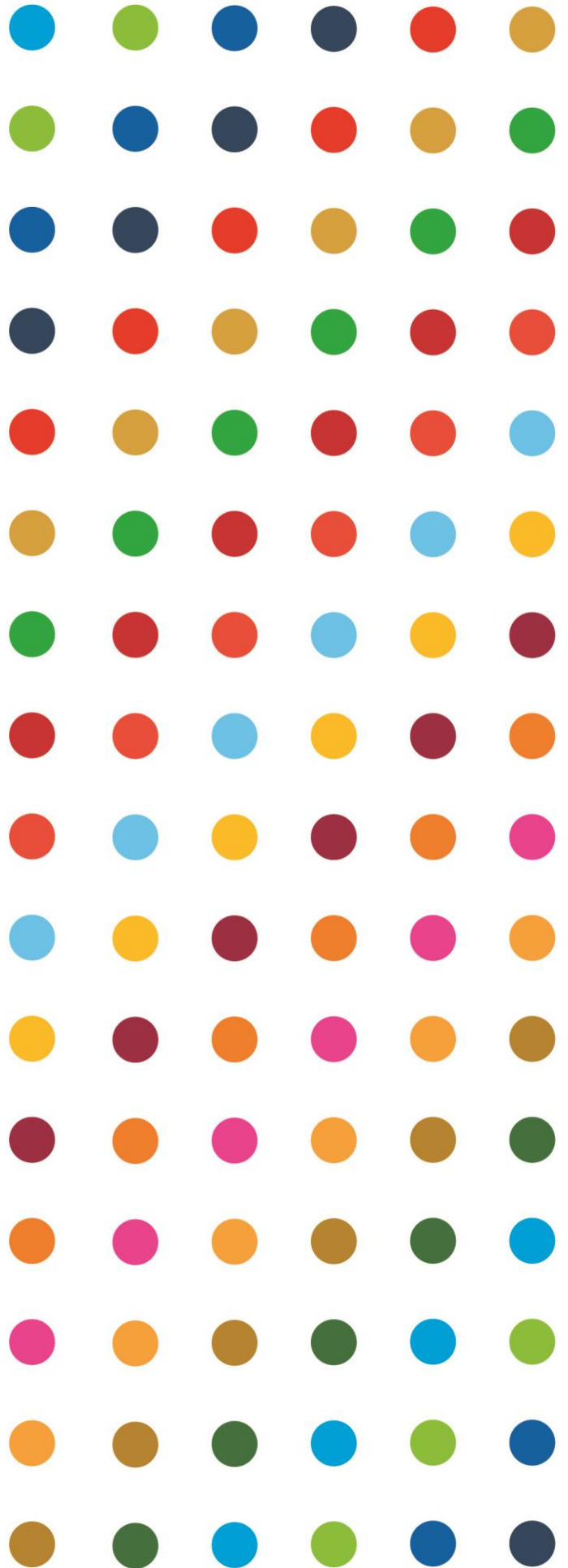




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# Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (CF) 2022 - 2026 *Draft Results Framework*

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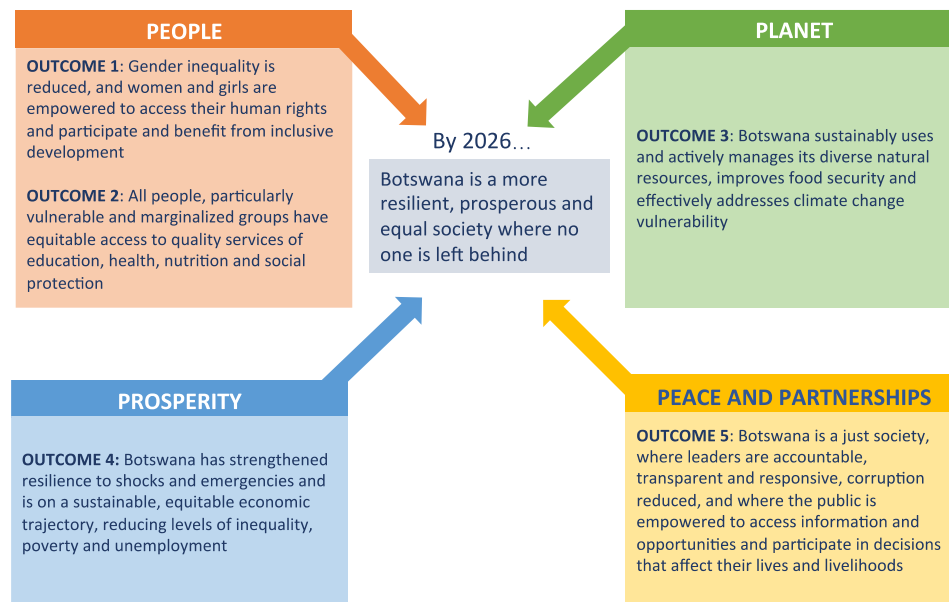
# UNITED NATIONS BOTSWANA COOPERATION FRAMEWORK 2022-2026: *DRAFT* RESULTS FRAMEWORK

As approved by the Government- United Nations UNSDF Programme Steering Committee on 18 May 2021

The Common Country Analysis (CCA) and related stakeholder consultations carried out during 2020 identified **inequality** as the major overarching challenge for Botswana. As is the case for many countries, the COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted and indeed exacerbated existing inequalities and poses a risk to Botswana's future prosperity. The CCA has also highlighted areas of social exclusion, where the most vulnerable groups in Botswana do not have equitable access to services, resources and support they need. Addressing inequality in all its forms, while (re)building Botswana's resilience as it responds to and recovers from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, is central to Botswana achieving its SDG targets and the Vision 2036 aspiration of prosperity for all.

Through the on-going process of analysis and prioritization, the UN system and the Government of Botswana, along with other stakeholders have identified a number of key challenges and opportunities that have been clustered together into the following **proposed five results or outcomes** that, if achieved, will see Botswana emerge as **a more resilient, prosperous and equal society where no one is left behind**. These five outcomes aim to address inequality in its various forms and pay particular attention to vulnerable and marginalized groups in Botswana. Vulnerable and marginalized groups include women, children, youth, elderly, migrants, persons with disabilities, ethnic minorities, LGBTIQI persons, refugees and persons seeking asylum.

The five outcomes are organized around four interrelated pillars, namely, **People, Planet, Prosperity, and Peace and Partnerships**.



## DRAFT RESULTS FRAMEWORK:

### OUTCOME 1

<b>Impact</b>						
<p><b>National development priorities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment</li> <li>Promotion and protection of human rights</li> <li>Addressing gender-based violence</li> </ul> <p><b>Regional frameworks:</b></p> <p>Africa Agenda 2063, SADC Gender and Development Protocol African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child</p> <p><b>SDGs and SDG targets:</b></p> <p>SDG 5. Gender equality: 5.1, 5.2, 5.3; 5.4, 5.5 &amp; 5.6</p>						
<b>Strategic Priority 1: PEOPLE</b>						
<b>Results</b>	<b>National SDG Indicators/Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline (Year)</b>	<b>Target (duration of Cooperation Framework)</b>	<b>Source/MOV</b>	<b>Assumption Statements</b>	<b>UN agencies</b>
<p><b>Outcome 1:</b></p> <p><b>By 2026, gender inequality is reduced, and women and girls are empowered to access their human rights and participate and benefit from inclusive development</b></p>	<p><b>SDG indicator 5.1.1:</b> Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex</p>	Yes (2021)		MNIG	Government has prioritised gender equality and is able to devote sufficient resources and attention to the priority	
	<p><b>SDG 5.2.1</b> Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age</p>	67% (2012)		MNIG, MLG & RD	Policies will be implemented and monitored	
					MNIG, MLG & RD	

