



TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REPORT

BOTSWANA

Report on the Price Statistics Mission
(November 20–24, 2023)

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Table of Contents

Acronyms and Abbreviations	4
Summary of Mission Outcomes and Priority Recommendations.....	5
Section I. Detailed Technical Assessment and Recommendations	7
A. Producer Price Index (PPI).....	7
▪ Expanding PPI Coverage for Manufacturing Activities	7
▪ Agriculture Activities.....	8
B. Consumer Price Index (CPI).....	12
▪ Improving the CPI	12
C. Results Based Framework	16
D. Officials Met During the Mission	17

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AFS	IMF's Regional Technical Assistance Center for Southern Africa - AFRITAC South
BAMB	Botswana Agricultural Marketing Board
BISIC	Botswana International Standard Classification
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interview
CPC	Central Product Classification
COICOP	Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose
CPI	Consumer Price Index
HD	Horticulture Department
HBS	Household Budget Survey
IIP	Index of Industrial Production
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ISIC Rev. 4	International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities Revision 4
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MTHS	Multi Topic Household Survey
OOH	Owner-Occupied Housing Costs
PPI	Producer Price Index
SB	Statistics Botswana
TA	Technical Assistance

Summary of Mission Outcomes and Priority Recommendations

1. A technical assistance (TA) mission was conducted by the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) Regional Technical Assistance Center for Southern Africa (AFS)¹ during November 20–24, 2023, to continue assisting Statistics Botswana (SB) with developing the producer price index (PPI).

Previous missions to assist with developing the PPI were held in November 2021 and November 2022.

2. Progress with the implementation of previous mission recommendations has been slow due to poor response from data providers and limited staff resources. There are three full time staff in the prices unit at SB who are required to compile and maintain the monthly consumer price index (CPI) as a priority. Any development of the PPI is carried out in the margins of CPI work. SB management should carefully review the staff and budgetary resources needed to implement an ambitious program to expand the PPI.

3. The SB national accounts unit have requested that PPI coverage be extended to include agriculture and manufacturing activities. Due to resource and response issues, the mission recommended refocussing effort on developing indexes for those agricultural activities where data sources have already been received, and therefore can be disseminated quicker.

4. The development of price indexes for manufacturing activities is resource intensive. The initial exercise to initiate manufacturing establishments requires face-to-face visits to ensure price data are provided correctly. The initiation activity planned for 2023 was postponed to allow price unit staff to focus on the introduction of a new computerized collection system for CPI. SB are planning to rebase the national accounts in 2027, with a census of manufacturing being collected in 2025. SB should consider aligning the collection of initial price data from manufacturing establishments at the same time.

5. Preliminary indexes for cereal crops and egg production were updated and assessed during the mission. There are minor issues with each index that the authorities need to address with data providers as a priority. However, subject to this, these indexes should be suitable for dissemination in early 2024 alongside the existing PPI for mining and utilities.

6. Data from the Botswana Meat Commission on the price of Botswana cattle livestock are no longer available in a useable form. The collection of PPI data for cattle direct from slaughterhouses has also proved to be unsuccessful. However, another possibility investigated during the mission was to collect the price paid by butchers to farmers for cattle livestock alongside the usual monthly CPI price collection. A PPI question will be piloted alongside CPI collection in early 2024.

7. Engagement with the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) has led to test data for horticulture crops being provided via the horticulture department (HD). These data are collected across each district in Botswana and cover the crops harvested by each farmer. There were a few quality issues with the test data provided for the Ghanzi district that the authorities should follow up with the HD, along with

¹AFS provides TA and training to Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. AFS donors are the European Union, Germany, United Kingdom, Switzerland, China, The Netherlands, European Investment Bank, Australia and Canada.

extending the test data to cover other key districts. If these issues can be resolved, these data should be suitable to compile a horticulture PPI.

8. SB would like to include owner-occupied housing costs (OOH) in the CPI using the rental equivalence method. SB conduct a regular rental survey that is being continually improved to be more representative of OOH. A provisional weight for OOH was derived during the mission and CPI recompiled to assess the impact of including OOH. The authorities should test the inclusion of OOH in CPI using these preliminary weights internally and consider if further improvements to the weights estimate can be made.

9. To support progress in the above work areas, the mission proposed the following priority recommendations needed to improve price statistics.

