



*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*

United Nations Development Programme

# 2013/2014 ANNUAL REPORT



**UNDP BOTSWANA**

UNDP partners with people at all levels of society to help build nations that can withstand crisis, and sustain the kind of growth that improves the quality of life for everyone. On the ground in 177 countries and territories, we offer global perspectives and local insight to help empower lives and build resilient nations.

UNDP Botswana 2013/2014 Annual Report  
Compiled and edited by Lucky Musonda

For enquiries, please contact;  
United Nations Development Programme  
UN Building  
Government Enclave, Cnr Khama Crescent & President's Drive  
P.O. Box 54, Gaborone, Botswana  
Email: [media.bw@one.un.org](mailto:media.bw@one.un.org) and/or [enquiries.bw@undp.org](mailto:enquiries.bw@undp.org)  
Electronic copies can be obtained at [www.bw.undp.org](http://www.bw.undp.org)

Photo credits: UN and UNDP Photo libraries, Lucky Musonda  
Cover image: Inside a mixing bowl of a Mosarwa painter in D'kar, Ghanzi District of Botswana (credit; Lucky Musonda)

All rights reserved. Any use of information, in full or in part, should be accompanied by an acknowledgement of UNDP Botswana as the source.

© UNDP Botswana 2014

## FOREWORD



**Anders Pedersen**

  
Resident Representative  
United Nations Development  
Programme Botswana

2013 was yet another special year for us at the UN in Botswana in general and UNDP in particular, for many reasons. It was a year in which implementation of the revised and realigned UN Development Assistance Framework Action Plan (locally known as the Government of Botswana - UN Programme Operational Plan or simply GoB-UN POP) begun; and the government working closely with us, finalised the analysis of its achievements in meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) promise. We took a frank and honest look at ourselves and our performance in relation to the ever rising demand for our services, as the country witnessed further growth in many areas of its economy. It was a year in which we continued seeing the strides that Botswana is making in ensuring that institutions that make good governance practices possible are not only put in place but also more capacitated and become easily accessible for its citizens.

Following the mid-term review of both the 10th National Development Plan (NDP10) and the GoB-UN POP in 2012, we began the year with a common vision as a UN Country Team. A vision that represent a shared conviction of how the UN can and will continue to best support the country and help achieve its aspirations and goals as espoused in the NDP10, the Vision 2016, and the MDGs targets. As a member of the UN family Delivering as One, UNDP Botswana focused its interventions on providing evidence-based support to policy formulation, implementing key interventions as well as developing strategies aimed at eradicating poverty and reducing inequalities, improving public service delivery and addressing the HIV and AIDS epidemic. Among the timely interventions that UNDP promoted was local economic development, the sustainable utilization of natural resources and safeguarding the country against the negative impacts of climate change. Sustainable development is at the heart of our work.

Since we began our work in the country, we have remained consistent in our support to the government by adjusting our policy and programme interventions to fit with the government's priorities. This is how we understand our role as a development partner and the need for us to remain relevant in the ever-changing development landscape. Although evidence shows that our support keeps yielding successes as captured in this report, we believe there is still a lot more that we can do and must do to ensure that more people have access to justice, opportunities are created for more women and youth to participate in development processes; and the HIV and AIDS profile in the development discourse is raised even higher, while its intensity and prevalence are reduced. As more stakeholders get involved in shaping the formulation of a sustainable development path for the country, I am positive that much more will be achieved in the years to come.

I am confident to say that Botswana's socio-economic indicators continue to expand favourably compared with other Middle Income Countries (MICs), especially in Africa. However, the country still faces challenges with regard to reducing inequality, ensuring that all Botswana benefit equally from the country's progress, and ensuring that the gains made so far are sustained and propel the country to even higher levels of development. It is for this reason that we in the UN and UNDP remain pragmatic in our support; continue learning in order to enrich our knowledge and raise our efficiency, so that together we will be able to guide the country to a path of sustained growth and prosperity.

With few months before the MDGs, the NDP10 and the Vision 2016 target deadlines, we will intensify our support towards meetings these goals. At the same time, we look into the future for the country with hope and confidence. Together, we aim to achieve even more in 2014 and beyond, than we did in 2013. Botswana has been doing great and continues to do so. We reaffirm our commitment to work with the government and deliver results that will continue benefiting all Botswana.





## TABLE OF CONTENTS

i	Foreword
iv	Abbreviations and Acronyms
1	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>
	Global achievements towards sustained and inclusive growth Tracking progress in Botswana in 2013 UNDP Botswana: Supporting the Government efforts towards the Vision 2016 Focus areas for 2013: Revised and realigned priorities
7	<b>CHAPTER I : PROMOTING GOVERNANCE FOR INCLUSIVE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT</b>
	Making inclusive Governance Vision real and attainable for all Strengthening public service delivery Enabling local authorities deliver more efficiently and effectively Promoting human rights Closing the gender gap, promoting the empowerment of women Preparing for disasters, building national resilience Challenges and plans for the future
13	<b>CHAPTER II : PROMOTING ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>
	Promoting community participation in natural resource management Pursuing a national Sustainable Development pathway Enhancing national capacity to respond to climate change Addressing energy poverty: promoting renewable energy uptake Promoting inclusive biodiversity protection and management Improving efficiency in environmental decision making Challenges and plans for the future
21	<b>CHAPTER III : TURNING THE TIDE AGAINST HIV AND AIDS</b>
	Benefits of sustained commitment to meeting the HIV and AIDS challenge Getting Back to the Zero Moment in Botswana Harmonised and coordinated efforts in addressing HIV and AIDS Integrating gender and HIV in Environmental Impact Assessments Challenges and Plans for the Future
27	<b>CHAPTER IV : SUSTAINED POVERTY ERADICATION AND PROSPERITY FOR ALL</b>
	Eradicating Poverty by 2016 Pro-Poor, Gender-Sensitive and Evidence-based Policies Promoting Local Economic Development Challenges and Plans for the Future
32	<b>CONCLUSION</b>
	Country Office budget and expenditure for the year 2013

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<b>ACP</b>	African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries
<b>AfDB</b>	African Development Bank
<b>AIDS</b>	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
<b>AMCEN</b>	African Ministerial Conference on Environment
<b>ARVs</b>	Antiretroviral
<b>ART</b>	Antiretroviral Therapy
<b>AUC</b>	African Union Commission

A

<b>BAIS</b>	Botswana AIDS Impact Survey
<b>BALA</b>	Botswana Association of Local Authorities
<b>BPES</b>	Botswana Poverty Eradication Strategy
<b>BPSC</b>	Botswana Public Service College
<b>BSWIS</b>	Botswana Core Welfare Indicator Survey
<b>BTI</b>	Bertelsmann Stiftung's Transformation Index

B

<b>CAF</b>	Charitable Aid Foundation
<b>CBD</b>	Convention on Biological Diversity
<b>CBNRM</b>	Community-based Natural Resource Management
<b>CBO</b>	Community-based Organization
<b>CCPSA</b>	Climate Change policy Strategy and Action Plan
<b>CDM</b>	Clean Development Mechanism
<b>CLGF</b>	Commonwealth Local Government Forum
<b>CO</b>	Country Office (of UNDP)
<b>COMESA</b>	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
<b>CPI</b>	Corruption Perception index

C

<b>DaO</b>	Delivering as One
<b>DB</b>	World Bank Group's Ease of Doing Business Index
<b>DCEC</b>	Directorate on Corruption and Economic Crimes
<b>DEDC</b>	District Economic Development Committees
<b>DLGPD</b>	Department of Local Government Development Planning
<b>DMS</b>	Department of Meteorological Services
<b>DPCF</b>	Development Partners Coordination Forum
<b>DWNP</b>	Department of Wildlife and National Parks

D

<b>EC</b>	European Commission
<b>EIA</b>	Environmental Impact Assessment
<b>EIS</b>	Environmental Information System

E

<b>G</b>	Gini Coefficient
<b>GBV</b>	Gender Based Violence
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GDSA</b>	Gaborone Declaration for Sustainability in Africa
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Facility
<b>GG</b>	Government Gazette
<b>GII</b>	Gender-Inequality Index
<b>GoB</b>	Government of Botswana

G

<b>HDI</b>	Human Development Index
<b>HIV</b>	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus

H

<b>IHDI</b>	Inequality-Adjusted Human Development Index
<b>IIAG</b>	Ibrahim Index of African Governance
<b>IUCN</b>	International Union for Conservation of Nature

I

<b>LDC</b>	Least Developed Country	
<b>LED</b>	Local Economic Development	
<b>LPI</b>	Legatum Prosperity Index	
<b>MARPS</b>	Most-at-risk populations	<b>L</b>
<b>MDGs</b>	Millennium Development Goals	
<b>MEAs</b>	Multilateral Environmental Agreements	
<b>MEWT</b>	Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism	
<b>MAF</b>	Millennium Development Goals Acceleration Framework	
<b>MFDP</b>	Ministry of Finance and Development Planning	
<b>MIC</b>	Middle Income Country	
<b>MLHA</b>	Ministry of Labor and Home Affairs	
<b>MLGRD</b>	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development	
<b>MOH</b>	Ministry of Health	
<b>MPI</b>	Multidimensional Poverty Index	
<b>MTHS</b>	Multi-topic Household Survey	
<b>NBSAP</b>	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	<b>M</b>
<b>NCCPSAP</b>	National Climate Change Policy, Strategy and Action Plan	
<b>NDHR</b>	National Human Development Report	
<b>NDP10</b>	Tenth National Development Plan (2009-2016)	
<b>NDP11</b>	Eleventh National Development Plan	
<b>NDRSS</b>	National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy Plan	
<b>NEF</b>	National Environment Fund	
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization	
<b>NSF11</b>	National Strategic Framework for HIV/AIDS (2010-2016)	
<b>NSSD</b>	National Strategy for Sustainable Development	
<b>PA</b>	Protected Area	<b>N</b>
<b>PEI</b>	Poverty Environment Initiative	
<b>PFI</b>	Personal Freedom Index	
<b>PV</b>	Photovoltaics	<b>P</b>
<b>Ramsar</b>	Ramsar Convention on Wetland of International Importance	
<b>RBM</b>	Results-based Management	
<b>Rio+20</b>	2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development	
<b>ROAR</b>	Result Oriented Annual Report	<b>R</b>
<b>SADC</b>	Southern Africa Development Community	
<b>SD</b>	Sustainable Development	
<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals	
<b>SSC</b>	South-South Cooperation	<b>S</b>
<b>UNAIDS</b>	Joint United Nations Team on HIV/AIDS	
<b>UNCCD</b>	United Nations Convention on Combatting Desertification	
<b>UNCDB</b>	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity	
<b>UNCITES</b>	United Nations Convention on Illegal Trade of Endangered Species	
<b>UNDAF</b>	United Nations Development Assistance Framework	
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme	
<b>UNECA</b>	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa	
<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Programme	
<b>UNFCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund	
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund	
<b>UNIDO</b>	United Nations Industrial Development Assistance Framework	
<b>UPR</b>	Universal Periodic Review	<b>U</b>
<b>WB</b>	World Bank	
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization	<b>W</b>

## INTRODUCTION

### Global achievements towards sustained and inclusive growth

With less than two years before the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) deadline, countries across the continent are assessing their performance in meeting their targets. At the same time, efforts are being directed at ensuring that national development goals and target are achieved. Overall, the continent has witnessed unprecedented growth together with the global south.

