

REPORT OF THE
PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION
OF INQUIRY
INTO THE REVIEW OF CONSTITUTION
OF BOTSWANA
SEPTEMBER 2022



Republic of Botswana

The Secretariat,
The Presidential Commission of Inquiry into the
Review of the Constitution of Botswana,
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20th September 2022

His Excellency Dr. M.E.K Masisi,
President of the Republic of Botswana,
Private Bag 001,
Gaborone.

Your Excellency,

On 17th December 2021 you appointed us members of the Commission of Inquiry into the Review of the Constitution of Botswana. From 2nd February 2022 to 12th July 2022 we undertook an extensive tour of the country covering 27 686 Kilometres by road and 30 hours by air consulting Batswana. From the 20th July 2022 to 28th July 2022 we heard submissions from civil society/non-governmental organizations and private/public organizations in Gaborone.

Your Excellency gave us nine months to complete our assignment and we are happy to inform Your Excellency that we have been able to complete the work in the time allotted to us.

We therefore have the honor, Your Excellency, to present our Report dated September 2022, which contains our Findings and Recommendations, for your consideration.

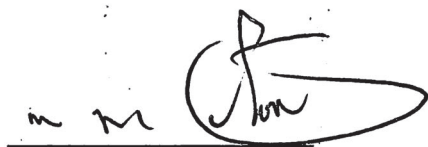
We thank you, Your Excellency.

Yours Sincerely,

M. Dibotelo
Chairman

MEMBERS

- 
1. Mr Johnson Motshwarakgole Vice Chairman
- 
2. Kgosi Puso Gaborone Member
- 
3. Kgosi Divere Ndando Member
- 
4. Professor Gobopamang Letamo Member
- 
5. Professor Bontle Mbongwe Member
- 
6. Reverend Bonolo Mmereki-Burns Member
- 
7. Mr. Charles Mokobi Member
- 
8. Ms. Naledi Moroka Member



9. Mr. Matthews Letsholo Member



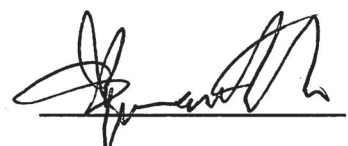
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11. Professor Goemeone Mogomotsi Member



12. Mr. Dikarabo Ramadubu Member



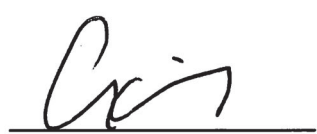
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15. Ms. Rosalind Serumola Member

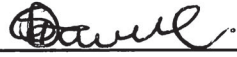


16. Ms. Game Dibeela Member



17. Ms. Chedza Ntobedzi

Member



18. Ms. Sephatisiwe Daniel

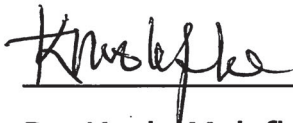
Member

SECRETARIAT



1. Ms. Pearl Nanikie Ramokoka

Head of Secretariat



2. Dr. Kaelo Molefhe

Secretariat



3. Ms. Berenice Berman-Mosime

Secretariat



4. Ms. Idah Lorato Motsamai

Secretariat



5. Ms. Ntesang Molemele

Secretariat

ACRONYMS

1. African Union (AU)
2. Attorney General (AG)
3. Botswana Defence Force (BDF)
4. Botswana Police Service (BPS)
5. Botswana Prison Service (BPS)
6. Botswana Television (BTV)
7. Chief Justice (CJ)
8. Court of Appeal (CA)
9. Community Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM)
10. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
11. Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)
12. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)
13. Deputy Permanent Secretary (DPS)
14. Directorate on Corruption and Economic Crime (DCEC)
15. Directorate of Intelligence and Security Services (DISS)
16. Directorate of Public Prosecutions (DPP)
17. Directorate of Public Service Management (DPSM)
18. Financial Intelligence Agency (FIA)
19. Gender-Based Violence (GBV)
20. Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) Information, Communication and Technology (ICT)
21. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
22. International Labour Organisation (ILO)
23. Judicial Service Commission (JSC)
24. Judge President (JP)
25. Lesbians, Gays, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer and Intersex People (LGBTQ+)
26. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
27. Old Age Pension (OAP)
28. Parents Teacher Associations (PTAs)
29. People with Disabilities (PWDs)
30. Permanent Secretary (PS)
31. Permanent Secretary to the President (PSP)
32. Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEPS)
33. Southern African Development Community (SADC)
34. Special Support Group (SSG)

35. University of Botswana (UB)
36. United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability (CRPD)
37. United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People (UNDRIP)
38. Village Development Committees (VDCs)
39. Village Extension Teams (VETs)

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2. Births and Deaths Registration Act (Cap. 30:01)
3. Births and Deaths Registration Regulations
4. Bogosi Act (Cap. 41:01)
5. Botswana Defence Force Act, 2018 (Act No. 3 of 2018)
6. Children's Act (Cap. 28:04)
7. Citizenship Act (Cap.01:01)
8. Citizenship Regulations
9. Commissions of Inquiry Act (Cap. 05:02)
10. Constitution of Botswana
11. Dissolution of Marriages of Persons Subject to Customary Law (Disposal of Property) Act (Cap. 29:05)
12. Electoral Act (Cap. 02:09)
13. Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 2018 (Act No. 15 of 2018)
14. Intelligence and Security Services Act (Cap. 23:01)
15. Local Government Act (Cap. 40:01)
16. Penal Code (Cap. 08:01)
17. Penal Code (Amendment) Act, 2021 (Act No. 27 of 2021)
18. Public Service Act (Cap. 26:01)
19. Societies Act, 2022 (Act No. 6 of 2022)
20. Succession (Rights of the Surviving Spouse and Inheritance Family Provisions) Act (Cap. 31:03)
21. Tribal Land Act (Act No. 1 of 2018)
22. Tribal Territories Act (Cap. 32:03)

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.0 Background

The Constitution of Botswana was adopted in 1966 and has so far been amended twenty-two (22) times without any major review since its inception, *see Annexure 1*. On the 17th December 2021 the President of Botswana, His Excellency, Dr. Mokgweetsi Eric Keabetswe Masisi, issued the first wholesome inquiry into the review of the Constitution of Botswana by announcing the appointment of a Presidential Commission of Inquiry into the Review of the Constitution of Botswana.

The President issued the Presidential Commission of Inquiry under Section 2 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act Cap.05:02, which empowers the President to appoint commissioners to inquire into any matter in which an inquiry would be for the public welfare. The President appointed nineteen (19) Commissioners and five (5) Secretariat members. The Commissioners reflected a wide spectrum of society, the prime consideration of their appointment being the contribution they can make to this all-important exercise. The members of the Commission were sworn in on the 24th December 2021 by the President.

1.1 Members of the Commission

1.1.1 The members of the Commission are as follows:

a) Former Chief Justice Maruping Dibotelo	Chairman
b) Mr. Johnson Motshwarakgole	Vice-Chairman
c) Kgosi Puso Gaborone	Member
d) Kgosi Divere Ndando	Member
e) Professor Gobopamang Letamo	Member
f) Professor Bontle Mbongwe	Member
g) Reverend Bonolo Mmerekhi-Burns	Member
h) Mr. Charles Mokobi	Member
i) Ms. Naledi Moroka	Member
j) Mr. Matthews Letsholo	Member
k) Mr. Moanakwena Keloneilwe	Member
l) Professor Goemeone Mogomotsi	Member
m) Mr. Dikarabo Ramaduba	Member
n) Mr. Kukame Ngwamotsoko	Member
o) Ms. Shirley Kefilwe Keoagile	Member
p) Ms. Rosalind Serumola	Member
q) Ms. Game Dibeela	Member
r) Ms. Chedza Ntobedzi	Member
s) Ms. Sephatsiwe Daniel	Member

1.1.2 Secretariat

t) Ms. Pearl Nanikie Ramokoka	Head of Secretariat
u) Dr. Kaelo Molefhe	Secretariat
v) Ms. Berenice Berman-Mosime	Secretariat
w) Ms. Idah Lorato Motsamai	Secretariat
x) Ms. Ntesang Molemele	Secretariat

1.2 Terms of Reference

1.2.1 The terms of reference of the Commission of Inquiry are as follows;

- a) ascertain from the people of Botswana, their views on the operation of the Constitution and, in particular, the strengths and weaknesses of the Constitution;
- b) assess the adequacy of the Constitution, in particular by –
 - i. asserting Botswana's identity, principles, aspirations and values;
 - ii. promoting and protecting people's rights;
 - iii. promoting equality; and
 - iv. promoting national unity and democracy;
- c) articulate the concerns of the people of Botswana as regards the amendments that may be required for a review of the Constitution;
- d) to conduct inquiries and obtain information from sources that the Commission considers relevant in the execution of its mandate;
- e) to make any recommendations on the review or amendment of the Constitution, on the basis of paragraphs (a) to (d) above and any other material considerations; and,

f) upon completion of its inquiry, the Commission shall submit a report with recommendations to His Excellency the President not later than 30th of September 2022.

1.2.2 In order to address the Terms of Reference outlined above, the Commission, from the 10th January 2022 held several internal meetings to discuss the best way to achieve its mandate.

1.3 Methodological Approach and Limitations

1.3.1 The Commission's approach to carrying out consultations on the constitutional review process was informed by the Setswana culture of *Therisanyo* to ensure wider participation and extensive coverage of the population. To achieve this, the Commission decided to hold meetings in all fifty-seven (57) Constituencies. To solicit the public's views and input and to enhance greater participation, the Commission translated the Terms of Reference into Setswana, *see Annexure 2*.

1.3.2 Prior to the commencement of Kgotla meetings the Commission developed an itinerary, *see Annexure 3*. The itinerary was shared with all private and public media houses, Offices of District Commissioners, Council Secretaries/Town Clerks and all Dikgosi (traditional leadership).

- 1.3.3 Furthermore, to enhance participation and openness for those who may have been uncomfortable and uneasy, for their own reasons, to express their views at the Kgotla, interest group meetings were held after each Kgotla meeting. The Commission invited written submissions through post and email to accommodate members of the public who could not attend the Kgotla meetings. Further the Commission held meetings with Civil Society/Non-Governmental Organization, Private and Public Organizations in Gaborone, see *Annexure 4*. The purpose of these engagements was to get these organisations' views and inputs into the review of the Constitution.
- 1.3.4 At every Kgotla meeting a courtesy call was made on the village leadership prior to the meeting at the Kgotla. During the Kgotla meeting terms of reference were explained to the public in Setswana.
- 1.3.5 Furthermore, presenters were allowed to use languages of their choice during meetings, interpretation was provided where necessary, and some presenters at the Kgotla handed in written submissions. The meetings were guided by the Tswana maxim, *mafoko a kgotla a mantle otlhe*, loosely translated to mean that everyone is free to air their views without fear or favour.