TABLE 1. Priority Recommendations

Target Date	Priority Recommendation	Responsible Institutions
January 2024	Consider the resources needed to support the development of PPI.	SB
January 2024	Meet with the Botswana Agriculture Marketing Board to agree the dissemination of a preliminary index for cereal crops and request a data supply.	SB
February 2024	Engage with poultry farms to agree data supply for egg production and poultry price indexes.	SB
April 2024	Share the preliminary CPI including OOH internally for assessment and test the impact of alternative OOH weights.	SB

10. Further details on the priority recommendations and the related actions/milestones can be found in the action plan under Detailed Technical Assessment and Recommendations.

Section I. Detailed Technical Assessment and Recommendations

A. PRODUCER PRICE INDEX (PPI)

Expanding PPI Coverage for Manufacturing Activities

11. The development of new price indexes is typically resource intensive for statistical agencies and heavily reliant on the goodwill of establishments to support data requests. In most cases, development work is carried out alongside the regular compilation of CPI and/or PPI. SB currently have three full time members of staff in the prices unit. These are responsible for the price collection, index compilation and dissemination of both CPI and PPI, with CPI naturally being a priority. There is no dedicated PPI resource to take forward the development work needed to extend the coverage of the index, which therefore needs to be carried out in the margins of the regular CPI and PPI production cycle. Resource constraints are further exacerbated by significant SB projects which diverts resources to office priorities, such as enumeration for the 2022 population census and the introduction of a new computer assisted personal interview tool for CPI price collection this year. As a result, progress with development of PPI is piecemeal. Additional, dedicated resources are essential to make progress with the planned development of PPI and the authorities should carefully review the staff and budgetary resources needed to continue an ambitious program to expand the PPI.

12. Getting establishments or government departments to support the development of PPI is critical. In many cases this relies on the goodwill of staff, either at establishments, farms, or other government departments to attend meetings, provide test data and ultimately provide a regular feed of data for PPI. In some cases, SB have struggled to get response to both requests for data and engagement from farmers and other government departments. This lack of response has also hindered progress with the development of new indexes. The mission proposed drafting a letter from the SB statistician general that can be used during initial contact with potential data providers. This letter should set out the importance of PPI, why their data and cooperation are needed and importantly, that all data will be treated confidentially.

13. Manufacturing activities are an important component of the Botswana production sector. Of particular note are the manufacturing activities for diamond cutting, 4-digit Botswana Standard Industrial Classification (BSIC) 3214 and manufacture of alcoholic beverages, BSIC 1103, which according to the 2017/18 census of manufacturing account for almost 40 percent of total manufacturing turnover. These activities, along with several others have also been flagged as being important for deflation purposes in the national accounts.

14. The November 2022 mission selected a final sample of establishments for the manufacturing PPI. This sample was to be used for initiation activity planned to commence in the second quarter of 2023. However, the resourcing constraints mentioned above, in particular the introduction of the Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI), meant the manufacturing initiation activity had to be postponed.

15. Refocusing attention on those activities that are less resource intensive will initially allow SB to make better progress in extending coverage of PPI. Test data are already being received for several agricultural activities and SB should focus their effort on compiling indexes for these activities that will be ready for dissemination in 2024. This approach will allow SB to make tangible progress in

extending the coverage of PPI and build capacity in the compilation of price indexes. As resource pressure eases, such as following the implementation of CAPI, SB can then divert sufficient time and resource to ensure the initiation activity for manufacturing can be completed.

16. The SB national accounts unit are planning to rebase the national accounts in 2027. As part of this rebase, they will carry out an updated census of enterprises and establishments in 2025, collecting data for the 2023/24 financial year. An updated census of establishments is critical for the development of PPI, both in providing an accurate source of turnover for index weights, and a detailed product level sampling frame.

17. Conceptually, the PPI should cover total output. This means, where possible, the PPI should cover both domestic and exported sales. The mission met with the national accounts unit to review the draft questionnaire being developed for the census of enterprises and establishments. There were two significant improvements to the questionnaire recommended to support PPI:

- i. Extend the turnover section to ask for domestic and export sales separately.
- ii. Request as much detail as possible from establishments on the manufacturing products they are producing and selling. The current questionnaire asks for the top 10 products only.

The prices unit should continue to engage with national accounts colleagues to ensure the final questionnaire meets the needs for PPI.

18. The authorities should consider aligning the initiation activity for the manufacturing PPI with the census of establishments. The census collection will entail field visits to establishments to collect data and SB may wish to use these visits to also collect initial price data for the PPI, assuming no additional resources for PPI development are available in the meantime.

Recommended Actions:

- The Statistics Botswana management should carefully review and consider the resources required to deliver the development of PPI.
- Draft a letter from the statistician general that can be used to initiate engagement and response from establishments, farms and government departments.
- The prices unit should continue engagement with national accounts colleagues to ensure the 2024/25 establishment census is updated to reflect PPI requirements.
- Postpone the initiation activity for a manufacturing PPI and consider aligning it with the 2025 establishment census.