	<p><b>SDG indicator 5.2.2:</b> Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18</p> <p><b>SDG indicator 5.4.1:</b> Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location</p> <p><b>SDG Indicator: 5.5.2:</b> Proportion of women in managerial positions (public sector?)</p>	<p>(included in 5.2.1)</p> <p>No data</p> <p>34% (2016)</p>		Directorate of Public Service Management		
<p><b>Output 1.1</b></p> <p>Policy and legal frameworks, and institutional capacities strengthened to address gender inequality and human rights, in line with national and international commitments</p>	<p><b>Indicator 1.1.1:</b> Ratification of SADC Gender Protocol</p>	No (2021)	Yes (2026)		Political will exists to make changes to legislative frameworks if needed	
	<p><b>Indicator 1.1.2:</b> Number of Public Sector/Ministries with Gender Responsive Budgeting systems in place</p>	(2021)		MNIG, MFED		
	<p><b>Indicator 1.1.3:</b> Existence of legislation that recognize children's right to be heard in civil and administrative proceedings that affect them (in line with Article 12 of the CRC)</p>	(2021)				
<p><b>Output 1.2</b></p> <p>Enhanced capacities of women to participate equally in political and economic spheres</p>	<p><b>Indicator 1.2.1:</b> Percentage increase in women's participation and representation in the democratic electoral processes: (a) Proportion of seats held by women local councils and (b) Proportion of seats held by women in National legislature</p>	<p>(a) 11% (2021)</p> <p>(b) 19% (2021)</p>	<p>30% (2026)</p> <p>(b) 30% (2026)</p>	<p>Parliament, IEC</p> <p>MLG &amp; RD, IEC</p>	Government, Parliament, Political Parties have deliberate interventions (policies strategies) in place to promote women's participation in democratic electoral processes.	
	<p><b>Indicator 1.2.2:</b> Proportion of women in managerial positions in (a) public sector and (b) private sector</p>	TBD				
	<p><b>Indicator 1.3.1:</b> Number of social service workers with responsibility for child protection per 100,000 children, per type (with/without post-secondary education; governmental and nongovernmental)</p>	TBD (2021)				
<p><b>Output 1.3</b></p> <p>Strengthened multi-sectoral prevention and responses, including mechanisms for addressing harmful social</p>	<p><b>Indicator 1.3.1:</b> Number of social service workers with responsibility for child protection per 100,000 children, per type (with/without post-secondary education; governmental and nongovernmental)</p>	TBD (2021)			Traditional and community leaders support interventions to address gender-based violence and violence against children	

norms, to achieve a progressive reduction in gender-based violence and violence against children	<b>Indicator 1.3.2:</b> National legal framework conforms to international standards regarding the criminalization of child sexual abuse and exploitation.	No (2021)	Yes (2026)			
	<b>Indicator 1.3.3:</b> Country routinely collects and publishes key types of administrative data on gender-based violence, and violence exploitation and abuse of children, disaggregated by age and sex.	No (2021)	Yes (2026)			

## OUTCOME 2

<b>Impact</b>						
<p><b>National development priorities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Health</u>: Improve access to quality health care services; Essential health service package; National Response to HIV and AIDS; Prevention of Non-Communicable Diseases; Household Food Security &amp; Nutrition</li> <li><u>Education</u>: Improve quality and relevance of education and training; Implementation of inclusive education policy</li> <li><u>Social protection</u>: Provision of social safety nets and harmonization of social protection programmes; Eradication of absolute poverty</li> </ul> <p><b>Regional frameworks:</b> SADC Protocol on Health, SADC Protocol on Education and Training, Maseru Declaration on fighting HIV/AIDS African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child</p> <p><b>SDGs and SDG targets:</b> SDG 1. End poverty in all its forms: 1.3; 1.4 SDG 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture: 2.1, 2.2 SDG 3. Ensure healthy lives: 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.7, 3.8, 3.c, 3.d; SDG 4. Inclusive and equitable quality education: 4.1, 4.2, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, 4.7 SDG 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries: 10.4</p>						
<b>Strategic Priority 1: PEOPLE</b>						
<b>Results</b>	<b>National SDG Indicators/Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline (Year)</b>	<b>Target (duration of Cooperation Framework)</b>	<b>Source/MOV</b>	<b>Assumption Statement</b>	<b>UN agencies</b>
<p><b>Outcome 2:</b> <b>By 2026, all people, particularly vulnerable and marginalized groups have equitable access to quality services of education, health, nutrition, and social protection</b></p>	<p><b>SDG 1.2.1:</b> Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age</p> <p><b>SDG Indicator 1.3.1</b> Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, new-borns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable</p>	<p>16.5% (2015/16)</p> <p>9.4% cities/towns</p> <p>13.4% urban villages</p> <p>24.2% rural areas</p>		<p>Statistics Botswana</p> <p>Population and Housing Census data, Formal Sector Employment Report (Statistics Botswana),</p>	<p>Social spending will be protected in an environment where budgets generally are constrained</p> <p>Budgets allocated are spent effectively</p> <p>Government, private sector and NGOs will contribute to service</p>	