- 1.3.6 The Commission held meetings with interest groups representing village/town committees, the youth groups, religious organizations, Lesbians, Gays, Bisexual, Transgender people, Queer, and Intersex (LGBTQI+), women's groups, community leaders' groups, labour movements, farmers' associations, parents-teachers' associations, and People with Disabilities (PWDs) representatives across all the fifty-seven (57) constituencies.
- 1.3.7 The number of meetings held in each constituency was influenced by a variety of factors, for instance, some areas are vast with dispersed populations, and others have difficult terrains, while others have many localities or villages within them. In constituencies with vast and dispersed populations the Commission held more than two (2) Kgotla meetings, while in easily accessible constituencies one Kgotla meeting was held.
- 1.3.8 For purposes of attaining a broader coverage of its assignment, the Commission traversed the length and breadth of the country from the 2nd February 2022 until the 14th July 2022, covering a total of one hundred and thirty-two (132) places in cities, towns, villages and settlements. The Commission held one hundred and thirty-two (132) Kgotla meetings and one hundred and fifty-eight (158) interest group meetings. The total mileage travelled by road was

twenty-seven thousand six hundred and eighty-six (27 686) kilometres, and thirty (30) hours by air. A total of twenty-eight thousand five hundred and twenty-four (28 524) people attended the Kgotla meetings at which three thousand four hundred and forty (3440) people made oral submissions, see *Annexure 5*.

1.3.9 To further open the constitutional review process to the general public and enhance transparency, public and private media were given uncensored access to all public hearings. The Government media, in particular, Botswana Television, Radio Botswana and Botswana Daily News disseminated information about the work of the Commission, including livestreaming of each Kgotla meeting by the Government Communications office.

1.3.10 The Commission also made provision for submissions through emails and postal services. The postal and email addresses were provided at each Kgotla meeting for those who were not able to make oral submissions. Thirty-two (32) submissions were received through the postal services, and two hundred and twenty-six (226) emails were received, see *Annexure 6*.

1.3.11 As this was the first comprehensive review of the Constitution, it would have been ideal for the

Commission to have been given a longer period to carry out its assignment, as this would have given the Commission an opportunity to visit as many villages and settlements as possible throughout the country. However, this was not possible as the Commission was given only from January 2022 to 30th September 2022 to complete its assignment, a total of nine months.

1.3.12 Notwithstanding the time constraints alluded to above, one hundred and thirty-two (132) localities were visited out of over five hundred (500) gazetted villages in the whole country in the fifty-seven (57) constituencies, to ensure that they made their constitutional submissions. The Commission made a provision for neighbouring villages and settlements which were not visited to converge at the villages where Kgotla meetings were convened, to make their presentations, and this arrangement worked successfully, *see Annexure 7*.

1.3.13 In normal situations, a successful review of the Constitution calls for an intensive and inclusive consultative process by the general public. At the time when the Commission was announced, however, the country was still battling with the Covid-19 pandemic, and the Commission therefore had to operate under abnormal circumstances as the pandemic remained a real threat for the Commission and the public at large.

1.3.14 Covid-19 delayed the commencement of the work of the Commission as some members of the Commission unfortunately were not spared from infections of the virus. This resulted in the first meeting of the Commission taking place virtually on the 10th January, 2022 and the ordinary meeting only taking place ten (10) days later after the mandatory isolation of some members of the Commission.

1.3.15 At all meetings of the Commission, including public hearings, the Commission was obliged to comply with all the Covid-19 protocols, which restricted public meetings to two (2) hours. In order to accommodate as many submissions as possible, the Commission accorded each speaker a time limit of three minutes. However, the civil society/non-governmental organizations were accorded one and half hours per entity.

1.4 Structure of the Report

1.4.1 The report is structured as follows:

1.4.2 **Chapter 1:** The Introduction provides the background on the Review of the Constitution of Botswana, the appointment of the Presidential Commission of Inquiry into the Review of the Constitution of Botswana, Terms of Reference, methodological approach and limitations.

- 1.4.3 **Chapter 2:** This Chapter provides a summary of the evidence and/or submissions from the people of Botswana in line with the Terms of Reference; which are, *inter alia*, to ascertain from the people of Botswana, their views on the operation of the Constitution, and to articulate their concerns as regards the amendments that may be required for the review of the Constitution.
- 1.4.4 The Chapter contains a summary of evidence or oral submissions made at Kgotla and interest group meetings, as well as, presentations made at meetings held with civil society/non-governmental organisations, private and public organisations. The Chapter further includes a summary of written submissions made through emails, post and those handed in at Kgotla meetings.
- 1.4.5 The summary categorises submissions into different topics, including, tribal inequalities; concerns over the powers of the President; erosion of separation of powers between the Executive and Legislature; limited independence of the Judiciary and Parliament as a result of undue influence by the Executive; perceptions that customary law and Customary Courts are inferior to common law; reduced powers of Dikgosi; retention of the death penalty, reintroduction of corporal punishment to curb the growing delinquency of children and

adults; poor service delivery by Land Boards; delays in completion of criminal investigations and trials; and, challenges posed by unnecessary granting of bail to repeat offenders.

1.4.6 **Chapter 3:** This Chapter assesses the strengths and weaknesses of the Constitution against submissions from Batswana contained under Chapter 2. In particular, the Chapter assesses people's views on the adequacy of the Constitution, especially, whether the Constitution asserts Botswana's identity, principles, aspirations and values; promotes and protects people's rights; promotes equality; and finally, whether it promotes national unity and democracy. The Chapter is divided into Part A and Part B.

1.4.7 Part A interrogates the strengths of the Constitution, highlighting its operational soundness, its maintenance of peace and tranquility, as well as, its respect for the rule of law. This Part highlights several areas of the Constitution to showcase its strengths, which, *inter alia*, include, provision for fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual; provision for democratic governance structures, such as the Legislature, the Judiciary and the Executive; provision for sound management of national resources and conducting credible and regular general elections.

- 1.4.8 Part B sets out the weaknesses of the Constitution as regards the amendments that may be required for the review of the Constitution, as well as, other legislation and policies.
- 1.4.9 The Chapter also includes the analysis of the weaknesses and recommendations. Identified weaknesses of the Constitution include, amongst others, discrimination under Sections 77 and 78 of the Constitution on the composition of Ntlo ya Dikgosi, which is perceived to promote tribal inequalities, and excludes other tribes from being represented at Ntlo ya Dikgosi; perceptions that the law tends to protect perpetrators over victims especially by granting bail to repeat offenders and lack of provisions on protection and inclusion of people with disabilities.
- 1.4.10 Other identified weaknesses in some laws of Botswana are: laws whose effect are discriminatory such as the Tribal Territories Act and the Tribal Land Act; human-wildlife conflict which results in loss of human lives and destruction of property; perceived abuse of powers by Directorate of Intelligence and Security Services (DISS); weak penalties for gender-based violence (GBV), particularly rape and murder; lack of recognition of languages other than Setswana and English;

unequal benefits arising from different land tenure systems, Citizenship Act which limits citizenship of people. It also provides for weaknesses in some policies such as lack of compensation for members of village/town committees which facilitate delivery of extension services.

1.4.11 **Chapter 4:** The Chapter contains a Summary of Recommendations for ease of reference and convenience.

CHAPTER 2: SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE FROM THE PEOPLE OF BOTSWANA

2.0 The Constitution of Botswana

2.1.1 There was appreciation that the Constitution has been adequate in preserving the country's unity, peace and stability since independence. Notwithstanding the appreciation, some presenters submitted that Botswana has grown in terms of socio-economic development, rendering the Constitution inadequate. They expressed the view that the review of the Constitution will help the country to correct injustices of the past. Some opposing views maintained that the Constitution was adequate, requiring only minimal changes.

2.1.2 Submissions were made that the review of the Constitution is a welcome development. Views were expressed that the review was a rare opportunity to inquire if the Constitution is adequate, and if not, make it relevant to current and future needs of the society. It was recognized that the Constitution of Botswana is the supreme law of the country.

2.1.3 Other views were that the Constitution should be repealed and a new one enacted. Those advancing this view, argued that the Constitution was developed before independence through foreign influence, with

minimum local participation. Hence, the need to develop a Constitution which places morality, the aspirations, values, traditions and culture of Batswana as its core principles.

2.1.4 Some proposed that the Constitution should establish Botswana as a Christian nation in view of the fact that about eighty (80) percent of the population align themselves with Christianity. Zambia was cited as an example of a country that has been declared a Christian nation.

2.1.5 There were proposals that culture and ethical conduct should be instilled at family, classroom and leadership levels and should form part of the Constitution. The Constitution should also provide for punishment against leaders who violate the code of conduct.

2.1.6 It was also proposed that a statutory periodic review of the Constitution be introduced. Proposals for the review intervals ranged from five (5) to thirty (30) years.

2.1.7 There were suggestions for the translation of the Constitution to Setswana and other languages spoken in Botswana for easier understanding by Batswana. It was also submitted that the Constitution be provided in braille, audio and other formats to accommodate people with disabilities.

- 2.1.8 It was further suggested that all languages should be used in court cases and interpretation be offered where the need arises.
- 2.1.9 In addition, some suggested that Setswana should take precedence over English and be used as the primary language for official communication.
- 2.1.10 Submissions were made that the Constitution should be part of the curriculum in schools, as a way of empowering Batswana to understand and claim their rights.
- 2.1.11 In order to improve access to the Constitution, it was proposed that the instrument should be widely availed in national libraries and electronically.
- 2.1.12 There was a proposal to remove from the Constitution words that are offensive and/or belittling such as imbecile and unsound mind.
- 2.1.13 A submission was made that the statute book of Botswana should be amended to replace the word 'tribe' with 'ethnicity' or 'community'.
- 2.1.14 There was a submission proposing that the Commission should undertake a benchmarking exercise on Constitutional Review with Kenya.

- 2.1.15 A proposal was made that the language used in the Constitution should be gender neutral, for example, replace the word he with the words 'he or she'.
- 2.1.16 There were suggestions to create a Constitutional Court to adjudicate on constitutional issues.
- 2.1.17 Further proposals were made for the creation of a Human Rights Commission to protect people's rights and to ensure compliance with international human rights treaties and conventions.
- 2.1.18 Presenters appreciated the review process, which in their view was undertaken in an open, transparent and inclusive manner, based on Botswana's traditions of *"molemo wa kgang ke go buiwa"*, *"kgetsi ya tsie e kgonwa ke go tshwaraganelwa"*, *"ntwa kgolo ke ya molomo"*, *"mafoko a kgotla a mantle otlhe"*, *"mmualebe o bua la gagwe"*. However, some expressed skepticism in the appointment of Commissioners, the processing and implementation of the report of the commission.
- 2.1.19 A submission was made that inscribing the face of a sitting President on the P10 note every time there is a change of Presidents is financially unsustainable. It was further proposed that what would be financially sustainable is inscribing Botswana's national symbols or natural resources on the P10 note.

