

VISION 2016 AND MILLENIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS INDICATORS REPORT, 2014

2014/1

STATISTICS BOTSWANA

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This statistical brief sets to apprise readers on the progress made on monitoring and evaluation of Vision 2016 and Millennium Development Goals. Statistics Botswana plays this role as part of its overall mandate of producing and providing the Government, the private sector, parastatals, civil society, international organizations, and the general public with official statistical information for evidence based decision-making, policy formulation, program/project monitoring and evaluation, and development planning purposes.

The report presents yearly time series statistics, which are continuously updated as and when data become available. The data are mainly from the surveys undertaken by Statistics Botswana and from administrative records from different stakeholders (Line Ministries, Non-Governmental Organizations, etc.).

The Vision 2016 and the Millennium Development Goals statistics are presented in Tables 1 and 2, respectively.

Statistics Botswana hopes that users will find this report useful, and improvements will be made continuously based on the feedback from readers.

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July 2014

2.0 VISION 2016

Vision 2016 is a product of extensive consultations with a wide cross-section of individuals and institutions in Botswana conducted by the Presidential Task Group from January 1996. It is meant to guide the nation achieve broad results over the next 2 years and thereafter. As a guideline, Vision 2016 is driven by seven strategic pillars which are as follows:

- 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

Each pillar comprises different Key Result Areas (KRAs). Furthermore, there are Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) under each KRA. These indicators are variables used to measure progress towards attainment of each pillar. Presented in this section are few analyses to show the trend of some indicators. More detailed statistics are presented in Table 1.

2.1 Net Enrolment rates for Primary school (6-12 years)

Net enrolment rate for primary school was 90.0 percent in 2003 (Figure 1). The rate was almost constant between the years 2008 and 2009 (85.6 and 85.8 percent respectively) and increased in the following years, recording 93.1 percent in 2012.

2.2 Capital Formation rate

Capital Formation rate as shown in Figure 2, increased from 25.3 in 2005 to 35.3 in 2009. In 2010, the rate went down to 31.3 but went up again in 2012, reaching the highest value of 36.6.

2.3 HIV/AIDS National Prevalence rate

Figure 3 shows trends in the prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS from 2003 to 2013. In 2003, the prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS was 17.1 percent. The percentage went up to 17.6 in 2008, and there was a further increase of 0.9 percentage points between 2008 and 2013, with the prevalence rate at 18.5 percent in 2013. Overall, the HIV/AIDS prevalence rate went up by 1.4 percentage points between 2003 and 2013, from 17.1 to 18.5 percent.

2.4 Total number of Rape and Attempted Rape cases per 100,000

From the year 2002 to 2007, the total number of rape and attempted rape cases per 100,000 was almost constant (Figure 4). In 2008, the number went up to 105.6 but decreased to 97.5 in 2009. The number increased to 110.4 in 2012.

3.0 MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) refer to a set of 8 goals adopted by 189 UN member states (including Botswana) at the September 2000 Millennium Summit of the United Nations. These goals clearly spell out what member states intend/ought to do to eradicate many dimensions of extreme poverty and achieve sustainable human development. Associated with these goals are a set of 18 targets and more than 48 indicators. All the 18 targets are to be met by 2015. The 48 plus indicators were identified so as to help in monitoring progress towards these following goals:

- Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education
- Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empowerment
- Goal 4: Reduce child mortality
- Goal 5: Improve maternal health
- Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability
- Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

Presented in this section are trends of some of the indicators which are used to track MDGs progress. More detailed statistics are presented in Table 2.

