



Mpala, Ke Botlhokwa

# AN ASSESSMENT OF WASH PRACTICES IN BOTSWANA

By

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Republic of Botswana



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# Presentation Outline

- INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND
- AIM AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY.
- METHODOLOGY
- FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS
- CONCLUSION
- RECOMMENDATIONS

# INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

- **Access to Safe Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)**
  - **Vital for Sustainable Development:**
    - Promotes public health and well-being.
    - Prevents waterborne diseases and reduces child mortality rates.
  - **International Importance:**
    - WHO, UNICEF, UNSD emphasize WASH.
    - SDG 6 aims for universal access to safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene.
  - **Global Context:**
  - **Progress and Challenges:**
    - Increase in safely managed sanitation services (28% to 45%) and drinking water (25% to 35%) from 2000 to 2017.
    - In 2022, 2.2 billion lacked safe drinking water, 3.5 billion lacked sanitation, and 2 billion lacked hygiene services.
    - No SDG region on track to achieve universal access by 2030; progress needs to increase sixfold.



# INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

- **Botswana's WASH Situation**

- **Access Issues:**

- Households with improved sanitation decreased from 92.7% (2011) to 89.2% (2017).
    - Access to improved water sources decreased from 90.6% (2011) to 85.2% (2017).

- **Alignment to Development Frameworks**

- **Vision 2036 and TNDP 2:**

- **Vision 2036:** Focus on sustainable economic development and quality of life.
    - **TNDP 2:** Emphasizes improving social welfare, health, and living conditions.

- **SDG 6 and Africa Agenda 2063:**

- Universal access to safe drinking water and sanitation.
    - Promotes social inclusion, health, and well-being.

# AIM AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY.

- **Main Objective:**

- Leverage census data to assess the access to, and distribution of water and sanitation infrastructure among households in Botswana with a focus on identifying disparities across districts and localities.

- **Specific Objectives**

- Establish the main sources of drinking water and for other uses for households in Botswana and analyse the variations in access to improved safe water infrastructure, including indoor and outdoor piped water, communal taps, and other sources.
- Investigate the types of toilet facilities used by households in Botswana, including flush toilets, pit latrines, and dry compost toilets, and assess the distribution of sanitation infrastructure across different districts and localities.
- Assess the availability of bathrooms within households in Botswana and analyse the variations in access to bathroom facilities, including fixed baths or showers within and outside housing units, across districts and localities, with a focus on urban-rural disparities.
- Explore patterns of toilet and bathroom usage among households, including exclusive use, sharing arrangements, and communal facilities, to understand household preferences and infrastructure utilization practices.

# METHODOLOGY

- **Primary Data Source:**
  - **2022 Population and Housing Census** conducted by Statistics Botswana.
    - Comprehensive and representative dataset.
    - Extensive information on:
      - Main sources of drinking water and water for other uses in households.
      - Types of toilet facilities used by households.
      - Availability of bathrooms within households.
      - Patterns of toilet and bathroom usage among households across the country.
- **Analysis Tools:**
  - **SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences)** - Latest version.
- **Analysis Steps:**
  1. **Descriptive Overview:**
    - Main sources of drinking water and water for other uses.
    - Types of toilet facilities.
    - Availability of bathrooms.
    - Patterns of toilet and bathroom usage.
  2. **Distribution Analysis:**
    - Examination across census districts and localities.
  3. **Statistical Methods:**
    - **Descriptive Statistics:** Frequencies and percentages to summarize data.
    - **Data Visualization:** Charts and graphs to uncover patterns.
    - **Cross-Tabulations:** Explore distribution of types of water sources and availability of sanitation facilities across census districts and localities.



# FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

- OUTLINE OF FINDINGS

- Main sources of drinking water and water for other uses in households.
- Types of toilet facilities used by households.
- Availability of bathrooms within households.