3.0 Fundamental Rights

3.1.1 Submissions were made for expansion of the Bill of Rights under Sections 3 to 15 of the Constitution to include second generation rights which will guarantee the right to health irrespective of gender and sex characteristics, employment, adequate wage, land ownership, decent housing, cultural rights, education and economic rights, as well as, the right to petition government over poor service delivery.

3.1.2 In order to reduce development disparities across districts and communities, it was suggested that political commitments be made to ensure equal distribution of the national budget and resources across the country. In this regard, policies aimed at promoting equal and balanced development of regions and people were proposed.

3.1.3 There was a proposal to establish the office of the Public Protector through an Act of Parliament. It was proposed that the mandate of District Commissioners be extended to discharge the functions of the Public Protector within their jurisdiction.

3.1.4 It was submitted that Botswana as a signatory/party to various international conventions, treaties and protocols, such as, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the Convention on the Elimination of

Racial Discrimination (CERD), was under the obligation to duly implement and domesticate these instruments.

3.1.5 Submissions were made that the freedom of assembly by civil societies and political parties be included under Section 13 of the Constitution. In their view the requirement to seek permission to assemble curtails their right.

3.1.6 A concern was raised over Directorate of Intelligence and Security Services (DISS) and Special Support Group (SSG) for violation of the right to privacy. Of particular concern was the tendency by the DISS and SSG to target people and search their homes without search warrants. It was submitted that the law should protect people from arbitrary interference with their privacy.

3.1.7 Concerns were raised that freedom of movement is being curtailed by the existence of national game parks, particularly entry and exit time restrictions into the park. Of particular concern was closing of national game park gates which prevents people from moving as they wish. In this regard, presenters submitted that national game parks should be opened to allow freedom of movement.

3.1.8 Submissions were made that fundamental rights such as freedom of expression and association enshrined in the Constitution are being abused. It was argued that such abuse, displayed mostly by the youth and politicians on

the national television, radio stations and social media is unacceptable and a deviation from the values of *Botho*.

3.1.9 Concerns were raised about irresponsible reporting and defamation by some media houses, reporters and journalists. It was noted that while there is freedom of expression, defamation is an offence. Proposals were therefore made to review the laws and hold perpetrators accountable.

3.1.10 Concerns were raised that Section 10 of the Constitution tends to promote the rights of perpetrators of crime at the expense of the rights of victims. It was argued that it is necessary to strengthen the laws and penalties to punish criminals; and that one way to do this, is to deny bail to persons charged with serious offences such as defilement, rape and murder.

3.1.11 It was underscored that the prevailing level of stock theft in the country is unprecedented and undermines the right to property. Presenters submitted that, notwithstanding that stock theft impoverishes farmers the penalties for stock theft are low, and law enforcement officers are less responsive to reports of stock theft compared to their response to reports of poaching. It was further submitted that prosecution of stock theft cases at Magistrate Courts disadvantages cattle owners due to legal technicalities and financial burden.

3.1.12 Presenters expressed concern that civil law courts are inconsiderate of culture and tradition in prosecution of stock theft cases which disadvantages farmers. They therefore advocated for livestock cases to be tried exclusively at the customary courts without the right to appeal and further that the courts should not release stock theft suspects/accused on bail.

3.1.13 Presenters in villages along international boundaries submitted that dilapidated boundary fences exacerbate stock theft across the border. In Kgalagadi South, it was pointed out that Botswana does not maintain its boundary fences unlike South Africa. Presenters proposed that Botswana maintains boundary fences and intensify boundary patrols.

3.1.14 Challenges relating to the management of *matimela* were presented. It was argued that notwithstanding the existence of a track and trace system through branding and ear tagging, branded and ear tagged livestock is treated as *matimela*. They submitted that imposition of a fee by the Councils on unclaimed livestock and the subsequent sale thereof impoverishes farmers. There was a further proposal to move management of Matimela from District\Town Councils to the Ministry of Agriculture which is the custodian of livestock registration and branding.

4.0 Labour Rights

- 4.1.1 It was observed that the Bill of Rights only focuses on civil and political rights, while it leaves out labour rights. Submissions were therefore made to strengthen labour rights in accordance with International Labour Organisation (ILO) conventions.
- 4.1.2 It was submitted that labour movements and unions be recognized in the Constitution and that a Ministry of Trade Unions be established. Some further proposed that in selecting Specially Elected Members of the National Assembly, the President should consider a representative of Workers.
- 4.1.3 It was proposed that Labour Office should be empowered to adjudicate and make decisions rather than to play an advisory role. There was a proposal for the Office of the Commissioner of Labour to be independent and be removed from the Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs.
- 4.1.4 It was proposed that a Labour Court of Appeal should be established under Section 99 of the Constitution as a final appeal court in labour matters. It was also suggested that the Constitution should explicitly define 'forced labour'. Concerns were raised in relation to hours and nature of work, and that "slavery" be

redefined to cover denigrating practices in the workplace.

- 4.1.5 Concerns were raised over lack of implementation of international treaties, conventions and protocols related to labour issues, which Botswana has ratified. Others, however highlighted that Botswana has not yet signed or ratified some of the labour related conventions and treaties. It was therefore proposed that Government should sign and ratify these conventions as well as domesticate others. It was further proposed that Government should set a period within which international instruments should be domesticated upon ratification.
- 4.1.6 It was proposed that Government should place spouses in the same location, or at least in the same sub-district to protect the family unit.
- 4.1.7 It was proposed that Workman's Compensation Act be implemented and that it should not be limited to compensation, but workers be assisted medically until they are completely healed.
- 4.1.8 It was submitted that many labour rights were not explicitly enshrined in the Constitution, which was not in accordance with the Labour Conventions to which Botswana is a party. These include, the right to work, organize, bargain collectively, negotiate and strike. It

was underlined that the right to strike is core to collective bargaining, just as the engine is to a motor vehicle.

- 4.1.9 In addition, the minimum wage should be constitutionalized, and internationally aligned. Furthermore, there was proposal for recognition of universal income and equal pay across genders. There were also calls for enhanced transparency relating to wages and employment in the private sector. Further that, salary reviews in the public sector should apply to the private sector as well.
- 4.1.10 Abuse against workers in tourism sector was highlighted and a range of proposals to uplift the wellbeing of the concerned people were emphasized. These include: establishing pension fund for them, creating opportunity for them to enroll in medical insurance, increase of minimum wage for tour guides, among others.
- 4.1.11 Presenters lamented the low wages for unskilled labourers, particularly in view of the ever-increasing cost of living in Botswana. As such it was proposed that wages for this group, or a living wage, at least be two thousand and five hundred Pula (P2 500.00) per month. For Ipelegeng, it was proposed that the allowance be increased to an amount between one thousand Pula (P1000.00) and one thousand and five

hundred Pula (P1 500.00) per month. It was also proposed that salaries should be commensurate with qualifications of the individual, regardless of their place of work.

4.1.12 It was submitted that Ipelegeng workers get injured or exposed to danger, yet compensation is too little or absent. The proposal was that Ipelegeng should be aligned with international labour laws and workers thereof be provided with protective clothing.

4.1.13 There were submissions to review the Destitute Policy. Further concerns were that while allowances are currently very low, destitute persons are not allowed to engage in other programmes, such as Ipelegeng.

5.0 National Symbols

5.1.1 It was highlighted that national emblems such as the Coat of Arms be enshrined in the Constitution and not in an Act of Parliament; and further that the National Anthem should be provided for in the Constitution.

5.1.2 It was proposed that *Sir Seretse Khama Day* should be changed to *Heroes Day* with the view to recognize other people who have significantly contributed to the development of the country.

6.0 The Executive

6.1 The President

- 6.1.1 There were suggestions to revise Section 33 (1) of the Constitution, to reflect that the Presidency of the Republic should only be held by an *indigenous* Motswana, (a progeny of indigenous Batswana). Others expressed that the grandparents of the President should also be Batswana. Appointment of the President on basis of father's and not mother's birth right, was viewed as discriminatory. The view was that the relevant provision in the Constitution should be reviewed for fairness.
- 6.1.2 There were submissions that advocated for direct election of the President by the people, as is the case with Members of Parliament and Councillors. The reason advanced was that direct election of the President will enhance the democratic dispensation in Botswana by essentially transferring power to electorate.
- 6.1.3 A concern was raised that the Constitution gave the President excessive powers that seemed to set him or her above the law. Some people were opposed to a sitting President's immunity from criminal prosecution, and advocated for the inclusion of the provision for indictment and impeachment or recalling of the President in the reviewed Constitution.

- 6.1.4 A proposal was made that Section 92 of the Constitution should be reviewed to provide for the impeachment of the President, and further provide for the institution of criminal proceedings against a sitting President. It was argued that this will guarantee that the President is accountable to the electorate and Parliament.
- 6.1.5 In support of reducing the powers of the President, proponents suggested that the appointment of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly, the Attorney General, the Chief Justice, President of the Court of Appeal and Judges should not vest in the President. Proposed modalities for their appointment varied. Some favoured independent Boards or Judicial Service Commission to select and appoint heads of the aforementioned institutions, while others suggested a Parliamentary Committee to make recommendations to the President.
- 6.1.6 Furthermore, it was suggested that all Presidential appointments for positions such as Cabinet Ministers, Permanent Secretaries and Ambassadors, should be nominated by the President and confirmed by Parliament. It was particularly submitted that career diplomats with the requisite skills and abilities were being overlooked in favour of other people, especially those who have lost elections. It was therefore proposed that priority be given to career diplomats for Ambassadorial

appointments and that they should be appointed by Directorate of Public Service Management (DPSM).

- 6.1.7 It was submitted that appointments to Commissions of inquiry and reports of commissions should be approved by Parliament rather than the President.
- 6.1.8 Views were expressed that Section 91 of the Constitution giving the President powers to prorogue and dissolve Parliament should be reviewed to reduce the powers of the President, by conferring some of the powers upon Parliament, Ntlo ya Dikgosi or the Judiciary. In addition, some submitted that upon dissolution of Parliament, the President should vacate office for the Speaker of the National Assembly or Chief Justice or Chairman of Ntlo ya Dikgosi to act as interim President until such a time that a new President is elected.
- 6.1.9 Contrary views were that the executive powers of the President are not excessive as there are existing provisions in the Constitution regulating the powers of the President and Sections 47(3) and 48 (4) of the Constitution were cited as examples.
- 6.1.10 It was pointed out that a Presidential Transition law be enacted to guide the handing over of the Presidential baton.