3.1 Prevalence of underweight children (under five years of age)

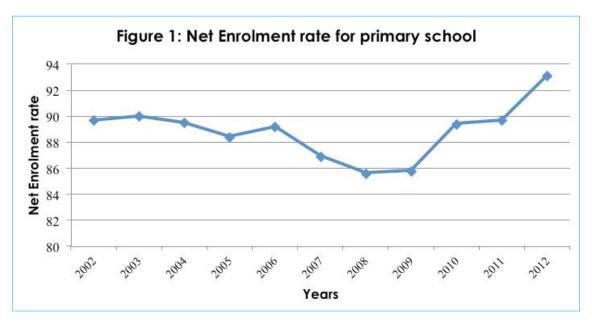
Figure 5 shows the prevalence of underweight children. The prevalence was 6.8 percent in 2004. In 2005, the prevalence went down to 5.2 percent and kept on decreasing in the following years, reaching a low of 3.2 percent in 2010. In 2013, the rate increased to 3.5 percent.

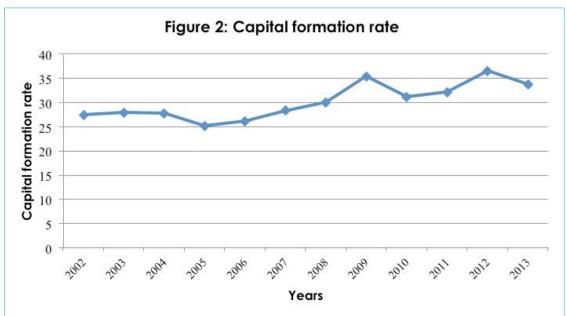
3.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5

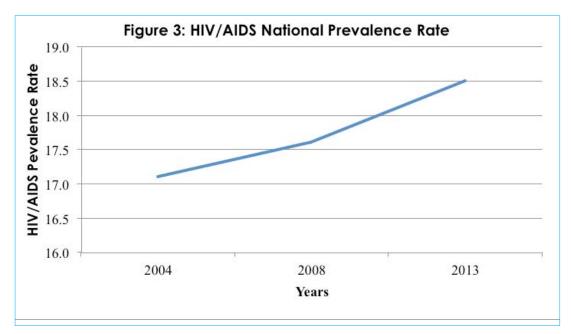
Figure 6 illustrates the trends in the proportion of of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5. The proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 was 86.3 percent in 2002. The proportion went down to 84.0 percent in 2005. In 2012, the proportion recorded 90.9 percent.

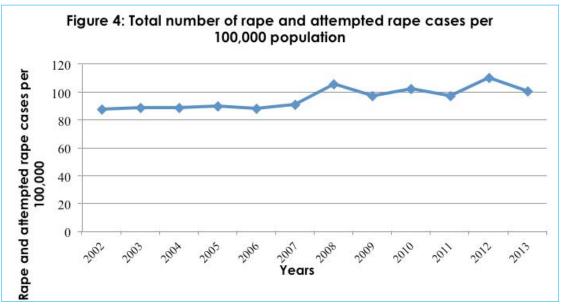
3.3 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

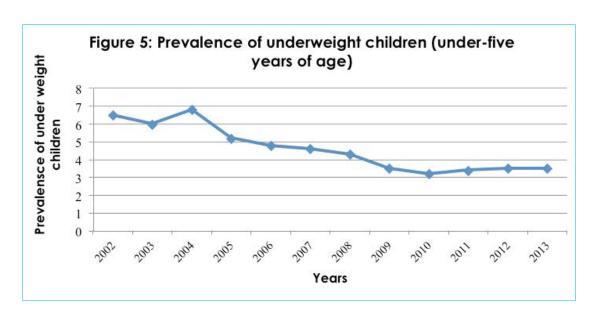
The proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel is presented in Figure 7 and Table 2. The proportion was 94.0 in 2005, after which it peaked to average of 99.0 percent between 2006 an 2010, before dropping to average 94.0 percent between 2011 and 2013.

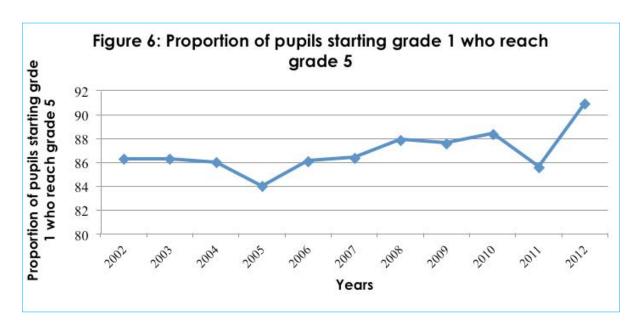












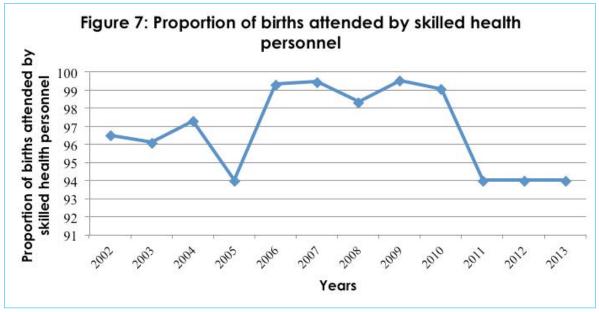


TABLE 1: VISION 2016 INDICATORS, 2002 - 2013

DUL 4 D	KEY RESULT	INDICATORS			0004		000/	0007	0000	2222	0010	0011	0010	0010
PILLAR	AREA	INDICATORS	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	201
An	Computer													
Educated,	and IT													
Informed	Literate	% Homes with												
Nation	Society	computers		4.5			8.0				10.3			
	System of	% Unemployed												
	Quality	amongst secondary												
	Education	school												
		graduates		28.6			35.0				24.3	27.5		28.
		% Unemployed												
		amongst university												
		graduates		17.5			8.6				5.9	11.1		9.2
		% Unemployed												
		amongst vocational		10.4			171				11.0	15 /		1.5
		graduates		18.4			17.1				11.3	15.6		15.4
	Universal and	Net Enrolment rates												
	continuing	for primary school												
	Education	(6-12 years)	89.7	90	89.5	88.4	89.2	86.9	85.6	85.8	89.4	89.7	93.1	
		Net Enrolment rates for junior secondary												
		school (13-15 years)	45.0	46.8	47.7	48.7	49.7	50.3	52.3				53.1	
		Net Enrolment rates												
		for senior secondary	177	00	10.7	00.4	040	00.0	0.4.5				00.0	
		school (16-17 years)	17.7	20	19.7	20.4	24.2	23.8	26.5				29.8	
		Adult Literacy rate			81.2						83.2			85.9
Prosperous,	Full													
Productive	Employment													
and	by 2016	Unemployment rate		23.8	24.6		17.5		26.2		17.9	19.9		20.0
Innovative Nation	Rapid	% Share of mining+												
Nullon	Economic	gov't GDP to total												
	Growth and	GDP												
	Diversification	(constant 2006),												
		Prices	44.4	41.4	40.3	45.9	45.4	42.4	40.5	30.9	38.8	38.5	34.8	37.2
		Capital formation												
		rate	27.5	28	27.8	25.3	26.2	28.4	30.1	35.5	31.3	32.2	36.6	33.9
		Per capita GDP												
		(constant 2006 pric-												
		es), Pula	28,350	29,114	29,350	30,121	32,038	34,050	34,726	31,413	33,483	34,897	35,711	37,120
		Rate of GDP growth												
		in real terms												
		(constant 2006												
		prices) %	6.1	4.6	2.7	4.6	8.4	8.3	3.9	-7.8	8.6	6.2	4.3	5.9
		Cleans of A												
		Share of Agriculture to total workforce		21.2	22.6		29.9		12.5		26.4	15.3		25.5
		.o lolal Workloide		۷۱.۷	22.0		۲.1		12.0		20.4	10.0		20.0

TABLE 1: VISION 2016 INDICATORS, 2002 - 2013 Continues

PILLAR	KEY RESULT	INDICATORS	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Compassionate, Just and Caring Nation	Adequate Supply of Safe Water	Proportion of population who use safe drinking water source			95.8		90.9	96.1	96.2		96.0	96.5		
	Eradication of Absolute Poverty by 2016	Poverty rate (Population living below PDL)		30.6							19.3			
	Good Quality Health Services by 2016	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000) Life expectancy (years)					48.0 54.4	57.0	57.0	57.0		17.0 68.0		
		Maternal mortality rate (100,000)			190	157.9	139.8	183.5	195.7	189.6	163	188.9	147.9	
	More Equitable distribution of Income by 2016	Gini coefficient or Lorenz curve estimate			0.573						0.645			
	Stop Spread of HIV by 2016	HIV/AIDS National prevalence rate		17.1					17.6					18.5

TABLE 1: VISION 2016 INDICATORS, 2002 - 2013 Continues

PILLAR	KEY RESULT AREA	INDICATORS	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Safe and Secure Nation	Safe and Secure Society	Number of road accidents per 10,000 population	107.2	107.7	106	101.4	97.9	110.9	114.9	111.2	104.1	87.4	93.3	83.4
		Number of road fatalities per 100,000 population	31.0	32.7	31	26.1	24.7	28.3	25.6	26.4	21.8	26.2	21.5	20.1
		Total crime (numbers)	222,966	218,430	244,904	263,044	267,962	271,277	328,468	327,076	329,161	322,193	320,269	384,817
		Total crime rate/10,000 population	1,337	1,291	1,431	1,523	1,540	1,544	1,849	1,819	1,806	1,742	1,705	1,881
		Total number of rape and attempted rape cases per 100,000												
		population % Increase per	88.0	89.0	89.0	90.0	88.2	90.9	105.6	97.5	102.3	97.3	110.4	100.7
		number of rape	0.00	2.24	0.73	2.11	0.09	0.2	-0.06	0.06	0.06	-0.03	-0.63	
Open, Democratic and Accountable Nation	Open and Transpar- ent Gover- nance	Participation rate in National elections			46.8					55.5				

TABLE 2: MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS INDICATORS, 2002-2013

GOAL	TARGET	INDICATOR	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Goal 1:	Target 1:Half,between	Proportion of												
Eradicate	1990 and 2015 the	population												
Extreme Poverty	proportion of people	below \$1 per												
and Hunger	living on less than	day												
	one Dollar a day	(PPP-values)		23.4							6.4			
		Poverty Gap												
		Ratio		11.7							6.2			
	T I 1 1. A . I													
	Target 1.1: Achieve full and productive													
	employment and													
	decent													
	work for all, including	Employment												
	women and young	to population												
	people	ratio				37.8	45.5	46	56.8		48.6	47.0		46.4
	Target 2:Half,between	Prevalence of												
	1990 and 2015 the	underweight												
	proportion of people	children												
	who suffer from	(under-five												
	hunger	years of age)	6.5	6.0	6.8	5.2	4.8	4.6	4.3	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.5
Goal 2:	Target 3:Ensure that	Proportion of												
Achieve	by 2015 children	pupils starting												
Universal	everywhere, boys and	grade 1 who												
Primary	girls alike, will be	reach grade 5	86.3	86.3	86	84	86.1	86.4	87.9	87.6	88.4	85.6	90.9	
Education	able to													
	complete a full	Net enrolment												
	course of primary	rates for												
	schooling	primary school	00.7	00.0	00.5	00.4	00.0	0/0	05./	05.0	00.4	00.7	02.1	
		(6-12 years)	89.7	90.0	89.5	88.4	89.2	86.9	85.6	85.8	89.4	89.7	93.1	
		Literacy rate												
		of 15-24 year												
		olds		93.7										

TABLE 2: MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS INDICATORS, 2002-2013 Continues

