

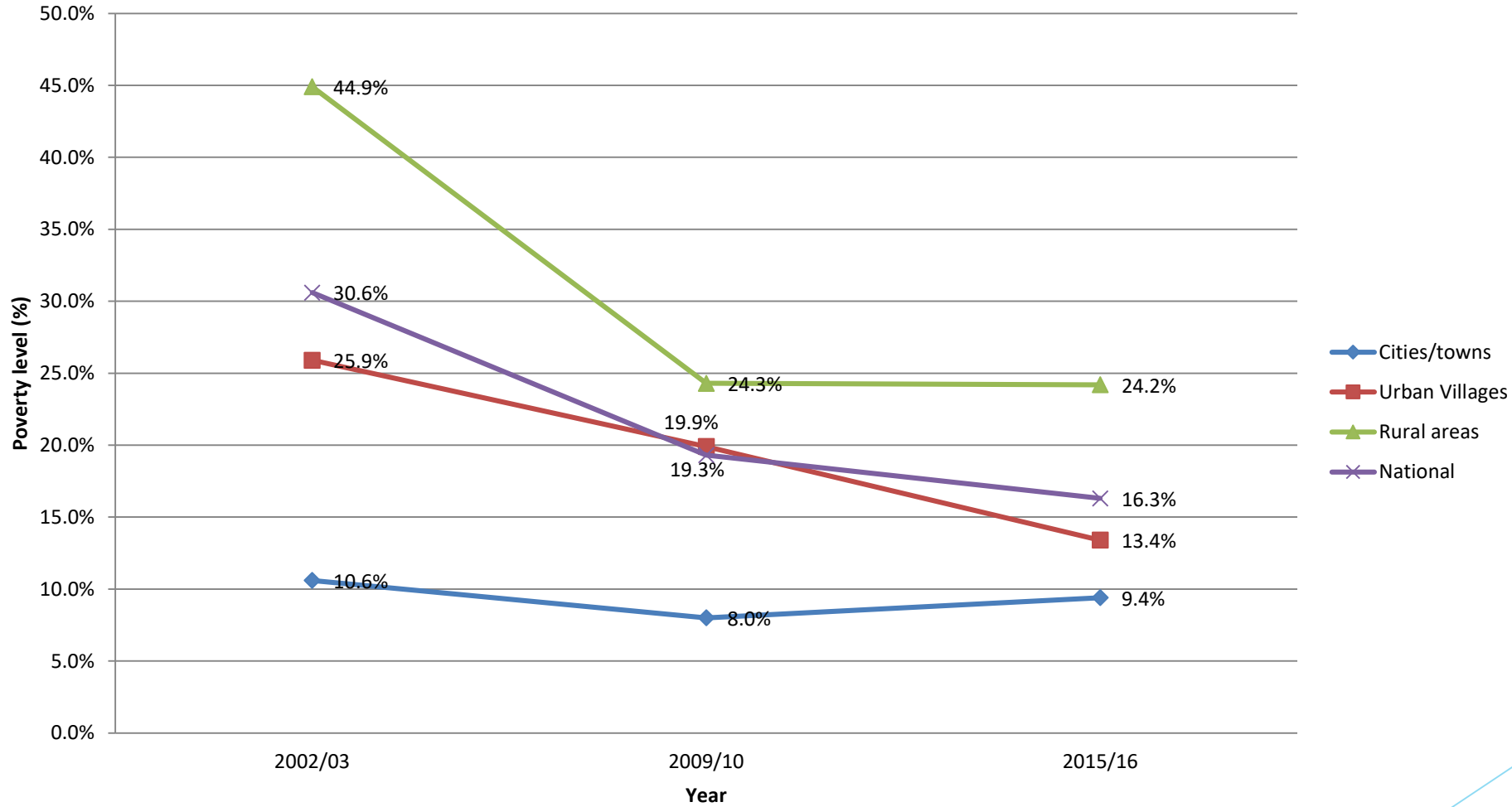
POVERTY IN BOTSWANA

Presentation by

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Monetary Poverty in Botswana

PDL in Botswana



Extreme Poverty

- 30% at independence in 1966
- 6.4% in 2009/10
- 5.8% in 2015/16
- Higher in rural areas than in towns

