



Mpala, Ke Botlhokwa

EXPLORING DIFFERENTIALS IN ACCESS TO QUALITY HOUSING FOR THE VULNERABLE IN BOTSWANA: AN ANALYSIS OF HOUSING CONDITIONS & SUSTAINABILITY

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Exploring Differentials in Access to Quality Housing for the Vulnerable in Botswana:

An Analysis of Housing Conditions & Sustainability

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Introduction

- Housing is central to human development (UN-HABITAT, 2015)
- Inclusive housing is adequate, affordable, and meets economic, social, and environmental needs (Amado et al, 2017; Peck, 2020)
- Sustainable housing meets current needs without compromising future generations (Adabre and Chan, 2019)

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Objectives

1

Assess housing conditions for the elderly, PWDs, and female-headed households.

2

Evaluate socio-economic factors influencing access to housing.

3

Analyze geographical disparities in housing access.

4

Examine differentials based on the sex, age, and marital status of the head of household.

5

Propose Policy Recommendations

Literature Review

- Housing is more than just four walls, -includes quality, access to basic services, secure tenure, adequacy of living space.
- Housing as a human right (Declaration of Human Rights, 1948)
- Importance of equitable access to housing in various development agendas (Agenda 21, Millennium Development Goals, Vision 2036)
- Challenges of rapid urbanization and its impact on housing (Jones, 2016)



Research Methodology



Descriptive statistical analysis of census data

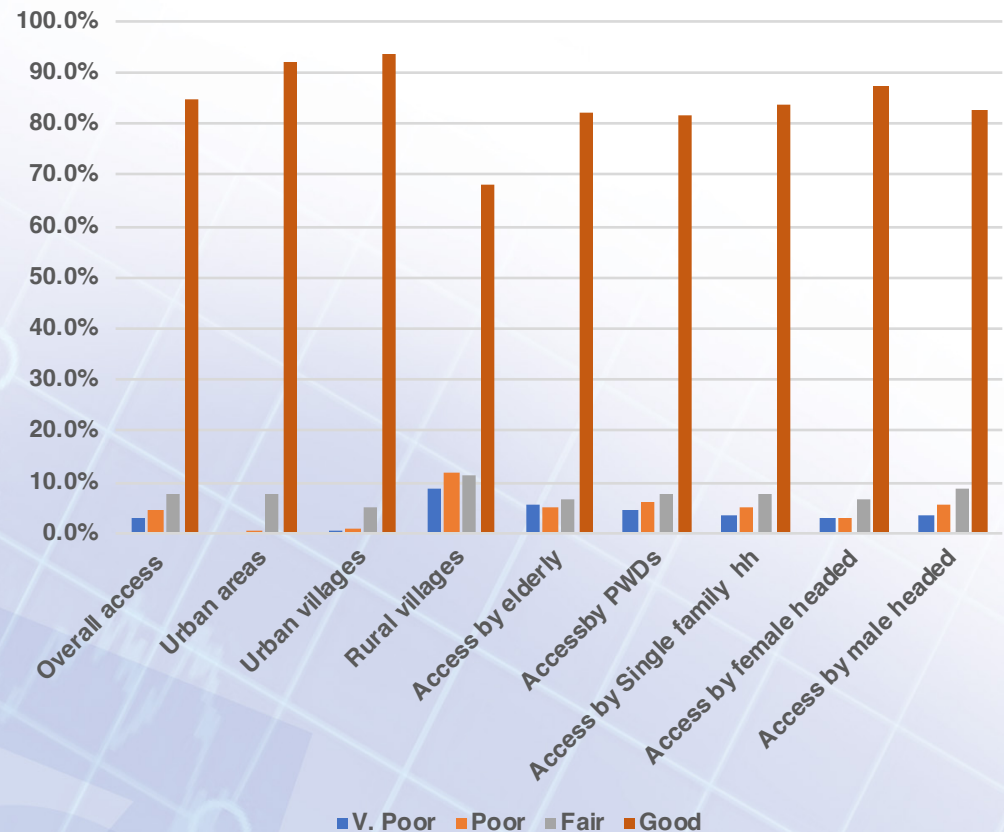


Multivariate analysis to examine correlations between housing conditions and socio-economic factors

Quality of Housing

- Good quality housing materials: walls (87.1%), floors (92.7%), roofs (94.0%)
- Rural areas have higher proportions of bad-quality housing
- No significant difference between male and female-headed households or PWDs

% Hh with Quality Housing

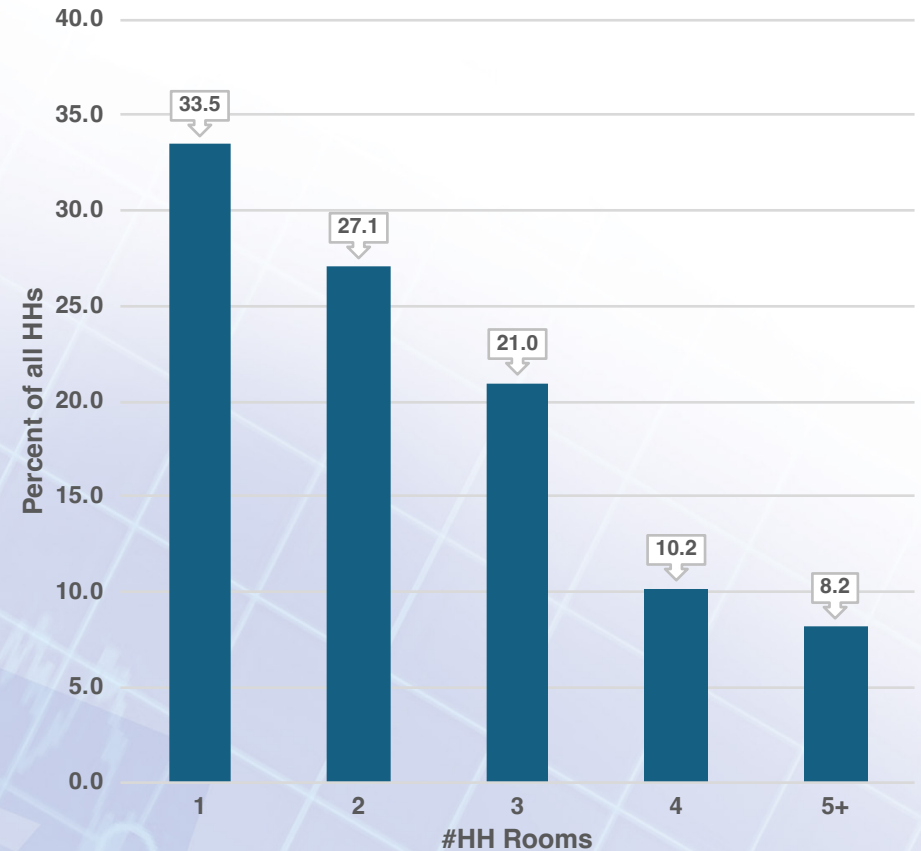


Quality of Housing (Walls, Floors and Roof)

| | Outcome | Percent |
|--|--------------|---------|
| Materials of construction of house wall | Poor quality | 12,9 |
| | Good quality | 87,1 |
| | Total | 100 |
| Materials of construction of house floor | Poor quality | 7,3 |
| | Good quality | 92,7 |
| | Total | 100 |
| Materials of construction of house roof | Poor quality | 6 |
| | Good quality | 94 |
| | Total | 100 |
| Quality of housing unit | Very poor | 3,2 |
| | Poor | 4,5 |
| | Fair | 7,6 |
| | Good | 84,7 |
| | Total | 100 |

Adequacy of Living Space

- Average household size: 5.1 people
- Overcrowding: 33.5% of households live in 1 room
- Higher incidence of overcrowding in urban areas
- Overcrowding is more prevalent in households headed by younger and unmarried individuals



Access to Land for Housing

- **35.4%** of households own their housing land
- Predominantly acquired through land boards (**59.8%**)
- Tribal land is the most common tenure
- Ownership is lower among households headed by females and PWDs

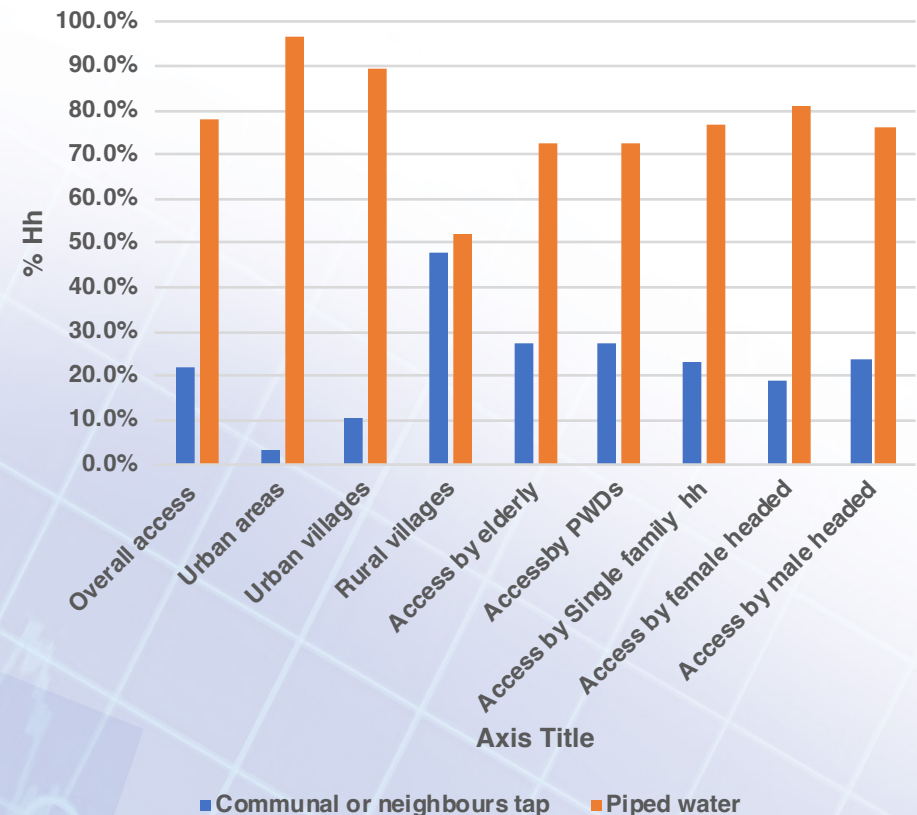
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO LAND



Household Access to Water

- **78.4%** have piped drinking water
- Significant disparity between urban (**97.1%**) and rural areas (**52.4%**)
- Female-headed households have slightly better access than male-headed households
- Access is lower among elderly-headed households

Access to Water (Principal Source)



Household Sources of Energy

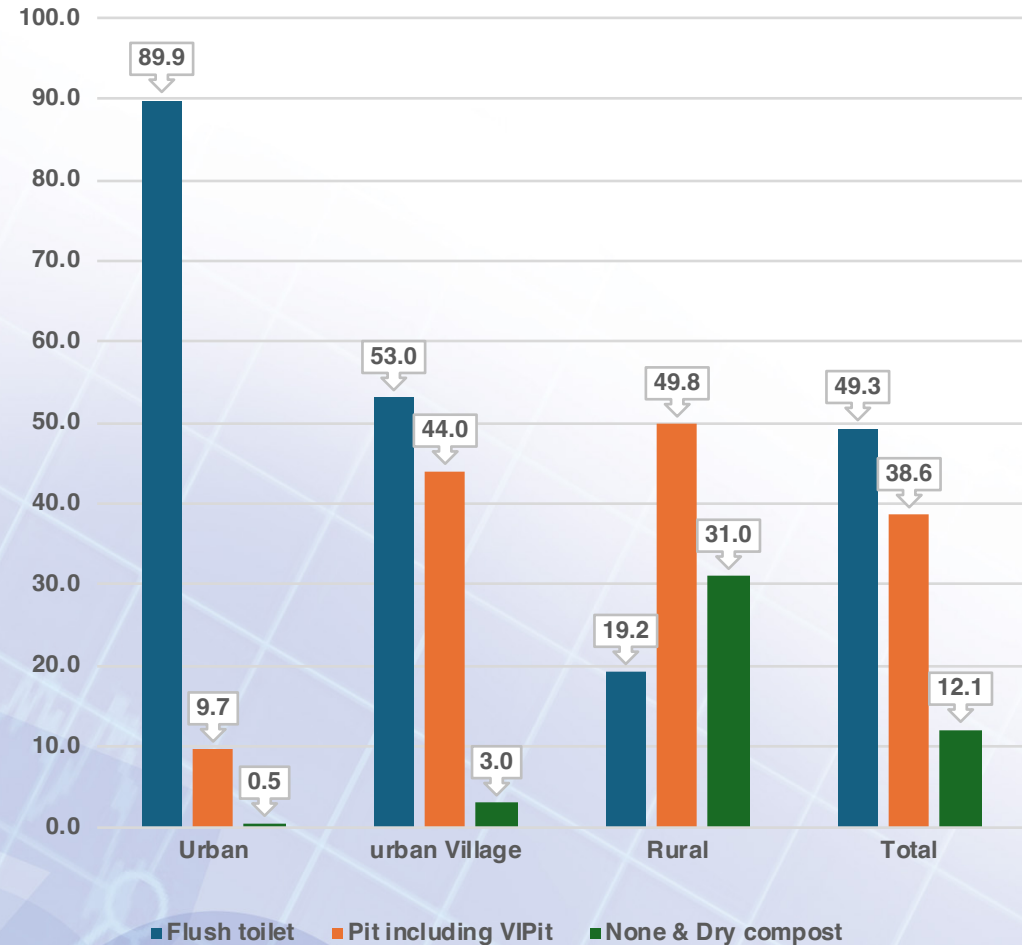
- Lighting: **82.4% use electricity**
- Cooking: **26.2% use electricity, majority use gas, paraffin, coal, wood**
- Heating: **30.7% use electricity**
- Rural areas: **42.1% connected to national grid**
- Elderly and disabled-headed households are more reliant on traditional energy sources

Household Sources of Energy

| | Lighting | | | Cooking | | | Heating space | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | National Grid | Off grid, solar | Gas, firewood | National Grid | Off grid, solar | Gas, firewood etc | National Grid | Off grid, solar | Gas, firewood |
| Overall access | 73,4% | 9,0% | 17,6% | 25,3% | 0,9% | 73,9% | 29,9% | 0,8% | 69,3% |
| Urban areas | 91,4% | 1,4% | 7,3% | 33,2% | 0,8% | 65,9% | 46,7% | 0,9% | 52,4% |
| Urban villages | 89,1% | 2,2% | 8,7% | 31,1% | 1,0% | 67,9% | 35,3% | 0,9% | 63,8% |
| Rural | 42,1% | 22,5% | 35,5% | 12,8% | 0,7% | 86,5% | 12,5% | 0,6% | 86,9% |
| Access by elderly | 65,1% | 10,1% | 24,8% | 17,1% | 0,7% | 82,2% | 20,1% | 0,6% | 79,3% |
| Access by PWDs | 65,8% | 10,5% | 23,6% | 20,5% | 0,7% | 78,8% | 22,7% | 0,6% | 76,7% |
| Access by Single family hh | 70,5% | 9,2% | 20,2% | 24,1% | 0,9% | 75,0% | 27,8% | 0,8% | 71,4% |
| Access by female headed | 76,6% | 6,1% | 17,3% | 25,0% | 0,8% | 74,2% | 29,7% | 0,7% | 69,6% |
| Access by male headed | 70,9% | 11,4% | 17,7% | 25,6% | 0,9% | 73,5% | 30,3% | 0,8% | 68,9% |