Botswana's development agenda has been shaped by both the internationally agreed set of development goals, the MDGs, and its own short and long term goals pronounced through its vision and national development plans. Although the country continues to be the example for many in sub-Saharan African on many fronts, it has its share of challenges. As UNDP in Botswana, our focus has been to continue supporting the government in order to ensure sustenance and progress beyond the successes so far achieved.

**MDG GOALS**

The UN's **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)** encapsulate **eight targets** agreed to by **189 UN members** at the UN Millennium Summit in **September 2000**.

<b>• Eradicate ...</b>	Extreme Poverty and Hunger
<b>• Achieve ...</b>	Universal Equality and Empower Education
<b>• Promote ...</b>	Gender Equality and Empower Women
<b>• Reduce ...</b>	Child Mortality
<b>• Improve ...</b>	Maternal Health
<b>• Combat ...</b>	HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases
<b>• Ensure ...</b>	Environmental Sustainability
<b>• Develop ...</b>	Global Partnership for Development

### Tracking Progress in Botswana in the year of 2013

The Current UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) (2010-2016) is the first generation which is being implemented under the Delivering as One initiative effort in Botswana as a self-starter. Under the initiative, the UN collectively contributes to the tenth National Development Plan (NDP10). Following the Mid-Term Review (MTR) of NDP10 and the Government of Botswana-UN Programme Operation Plan (GoB-UN POP) in 2012, the UN in Botswana has re-focused its interventions and re-aligned its support inline with Botswana's Middle Income Income (MIC) status. It is projected that approximately USD22 million will be spent over the remaining 2 year period on the five UNDAF thematic areas.

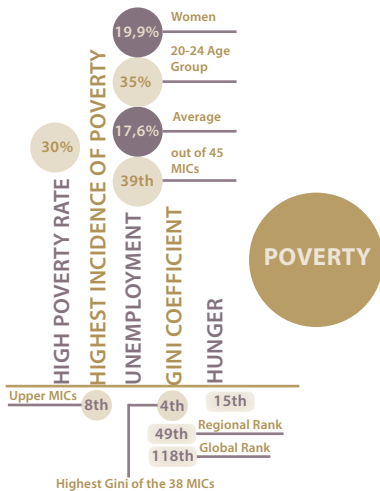
The Government and the UN Country Team (UNCT) agreed that the programme of cooperation should be for a five-year period with a two-year 'bridge', based on programme pserformance. As such, the UNDAF Action Plan, locally known as the Programme Operational Plan (POP) and the agency Country Programme Document (CPDs cover the years 2010-2014. UNDP's CPD has the following four focus areas: Poverty Reduction; HIV and AIDS; Governance and Gender; and Environment and Climate Change.



## UNDAF OUTCOMES

- 1. Governance and Human Rights promotion;** with the expected results of improving efficiency and effectiveness of the service delivery on fulfillment of human rights;
- 2. Economic Diversification and Poverty Reduction;** the UN will support the government to diversify its economy towards rapid, inclusive and sustainable economic growth which generates employment opportunities;
- 3. Health and HIV/AIDS;** seeks to build the country's capacity to address health and HIV/AIDS issues particularly child mortality and maternal mortality;
- 4. Environment and Climate Change;** aimed at supporting government efforts towards improving derivation of benefits from the environment and natural resources by the rural poor by 2016; and
- 5. Children, Youth and Women Empowerment;** seeks to empower these vulnerable groups of the population so as to improve their participation at all levels of economic activities.

## BOTSWANA'S PERFORMANCE IN INTERNATIONAL ASSESSMENTS (2013)



### Upper Middle Income Country (MICs)

GDP of US \$ 7.720 (2013)

56th out of 189 COUNTRIES

( 2013 EASE OF DOING BUSINESS INDEX )

5-year economic growth rate of 9 % between 2008 - 2012



### GOVERNANCE

2nd Least Corrupt Upper MIC

1st in the Governance Sub-Index of the 2013 LPI

4th Regional Rank [ in Personal Freedom ]

2nd Regional Rank [ in Governance ]

1st Regional Rank [ in Safety, Rule of Law, Accountability ]

## GENDER

Women account for 26 % of all councilors nationally at the local administration level

Share of Women in non - agriculture wage employment around 40 percent

**SOURCE** | The 2013 Corruption Perception Index of Transparency International (TI) | The 2012 Global Hunger Index | Standard & Poor Credit Ratings | The 2013 Ease of Doing Business Index of the World Bank Group | The 2013 Bertelsmann's Stiftung's Transformation Index (BTI) | The 2013 Legatum Prosperity Index (LPI) | The 2013 Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) | The 2013 Global Gender Gap Report | The 2013 African Development Bank (AfDB) Report | The 2013 Human Development Index (HDI) Report

During the year, we continued to support the Government of the Botswana in addressing national challenges and achieving development goals as articulated in the NDP10 and the Vision 2016. Guided by the GoB-UN POP, aligned with national priorities and aspirations, the overall goal of our interventions was to continue building national capacity and sharing solutions that further efforts aimed at achieving MDGs, promote growth and reduce poverty across the country's sectors and population.

The overarching challenge for Botswana remains with how to make growth inclusive; especially in light of increasing unemployment (significant among the youth), persistent extreme poverty and high-income inequalities in the face of high growth. Promoting growth with equity involves adopting a holistic sustainable human development (SHD) policy framework that is pro-people, pro-jobs, and pro-nature.

### 2013 PRIORITY AREAS

In 2013 the country office sought to support the Government in implementing national development priorities as outlined in the MTR of NDP 10 and in meeting the MDGs 1, 5 and 7 through;

- Promotion of the evidence based research that inform policy intervention aimed at reducing incidences of poverty;
- Development of a Poverty Eradication Policy/Strategy;
- Implementation of the MDG Acceleration Framework (MAF) on maternal health;
- Integration of HIV/AIDS and NCDs; and
- Development of the climate change policy and implementation plan, and National Strategy for Sustainable Development.

### UNDP Botswana: Supporting the Government efforts towards the Vision 2016

In our continued effort aimed at helping the people of Botswana, UNDP has aligned its programmes with the broad objective of the **Vision 2016** through the **UNDAF 2010-2016** and its **Action Plan**. After 50 years of being independent, by 2016, Botswana aspires to be “a prosperous, productive and innovative nation.”

### VISION 2016

The **Vision 2016** is a reflection of the aspirations of Botswana about their long-term future and the country's strategy to propel its socio-economic and political development into a competitive, winning and prosperous nation 50 years after attaining its independence nation. By the year 2016, Botswana aims have overcome its challenges towards meeting its long-term goals for development through seven pillars.