	<p><b>SDG indicator 2.2.1:</b> Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age</p> <p><b>SDG indicator 2.2.2:</b> Prevalence of malnutrition among children under five years of age by type (wasting and overweight)</p> <p><b>SDG indicator 3.1.1:</b> Maternal mortality ratio</p> <p><b>SDG indicator 3.2.1:</b> Under-five mortality rate</p> <p><b>SDG indicator 3.3.1:</b> Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations</p> <p>SDG indicator 3.8.1: Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and most disadvantaged population)</p> <p><b>NDP 11 indicator:</b> Net enrolment rate (ECCE)</p>	<p>31.2% (year?)</p> <p>3.5% underweight 15.2% overweight (2015)</p> <p>127/100 000 population (2015)</p> <p>28/1000 (2011)</p> <p>1.35% prevalence (year??)</p> <p>TBD</p> <p>40% (2017/18)</p> <p>68% (2017)</p>		<p>MLG &amp; RD</p> <p>Botswana Family Health Survey, Demographic Survey, Health Statistics Report - Statistics Botswana</p> <p>Statistics Botswana, MoHW</p> <p>Statistics Botswana, MoHW</p> <p>NACA, MoHW</p> <p>Statistics Botswana</p>	<p>delivery based on their comparative strengths</p> <p>Vulnerable and marginalized groups and civil society have capacity and space to demand services</p> <p>There is effective oversight of service delivery</p> <p>Appropriate infrastructure is in place, particularly in rural areas</p>	
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	<b>NDP 11 indicator 2.3.2:</b> Net enrolment rate (Secondary)			Statistics Botswana		
<b>Output 2.1</b> Health system, including community systems, strengthened to deliver inclusive, equitably accessible, quality integrated essential health services, inclusive of HIV and non-communicable diseases	<b>Indicator 2.1.1:</b> Percentage of children 12-23 months fully immunized	TBD (2021)				
	<b>Indicator 2.1.2:</b> Unmet need for family planning	TBD (2021)				
	<b>Indicator 2.1.3:</b> Proportion of people diagnosed with HIV infection receiving ART	89% (year?)	95% (2026)	DHIS 2		
	<b>Indicator 2.1.4:</b> Percentage of hospitals with NCD screening services (cancer, diabetes, hypertension)	TBD (2021)		DHIS 2		
<b>Output 2.2</b> Botswana health security systems improved to detect, prevent, and respond to all hazards and emergencies and fulfil duty of safety and care to people in emergencies	<b>Indicator 2.2.1:</b> International Health Regulations core capacities index reported on annually <sup>1</sup>	TBD (2021)	13 core capacities attained and sustained (2026)	IHR Assessment Report		
	<b>Indicator 2.2.2:</b> Proportion of districts submitting weekly Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response reports on time	TBD (2021)	100% (2026)	DHIS 2		
<b>Output 2.3</b>	<b>Indicator 2.3.1:</b> Number of schools implementing the inclusive education policy	TBD (2021)				

