

Botswana

General

	MALES	FEMALES	YEAR
Total population under 15	364,807	350,888	2017
Total population over 15	759,943	733,570	2017

** ALL DATA FROM CIA, 2017*

Health

Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live birth	129	2015 est.	CIA, 2017
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	8.6	2016 est.	CIA, 2015
Under-five mortality rate for males per 1,000 live births	57.5	2012	UN Statistics, 2015
Under-five mortality rate for females per 1,000 live births	48.7	2012	UN Statistics, 2015
Births attended by a skilled health professional	100	2014	WHO, 2016
Prevalence of HIV among adults aged 15–49	22.2	2015	WHO, 2017
Life expectancy for men	56.3	2016 est.	CIA, 2017
Life expectancy for women	52.6	2016 est.	CIA, 2017

Education

	MALES	FEMALES	YEAR
Youth literacy rate, ages 15-24	96.14%	99.51%	2015
Adult literacy rate, ages 15+	87.22%	89.21%	2015
Net enrolment rate in primary education	16.97%	16.85%	2015
Gross enrolment ratio in secondary education	79.13%	83.64%	2015
Gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education	23.25%	31.83%	2015

** ALL DATA FROM UNESCO INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS, 2017*

- Female graduates from tertiary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 74.9%
- Female students in engineering, construction and manufacturing tertiary education programs (2010) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 10.9%
- Female teachers in primary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 88.6%
- Female teachers in secondary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 70.9%
- Female teachers in tertiary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 52.7%

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Economic Activity

- Males over 15 who are active in the labour force (2016) (World Bank, 2017): 81%
- Females over 15 who are active in the labour force (2016) (World Bank, 2017): 74%
- Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution, or with a money mobile service provider (2014) (UN Statistics, 2017): 59.82%

Decision-Making

- Proportion of seats held by women in National Parliament (2016) (World Bank, 2017): 10

Human Rights

- Girls married before 15: Insufficient data
- Females married between 15 and 19 (World Economic Forum, 2013): 5%
- Women subjected to physical/sexual violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime: Insufficient data
- Women subjected to physical/sexual violence by an intimate partner or a non-partner during their lifetime: Insufficient data

Gender and Development Trends in Botswana

Health

In 2014, the HIV incidence for Botswana reached a low of 1.35% (Republic of Botswana, 2014).

96% of Botswana's population have safe drinking water. Only 63% of the population use improved sanitation facilities (UNICEF, 2015).

Education

Although Botswana has high primary school enrolment rates, dropout rates are high, and completion rates are lower than in other upper middle-income countries. Passing rates for secondary school remain low (UNICEF, 2015).

The same UNICEF report notes a gender inequality dimension to educational progress in Botswana and that girls are more likely to drop out of school and less likely to find employment than their male counterparts (UNICEF, 2015).

85.1% of adult women have reached at least a secondary level of education – compared to 86.7% of their male counterparts (Human Development Report, 2016, p. 5).

Economy

Economic growth in Botswana has been pro-poor; between 2002/03 and 2009/10, the

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proportion of the population living on less than \$1.90(USD) per day, has declined from 29.8% to 18.2% (World Bank, 2017b).

Botswana ranks sixth in the world for gender parity in economic participation and opportunity, according to the World Economic Forum's Gender Gap Report (2016).

34.7% of Botswana's landholders are female (Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, 2017). In 2015 FAO commissioned a gender assessment for the agriculture and rural sector in Botswana, aiming to establish an equal status for men and women in agriculture and rural development (United Nations Botswana Gender Scorecard Review Report, 2016).

Governance

In Botswana, 9.5% of Parliamentary seats are held by women. The Global Gender Gap Report 2013 indicates that only 16% of firms in Botswana have female top managers (World Economic Forum, 2013, p. 144).

Human Rights

A 2012 study indicated that a high proportion of men (44%) in Botswana have admitted to perpetrating violence against women (UNFPA, 2012).

Botswana SDG Progress Profile

- Botswana is currently ranked 80th for overall performance under the SDGs, with a median rank of 70th.
- Botswana has ranked 108th in the UN's 2015 Gender Inequality Index (GII) (UNDP, 2015).
- Botswana is one of seven African states in the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDG); it therefore plays a key role in defining the scope of the SDGs (UNICEF, 2015).

SDG 4: Achieve universal access to affordable and quality education at all levels. (Data retrieved from SDG indicator profiles, 2016)

- Expected years of schooling (years): 12.5 (SDG threshold met)
- Literacy rate of 15-24 years old (%): 96 (SDG threshold met)
- Net primary school enrolment rate (%): 90.3 (significant challenges remain)

Though Botswana's school enrolment rate is high (particularly at the primary level), it remains behind other middle-income nations in terms of student learning outcomes, particularly in mathematics and science. Gender gaps in literacy remain, as do

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socioeconomic divides in educational access (World Bank, 2014).

Botswana's government has invested heavily in its tertiary education system. However, these investments have not been matched by a growth in the job market (UNICEF, 2015).

SDG 5: Achieve gender equality, protect and empower women, the youth and persons in vulnerable situations.

(Data retrieved from SDG indicator profiles, 2016)

- Women in national parliaments (%): 9.5 (major challenges must be overcome)
- Female years of schooling (% male): 95.8 (SDG threshold met)
- Female labor force participation (% male): 79.8 (SDG threshold met)
- Unmet demand for contraceptives (%): 25 (significant challenges remain)

A 2015 report by UNICEF notes that although Botswana's HIV/AIDS rates have stabilised, the chances of infection increase as adolescents move into adulthood. Causes of this phenomenon are said to include: "Decreasing levels of condom use; low levels of comprehensive knowledge of HIV; high rates of multiple partner relationships among males; and inter-generational and transactional sex" (UNICEF, 2015: 10).

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