GOAL	TARGET	INDICATOR	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Goal 3: Promote Gender	Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and	Ratio of girls to boys in primary school	0.98	0.98	0.97	0.97	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.96	
Equality and Em- power women	secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of	Ratio of girls to boys in secondary school	1.09	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.09	1.08			1.07	
	education not later than 2015	Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education*	1.0	0.84	1.09	1.12	1.04	1.09	1.12	1.2		1.27		
		Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector	42.5	40.0	38.7	42.6	43.6	43.4	41.2	47.9	42.0	41.6	40.5	
		Proportion of seats held by women in national parlia- ment			11.0	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	6.5	7.9	7.9	7.9	9.5
		Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 years		1.19										
Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality	Target 5:Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015,the under-five mortality	Proportion of 1 year old children immunized against measles	79.0	90.0	86.0	90.0	90.0	79.0	91.0	93.0	94.5			
		Under five mortality rate					76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0		28.0		
		Infant mortality rate (per 1,000)					48.0	57.0	57.0	57.0		17.0		

*University only

TABLE 2: MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS INDICATORS, 2002-2013 Continues

GOAL	TARGET	INDICATOR	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health	Target 6: Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015,the maternal mortality rate	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000)	96.5	96.1	97.3 190.0	94.0 157.9	99.3 139.8	99.5 183.5	98.3 195.7	99.5 189.6	99.1	94.0	94.0	94.0
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases	Target 7: Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the spread of HIV /AIDS	HIV Prevalence among 15-19 year old pregnant women HIV Prevalence among 20-24 year old pregnant women Contraceptive prevalence rate	21.0	22.8	17.8 30.6	18.1 31.2 48.0	17.5 29.4	17.2 27.9 52.0.	76.1	13.2		10.0		
	Target 8: Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	Prevalence rate associated with tuberculosis Proportion of TB cases detected and cured under DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short Course)	0.58	0.62	0.6	0.6	0.52	0.47	0.54	59.7	49.6	36.0		

TABLE 2: MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS INDICATORS, 2002-2013 Continues

TARGET	INDICATOR	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into	GDP per unit of energy use (as proxy for energy efficiency)	0.3	0.32				0.56	0.44					
and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	Carbon Dioxide Emissions, Million Pula per Tera joule (per capita, per 1 000 grams)				2.465	2.567	2.459	3.26					
	Land area protected to maintain bio- logical diversification	19.1					19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1	
Target 9.1: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by	Proportion of species threatened with extinction								8.1		4.1		
significant reduction in the rate of loss	Water use to total water resources					1.81	1.84	1.87		1.4	1.12		
Target 10: Halve, by 2015, proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water	Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source			95.8	95.8	90.9	96.1	96.2	96.2	96.2	96.2		
Target 16: In cooperation with developing countries, develop & implement strategies for decent & productive work for all	Unemployment rate of 15-24 year olds		51.1	55.7		32.6		49.5		36	42.6		58.3
	Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources Target 9.1: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss Target 10: Halve, by 2015, proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water Target 16: In cooperation with developing countries, develop & implement strategies for decent & productive work	Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources Target 9.1: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss Target 10: Halve, by 2015, proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water Target 16: In cooperation with developing countries, develop & implement strategies for decent & proxy for energy use (as proxy for energy deficiency) Carbon Dioxide Emissions, Million Pula per Tera joule (per capita, per 1 000 grams) Land area protected to maintain biological diversification Proportion of species threatened with extinction Water use to total water resources Target 16: In Unemployment rate of 15-24 year olds	Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources Target 9.1: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss to safe drinking water Target 16: In cooperation with developing countries, develop & implement strategies for decent & productive work Target 16: In cooperation with developing countries, develop & implement strategies for decent & productive work GDP per unit of energy efas proxy for energy efficiency) and proxy for energy efficiency) Carbon Dioxide Emissions, Million Pula per Tera joule (per capita, per 1 000 grams) Land area protected to maintain biological diversification Proportion of species 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development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	Carget 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and reverse the lass of energy use (as prow) efficiency 0.3 0.32	Target 9: Integrated the principles of energy use (as principles of energy deficiency)