<sup>1</sup> Indicator definition: Percentage of attributes of 13 core capacities that have been attained at a specific point in time. - Numerator: Number of attributes attained; - Denominator: Total number of attributes (13). The 13 core capacities are: (1) National legislation, policy and financing; (2) Coordination and National Focal Point communications; (3) Surveillance; (4) Response; (5) Preparedness; (6) Risk communication; (7) Human resources; (8) Laboratory; (9) Points of Entry; (10) Zoonotic events; (11) Food safety; (12) Chemical events; (13) Radio-nuclear emergencies



Education system strengthened to deliver inclusive, equitably accessible, quality education	<b>Indicator 2.3.2:</b> Number of children supported with distance/home-based learning during emergencies, disaggregated by sex, disability, migratory status Number, Total	TBD (2021)				
<b>Output 2.4</b> Social protection system strengthened to provide equitable and efficient social protection	<b>Indicator 2.4.1:</b> Government implements the National Social Protection Framework	No	Yes (2026)	MLG & RD	Adequate domestic resources to fund implementation of the National Social Protection Framework	
	<b>Indicator 2.4.2:</b> The extent to which social protection systems are integrated into the life course programmes	Low (2021)	High (2026)	MLG & RD and other Ministries		
	<b>Indicator 2.4.3:</b> Number of beneficiaries of social protection schemes and services, disaggregated by type of programme, territory (rural/urban), sex, age group, at-risk population, Number, Total	TBD (2021)		MLG & RD		
	<b>Indicator 2.4.4:</b> Number of primary school children receiving meals or alternatives to meals, such as take-home rations, disaggregated by sex and transfer modalities, Number, Total	TBD (2021)		MLG & RD, MoBE		

## OUTCOME 3

<b>Impact</b>						
<b>National development priorities:</b>						
(a) Environmental health; (b) Sustainable management of natural and cultural resources; (c) Climate change adaptation and mitigation; (d) Sustainable human settlements						
<b>Regional frameworks:</b>						
SADC Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement, SADC Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security, Continental African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP)						
<b>SDGs and SDG targets:</b>						
SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture: 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4						
SDG 6: Availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all: 6.1, 6.2, 6.4, 6.6, 6.b						
SDG 7: Access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all: 7.1; 7.2;						
SDG 13: Urgent action to combat climate change: 13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 13.b						
SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, etc. 15.1, 15.4, 15.5, 15.7, 15.a, 15.c						
<b>Strategic Priority 2: PLANET</b>						
<b>Results</b>	<b>National SDG Indicators/Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline (Year)</b>	<b>Target (duration of Cooperation Framework)</b>	<b>Source/MOV</b>	<b>Assumption Statement</b>	<b>UN agencies</b>
<b>Outcome 3:</b> <b>By 2026, Botswana sustainably uses and actively manages its diverse natural resources, improves food security and effectively addresses climate change vulnerability</b>	<b>SDG Indicator 2.1.2</b> Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, by age, sex and location (based on Food Insecurity Experience Scale)	TBD (2020)		MoA, FAO	Green/climate finance available Government creates space for civil society and private sector to partner with Government	
	<b>NDP 11 indicator:</b> % contribution of renewable energy to total energy consumption	0.7% (2016)		Energy Bulletin, MMGE		
	<b>NDP 11 indicator:</b> Area of land under rehabilitation	627 ha (2016/17)		Land Degradation Rehabilitation reports, MoA		
	<b>NDP 11 indicator:</b> % of population with access to improved sanitation	85% (2013)		Statistics Botswana		

