



# 2020 UN BOTSWANA ANNUAL RESULTS REPORT

March 2021



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# Foreword

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2020 was a year like no other with the COVID-19 pandemic affecting every single country in the world. Much has been written about the effects upon individuals, communities, schools, businesses, entire economies, and much more. A lexicon of descriptive words emerged to describe the times as well as our responses, all becoming clichés after a few long months: ‘Unprecedented’, ‘Unique’, ‘New Normal’, ‘Please Unmute’, and so on. Perhaps a testament to how quickly humans adapt to new circumstances and find positivity, and even humour, among the very real and individual tragedies.

The people of Botswana faced the threats head on with pragmatism, flexibility and a genuine empathy for the individual. A longer, harsher approach could have been justifiable, given the rapid and devastating spread in neighbouring South Africa. But a balance of early strict measures, good public communications, a vigilant population, cycles of easing up and tightening restrictions, support measures to different vulnerable groups, relief for employees and businesses, preparing the health system, and regular epidemiological surveillance were some of the measures that helped the country control the spread of the pandemic and limit the suffering and death. Our low population density has helped, but like most we suffered from ‘lockdown fatigue’ and at times let our guard down leading to rising numbers of infections and deaths. Still, the economy has taken a massive hit, systemic weaknesses across all major public services are exposed, and the fears around a lack of diversified economy have been realised.

The United Nations family have stood steadfastly alongside the Government and people of Botswana, adapting their many diverse programmes and skills, to respond to immediate needs. I arrived in January 2020 as the new Resident Coordinator of the UN System in Botswana and within 6 months, was witnessing the flexibility, the commitment, the courage, and an almost desperate drive to serve the people in any way possible.

In the early days, sharing equipment to help set up emergency operations centres, drafting detailed emergency organograms, advance purchasing of essential drugs, supporting new curriculums and teaching methods to keep children in education, offering expert advice to plan for recovery, raising funds, sharing real time and verified information, tackling misinformation, closely tracking the most vulnerable populations, and much, much more.

I recall so many late night and weekend calls between UN staff, NGO partners, and Government to just get urgent things done. Some seem small and distant now, such as finding a safe space for several women and their children who were homeless after escaping violence at home. It was not a small act. It was the best of cooperation between partners, focussed on a national problem, without ever neglecting the individuals.

Thanks to UN collaboration, we were able to put in place a national preparedness and response plan against COVID-19 and carry out an assessment of the economic and social impacts of the pandemic which enabled us to develop a UN socio-economic response to COVID-19 to support the actions of the Government of Botswana to recover better

A special mention must go to the WHO team. They have stepped up and shown how essential it is to have a global body that directs and coordinates health matters. In Botswana, they worked alongside Government, private sector, NGOs and communities, as technical experts, advisors, trainers, drafters, and more. Always respectful of the huge national talent and resources, always bold enough to share their views and experience, always humble enough to know their limitations, and always active and innovative, whatever challenges arise. They embodied the very best of the UN.

The 21 UN entities currently serving Botswana have grown together as a family and grown closer to the many individuals and groups that together contribute to Botswana’s development. Despite the huge efforts expended, I see a hunger to do even more, because we are acutely aware that if we work closely together, sharing, learning and combining resources with others, we can do so much more to realise the rights of all people in Botswana. Working together makes us more efficient, more effective, more cognisant of our own limited talents, more in awe of our combined power to bring change. With that combined power, we will overcome the pandemic and we will achieve the Sustainable Development Goals in this Decade of Action.

**Zia Choudhury**  
**Resident Coordinator**  
**United Nations Botswana**



# Botswana UN Country Team



Immunization saves 2 to 3 million lives globally each year. By protecting children against serious diseases, vaccines play a central role in ending preventable child deaths.

Photo by UNICEF Botswana

## Agencies under the UNSDF 2017-2021

















# Key Development Partners of the UN development system in the country

Forum	Chairperson(s)	Members	Objective/Notes
<b>UNSDF Programme Steering Committee (PSC)</b>	Joint – MFED PS & UN RC	GOB & UNCT	Discuss Pillar 1-3 Annual Work Plans, policy issues and reviews progress.
<b>SDGs National Steering Committee (NSC)</b>	Co-chair: MFED Secretary-Economic & Financial Policy and UN RC	GOB, CBOs, UNCT, Private Sector, Academia, Research institutions, etc	Facilitate sectoral partnerships and guidance in coordination, domestication and implementation of SDGs as outlined in the SDG Roadmap
<b>Development Partners Forum (DPF)</b>	Joint – MFED PS & UN RC	Diplomatic Community, UNCT, GOB Departments	June meeting follows the April budget, November follows State of Nation Address for GOB to give updates on these.
<b>Development Partners Coordination Meeting.</b>  This DP committee is supported by 5 TWGs outlined below	UN RC	Diplomatic Community and UNCT	Conducted to facilitate development coordination among partners. Topical discussions take place, thematic updates received, and preparations made for the joint DP-Government meetings.
<b>DPF TWG – Health</b>	Co-chair: WHO & PEPFAR	UNFPA	Expected to meet more frequently and feedback on their work to the Development Coordination Meeting.
<b>DPF TWG – Education</b>	EU		
<b>DPF TWG - Environment</b>	Co-chair: UNDP & German Embassy	UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, IOM	Purpose is to avoid duplication, seek opportunities to work together and advocate with one voice. Prevent, mitigate and adapt as much as possible.
<b>DPF TWG – Finance, Trade &amp; Economy</b>	Co-chair: WBG & EU	UNDP, UNICEF	
<b>DPF TWG – Democracy &amp; Governance</b>	EU		
<b>The SADC-ICP Dialogue Platform (SIDP) and Thematic Groups</b>  <b>SADC- Energy Thematic Group (ETG)</b>	Co-chair  SADC & DPs	UN	Joint SADC-ICP group and the highest level of coordination structure serving as a forum for dialogue, coordination, alignment and harmonization of development cooperation in line with the SADC Treaty, the RISDP and SIPO, SADC Protocols, the SPME policy and plans, and the SADC Resource Mobilization Strategy.

# Overview: Cooperation Framework

## Priority Areas

Figures from the CCA: Examples from some of SDGs in 2020

People living in extreme poverty	Women ever Experienced violence in Lifetime	Unemployed Urban Youth	People with disabilities
16% \$1.9/Day	37.1%	52.9%	4.2%
 <b>1 NO POVERTY</b>	Botswana has not yet ratified the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol). About half of the country's children live in multi-dimensional poverty and Poverty remains high in remote communities and FHHs.		
 <b>2 ZERO HUNGER</b>	The prevalence of stunting in Botswana is estimated at 31.4%. The 2020 State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World states that 64.5% of Botswana cannot afford a healthy diet. COVID-19 pandemic worsens household food insecurity, especially in rural women-headed households, due to its impact on food production and income generation.		
 <b>3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING</b>	High child mortality: The under-5 mortality rate is 56 per 1000, and High maternal mortality is estimated at 133.7 deaths per 100,000 live-births. LGBTI, people with disabilities (PWDs), and migrants and refugees continue to experience discriminatory health service delivery. Rural/urban disparities exist in the quality and supply of health care.		
 <b>4 QUALITY EDUCATION</b>	Only 30% of children aged 3 to 6 years have access to preschool education which remains unaffordable for the less privileged. Re-admission policy of public schools requires drop-out pregnant girls to wait six months before they can return. Botswana has not ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). PWDs are not mainstreamed into the education system.		
 <b>5 GENDER EQUALITY</b>	Gender-based violence against women is pervasive across the country with 37.1% of women reporting sexual, physical, emotional, and/or economic violence by a partner or non-partner. Domestic violence increased during the April-May 2020 COVID-19 national lockdown with 272 women seeking shelter and other assistance from NGOs.		
 <b>6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION</b>	Botswana continues to rely heavily on fresh and saline groundwater as existing perennial rivers, such as the Shashe-Limpopo river basins, shared with neighboring countries. Poor maintenance of storage facilities and dilapidated water supply infrastructure remain major concerns. Access to water and poor sanitation remain a challenge for rural populations, especially women in Botswana.		
 <b>7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY</b>	Existing disparities in access (e.g., the reliance on wood fuel as an energy source by rural communities) challenge Botswana's energy security. Energy demand is impeded by intermittent shortages arising from limited supply routes. Wind energy has potential given superior wind speeds at higher altitudes of the country such as at Kwai Pan.		
 <b>8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</b>	Botswana's unemployment rate remains significantly high relative to the country's position as an upper middle-income country. Women entrepreneurs tend to encounter several challenges including not registered, lacked basic business management skills including record keeping skills; and limited access to markets.		
 <b>10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES</b>	Inequalities in distribution of income and consumption expenditure among individuals or households is high. Asylum Seekers and are unable to move freely beyond the confines of the refugee camp and are prohibited to engage in forms of employment. Botswana is listed as high-risk for money-laundering, risking Botswana's investments in the EU.		
 <b>13 CLIMATE ACTION</b>	Projections for 2050 indicate that climate change will result in decreased water inflow into the country's dams by between 3.5 to 19%, which represents an actual loss of 34 to 75 mm <sup>3</sup> by 2050. will adversely affect available water resources, agriculture, ecotourism activities, public health, and the cost of doing business.		
 <b>15 LIFE ON LAND</b>	Land resources are crucial to Botswana's desired development trajectory and food security. Its main uses include agriculture (45.9%), mining, and wildlife tourism (19.1% forestry). Botswana's large mammals are on a significant decline due to limited availability of freshwater, various land use change and other human-induced activities.		
 <b>16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</b>	Botswana is a party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), but not a party to its Second Optional Protocol aiming at the abolition of the death penalty. Accused and detained persons continue to face unequal access to affordable and high-quality legal assistance and representation.		

# BOTSWANA 2020

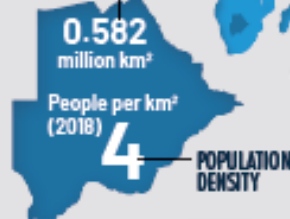
## COUNTRY PROFILE

### WORLD VIEW

#### POPULATION IN MILLIONS



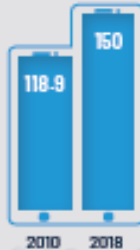
#### SURFACE AREA



#### INDIVIDUALS USING THE INTERNET % OF POPULATION



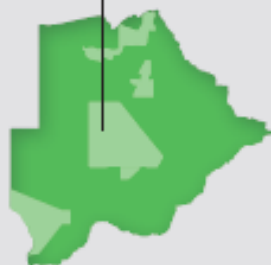
#### MOBILE CELLULAR SUBSCRIPTIONS PER 100 PEOPLE



### ENVIRONMENT

#### TERRESTRIAL AND MARINE PROTECTED AREAS % OF TOTAL TERRITORIAL AREA

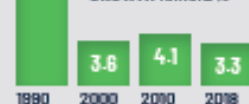
29.1%



#### THE GLOBAL CARBON ATLAS 2019 Million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> (MtCO<sub>2</sub>)



#### URBAN POPULATION GROWTH ANNUAL %

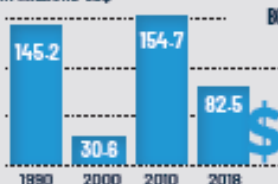


### GLOBAL RELATIONS

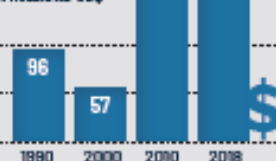
#### MERCHANDISE TRADE % OF GDP



#### NET OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE RECEIVED IN MILLIONS US\$

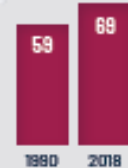


#### FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT, NET INFLOWS BOP, IN MILLIONS US\$



### PEOPLE

#### LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH



#### MORTALITY RATE UNDER 5yrs, PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS



#### PREVALENCE OF HIV % OF POPULATION 5-49yrs



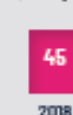
#### SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, PRIMARY (% GROSS)



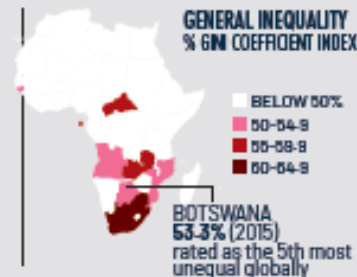
#### FERTILITY RATE BIRTHS PER WOMAN



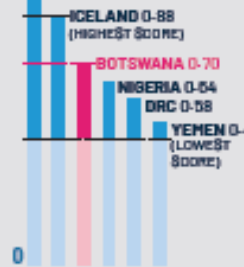
#### ADOLESCENT FERTILITY RATE (BIRTHS PER 1,000 WOMEN 15-19yrs)



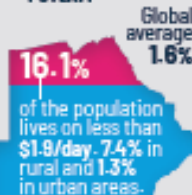
#### GENERAL INEQUALITY % GINI COEFFICIENT INDEX



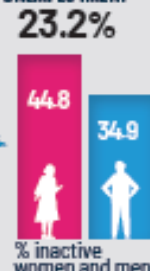
#### GENDER GAP INDEX 2020



#### POVERTY



#### UNEMPLOYMENT

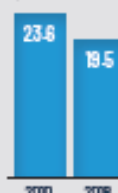


#### GENDER-BASED AND INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

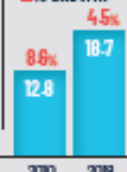


### ECONOMY

#### TAX REVENUE % OF GDP



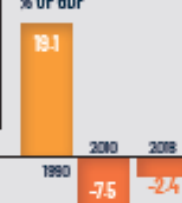
#### GDP IN BILLIONS US\$



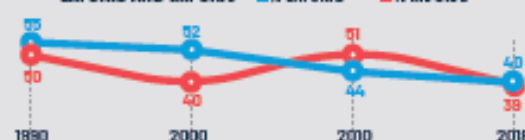
#### INFLATION GDP DEFLATOR ANNUAL %



#### NET LENDING (+) NET BORROWING (-) % OF GDP



#### EXPORTS AND IMPORTS



Sources: World Development Indicators, The World Bank

# Chapter 1: Key developments in the country and the regional context

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Washing hands with soap and water, or using an alcohol-based hand sanitizer, is a great way to reduce infections from COVID19 and many other diseases in schools, public spaces and homes. Photo by WHO & UNICEF Botswana.

**The year 2020 saw the United Nations marking its 75th anniversary at a time of great disruption for the world, compounded by an unprecedented global health crisis with severe economic and social impacts. Even before the COVID-19 pandemic struck, Botswana faced a growing list of challenges from climate change, gender-based violence and deepening inequalities.**

COVID-19 – When the first three cases of COVID-19 were recorded in Botswana in March 2020, the President of the Republic of Botswana declared a State of Emergency which effected from 1st of April. This included an initial 28-day lockdown.

Botswana's economic progress was stalled by the COVID-19 pandemic and its reliance on a few sectors for its revenues and growth. The Government's revised budget for 2020/21 budget is 16% less than originally envisioned suggesting that the country will have to do more with less financial resources.

The World Population Review of 2020 revealed Botswana as a country with the second highest number of rape cases in the world at 92.9 per hundred thousand people (World Population Review, 2020). Gender-based violence against women is pervasive across the country with 37.1% of women reporting sexual, physical, emotional, and/or economic violence by a partner or non-partner. Violence is also high among women and girls with disabilities. .

The Okavango delta, the epicentre to tourism in Botswana, was flooded due to the high volume of rains upstream from Angola presenting opportunities for the improvement in livelihood for communities along the river basin in areas such as fishing, horticulture, tourism etc. However, these available opportunities for livelihoods improvement are yet to be fully realised because restrictions on the traditional means of economic activities are still curtailed by the COVID-19 pandemic protocols.



# Chapter 2: UN socio-economic response to the COVID-19 pandemic

## Key indicators that show the socio-economic impact



13,019 | 42  
Confirmed COVID-19 cases  
and deaths by 28 December  
2020



4,158  
COVID-19 PPE for Prison  
Inmates



474  
SME's supported to stay  
afloat

**The socio-economic impact of COVID-19 has been significant on Botswana's economy affecting most, if not all sectors of the economy.**

The contraction in domestic output, year-on-year from quarters 2 and 3 of 2020 has been 24 percent and 6 percent, respectively.

The UN response focused on supporting the national response effort, especially where gaps existed, and where support was requested. Partnerships have played a key role in UN's support to the national COVID-19 response. Due to the relatively modest size of the UN presence in Botswana, UN agencies, funds and programmes (UN AFPs) were cognizant of the fact that to achieve scale and impact, partnerships within the UN development system are necessary. The pandemic and the response to it, by design, created an opportunity for the UN system, government and development partners to come together.

Some of the key highlights of the UN response against the five pillars of the Socio-Economic Response Framework (SERP) for 2020 were:

### Health First:

- Establishment of an 'information sharing' mechanism between key members of Presidential Task Force on COVID-19 and a wide range of development partners.
- Conducted a risk assessment; setting up monitoring mechanisms for the national response effort; training of health care workers on the COVID-19 surveillance; strengthening the National Reference Laboratory for testing; enhancing national capacity to manage clinical waste; and establishing an executable business continuity plan.
- Support the government in ensuring correct medical advice be communicated effectively to the public, especially given the circulation of mis-information on COVID-19

### PROTECTING PEOPLE: Social Protection and Ensuring Basic Services

- Led the co-creation of the government's informal sector response plan, outlining key step to be taken to support the informal sector.
- Supported the development of the government's national social protection recovery framework and implementation plan.
- UN's recovery and response initiatives influenced the development of Government's Economic Recovery and Transformation Plan.
- Supported migrants by providing direct assistance to vulnerable migrants and trafficking survivors in the form of air travel and transportation, quarantine fees, COVID PCR tests, assisting with pre-departure medicals.
- Conducted a nationwide awareness raising campaign on GBV
- Risk assessment survey and data analysis for people living with HIV/AIDS conducted, while technical support was offered to government to ensure proper health protocols be deployed at the border posts for entry and re-entry.

## **ECONOMIC RECOVERY: Protecting Jobs, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises, and the Most Vulnerable Productive Sectors**

- Conducted a Social and Economic Impact Analysis during the early phase of the pandemic. The impact analysis helped frame discussions on response measures by setting baselines in terms of the socio-economic impact and ensuing needs due to COVID-19.
- Developed private sector recovery plan in partnership with Business Botswana and the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD).
- The Supplier Development Programme (SDP) was repurposed to respond to the market and operation disruptions experienced by some SME partners. The plan developed facilitated the running of supply chains, access to funding and the diversification of products and market focus for businesses under the SDP. The companies were able to access relevant benefits, in line with Government's guidelines for 'Botswana Covid19 Pandemic Relief Fund'. All 474 SMEs managed to stay in business and are now working to scale-up and diversify their operations.
- The Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) supported through
  - i. assistance to the aquaculture and inland fisheries sectors;
  - ii. capacity building for horticulture farmers; and
  - iii. the review of the livestock programmes.

## **MACROECONOMIC RESPONSE AND MULTILATERAL COLLABORATION**

- The UN SDG Fund's (SDGF) financing initiative, was modified to provide the Government (Ministry of Finance and Economic Development) with practical tools and instruments for more efficient and effective budget management. The Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF)—the cornerstone of the SDGF—is intended to support the government manage its development resources effectively. The INFF is designed to bring together the diverse sources of SDG funding and investment, thus creating an efficient means to track SDG-related financing and expenditure. Improving efficiency has become a critical part of development planning as the government is looking to 'rationalize' and 'consolidate' development initiatives.

## **SOCIAL COHESION AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCE**

Several initiatives were developed including;

- Building upon indigenous practices for climate smart agriculture integration into crop and livestock production systems;
  - Southern Africa Emergency Locust Response and Preparedness
  - Promoting sound pesticides and pesticides management;
  - Developing a horticulture strategy;
  - Management of the fall season armyworm.
- Strategic support was provided to vulnerable groups, including prisoners, highlighting an important human rights dimension to the UN response effort. A position paper on Prevention, Control and Decongestion of Prisons was developed. The research findings assisted in the development of protocols on prevention and control of COVID-19 inside prisons and other detention facilities and informed the Presidential Pardon process that led to the release of 149 prisoners across the country. Support for the prison system also included the provision of PPE kits for all 4158 prison inmates and staff across the 23 prisons in Botswana.

# Chapter 3: UN development system support to national development priorities through the Cooperation Framework

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Renewable energy small scale Biodigester.  
Photo by UNDP Botswana



## 3.1 People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership

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### Key results and progress to date

#### 1. Human Rights Support & Advocacy – The UNCT provided support which resulted in:

- The establishment of the National Human Rights Coordinating Committee to coordinate the development of a National Human Rights Strategy and Public education and awareness on human rights.
- Increased capacity of the Human Rights Unit at the Office of the President to fulfil its coordinating functions including successful completion of the ICERD report, the ICCPR report and the UPR mid-term report (including civil society input).
- Planning for implementation of human rights recommendations including the development of a Human Rights Recommendation Database and support for development of a Recommendation Implementation Plan for Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) recommendations.
- Communications for the promotion of human rights in Botswana including a launch of the 16 days of activism hosted by the Human Rights Consultative Committee and the Human Rights Unit, and commemoration of International Human Rights Day.
- Establishment of a Paris Principle compliant national human rights institution and advice on the development of a law to transform the Office of the Ombudsman with a human rights mandate.
- Finalised the development of a National Disability Policy, Strategy and Implementation Plan to domesticate the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and continued to advocate for the ratification of the CRPD.

#### 2. Social and Economic Impact Analysis

**(SEIA)** - The UNCT in collaboration with the WBG and UK High Commission supported this analysis which unpacked the impact of the pandemic across the 5 UN pillars: health first, protecting people, economic recovery, macroeconomic response, and social cohesion. SEIA was a significant input in the development of three recovery plans underpinned by the principle of building back better.

#### 3. Private Sector Recovery Plan – UNCT with

WBG developed this plan for the national private sector network Business Botswana. This plan analyses the impact on the private sector and sets out a plan of action in which the private sector takes the lead and initiative to build back better. The plan places a focus on digital transformation, green economy, opportunities in the health sector and supporting women and youth-led businesses.

#### 4. An Informal Sector Recovery Plan for

the Ministry of Investment Trade and Industry was developed through support of the UNCT. This plan provided an in-depth analysis of informal sector concepts, definitions, and the multi-faceted impacts of the pandemic. Based on this, clear recommendations and actions were proposed to establish support structures at national and regional levels, whilst also accelerating recovery actions leveraging digital solutions, revitalizing local value chains and marketplaces and building capacities of informal sector participants.



# People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership

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**5. Social Protection Recovery Plan** - UNCT and WBG supported the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development to develop this plan which evaluated the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, particularly for the most vulnerable groups. It further reviewed how the current systems responded, and based on this, presented recommendations for how the social protection system could be strengthened. The Social Protection Recovery Plan is being transformed into the National Social Protection Framework Implementation Plan that was approved by Cabinet in August 2020.

**6. The UNCT Gender and Human Rights Working Group** supported the development of the national GBV response plan for the Department of Gender Affairs. Furthermore, the UNCT participated in the Technical Review Groups for the private sector recovery plan, social protection recovery plan; and the informal sector recovery plan.

**7. Expanding partnerships** – With the Botswana Red Cross Society, UNCT collaborated on capacity building, provision of critical services and assistance to vulnerable migrants, resource mobilization and Gender-Based Violence Prevention response.

## Key challenges and lessons learnt

COVID-19 – Since reporting her first 3 cases in March 2020, COVID-19 has affected all sectors of the economy, especially women and youth who are among the poorest with higher rates of unemployment.

To respond to impacts of COVID-19, the Government of Botswana through the National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC) and the COVID-19 Secretariat was able to immediately coordinate joint and multidisciplinary efforts to address the COVID-19 pandemic from a central location. UNCT supported NEOC efforts through ICT support and setting up of the NEOC and COVID-19 Secretariat office equipment, capacity building and procurement of PPE and other resources. Using ICT, information is being received from multiple sources in real-time enhancing analysis and evidence-based decision making.

**Innovation & Partnerships:** COVID-19 is contributing to further exacerbate violence against women and driving an increase in the number of complaints reported to the police and support services, among which shelters for survivors. Virtual Training of Trainers for the GBV response, with Botswana Red Cross Society staff and volunteers done. The online training platform will continue throughout similar training initiatives with Tribal Administration and the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture to avoid further disruptions to programming.

Staff transitioned to working remotely using a host of digital platforms for engagement and interaction.



#### BOTSWANA

Every child deserves a prosperous future. Photo by UNICEF Botswana

### 3.2. Overview of Cooperation Framework Results: Snapshot of UNCT results from 2017-2020



Outputs	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>OUTCOME 1: By 2021, Botswana has quality policies and programmes towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals targets and national aspirations</b>				
<b>Output 1.1:</b> Enhanced national capacities to develop integrated policies, strategies and programmes for sustainable development of the economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1<sup>st</sup> draft of Decentralization Policy developed</li> <li>Procurement of consultancies for the development of South to South Strategy, Economic Diversification Strategy and ASRH Implementation strategy initiated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consultations on draft of Decentralization Policy ongoing</li> <li>Local Economic Development Strategy completed</li> <li>Review of current EDD is ongoing to inform new one.</li> <li>South to south cooperation strategy completed and submitted to cabinet for approval</li> <li>Initiated development of the National Labor Migration Policy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decentralization Policy completed and submitted to GOB</li> <li>South to south cooperation strategy completed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Botswana's Exporter Development Programme and Action Plan finalized and launched</li> </ul>
<b>Output 1.2:</b> Enhanced national capacities to develop integrated policies, strategies and programmes to strengthen human and social development outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>development of an integrated Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH) strategy.</li> <li>Contributed to the development of National Strategic Framework on AIDS III (NSF III)</li> <li>National Social Protection Strategic Framework has been drafted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comprehensive Prevention and Treatment Package of services for FSWs and MSMs developed</li> <li>2 technical briefs developed for advocacy with policy makers for non-citizens' access to HIV services including treatment through.</li> <li>Policies and Legislation for increased access to cheaper essential HIV medicines revised</li> <li>Supported the development of the National Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) Strategy for Prevention of HIV in Young People</li> <li>RMNCAH Strategy developed</li> <li>Malaria Insecticide Resistance Management Plan developed</li> <li>TB Strategic Plan developed</li> <li>OSEC Policy developed</li> <li>ECD Policy Approved</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poverty Eradication Policy and Implementation Plan completed and submitted to Cabinet</li> <li>Integrated Vector Management Strategy completed</li> <li>Comprehensive National Policy &amp; M&amp;E Framework on Rehabilitation services completed</li> <li>Gender Mainstreaming Strategy completed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Decentralisation Policy and Implementation Plan finalised and submitted to the MLGRD</li> <li>Profiles of adolescent girls and young women</li> <li>Investment Case for Prevention of Stunting in Botswana</li> <li>Evidence-based advocacy with policy makers for non-citizens' access HIV serviced including treatment services</li> <li>National strategies for adolescents and young people</li> </ul>
15				

Outputs	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>OUTCOME 1: By 2021, Botswana has quality policies and programmes towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals targets and national aspirations</b>				
<b>Output 1.3:</b> Enhanced national capacities to develop integrated policies, strategies and programmes for the management of the trade-off between economic growth and environmental sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local level land use plans have been developed in North West District</li> <li>Towards the development of Climate Change Response Policy, the following were achieved – 1) Inception report for the development of the National Green House Gas (GHG) Inventory database for Third National Communication, 2) Inception Report for Climate change mitigation: Green House Gas abatement measures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CBNRM Strategy and Action Plan developed</li> <li>Boteti and Chobe district level Land Use Plans developed &amp; approved</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Environmental Health Policy developed</li> <li>Public Awareness Strategy for Wildlife completed</li> <li>Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing Framework developed</li> <li>Community Based Fire Management Strategies completed</li> <li>National Agricultural Policy developed &amp; submitted to Cabinet</li> <li>Review the Wildlife Legislation completed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrated Vector Management Strategy</li> <li>Community Based Fire Management Strategies</li> <li>Integrated waste management policy</li> <li>Land Rehabilitation programme</li> <li>Integrated Landscape Management Plan for the Kgalagadi Dryland Landscape</li> </ul>
<b>Output 1.4:</b> Enhanced national capacities to develop integrated policies, strategies and programmes to deepen democracy outcomes and strengthen governance institutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR) Training modules developed</li> <li>First training for national stakeholders towards development of the Migration Crisis Operational Framework conducted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Migration Policy developed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Law Reform Strategy developed</li> <li>Technical support for the review of the Ombudsman's Act to confer human rights mandate consistent with the Paris Principles done</li> <li>Disability Policy, Strategy and implementation plan developed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Migration Policy</li> <li>The Regulations to the Whistleblowing Act</li> <li>National Human Rights Strategy and Action Plan</li> <li>Law Reform Strategy</li> <li>Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing Legislation</li> </ul>
16				



**OUTCOME 2: By 2021, Botswana fully implements policies and programmes towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals targets and national aspirations**

<p><b>Output 2.1:</b> Improved capacity to plan for delivery, identify and resolve implementation challenges and account for the delivery of quality interventions that promote sustainable economic development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local economic analysis completed</li> <li>design and roll-out of the National LED fund postponed by GOB</li> <li>Review of BEAR project was cancelled by GOB</li> <li>To Strengthen Youth Participation and Engagement on Leadership &amp; Advocacy Issue, two young people were supported to participate in the AfriYAN General Assembly.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local Economic Development Implementation Plan completed</li> <li>Business Plans for the 4 districts developed for LED</li> <li>Business Botswana Strategic Plan and Implementation completed</li> <li>Consultations for the implementation of EDD Policy ongoing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated budget briefs on education, health, social protection, HIV/AIDS and macroeconomic trends submitted to government</li> <li>Supplier Development Program is being implemented with 45 SMEs enrolled</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SME capacity development through the Supplier Development Programme (SDP) continued</li> <li>Three trade agreements simplified for the private sector to be able to utilize</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 2.2:</b> Improved capacities to plan for delivery, identify and resolve implementation challenges, and account for the delivery of quality interventions to strengthen human and social development outcomes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To support National campaign on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) of Children, dialogues with various stakeholders were conducted</li> <li>Stakeholder consultations and dialogue with key stakeholders held with consensus reached on the need to develop a National Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) Strategy</li> <li>Stakeholder consultations held on the roll out of U-report,</li> <li>Draft Tool Kit for the Parliamentary and Gate keepers on HIV and Health developed</li> <li>CATCH Pilot completed</li> <li>Winter Out-of-school SMC Campaign completed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>OSEC curriculum, learning and teaching materials and costed implementation plan developed</li> <li>District level dialogues with First Lady to support youth engagement in SRH</li> <li>Launched Shuga Radio and Social media HIV Prevention Campaign</li> <li>Strengthened capacity of stakeholders in SBCC</li> <li>Partnered with MoHW and NGO (Baylor) to establish implementation and evaluation of comprehensive models of ALHIV.</li> <li>Partnership with 3 NGOs to support the testing of ECD models in collaboration with MoHW, MOBE &amp; MLGRD</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>OSEC Manual handed to MOBE</li> <li>Malaria advocacy and Resources Mobilization Plan “Zero Malaria Starts with Me” completed.</li> <li>Phase I of Rollout of the campaign on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) of Children through key messages to government agencies, CSOs, politicians, religious and traditional leaders in 4 selected districts completed</li> <li>Shuga season one completed.</li> <li>Implementation Plan for the scale up of a core set of high impact interventions for prevention of HIV among adolescents, with a focus on girls and young women completed</li> <li>For the sustainability of Teen Club models, trained CWs and TC facilitators; Teen Clubs (TCs) established in 6 districts, with 255 ALHIV enrolled into teen clubs.</li> <li>Testing of ECD models ongoing in three districts (Okavango, Ghanzi and Kweneng West)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sexual exploitation and abuse campaign extended in 2020 to involve the private sector and the media (radio and TV)</li> <li>Over 400,000 people across the country reached with messaging on prevention of HIV, GBV and COVID-19</li> <li>MOBE supported on provision of learning resources for completing students in lower and upper secondary school level</li> </ul>

<p><b>Output 2.3:</b> Improved capacity to deliver quality interventions for the management of the trade off between economic growth and environmental sustainability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SLM Makgadikgadi supported three CBO's in the area of operation, being Gaing –O Conservation trust, Gumalutshaa Conservation Trust and Nata Sanctuary Trust with capacity to effectively participate in natural resource management</li> <li>• Botswana Meat Commission has also been supported with the expansion of its abattoir to slaughter from 80 cattle per day to 120 cattle</li> <li>• 20 students from Pandamatenga were supported to undergo training on tourism related courses of their choice and have all been employed in different tourism enterprises.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of Elephant Sanctuary initiative suspended by GOB</li> <li>• 20 Small scale bio-digestors constructed for demonstration project</li> <li>• Support of the economic revitalization of Selibe Phikwe region completed</li> <li>• IMAM Guidelines and Training Manuals completed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GEF supported pilot projects have been completed in Makgadikgadi and Chobe</li> <li>• Forty Mansons have been trained and have constructed Thirty small scale Biodigesters which are for demonstration</li> <li>• Produced five environment videos on Bush encroachment management, Soil conservation, Land management, Used oil recycling and Biogas production which will be air on national television.</li> <li>• Piloting initiatives geared towards the conservation and management of the Okavango World Heritage site – 65 members trained</li> <li>• Biodiversity Finance Plan has been produced and review of Park Fee review framework has been produced</li> <li>• The Third National Communication Report on Climate Change has been produced</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Projects for Sustainable Land Management have been completed in Makgadikgadi, Ngamiland and Chobe.</li> <li>• the Ministry of Environment (MENT) was supported to roll out the SDGs.</li> <li>• The pilot initiatives geared towards the conservation and management of the Okavango World Heritage site was completed</li> <li>• Botswana Laws, cases and parliamentary documents have been made publicly available online.</li> <li>• Judicial Code of Conduct has been developed to strengthen the integrity of the Judiciary.</li> </ul>
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<p><b>Output 2.4:</b> Improved capacity to plan for delivery, identify and resolve implementation challenges and account for the delivery of quality interventions to deepen democracy outcomes and strengthen governance institutions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An Information Session on the Assisted Voluntary Return and Re-Integration (AVVR) Programme with representation from 7 Diplomatic Missions was held to create awareness on Assisted Voluntary Return as an alternative to Detention</li> <li>• Training of Immigration Officials, Police and Social Workers on Identification and referral of different types of migrants conducted</li> <li>• Draft National Referral Mechanism for Unaccompanied/separated migrant children and other vulnerable migrants completed</li> <li>• UPR draft report finalized</li> <li>• Draft law to establish NHRI reviewed and concept developed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trained GOB, consular officials to create awareness on Assisted Voluntary Return as an alternative to Detention</li> <li>• Provided assisted voluntary return services to vulnerable migrants to their countries of origin</li> <li>• Partnerships established with CSOs (Young Love) for the design and implementation of innovative combination prevention interventions for AYPs.</li> <li>• Technical support provided towards the development of the County CEDAW Report.</li> <li>• UNCT Botswana submitted a confidential report on the implementation of CEDAW in Botswana in June 2018.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To support District Natural Resource Management, Ten CBOs received grants to start conservation projects that have income generating components including construction of camp sites, cultural villages and used oil receptacles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human Rights database for Botswana developed</li> <li>• Implementation Plan for Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) developed</li> <li>• Staff of the Department of International Trade trained on trade law and policy</li> <li>• drafting of legal instruments to facilitate the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol has been completed</li> </ul>
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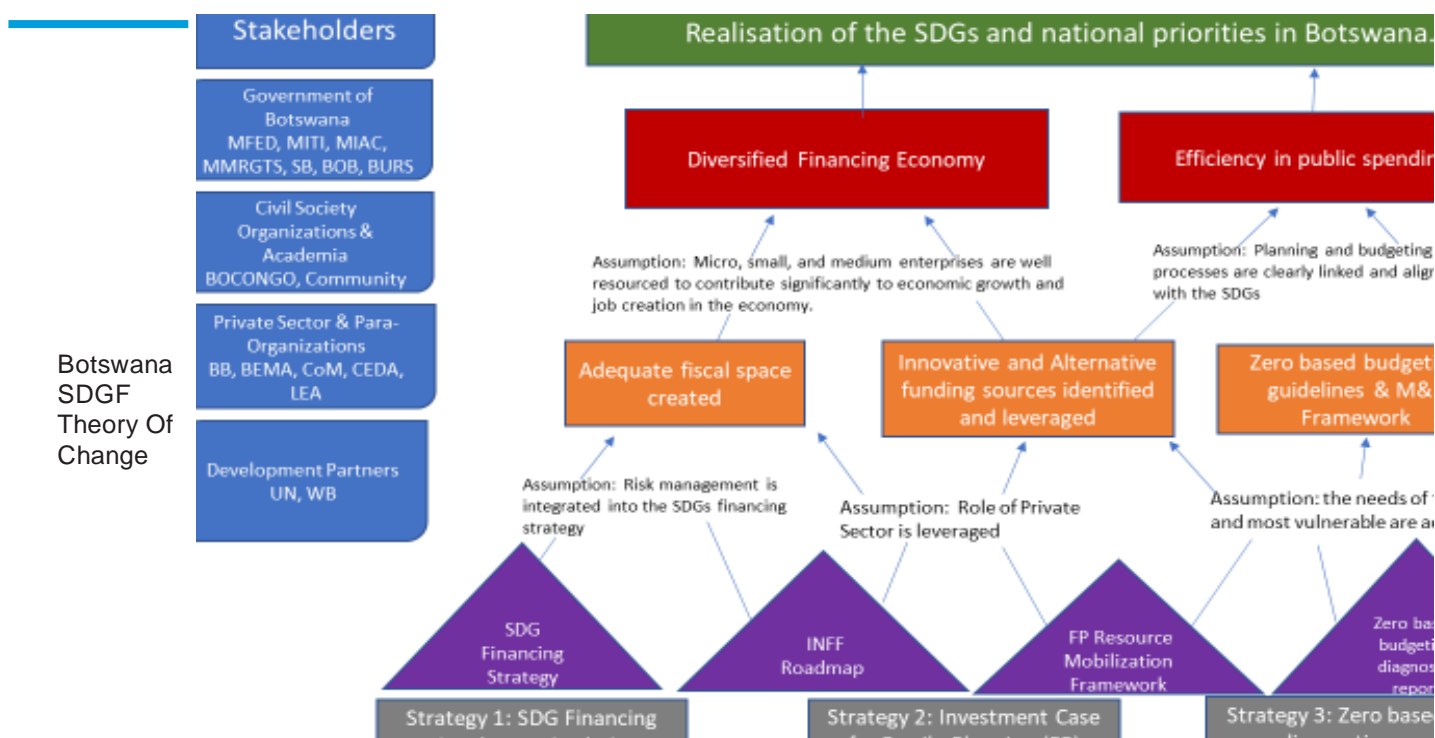
<p><b>Output 3.1:</b> Increased institutional capacities to collect, manage, analyses, package and utilize data to improve planning, monitoring, evaluation and decision-making towards sustainable development of the economy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TORs developed for the <b>M&amp;E system</b> for LED and the assessment of Botswana Economic Diversification Strategies</li> <li>• Condom market research completed</li> <li>• Supported the development of PM&amp;E Policy which was approved by Cabinet</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youth Employment Study conducted</li> <li>• EDD Evaluation is ongoing</li> <li>• Evaluation of the Botswana Export Development Programme (BEDP) is ongoing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research for Baseline to determine status and capacity needs of micro-entrepreneurs and cooperatives completed</li> <li>• ECD baseline evaluation in four districts completed</li> <li>• An expenditure analysis of the national HIV/AIDS response conducted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Market information intelligence system (MIIS) developed for Business Botswana</li> <li>• Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) Report launched</li> <li>• Rapid Data Landscape Analysis to assess the immediate data needs and cross-cutting issues and identify opportunities for investments in data related to COVID-19</li> <li>• Phase 1 of the Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) has been completed</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 3.2:</b> Increased institutional capacities to collect, manage, analyses, package and utilize data to improve planning, monitoring, evaluation and decision-making to strengthen human and social development outcomes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On- going Advocacy and support for the inclusion of SDGs in policies, programmes and strategies e.g. Supported International Working Group to develop the Gender in Sports Advocacy Strategy.</li> <li>• Benefit incidence analysis of poor people benefitting from social protection services completed</li> <li>• Joint External Evaluations on International Health Regulations Capacities completed</li> <li>• The Global AIDS Monitoring report was completed and used in the development of NSF III, Global Fund, COP 18 planning and the 2017 Global AIDS Update report.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development NSFIII fast-track targets completed</li> <li>• KAP Study completed</li> <li>• Through partnered with MoHW and NGO (Baylor) Needs Assessment of comprehensive models of ALHIV conducted</li> <li>• PMTCT and Syphilis Data Quality Assessment conducted</li> <li>• The Global AIDS Monitoring Report for 2018 was completed and submitted after endorsement by NACA.</li> <li>• Monitoring of Acute Flaccid Paralysis Surveillance to meet global AFP indicators completed</li> <li>• Completed the national assessment of availability and accessibility of contraceptives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Value-for-money evaluation of the Botswana vulnerable feeding programme (Tsabana/Malutu) completed</li> <li>• Evaluation of differentiated models of care for adolescents living with HIV (ALHIV) in 4 districts - Selibe Phikwe, Ghanzi, Boteti and Tutume (Baylor, Research Partner) completed.</li> <li>• Baseline evaluation of sustainable teen club models (facility and community based) for improved treatment adherence; support transition to adult care models (SOPs and standard packages of services) completed</li> <li>• Inequality Study postponed indefinitely</li> <li>• domestication of the SADC SRHR Score Card completed</li> <li>• Baseline assessment of the SRHR program conducted</li> <li>• Documentation of the Letsholathebe II district Hospital Best Practice experience in reducing Maternal Mortality completed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Reception Class programme evaluation report generated</li> <li>• Nutrition Information System (NIS) developed</li> <li>• Quality SRH/HIV and SGBV services assessment including post abortion care and FP services integration conducted</li> <li>• Capacity of the national Health Management Information Systems (HMIS) strengthened to generate disaggregated SRHR/HIV and SGBV data</li> <li>• Fact sheet and slide set on the status of the HIV epidemic in Botswana developed</li> <li>• Data compiled for HIV service disruptions during COVID-19</li> <li>• Rapid Need Assessment for people living with HIV in the Context of COVID-19 conducted</li> <li>• Stigma Index 2.0 inception report and electronic database done</li> <li>• key census personnel in a five-country census study tour in support for the 2021 Population and Housing Census</li> </ul>



**OUTCOME 3: By 2021, state and non-state actors at different levels use quality and timely data to inform planning, monitoring, evaluation, decision-making and participatory accountability processes**

<p><b>Output 3.3:</b> Increased institutional capacities to collect, manage, analyze, package and utilize data to improve planning, monitoring, evaluation and decision-making for the management of the trade-off between economic growth and environmental sustainability.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initial Process Plan integrating SDG roll-out and environmental information system developed</li> <li>Supported the development of data collection instruments and the conduct of data analysis on the Nation Disaster Risk Management Plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Malaria data quality assessment completed</li> <li>Completed the social impact assessment of the BCL mine closure in Selebi Phikwe</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Feasibility study for Biogas both small and medium sized digesters completed</li> <li>Training for communities on Human-Wildlife Conflict mitigation and Management Oriented Monitoring System (MOMS) conducted</li> <li>Mid-Term evaluation of Biogas project completed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Domestication of SDG targets and indicators into MoAs sectoral plans and financial plans</li> <li>Botswana Agriculture Information Management System (BAIMS) developed</li> <li>Land Degradation Assessment and Monitoring for Land Restoration Strategy Development</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 3.4:</b> Increased institutional capacities to collect, manage, analyse, package and utilize data to improve planning, monitoring, evaluation and decision-making to deepen democracy outcomes and strengthen governance institutions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Convened the Gender Stakeholders Consultations on the 25 April ,2017 to consolidate SDG 5 related inputs for inclusion in the National Stakeholders Consultations on VNR Report for the High-Level Political Forum</li> <li>Supported the Ministry of Nationality, Immigration and Gender Affairs in preparation of CSW Reporting and UPR Reporting.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completed Bottleneck Analysis (BNA) to improve access and effective coverage of mobile birth registration in remote areas</li> <li>Baselines for SDG Framework were validated and approved.</li> <li>Community Based Monitoring system was reviewed and evaluated</li> <li>Development of Migration Profile is ongoing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training of District M&amp;E Officers on monitoring of integrated service delivery conducted</li> <li>Development of a national electronic repository for Traditional Knowledge in line with the Draft Industrial Property Act under review) completed</li> <li>2020 Population &amp; Housing Census Questionnaire reviewed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supportive and mentoring visits to five (5) integration scale-up districts to increase reporting on SRHR/HIV and GBV integration indicators</li> <li>COVID-19 Social and Economic Impact Analysis (SEIA) conducted</li> <li>Joint Programme on Strengthening of migration data collection, analysis and management systems in Botswana proposal approved for the pipeline</li> <li>UNSDF Summative Evaluation conducted</li> <li>2020 Common Country Analysis (CCA) conducted</li> </ul>

### 3.3. Support to Partnerships and Financing the 2030 Agenda



#### Botswana awarded US\$1,100,000.00 to Support implementation of SDG financing strategy through an integrated national financing framework.

The SDG Financing initiative (SDGF) brought together several UN agencies, namely UNDP, UNICEF, UNWOMEN and UNFPA to offer the Government (Ministry of Finance and Economic Development) practical tools and instruments for more efficient and effective budget management. The initiative is financed by a multi-partner SDG Fund.

The Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF)—the cornerstone of the SDGF—is intended to support the government manage its development resources effectively.

The INFF is designed to bring together diverse sources of SDG funding and investment, thus creating an efficient means to track SDG-related financing and expenditure. Improving efficiency has become a critical part of development planning as the government is looking to ‘rationalize’ and ‘consolidate’ development initiatives, especially in light of the economic and financial impact due to COVID-19.

In addition, as part of COVID-19 recovery, UNDP led the development of a private sector recovery and action plan that highlights the critical role private sector will play in contributing toward economic recovery, progress against SDGs and Agenda 2030. In parallel, there are discussions among companies to set up a local chapter of the Global Compact. This points to the critical role UN is playing in galvanizing and influencing the private sector toward making greater contributions toward the SDGs.