Agriculture Activities

19. Intermittent progress continues to be made with the development of PPIs for agriculture. In Botswana, there are three prominent agriculture activities:

- i. Cereal crops.
- ii. Horticulture crops.
- iii. Livestock (cattle, egg production and poultry).

There have been problems with collecting price data from commercial farms across all three, but this problem was exacerbated by the Covid-19 pandemic.

20. SB has struggled to maintain regular response from Botswana farms. While initial engagement with the farms often leads to data being returned, this supply falls away once the

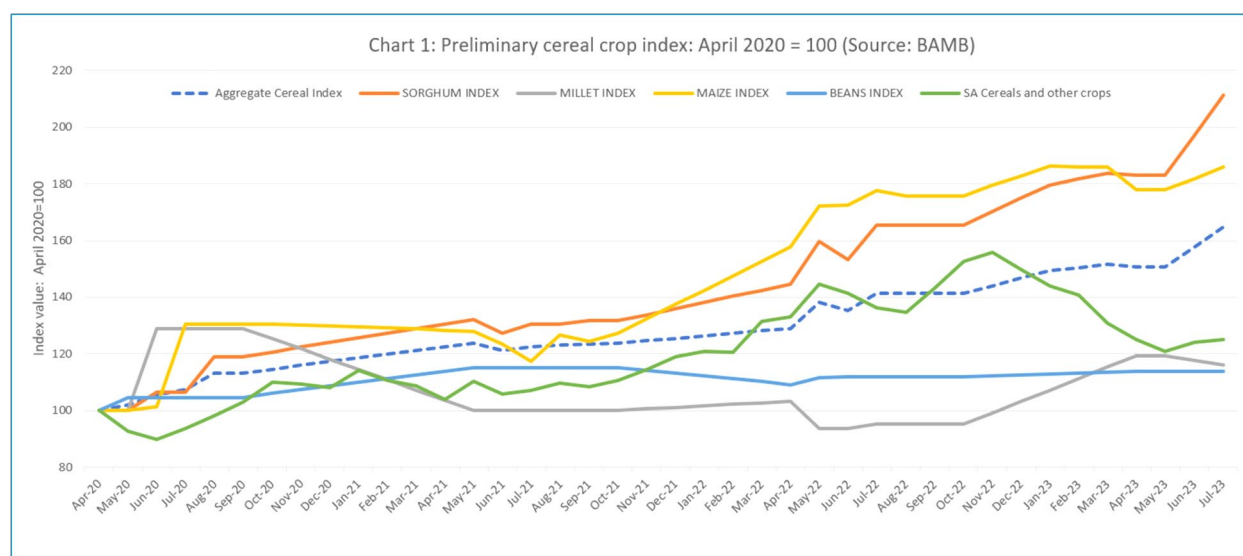
engagement stops. Continued engagement activity is resource intensive, so the mission focused on making progress with alternative sources of data, such as from other government departments or industry associations. However, response is not always forthcoming from these departments and associations, and it can take time for them to respond to the prices unit phone calls and requests for meetings.

21. The Botswana Agriculture Marketing Board (BAMB) publish producer price data for cereal crops, which have been used in the compilation of a preliminary cereal crop index. The mission updated this preliminary index and assessed the quality of data being used. Overall, the index looks sensible but there are still a few outstanding issues that need to be addressed with the BAMB, for which the authorities have not yet been able to resolve. These issues are:

- i. Data supply: Currently these data are taken from the BAMB social media sites, but the authorities should agree a data feed directly with the BAMB.
- ii. Missing periods: There are extended periods of missing data. In some cases, this is assumed to be due to seasonality, but missing data also occurs for in-season months. This needs to be checked with the BAMB.
- iii. Agreement from the BAMB to use their data for PPI and dissemination by SB.

Chart 1 presents the preliminary cereal crop index, along with component indexes. The South African cereal crop index is also included as a benchmark (green line), which was used to assess the index during the mission.

CHART 1. Preliminary Index for Cereal Crops, April 2020=100



22. There are seasonal periods where no prices are available from the BAMB. This typically covers the period from November to March, however the absence of this data needs to be discussed in more detail with the BAMB. For the preliminary index, a basic method of linear interpolation was used to impute the missing prices in historic data. This approach takes the price change between the newly available price and the last available price and equally apportions it to each of the missing months. However, this approach will not be possible once the index is in live production, so an alternative method of imputation will be needed.