Multidimensional Poverty

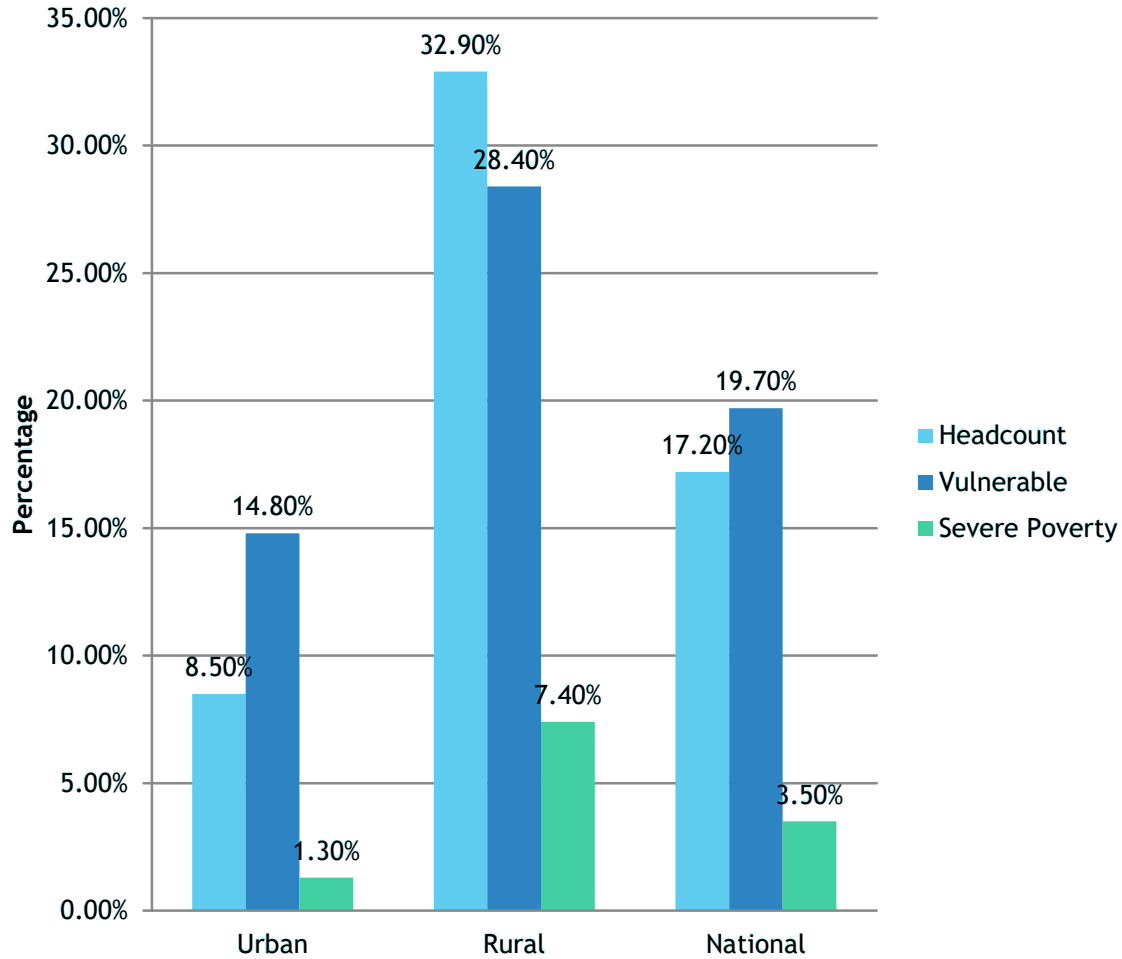
Adoption of additional poverty measure in 2020

- ▶ **Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)**
 - ▶ Considers non-income deprivations experienced by the poor such as education, health and living standards.
 - ▶ Divided into Global and National
 - ▶ Global has standard indicators (10) , compares multidimensional poverty across countries
 - ▶ National has indicators that have been contextualised to poverty dynamics in a particular country - can not be used to compare countries. Botswana one has 15 indicators
 - ▶ Baseline for both measures now in place

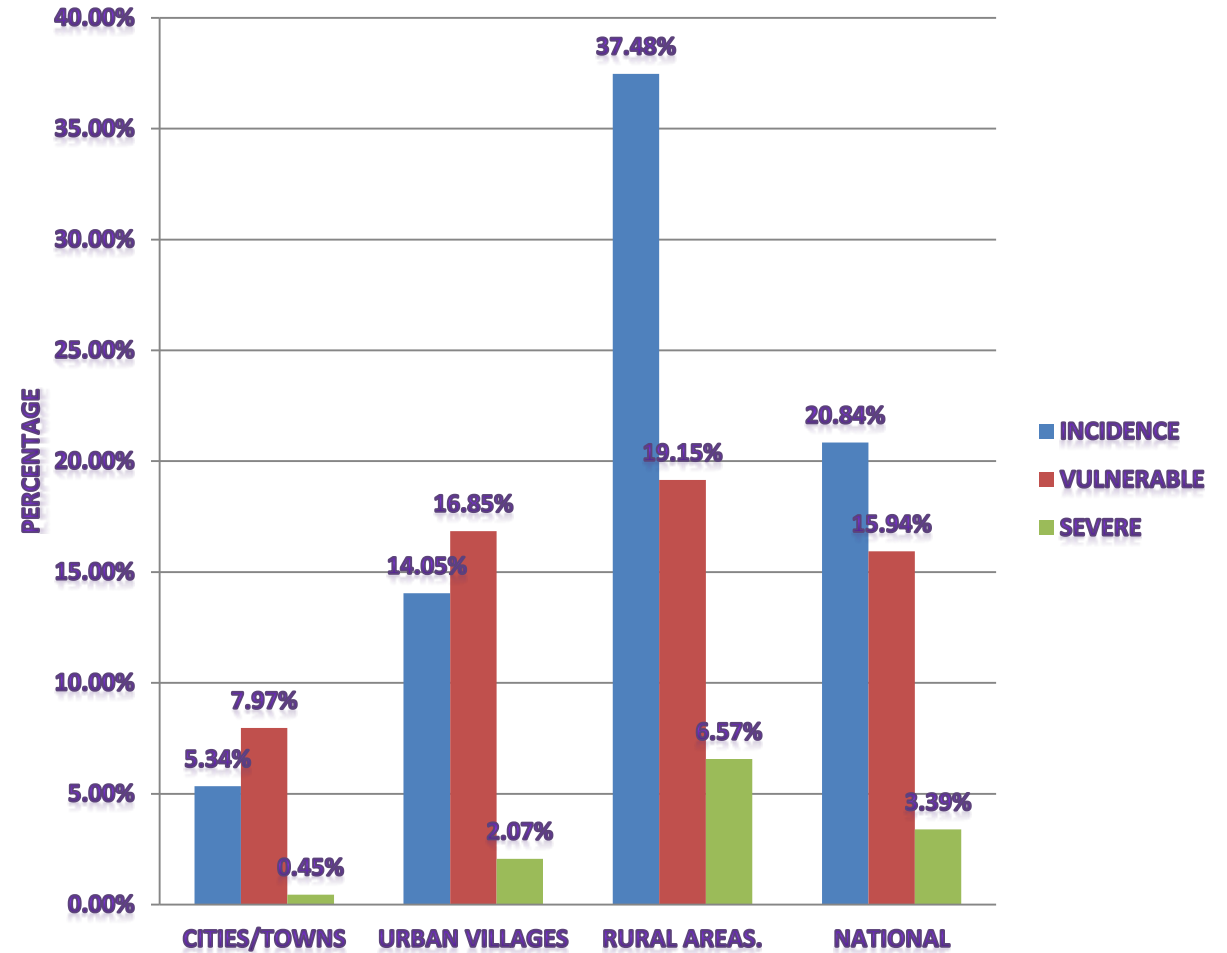
- ▶ *NB: Computation for both monetary and MPI were based on the same data set*

2020 Global & National MPI for Botswana

2020 Global MPI



NATIONAL MPI



District	Monetary	Global MPI	Pilot National MPI
Ngamiland West	33.40%	34.60%	60.82%
Kweneng West	50.60%	45.90%	50.34%
Central Boteti	12.90%	31.20%	37.63%
Ngwaketse West	40.30%	22.30%	37.40%
Ghanzi	36.30%	40.00%	35.23%
Central Tutume	21.20%	30.70%	34.01%
Kgalagadi South	39.50%	28.90%	30.56%
Ngamiland East	21.60%	13.30%	30.17%
Ngwaketse	17.70%	23.30%	28.38%
Central Mahalapye	18.20%	25.30%	27.39%
Central Serowe	11.60%	22.60%	24.84%
Central Bobonong	13.90%	19.80%	20.77%
North East	7.20%	22.60%	14.99%
Barolong	13.70%	20.20%	14.19%
Kweneng East	15.80%	10.30%	13.34%
Kgalagadi North	13.40%	24.60%	13.26%
Lobatse	9.80%	2.80%	11.51%
Francistown	12.40%	6.80%	9.16%
Selibe Phikwe	10.40%	5.80%	9.03%
South East	8.10%	5.40%	8.63%
Kgatleng	8.40%	7.60%	7.88%
Chobe	19.30%	10.50%	5.21%
Jwaneng	9.10%	0.00%	3.97%
Gaborone	7.70%	1.30%	2.57%
Orapa	17.50%	0.00%	0%
Sowa Town	5.00%	2.80%	0%
National	16.30%	17.30%	20.81%

Conclusion

- ▶ Helps improve targeting
- ▶ MPI has already been used to profile and identify poor households in Okavango area
- ▶ Involvement of all stakeholders in the country
- ▶ Use of both monetary and MPI to guide the planning and allocation of resources in the country. These are impact measures, therefore indicate the impact of all government programmes on the livelihood of Batswana
- ▶ Updating of the MPI using the 2022 population census data

Thank you