- 6.1.11 Some presenters suggested that the President should deliver his or her official statements in Setswana to ensure that the elderly understand the message. It was submitted that the President should read speeches in Setswana in the first instance, followed by English for all Batswana, especially the elderly to understand important messages.
- 6.1.12 Views were expressed that the current system of election of the President by Members of Parliament has preserved the stability and peace of Botswana since independence. Those supporting the current system underscored that the people should respect, protect and uphold the practice which has worked for the country thus far.
- 6.1.13 They submitted that direct election of the President has not worked in some countries. Supporters of this view further submitted that the President leads with the cooperation of Members of Parliament, especially from his or her party. To this extent, difficulties will be encountered where the President would be forced to work with an opposition dominated Parliament. This they argued, was a recipe for chaotic governance that would delay decision-making.
- 6.1.14 Submissions were made advocating for Presidential immunity. Proponents of this submission were of the view that the indictment and prosecution of a sitting President will interfere with the running of the country.

6.1.15 There was a proposal that a Presidential nominee be supported by a minimum of one thousand (1 000) people per Constituency, instead of the current one thousand (1000) persons nationally. Further, the nominee should declare his or her assets to establish if he or she does not join politics or want to be President for self-enrichment.

6.2 The Vice President

6.2.1 There were views that the current system of appointing the President be retained. Contrary view was that the Vice President of the country should not be an elected Member of Parliament as the Vice President was duty-bound to represent the President at various occasions or act on his or her behalf. There were views that the dual responsibility might result in the Vice President neglecting his or her Constituency and may also derail him or her from focusing on Presidential duties.

6.2.2 Other views were that automatic succession by the Vice President to the Presidency should be abolished, and that elections should be conducted to fill the vacancy when the President ceases to hold the office.

6.2.3 Some submitted that the Vice President should be appointed from within or outside Parliament.

6.3 Former Presidents

- 6.3.1 It was suggested that Section 31 of the Constitution be amended to make reference to all Former Presidents, not just the First President.
- 6.3.2 Submissions were made that a Former President, having received full benefits in accordance with the law, must be barred from returning to active politics. It was therefore proposed that if a Former President ventures into active politics, he or she must forfeit the benefits of a Former President.
- 6.3.3 It was submitted that while the President is constitutionally limited to two consecutive terms, there is nothing in the law that bars a Former President from returning to power. It was proposed that a provision should therefore be made under Section 34 of the Constitution to disqualify a Former President who has served an aggregate period of ten (10) years in office from being nominated as President.
- 6.3.4 There was a proposal to establish a graveyard in Gaborone where all Former Presidents will be buried as is the case in some countries.

6.4 Cabinet

- 6.4.1 There were proposals to amend Section 42 (3) of the Constitution to provide that Cabinet Ministers will be appointed from a pool of independent experts with requisite experiences, competencies and skills. This, it was argued, will ensure the independence of Parliament, avoid conflict of interest and enhance separation of powers. Some highlighted that Members of Parliament who became Ministers often neglected their constituents.
- 6.4.2 Submissions were made that the dual role of being a Member of Parliament and Cabinet Minister is undesirable and should be abolished. Reasons advanced were that the current position leads to the neglect of the constituencies by Members of Parliament who are also Cabinet Ministers, and further distorts separation of powers.
- 6.4.3 Other views were that Cabinet Ministers should be elected through the ballot, while others argued that Ministerial posts should be advertised and open interviews conducted to determine the best candidate who would be employed on contract.
- 6.4.4 It was proposed that fifty percent (50%) of Cabinet Ministers should be appointed from Parliament and fifty percent (50%) from outside Parliament. Another view was that forty percent (40%) of Cabinet Ministers should be

appointed from outside Parliament and sixty percent (60%) from elected Members of Parliament.

- 6.4.5 Opposing views were that the status quo be maintained, namely that, Cabinet Ministers should be appointed from members of the National Assembly, on the basis that it strengthens the responsibility of Members of the National Assembly as a collective.
- 6.4.6 In order to enhance the independence of oversight institutions such as, Directorate on Corruption and Economic Crime (DCEC), Ombudsman, Directorate of Intelligence and Security Services (DISS), Directorate of Public Prosecutions (DPP), Financial Intelligence Agency (FIA) and Independent Electoral Commission (IEC), it was proposed that these institutions should report to Parliament instead of the Office of the President.

7.0 Parliament

- 7.1.1 Presenters made submissions in favour of total independence of Parliament from the Executive, expressing concern that currently the institution is a Department under the Office of the President.
- 7.1.2 It was observed that Section 58 of the Constitution which makes the President an *ex-officio* Member of the National Assembly should be repealed to assert the independence of Parliament from the Executive.

- 7.1.3 It was submitted that a Parliamentary Service Commission be established to enhance the independence of Parliament.
- 7.1.4 Presenters advocated for setting minimum academic qualifications for Members of Parliament, and proposals on such qualifications ranged between Diploma and Degree. A contrary view was that there is no need to prescribe academic qualifications for Members of Parliament.
- 7.1.5 Suggestions were also made that individuals with a sexual offence record should be barred from vying for political office.
- 7.1.6 In relation to the appointment of Specially Elected Members of Parliament, it was proposed that Parliamentary Committees interview aspirants and make recommendations for appointment by the President. Others were of the view that the President should enlist potential candidates and submit their names to Parliament for interviews and recommendation for appointment.
- 7.1.7 It was further proposed that the Deputy Speaker of Parliament should not be appointed from Members of Parliament so that he or she is barred from parliamentary debates. It was argued that this proposal will enhance the neutrality of the Deputy

Speaker. Other views were that the Speaker and Deputy Speaker should be elected outside party lines, while others submitted that the Deputy Speaker be elected from the opposition.

7.1.8 Submissions were made that voting in Parliament should be by secret ballot to assert independence of the individual Members of Parliament. A submission was made to amend Section 73 of the Constitution to increase the quorum from one third to two thirds of the members of the National Assembly and that substantive amendments such as floor crossing must be subjected to a referendum.

7.1.9 It was further submitted that due to unpalatable language used on the floor by some Members of Parliament, the law should be reviewed to hold Members of Parliament accountable for such behaviour. There was a proposal to establish a code of conduct to govern the behaviour of members of the National Assembly.

7.1.10 In order for Parliament to be independent from the Executive, it was proposed that Parliament should have its own budget and not rely on the Ministry for State President for funding and parliamentary staffing.

7.1.11 ***Specially Elected Members of Parliament:*** Proposals that the appointment of Specially Elected

Members of Parliament and nominated Councillors should be selected from experts with special skills to significantly contribute to the economy of the country were made. In addition, it was argued that the positions should be used to promote inclusion of marginalized groups, such as, women, youth, people with disabilities, religious leaders, workers' unions and farmers' associations. Those opposed to the practice called for its abolition, arguing that people who represent Batswana should be elected representatives to Parliament and Councils. This practice, they maintained, countered the noble intentions of democracy.

7.1.12 Submissions were also made that Chairpersons of Councils and Mayors should be elected by the electorate to ensure that they are accountable to the people.

7.1.13 It was proposed that the Constitution should provide for specially elected Members of the National Assembly to be appointed from both the ruling and opposition parties, sixty percent (60%) from the ruling and forty percent (40%) from the opposition, and that the same should apply with the Council seats for specially nominated Councillors.

7.1.14 ***Leader of Opposition:*** There were views for Constitutional recognition of the Office of the Leader

of Opposition, including the powers and functions of the office. It was further proposed that the Office of Leader of Opposition be third after the President and the Vice President in the Official Order of Precedence.

- 7.1.15 ***Vote of no Confidence in Government.*** There was a proposal that Section 92 of the Constitution was too brief and lacked detail and direction with respect to the steps to be followed where the National Assembly successfully passes a motion of no confidence on Government.

8.0 The Judiciary

- 8.1.1 Presenters advocated that the appointment of the Chief Justice, the President of the Court of Appeal, as well as Judges, should not be made by the President. In their perspective, this would ensure impartiality and independence of the judiciary. Some recommended that the President should provide a list of preferred candidates for consideration by Parliament, following which the latter would make recommendations to the President. On the other hand, some proposed that Parliament should determine the appointments.

- 8.1.2 There were proposals to remove the Attorney General and the Chief Justice from the Judicial Service Commission (JSC) to prevent conflict of interest and

that members of the JSC be appointed by Parliament to preserve the independence of the Judiciary.

- 8.1.3 With the view to curb corruption and malpractice in the Judiciary, some presenters expressed views and support for government to strengthen measures to hold Magistrates and Judges accountable.
- 8.1.4 There were proposals to establish the Industrial Court of Appeal and a Constitutional Court.
- 8.1.5 Section 106 of the Constitution stipulates that the Court of Appeal does not have jurisdiction over issues under Section 69 (1) of the Constitution. Proposals were made that the law should be reviewed to empower the Court of Appeal to consider all cases, particularly as there is no Constitutional Court.
- 8.1.6 Proposals were made that where a Court decision varies with societal beliefs, such decision must be put to a referendum.
- 8.1.7 It was submitted that there is need for a separate Act of Parliament establishing the Directorate of Public Prosecutions with distinct powers and functions.
- 8.1.8 It was argued that Section 51A (1) of the Constitution should therefore be reviewed to make the Directorate of Public Prosecutions functionally independent from

the Attorney General; and that Section 51A (6) (b) should be amended to have the Director of Public Prosecutions consult the Attorney General once he has taken decision not prior to, and further that he or she should directly report to Parliament.

8.1.9 A submission was made that currently the Judicial Service Commission only recommends Judges and that although this helps curb the possibility of appointment of inexperienced, immature, unqualified and untested people without merit or integrity, it is still possible that the judiciary gets political appointees who are appointed solely for their political correctness and loyalty to the ruling party.

9.0 Governance

9.1 Corruption

9.1.1 Presenters raised concerns over corruption across the public and private sectors. They proposed for the establishment of an independent Office of Inquiry with the mandate to investigate and prosecute cases involving high profile officials such as the President, Vice President and Cabinet Ministers.

9.1.2 It was also proposed that forensic audit of all Government institutions should be undertaken every ten (10) years.

- 9.1.3 Suggestions were also made that a clause for accountability of politicians should be established in the Constitution.
- 9.1.4 It was submitted that the role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in the community be recognized and be empowered to hold government accountable, advocate and protect rights of people. There was a call to strengthen partnerships between the government and NGOs.
- 9.1.5 Submissions were made that declaration of assets should be mandatory and a prerequisite for those aspiring or occupying political offices. Other views were that disclosure of assets should be mandatory for all public servants. It was proposed that upon completion of term of office, concerned official's assets be fully audited for accountability.
- 9.1.6 It was proposed that all civil servants be prohibited by law from involvement in tendering processes. The view was that, an independent committee that does not include public servants, should be formed to process all matters related to tendering. It was expressed that this would ensure the independence of tendering processes.