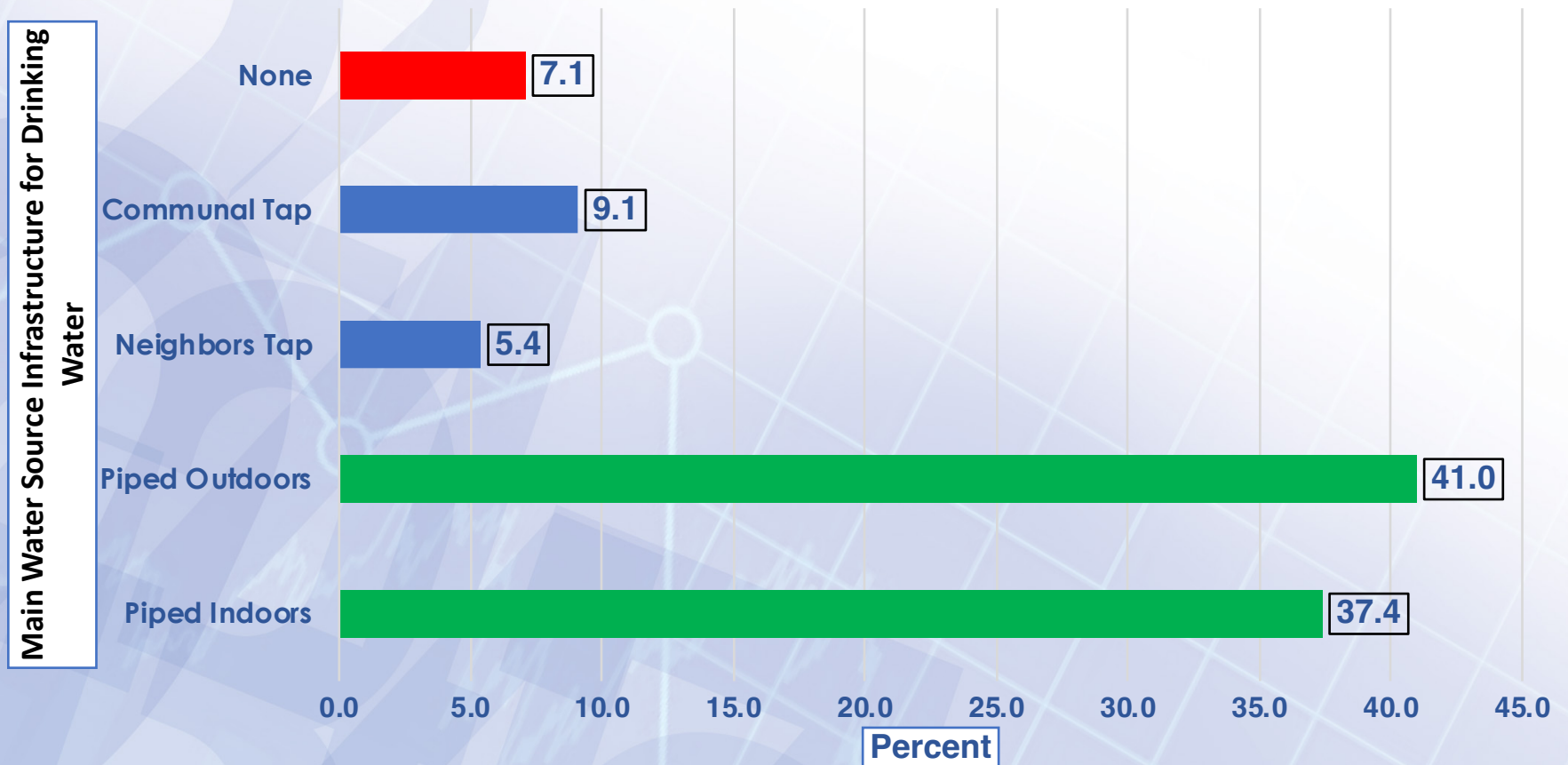


# Main sources of drinking water and water for other uses in households.

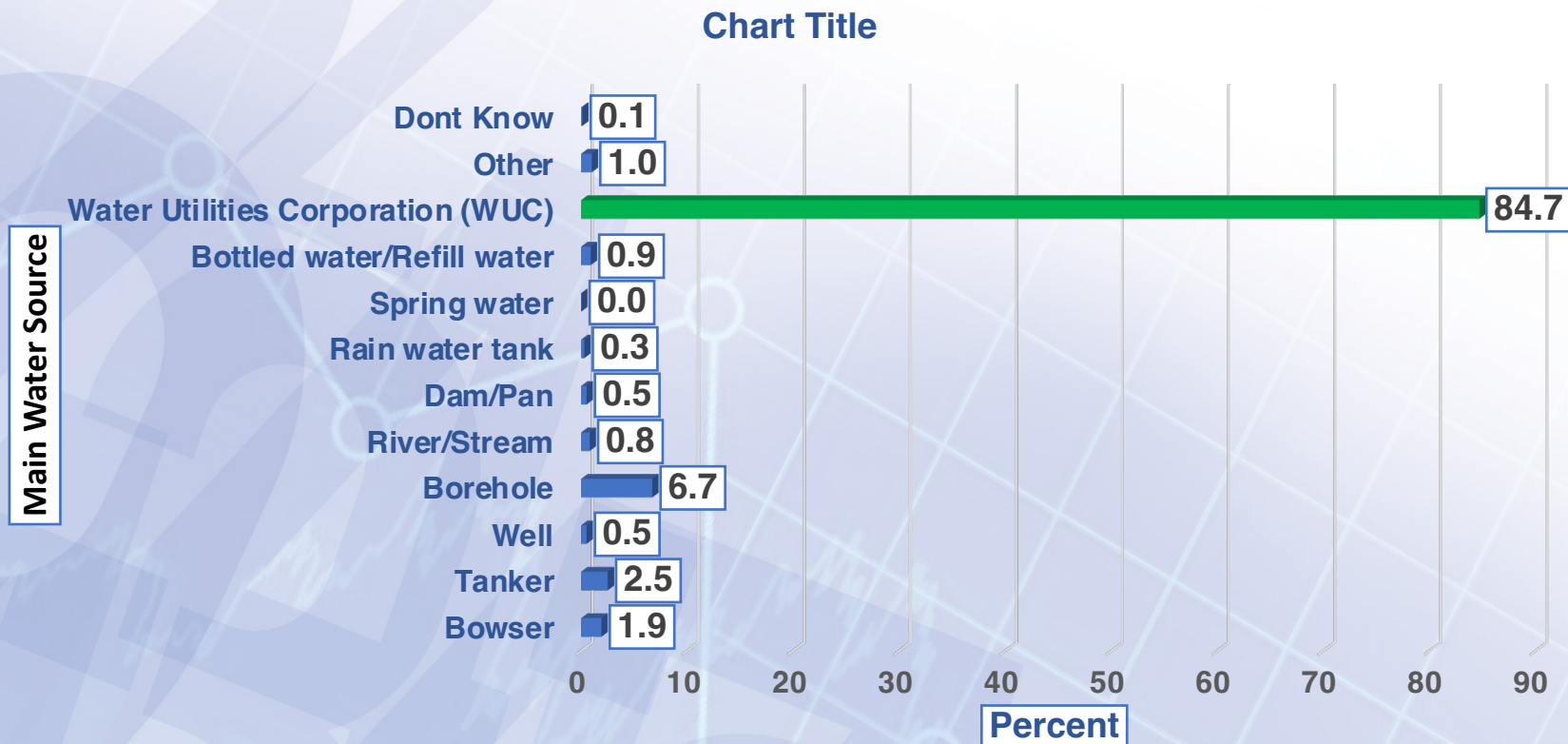
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# Proportion of Households by Principal Water Source Infrastructure for Drinking Water



# Proportion of Households by Principal Water Supply Source for Drinking Water





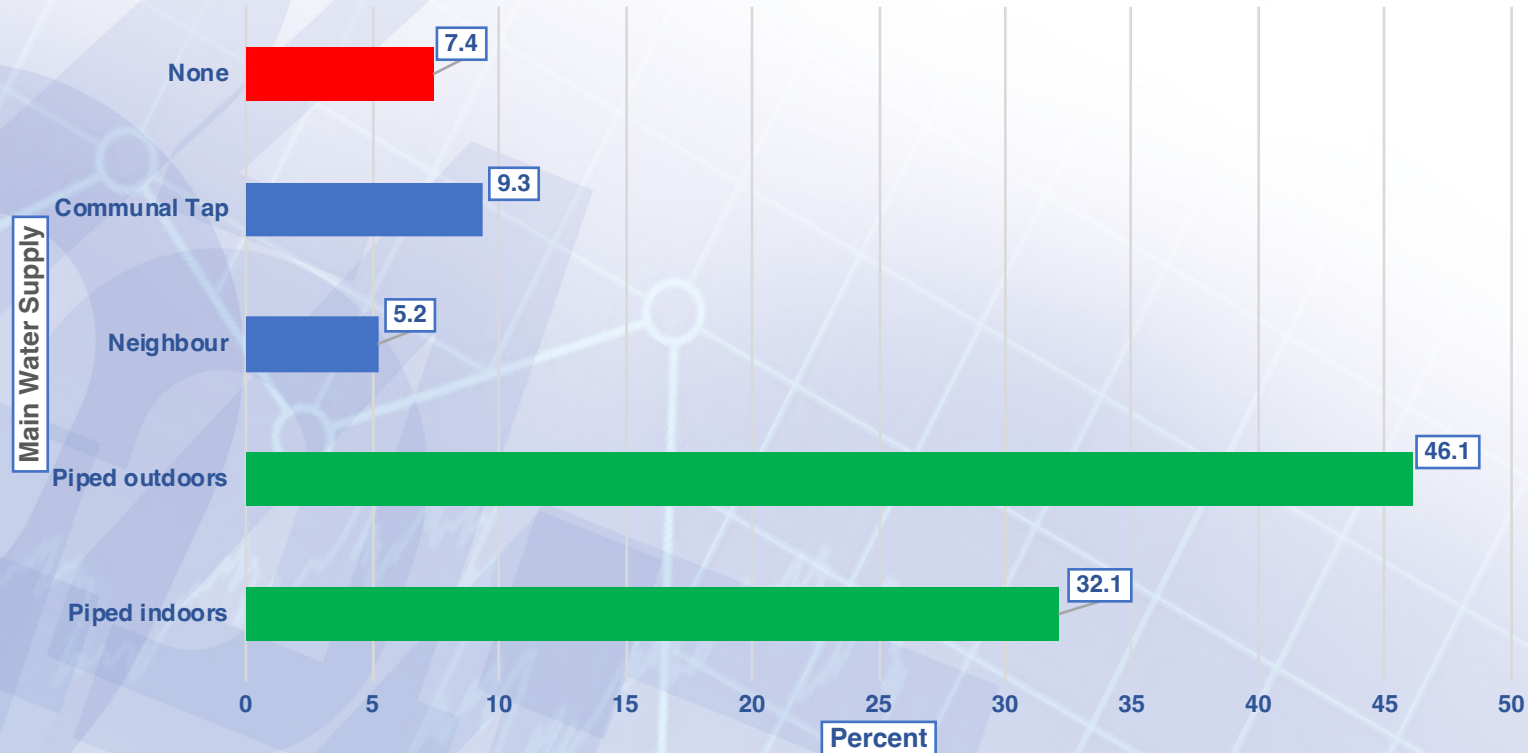
# Access to Improved Safe Water Infrastructure for Drinking by District: Key Findings:

- **High Access Districts:**
  - **Gaborone:**
    - **97.7%** of households with access to improved safe water infrastructure.
    - Significantly higher than the overall average of 78.4%.
    - Indicates better convenience and hygiene standards.
  - **Orapa:**
    - **99.9%** of households with access to improved safe water infrastructure.
    - Reflects exceptionally high levels of access.
  - **Sowa:**
    - **98.2%** of households with access to improved safe water infrastructure.
    - Indicates well-developed water infrastructure.
- **Low Access Districts:**
  - **Okavango Delta:**
    - Only **2.0%** of households with access to improved safe water infrastructure.
    - Highlights severe deficiencies and challenges in accessing safe drinking water.
  - **CKGR (Central Kalahari Game Reserve):**
    - Only **10.7%** of households with access to improved safe water infrastructure.
    - Indicates significant access issues.
- **Other Notable Districts with Low Access:**
  - **Barolong: 52%**
  - **Ngwaketse West: 54.5%**
  - **Kweneng West: 51.6%**
  - **Ngamiland West: 42.0%**

# Access to Improved Safe Water Infrastructure for Drinking by Localities: Key Findings:

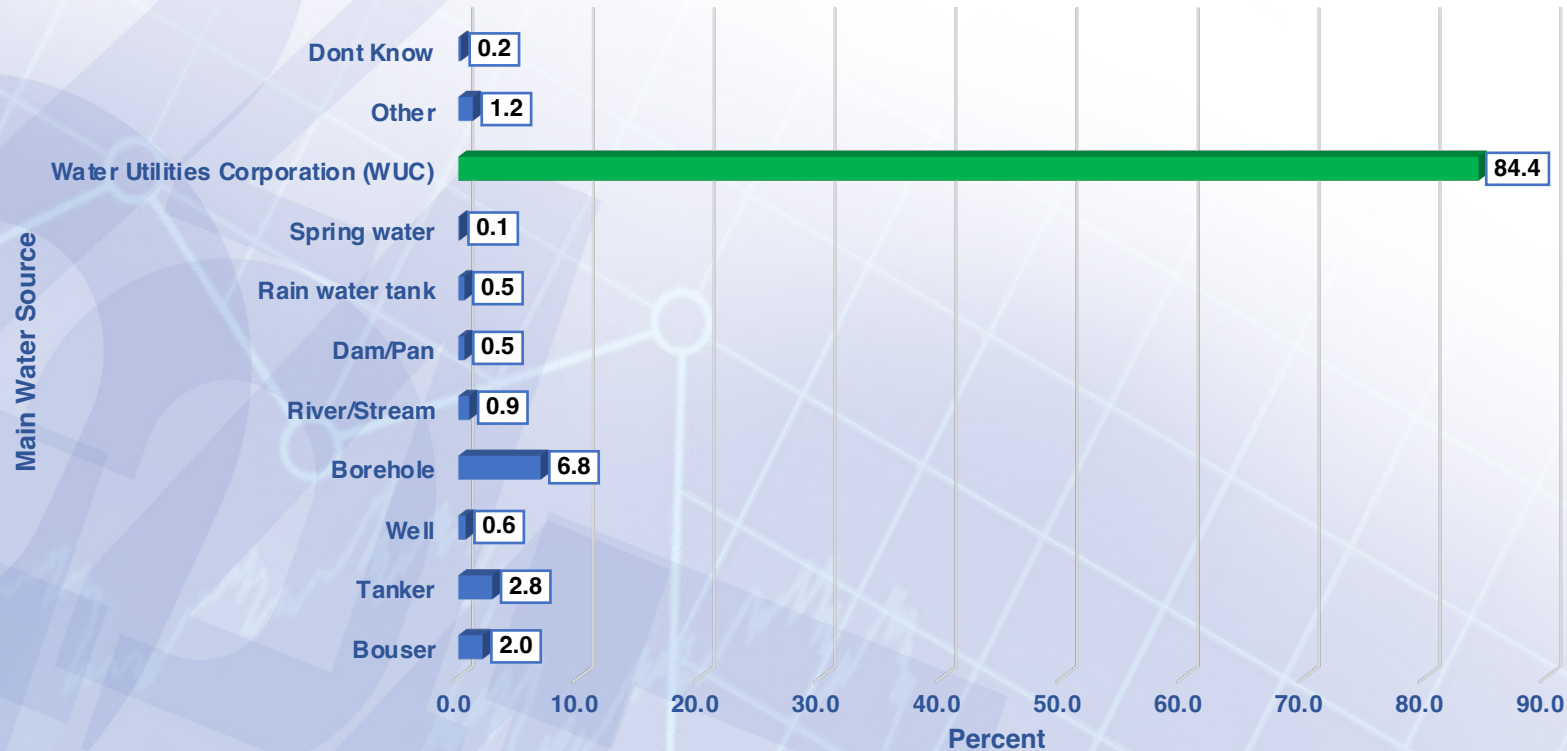
- **Cities/Towns:**
  - **97.1%** of households with access to improved safe water infrastructure.
  - Highest proportion among localities.
- **Urban Villages:**
  - **89.5%** of households with access to improved safe water infrastructure.
  - Moderate access levels.
- **Rural Areas:**
  - **52.4%** of households with access to improved safe water infrastructure.
  - Lowest proportion among localities.

