The 1906 Drought in Borsaian

The drought of 1906, one of the most severe recorded, had a profound impact on the agriculture and economy of the region. It was a result of a combination of natural factors and human activities, leading to a significant loss of life and property. The drought lasted from 1905 to 1907, with the worst conditions occurring in 1906. This period was marked by prolonged periods of low rainfall, high temperatures, and little snowfall, which caused the soil to dry out and crops to fail. The effects of the drought were felt throughout the region, with many farmers forced to abandon their land and migrate to other areas in search of work. The economic impact was severe, with many businesses closing and unemployment rates rising. The drought also had a significant impact on the water supply, with many wells and rivers drying up, and the need for water became a major challenge. The government and local authorities worked to mitigate the effects of the drought, providing relief assistance to affected communities. However, the drought highlights the vulnerability of the region to climate change and the importance of preparedness and resilience in the face of such disasters.
### TABLE I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Live Cattle</th>
<th>Harvest</th>
<th>Local Slaughter</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>113,773</td>
<td>88,779</td>
<td>14,591</td>
<td>1,851</td>
<td>2,137</td>
<td>104,582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>131,226</td>
<td>102,875</td>
<td>18,426</td>
<td>2,814</td>
<td>1,788</td>
<td>102,579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>139,673</td>
<td>111,279</td>
<td>19,814</td>
<td>2,749</td>
<td>1,322</td>
<td>105,854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>132,875</td>
<td>106,875</td>
<td>19,147</td>
<td>2,341</td>
<td>1,655</td>
<td>103,076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>129,426</td>
<td>104,237</td>
<td>16,431</td>
<td>2,171</td>
<td>1,601</td>
<td>101,380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>126,226</td>
<td>103,679</td>
<td>16,982</td>
<td>2,101</td>
<td>1,465</td>
<td>100,066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>121,875</td>
<td>100,875</td>
<td>16,591</td>
<td>2,051</td>
<td>1,334</td>
<td>99,672</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Footnotes:**

1. **Audiobackup:** The table above is a representation of the data collected from the survey conducted in 1960. The data includes the population, live cattle, harvest, and local slaughter figures for the years 1954 to 1960.

2. **Expanbackup:** The table above is a representation of the data collected from the survey conducted in 1960. The data includes the population, live cattle, harvest, and local slaughter figures for the years 1954 to 1960.

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**Effect on the yield:**

The table above shows the percentage change in yield per year. The yield has increased by 2% from 1954 to 1960, with the highest increase occurring in 1955 and 1956.

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**Observation:**

The increase in yield can be attributed to better farming practices and improved technology. The use of fertilizers and pesticides has increased, leading to higher crop yields.

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**Conclusion:**

The data collected from the survey conducted in 1960 indicates a steady increase in yield over the years 1954 to 1960, with the highest increase occurring in 1955 and 1956 due to better farming practices and improved technology.
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