### VISION 2016 Pillars

An Educated, Informed Nation

A Prosperous, Productive and Innovative Nation

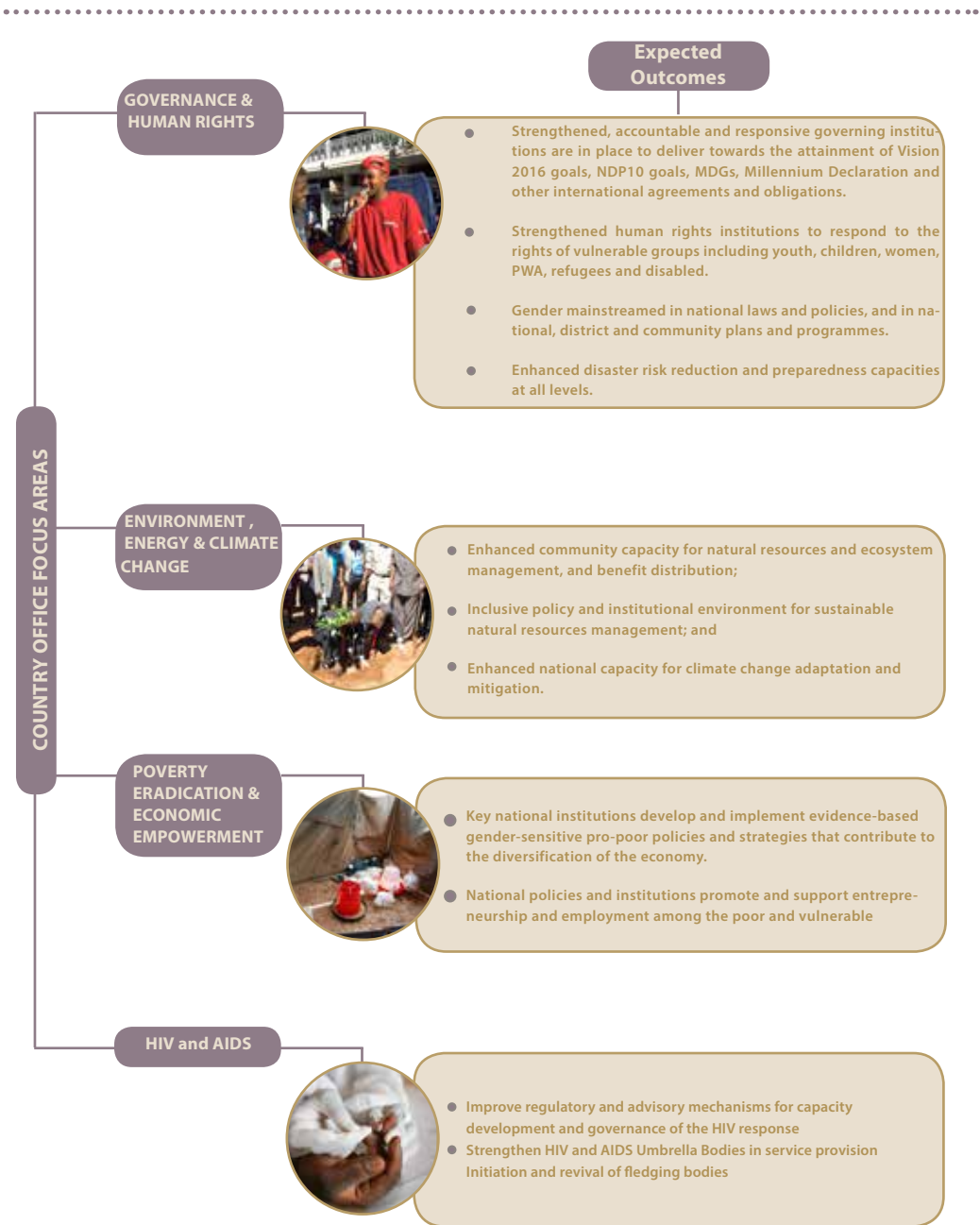
A Compassionate, Just and Caring Nation

A Safe and Secure Nation

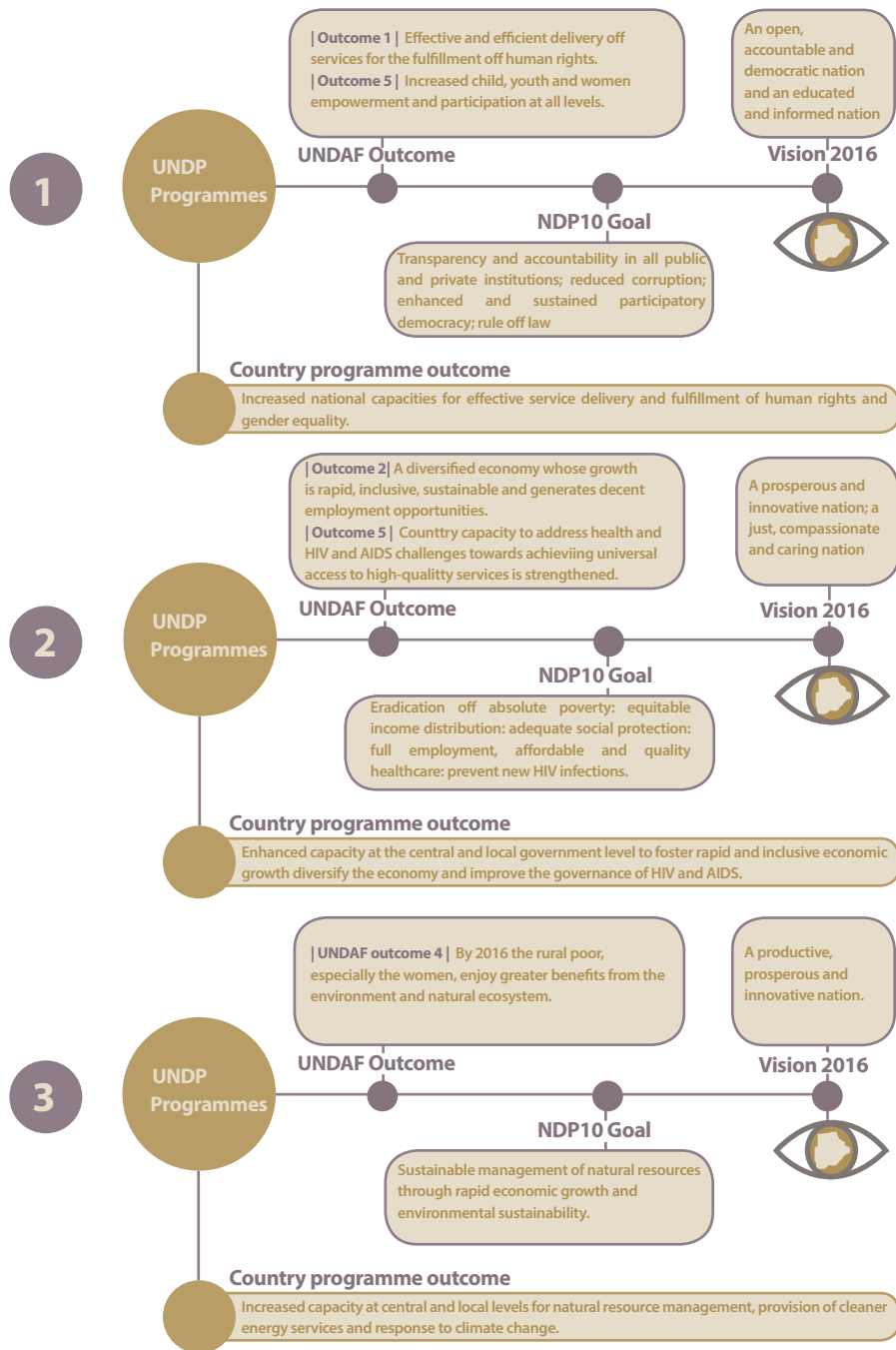
An Open, Democratic and Accountable nation

A Moral and Tolerant Nation

A United and Proud Nation



## Our focus areas and how they contribute to MDGs, NDP10, Vision 2016 and UNDAF



Sources: UNDP Botswana Country Programme Document 2010-2014, 10th National Development Plan and Vision 2016

## Botswana 2013 MDGs Status

The draft 2013 MDGs Status Report for Botswana highlights further progress the country has made towards meeting the targets, less than two before the deadline. The report attributes this progress to a combination of strong social programmes and production activities in addition to continued investment in physical and social infrastructure. A quick look at the performance of the country with regard to all the goals reviews the following:



Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

**Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger:** In 1993, 47% of the population was living below the Poverty Datum Line. The figure stood at 30.6% in 2003 and further decreased to 19.3% by 2010. Using the 1993 figure as the baseline, Botswana achieved the global target of halving the proportion living below the poverty datum line already in 2010.



Achieve universal primary education

**Achieve Universal Primary Education:** In 2003 net primary education enrollment rate stood at 90%. This figure decreased to 85% in 2008 before increasing to 93.1% in 2012, representing a total of 337 206 school children. The trend so far shows more likelihood of the country meeting the target for this goal and sustaining it beyond 2015.



Promote gender equality and empower women

**Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women:** Only 17% of cabinet positions were held by women in 2012 - a decline from 27% in 2002. In the same year, only 7% of the seats in parliament were held by women - a decrease from 18.2% during the same period. However, an increase was observed in the civil service; from 28% in 2002 to 42 in 2012.



Reduce child mortality

**Reduce Child Mortality:** Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) stood at 37/1000 in 1996 while Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR) at 50/1000 in 1997. However, IMR increased to 57/1000 in 2007 and U5MR to 76/1000 in the same year. Timely interventions have, nevertheless, led to significant reduction in IMR to 17/1000 in 2011. This target is likely to be met.



Improve maternal health

**Improve Maternal Health:** The period 1990 to 2005 witnessed a decrease in maternal mortality rate (MMR) up to about 60%, from 326 to 135 deaths per 100 000 live births. However, a reversal occurred in 2006 as MMR steadily increased to 163/100 000 live births in 2011. Meeting the target is unlikely despite the strong supportive environment in place.



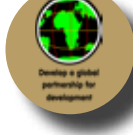
Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

**Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases:** National HIV prevalence rate reduced from 36.2% between 1999 and 2001 to 18.5% in 2013 among population aged 18 months and above. Deaths attributed to malaria declined from 35 in 2000 to only 3 in 2012 a 91.4% decline in a ten year period. Supportive environment for meeting the target remains strong



Ensure environmental sustainability

**Ensure environmental sustainability:** By 2010, 88.9% of the population had access to piped water- an increase from 83.3% in 1993/94. Botswana still faces the challenge of managing its biodiversity and has not therefore reversed the trend its continued loss. This is despite the fact that elephant numbers increased by 297% between 1992 and 2012.



Develop a global partnership for development

**Develop a global partnership for development:** Export revenues remained lower than those from imports, especially during the period after 2008. Private sector's share of GDP is projected to grow to 77.8% in 2015/16 from 71.1% in 2009/10 while that of the mining sector will decrease to 11.6% in 2015/16 from 15.1% in 2009/10.





## CHAPTER I

## PROMOTING GOVERNANCE FOR INCLUSIVE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

*Accountable public leadership. Inclusive Policies. Transparent Governance systems. Open and Democratic institutions. A solid history of parliamentary democracy. Promoted Rule of Law.*

*Botswana continues to enjoy the reputation of an impressive model country on good governance in Africa. Democratic governance is a critical condition for successful human development and for the eradication of absolute poverty.*

International assessments continue to place Botswana highly and positively in governance-related assessments and indices. For example, the **2013 Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG)**, reports that Botswana performed well across three out of the four categories of governance: Safety & Rule of Law, Participation & Human Rights, Sustainable Economic Opportunity and Human Development. Despite this and many indications, however, more attention is needed to improve public service delivery and improve gender representation at both public and political leadership levels.

#### Making inclusive governance vision real and attainable for all

*How could the increase of democratic governance quality promote sustainable community-driven socio-economic development at all levels, improve lives significantly by reducing poverty through the effective management of natural resources and promote integration of three dimensions of sustainable development with decision-making processes on emerging sustainable development challenges at all levels?* This was the key question posed at the end of the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (RIO +20) held in Rio De Janeiro, Brazil.

People across the globe, including Botswana, who contributed to the global dialogue on the role of governance in the Post-2015 development agenda, repeatedly emphasised the key role it plays for sustainable development to take place; taking into account capacity development needs of both people and institutions for good governance at different levels, from local to global.

UNDP's collaboration with and support to the Government of Botswana in the area of Governance and Human Rights was intended to strengthen governance institutions at all levels including selected oversight institutions to design, formulate and implement evidence based and responsive policies, legislation, programmes and projects aimed at increasing government effectiveness which will manifest in improved accountability and responsiveness of governing institutions.



## Achievements in 2013



---

---

### Strengthening Public Service Delivery

The continuous support in this area saw Botswana Public Service strengthened. The 2013 Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) notes that since 2000, Botswana has shown its biggest improvement in the category of Human Development measures of welfare, education and health. Support in the area was in the form of trainings of senior public officers at the Botswana Public Service College (BPSC) in public service delivery modules.

UNDP further supported the development and piloting of leadership programmes and Quality Assurance Framework at the same college. In exploring South-South opportunities aimed at building capacity, BPSC staff were trained through collaboration with the Public Service College of Singapore. This initiative gave public officers in Botswana an opportunity to learn how public service delivery trainings are conducted in that country.

---

---

### Enabling local authorities to deliver more efficiently and effectively

Our support towards improving the performance of local authorities through partnership with the Botswana Association of Local Authorities (BALA), a non-government organization established 30 years ago, led to the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Councilors across the country. The code of conduct has been endorsed by government and is expected to contribute to improving accountability and service delivery at local governance level. The partnership with BALA and the government in building local authorities' capacity is expected to result in improved performance of the councilors as individuals and councils as institutions.

---

---

### Promoting Human Rights

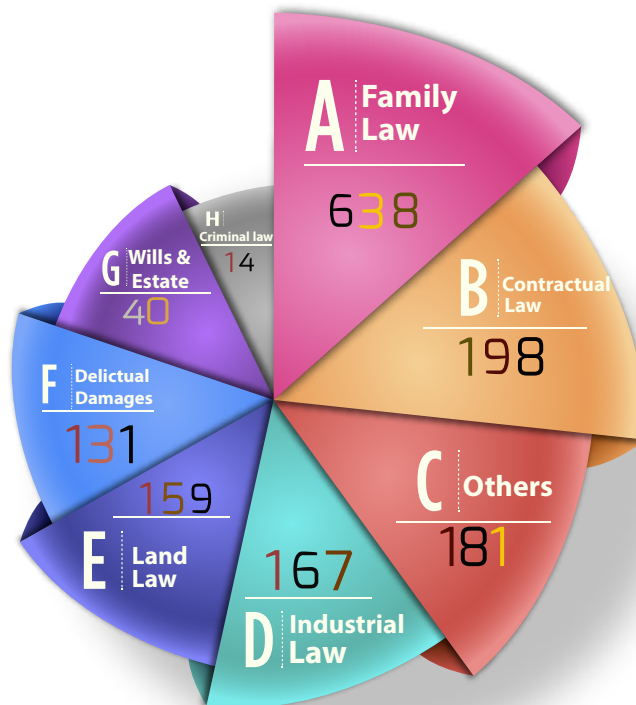
Our support towards promoting Human Rights focused on continued efforts aimed at strengthening the country's justice and social systems through reforming of the administration of justice, rolling out and scaling up of the pilot legal aid system and provision of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. It was also directed towards enhancing effective management of court cases and supporting implementation of phase 2 of the Judicial Case Management System. Through close collaboration with the government, Botswana is on track and fully participating in the Universal Periodic Review process and reporting to the Human Rights Council.

