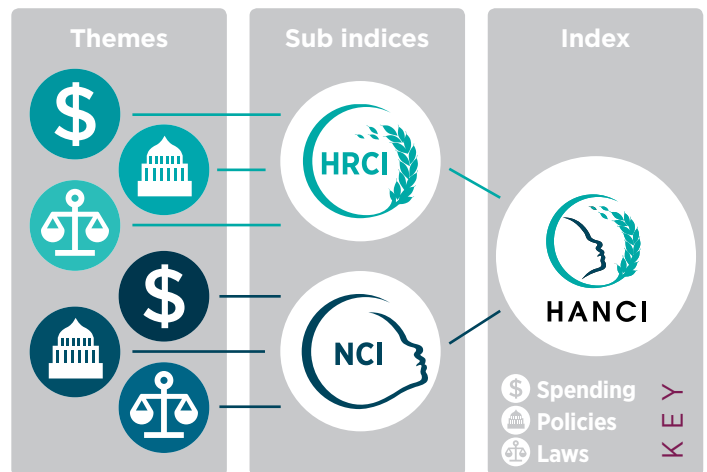
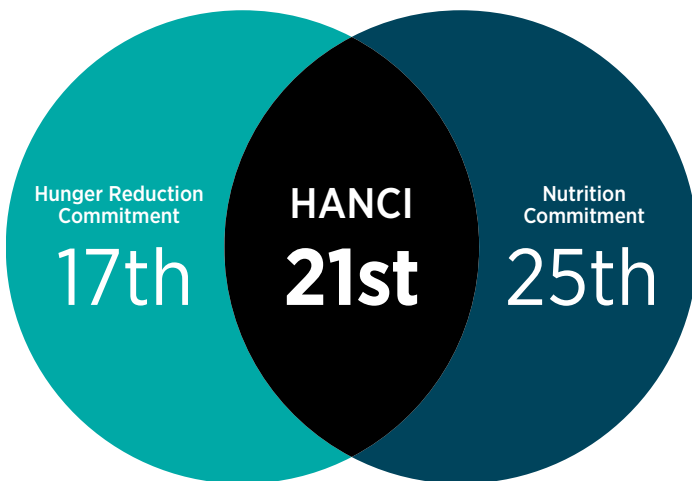


Key data for Botswana



Existing rates of: **Wasting: 7.2%** **Stunting: 31.4%** **Proportion of population underweight: 11.2%**

Source: Gov. of Botswana (Botswana family health survey IV, 2007)





















Strong Performance

- Government of Botswana has ensured tenure security for rural populations. Land titling is common and land markets function well. Policy promotes equitable access to common property resources.
- Botswana has devised a National Nutrition Policy/Strategy.
- Botswana has introduced a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism to support delivery of the National Nutrition Policy/Strategy.
- The Government has fully enshrined the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes into domestic law.
- The Government of Botswana promotes complementary feeding practices.
- 96.2% of the population of Botswana in 2015 has access to an improved drinking water source.
- In Botswana 94.1% of women aged 15-49 were visited at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel in 2007.
- Botswana's social safety nets are well developed, but do not cover all risks for all of the population.




Areas for improvement




- Spending on agriculture (2.07% of public spending in 2014), does not meet government commitments set out in the African Union's Maputo Declaration (10% of public spending).
- Botswana's spending in its health sector (8.8% of public spending in 2014) does not fully meet (15%) commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration.
- Extension services are the preserve of government and poor farmers have no say in setting policy priorities. The agricultural research and extension system is not properly reaching out to poor farmers. There is no policy promoting gender equity in access to extension services.
- In Botswana, the law gives women and men equal economic rights and equal legal access to agricultural land. However, these laws are not effectively enforced and discriminatory practices against women continue, increasing their vulnerability to hunger and undernutrition.
- Relative to other HANCI countries, Botswana's medium/long term national development policy (Tenth National Development Plan vol. I and II) places weak importance to nutrition.
- Botswana does not have a separate budget line for nutrition; this prevents transparency and accountability for spending.
- Even though Botswana has developed a National Nutrition Policy/Strategy and a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism, clear time-bound nutrition targets are still lacking.
- Policymakers in Botswana do not benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2007-2008.
- The Government of Botswana has only achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for 70% of children in 2014.
- Weak access to improved sanitation facilities (63.4% in 2015) obstructs better hunger and nutrition outcomes.
- In Botswana, constitutional protection of the right to social security is weak.

Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

























Public spending	Score*	Year	HRCI Rank of 45
 Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending ¹	 2.07%	2014	36th
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending ¹	 8.8%	2014	27th
Policies			
 Access to land (security of tenure) ²	 Strong	2011	Joint 5th
 Access to agricultural research and extension services ²	 Weak	2007	Joint 42nd
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	 72.2%	2007-2008	20th
 Functioning of social protection systems ²	 Strong	2016	Joint 1st
Laws			
 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ²	 Moderate	2011	Joint 8th
 Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) ³	 In Law, not in Practice	2014	Joint 1st
 Equality of women's economic rights ³	 In Law, not in Practice	2011	Joint 1st
 Constitutional right to social security (yes/no)	 No	2013	Joint 28th

¹ Possible scores are:  <75% of agriculture (Maputo) and health (Abuja) spending pledges  >=75 % and <100%  >=100%

² Possible scores are:  Very Weak/Weak  Moderate  Strong/Very Strong

³ Possible scores are:  Not in Law  In Law Not in Practice  In Law & Practice

Nutrition Commitment Index (NCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	NCI Rank of 45
 Separate budget for nutrition (No/Sectoral only/Yes)	 No	2014	Joint 29th
Policies			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	 70%	2014	26th
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	 Yes	2010	Joint 1st
 Population with access to an improved water source	 96.2%	2015	4th
 Population with access to improved sanitation	 63.4%	2015	7th
 Health care visits for pregnant women	 94.1%	2007	18th
 Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	 Weak	2009-2016	31st
 National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)	 Yes	2015	Joint 1st
 Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	 Yes	2014	Joint 1st
 Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	 No	2010	Joint 32nd
 National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	 No	2007-2008	Joint 35th
Laws			
 ICMSB [^] Enshrined in domestic law ²	 Fully Enshrined	2016	Joint 1st

¹ Possible scores are:  Very Weak/Weak  Moderate  Strong/Very Strong (Note: Performance relative to other countries).

² Possible scores are:  Not Enshrined in Law  Few/Many Aspects Enshrined  Fully enshrined.

[^] International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes