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*"Gender Issues in Economic Crisis, Recovery and Beyond: Women as
Agents of Transformation"*

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THE CASE STUDY OF BOTSWANA *(Presentation by Mrs Segakweng Tsiane, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs, Botswana),*

*MINISTERIAL ROUNDTABLE AND REPORT BACK ON
“Economic Crisis and Social protection:
Ensuring gender-responsive and sustainable outcomes”*

THE CASE STUDY OF BOTSWANA

*Presented by Segakweng Tsiane
Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs*

Presentation outline

- Introduction
- Situation of HIV and AIDS in Botswana
- Social protection
 - ✓ What it means to Botswana
 - ✓ What programmes are in place
 - ✓ What are the challenges
- Conclusion

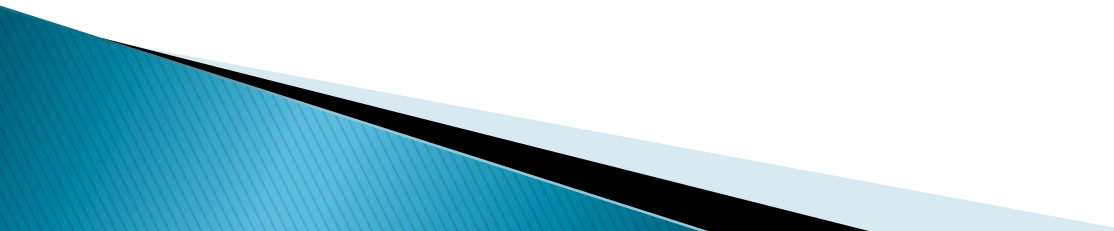
INTRODUCTION

- ▶ Estimated population size of Botswana in 2006 was at 1,773,000,10 with a sex ratio of 92 males for every 100 females: 852,000 males against 921,000 females
- ▶ Adult literacy rate was 83%: male literacy rate was 82.1%, and female with 82.2% a fraction higher
- ▶ Almost three of five inhabitants (59.6%) lived in cities, towns and urban villages
- ▶ GDP growth per person employed was 4.0% in 2000, followed by a very high growth rate between 2001–2005: 11.4% in 2001, 7.4% in 2002, 8.0% in 2003, 9.8% in 2004, 9.3% in 2005, and then a huge fall of 15.8% in 2006, to end up with 1.1% growth in 2007 and a decrease of -0.7% in 2008. Thus, the GDP growth rate per person for 2001–2006 of Botswana averaged 5.0%, while the average for 2003–2008 fell to 3.1%
- ▶ net enrollment in primary education (grade 1–7) was in 2005 overall 84.1%, divided into 82.7% for boys and 85.6% for girls, bringing girls to boys parity to 104%

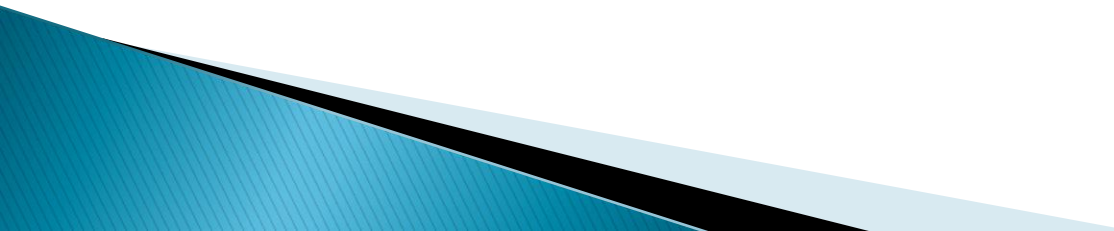
SITUATION OF HIV AND AIDS

- Botswana, like other countries, has been hard hit by AIDS
- The country has an estimated adult HIV prevalence of 24.6%
- Botswana became the first African country to aim to provide antiretroviral drugs to all its needy citizens
- In 2008, approximately \$348 million was spent on Botswana's HIV and AIDS response: Botswana Government provided 66% of funding for HIV and AIDS programmes

HIV prevention in Botswana

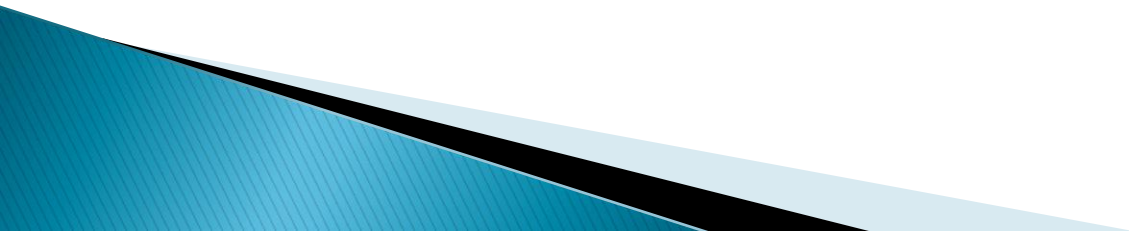
- **Public education & awareness**
 - **AIDS education for young people**
 - **Condom distribution & education**
 - **Targeting of high risk adult populations**
 - **Improvement of blood safety**
 - **Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PMTCT)**
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The Economic Impact of AIDS in Botswana

- Loss of income of the patient (who is frequently the main breadwinner)
 - Household expenditures for medical expenses increase substantially
 - Other members of the household, usually daughters and wives, may miss school or work less in order to care for the sick person
 - Death results in a permanent loss of income, from less labor on the farm or from lower remittances; funeral and mourning costs; and the removal of children from school in order to save on educational expenses
 - Because about half of Botswana's households are headed by females, when a mother dies, the children become orphans. By the end of 1992, one study found that 95 percent of orphans in Botswana were cared for by extended family members, including those who were orphaned due to AIDS
 - The dependency ratio is projected to increase dramatically, as 48 percent of Botswana's population is under the age of 18, and most deaths from AIDS will occur in the sexually active age groups
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SOCIAL PROTECTION

Social protection refers to a set of policies, programmes and strategies designed to reduce poverty and vulnerability by promoting employment opportunities, diminishing people's exposure to risks and enhancing their capacity to protect themselves against psycho-social and economic hazards and the loss of income



1. Programmes to promote equity and inclusion for specific groups

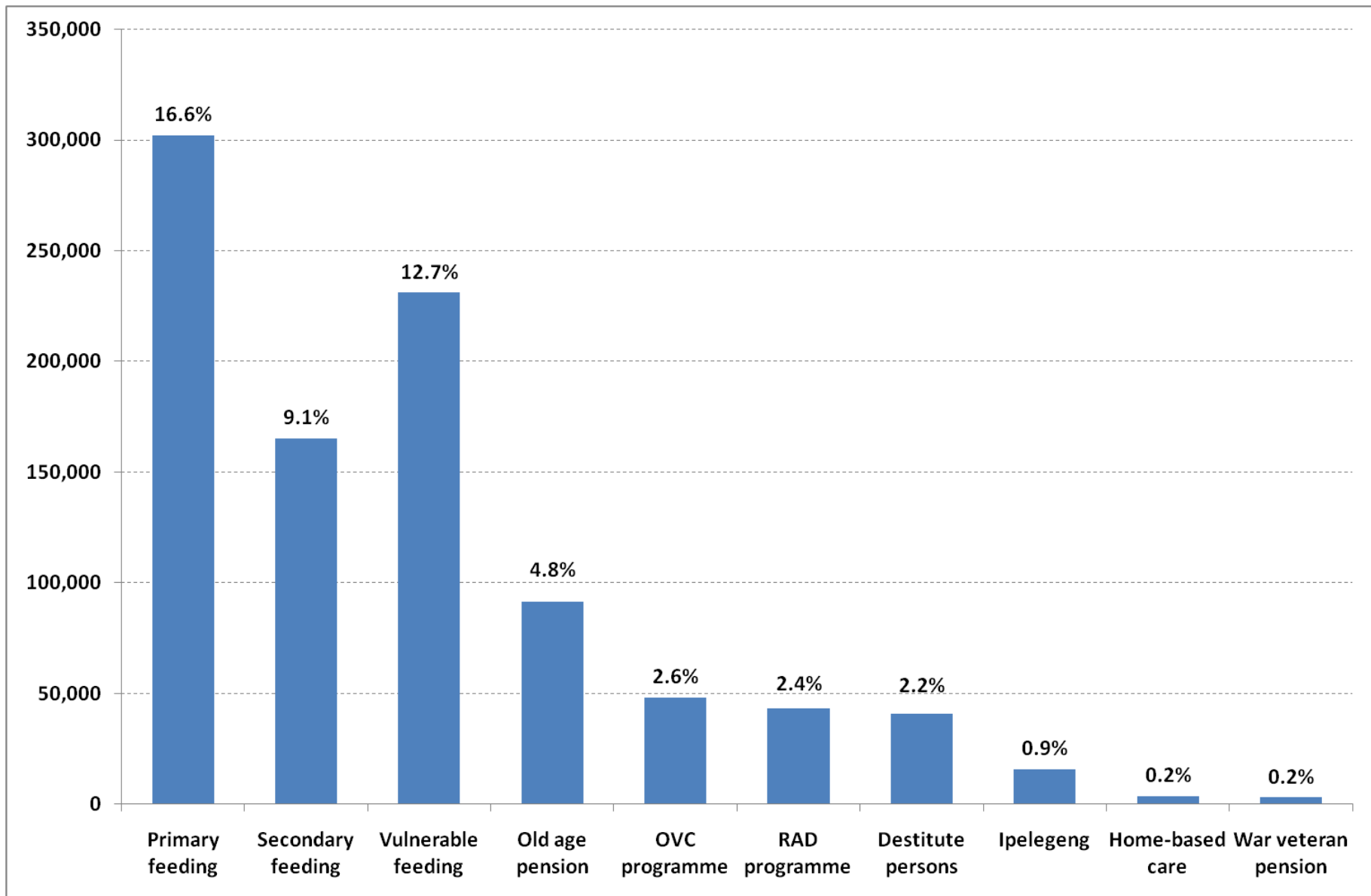
- ✚ Mothers, infants and children: feeding, health/growth monitoring
- ✚ Orphans and vulnerable children support
- ✚ School feeding
- ✚ People living with disabilities
- ✚ Community home-based care
- ✚ Destitutes/neediest and vulnerable families
- ✚ Remote area dwellers
- ✚ War veterans' pension
- ✚ Able-bodied poor – Ipelegeng
- ✚ The elderly

Social protection programmes

	Unconditional	Conditional
Cash transfer	State old age pension War veterans' pension	Ipelegeng
Transfer in cash and kind, with development support	Destitutes programme	
Transfer in kind		Primary school feeding Secondary school feeding Vulnerable Group Feeding Programme
Transfer in kind, with other psychosocial/development support	Community home-based care Orphans and vulnerable children Remote Area Development Programme	

Cost and coverage

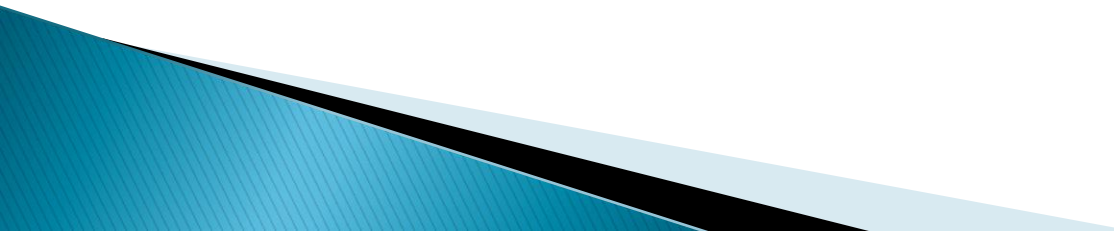
Programme	Budget 2009/10 Pula million	No. of beneficiaries	% of national population	Cost per beneficiary, 2008/09 (P)
Community home-based care	160	3,702	0.2	14,265
Orphans and vulnerable children	47	48,119	2.6	5,286
Primary school feeding	208	301,970	16.6	?
Secondary school feeding	172	165,097	9.1	932
Destitute persons	207	40,865	2.2	5,596
State old age pension	256	91,446	4.8	3,442
War veterans' pension	15	2,940	0.2	9,314
Remote Area Development Programme	49	43,070	2.4	755
Ipelegeng	260	15,621	0.9	15,683
Total	1,590			