The mission discussed the main options:

- i. Impute using other PPI indexes. At the moment only mining and utilities indexes are available, so this is not suitable. However, as new indexes for other agriculture activities are developed, these are likely to be better suited for imputation.
- ii. Use a similar index from the CPI as a proxy. In the absence of a suitable PPI, a suitable index from CPI, such as sorghum maize, could be used as a proxy for imputation.
- iii. Carry forward. While this method is not generally recommended, the authorities should discuss with the BAMB if prices remain fixed out of season.
- iv. Use another countries PPI for cereal crops, such as South Africa to impute.

23. As a priority, the authorities should disseminate the preliminary cereal crop index in 2024.

The preliminary index looks sensible, provides good coverage of cereal crop activities and represents a sound foundation to extend coverage of PPI and build index compilation capacity.

24. Previous attempts at collecting horticulture price data from farms, and sources of administrative data from the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) have proved unsuccessful.

However, another potential source of horticulture data has been identified via the horticulture department at the MoA. This department collects monthly data from each district on the total harvest yield (in tons) and the total amount in sales across the main horticulture crops. These data can be used to derive a monthly unit value per kilogram of crop harvested.

25. The horticulture department (HD) has provided SB with test data for the Ghanzi district.

These data covered the period from 2017 through to 2023. The mission reviewed these data to assess their suitability for use in PPI. There are a number of issues that need to be addressed with the HD and additional data covering the other main horticulture producing districts in Botswana should also be requested, but overall, these data offer potential for PPI. The main issues to address with HD are:

- i. A better understanding of what these data cover and how they are collected.
- ii. Missing data, is this due to seasonality or a case of data not being collected?
- iii. Erroneous data. There are clearly some erroneous data points that need correcting.
- iv. Volatility: There are some volatile monthly movements, which potentially look correct based on the raw data. It is assumed horticulture prices do exhibit volatility depending on the weather and harvest each period, but this should be discussed with experts.

26. The authorities should arrange a meeting with the HD in early 2024 to discuss these issues.

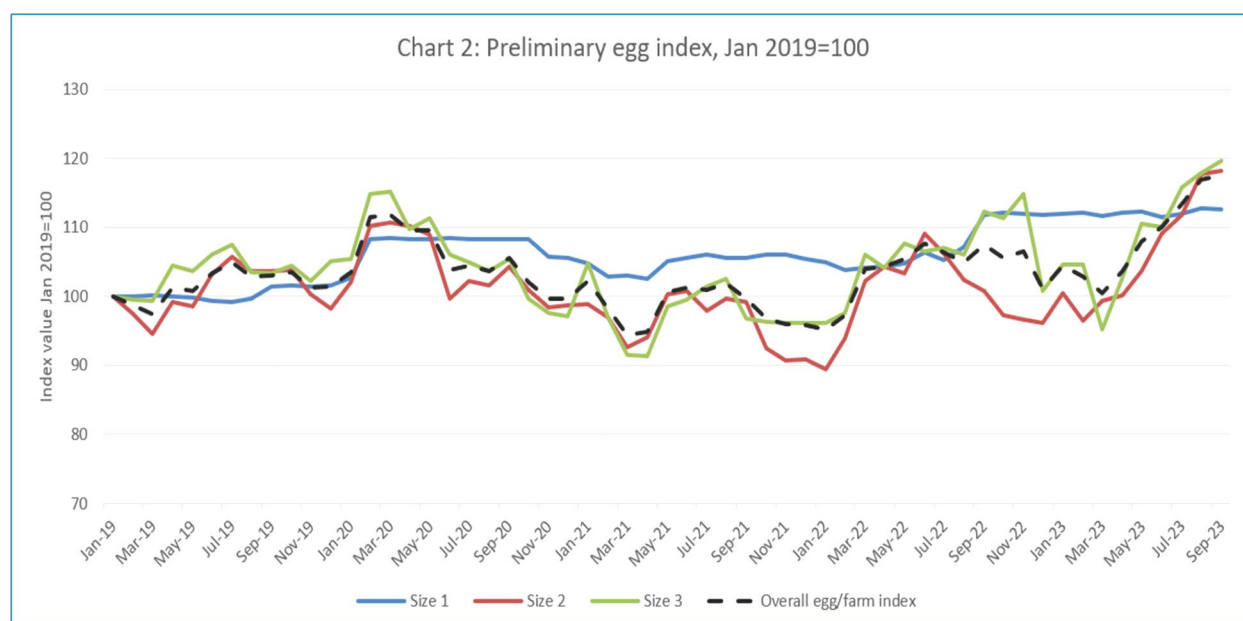
This meeting should also be used to collect additional data for the Tuli Block district, which is the other main horticulture producing district in Botswana alongside Ghanzi. These updated data, assuming they are available, should be used to compile a test PPI using the unit value method, for assessment.