## Promoting Human Rights: Making justice accessible to All

### LEGAL AID BOTSWANA PILOT PROJECT

The Legal Aid Botswana pilot project is an initiative aimed at designing a legal aid programme aimed at promoting greater access to justice and utilization of legal services by the poor. This is in a bid to make justice accessible to all, in the face of increasing legal fees sought by private legal practitioners and sometimes ignorance about existing legal provisions that safeguard citizens' interests and promote human development. Support from UNDP led to the drafting and approval of the Legal Aid Bill by cabinet and publishing in Government Gazette (GG). Further, the Legal Practitioners (Amendment) Bill was drafted and approved by cabinet subsequently followed by the production of the Legal Aid Guide. These and many other engagements have helped strengthen promotion of Human Rights and making justice accessible to all in Botswana.

### LEGAL AID BOTSWANA PILOT PROJECT IN NUMBERS



As at 31st March 2013, a total of 1,528 legal aid applications were received. With more than 40% related to family law alone.

The Government of Botswana has signed a number of gender related international and regional conventions, protocols and instruments as a demonstration of its commitment to gender equality and the desire to eradicate all forms of discrimination against women and children. As a way of showing this commitment, a number of legislations have since been amended. These include;

- **Citizenship Amendment Act 1995** to allow women married to foreign spouses to pass their citizenship to their children and further amended in 2003 to allow former Botswana citizens, who had acquired the citizenship of another country as a consequence of marriage, to have their Botswana citizenship reinstated upon application
- **Criminal Procedure and Evidence Act 1996** regarding the hearings of sexual offence cases in camera.
- **Deeds Registry Act 1996 to allow women**, whether married in community of property or not, to execute deeds and other documents required or permitted to be registered in the deeds registry without their husband's consent;
- **Marriage Amendment Act 2001** to prohibit marriage of a person below to the age of 18 and that no minor below the age of 21 years may marry without the consent of his /her parents or guardian;
- **Abolition of Marital Powers Act of 2004** to give both partners in common law marriage equal powers in the family;
- **Penal Code 1998** amended to have a gender-neutral definition of rape, provided for mandatory HIV testing for persons convicted of rape and deny bail to rape convicts;
- **Mines and Quarries Act 1996** to allow women to work underground;
- **Domestic Violence Act 2008** enacted to provide for the protection of survivors of domestic violence;
- **Children's Act 2009** to ensure that the best interest of the child should be given paramount consideration when making decisions that affect children;
- **Affiliations Proceedings Act 1999** to make it possible for a person other than the mother to institute proceedings under the Act.

---

### Closing the gender gap, promoting the empowerment of women

A Gender Based Violence (GBV) referral system was established and now being piloted to facilitate the elimination all forms of gender violence and promoting gender equality. A 365-days National Action Plan to facilitate effective functioning of the referral system was also developed in addition to the preparation of various gender mainstreaming tools and a training curriculum. Our support towards these initiatives have potential to contribute to reducing cases of GBV and also build on efforts aimed at closing the gender representation gap in both legislative and executive arms of the government.

In helping achieve these goals over a long term, the mandate of the Women's Affairs Department was broadened to include present-day gender-related challenges the country is facing. The unit was also re-named to Gender Affairs Department. Consistent to this, in 2013, the country adopted the National Policy on Gender and Development, with UNDP support, and replaced the National Policy on Women and Development. The Policy aims to create an enabling environment for achieving women's empowerment and gender equality at the national level by bringing a gender perspective and analysis into all aspects of planning policy and legislation development. This will enhance efforts aimed at addressing systematic inequalities between women and men in the society at all levels.



---

---

## Preparing for disasters, building national resilience

In order to compliment and expand the scope of the current National Policy on Disaster Management (1996), UNDP supported the development of the National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy for the period 2013-2018. The new Strategy aims at enhancing resilience to disaster risk through creation of coordinated and integrated strategies and programmes for disaster risk reduction. It also promotes the stakeholder collaboration and innovative use of skills, technologies and resources. The new strategy has broadened the coverage of hazards and disasters to include drought, earthquakes, floods, tropical cyclones, strong winds, among others, natural and man-made. UNDP continues to support the government in meeting challenges related to number of skilled staff and expertise dedicated to disaster risk reduction and management.

With the new strategy in place, the country will be able implement systematic efforts aimed at not only analysing and reducing the causal factors of disasters but also reducing exposure to hazards, lessening vulnerability of people and infrastructure. In a country exposed to both drought and flood-related risks, improving preparedness and early warning for these adverse events will be key in reducing risk to disasters they bring to communities and the country as a whole.



## Looking into the future

Priorities for 2014 and beyond include;

- Strengthening access to justice, through establishment of the National Human Rights Institution and support the implementation of the accepted recommendations under the Universal Periodic Review (UPR);
- Enhancing accountability through strengthened oversight institutions including those responsible for anti-corruption; and
- Enhancing efforts towards gender equality with corresponding decrease in gender based violence.

The issue of disaster risk reduction and public sector reform would continue to be key while initiatives that promote south south cooperation will increasingly take strategic and significant position in 2014 and beyond.



In 2013, the Environment, Energy and Climate Change portfolio focused on supporting the Government of Botswana in a number of key strategic areas that are of priority to the GoB-UN partnership. The strategic interventions helped to lay the foundation for important future responses and actions that promote sustainability in natural resource use and management. In addition to this support, the portfolio has also put significant efforts towards designing new programmes and mobilizing new non-UNDP resources from the GEF to continue to fund ongoing and new work on biodiversity, sustainable land management and climate change.



## CHAPTER II

## PROMOTING ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

*Developing a sustainable development (SD) pathway that builds the resilience of ecosystems, communities and the economy of Botswana...*

*Through UNDP-led efforts and support at different levels, public awareness was raised on sustainable utilization of environmental resources. Environmental Information Systems (EIS) were developed to enable informed decision-making processes. Technical, human resource and institutional capacities were built to facilitate sustainable natural resources management.*

UNDP's support to the environment sector builds on a history of successful environmental conservation and management action from the Government of Botswana. The management and conservation of wildlife resources in particular has been amongst the most exemplary in the southern Africa region.

About 40% of the country's land area is designated as protected and remains essential for protecting biodiversity, including species listed on the **International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species**. The **2005 Environmental Management Act** plays a key role in facilitating overall management and sustainable utilization of the country's environmental resources while **Wildlife Conservation Act** of 1996 provides for the protection of the IUCN Red Listed species or the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) Appendix I and II Species.

Botswana is signatory to a number of **Multi-lateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)** including the following;

- **UN Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCDB);**
- **UN Convention on Combating Desertification (UNCCD);**
- **UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC);**
- **UN Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (UNCITES) and**
- **The Ramsar Convention on Wetland of International Importance.**

The role of the UNDP is to support the government in fulfilling its obligation in reporting implementation progress, to the convention secretariats of these agreements.

The **Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Policy of 2007** places emphasis on the participation of communities and civil society organizations in the conservation and management of environmental resources. The policy therefore creates an enabling environment and legal framework for non-government organisations to organize and legally participate in the use and management of natural resources. This is not only aimed at promoting community support and buy-in for conservation but to also facilitate benefit acquisition and sharing as natural resources play a key role in the livelihoods of households and communities in rural Botswana.

The goal of UNDP's support to the Government of Botswana (GoB) in the area of environment and climate change is to provide upstream technical policy advisory services towards the creation of an enabling environment (laws, policies and institutions) for sustainable management of natural resources as part of the larger goal of supporting sustainable development in Botswana.

The support is organized around three programme outcomes that together contribute to Botswana's national vision, **Vision 2016, Tenth National Development Plan** and achievement of **MDGs**. These are:

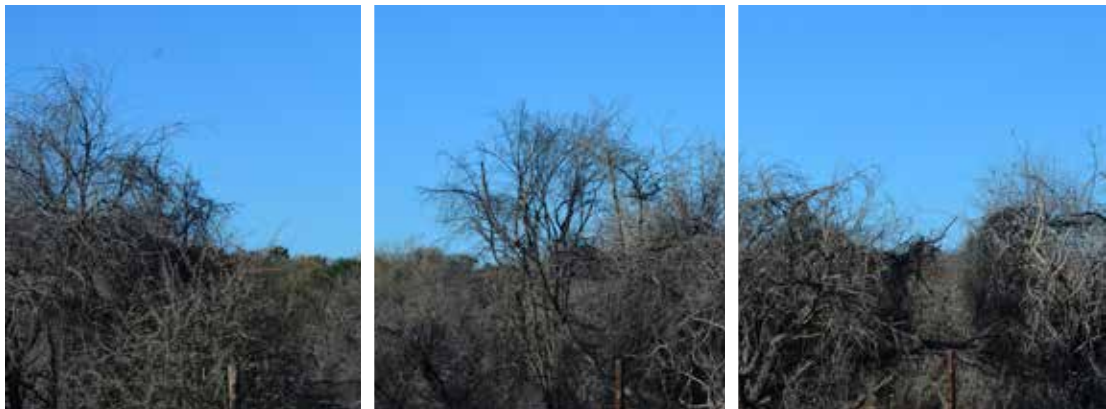
- Enhanced **community capacity for natural resources and ecosystem management, and benefit distribution;**
- **Inclusive policy and institutional environment** for sustainable natural resources management; and
- Enhanced **national capacity for climate change adaptation and mitigation.**

These outcomes are achieved through programmes and projects supported through UNDP core resources as well as other non-UNDP sources such as UNEP and the **Global Environment Facility (GEF)**.

It is envisaged that through all this support, Botswana will better facilitate the development of a sustainable development pathway that is inclusive and builds the resilience of ecosystems, communities and the economy to withstand both endogenous and exogenous shocks and impacts that may be imposed by socio-political and environmental stresses.

Key outputs that UNDP and the government are currently working on are aimed at creating the necessary conditions and enabling environment for sustainability. These include; the **National Climate Change Policy, Strategy and Action Plan (NCCPSAP)** as well as the **National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSSD)**. The latter will outline the conditions necessary for Botswana to design a development pathway that balances social, economic and environmental considerations now and in the future.

Implementation is coordinated by the Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism (MEWT) in collaboration with other government entities, civil society organizations, academic institutions and the private sector as appropriate.



---

---

### Pursuing a national Sustainable Development pathway

Formulating of a **National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSSD)** and the follow-up to **Gaborone Declaration for Sustainability in Africa (GDSA)** were key in furthering the country's sustainable development agenda. The latter followed the inaugural Summit for Sustainability in Africa that took place in 2012.

Work on the NSSD sought to establish the technical and institutional basis for undertaking a locally-owned NSSD formulation process. As a result, internal working structures in the Ministry of Environment Wildlife and Tourism (MEWT) were set up that also facilitated holding of preliminary consultations within and outside government in an effort to make the process as inclusive as possible; both in terms of broad stakeholder involvement and key issues to consider in formulating the NSSD.

