

INTRODUCTION

The UN global conferences of the 1990s drew up a number of key global development goals and targets. They became known as the *International Development Targets*.

In September 2000, 146 Heads of State and Government – and 189 nations in total – adopted the *Millennium Declaration*, outlining peace, security and development concerns broadly speaking – including the environment, human rights, and governance.

MILLENNIUM GOALS AND TARGETS

The Declaration mainstreams a set of inter-connected and mutually reinforcing development goals into a global agenda – the *Millennium Development Goals* [MDGs]. The MDGs are a synthesis of the goals and targets needed to be achieved to effectively combat poverty, namely:

- *Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger*
- *Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education*
- *Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empowerment*
- *Goal 4: Reduce child mortality*
- *Goal 5: Improve maternal health*
- *Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases*
- *Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability*
- *Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development*

Numerical targets and appropriate indicators have been set for each goal, to be achieved between 1990 and 2015. A common list of 18 targets and more than 40 indicators corresponding to these goals has been prepared collaboratively by the UN, the World Bank, IMF and OECD to ensure a common assessment and understanding of the status of the MDGs at the Global, Regional and National level.

GLOBAL AND NATIONAL MONITORING

Monitoring and reporting on the MDGs will take place at global and country levels to help keep poverty issues at the top of national and global development agendas.



By the end of 2004, according to decisions taken by the UN General Assembly, all developing countries should have produced their first report on the status regarding progress in achieving the goals.

It has also been decided that the UN Secretary General should report annually to the General Assembly on a *subset* of the MDGs and provide a *comprehensive report every five years*. Such a comprehensive report will be presented to the General Assembly in 2005.

NATIONAL OWNERSHIP

It should be emphasized that the MDG reporting should be a fully nationally owned process. It is equally important to note that the MDG process is not just about reporting on progress towards the MDGs. Its more fundamental worth emanates from its function as an agreed framework of action that individual countries can use, each identifying and pursuing its priorities according to its own development imperatives, but working towards the same universal set of ideals.



The MDG framework is not intended to supplant and replace whatever frameworks countries are using to guide their work. Rather, it is intended to keep poverty issues, as well as other issues of sustainable development, at the forefront in public policy by providing focus on a core set of development goals to maximise human development.

To serve this purpose, an MDG Report should target policy makers; institutions of civil society - organisations and institutions that give voice to the people and facilitate their participation in national and community level decision-making processes; organisations that influence policy direction; and the people themselves.

The MDGs are in the first instance only an agreed framework for action. They do not provide a road map for achieving the development outcomes desired. Each country is required to set its own priorities and design and implement strategies for achieving them within the MDG framework. Targets must be adapted to local circumstances to create meaningful ownership.

THE PROCESS IN BOTSWANA

The process of developing this maiden Millennium Development Goals Report (MDGR) for Botswana started in September 2003. Two principles, national ownership and relevance for a wider national audience, guided the process of preparing the report. To this end, three strategic approaches were used:

- *The MDGR process was officially launched on 4 September 2003 at a national stakeholders' orientation seminar. Over 150 people from various sectors of society attended the seminar. The relevance and urgency of the MDGR were established, and consensus reached on the structure and orientation of the report.*
- *A high-powered Steering Committee composed of Chief Executive Officers from Government ministries/departments, civil society and development partners was established to oversee the process and assume final responsibility for producing the report.*
- *A 45-person Technical Working Group (TWG) drawn from the public, private, civil society, and development partner sectors was constituted for purposes of drafting the report. Two Theme Groups were constituted from within the TWG. Each assumed primary responsibility for four goals.*

The theme groups and the TWG carried out their work through a combination of working sessions and desk reviews. Primary data was not sought. A local consult-

ing firm facilitated these processes and provided technical backstopping services.

From key national vision, planning, policy and strategy documents, the TWG drew a set of national development goals and targets and harmonised them with the MDGs. These goals and targets were reviewed and endorsed by the Steering Committee. The critical concerns in the choice of goals, indicators and targets were data availability and consistency with MDGs and national development priorities.

Following TWG consensus on the goals, indicators and targets, a drafting team was appointed. The team held a working retreat from 27-28 October 2003 and prepared the first working draft. In addition to four TWG sessions, each theme group held six working sessions to review drafts. Further to these, consultations were with key ministries to clear up outstanding agency-specific issues. The result of these sessions and targeted consultations was a final draft report.

A one-day session of the Steering Committee held on 5 March 2004, reviewed the final draft and approved it for publication subject to the incorporation of its comments.