27. Two of the three largest egg farmers have been providing data to SB, although not at a regular frequency. Both farms are providing the total revenue received and quantity of eggs sold each month, although only one farm is stratifying the data by size of egg. The size of an egg is a key price determining characteristic. No further data has been received from the second farm to stratify their data by size of egg despite requests from the authorities.

28. A preliminary unit value index has been compiled using data from the one farm who can stratify data by size of egg. This index was updated during the mission and the preliminary egg production index, including indexes for each of the component egg sizes are presented in Chart 2. Overall, the index looks sensible although from a statistical perspective it's not ideal that it is based on

data from only one farm. As a priority the authorities should look to augment the index with at least one other farm. The authorities should also engage further with the current data provider, in particular to seek permission to disseminate the index in its current form (given potential disclosure issues), which can then be used in discussion with other egg farmers to help convince them to provide data. Additionally, the format of data supply from the current egg farm should be used as a template for the remaining farms to use in providing data.

CHART 2. Preliminary Index for Egg Production, April 2020=100



29. The market for poultry in Botswana is dominated by a handful of farms. These farms sell chicken per kilogram irrespective of the quality, as the chicken is not graded in Botswana. Given the selling terms are per kilogram of chicken, a unit value approach should be possible for this activity. Each farm did provide monthly sales values and quantity sold for 2017 but since then stopped, beyond one farm. An initial assessment of the unit value for the farm which continues to provide data suggests the unit value approach offers a sound basis for the compilation of an index, however, there are a few extreme movements that would need further investigation. No further progress has been made with getting updated poultry data from the farms. SB should again attempt to engage with poultry farmers to recommence the supply of data, potentially using the PPI letter from the Statistician General (see above) to encourage engagement. The mission recommends using a unit value (price per kilogram) once data supply has been agreed.

30. The first point of commercialization provides an alternative approach to collecting price data for a PPI when there are issues collecting direct from source. The authorities have encountered difficulties in the collection of PPI data for cattle livestock. Collecting cattle prices direct from Botswana farmers has proven to be too resource intensive and response has been poor. During the 2022 mission, a source of data from the Botswana Meat Commission (BMC) and Botswana slaughterhouses was identified and the authorities have followed this up during 2023. Disappointingly, there have been changes during the year which now mean both BMC and slaughterhouses no longer collect livestock prices (needed for PPI) but now deal with carcasses.

31. Butchers in Botswana pay farmers direct for their cattle livestock. This offers up another potential source of data for the authorities to investigate. Botswana butchers will pay farmers per kilogram of cattle before they are slaughtered and then butchered for sale to consumers. The mission recommended piloting the collection of PPI data for cattle livestock direct from butchers, alongside the monthly CPI collection. The authorities will pilot this collection in early 2024 and assess the quality of price data being received. The main challenge with this approach is butchers don't categorize live cattle by age, which could have an impact on the unit value.

32. Progress has been made in the compilation of baseline indexes for cereal crops and egg production, and the authorities should aim to disseminate these in 2024. These indexes have limitations that the authorities will need to address, but represent tangible progress in extending coverage of the PPI and should serve to help build index compilation capacity and support further engagement with farms. In the short-term, the authorities shouldn't worry about the limitations with these indexes and as confidence increases and resources allow, SB can look to address these limitations. The longer-term aim for SB should be to compile and disseminate indexes for the remaining agriculture activities such as poultry, horticulture crops and cattle livestock alongside the current PPI for mining and utilities. The mission has made recommendations to help the authorities make progress in these remaining activities, although this will very much depend on getting positive responses from data providers and having resources available at SB to manage the workload.

Recommended Actions:

- Meet with the BAMB to discuss the preliminary cereal crop index, agree data supply and to agree the dissemination of the index.
- Assess the best imputation method to apply to BAMB data during out of season periods.
- Meet with horticulture department to discuss issues with horticulture data and agree a supply of data for additional districts.
- Once horticulture data is received, test their suitability for the compilation of a PPI.
- Arrange a meeting with the main egg farm to agree dissemination of preliminary egg production index.
- Arrange meetings with remaining egg farms to agree data supply, broken down by egg size using template provided by existing data provider.
- Augment current egg production index with outstanding egg farms.
- Make follow-up contact with poultry farms to request updated data.
- Once poultry data has been received, assess its suitability in the compilation of a PPI.
- Pilot the collection of PPI data for cattle livestock alongside the monthly CPI.
- Disseminate the preliminary indexes for cereal crops and egg production alongside the current PPI for mining and utilities.

B. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)

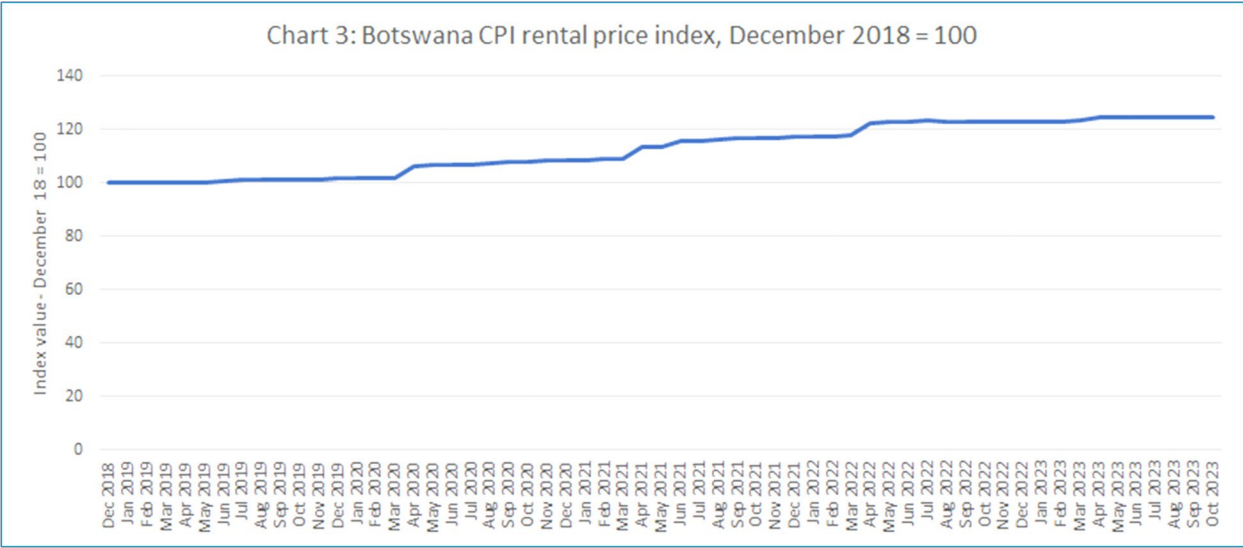
Improving the CPI

33. SB would like to include owner occupied housing costs (OOH) in the Botswana consumer price index (CPI). These costs are important for consumers and should be included in the CPI, however, given the likely weight of OOH it is important that its inclusion is correct and accurate. The authorities have indicated they would like to use the rental equivalence approach for measuring OOH, making use of a rental survey that is currently conducted.

34. The rental equivalents used as a proxy for OOH need to be representative of the overall stock of OOH property. SB have been increasing the sample of rental prices collected to better reflect owner occupied properties and coverage across the country. In particular, the sample is being increased to improve coverage of larger properties (2 and 3+ bedrooms) in rural locations where owner-occupiers are likely to reside. The mission recommended that SB should continue to review the quality of the rental survey and improve the coverage to ensure it remains suitable as a proxy for OOH.

35. Inflation in private rents in Botswana has been subdued over an extended period. Outside of the main cities, landlords only tend to increase rental prices when a property becomes vacant. Within the major cities, such as Gaborone and Francistown, price increases can be more regular given the relatively high turnover of smaller properties (such as 1-bedroom rentals). Chart 3 shows the current rental index for Botswana.

CHART 3. Botswana CPI Rental Index, December 2018=100



36. It is important the authorities use an accurate weight for OOH in the compilation of CPI. Housing costs can be a significant proportion of a household’s expenditure and as such OOH is likely to command a significant weight in the overall CPI. It is important to get the OOH weight correct, particularly if rental inflation is subdued as this will have the overall effect of dampening inflation seen elsewhere in the CPI basket. Ultimately, this could lead to an unresponsive CPI. The mission initially considered using an estimate of imputed rentals expenditure as compiled by the national accounts. This is compiled by applying aggregated annual rental levels to aggregate OOH housing stock. Table 2 displays the current CPI divisional level weights and the rescaled weights with the preliminary OOH weight included.

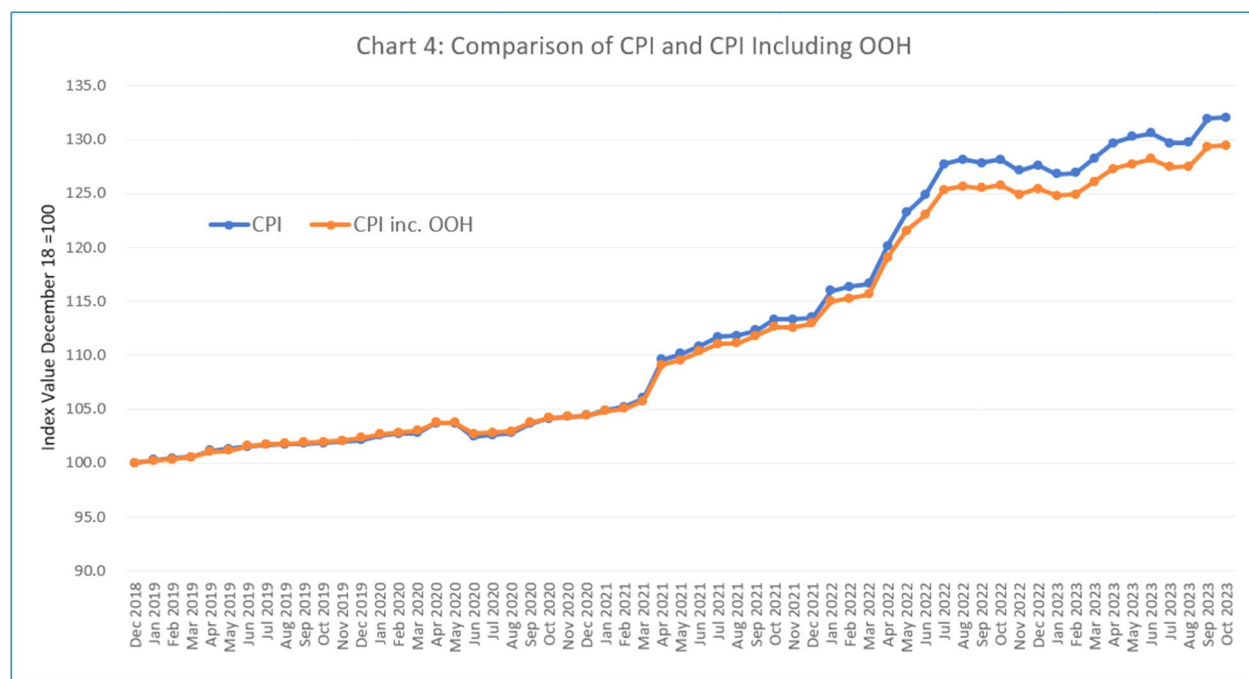
TABLE 2. Comparison of CPI and CPI Including Owner-Occupier Housing Divisional Weights

Division	Current CPI	CPI Inc OOH
	<i>Weight, part per 100</i>	
1 FOOD & NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	13.55	10.95
2 ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES & TOBACCO	4.34	3.50
3 CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR	5.95	4.81
4 HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS & OTHER FUELS	17.45	33.34
of Which OOH		19.24
5 FURNISHING, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT & ROUTINE MAINTENANCE	4.85	3.92
6 HEALTH	3.38	2.73
7 TRANSPORT	23.43	18.92
8 COMMUNICATION	6.94	5.61
9 RECREATION & CULTURE	2.82	2.28
10 EDUCATION	4.60	3.71
11 RESTURANTS & HOTELS	3.66	2.96
12 MISCELLANEOUS GOODS & SeERVICES	9.01	7.28
	100.00	100.00

37. There are initial concerns that the preliminary weight for OOH using national accounts imputed rentals expenditure is too high. The national accounts expenditure is compiled at an aggregate level, so no attempt is made to disaggregate the rentals or housing stock into more appropriate strata, such as rural or city, or by size and type of property. As such, there are concerns the average rental levels being used are too high and thus potentially inflating the overall level of expenditure. There are data available which will allow SB to split both the average price levels and OOH housing stock into more detailed strata. This will require the prices team to map across the most appropriate rental level to the housing stock strata and then aggregate the expenditure to give an OOH total. The authorities should assess the impact of stratification on the OOH weight.

38. A prototype CPI that includes OOH was compiled during the mission. This was compiled using the national accounts expenditure detailed above. The CPI weights were rescaled to accommodate OOH, but no further stratification (i.e., by the more detailed rental indexes) was applied. Therefore, this analysis is only indicative at this stage. Chart 4 shows the existing CPI compared with the prototype CPI including OOH. As expected, the high OOH weight and stable rental prices dampen the overall inflation, mainly by reducing the impact of transport and food.