UNDP has since drafted an outline of the framework for the NSSD, which will be used as the basis for more detailed engagements and technical studies in 2014. Additionally, UNDP's support will be directed towards national ownership of and wider participation in the NSSD process to cover other sectors beyond the environment. Our continuous support will also ensure that the goals of NSSD support the country's long term vision beyond 2016 and a new national development plan (NDP11).

The GDSA puts into context Natural Capital Accounting. UNDP provided technical, financial and logistical support towards the country's hosting of the the follow-up meeting on the GDSA held in Gaborone on 7-8 October, with participation from signatory countries. As a result, a draft Framework paper and options for moving forward were developed and presented in the technical and ministerial sessions of the meeting. During the deliberations, a Botswana road-map and analysis of on-going initiatives against the framework model was also presented.

Our support towards the follow-up meeting facilitated the drafting and adoption of a joint ministerial communiqué that saw Botswana assume the leading role in coordinating and incorporating inputs from other countries into the draft framework document. Political commitment to the Declaration was demonstrated as Africa Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN) meeting held in Botswana in October resulted into its endorsement. The ministers further agreed to make it a substantive subject of discussion at its 2014 Session.

---

---

### Enhancing national capacity to respond to climate change

During the course of the year, UNDP supported the development of a National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (NCCPSAP);

Structures established within the Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism (MEWT), will continue to coordinate nationwide dialogue and debate on climate change focusing on the impacts of climate change, how they can be addressed, what legal and policy framework is required to create an enabling environment for mitigation and adaptation to take place, among others.

The UNEP-European Union Partnership on Capacity Building for the CDM sub-component of Capacity Building related to Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) in African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Countries, benefited Botswana through a pilot project in the area of carbon markets and the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). As a results of this initiative, Botswana will be able to develop CDM projects, and participate in carbon markets. The projects have potential to address Botswana's sustainable development priorities while offering a cost-effective options for carbon credit buyers to comply with their obligations under the Kyoto Protocol.



Public interest in CDM, including from the local media, is increasing in Botswana and a number of CDM projects have been proposed by a number of stakeholders in the private sector. Debates around clean and alternative energy (in particular waste-to-energy) are gaining momentum and experimental work is being undertaken throughout the country. These debates are influencing and contributing to shaping of the Energy Policy currently being drafted with proposals for investments in research and development in alternative energy. The government has committed to increasing the share of renewable energy as one of the energy sources in the country.

---

---

### Promoting renewable energy uptake

UNDP is supporting the promotion of access to clean energy in areas not covered by the national grid. Initiatives being explored include waste-to-energy and the use of photo-voltaic (PV) technologies for possible piloting and up-scaling in an attempt to demonstrate their significance in contributing to reducing energy poverty and informing policy frameworks towards a sustainable pathway. The government is already embarking on developing a Renewable Energy Strategy to support the new Energy Policy. In addition, through support from UNDP, the government will establish a Renewable Energy Fund as part of the goal of promoting the uptake of renewable energy, in particular solar energy, across the country. The fund will provide incentives for reduced capital costs of purchasing and installing solar technologies.

---

---

### Promoting inclusive biodiversity protection and management

Support towards sustainable management and protection of the country's rich flora and fauna focused on the management of Protected Areas (parks and game reserves) with a view to promoting co-management of biodiversity with communities adjacent to such areas for increased participation and benefit sharing. We continued to enhance our support towards enabling the country implement and report on implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD) and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).

Lessons from the protected area management activities piloted in the Makgadikgadi area have demonstrated the ability of these interventions to influence policy directions, in particular, to promote co-management as a sustainable approach to managing protected areas.

A new intervention focusing on financing biodiversity management is also at initial stages, the goal of which is to influence thinking and policy-making around public expenditure and budgeting for biodiversity conservation. This work builds on work already started in 2012 to update the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) to integrate the requirements of the new CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2010, in particular to incorporate the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The review of the NBSAP will focus on key guidance that the CBD secretariat is providing to countries, which is highly relevant to Botswana.

The new guidance is for countries to:

1. Fully realize the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services and incorporate these values into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies;
2. Increase the protected area estate;
3. Restore and safeguard key ecosystem services, especially for water, health and livelihoods; and
4. Strengthen ecosystem resilience to climate change and promote ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and mitigation.

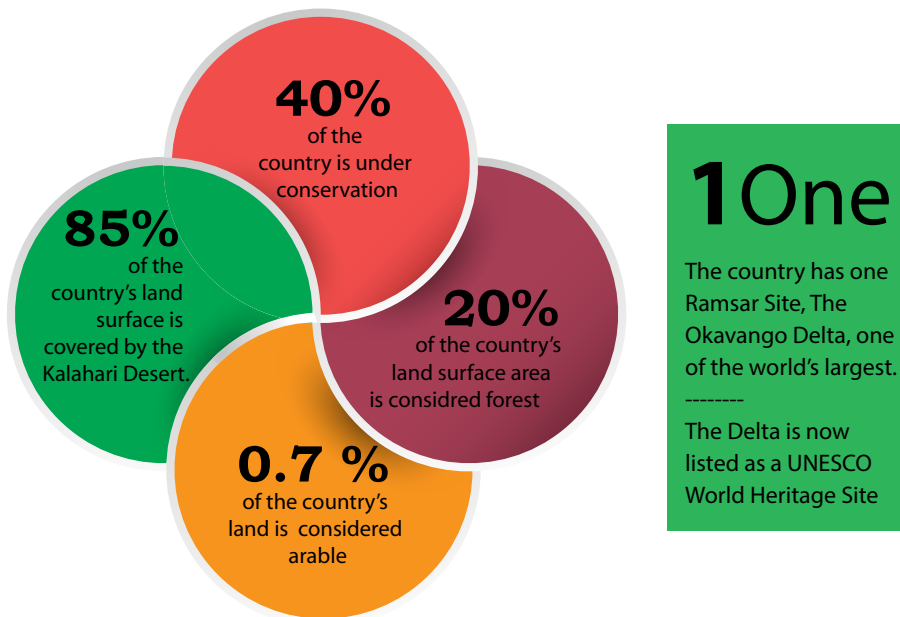
---

---

### Improving efficiency in environment decision making

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Information Systems (EIS) – The government has identified the challenges posed by the lack of comprehensive information systems to aid decision-making by policy makers, private sector/business and the general public. UNDP is therefore continuing with its support towards the development of a fully-functional EIS. Challenges have been identified around EIA laws and legislation as presenting barriers to 'Doing Business' in Botswana. Together with the World Bank, UNDP is supporting government in streamlining EIA process with a view to promoting business investments (both domestic and foreign). Support from UNDP is towards the development of a database that will make the EIA review and approval process web-based and digital to reduce the turn-around time while the World Bank support is towards streamlining the EIA process itself.

### Quick Environment Facts about Botswana



---

---

## Challenges during the year

### Implementation pace

The pace at which progress was made in implementing specific programme activities was slow and resulted in a number of activities being carried forward to 2014. There is need for both UNDP and its implementing partners to enhance their capacities and internal processes to improve efficiency in planning, implementation and reporting. While UNDP policies and procedures are generally respected and still preferred by external partners, there is need for these internal processes to be quicker and to have a shorter turn-around time in order to yield results when they are needed.

### Results-Based Management and Reporting

UNDP-Government of Botswana programmes and projects still face significant challenges in the quality of planning and reporting on implementation progress and the impact of interventions on development results. At the planning level there is need for enhanced results-oriented programming and planning in order to ensure good quality programmes. Equally, there is also need for application of the RBM thinking to manage for results and to systematically monitor, evaluate and report on the projects and programmes implemented by UNDP and its partners.

In light of this, UNDP needs to provide capacity building support to its partners on RBM in general, and design specific training and skills development for key project personnel on other aspects of RBM. The opportunities for learning on this exist within UNDP-supported GEF-financed projects as the UNDP-GEF has useful tools for tracking progress towards planned results. In 2014, Environment and Climate Change Component Coordination Group (ECCCG) will take steps to facilitate capacity building for better planning, M&E and Reporting on joint projects and programmes.

---

---

## Opportunities going forward

In 2013, GoB has initiated a process towards the formulation of a new long term national vision beyond 2016 and a new national development plan that will also take effect in 2016. These processes, which will continue in 2014 and 2015, provide the policy space to integrate the issues that Botswana is focusing on. Several entry points will be used to strategically inform these process, including putting sustainable development at the heart of development planning.



## Looking into the future

Our support in 2014 will build on efforts towards key projects and initiatives from 2013 with up-to-date evidence-based technical and advisory services on key issues of priority to the government. These include; the development of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSSD); National Climate Change Policy Strategy and Action Plan (NCCPSAP); National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP); and strengthening the EIA process and Environment Information Systems.

New initiatives envisaged under the UNDP-GEF portfolio and expected resources to be mobilized include;

- Biodiversity Financing (BIOFIN) Project - \$333,428 in 2014 alone. Full project funding is \$468,000 to be spent by December 2015.
- Project Proposal Grant of \$200,000 in 2014 - for the development of a Full-Sized project on Implementation of the Okavango River Basin Strategic Action Programme (to unlock full GEF funding of \$6,100,000).
- Bio-Chobe (Improved Management Effectiveness of the Chobe-Kwando-Linyanti Matrix of Protected Areas) - \$576,926 in 2014 alone. Full project funding is \$1,818,800 to be spent by December 2017.
- Mainstreaming Sustainable Land Management into Ngamiland Productive Landscapes for Improved Livelihoods (SLM Project) - \$818,500 in 2014 alone. Full Project funding is \$3,081,800 to be spent by December 2018.



HIV and AIDS still remains Botswana's most prominent health challenge, with a population and adult (age 15-45) prevalence rates estimated at 17.6% and 24.8% respectively. This challenge has a distinct gender dimension with twice as many women as men infected with the virus. Botswana has, however, mounted a strong anti HIV and AIDS response with priority areas on; preventing new HIV infections; systems strengthening; strategic information management; and scaling up treatment, care and support.

## CHAPTER III

## TURNING THE TIDE AGAINST HIV AND AIDS

*The HIV and AIDS problem in Botswana has a distinct gender dimension with twice as many women as men infected with the virus. However, the country has mounted a strong anti HIV/AIDS effort, covering the dimensions of information, education and communication, prevention, and treatment.*

*Botswana's progress has been eroded in some areas, and slowed virtually everywhere else, by HIV and AIDS. Towards the mid-1990s, several health related indicators actually deteriorated on account of HIV and AIDS. These include life expectancy, child and maternal mortality rates and the incidence of Tuberculosis. Thus, HIV and AIDS is a significant development challenge for Botswana.*

## Benefits of sustained commitment to meeting the challenge of HIV/AIDS

Botswana had already achieved universal access to **Antiretroviral Therapy** (ART) with coverage of at least 80 percent of the total population by the end of 2011. This was possible as a result of government's provision of free antiretroviral therapy. However, the country still remains second only to Swaziland in having the highest HIV and AIDS prevalence rate in the world. The **fourth Botswana AIDS Impact Survey (BAIS IV) report of 2013** estimated a national prevalence rate of 18.5 percent compared to 17.6 percent in BAIS III of 2008 among population aged 18 months and above.