	<p><b>SDG indicator 6.1.1:</b> Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services</p> <p><b>SDG indicator 15.5.1:</b> Number of species on IUCN Red List of Threatened Species</p> <p><b>SDG indicator 15.7.1:</b> Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked</p> <p><b>SDG indicator 13.1.2:</b> Adoption of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030</p>	<p>94.9% (year?)</p> <p>22 (year?)</p> <p>Poached: 22.3 per 10 000 (2015)</p> <p>Yes</p>		<p>Demographic Survey, Population and Housing Census, Statistics Botswana</p> <p>MMGE</p> <p>Environment statistics reports, MMGE</p> <p>Office of Disaster Management</p>		
<p><b>Output 3.1</b> Food systems strengthened to improve food and nutrition security, particularly for vulnerable and marginalized groups</p>	<p><b>Indicator 3.1.1:</b> Reduction rate of post-harvest losses for (at least) the five national priority commodities.</p>	<p>7.8% for maize and sorghum – (2016)</p>		<p>MoA</p>		
	<p><b>Indicator 3.1.3:</b> Share of agriculture land under sustainable management practices</p>	<p>29.59% (2017/18)</p>		<p>MoA (Land-use Report)</p>		
<p><b>Output 3.2</b> Increased access to sustainable, renewable, clean and affordable energy for all, and especially for vulnerable and marginalized groups</p>	<p><b>Indicator 3.2.1:</b> Percentage of households adopting and using renewable energy technologies.</p>	<p>&lt;10% (2021)</p>	<p>off grid &gt;50%, on grid &gt;30% (2026)</p>	<p>MMGE</p>	<p>Technology for renewable sources is available and affordable</p> <p>Government prioritizes renewable energy through legislation, policy frameworks and strategies</p>	
<p><b>Output 3.3</b> Improved capacities of communities, private sector and</p>	<p><b>Indicator 3.3.1:</b> Change in water-use efficiency over time for crop and livestock production.</p>	<p>TBD</p>				

government to use and manage land, water and animal resources more equitably, peacefully, and sustainably	<b>Indicator 3.3.2:</b> Percentage of treated waste water utilised for crops and livestock.	4.7% (2016/17)		Department of Water and Sanitation	
	<b>Indicator 3.3.3:</b> Percentage of degraded agriculture land over total agriculture land area.	3.6% (2016)		MoA	
	<b>Indicator 3.3.4:</b> Number of people reached with critical WASH supplies (including hygiene items) and services, disaggregated by sex, age group and at-risk population, Number, Total	TBD			
<b>Output 3.4</b> Capacities of government are strengthened to actively manage climate change adaptation and mitigation through policies, guidance and investments that regulate practices of government, private sector and individuals	<b>Indicator 3.4.1:</b> Existence of a functional and integrated national climate information and disaster early warning system	No (2021)	Yes (2026)	MENT	Government approves the National Climate Change Policy and Strategy and implements key actions of the implementation plan.
	<b>Indicator 3.4.2:</b> Proportion of farmers implementing climate smart agricultural principles and practice in non-irrigated crop production.	<20% (2021)	50% (2026)	MoA, BITRI	

## OUTCOME 4

<b>Impact</b>						
<b>National development priorities:</b>						
(a) Developing diversified sources for economic growth; (b) Employment creation; (c) Conducive environment for domestic and foreign investment; (d) Regulatory framework for doing business; (e) Infrastructure; (f) Productive human resources; (g) Information Technology and Communication						
<b>Regional frameworks:</b>						
<b>SDGs and SDG targets:</b>						
SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.b						
SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all: 8.2, 8.3, 8.5, 8.6, 8.8						
SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation: 9.2, 9.3						
SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries: 10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4						
<b>Strategic Priority 3: PROSPERITY</b>						
<b>Results</b>	<b>National SDG Indicators/Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline (Year)</b>	<b>Target (duration of Cooperation Framework)</b>	<b>Source/MOV</b>	<b>Assumption Statement</b>	<b>UN agencies</b>
<b>Outcome 4:</b> <b>By 2026, Botswana has strengthened resilience to shocks and emergencies, and is on a sustainable, equitable economic trajectory, reducing levels of inequality, poverty and unemployment</b>	<b>SDG 8.1.1</b> Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	TBD (2021)		National Accounts, Statistics Botswana	Institutions mandated to implement strategies and deliver projects are efficient	
	<b>SDG 8.5.2:</b> Unemployment rate by sex, age and persons with disabilities	TBD (2021)		National Accounts, Statistics Botswana	The economic growth rate is optimal for realization of the outputs	
	<b>SDG 8.6.1</b> Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training (NEET)	TBD (2021)			Continuity of essential/ basic social services is sustained throughout emergencies	
	<b>SDG 8.7.1:</b> Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	7% (year?)			Labour Statistics, Statistics Botswana	Government creates space for civil society and private sector to dialogue and partner with Government