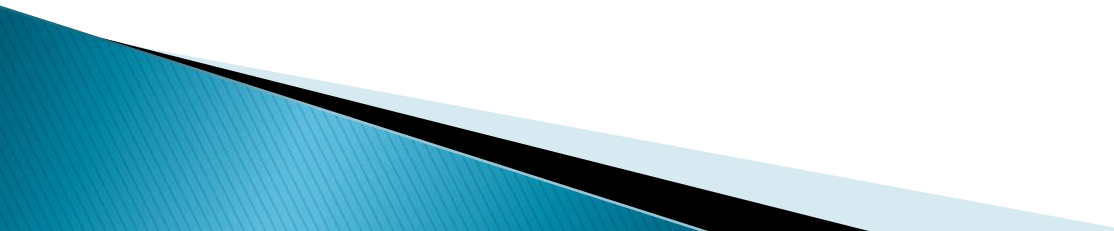
Note : these figures exclude over P200m (app. US\$30m) per year for agricultural subsidies

Note: small proportions of population reached by most of these programmes

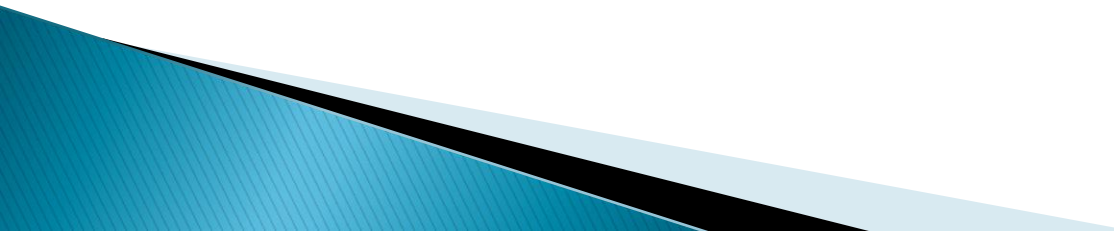
2. Programmes to promote equity and inclusion across society

- Gender
 - Youth
 - Workers: labour rights, standards, social security
 - Education
 - Health
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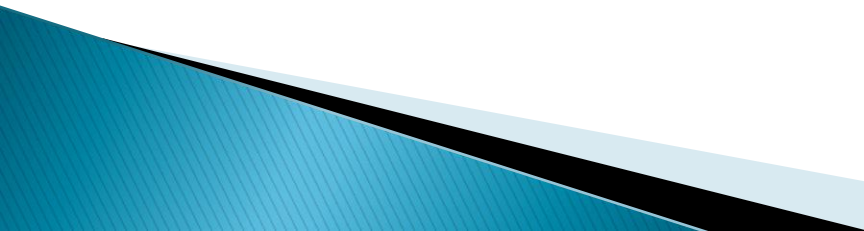
3. Programmes to build a strong and integrated society

- ▶ Strengthening civil society
 - ▶ Social and moral values
 - ▶ Sport and recreation
 - ▶ Culture
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CHALLENGES

- ✦ Widespread, structural poverty
 - ✦ Income inequality
 - ✦ Vulnerability
 - ✦ Marginalisation
 - ✦ Perceptions of welfare and dependency
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CONCLUSION

- The expected decline in diamond revenue, after the end of NDP10, will make it more difficult to maintain government expenditure on safety nets. This makes it all the more important for the private sector to provide employment and self-employment opportunities, in order to reduce the need for (and cost of) safety nets. Increased private sector growth will also generate increased government revenue, which will increase the Government's ability to maintain welfare programmes.
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Conclusion cont...

- The extensive consultation and participation of Batswana in the development of the Long Term Vision for Botswana, “Towards Prosperity for All”, provides a living and real example that continues to guide the development agenda of the country. The programme focuses on the following:
 - increased public awareness of the democratic processes; empowerment of women, youth and people with disabilities in the electoral processes;
 - increased citizen participation in the electoral process;
 - increased awareness of development processes at District and community level;
 - ensuring credible free and fair elections; and
 - stakeholder consensus on the need for legal and administrative responses to challenges identified in the electoral process.

Thank you