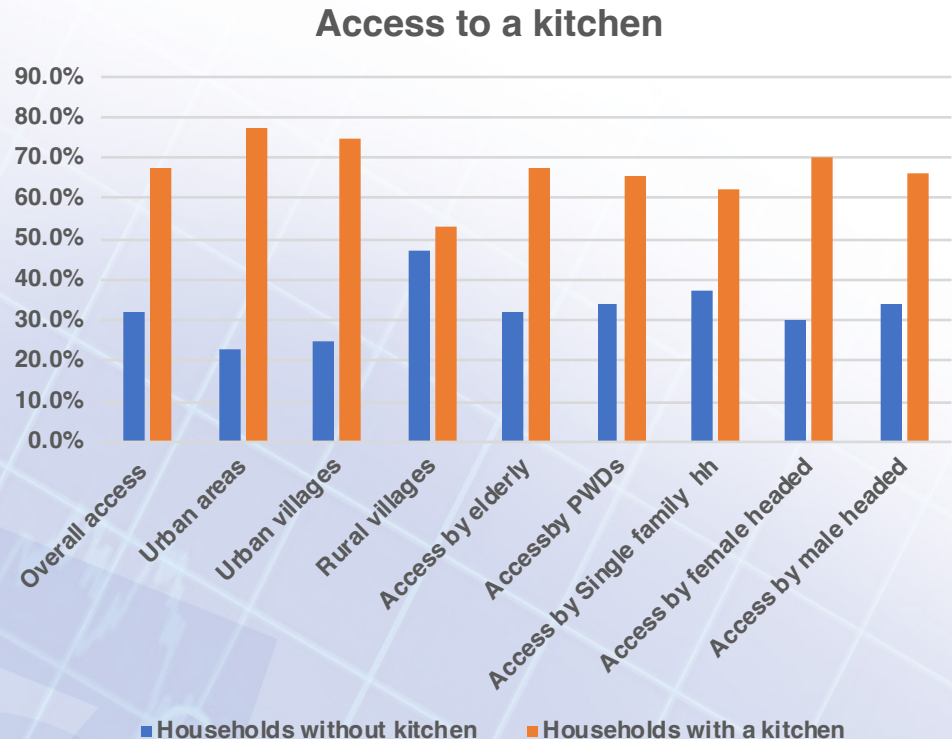
Access to Sanitation Facilities

- Flush toilets: **49.3% of households**
- Significant disparity between urban (**89.9%**) and rural areas (**19.2%**)
- High use of pit latrines in rural areas
- Lower access among households headed by PWDs and the elderly



Access to Kitchen Facilities

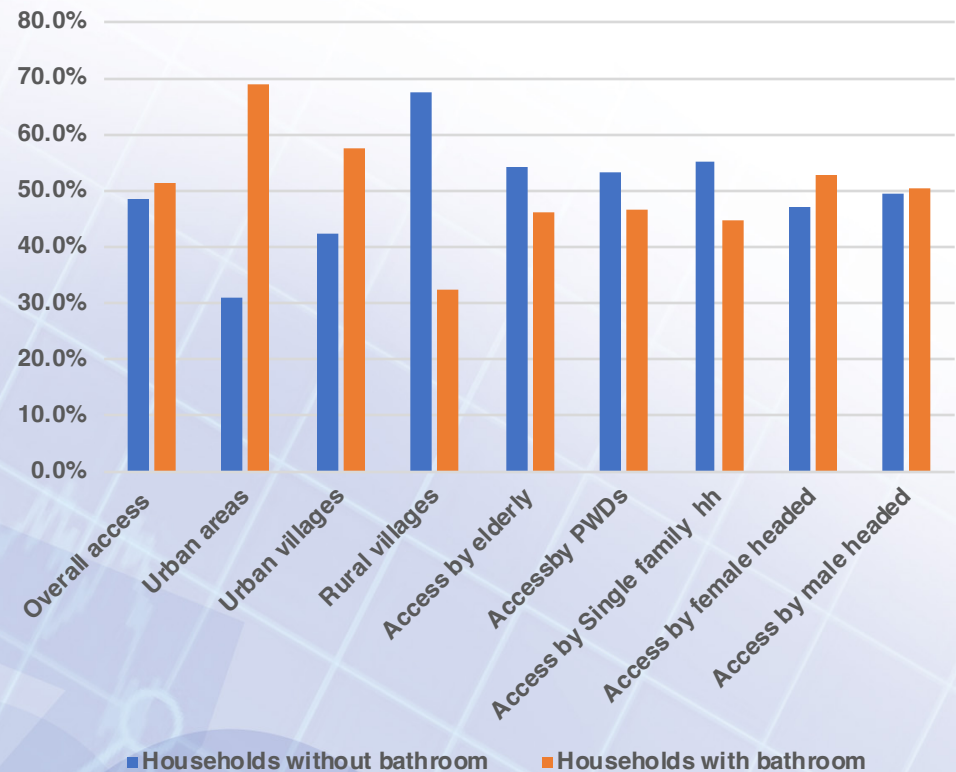
- **Kitchen access:** Over two-thirds (67.8%) of households have kitchens
- Households in rural villages have least access to kitchens
- Lower access among households headed by females, PWDs, and the elderly