The government continues to demonstrate commitment to responding to the challenges brought by this epidemic. In 2012, after consultations with stakeholders, it revised the **National Policy on HIV and AIDS** which sought to reflect the existing socio-economic and legal situation in which the national response to HIV and AIDS was being undertaken and recognise the differentiated impact the epidemic was having on Botswana; taking into account their age, gender, socio-economic status, sexual orientation or disability, some continue to be more vulnerable to its devastating effects than others.

## OBJECTIVES OF THE 2010-2016 NATIONAL POLICY ON HIV &amp; AIDS

Prevent the spread of HIV infection and reduce the socio-economic impact of this disease.

Create a policy environment for the provision of adequate and equitable care and support to those infected and affected with HIV and AIDS.

To reduce HIV and AIDS related stigma and discrimination towards persons infected with or affected by HIV and AIDS and draw attention to the compelling public health rationale for overcoming stigmatization and discrimination against them in society.

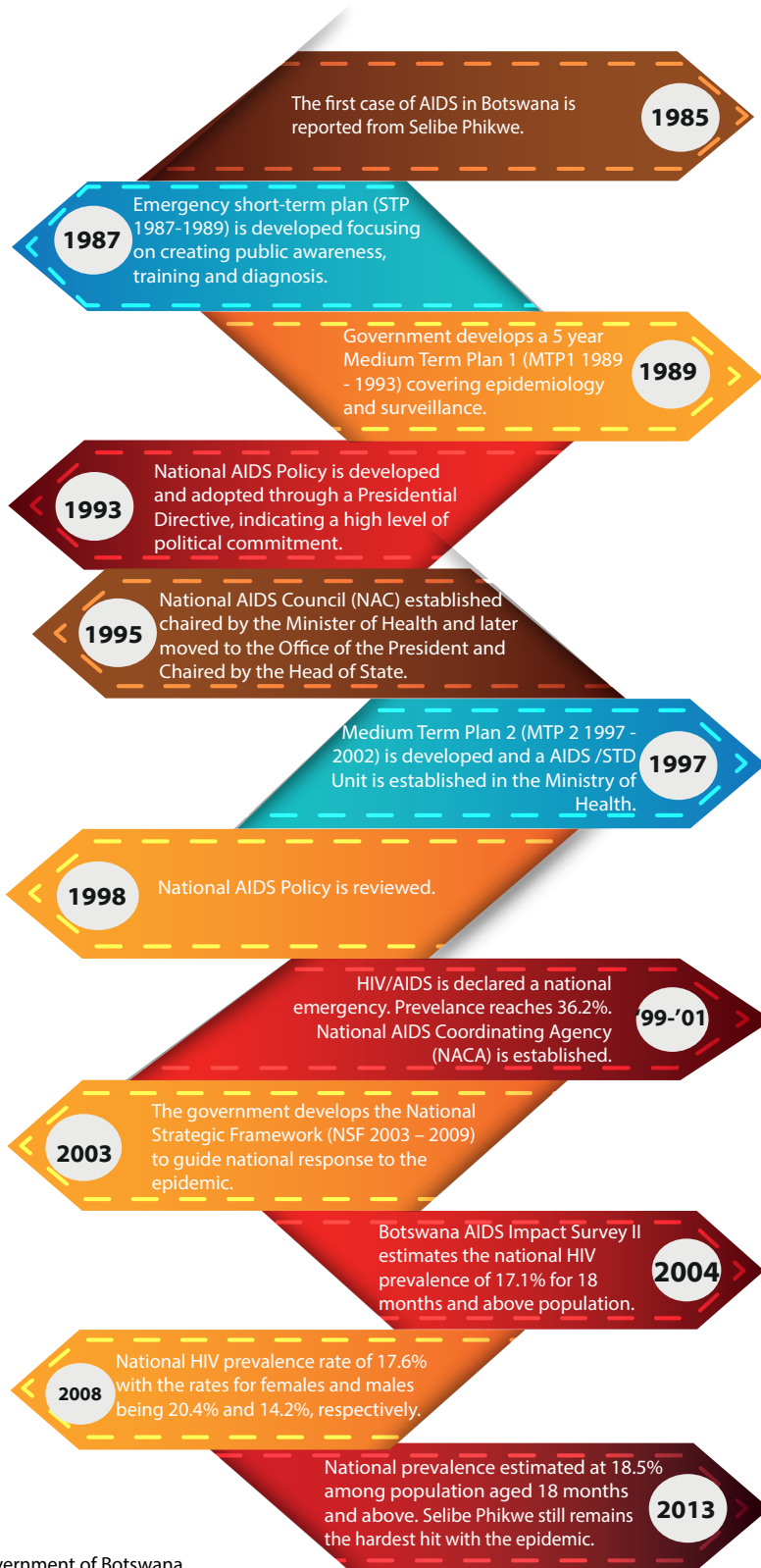
Promote coordination in order to enhance implementation of the National Response to HIV and AIDS.

Provide platform to support legislative and legal reform that recognizes the impact HIV and AIDS has on individual and community rights.

The **BAIS IV** results estimate highest HIV prevalence amongst 35-39 age groups, with 43.7 percent. The high prevalence rate overshadows the country's efforts to smoothly transition towards a more diversified economy and puts additional challenges to build on progress made thus far especially that it affects the productive age group the most; growth rates decline and economic gains diminish dramatically due to low life expectancy.



# HISTORY OF HIV & AIDS IN BOTSWANA



Source: Government of Botswana

During the year 2013, UNDP focused its efforts on strengthening existing institutional frameworks and mobilizing a wide range of non-state actors (e.g. civil society groups) throughout the country to foster cross-sectoral collaboration in fighting the epidemic. Our support was also aimed at enhancing coordination mechanisms, which will help the integration of Human Rights issues in HIV and AIDS-related programmatic activities, especially targeting most-at-risk-populations (MARPS), such as People living with AIDS with limited access to services.



*The international zero new infections pressure inspired Botswana to explore alternative innovative strategies to coordinate efforts across sectors to achieve an high investment value for the HIV response, while also strengthening tracking and accountability systems.*

---

### **Getting back to the Zero Moment in Botswana: Zero HIV/AIDS Transmission and Zero Discrimination**

In helping the country build on its plans towards “getting to zero”, we focused our efforts on supporting the government through provision of evidence-based and quality technical advice aimed at strengthening existing institutional frameworks and mobilizing a wide range of non-state actors (e.g. civil society groups) throughout the country to foster cross-sectoral collaboration in fighting the epidemic.

Our support was also aimed at identifying structural linkages through improved regulatory and advisory mechanisms for capacity development and governance of the HIV response. Close collaboration among stakeholders facilitated the generation of political will with government recognizing the importance of engaging with human rights issues especially with respect to stigma and discrimination among People Living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA) and access to services by vulnerable populations and other MARPs. Significant progress was achieved in strengthening institutional capacity for the HIV Response on several fronts, resulting in coordinated and scaled up national efforts against the AIDS pandemic.

## Achievements in 2013



---

---

### Hamornised and coordinated efforts in addressing HIV and AIDS

As a result of adopting and implementing a more coordinated approach to addressing the epidemic, the number of AIDS deaths reduced by 70% during the year; universal access to free anti-retroviral drugs coverage reached almost 100%. As a result of a successfully implemented Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMCT), vertical transmission of HIV infection to unborn babies fell to below 2% in the same year; new infections were reduced by 71%. These achievements are attributable to modest gains in infant and maternal mortality rates at 48/1000 live births and 189/100,000 deaths in 2006 and 2011 respectively.

Improved regulatory and advisory mechanisms to ensure structural governance of and expertise for the response remain key in changing and strengthening systems in responding to the HIV and AIDS epidemic. Our support facilitated the reviving and strengthening of HIV and AIDS umbrella bodies that will coordinate AIDS networks in the country, with emphasis on grassroot intervention. Among them are the Botswana Network of AIDS Service Organizations (BONASO), Botswana Coalition on Non-Governmental Organizations and Botswana Network of People Living with AIDS.

During the year, UNDP in conjunction with UNAIDS supported the holding of a national survey on stigma and discrimination among people living with AIDS. Results of the survey, in addition to other ongoing human-rights-related initiatives, stimulated national dialogue on how the country could move forward in adopting a national response strategy that takes into account issues affecting key populations.

---

---

### Integrating gender and HIV in Environmental Impact Assessments

Mainstreaming HIV and AIDS into the environmental assessment process means that the impacts of a policy, plan, programme or project on the status of HIV in the receiving communities are systematically evaluated from initial scoping through the detailed environmental assessment. It also means that the mitigation plan and detailed environmental management plan incorporate measures to avoid, reduce, minimise or control the transmission of HIV. Health monitoring on and off the project site will include HIV indicators, (UNAIDS, 2010).

In 2012, through a Regional HIV /AIDS Project, Botswana participated in the development of the *Guidelines to Integrate HIV and Gender-related issues into EAs in Eastern and Southern Africa*. The focus of the Guidelines is to improve the environmental assessment process by integration of HIV and gender-related issues. The guidelines also recommend reviewing laws and policies on Environmental Assessment of Capital Development Projects.

Following the adoption of the guidelines by most countries in the region, national dialogue in Botswana has commenced which is expected to trigger debate around potential interventions aimed building capacity for effective mainstreaming of gender and HIV issues in EA processes. National capacity building efforts have been enhanced in addition to conducting a national assessment of the legal and policy environment pertinent to regulation of EAs of Capital Development Projects-all with substantial support from the country office. An institutional training course is being set up with the University of Botswana for enrollment in 2014. This is expected broaden understanding of EIA practitioners in the country.

Key knowledge and advocacy products developed in the process included:

- Gender and Development Policy- Operational Guideline;
- Guidelines to Integrate HIV and Gender-related issues into EAs in Eastern and Southern Africa in 2013 (also contextualized to Botswana) and standardizing training of EA focal persons through an institutional course and Standard Institutional Training Manual;
- Pilot Project Addressing Social Issues on PMTCT; and
- Mapping of the Role of the Private Sector in the HIV Response.

### Challenges in the year

- Weaknesses in the coordination capacity of HIV and Health GoB-UN POP CCG affected the quality of the annual plan leading to fragmentation and duplication of agency plans and affected implementation.
- The global and national demand to innovate HIV services requires structural linkages and cross-sector collaboration, which poses operational challenges for line ministries.

### Looking into the Future

Priorities for 2014 include;

- **Improved systems and structural linkages:** Focus will be placed on health system reforms resulting in wider health, social and HIV service linkages, improved access to medicines, strengthened Public- Private Partnerships and HIV response acceleration aimed at accelerating and sustaining financing the response.
- **Universal access to services by vulnerable groups:** Efforts will focus on developing national programming capacity to enhance community involvement, participation and ownership of interventions. Primary emphasis will be placed on heightening the role of civil society in the response and addressing capacity issues.
- Improved documentation and use of strategic information





Botswana transformed itself from a Least Developed Country Status (LDC) at the time of independence in 1966 to a Middle Income Status within three decades. This transformation was propelled mainly by effective use of revenues from mineral resources such as diamond. Mining, the dominant economic activity since the mid-1970s, accounts for about a third of GDP, three quarters of export earnings and about half of government revenue, and is itself dominated by diamond mining.