# Proportion of Households by Principal Water Source Infrastructure for Other Uses





# Proportion of Households by Principal Water Supply Source for Other Uses



# Access to Improved Safe Water Infrastructure for Other Uses by District and Localities: Key Findings:

- **Patterns are very similar to that of access to improved water infrastructure for drinking water**

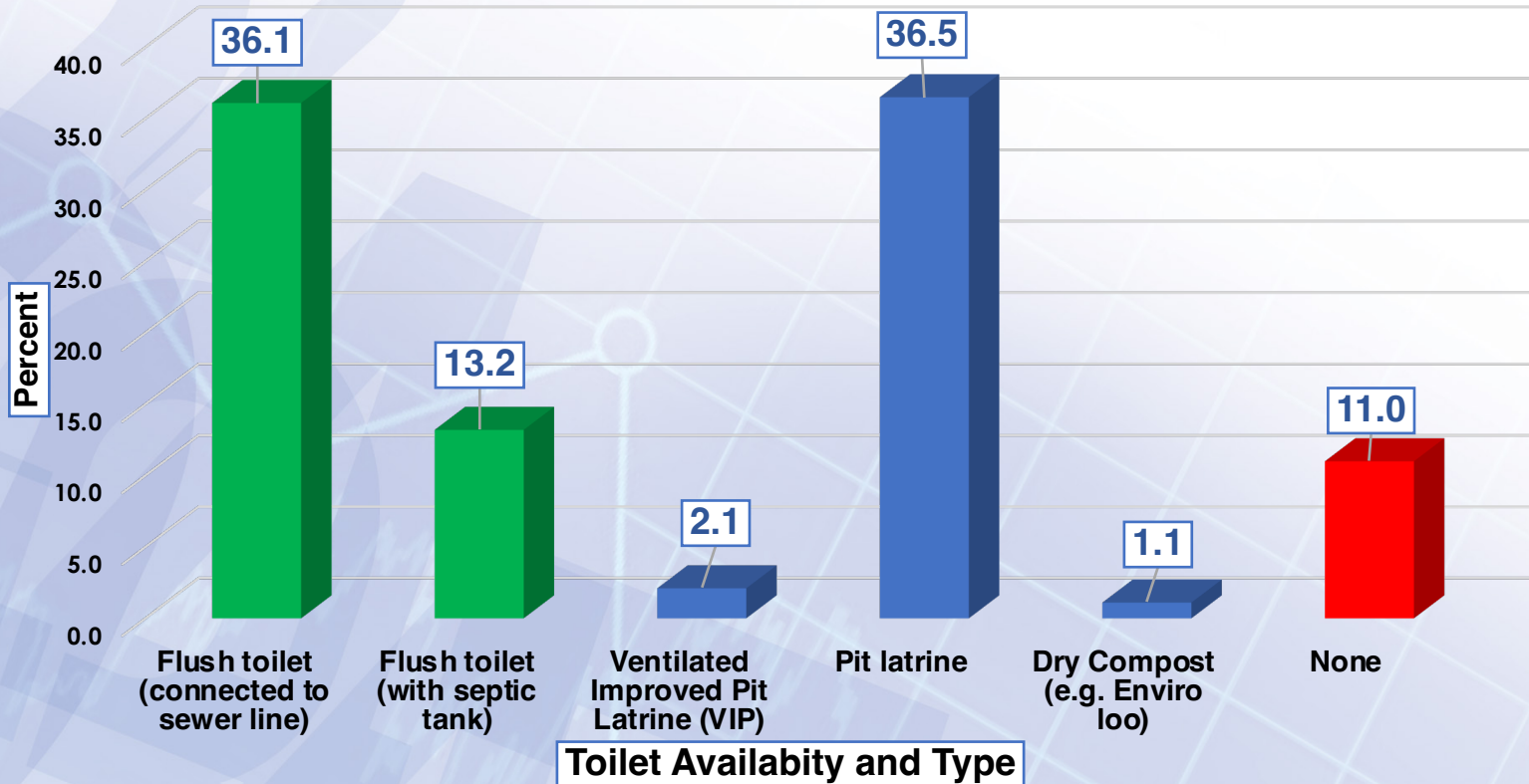
# Types of toilet facilities used by households.

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# Proportion of Households by Type of Toilet Facility Used



# Distribution of Toilet Facilities Among Households in Botswana by Districts: Key Findings

- **Key Findings:**
- **High Access to Flush Toilets:**
  - **Gaborone, Francistown, Selibe Phikwe, Orapa, Jwaneng, Sowa:**
    - **87.8% - 100.0%** of households with flush toilets connected to the sewer line or septic tanks.
    - Indicates better sanitation infrastructure.
  - **Lobatse:**
    - **61.4%** of households with flush toilets connected to the sewer line or septic tanks.
    - Lower than other towns but still relatively high.
- **Moderate Access to Improved Sanitation:**
  - **South East District:**
    - **72%** of households with improved sanitation facilities.
- **Low Access to Flush Toilets:**
  - **Southern, Barolong, Ngwaketse West, Kweneng West, Central Boteti, Ngamiland West:**
    - **14.4% - 28.2%** of households with flush toilets.
    - Higher reliance on pit latrines and dry compost toilets (**33.1% - 47.5%**).
- **Alternative Sanitation Methods:**
  - **Okavango Delta:**
    - **55.0%** of households using dry compost toilets.
    - Significant reliance on alternative sanitation methods.

# Distribution of Toilet Facilities Among Households in Botswana by Localities: Key Findings

## •Cities and Towns:

- 89.8%** of households have access to improved sanitation infrastructure.
- 85.4%** have flush toilets connected to the sewer line.
- 4.4%** have flush toilets with septic tanks.
- Indicates a well-developed sanitation system in urban areas.