9.2 Elections

9.2.1 There were proposals for adoption of proportional representation in the electoral system of Botswana as it would help to improve the representation of women and other underrepresented and disadvantaged groups.

9.2.2 Some proposed the maintenance of first past the post system for electing Members of Parliament.

9.2.3 Similarly, there were proposals for hybrid between the first past the post system and proportional representation.

9.2.4 There were further suggestions to establish an election court or tribunal to preside over election disputes.

9.2.5 Submissions were made that the date of the holding of the general elections should be explicitly entrenched in the Constitution, rather than it being the prerogative of the President. It was further proposed that the Election Day be declared a holiday to encourage broader participation of the people. Some submitted that the election date should be set by the IEC.

9.2.6 Proposals were made that the ballots for the elections of Members of Parliament be counted at the respective Polling Stations, rather than carried to central Counting Centres.

9.2.7 It was further submitted that while the Government appeared to practice a bicameral system with a two-house legislative system, this was actually not the case. It was therefore proposed that the system should be revised to accommodate a truly bicameral system of Governance similar to the House of Representatives and the Senate. Presenters believed that this will provide for checks and balances and ensure that mistakes are avoided in the decision making processes. In this regard, it was proposed that Ntlo ya Dikgosi should be given substantive authority as Parliament. Some of the views were that there should be a House of Representatives to replace Ntlo ya Dikgosi.

9.2.8 It was further proposed that Members of Parliament and members of District and Town/City Councils should serve two terms, as is the case with the President and that the electorate be given the power to recall non-performing Members of Parliament and Councillors, and that processes of their appointment should be merit-based.

9.2.9 It was submitted that in order to ensure that all Batswana participate in the elections, prisoners should be allowed to vote.

9.3 Political Party Funding

9.3.1 There were submissions in support of public funding of political parties. Those advocating for the initiative

believed that the practice will enhance access to funding, curb corruption, and sustain the country's multiparty system and transparency.

9.3.2 A few made a proposal to reduce the total number of parties to only two (2) to make it cost effective for government to fund.

9.3.3 Views were also expressed that coalition parties should be recognized in the Constitution to prepare for the event when alliances' Parliamentary numbers surpass those of the ruling party. In this regard, it was suggested that Sections 32 and 92 of the Constitution should be reviewed to outline the path to be taken if that happened.

9.4 Public Service and Productivity

9.4.1 Concerns were raised over poor performance of government officials. In order to improve productivity, it was suggested that the permanent and pensionable appointments should be abolished and be replaced with contracts. In addition, it was submitted that public officers posted to a locality should be rotated every two (2) to five (5) years, as overstaying leads to complacency and overfamiliarity.

9.4.2 Some cautioned against public servants engaging in private business, submitting that business requires focus and full presence of the business owner. It was argued

that as a result, public servants involved in business are prone to corruption and neglecting government duties as they use government facilities and time for their private businesses. There was a proposal that public servants should not pursue private business.

9.4.3 In order to improve productivity, there was proposal to limit use of electronic gadgets during working hours in public offices.

9.4.4 It was submitted that Civil Servants should be allowed to fully enjoy their right to freedom of assembly and association by engaging in partisan politics, including taking part in primary elections.

9.4.5 It was argued that the powers and authority of the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) should be reviewed to allow Parliament to question the office and hold it accountable for ineffectiveness.

9.4.6 It was submitted that pensioners be given 100 percent of their pension tax free. Additionally, it was proposed that public servants should be allowed to cash a portion of their pension whilst still working.

9.4.7 Submissions were made in favour of abolishing tax on monthly pension payments as public servants would have paid tax whilst working and upon receiving two-thirds of their pension. Those expressing this view

raised concern that the current practice is tantamount to double taxation and that it impoverishes retirees.

9.4.8 There was also a proposal for senior public officials to be appointed by Parliamentary committees.

9.4.9 There was a plea to abolish A3 salary scale and replace it with the current B3 scale in Government. The reason advanced was that this would help increase wages of workers at lower levels.

9.5 Education System

9.5.1 Opinions were expressed that the Botswana education system has been overtaken by events and that it should be overhauled. Presenters highlighted the need to develop an education system aimed at utilizing talents and gifts of students and promote vocational training. There was support for introduction of a multiple pathways education at primary school level. This they said, will enable learners to acquire life skills and experience for survival and contribution to the economy once they completed schooling.

9.5.2 The need to introduce preschools at all primary schools and strengthen skills development and vocational training was emphasized.

- 9.5.3 There were also opinions that favoured integration of mother tongue in the education system to enhance the learning of children who speak languages other than Setswana.
- 9.5.4 Submissions were made in favour of grade-retention or non-promotion for learners who do not achieve set requirements, arguing that the current system of automatic promotion has reinforced failure rate at schools.
- 9.5.5 It was proposed that more universities should be established in regions where institutions of that level were not present, with the view to enhance access to higher education.
- 9.5.6 It was also proposed that there should be inspectors in schools to observe teachers and provide guidance on all matters related to the teaching. Views were expressed that compulsory education should be enforced and that all children should attend school from an age to be specified. With the view to promote education among adults, some presenters encouraged that Government should resuscitate '*Thuto ga e Golelwe*' programme.
- 9.5.7 It was proposed that classes be limited to not more than thirty (30) pupils per classroom to promote teacher-learner interaction and that schools should be closed during winter.

9.5.8 It was proposed that all schools across the country should be adequately resourced. There were further proposals for regular training of teachers to improve their proficiency, especially with regard to Information Communication and Technology.

9.6 Security Organs

9.6.1 Proposals were made that Government should develop a system that will fully utilize the skills and expertise of retired military and police officers. It was suggested, for instance, that they could be deployed to peace keeping operations abroad.

9.6.2 It was submitted that the retirement age for all military officers should be the same. Views were that varying age of retirement favours senior officers and discriminates juniors who retire earlier. It was proposed that the Botswana Defence Force Act and Regulations be reviewed to provide that retirees should serve ten (10) years in reserve force and that this be enshrined in the Constitution.

9.6.3 Views were expressed that instead of boarding Police and Military officers who acquire disability in the line of duty, Government should establish a mechanism to redeploy them within the system to utilize their skills, as is the case in Rwanda.

- 9.6.4 It was proposed that the office of Police Investigation Commissioner be established to investigate complaints against Police Officers as this will ensure transparency and fairness.
- 9.6.5 It was submitted that Commissioner of Police and Commander of BDF should be barred from participating in politics upon retirement.
- 9.6.6 There was a proposal to amend the law to upgrade the ranks of the Police and Prisons services as it was done with the Botswana Defence Force.
- 9.6.7 It was suggested that intelligence and security organs should be enshrined under Section 19 of the Constitution as is the case with Botswana Police Service, Botswana Prisons Service and Botswana Defence Force.
- 9.6.8 Presenters expressed concern that Directorate of Intelligence and Security Services has usurped Police responsibilities and furthermore that the agency interferes with the work of the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) and Directorate on Corruption and Economic Crime (DCEC). It was stated that the DISS abuses its powers. Further views were that the Directorate of Intelligence and Security Services is unfriendly to Botswana. While some called for the abolition of the DISS, contrary views

maintained its relevance highlighting that the agency should be involved in cases such as missing persons, stock theft and armed robberies.

9.6.9 There was a submission to appoint a special committee or commission to assist the Police and other institutions in investigations as to ensure quality of information and evidence used in criminal cases.

9.6.10 There was a proposal to merge DISS and DCEC.

9.7 District and Town/City Councils

9.7.1 It was submitted that the Local Government Authorities (District and Town/City Councils) Act should be entrenched in the Constitution.

9.7.2 Furthermore, it was proposed that Councils should be autonomous with an independent budget, and that Council Chairpersons and Mayors should be given executive powers to allow them the freedom to be fully accountable for development of their localities. Some people advocated for conversion of Councils to self-governing Municipalities to enhance their accountability.

9.7.3 There were submissions for Mayoral positions to be contested through elections.

9.7.4 In addition, it was proposed that a Panel or Committee should be constituted to dissolve Councils, rather than such responsibility being placed under a Minister. The perception was that such a Panel/Committee would be more impartial than the Minister.

10.0 Bogosi and Customary Law

10.1.1 It was proposed that the institution of Bogosi should be enshrined in the Constitution as the fourth arm of Government.

10.1.2 It was submitted that Bogosi is a birth right and should not be contested for. Presenters were persistent that Bogosi is an entrenched institution that predates independence, and that it continues to contribute to the country's development and national unity.

10.1.3 A proposal was made to strengthen the institution of Bogosi to make it efficient and productive. It was further proposed that the Ministry of Bogosi should be established, and that the Chairperson of Ntlo ya Dikgosi should be an ex-officio member of Cabinet. It was further submitted that the institution should be set as an independent decision-making body with the power to review, endorse or reject Parliamentary decisions/proposals.

- 10.1.4 A submission was made that in terms of Section 83 of the Constitution, Ntlo ya Dikgosi may, subject to approval of the President, make rules regulating its own procedure. It was pointed out that this requirement hinders the efficiency of Ntlo ya Dikgosi, and undermines its independence from the Executive.
- 10.1.5 Another proposal was to form a three-tier system under Bogosi by creating a National House, Regional Houses and Traditional Councils, and that the Chairpersons of each House should be at the level or grade of the Vice President. According to this submission, the Traditional Councils will play the role of a gate keeper and promote culture and *Botho*.
- 10.1.6 A further proposal was for the establishment of a Judicial Council for Bogosi which will focus on adjudicating Bogosi matters. It was proposed that the Judicial Service Commission should work with stakeholders for creation of the Judicial Council for Bogosi.
- 10.1.7 It was proposed that the Secretary to Ntlo ya Dikgosi should have clear-cut functions independent from Clerk of the National Assembly and that the position should be set at Permanent Secretary level rather than Director level. Furthermore, it was submitted that the authority of the Department of Tribal Administration should be upgraded to the level of the Land Board or Council to enhance its independence.

- 10.1.8 Presenters on this matter also proposed that the Kgotla system and customary law should be entrenched in the Constitution and be placed at the same level with civil law. To ensure effectiveness of Customary Courts, it was submitted that training and capacity building of Dikgosi, their deputies and assistants should be mandatory. Provision of adequate services, including Information, Communications and Technology for smooth operation of offices was emphasized.
- 10.1.9 Views were expressed in support of the recognition of Urban Customary Court Presidents in the Constitution. It was submitted that towns and cities have become homes for some Batswana, and that the Court Presidents of these courts represent the people in these towns as is the case with Dikgosi in rural areas. It was submitted that Customary Court Presidents be represented at Ntlo ya Dikgosi.
- 10.1.10 It was submitted that the entrenchment of customary law in the Constitution will empower Dikgosi to exclusively preside over cases of some crimes such as stock theft, land, inheritance, indiscipline, and common nuisance. According to this view, this will offload work from Magistrates courts. Of particular interest was the suggestion that stock theft cases be tried exclusively at the Kgotla because victims lose their cattle to criminals at the magistrates' courts, mainly due to technicalities and lack of understanding of accurate evidence based on

indigenous knowledge; which is usually misunderstood in non-customary courts.