ORGANISATION OF THE REPORT

The report is organized according to the UN guidelines on MDG country reports. The first section outlines the overall development context in broad terms. The

eight successive sections assess the country's progress towards the attainment of each of the MDGs.

Each section deals with the status and trends, challenges, supportive environment, priorities for development assistance, and monitoring environment.

Efforts have been made to present the findings in such a way that they will be accessible to the broad public. This will hopefully also make it possible to use the report as a background document for discussions on various occasions around the country, like in meetings of District Councils, Village Development Committees, meetings organised by the Vision 2016 Council, meetings of NGOs, etc.



ASSESSMENT OF MONITORING ENVIRONMENT

No claim is made here that the standard adopted in this report on assessing the monitoring environment is fully objective. It is however similar to standards adopted by similar reports in other countries. The following should be noted with regard to the assessments made at the end of each goal:

- *Data gathering capacity* is rated as 'strong' if there is capacity for periodic, regular and endogenous collection of nationally representative data with respect to a particular MDG.
- *Quality of recent survey information* is rated as 'strong' if the most recent data set is evaluated to be valid, reliable, replicable and consonant with other recent allied data sets and trends.

- *Statistical tracking capacity* is rated as 'strong' if there exists a fairly long-standing mechanism, already employed in at least two episodes, to analyse information and to engage in a multivariable analysis in a sustained manner.
- *Capacity to incorporate statistical analysis into policy planning and resource allocation mechanism* is rated 'strong' if new information and analysis is systematically fed into policy-making, planning and resource allocation.
- *Monitoring and evaluation mechanism* is rated as 'strong' if a tradition of systematic, information-based review and re-planning is a constituent component within a program/system.

STATUS AT A GLANCE

The chapters presenting the Millennium Development Goals 1 to 8 will in some detail establish the developments and achievements that have taken place since 1966, present the major challenges, and discuss what needs to be done to reach the future targets. The table on the next page presents a quick overview of the status on each of the 8 goals, indicating whether the targets are likely or unlikely to be met.

Status on MDG Progress

Goals	Targets	Will goal be met by 2015?	Supportive Environment for achieving goal
1. Eradicate Poverty and Hunger	1. No person living below the Income Poverty Datum Line by 2016	Unlikely	Strong
	2. Reduce by 50 percent, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger and malnutrition by 2016	Likely	Strong
2. Achieve Universal Primary Education	3. To achieve universal access to 10 years of basic education by 2016	Achieved	Strong
	4. To improve the relevance and quality of basic Education by 2016	Likely	Strong
3. Gender Equality & Empowerment	5. To reduce gender disparity in all education by 2015	Achieved	Strong
	6. To reduce gender disparity in access to and control of productive resources by 2015	Likely	Strong
	7. To reduce discrimination and violence against women, and the incidence of rape by 50 percent by 2011	Potentially	Strong
	8. To increase the participation of women in leadership, governance and decision-making by at least 60% by 2016	Likely	Strong
4. Child Mortality	9. To reduce the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) from 48/1000 live births in 1991 to 27/1000 in 2011	Potentially	Strong
	10. To reduce by 2/3, the under-five mortality rate (U5MR) from 63/1000 live births in 1991 by 2011	Potentially	Strong
	11. To reduce the PEM rate amongst children from 18 percent in 1990 to 8 percent by 2011	Potentially	Strong
	12. To increase the proportion of 1-year-old children who are fully immunised from 67% in 1990 to at least 80% by 2009	Likely	Strong
5. Maternal Health	13. To reduce the maternal mortality rate from 326/100 000 live births in 1991 to 150/100 000 by 2011	Potentially	Strong
6. Combat HIV/AIDS & Other Diseases	14. To halt and reverse the incidence of HIV, particularly amongst the youth by 2016	Likely	Strong
	15. To reduce the number of infants born to HIV infected mothers who are HIV positive by their 18th month by half by 2006 and to zero by 2009	Potentially	Strong
	16. To reduce the morbidity and mortality caused by TB	Likely	Strong
	17. To reduce the incidence of confirmed cases of malaria to below 20 per 1000 people	Potentially	Strong
7. The Environment	18. Reduce, by 50 percent, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water by 2016	Likely	Strong
	19. Reduce conflict between population growth, land usage and environmental and natural resources degradation	Potentially	Good
	20. Promote environmental education and awareness necessary to reduce contamination and achieve sustainable development	Potentially	Good
8. Global Partnership	21. Develop further an environment conducive for beneficial trade and foreign direct investment	Likely	Strong
	22. In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies	Likely	Strong