CHART 4. Botswana CPI Rental Index, December 2018=100



39. In the medium term, the authorities should assess the impact of improving the stratification used in deriving the OOH weight. SB should compile a weight for OOH as discussed during the mission and compare this with the national accounts-based weight. The authorities should then select the most representative weight and compile an analytical CPI including OOH. This analytical index should only be disseminated internally and to key stakeholders and used to assess the impact of OOH. In the longer-term, the authorities should continue work to make the rental survey more representative of OOH and consider including OOH in the headline CPI as part of the next CPI rebase.

40. The classification of individual consumption by purpose (COICOP) has been updated by the United Nations Statistical Department. This is a substantive update of the classification that reflects the shift seen in consumption patterns since the previous version of COICOP released in 1999. The new version of COICOP should be implemented for CPI as soon as possible. To manage the implementation, the first action is to update the household budget survey to collect expenditure on the new classification. SB are planning the next installment of the Multi-Topic Household Survey (MTHS) for 2024/25. The mission held a workshop with the MTHS unit to provide an overview of the updated classification and the steps they should take to collect the MTHS on the new version of COICOP. The authorities should implement the new classification in the 2024/25 MTHS, and plan to introduce the new classification at the next CPI rebase.

Recommended Actions:

- Continue to improve coverage of the rental survey to better represent owner occupier housing, as discussed in the mission.
- Test the compilation of owner occupier housing weights by introducing a finer level of stratification in the weight's compilation.
- Assess the impact of the different owner occupier housing weights on the aggregate CPI.

- Settle on a preferred weight for owner occupier housing (OOH) and compile an analytical CPI that includes OOH.
- This analytical index (CPI including OOH) should be disseminated internally and to key stakeholders only for assessment.
- Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose 2018 (COICOP 2018) to be used in the 2024/25 Multi-Topic Household Survey.
- Prices unit to work closely with the MTHS unit to support the implementation of COICOP18.
- CPI to be reclassified to COICOP18 at the next rebase.

C. RESULTS BASED FRAMEWORK

Priority	Action/Milestone	Target Completion Date	Actual Completion date
Objective: Strengthen compilation and dissemination of Producer Price and Trade Price Statistics—PPT.			
Outcome: A new PPI data set has been compiled and disseminated internally and/or to the public.			
H	Carefully review and consider the resources required to deliver the development of PPI.	January 2024	
H	Meet with the BAMB to discuss the preliminary cereal crop index.	February 2024	
H	Arrange a meeting with egg farm to agree dissemination of preliminary egg production index.	February 2024	
H	Pilot the collection of PPI data for cattle livestock alongside the monthly CPI.	February 2024	
H	Disseminate the preliminary indexes for cereal crops and egg production alongside the current PPI for mining and utilities.	April 2024	
H	Meet with horticulture department to discuss issues with horticulture data and agree a supply of data for additional districts.	April 2024	
H	Arrange meetings with remaining egg farms to agree data supply	May 2024	
H	Make follow up contact with poultry farms to request updated data.	June 2024	
H	Postpone the initiation activity for a manufacturing PPI and consider aligning it with the 2025 establishment census.	2025	
M	Draft a letter from the statistician general that can be used to initiate engagement.	January 2024	
M	Continue engagement with national accounts colleagues to ensure the 2024/25 establishment census is updated to reflect PPI requirements.	Ongoing	

Priority	Action/Milestone	Target Completion Date	Actual Completion date
L	Assess the best imputation method to apply to BAMB data during out of season periods.	June 2024	
<i>Outcome: A new PPI data set has been compiled and disseminated internally and/or to the public.</i>			
H	Test the compilation of owner occupier housing weights by introducing a finer level of stratification in the weight's compilation.	April 2024	
H	Assess the impact of the different owner occupier housing weights on the aggregate CPI.	April 2024	
H	Settle on a preferred weight for owner occupier housing (OOH) and compile an analytical CPI that includes OOH.	April 2024	
H	Disseminate analytical CPI including OOH internally and to key stakeholders only for assessment.	May 2024	
H	COICOP18 to be used in the 2024/25 Multi Topic Household Survey.	2025	
M	CPI to be reclassified to COICOP18 at the next rebase.	2026	

D. OFFICIALS MET DURING THE MISSION

Name	Institution
Dr. Burton Mguni, Statistician General	Statistics Botswana
Dr. Lucky Mokgatlhe Deputy Statistician General	Statistics Botswana
Boitumelo Matlhaga, Director Economic statistics	Statistics Botswana
Phaladi Labobedi, Manager of National Accounts and Prices	Statistics Botswana
Rejoyce Mbalekelwa, Senior Statistician, Prices	Statistics Botswana
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