	<b>SDG 10.4.1:</b> Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers <b>NDP 11:</b> Contribution of non-mining sector to GDP	20.3% (2016)  TBD (2021)		National Accounts, Statistics Botswana  National Accounts, Statistics Botswana		
<b>Output 4.1</b> Economic policies improved to enable a job-rich green recovery from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic	<b>Indicator 4.1.1:</b> Pro-employment policies, legal frameworks and programmes in place	TBD Number (2021)				
	<b>Indicator 4.1.2:</b> Whether the country adopts fiscal, monetary and legislative stimulus packages for COVID-19 economic response and recovery that are, Yes/No, Climate and environmentally sensitive, gender and youth responsive	TBD (2021)				
	<b>Indicator 4.1.3:</b> Sectoral contribution to GDP (tracking environment-related contributions)	TBD (2021)				
	<b>Indicator 4.1.4:</b> Level of public and Private investment on job-rich sectors like agriculture, infrastructure, energy, employment intensive manufacturing, etc.	TBD (2021)				
<b>Output 4.2</b> Improved and strengthened existing framework/s and business climate for attracting investment, fostering innovation, supporting the informal sector and boosting private sector engagement	<b>Indicator 4.2.1:</b> Number of MSMEs supported with innovative technology solutions to enhance product value addition	TBD <sup>2</sup> (2021)	50 (2026)	MITI, CEDA, LEA, BITC, UNDP	Government continues to create a suitable and enabling environment for doing business and competitiveness	
	<b>Indicator 4.2.2:</b> Number of MSMEs supported with innovative financing solutions to improve access to finance	TBD (2021)	50 (2026)	MITI, CEDA, LEA, BITC, UNDP		
	<b>Indicator 4.2.3:</b> : No. of locally developed R&D led, innovative and digital approaches identified and tested towards improving products, competitiveness and service provision.	TBD (2021)	5 (2026)	BIH, UB, BIUST		

<sup>2</sup> Baseline survey to be undertaken during the first year of implementation

<b>Output 4.3</b> Strengthened institutional capacities of government, employers' and workers organizations to transition Botswana toward a more resilient and equitable growth model that ensures economic rights and creates jobs and other economic opportunities, particularly for youth	<b>Indicator 4.3.1:</b> Number of organizations benefiting from institutional capacity building so that governments, employers' and workers' organizations can work together to shape socio-economic policy responses, Number, Employers' and business organizations (EBMOs)  <b>Indicator 4.3.2:</b> No. of additional youth and women-led/owned MSMEs benefiting from business development support initiatives.	TBD (2021)				
		(TBD (2021))	75 (2026)	MITI, CEDA, LEA, BITC, UNDP		

## OUTCOME 5

<p><b>Impact</b></p> <p><b>National development priorities:</b> Improving participatory democracy, transparency and accountability, and the rule of law: (a) Enhance citizen participation in various spheres during NDP 11; (b) Increase Government’s ability to provide to provide information about government business across all sectors to encourage more effective and accountable institutions and better outcomes for citizens; (c) Improve productivity through public sector reforms; (d) Respect for rule of law; (e) Protection and promotion of human rights; (f) Combating corruption</p> <p><b>Regional frameworks:</b> SADC Protocol on Corruption, Charter on Fundamental Social Rights in SADC, African Charter on Human and People’s Rights, African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption</p> <p><b>SDGs and SDG targets:</b> SDG 16: Peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels: 16.2, 16.3, 16.4, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7, 16.10, 16.b SDG 17: Partnership for Development</p>						
<b>Strategic Priority 4: PEACE AND PARTNERSHIPS</b>						
Results	National SDG Indicators/Performance Indicators	Baseline (Year)	Target (duration of Cooperation Framework)	Source/MOV	Assumption Statement	UN agencies
<p><b>Outcome 5:</b> By 2026, Botswana is a just society, where leaders are accountable, transparent and responsive, corruption reduced, and where people are empowered to access information, services and opportunities, and participate in decisions that affect their lives and livelihoods</p>	<p><b>SDG 16.a.1:</b> Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles <b>SDG 17.18.1:</b> Full disaggregation of data <b>SDG 17.18.2:</b> National statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics <b>NDP 11 indicator:</b> Transparency of government legislation and policy making <b>NDP 11 indicator:</b> Corruption Perception Index</p>	<p>TBD (2021) TBD (2021) TBD (2021) TBD (2021) TBD (2021)</p>				