Access to Bathroom

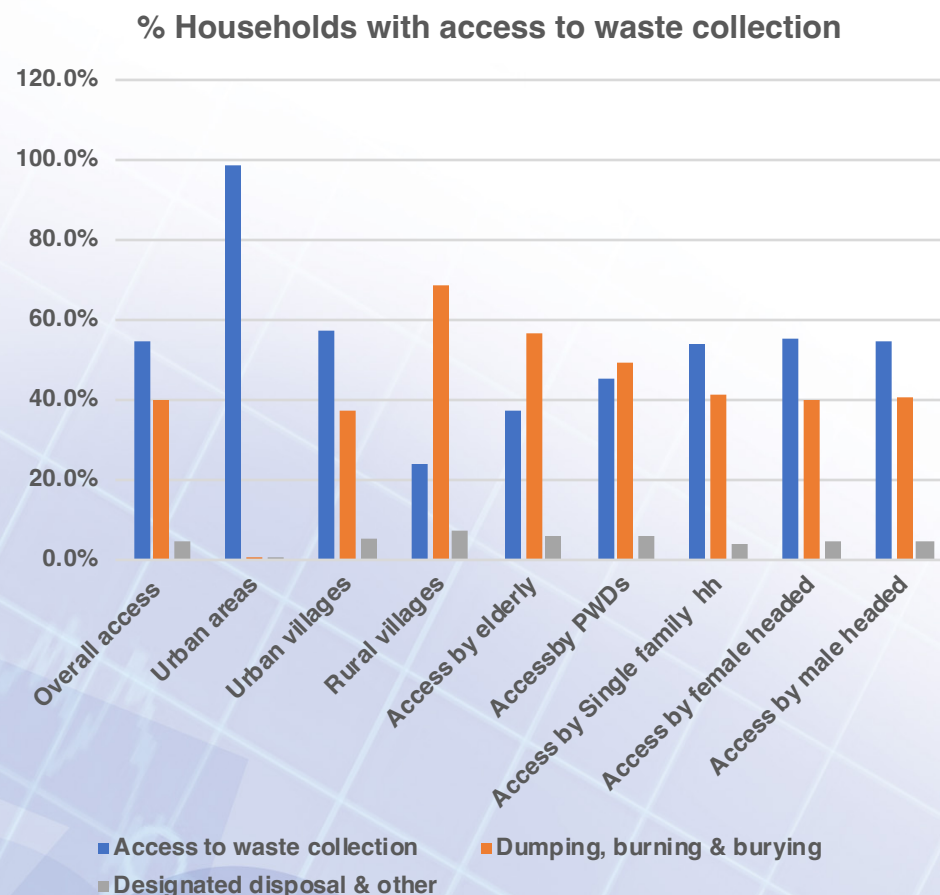
- **Bathroom access:** Higher in urban areas (70%), lowest in rural areas (32.5%)
- Lower access among households headed by females, PWDs, and the elderly

% Households with Access to a Bathroom



Access to Refuse Disposal

- **54.9% of households** have access to waste collection
- Lower collection rates in rural areas (**24.1%**)
- Lower access in rural areas, & among households headed by PWDs & the elderly



Conclusion

- Significant disparities in housing quality and access between urban and rural areas
- Vulnerable populations, especially in rural areas, face greater challenges
- Policy interventions are necessary to ensure inclusive and sustainable housing for all



Policy Recommendations

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Improve | Improve housing quality in rural areas. |
| Enhance | Enhance access to piped water and electricity in rural regions. |
| Develop | Develop inclusive policies targeting the elderly, PWDs, and female-headed households. |
| Address | Address specific needs of households based on the age, sex, and marital status of the head of household. |
| Promote | Promote equitable land ownership opportunities. |

Questions & Discussion

- **Thanks so much for listening**
- **The floor is open for questions and discussions**