10.1.11 It was further submitted that the coordination of Bogosi functions was spread across various institutions, such as, the Ministries of Youth, Gender, Sports and Culture; Local Government and Rural development, Ministry of State President, and Ministry of Lands and Water Affairs (Land Boards). Submissions were made for establishment of a Ministry of Traditional Authority and Culture to coordinate issues of culture, matimela, tribal land and social services. It was proposed that all Dikgosi should operate under the same terms and conditions of service; have an official residence; should not be working on contract; retire at own will; Kgosikgolo should appoint Dikgosi and the Minister should not be involved in the appointment of dikgosi. It was also pointed out that it was a challenge for Kgosikgolo to supervise dikgosi appointed by the Minister, as they owe their allegiance to the Minister.

10.1.12 Concerns were raised that Dikgosi are placed under Ministers and District Commissioners, in hierarchy undermining their status and independence. There were also proposals to determine an order of precedence that places Dikgosi above Ministers, especially for ceremonies held in Dikgotla.

10.1.13 Proposals were made that, the Chairperson of Ntlo ya Dikgosi should be at the same level with the Minister,

while other proposals were to match Dikgosi salaries with that of Permanent Secretary to the President (PSP), Permanent Secretary (PS) or Deputy Permanent Secretary (DPS) level.

10.1.14 Several proposals were made to review the nomenclature and terms and conditions of service for Bogosi cadre. A view was expressed that the use of the word sub-chiefs/*Kgosana* for traditional leadership of some regions or area is derogatory and degrading. They particularly underlined that the use of the prefix 'sub' means 'under', therefore implying that there were those above. Presenters submitted that the use of these words subjugates tribes in some districts or areas under those whose traditional leaders are referred to as Kgosi/Dikgosi. Proposals were that, the use of 'sub' and Dikgosana should be abolished and be replaced with Chief/s and Di/kgosi and Headman of Arbitration. Another proposal was to replace Kgosana with Kgosi ya Kgaolo (region), Kgosi ya Motse, Kgosi ya Kgotla, Kgosi ya Tetlanyo.

10.1.15 Submissions were made supporting the involvement of Dikgosi on matters of citizenship. There was a particular concern that Dikgosi are not allowed to sponsor applicants, in terms of Regulation 28 of the Citizenship Regulations, which highlights Justice of Appeal, Judges, Member of Parliament, senior public officer of C2 grade and above, legal practitioner and medical practitioner as

the only recognized officials allowed to sponsor applicants for Botswana citizenship. It was therefore proposed that the law should be amended to allow Dikgosi to sponsor applicants in their areas.

10.1.16 To maintain discipline in *merafe*, a proposal was made for reintroduction of "*mephato*" as they largely contributed to maintenance of order and character building.

10.1.17 It was further submitted that Government should provide legal assistance to Dikgosi when they wish to take Government to court to claim what rightly belongs to their tribes.

10.1.18 Views were expressed for Dikgosi to be given authority to issue licenses for domestic firearms and ammunition for communities to defend themselves against wildlife.

10.1.19 It was proposed that Dikgosi should refrain from participating in politics as their involvement undermines the integrity and image of Bogosi. Over and above, the views emphasized were that Dikgosi should be barred from contesting for political positions. In situations where Kgosi joined active politics, it was proposed that they should not be allowed to return to Bogosi.

10.1.20 A few presenters, however, indicated that it was within Dikgosi's democratic rights to participate in politics, and

that they should not be barred from politics as suggested by some.

10.1.21 Notwithstanding the positive attributes of Bogosi in the governance system of Botswana, it was submitted that Botswana is a Republic and therefore that the institution of Bogosi cannot have powers equal to those of a Republic. Doubts were also expressed over the notion that Dikgosi are born. In this regard, it was submitted that the candidature for bogosi should be open to both women and men through elections, and that elected Dikgosi should serve for a specified term instead of being treated as a birthright.

10.1.22 It was proposed that the word Kgosikgolo should be enshrined in the Constitution to reflect the existing hierarchy of Bogosi, and that it should be mandatory for the Executive to refer all proposed legislation to Ntlo ya Dikgosi for consideration before they are passed to the National Assembly for consideration in order to strengthen partnership in governance. It was further submitted that Ntlo ya Dikgosi should be able to initiate legislation.

10.1.23 Views were expressed that the current Electoral College system for selecting representatives to Ntlo ya Dikgosi disadvantages the regions of Kgalagadi, Ghanzi, Chobe and North East as some villages in those areas do not vote, meaning that the system is undemocratic. In this

regard, presenters submitted that the Electoral College system should be reviewed to ensure that representatives of all villages and tribes are given equal opportunity to elect their representatives whether as Kgosi or a Headman of Record, to Ntlo ya Dikgosi.

11.0 Tribal Equality

11.1.1 Concerns were raised that some laws of Botswana have provisions that provide and promote tribal inequalities, thus elevating some tribes over others. It was pointed out that marginalization of tribes was a potential trigger for civil strife. It was pointed out that colonial rule was a factor in dividing the people of Botswana along tribal lines. Some wondered why some tribes which arrived earlier in the country or in some regions or who participated in the negotiations for Botswana's independence were left out of the Constitution from the beginning.

11.1.2 Presenters asserted that when the country was named Bechuanaland, some tribes other than Tswana speakers were in the country. Further, when it was named Botswana they were present and had attended the African Advisory Council meeting in Mafhikeng when the Constitution was promulgated, yet were overlooked. Submissions were made in favour of a Constitution that is tribally neutral.

11.1.3 Presenters stated that Sections 77, 78 and 79 of the Constitution are discriminatory and inconsistent with Section 15 (1) as read with Section 15 (3) of the Constitution on protection against discrimination along tribal lines. It was proposed that Section 77 of the Constitution should be amended to include all the tribes in Botswana; and that Section 78 of the Constitution is also discriminatory and should be repealed.

11.1.4 Another submission was made with respect to membership of Ntlo ya Dikgosi in relation to the import of Section 15 of Bogosi Act. Section 15 of Bogosi Act provides for withdrawal of recognition of a Kgosi by the Minister. The submission was that a withdrawal of recognition results in lack of representation of a tribe at Ntlo ya Dikgosi.

11.1.5 A submission was made that the Tribal Territories Act be repealed as it discriminates against some tribes while protecting others. The naming of some territories and institutions after tribes, for instance, Tawana, Ngwato, Ngwaketse Land Boards, were cited as examples of discrimination. Some equated such naming to *apartheid*. Submissions were made that the Tribal Territories Act be reviewed to include tribal boundaries of other tribes not listed in that Act.

11.1.6 It was proposed that neutral names such as, Ngamiland, Northwest should be used for naming territories.

11.1.7 It was emphasized that all tribes, regardless of their numbers or size have an equal and legitimate right to a tribal territory of their own. There were therefore calls to repeal the Tribal Territories Act. It was stated that those who wish for independence of their regions from a particular tribal territory should first and foremost familiarize themselves with the history of the tribal territories; and in particular, how they came to be within territories such as Kgatleng and Gammangwato. These favoured the Tribal Territories Act in its current form as they believed it provides clear guidance on land allocation.

11.1.8 It was submitted that ethnic origins should be taken into consideration when demarcating administrative districts. Concerns were raised, for instance, over Morwamosu and Kang which have been separated between Ngwaketse and Kgalagadi, as well as, Motokwe and Kang separated between Kgalagadi and Kweneng, while these villages should all be under Kgalagadi District. This particular situation was described as subjugation of Bakgalagadi under Bangwaketse and Bakwena. Similarly, the issue was raised pertaining to tribal boundaries between Ngami and Central districts relating to Makalabedi cordon fence currently perceived

to be the border, while the border is actually in Phuduhudu. It was stated that the Makalamedi historically belonged to Tawana territory and not Bangwato territory. This particular situation was viewed as appropriation of historical land belonging to one tribe by another.

11.1.9 Presenters asserted that it is imperative to delink some tribes in the Central District from the authority of Bangwato and, as such, upgrade sub districts into fully fledged districts and create new territories. Particular proposals were in favour of creating Tonota, Tutume, Tswapong, Bobirwa, Boteti districts and institutions independent from the Ngwato Land Board and Central District Council. In addition, there were proposals to rename some Constituencies, for example, to change Lerala-Maunatlala to Tswapong South, and Sefhare-Ramokgonami to Tswapong North.

11.1.10 Some highlighted that the name Tswapong/Batswapong is a derogatory name given to this tribe upon arrival in Botswana. It was stated that the tribe should be called Pedi or Bapedi, which is their proper name. Presenters asserted that they are not Bangwato and that the Constitution should be changed accordingly. They proposed that their region should be divided into Tswapong South and Tswapong North as was previously the case and they should be removed from Bangwato Tribal Territory.

11.1.11 Presenters asserted that during the pre-independence era Bakalanga people were not under Bangwato territory, and owned land belonging to their tribe. It was in that context that it was proposed that the North East should be renamed Bukalanga.

11.1.12 In addition, there were those who submitted that Setswana is not the only language spoken in Botswana and that there is need to recognize languages spoken by other tribes. Recognition of these languages in the Constitution, it was submitted, will promote and preserve all languages in Botswana. Others proposed for establishment of community radio stations which would use all languages in various regions.

11.1.13 Some submitted that the name Botswana denotes dominance of the Tswana tribes and diminishes other non-Tswana speaking tribes. It was further submitted that the name gives a wrong impression that the country is monolingual and that it was founded by Tswana speaking tribes while that is not the case. Some asserted that the Tswana speaking tribes arrived in Botswana as settlers and found Bangologa and Basarwa as the first indigenous people in the country.

11.1.14 On the question of the name to be given to the country, most presenters highlighted that they did not have a name to propose as they believed that, an appropriate process, similar to the work of the

Commission of Inquiry will be followed to solicit views on the name. However, some proposed renaming of the country as follows: Southern Central Africa, Shashe, Kalaharia Republic, Kgalagadi/Kalahari, and Interior.

11.1.15 Those advocating for the renaming of the country as Kgalagadi/Kalahari highlighted that Kalahari existed long before naming the country Bechuanaland Protectorate in 1885. It was submitted that the name Kalahari was suggested in 1895, but was rejected by Kgosi Sechele I, Kgosi Bathoen I and Kgosi Khama II as they perceived the name to be inferior. This was because they had already 'mocked' Bangologa as Bakgalagadi based on the remoteness of their localities, and therefore the three Dikgosi settled for Bechuanaland.