## •Urban Villages:

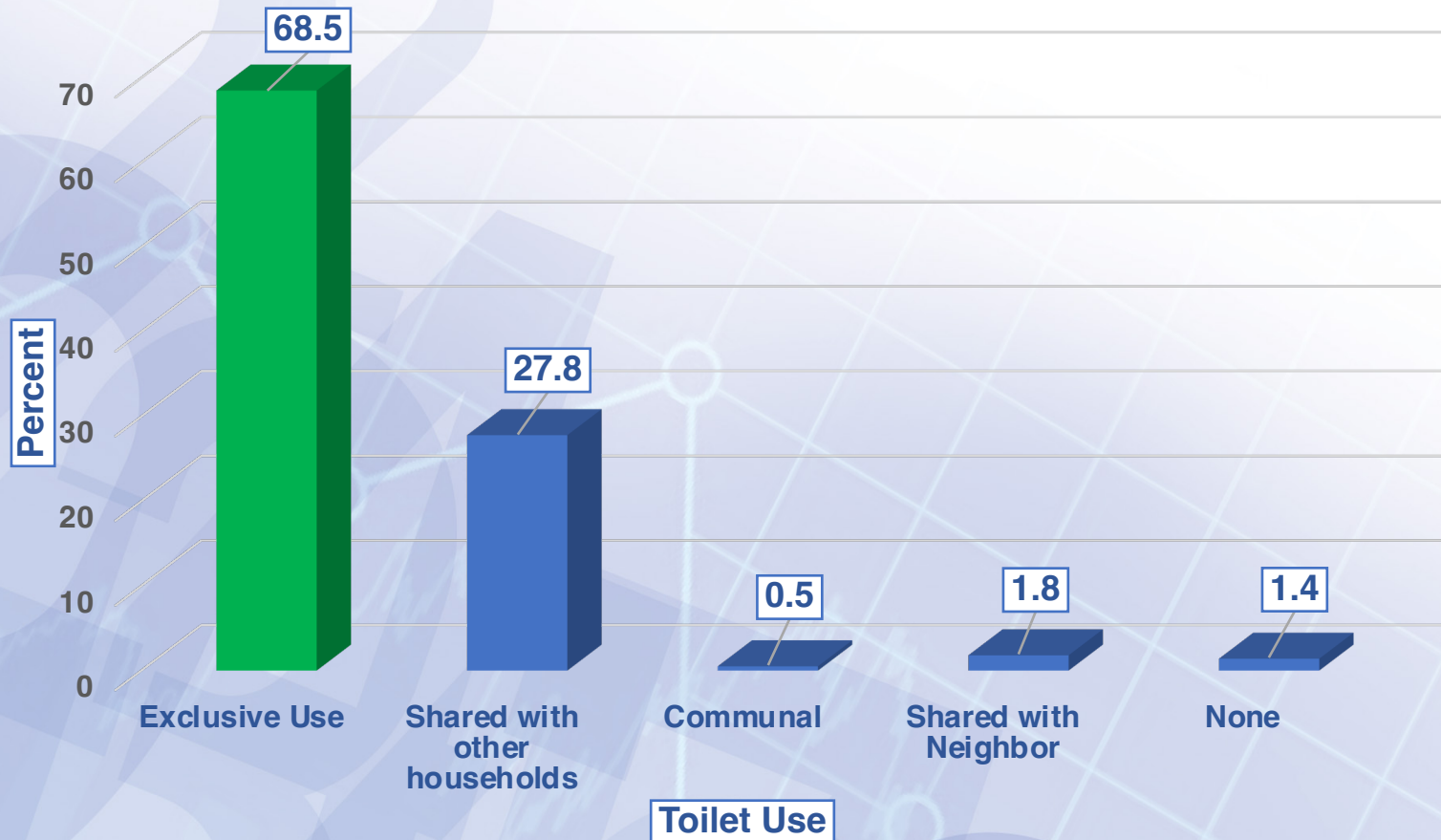
- 53.0%** of households have access to improved sanitation infrastructure.
- Significant gap compared to cities and towns.

## •Rural Areas:

- Only **21.6%** of households have access to improved sanitation infrastructure.
- Highlights substantial challenges in sanitation access.