## CHAPTER IV

## SUSTAINED POVERTY ERADICATION AND PROSPERITY FOR ALL

*Botswana aims to eradicate extreme poverty, measured against the global US\$1.25 per day threshold, by 2016. This is substantially more ambitious than the MDG target, which is to halve poverty between 1990 and 2015. Official data (Botswana Core Welfare Indicator Survey (BCWIS) 2009/10), released in 2012, suggests that this target is within reach..*

*Prudent macroeconomic management in Botswana continue to foster sustained investments and fairly well developed infrastructure. However, poverty still remains a major challenge. Multidimensional and contextual conditions of poverty – institutional and structural constraints, gender, youth unemployment and spatial inequality continue to influence the country's chances of meeting its poverty eradication goals.*

### Eradicating Poverty by 2016

Botswana continues to face serious challenges related to unemployment (especially among the youth), high poverty and income inequality levels. Official data also show that poverty in the country has a strong rural dimension, reflecting the attendant disparities in the quality of economic opportunities and services. The high prevalence of poverty is attributable in part to the country's narrow economic base and adverse climatic conditions. It is also attributable to constraints on access to employment, productive resources, including land and financial services, for the poor and vulnerable people.

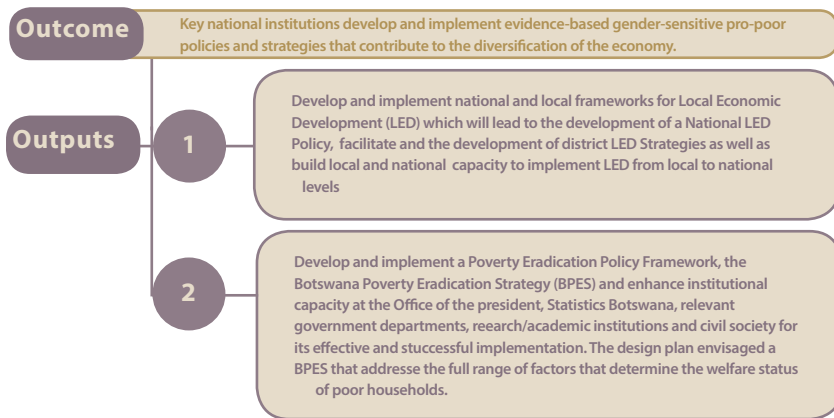
High dependence on the mining sector raises concerns for sustainable growth. Risks associated with this dependency were clearly manifested during the global financial crisis of 2008/2009 when GDP declined by 7.9 percent in 2009 following a decline in diamonds exports. The major challenge for Botswana is therefore, economic diversification away from diamonds.

The **2009/2010 Botswana Core Welfare Indicator Survey (BCWIS)** (also known as the Poverty Survey) results, released in 2013, highlighted spatial inequalities and relative progress in the following key points: poverty eradication, gender gap in employment, geographical profile of poverty, and rural poverty. According to the report, Botswana already reduced extreme poverty from 23.4 percent (382,733 people) to 6.4 percent (119,144 people) and the target of reducing extreme poverty rates by half was achieved in 2010. Meanwhile, poverty reduction was registered faster in rural areas in contrast to urban areas, i.e. towns, cities, and urban villages.

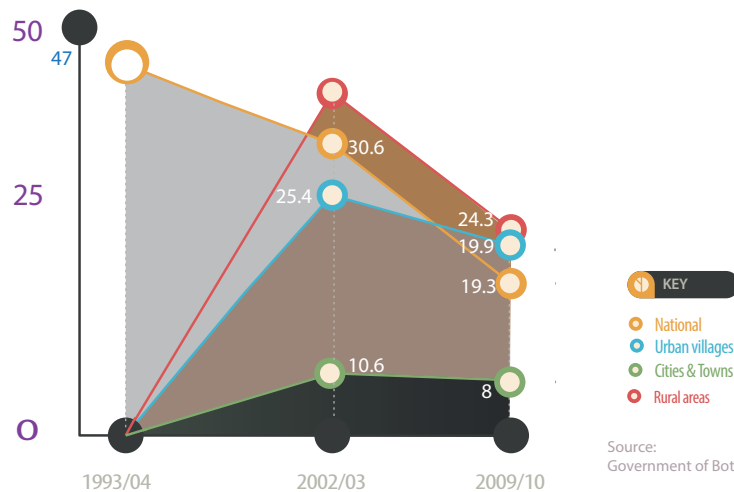


UNDP's collaboration with the Government of Botswana on poverty contributes towards achieving UNDAF Outcome 2; "a diversified economy whose growth is rapid, inclusive, sustainable, and generated decent employment by 2016". In order to achieve this outcome, UNDP continued to provide technical and advisory support to the government aimed at; **(i)** ensuring that key national institutions are able to develop and implement evidence-based gender-sensitive pro-poor policies and strategies that contribute to the diversification of the economy; and **(ii)** Supporting national policies and institutions that promote entrepreneurship and employment among the poor and vulnerable groups.

**Economic Development and Poverty Reduction programmes focus areas in the year 2013**



**Poverty Head Count Ratio (%)**



Source: Government of Botswana, BCWIS 2009/2010

## Achievements in 2013



---

---

### Promoting Pro-Poor, Gender-Sensitive and Evidence-based policies

In response to government's request with regard to enhancing in-house technical capacity to drive poverty eradication programmes, UNDP was able to place two Policy Advisors in two of the leading institutions; the Office of the President and the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development. This intervention has proved beneficial to the government following significant technical and advisory support rendered in the host institutions. Additionally, during the year, the country office undertook numerous initiatives that continue to demonstrate our thought leadership and rich knowledge accumulated over years of providing development support to the government. A number of knowledge and advocacy products were developed and used to engage with various stakeholders on poverty eradication-related issues. They continue to influence the policy discourse around poverty eradication in the country. During the year, significant support was directed towards the development of the national policy on LED. Key results, during the year, that will contribute to the development of the policy include;

#### LED Concept Paper

The concept paper provided the conceptual basis for the pursuit of LED as an approach to localising national priorities such as economic growth, economic diversification, employment creation and poverty reduction and accelerating progress towards their attainment. As the first step in the consultation process, the concept paper was subjected to a robust review process, allowing key institutional stakeholders – government departments, districts, public enterprises and civil society – to dialogue on critical questions around why Botswana should pursue LED, how it could do so and what that meant in terms of policy alignment and institutional organisation within government and between the government and its development partners.

#### LED Discussion Paper

The Discussion Paper built on the concept paper to outline the critical questions that stakeholders and decision makers had to address during the formulation of National LED Policy. It was subjected to the same review process as the concept paper and approved as the basis for a broad stakeholder consultation conference that will take place in 2012. Within the client government department.

---

---

### Intra Ministerial Consultation on LED

The Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development has had extensive internal consultations aimed at ensuring that departments understand LED and its implications for individual departments, and identifying the institutional home for LED within the Ministry.

---

---

### Making implementation of LED possible

In our continued effort aimed at making implementation possible, we have, since 2011, undertaken and delivered on various programmes that have benefited both the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD) and district authorities. In 2013, notable among the achievements in this regard include; Supported foundational trainings on LED aimed at equipping and enlightening planners, political and executive leadership of local authorities with skills and knowledge about LED strategic planning process. Three districts, namely; Francistown, Chobe, and Sowa have benefited from this initiative. Following these trainings, district officials are now able to develop their own LED strategies and implement own activities that promote LED.

---

---

### Pursuing longterm solutions to poverty

The government is enhancing its poverty eradication efforts through a longterm strategy that will promote inclusive growth and reduce inequality. In supporting this initiative, the country office provided support in developing the following;

**Design Plan for the Botswana Poverty Eradication Strategy:** The Design Plan is a consensus document outlining the steps, and their timelines, for the formulation of a BPES that is reflective of the views of both state and non-state actors.

**Situational Analysis for the BPES:** Constituted Phase I of the development of the BPES was completed in December 2013. This is a stock taking, or backward looking, exercise that looked at where Botswana was on poverty, how it got there (the interventions employed), and the lessons that could be learned to inform Phase II, which is about the actual design of the BPES.

---

---

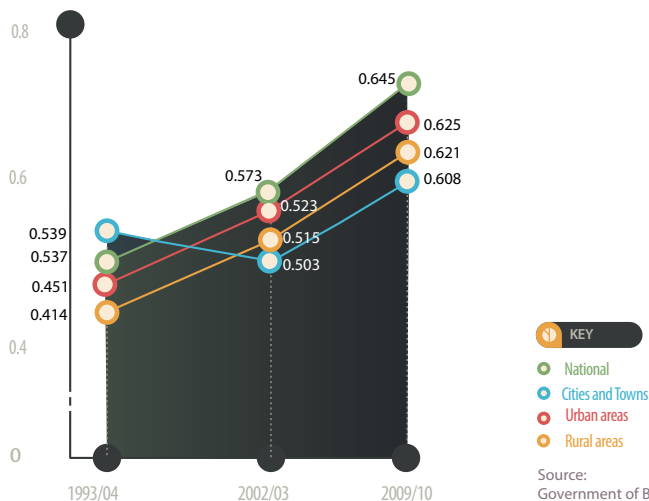
### Policy Advisory on Poverty

Pursuant to the objective of providing quality policy advisory services, three Policy Advisory notes were prepared to inform dialogue on how to improve the management of the national effort against poverty. These are:

1. **Advisory Note on Poverty and Social Impact Analysis and Benefit Incidence Analysis;**
2. **Advisory Note on Multi-Topic Household Survey (MTHS) and Poverty Monitoring Information Systems (PMIS);**
3. **Advisory Note on Social Protection; and**
4. **Cross-ministerial training on principles of Poverty Eradication Strategy formulation.**



## Gini Coefficient (Disposable Income)

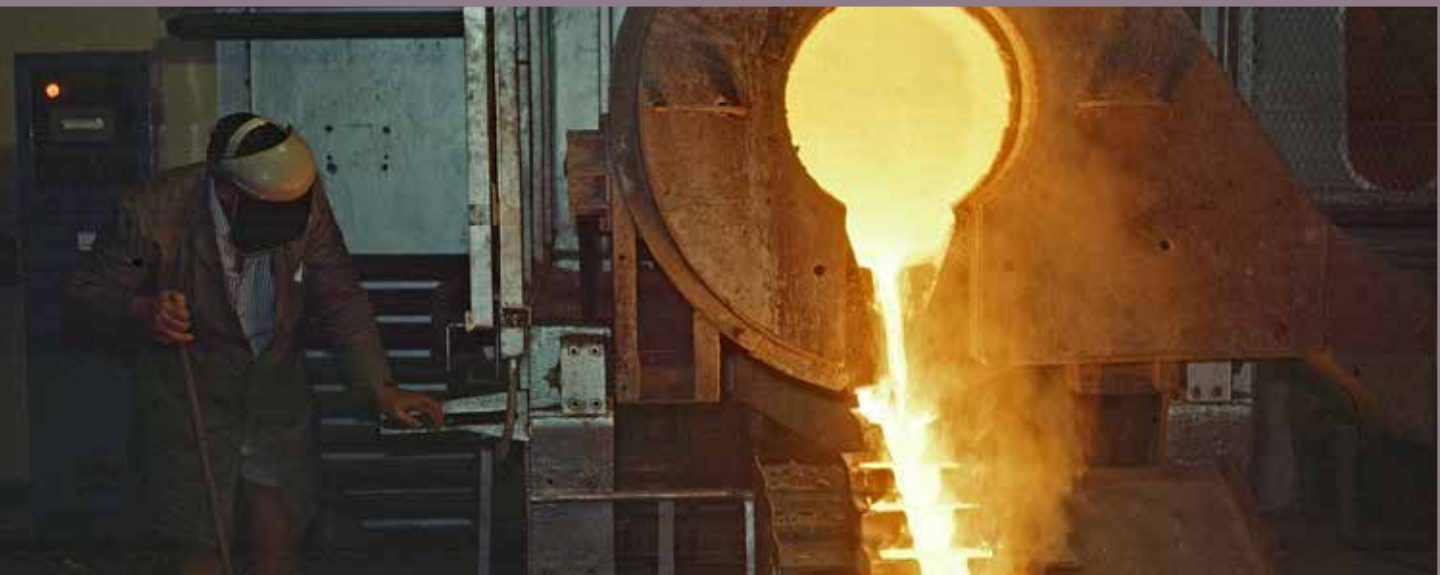


### Challenges in the year

During the course of the year, there were some notable challenges/constraints, amongst them include the following:

- **Capacity Constraints:** Some Implementing Partners (IPs) continue to lack both personnel skills and institutional capabilities to effectively and efficiently implement projects. This invariably slows the implementation rate of projects. Improving programme efficiency, effectiveness, and quality in reporting will continue to be affected if adequate resources are not provided for bridging the capacity gap in IPs.
- **Implementation pace:** On both the government and UNDP sides, some key processes with impact on programme performance continue to take longer than necessary, especially with regard to procurement and decision making. IPs continued to prefer UNDP procurement process over the government tender process. Even though the justification is that UNDP process is faster, UNDP's own process tend to be equally slow. Better procurement planning and stricter discipline in managing procurement processes will yield benefits in terms of improved programme delivery.
- **Communication and Knowledge sharing:** A lot remains to be done with regard to engaging with the stakeholders (media, implementing and development partners, etc) and within the country office on programme goals and results-through production and sharing of advocacy and knowledge products. Addressing this challenge will not only enhance information and knowledge sharing but also demonstrate our thought leadership within and outside programme focus areas.
- **Coordination:** This remains an issue for government IPs as well as for the UN within the country. IPs continued to implement their respective activities independent of each other-missing out on opportunities for more impactful intervention as a result of well-coordinated and combined efforts. Where two or more IPs are implementing initiatives towards the same goal, efforts must be made to coordinate them in order to ensure efficient utilization of resources.





## Looking into the future

In 2014, UNDP priorities shall lie in two areas in which progress on policy and strategy reforms, institutional re-alignment, capacity strengthening and effective implementation could result in rapid and pro-poor growth, faster diversification of the economy, impetus to employment creation and a faster pace of poverty reduction. These are: (i) The development of a Poverty Eradication Policy Framework and a Botswana Poverty Eradication Strategy (BPES) and related institutional capacity strengthening; and (ii) Local Economic Development, focusing on policy and strategy frameworks and capacity development, especially at the district level. The priorities are structured as follows:

### Poverty Eradication

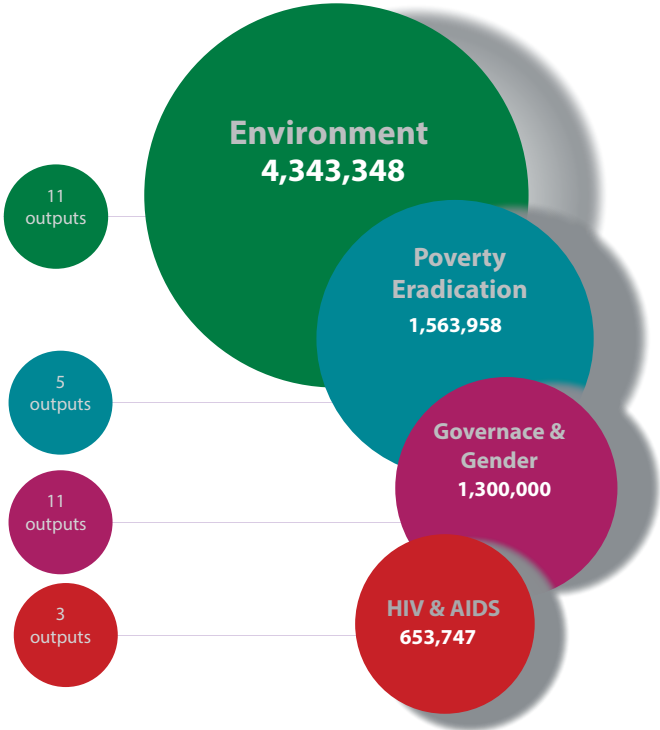
- **Ongoing policy advisory services** to the Poverty Eradication Unit in the Office of the President
- **Finalization** of the Poverty Eradication Policy Framework
- **Establishing of systems and structures** for the launch of Phase II of the BPES process

### Local Economic Development

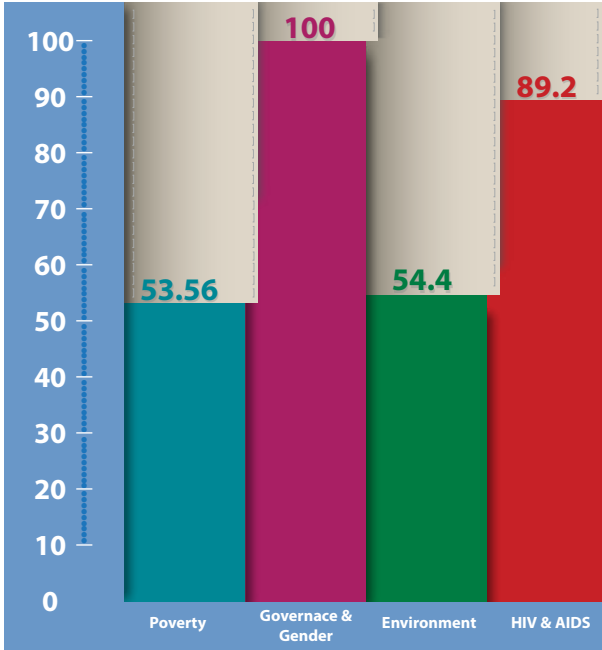
- **Policy advisory services and technical support** on LED and decentralisation to the MLGRD and districts: The focal person for delivering these services will be the LED Policy Advisor out-posted to the ministry.
- **Finalisation of a Draft LED Policy:** This is a critical output for ensuring effective management of, and accountability for the implementation of LED
- **Local Economy Assessments (LEAs)** in four districts: The four districts to be piloted with these assessments include; Chobe, Francistown, Kgalagadi and Sowa. The LEAs will be the primary input for the development of District LED strategies through the support from the Commonwealth Local Government Forum (CLGF)
- **Development of a Capacity Development Framework for LED implementation:** To ensure a structured approach, and as part of the strategy for exit and the sustainability of results, the programme shall develop a capacity development framework for LED.
- **Development of a Monitoring and Evaluation System** for LED.

# 2013 Country Office Budget and Expenditure

## 2013 Programme Resources (USD)



## 2013 Programme delivery rate (%)



## UNDP Botswana 2013 Programme and Operations Team

### Resident Representative

Anders Pedersen (Mr.)  
anders.pedersen@undp.org  
Phone: +267 36 33 707

### Economic Advisor

Fitsum Abraha  
fitsum.abraha@undp.org  
Phone: +267 36 33 716

### Poverty Eradication

Portfolio Manager  
Sennye Obuseng (Mr.)  
sennye.obuseng@undp.org  
Phone: +267 36 33 710

### Poverty-Environment Initiative

Technical Advisor  
Ruud Jansen (Mr.)  
ruud.jansen@undp.org  
Phone: +267 363 3700

### Botswana Poverty Eradication Strategy (BPES)- Policy Advisor

Mark Simpson (Mr.)  
mark.simpson@undp.org  
Phone: +267 363 3701

### Deputy Resident Representative

Lare Sisay (Mr.)  
lare.sisay@undp.org  
Phone: +267 36 33 706

### Governance and Human Rights

Portfolio Manager  
Rebonyebatho B. Moaneng (Mr.)  
r.moaneng@undp.org  
Phone: +267 36 33 709

### HIV and AIDS

Portfolio Manager  
Tinaye Mmusi (Ms.)  
tinaye.mmusi@undp.org  
Phone: +267 36 33 700

### Local Economic Development

Policy Advisor  
Vincent Hungwe  
vincent.hungwe@undp.org  
Phone: +267 363 3700

### Communication and Knowledge Management- Specialist

Lucky Musonda (Mr.)  
lucky.musonda@undp.org  
Phone: +267 363 3703

### Operations Manager

Kelebogile Dikole (Mrs.)  
kelebogile.dikole@undp.org  
Phone: +267 36 33 708

### Environment and Energy

Portfolio Manager  
Phemo K. Kgomo (Dr.)  
phemo.kgomo@undp.org  
Phone: +267 36 33 711

### Statistics Botswana

Technical Advisor  
Ravendra Singh (Mr.)  
ravendra.singh@undp.org  
Phone: +267 3633 700

### Sustainable Development

Technical Advisor  
Muyeye Chambwera (Dr.)  
muyeye.chambwera@undp.org  
Phone: +267 3633 700

## For further reading

- © The 2013 UNDP Country Office Result Oriented Annual Report system (ROAR) reports
- © The 2013 Integrated Work Plan (IWP)
- © The 2013 Budget of the Republic of Botswana
- © United Nations The Future we want: Final Document of the Rio+20 Conference
- © Assessment of Development Results: Evaluation of UNDP Contribution – Botswana
- © The 2013 UN Millennium Development Goals Report
- © The 2013 Human Development Report
- © The 2010-2014 Country Programme Document for Botswana
- © The 2012 Millennium Development Goals Report-Africa
- © Government of Botswana-United Nations Programme Operational Plan (GoB-UNPOP)
- © The 2013 UNAIDS Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic
- © The 2013 MDG Acceleration Compact
- © The 2009/2010 Botswana Core Welfare Indicator Survey
- © The 2005 HIV and AIDS Gender Baseline Study : Country Report
- © The 2008 Botswana HIV/AIDS Impact Survey III (BAIS III)
- © The 2013 Botswana HIV/AIDS Impact Survey IV (BAIS IV)



*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*

**United Nations Development Programme  
UN Building  
Government Enclave, Cnr Khama Crescent & President's Drive  
P.O. Box 54, Gaborone, Botswana**

**Phone: +267 363 3700  
Fax: +267 395 6093**

[www.bw.undp.org](http://www.bw.undp.org)

[www.twitter.com/UNDP\\_Botswana](https://www.twitter.com/UNDP_Botswana)  
[www.facebook.com/UNinBotswana](https://www.facebook.com/UNinBotswana)  
[www.youtube.com/undp](https://www.youtube.com/undp)



Scan to download a copy