11.1.16 Other presenters expressed concern over the use of 'Bakgalagadi' and the naming of their region as Kgalagadi. It was submitted that the naming of the tribe as 'Bakgalagadi' is derogatory, diminishing and devaluing the identity of the 'Bangologa' people who are the descendants of Ngologa and that their region should be named 'Ngologa' district. However, a view was expressed that the naming of Kgalagadi region as Ngologa would equally subjugate other tribes who are not of Ngologa descent. It was emphasized that Kgalagadi South holds inhabitants from various tribes and that naming it as Kgalagadi discriminated against

those who do not fall under Bakgalagadi tribe. Presenters suggested that Kgalagadi South be changed to Molopo District/Molopo North or South West District. Similarly, Bayei, Batswapong raised discontent over naming their areas as GaTawana, Gammangwato, which subjects them under other tribes.

11.1.17 There were specific expressions concerning oppression of Basarwa by other tribes. Presenters expressed the view that Basarwa have lost their territories and they continued to suffer oppression by other tribes. They further expressed that they continued to be forcefully moved from their territories without compensation, for mining purposes, establishing of parks and game reserves. Demands were made that the ancestral land should be returned to the rightful owners with reparation. It was highlighted that some of their lands are still under threat as these have been identified for wildlife management area.

11.1.18 It was also emphasized that Basarwa are of various dialects or tribes, which should be individually recognized and that the culture of each should be supported and improved. There was general fear expressed, for possible extinction of Sesarwa culture. It was also pointed out that hunting and gathering remain an important culture of the Basarwa people, which should as well be observed and promoted. Presenters submitted that Basarwa should be recognized as the first

and indigenous people and that this should be reflected in the Constitution. Some went further to suggest that Basarwa should be recognized as aborigines of Botswana. There were those who underlined that Basarwa were the first people to arrive in Southern Africa and therefore that they should be recognized as the indigenous people of Botswana. It was emphasized that Basarwa be identified according to their dialects and tribes, such as, Qong, Naro, Babukhakhwe.

11.1.19 Some presenters asserted that Botswana should adopt a federal system where regions of the country are divided into semi-autonomous states under leadership of Governors. Among benefits highlighted was that it would improve economic progress of regions that are left behind in socio-economic development. Regions will utilize their natural resources to directly benefit local communities and freely create wealth for their regions.

12.0 Land

12.1.1 The right to land could not be overemphasized. Various individuals and groups lamented poor land management, with emphasis on delay in allocation and corruption of Land Boards across the country. It was emphasized, that while the national anthem puts emphasis on land as a gift from God '*Fatshe Leno la Rona ke Mpho Ya Modimo*', the reality on the ground was contradictory to the song. Some expressed concern

that such corruption favoured foreigners who owned land while Batswana were awaiting allocation at their home villages and lands.

- 12.1.2 It was proposed that a programme on '*Batho Lehatshe*' be adopted, similar to *Kgomo-Khumo*, and to create an electronic land registration system to expedite land allocation and management. It was further proposed that regular audit of land be conducted every five years, to enhance land management and curb corruption.
- 12.1.3 In order to preserve land for future generations, presenters suggested that land should be regulated for foreigners, by way of leasing as opposed to selling or free hold. Presenters were disturbed by the seemingly significant amassing of land by foreigners, raising fears that indigenous Batswana and future generations will be left without land to own and occupy. Suggestions were made that farmers should only be allowed a maximum of two farms, observing that some especially white farmers owned too many farms.
- 12.1.4 It was suggested that once the number of people living in freehold land increases significantly, Government should acquire this land, ensure that people are allocated the land, provide the services where they can benefit from the services and amenities.

- 12.1.5 There were various proposals with respect to land allocation that included; the abolition of Land Boards and that the responsibility revert to Dikgosi; Land Boards working in collaboration with dikgosi; Land Board responsible for allocation of commercial land, Dikgosi being responsible for residential and land for subsistence farming. It was further suggested that Dikgosi should not be involved in Tribal land management on the grounds that they are corrupt.
- 12.1.6 A view was expressed that allocation of land entails a lot of work that proved to be burdensome for Dikgosi. It was emphasized that Land Board was established to offload work from Dikgosi. This view therefore expressed full support for the existing land allocation arrangement.
- 12.1.7 Observations made were that some people, particularly the rich and foreigners often purchase huge chunks of land from the poor, further impoverishing the latter. It was therefore suggested that Government should restrict Batswana from selling their land, especially agricultural land. The suggestion was that where the land owner fails to develop within a set period, then the land could be repossessed and reallocated to other Batswana.
- 12.1.8 Other views were that the elections of Land Board members should be conducted by communities

(merafe) at their Dikgotla, as was previously the case. It was emphasized that appointment of Land Board members by the Minister be abolished as it has politicized the system. There were proposals to allocate land to Batswana at birth, at sixteen (16), eighteen (18) or twenty-one (21) years of age.

12.1.9 Some presenters found it ironic that Government recognizes land owned by white people in pre-independence era, while on the other hand, failed to recognize *matlotla* as properties of the descendants. They therefore expressed that such position by Government demonstrated double standards and disadvantages Batswana. Thus, they proposed that Government should review this position as it is discriminatory and should duly recognize *matlotla* and allow rightful heirs to legally acquire the land.

12.1.10 Presenters noted that in freehold land ownership, individuals have the right to animals found in that land. The perception was that freehold ownership of land oppresses the rights of Government and others. For instance, during census and political campaigns the Government and individuals may be denied access of freehold farms by the owner. It was therefore submitted that there be equal rights among all three types of land tenure.

- 12.1.11 Proposals were made to abolish the tribal land tenure and remain with state and freehold land tenure. Another view was to abolish both tribal and freehold land tenure systems and remain with state land only.
- 12.1.12 A view was expressed opposing the integrated land use policy which allows people to rear livestock in *masimo* (ploughing fields), indicating that the same livestock caused destruction to crops. Presenters therefore advocated for the review of the policy to restrict livestock from *masimo*, and keep them in *meraka* (cattle posts) as was previously the case.
- 12.1.13 Other presenters proposed that each Motswana should be allowed to apply for a maximum of two (2) plots in the area of origin and where they currently reside or work and in towns or sub district headquarters in their areas.
- 12.1.14 In terms of compulsory acquisition of tribal land by Government and Land Boards for public use, presenters proposed that compensation to affected land owners should be reviewed and be based on market price in the same way as it is done for freehold land. Compensation for relocation of people in rural areas was reported to be lower than in urban areas. It was suggested that compensation rates should be standardized.

12.1.15 It was submitted that Botswana Government should initiate the 'willing buyer willing seller' model to acquire farms for development and residential purposes. Emphasis was put on North East, especially Tati, Ghanzi and Kgalagadi, which were historically reserved for farms. Some of the farms were abandoned, while Batswana remain without land.

12.1.16 In order to address the multifaceted issues related to land across the country, there were proposals to harmonize and create coordination in land management, by aligning Tribal Territories, Tribal Land and Bogosi Acts.

12.1.17 A proposal was made for a dependent of a deceased parent to inherit their spot on the land application list.

13.0 Special, Vulnerable, and Under-Represented Groups

13.1 Children's Rights

13.1.1 There were proposals to amend laws relating to children to create child friendly environment and protect their rights. Among other things, there were suggestions to enhance access to justice by providing legal aid for children and prohibition of child marriage. There was support for the amendment of Adoption Act to bar sexual relationships between adoptive/foster/step parents and their adopted or

step children. The Adoption Act should be amended to allow the adoptees a choice to opt out as they are adopted at a young age without the ability to make a choice.

13.1.2 It was underscored that orphaned children or those from single-headed households are more vulnerable and that such children should be protected by the Constitution by ensuring that they freely access education and achieve good health.

13.1.3 It was submitted that the cultural practice of betrothal "*go beeletsa*" of children should be stopped. This practice distracts the girls in their schooling and deprives them of the right to be children. With the view to protect children against betrothal, it was proposed that penalties should be stiffened against those found guilty of violating the rights of girls.

13.1.4 Further demands were made for stiffer penalties and measures, including the death penalty and emasculation of child molesters/rapists. It was also proposed that punitive action be taken against parents/guardians who conceal crimes of abuse against their children.

13.1.5 A submission was made that the age of majority should be harmonized across all legislation to address existing discrepancies. The suggestion was premised on the observation that children became eligible for acquisition of

the National Identity/Omang at the age of sixteen (16) years, while the law considered them adults at the age of eighteen (18) years. It was suggested that to address the anomaly, the age for acquiring Omang should be adjusted to a later age.

13.1.6 It was highlighted that, the notion that, *'ngwana o itsewe sereto ke mmagwe'*, was an unfair cultural practice that denied men the right to know the paternity of children. It was emphasized that men have equal rights to that of mothers. With a view to resolve paternity issues and to ensure traceability of parents, there were calls for free and mandatory DNA tests upon the birth of every child.

13.1.7 However, some disagreed with the proposal arguing that it may lead to disruption of relationships and marriages with disastrous consequences for family unit.

13.1.8 Some presenters criticized the decision for the inclusion of fathers' name in children's birth certificates, when the fathers are not married to the mothers. It was pointed out that inclusion of fathers' names in the birth certificates disadvantages women and children, particularly in situations where the fathers were absent in the lives of children or are uncooperative. The proposal was that this law should be repealed.

- 13.1.9 Submissions were made that primary education should be mandatory and that parents who do not register their children for school should be held accountable.
- 13.1.10 There were arguments that the rights of children often impinged on the rights of teachers, adults, parents and guardians as they are not able to discipline them. It was emphasized that parents are unable to discipline or rebuke their children because of the said rights.
- 13.1.11 There was a proposal to establish a Commission on the Rights of Children, Children's Parliament, and Specialized Children's Courts at the level of the High Court to adjudicate on cases affecting children. It was suggested that this will ensure that their issues are adequately addressed.
- 13.1.12 Proposals were made to allocate resources to children-related initiatives and activities. It was suggested that prosecution of sitting a President be effected in all cases involving children and that those convicted of offences involving children should not be accorded Presidential pardon.

