and propose that governments and communities find lasting solutions to conflict and insecurity. That means strengthening the rule of law, reducing the flow of illicit arms, and bring developing countries to be at the centre of institutions of global governance.

## Botswana

Botswana is forging ahead to consolidate her governance culture, progressive leadership practices and development agenda. The practise of good governance enables Botswana to craft and implement quality policies and programs that result in sustainable national development.

Botswana makes a deliberate effort to drive programmes, policies and initiatives intended to deliver safe and secure environment, conducive for good governance, peace and national development. This earned her good international rankings, in good governance and combating corruption.

TARGET	INDICATOR	NATIONAL VALUE
16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	NO DATA
	16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to a) physical, b) psychological and c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months	NO DATA
	16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	NO DATA
16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	NO DATA
16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	875%



## STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

### Global

The Sustainable Development Goals are a big to-do list. In fact, pessimists think it cannot be done! But we have a lot going for us to make SDGs possible. The world is more interconnected than ever before, thanks to the internet, travel and global institutions. The final goal lays out a way for nations to work together to achieve all the other goals by way of building global, regional and local partnerships. It also gets countries to think about seizing opportunities and strengthening measures to finance the goals and ensure policy coherence.

### Botswana

Botswana is the first country in Africa to develop the South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSc/TrC) Strategy. The main aim of the Strategy is to identify opportunities for strengthening SSc/TrC in Botswana, in order to address ongoing challenges stalling Botswana's development agenda.

Botswana will effectively argue her case as a country with special needs, stemming from its location as a landlocked developing country, and a country frequently affected by natural disasters. Efforts to promote Botswana as a preferred destination for foreign direct investment continue. Unlocking investment opportunities for citizens domestically and regionally also continues. Government has also intensifies investments in the associated ICT infrastructure.

TARGET	INDICATOR	NATIONAL VALUE
17.1: Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	NO DATA
	17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	87.30%
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	17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed	1.9 per 100 inhabitants
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	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet	37%

## SDGs and You

*UN's Sustainable Goals are huge and ambitious – but even the smallest individual initiatives count in the effort to save our planet.*

*Below are some of the things you can do to contribute to the goals. Can you identify which actions contribute to which goals?*

- Save electricity by turning off appliances when not in use – and use energy friendly light bulbs
  - Turn off the lights and take advantage of the natural light instead
  - Think before you print! – And recycle the paper you use for printing.
  - Actually just recycle: Paper, plastic, glass, aluminium...
  - Don't drink and drive
  - Don't text and drive
  - Lower the speed, just a bit
  - Drive considerably
  - Donate what you don't use – clothes, books, furniture, and food! By donating you also contribute to other goals aiming towards no poverty, zero hunger and reduced inequalities.
- Use refillable water bottles and beverage cups
- Use reusable cloth bags rather than plastic
- Encourage youth to get an education and work
- Provide jobs, trainee spots and internships
- Inspire youth by showing the value of having a job, earn your own money and being able to provide for yourself and your family
- Show value in contributing to society
- Save electricity by plugging appliances into a power strip and turning them off completely when not in use, including your computer.
- Stop paper bank statements and pay your bills online or via mobile.
- If you see an interesting social media post about women's rights or climate change, share it so folks in your network see it too.



## SDGs and You

- Speak up! Ask your local and national authorities to engage in initiatives that don't harm people or the planet.
- Dry your hair and clothes naturally instead of running a machine. If you do wash your clothes, make sure the load is full.
- Take short showers. Bathtubs require gallons more water than a 5-10 minute shower.
- Eat less meat, poultry, and fish. More resources are used to provide meat than plants
- Freeze fresh produce and leftovers if you don't have the chance to eat them before they go bad. You can also do this with take-away or delivered food, if you know you will not feel like eating it the next day. You will save food and money.
- Composting food scraps can reduce climate impact while also recycling nutrients.
- Recycling paper, plastic, glass & aluminium keeps landfills from growing.
- Buy minimally packaged goods.
- Avoid pre-heating the oven. Unless you need a precise baking temperature, start heating your food right when you turn on the oven.
- Plug air leaks in windows and doors to increase energy efficiency
- Adjust your thermostat lower in winter, higher in summer
- Replace old appliances with energy efficient models and light bulbs
- If you have the option, install solar panels in your house. This will also reduce your electricity bill!
- Carpets and rugs keep your house warm and your thermostat low.
- If you use a dishwasher, stop rinsing your plates before you run the machine.
- Choose a better diaper option. Swaddle your baby in cloth diapers or a new, environmentally responsible disposable brand.
- Use cardboard matches. They don't require any petroleum, unlike plastic gas-filled lighters.
- Bike, walk or take public transport. Save the car trips for when you've got a big group.
- Bring your own bag when you shop and start carrying your own reusable totes.
- Take fewer napkins. You don't need a handful of napkins to eat your takeout. Take just what you need.

## SDGs and You

- Shop vintage. Brand-new isn't necessarily best. See what you can repurpose from second-hand shops.
- Maintain your car. A well-tuned car will emit fewer toxic fumes.
- Donate what you don't use. Local charities will give your gently used clothes, books and furniture a new life.
- Vaccinate yourself and your kids. Protecting your family from disease also aids public health.
- Take advantage of your right to elect the leaders in your country and local community.
- Raise your voice against any type of discrimination in your office. Everyone is equal regardless of their gender, race, sexual orientation, social background and physical abilities.
- Corporate social responsibility counts! Encourage your company to work with civil society and find ways to help local communities achieve the goals.



This image shows a single page of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, leaving small margins at the top and bottom. There are no vertical margin lines, and the page is completely blank except for the lines themselves.



**Goal 1:**  
End poverty in all its forms everywhere



**Goal 2:**  
End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture



**Goal 3:**  
Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages



**Goal 4:**  
Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning



**Goal 5:**  
Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



**Goal 6:**  
Ensure access to water and sanitation for all



**Goal 7:**  
Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all



**Goal 8:**  
Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all



**Goal 9:**  
Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation



**Goal 10:**  
Reduce inequality within and among countries



**Goal 11:**  
Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable



**Goal 12:**  
Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns



**Goal 13:**  
Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts



**Goal 14:**  
Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources



**Goal 15:**  
sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss



**Goal 16:**  
Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies



**Goal 17:**  
Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development



Republic of Botswana



UNITED NATIONS

## Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

Private bag 008, Gaborone  
Telephone: (+267) 3950000  
Fax: (+267) 3972384  
Toll Free: 0800600773  
Website: [www.finance.gov.bw](http://www.finance.gov.bw)