Localizing The Sustainable Development Goals Through CBMS in Botswana: The Case Of Gabane Village

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Gabane, Botswana

District: Kweneng
Number of Households: 2693
Population: 6842
Males: 3010 (43.99%)
Females: 3832 (56.01%)
Total Labour force: 4025 (58.8%)
People living with Disabilities: 90 (1.3%)
Why the choice of Gabane

- Poverty and unemployment are high in urban villages in Botswana.
- Gabane is one of the big villages in the peripheral of the Capital City Gaborone, home to many unemployed youth, including those involved in informal activities.
- The project is expected to yield community-based practical solutions to solving the youth unemployment problem in this area and general poverty intervention issues.
CBMS RESULTS
Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status, disability and geographical location

- 344 households in Gabane were living below the international poverty line (1.9 USD), thus 795 individuals were living below the international poverty line.
INCOME POVERTY

Proportion of population living below the **national poverty line**, by gender, age, employment status, disability and geographical location

- 430 households (16%) in Gabane were living below the national poverty line
  - 980 individuals were living below the national poverty line
- Majority of the poor females (61.3%)
- 9.3% living with disability
- 40.8% of the people living below the national poverty line were employed, 48.5% actively seeking employment and 10.6% discouraged.
## MPI POOR INDIVIDUALS

Proportion of men, women and (children of all ages) living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

- Dimensions considered are: Education (years of schooling, child school attendance); health (child mortality, Nutrition); living standard (electricity, Sanitation, improved drinking water, cooking fuel, assets ownership, housing)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Gabane South East</th>
<th>Gabane South West</th>
<th>Gabane North West</th>
<th>Gabane North East</th>
<th>Gabane Total</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poverty intensity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPI poor (number)</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>165</td>
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<tr>
<td>MPI poor (%)</td>
<td>2.69</td>
<td>1.65</td>
<td>2.48</td>
<td>3.26</td>
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<td>Number</td>
<td>% of MPI Poor</td>
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<td>----------------------------------</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>37.58</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>62.42</td>
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<tr>
<td>Living with disability</td>
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<td>16.97</td>
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<tr>
<td>Living without disability</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>83.03</td>
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<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
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<td>95.76</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4.24</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
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</table>
MPI POOR INDIVIDUALS BY AGE

- 0-14: 38%
- 15-24: 12%
- 25-34: 22%
- 35-44: 8%
- 45-54: 10%
- 55-64: 5%
- 65+: 5%
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

An underweight child (under 5 years of age) has weight for age < −2 standard deviations (SD) of the WHO Child Growth Standards median. Thus it is measured using Low weight-for age.

![Nutritional Status (0-5 years old)](image)
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

• The results from our study show that 7.9% of the population of interest were faced with “extreme hunger.

• Further, 39.52% of the population of interest were faced with “moderate hunger”

• These figures show that meeting the target of zero hunger by 2030 might be a challenge unless appropriate policies are put in place.
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Pre-School Attendance

- Attend: 50%
- Do not attend: 50%
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Primary and Secondary School Enrollments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Primary</th>
<th>Secondary</th>
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<tr>
<td>Enrolled</td>
<td>689 (98.6%)</td>
<td>243 (98%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Enrolled</td>
<td>10 (1.4%)</td>
<td>5 (2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>699 (100%)</td>
<td>248 (100%)</td>
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</table>
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

• The unemployment rate- **23.3** %( narrow definition) and **29.44%** (broad definition).

• There are more unemployed women (63%) than men (37%) of the total unemployed.
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Unemployment rate, by age

- 15-19: 7%
- 20-24: 24%
- 25-29: 12%
- 30-34: 17%
- 35-39: 10%
- 40-44: 5%
- 45-49: 2%
- 50-54: 0%
- 55-59: 1%
- 60-64: 0%
- 65-69: 1%
- 70+: 0%

[CATEGORY NAME] [PERCENTAGE]
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (NEET) expressed in relation to the total population is 7.8%.

• More females (62.36%) find themselves in this situation than males (37.64%).
WAY FORWARD
Recommendations

• 40.8% of the people living below the national poverty line were employed.

• There is also need to review labour legislation in terms of the current minimum wage rates which are not currently linked to the cost of living and therefore leading to jobs that may not be decent in terms of their payment.

• The minimum wage in Botswana is currently as low as $70 a month (for farm workers), lower than the national PDL of $88 a month.
Recommendations

• Health is a big challenge especially with regard to non-communicable diseases.
  • There is need to intensify the food supplementation for children and make sure it reaches the intended beneficiaries, including illegal immigrants from Zimbabwe.
  • Educate people about the importance of healthy living, to reduce chances of obesity.
  • Intensify access to land for farming and the use of drought resistant seeds and seeds resistant to pests.
• In 2015, the government decided that pre-school should be made universal.

• While that has been identified in terms of policy, the implementation is moving very slowly.

• Civil societies, village development committees encouraged to start community pre-schools. This has been implemented successfully by the Roman catholic and Anglican churches in the north of the country and some parts of the northern region.
Recommendations

• Creation of new job opportunities
• Encourage vocational training and provide vocational training for the school dropouts, to curb the Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (NEET)
Recommendations

• The low participation of Gabane residents in government programmes indicates that there are issues of targeting of the various government programmes.
  • People supposed to be in social safety nets not enrolled, especially those living with disability.
• There is need for effective monitoring and evaluation of these programmes on a continuous basis to make sure they meet their intended objectives.

Youth Programmes
- Women Economic Empowerement
- Youth Development Fund
- Graduate Intenship
- Tirelo Sechaba
- Ipelegeng (Labour Based Public Works)
Key Players

- Dikgosi (Headmen) of the main wards under Gabane
- Council Leadership that include councillors for the area, council secretary and staff of the sub-council
- Government key ministries in the MYESCD
- Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
- Non-governmental organizations
- Civil society organizations (including women’s NGO, Churches)
Thank you!!!