In addition to the SDGF, resource mobilization efforts are also reflected by the fact that the Government of Botswana contributes to the the programmatic budgets of several UN agencies, including UNDP, UNICEF, and UNFPA. While these contributions have remained steady over the past few years, they do reflect government's continued commitment to achieving development results. Additionally, even while government budgets were severely affected due to COVID-19, contributions to UN programmatic initiatives continued.

Raising domestic resources may be challenging in a fiscally constrained environment. In 2021, UN will focus on tapping innovative sources of financing and supporting the government in recovering from the pandemic. The pace of recovery will be instrumental in determining domestic resource mobilization efforts.

Given the global nature of the pandemic, international sources of financing the SDGs may be limited. However, there are promising signs that there is consensus among the development partners/donor community to support efforts toward building resilience and a green recovery.

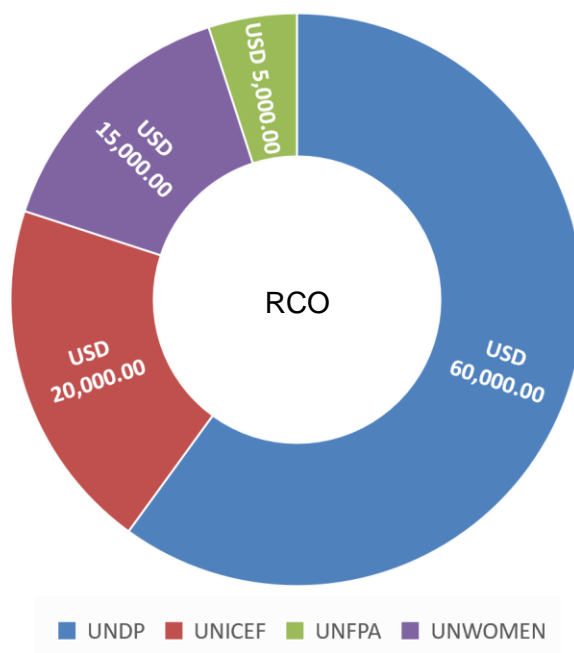
SDGF Joint Programme was picked up in the UN Socio Economic Response Framework (SERP) and is contributing to the Government's objective of maintaining fiscal discipline in a budgetary constrained environment (due to the economic impact of COVID-19). As such, the SDGF Joint Programme has aligned with the budget department of the MFED and is working to ensure that development expenditure (especially towards the SDGs) is efficient.

In this regard, UNICEF has developed an implementation strategy for social protection initiatives that aim to "rationalize" and "consolidate". Also, UNICEF conducted an expenditure review of the education sector.

UNDP worked with the private sector through its apex body, Business Botswana, to develop a COVID-19 Economic Recovery Plan, an important strategy document that could be aligned to the work on the INFF and the role of the private sector in the process.

The SDGF Joint Programme will consider these critical programming outputs and strategic documents in the implementation of its activities. In summary, this is aligned with the objectives of the Botswana's Economic Recovery and Transformation Plan (ERTP) that aims to operate effectively within a reduced budgetary envelope.

## SDG Fund Contribution



### 3.4. Results of the UN working more and better together: UN coherence, effectiveness and efficiency

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#### UN Reform Process

An independent, impartial and empowered Resident Coordinator (RC) system is a key part of the UN Reform. In Botswana, the new system was established in January 2020 with a new RC leading a team of experts in advocacy, communications, coordination, data management, economics, finance and gender. The team worked very closely with UN entities, Government development partners and other stakeholders to increase the level of engagement in achieving the SDGs in a coordinated manner.

Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, the RCO facilitated information sharing between the UN, key development partners and the Government as well as facilitated more systematic joint communications inside the UN system, as well as risk communications to the general public.

The RCO facilitated two internal retreats, several DP gatherings, and multiple consultations with diverse organisations and people, including from many marginalised communities. This had the effect of building internal and external relations and trust, as well as provided data for three key processes: the UN75 conversations, the CCA and the UNSDF Evaluation.

The RCO facilitated three joint applications for funding, including for disability, migration and SDG financing. All were well received, with the third being successful and securing USD \$1 million to support the Government of Botswana (GoB) to design and implement an SDG financing programme.

At regional level DCO was instrumental in providing support, orientation, advice and quality review of key processes, including applications for funds, CCA, UNSDF evaluation, and preparation for the new 2022-26 UN Sustainable Cooperation Framework. From DCO Headquarters the RC and RCO have been supported to establish on time the required COVID-19 procedures to keep UN Botswana staff safe, supported and productive e.g., Business Continuity & Contingency Planning, etc. DCO with other UN entities at regional and HQ level also supported in ensuring that COVID-19 response and recovery planning for the UN and the Government were conducted in line with global UN guidance.

#### Gender Based Violence

Since the introduction of COVID-19 cases in Botswana and consequent nation-wide lockdowns, there has been a spike in reported cases of Gender Based Violence.

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**The World Population Review of 2020 revealed that Botswana had the second highest number of rape cases in the world at 92.9 per hundred thousand people.**

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UN entities supported the Department of Gender Affairs in the development of the National GBV Response Plan. Some of the milestones achieved include: a nationwide awareness raising campaign on GBV matters conducted and ensuring that legal aid is available to GBV survivors through Legal Aid Botswana. UN entities partnered with Civil Society Organizations such as Red Cross Society in advocacy initiatives to increase dialogue on GBV among all stakeholders including communities, Government of Botswana, Civil Societies and the Development Partners. Advocacy activities during the 16 days of activism campaign for the elimination of violence against women and girls included discussions panels, streets raising-awareness campaigns targeting specific groups, such as truck and taxi drivers, and consultation meetings with men and boys, traditional and local leaders, women survivors of GBV, government authorities from national and local levels, among others.

#### Communicating as One

The UN in Botswana commemorated the 75th anniversary of the UN by reaffirming its commitment to multilateralism and global cooperation to support Botswana achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, with a focus of leaving no one behind. The commemoration was a culmination of a series of events to mark the 75th anniversary of the UN.

This included dialogues with various groups including people with disabilities, youth, academia, media, LGBTIQ and business. The UN also engaged civil society to collect responses on the UN75 survey, reaching over 5,000 Batswana. These contributed to the Common Country Analysis (CCA).

Another joint effort was the response to COVID19. The UNCG developed and implemented a risk communications plan, crisis communications plan all in an effort to complement Botswana Government efforts to respond to the pandemic.



## 3.5. Evaluations and Lessons Learned

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### **An Independent Summative Evaluation of the UNSDF 2017-2021 was conducted by Joint Minds Consult.**

Data was collected from the UN System, implementers (GOB, NGOs & Private Sector) and Beneficiaries (includes community members at Tsabong, Dukwi and Bobonong). The Evaluation Management Group provided an oversight.

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### **UNSDF 2017-2021 overall, planned results were successfully achieved**

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The purpose of the participatory theory-based evaluation was to; assess the design process of the UNSDF 2017-2021; prioritization of strategic areas, identification and engagement of stakeholders as well as the development of resource and results matrices; the extent to which planned outcomes were achieved; effectiveness of implementing structures and stakeholder engagement; efficiency of resource mobilization and budget utilization; as well as extent to which results and effects are sustainable.

Some key findings include:

**Relevance:** It was found that the UNSDF 2017 - 2021 outcomes were aligned with national development priorities of Botswana expressed in NDP 11 and Vision 2036 and SDGs.

**Effectiveness:** Through the UN support, technical and financial, Botswana was able to implement numerous national development projects and programmes on social and human development; economic growth and diversification; sustainable environment and governance and peace. Progress was mixed due to a number of interventions being delayed, due to COVID impact and other reasons.

**Efficiency:** - efficiency needs to be improved. The 2022-26 UNSCF will have a joint resource mobilization strategy in place. There is also a need to strengthen the Delivering as One (DaO) among UN entities to maximise on the limited resources.