# Proportion of Households by Patterns of Use of Toilet they have access to.

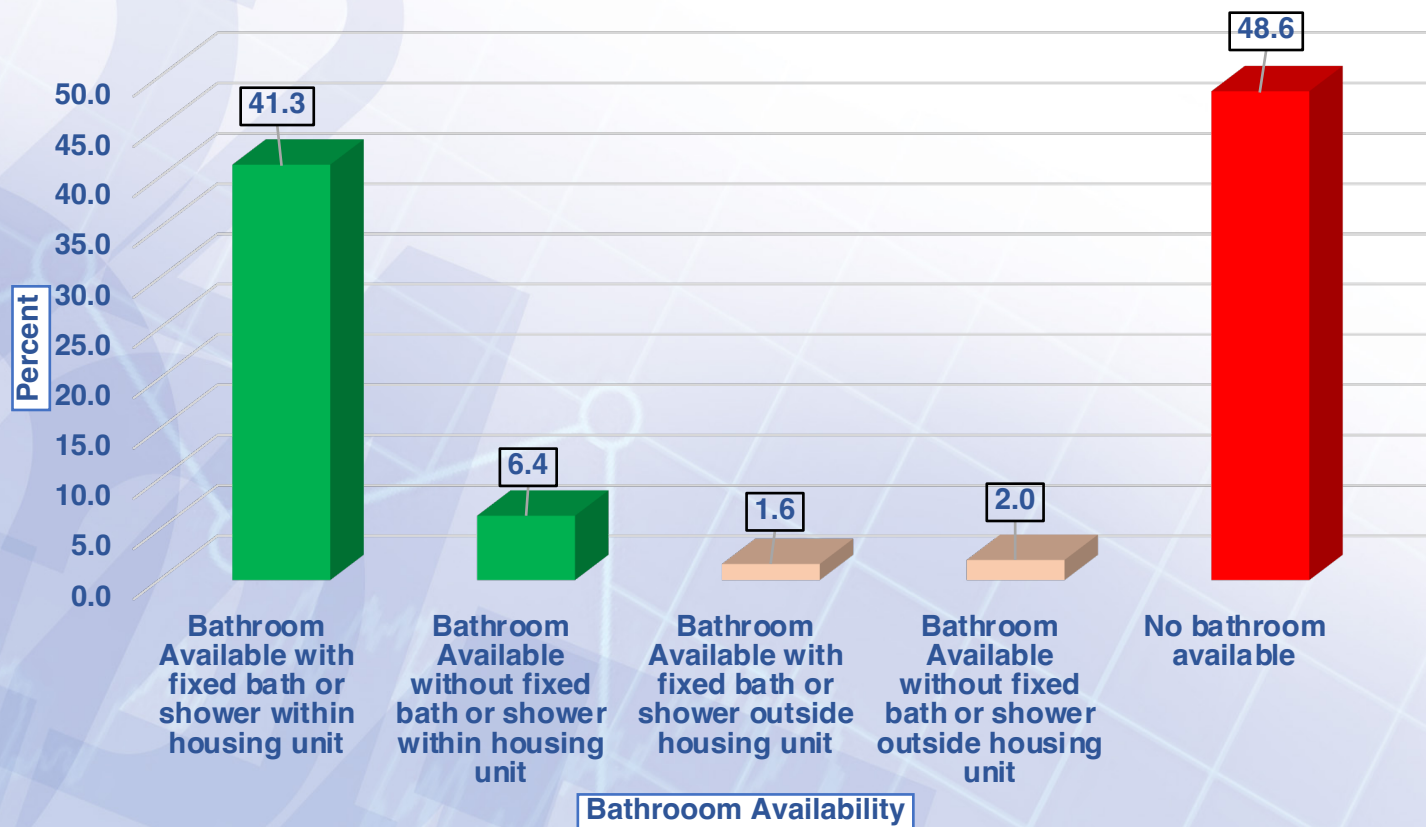


# Availability of bathrooms within households.

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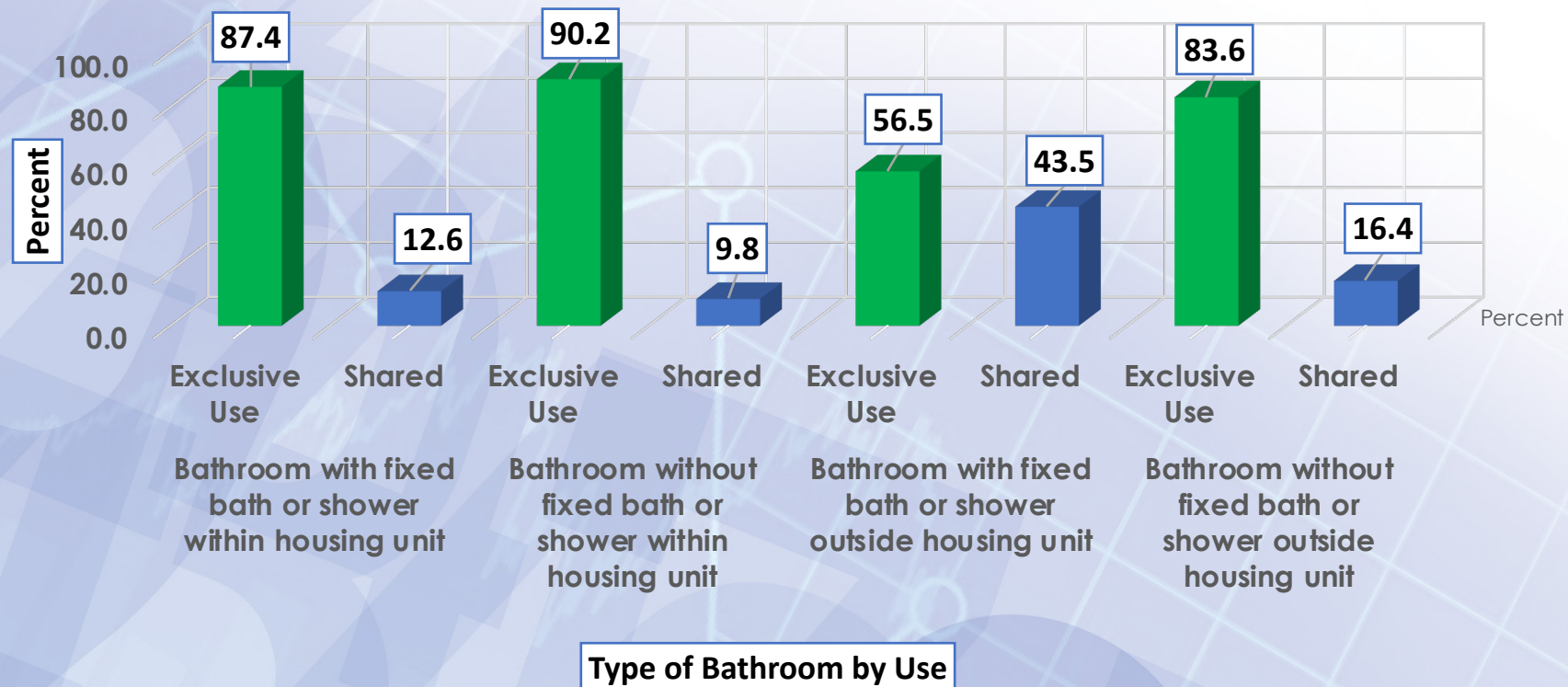