	<b>NDP 11 indicator:</b> Level of implementation of international commitments and obligations	TBD (2021)				
<b>Output 5.1</b> Improved access to justice, particularly for vulnerable and marginalized groups	<b>Indicator 5.1.1:</b> Percentage increase of indigent people (disaggregated by men and women) benefiting from legal aid services (including GBV cases)	TBD (2021)	T(2026): 50%	Legal Aid Botswana	The justice system (police, courts, prisons) carry out functions based on rule of law and respect for human rights  National Human Rights Institutions have sufficient capacity and resources to carry out their functions	
	<b>Indicator 5.1.2:</b> Number of customary courts capacitated to deliver fair and uniform sentences for offences committed (including GBV cases)	0 (2021)	520 (2026)	MDJS, MLG & RD		
	<b>Indicator 5.1.3:</b> Number of community-based organisations capacitated fight against, racism, xenophobia, stigma, and other forms of discrimination, prevent and remedy human rights abuses	TBD (2021)				
<b>Output 5.2</b> Improved efficiency, resilience and accountability of government systems	<b>Indicator 5.2.1:</b> Number of decentralised services to reach people/citizens in peri-urban and rural areas	TBD (2021)	5 (2026)	MLG & RD, GICO, MOPAGPA and other Ministries	Effective oversight of government institutions by Supreme Audit Institutions and other oversight bodies	
	<b>Indicator 5.2.2:</b> Number of locally developed innovations/solutions identified and tested towards enhancing public services delivery	TBD (2021)	5 (2026)	MLG & RD, GICO, MOPAGPA		

	<b>Indicator 5.2.3</b> No. of additional Anti-corruption measures for improved transparency and accountability implemented	2 <sup>3</sup> (2021)	4 <sup>4</sup> (2026)	DCEC, Parliamentary Oversight Committees		
<b>Output 5.3</b> Increased availability and use of high-quality, disaggregated data by a more diverse range of stakeholders	<b>Indicator 5.3.1:</b> Increase in the number of national SDG indicators for which data are available	(2021) TBD			Citizens/communities are interested and have the capacity and capability to contribute to monitoring processes	
	<b>Indicator 5.3.2:</b> Increase in the number of national SDG indicators for which data are disaggregated at least for sex and disability, and other variables (e.g. migratory status) as may be relevant	(2021) TBD				
	<b>Indicator 5.3.3:</b> Number of civil society organizations capacitated to collect and analyse data for monitoring the Cooperation Framework	(2021) TBD				
<b>Output 5.4</b> Existing partnerships strengthened, and new and innovative partnerships built to help finance and accelerate progress towards the SDGs	<b>Indicator 5.4.1:</b> Number of social dialogue, advocacy and political engagement spaces facilitated with participation of at-risk populations and groups, Number, National	(2021) TBD			All partners participate on an equal footing, and contribute according to their comparative strengths	
	<b>Indicator 5.4.2:</b> Volume of financial and technical resources mobilized to support implementation of SDGs	(2021) TBD				
	<b>Indicator 5.4.3:</b> Multi-stakeholder platform for monitoring progress towards SDGs functions effectively	(2021) TBD				

<sup>3</sup> Corruption and Economic Crime Act (1994), Whistleblowing Act (2016).

<sup>4</sup> Revised CECA, Revised Whistleblowing Act



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