**Sustainability:** Botswana, as an upper middle-income country has over the years funded its national development programmes with limited or no external assistance. The revenue base of Botswana has experienced serious challenges in recent years hence collaboration with other Development Partners such as Permanent Okavango River Basin Water Commission (OKACOM) is critical.

UNCT accepted most of the recommendations such as:

Multi-stakeholder engagement in design, implementation, funding & monitoring of CF; there is need to improve on GoB-UN coordination, promote and commit to joint projects – planning & funding; Partnerships with private sector & research institutions to explore opportunities on data revolution; as well as public dissemination of results and achievements.

Evaluation Report and Management Response Plan were shared with the Joint National-UN Steering Committee (PSC).

## HIGHLIGHTS FROM 2020



Photos by UNFPA, UNICEF and FAO

## 3.6. Financial Overview and Resource Mobilization

	Budget	Spent	Expenditure
Pillar I	USD 1,444,265.00	USD 804,700.00	55.7%
Pillar II	USD 12,388,213.85		0.0%
Pillar III	USD 1,358,178.00	USD 401,024.00	29.5%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>USD 15,190,656.85</b>	<b>USD 1,205,724.00</b>	<b>7.9%</b>

The UN system **collectively delivered 1,205,724.00 USD** during the course of 2020, with a delivery rate of 8%. **The disaggregation by pillar (of the UNSDF) is the table above (Pillar II expenditure is missing)**

The total resource envelope toward the COVID-19 response has been USD4.8 million, which captures some deliverables intended for 2021. Given that Botswana is an Upper-Middle income country, the emphasis has largely been on providing strategic policy advice and guidance, rather than raising resources for the country. The UN's system's value-addition is partly reflected by the resources government has provides for UN programming.

Given the economic impact of COVID, the environment for resource mobilization—from domestic and international sources—seems limited. Having said that there are areas that some development partners are willing to invest in, including GBV, a green economic recovery, digital economy. As the UN system embarks on co-developing and designing its new Development Cooperation Framework, it focuses on key government and development partner priorities so as to ensure greater overall coordination and efficiency in programme design and delivery.

Resource mobilization will also depend on the pace of the economic recovery, not just in Botswana, but globally. As supply chains and other COVID-19 related disruptions are addressed, a strong recovery is likely, which will boost the likelihood for greater resources available for development-related activities.

The government's Economic Recovery and Transformation plan is a testament of the high priority the government is placing on ensuring that resources are prioritized for the development sector. At the same time, there is a much greater emphasis on 'doing more with less'. There is a much greater emphasis than in previous years on efficient and effective use of resources and addressing issues of underperformance of state-owned enterprises.

The UN in its quest to operate and deliver as one will focus on designing effective joint programmes that pool resources and expertise of the UN system for greater impact. In 2020, the flagship joint SDG Financing initiative is a precursor as it brings together several agencies—UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, and UN Women and draws on the expertise from global and regional UN experts. Also, this initiative is financing by the SDG multi-donor trust fund. Future programming around key issues is likely to follow this model, ensuring overall efficiency and effectiveness to achieve greater impact and relevance.



# Chapter 4: UNCT key focus for next year

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Adolescents at the ICPD25 Dialogue, which resulted in drafting of ICPD commitments for young people. The commitments were presented at the 2019 Nairobi Summit. Photo by UNFPA Botswana.

**2021 is the final year of the current UNSDF 2017-21. Priority will be on the development of the new Cooperation Framework 2022-26 as well as preparing its implementation structures.**

Key is to ensure that the Government of Botswana, private sector and civil society organizations are engaged throughout the process of developing the new CF so that all identify with its principles and priorities. This will start with a participatory process to develop 2021 AWP, tracking its implementation and progress review.

Some UN entities will aim to develop their CPDs which will be aligned to the new CF. Botswana UNCT aims to improve on joint planning, budgeting, implementation as well as accountability.

In 2021, priority across all Outcome areas is to complete pending activities towards achievement of the UNSDF 2017-2021 Outcomes.

Some activities were delayed due to COVID-19 so will be completed. The SERP is also completed and will be implemented in 2021. Please see the non-exhaustive list of 2021 UNCT Priority Areas in the next page.

## Outcome 1 - Budget \$1,422,868.00

### Output 1.1 Support to the MLGRD's Strategic Plan

#### Output 1.2

- Bill on establishing a SW Council
- Thematic budget briefs
- Child Support Grant programme, linked with a range of complementary services
- Port Health Strategy
- National remediation and enrichment programme
- Early Childhood Development Public Private Partnership Model
- National ECD Learning Standards
- Costed Plan for integrated management of acute malnutrition interventions
- Action plan to implement endorsed recommendations from the VGFP evaluation/bottleneck analysis
- Diaspora Engagement Policy
- NCD Investment Case

#### Output 1.3

- Integrated Landscape Management Plan for the Kgalagadi Dryland Landscape
- National Horticulture Strategy
- Land Degradation Assessment and Monitoring for Land Restoration Strategy Development

#### Output 1.4

- Law Reform Strategy
- Regulations following the ongoing revision of the 2016 Whistleblowing Act
- National Human Rights Strategy and Action Plan
- Review of National Youth Policy
- Botswana Foreign Policy
- Comprehensive Human Rights Strategy and National Action Plan
- Gender Equality Bill

## Outcome 2 - Budget \$2,280,988

**Output 2.1** Improve coordination for delivery e.g. through support of roll out of COVID-19 vaccine; support for optimization for Point of Care Diagnostics for EID, NCDs; launch and implementation of NAPHS; simplify 3 trade agreements

**Output 2.2** Build capacity e.g. through roll out of RRT and IDSR training; capacity building for DHMT; conduct training for 30 additional small scale digester masons; develop capacity of political leadership in the same areas of trade law and policy; train registrars and magistrates on the Judicial Code of Conduct and Ethics and implementation of the Judicial Service Regulations

**Output 2.3** Strengthen institutional capacity eg through supporting for Implementation of IPC guidelines during COVID-19 pandemic; implementation of SDM in local supply chains; create an enabling environment for the operation and management of implementing a Holistic Rangeland Management (HRM); development of new and updated Biodiversity finance solution and support results-based budgeting for biodiversity.

## Outcome 3 - Budget \$1,600,627.00

**Output 3.1** Support inclusion and analysis of SDG indicators in national surveys e.g. National Stigma Index, adoption of ICD11, NHA 2018/19 validation

**Output 3.2** Support sectoral assessments and evaluations eg Kgalagadi Ecosystem Drylands Project, COVID Impact Assessment, eMTCT, Malaria case-based surveillance, protocol development to monitor COVID-19 vaccine effectiveness

**Output 3.3** Support functional ecosystems to generate disaggregated data to support tracking of SDG indicators e.g. DOE support, National Migration Profile, Nutrition Information System, Education Management Information System.



# Acronyms

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<b>AFP</b>	UN agencies, funds and programmes	<b>SADC</b>	Southern African Development Community
<b>ALHIV</b>	Adolescents Living with HIV	<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>BOS</b>	Business Operating Strategy	<b>SRHR</b>	Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights
<b>CF</b>	Cooperation Framework	<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>CPD</b>	Country Programme Document	<b>UNSDF</b>	Botswana UN Sustainable Development Framework
<b>DaO</b>	Delivering as One	<b>WBG</b>	World Bank Group
<b>DPs</b>	Development Partners		
<b>GBV</b>	Gender Based Violence		
<b>GoB</b>	Government of Botswana		
<b>HIV</b>	Human Immunodeficiency Virus		
<b>HMIS</b>	Health Management Informant System		
<b>HR</b>	Human Resources		
<b>ICT</b>	Information Communication and Technology		
<b>MFED</b>	Ministry of Finance & Economic Development		
<b>NGOs</b>	Non-Governmental Organizations		
<b>NIS</b>	Nutrition Information System		
<b>PSC</b>	Program Steering Committee		
<b>PWDs</b>	People with Disabilities		
<b>RC</b>	Resident Coordinator		

# 2020 UN BOTSWANA ANNUAL RESULTS REPORT



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