# Proportion of Households by Type of Bathroom Available





# Proportion of Households by Patterns of Use of Bathroom Available



# Bathroom Facilities Availability by District: Key Findings

- **High Access Districts:**

- **Orapa, Sowa, Jwaneng:**

- **98.7% to 99.1%** of households have bathrooms with fixed baths or showers within the housing unit.

- **Low Access Districts:**

- **Okavango Delta, CKGR, Ngamiland West, Kweneng West, Ngwaketse West:**

- Proportions range from **1.6% to 19.6%** of households with access to such facilities.

- **Notable Disparities:**

- **Okavango Delta District:**

- **92.7%** of households lack basic bathroom facilities within their housing units.

- **Other Critical Districts:**

- CKGR (**88.1%**), Kweneng West (**73.4%**), Ngwaketse West (**70.7%**), Ngamiland West (**69.3%**), Central Boteti (**65.3%**), Kgalagadi South (**61.1%**), Kgalagadi North (**60.4%**).

# Bathroom Facilities Availability by Locality: Key Findings

- **Urban Areas** (Cities/Towns and Urban Villages):
  - Cities/Towns: **64.1%** of households have bathrooms with fixed baths or showers within the housing unit.
  - Urban Villages: **46.7%** of households have bathrooms with fixed baths or showers within the housing unit.
- **Rural Areas:**
  - Only **20.0%** of households have access to bathrooms with fixed baths or showers within the housing unit.
- **Lack of Bathrooms:**
  - **Rural Areas:**
    - **67.5%** of households lack access to any bathroom facilities.
  - **Urban Areas:**
    - Cities/Towns: **31.1%** of households lack bathroom facilities.
    - Urban Villages: **42.5%** of households lack bathroom facilities.



# Policy Implications

- **Policy Implications on Water Infrastructure**
  - **Addressing Disparities in Water Infrastructure**
    - Significant differences in access to safe water infrastructure among districts.
    - Urgent need for targeted policies to address these disparities.
    - **Priorities for Investment:**
      - Barolong, Ngwaketse West, Kweneng West, Ngamiland West, Delta, and CKGR.
      - Expansion of piped water networks in rural areas.
      - Promotion of sustainable alternative water sources.
      - Enhancing centralized water infrastructure in urban villages.
  - **Alignment with Development Goals:**
    - 2010 Revised National Population Policy (RNPP)
    - National Development Plan (NDP)
    - Vision 2036
    - Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
    - Agenda 2063
  - **Diversification of Water Supply Sources:**
    - Risks of reliance on a single water supply source.
    - Promoting alternative sources like boreholes and decentralized systems.

# Policy Implications

- **Addressing Disparities in Sanitation and Bathroom Infrastructure:**
  - Urgent need for targeted policies addressing disparities in sanitation infrastructure.
  - **Priorities for Investment:**
    - Flush toilets connected to sewer lines or septic tanks.
    - Bathrooms with fixed baths or showers within housing units.
- **Health and Environmental Risks:**
  - Mitigating risks associated with pit latrines, dry compost toilets, and communal arrangements.
- **Alignment with Development Goals:**
  - 2010 Revised National Population Policy
  - National Development Plan
  - Vision 2036
  - Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
  - Agenda 2063
- **Focus on Rural Areas:**
  - Bridging the urban-rural divide in sanitation infrastructure.
  - Ensuring equitable access to essential services.

# Conclusions

- **Key Findings:**

- Significant disparities in access to water and sanitation infrastructure across districts and localities.
- Urban areas generally have better access compared to rural areas.



# Recommendations

- **Investment in Infrastructure**

- **Prioritise on Rural Water Infrastructure Projects:**

- Expansion of water networks.
    - Improvement of sanitation facilities.
    - Promotion of sustainable alternative water sources.
    - Adoption of improved technologies.

- **Goals:**

- Enhance access to clean water in rural communities.
    - Bridge the gap between urban and rural areas.
    - Reduce reliance on alternative water sources in urban villages.

- **Foster Community Engagement and Participation**

- **Importance:**

- Sustainability and effectiveness of interventions.
    - Tailoring solutions to local needs.

- **Strategies:**

- Foster community participation in water and sanitation initiatives.
    - Engage local communities to identify specific needs and address them effectively.

# Recommendations

- **Ensure Alignment with national Development Frameworks**
  - Revised National Policy on Sanitation.
  - National Development Plan.
  - Vision 2036.
  - Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
  - **Policy Priorities:**
    - Universal access to clean water and sanitation facilities.
    - Inclusive and sustainable development.

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# THANK YOU

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