13.2 Youth Rights

- 13.2.1 There were proposals to create a Youth Parliament which will support Government's efforts to elevate issues of the youth and fast-track implementation of decisions pertaining to this group of people. Preference was that such Parliament should as well have its President, Vice President and Cabinet who should all be elected in a transparent manner.
- 13.2.2 It was also submitted that a quota of thirty percent (30%) in the National Assembly and Councils be reserved for youth. It was further suggested that each Constituency should have a youth representative and that a benchmarking exercise with Nigeria could be undertaken.
- 13.2.3 A submission was made that young people having committed crimes before age of majority should not be subjected to trial when they reach the age of majority for crimes alleged to have been committed whilst they were young.
- 13.2.4 In terms of entrepreneurship, the youth expressed the need for government to support their efforts by giving them priority in allocation of land, including commercial plots.
- 13.2.5 In order to create employment for young people, there were proposals to reduce retirement age from sixty (60)

to forty-five (45) or fifty (50) or fifty-five (55) and abolish the reemployment of retirees. Some expressed surprise over rehiring of the elderly while the youth graduates were roaming the streets without jobs. Some inquired why lowering retirement age should only appear to focus on public servants, arguing that ageing affects all people equally. In this regard, they submitted that if at all retirement age is lowered, then it should equally apply to politicians, including, Members of Parliament and Councillors.

13.2.6 A submission was made that students who become pregnant should be allowed to continue with formal education, for as long as they are physically and mentally fit. It was proposed that the age of majority for consent purposes be assessed. A further proposal was that a Minister of Youth, Gender, Sport and Culture be a young person who understands youth issues.

13.2.7 It was submitted that the Botswana National Youth Council be established by an Act of Parliament as opposed to Cabinet Directive.

13.3 Women's Rights

13.3.1 There were calls for equal rights, gender equality, equity and fairness in the dispensation of justice with particular emphasis on the rights of women. Submissions ensued that issues of women should be considered as the

epicenter of human rights protection, because this group of the society bears the brunt of human rights abuse.

13.3.2 There were submissions that Botswana is a patriarchal society and that gender inequalities in the country emanated from marginalization of women. It was particularly observed that women are less represented in the echelons of power. It was therefore indicated that women's empowerment was a necessary key component to promoting gender equality and non-discrimination. Some suggested that thirty percent (30%) or fifty percent (50%) be reserved for women in Parliament and other political positions. Others asked for affirmative action in support of women participation in politics and at all levels of decision making. It was proposed that special funding be provided for women politicians.

13.3.3 It was proposed that gender-based violence penalties be enshrined in the Constitution. They urged Government to strengthen the law to protect the rights of women.

13.3.4 Others advocated for a standalone section in the Constitution on women's rights and further that Botswana should fully implement international conventions and protocols related to the rights of women, particularly, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, Southern African Development Community and African Union relevant instruments.

- 13.3.5 It was proposed that an obligation be imposed on fathers to maintain and take care of their children so that they are not a burden to their mothers. A proposal was made for payment for seduction directly to the woman.
- 13.3.6 There was a call to provide social security and protection for young mothers, especially because most of them are unable to provide care for their children.
- 13.3.7 There was a proposal for legalisation of abortion to promote prochoice and/or termination of pregnancy in situations where the mother is not mentally or economically fit to provide and care for the child or where pregnancy threatened the life of the mother.
- 13.3.8 Submissions were also made to review all customary law and practices that discriminate women to ensure compliance with international human rights law and prevent contradiction between the Constitution and customary law.
- 13.3.9 There were suggestions to introduce a mandatory requirement for the protection against sexual harassment in all institutions and that a sexual harassment policy be a prerequisite for the registration of all societies inclusive of political parties.

13.3.10 Proposals were made to protect widows from exploitative cultural practices. Of particular concern was their right to inherit the property of their deceased husbands, including the matrimonial homes; freedom and protection from families of the deceased husband and the right to remarry someone outside the deceased family, among others.

13.3.11 The need to strengthen laws to punish families that violate the rights of widows was emphasized. It was also proposed that a dedicated office focusing on issues of widows should be established.

13.3.12 It was submitted that where a child born out of wedlock is introduced as a beneficiary after the death of a married father by pension schemes, this was seen as abuse of the widow's rights. It was proposed that the practice should be reviewed as it is unfavourable to unsuspecting wives.

13.4 Rights of People with Disabilities

13.4.1 There were views that the law does not protect the rights of people with disabilities. It was proposed that the Constitution should explicitly protect the rights of these people to eliminate stigma and discrimination with the view to ensure their full participation in the

economy. Observations were made that the education system does not fully cater for people with learning disability, therefore leaving behind, people with disability. Their right to employment, education and quality health was emphasized. While presenters appreciated that the country had ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability, they emphasized the need to align the national laws with the Convention.

13.4.2 It was particularly proposed that Section 58 (2)(b) of the Constitution should be amended and aligned with Article 29 of CRPD to make it mandatory for the President to ensure representation of people with disabilities in Parliament through the Specially Elected dispensation. Emphasis was made that this group of people should be represented by a person with disability.

13.4.3 There were requests to specifically eliminate from the Constitution and other laws, degrading or derogatory language and phrases relating to people with disability. Further suggestions were that all people with disability should be paid disability allowance without assessment, that disability cards (like Omang) be granted, and that people with disabilities be given priority in land allocation. The proposal was that all sectors of the economy should cater for people with disabilities in all their programmes and activities. Concerns were raised that the infrastructure in its current form undermined

full participation of people with disabilities in the economy. It was therefore proposed that the law should enforce suitable infrastructure at all public and private entities, including, hospitals, entertainment areas and bus stops.

13.4.4 It was indicated that providing care for children with disability was difficult and costly for parents or guardians. The children require special protection and care which demands the presence of parent or guardian at all times. It was stated that psychosocial support for such parent and guardians was necessary for their wellbeing.

13.4.5 Furthermore, training of parents to equip caregivers with the necessary skills to provide appropriate care for children with disability was critical. Rehabilitation centres were also limited to primary health care, which is not available in some areas, making access to health care difficult. It was proposed that laws targeting parents or guardians of children with disabilities should be adopted to protect their jobs and to extend financial support.

13.4.6 There was a proposal to support people with severe disabilities by establishing home-based care and nursing homes, aided by professionals.

13.4.7 It was observed that there is general abuse of people with disability. Furthermore, submissions were made

that some men impregnate and abandon women with disabilities. Presenters therefore submitted that measures should be undertaken to ensure that men who do so, are held accountable.

13.4.8 In order to significantly address challenges faced by PWDs, proposals were made in support of appointing a representative of PWD in Parliament through the Specially Elected Members of Parliament model, ensuring that people who head the Department for PWDs are people with disability, and establishment of a special arbitration for people with disabilities.

13.4.9 There were submissions to ensure full access to legal services without compromising the rights of people with disabilities. There was a proposal for the introduction of sign language interpretation, braille translation of documents and other formats to improve legal access for people with disabilities.

13.4.10 Another proposal was to establish the Office of Disability Discrimination Commissioner under the unit of Human Rights Commission at the Ombudsman.

13.5 Rights of the Elderly

- 13.5.1 Presenters raised concerns over challenges faced by the older population within the society. Some challenges included marginalization, financial insecurity, neglect by own children and relatives, abuse, dispossession of their properties, such as livestock and land as well as pensions.
- 13.5.2 Further submissions were that the elderly were no longer able to stay at the fields, masimo and meraka as they feared delinquents and rapists. Concern was raised that the inability to read or write, and digital illiteracy by the elderly, made them even more vulnerable to abuse.
- 13.5.3 Presenters expressed concern that Government programmes target the youth and women while excluding the elderly. It was proposed that Government should come up with policy interventions targeting the elderly in order to protect their rights. Among other things highlighted were protection from violence and abuse, protection of their property, pensions as well as ensuring their safety and security.
- 13.5.4 It was submitted that issues of the elderly are dealt with under various Ministries, for example, Local Government and Rural Development; Ministry of Youth, Gender, Sport and Culture; and Ministry of Health, and

therefore uncoordinated. To improve coordination, it was proposed that a focused government Ministry or department be created. It was therefore submitted that the envisaged Ministry or Department will create focused policies, programmes and strategies targeting the Elderly.

13.5.5 It was also observed that there is no Act of Parliament addressing issues affecting the elderly. It was therefore proposed to adopt the Philippines model where there is an Act of Parliament for senior citizens which provides for privileges of those who are 60 years and above, and medical discounts at hospitals.

13.5.6 It was submitted that some of the rights were the right to decent housing and shelter, water, quality health as well as improved access to insurances, medical aid and loans. It was therefore, suggested that interventions be developed to assist the elderly to access bank loans and credit and that they should not be taxed. It was highlighted that one of the ways to improve access to loans, Banks should be encouraged to consider assets owned by the elderly for security.

13.5.7 Another proposal was that those aged 65 years and above should not be required to renew their Omang. It was further proposed that the law should be amended to compel adult children to take care of and support

their parents, as is the case with the issue of maintenance of children by their parents.

13.5.8 It was observed that while the public service retirement age is sixty (60) years of age, the elderly are only eligible for the Old Age Pension (OAP) at the age of sixty-five (65) years. Two options were suggested to reconcile the old age pension with the retirement age, that is, to either provide old age pension at the age of sixty (60) years or to extend retirement age to sixty-five (65) years. It was proposed that old age pension should be increased to the range of one thousand nine hundred and eighty Pula (P1980.00) to two thousand five hundred Pula (P2500.00) per month. It was submitted that old age pension should not be extended to those who are already receiving pension.

13.6 Lesbians, Gays, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer and Intersex People

(i) Lesbians, Gays, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer People (LGBTQ+)

13.6.1 Presenters expressed condescension or disdain for same sex relationships. Most of these presentations leaned on culture and religion. They stressed that same sex was foreign and does not have a place in Botswana society. In this context, presenters highlighted that same sex relationships were an eyesore, and an

embarrassment, and should not be accommodated in the Constitution.

13.6.2 From a religious perspective, presenters underlined that Botswana subscribes to Christian values as evidenced in the lyrics of the country's National Anthem, '*Fatshe leno La Rona ke Mpho Ya Modimo*'. Other examples given to demonstrate Botswana's allegiance to Christianity included the use of the Bible at swearing ceremonies of the President, Vice President, Members of Parliament, Cabinet, the Judiciary and many others. According to this view, Christianity prohibits same sex relationships. God created Adam (man) and his partner Eve (woman) and created human beings in His own image, to be fruitful and to multiply, as written in the Book of Genesis 1 verse 28 in the Holy Bible, which was not possible in same sex relationships.

13.6.3 This group therefore stated that same sex undermined the family unit because same sex couple cannot reproduce. In abhorrence, presenters expressed that even animals, which are biblically below human beings, do not practice same sex relationships. They found it surprising and demonic that some people have a wish to 'correct' God. It was proposed that religious leaders and Dikgosi should use their powers as overseers appointed by God to discourage same sex acts. They called for criminalization of same sex relationships and called for, among others, thirty-six (36) months' term of

imprisonment and corporal punishment. Presenters against this practice emphasized the need for deliverance of them. In defiance, some stated that, same sex couples should never be allowed to adopt unsuspecting children who cannot make choices.

- 13.6.4 Some presenters expressed support for the rights of lesbians, gays, bisexual, transgender and queer (LGBTQ+) people. It was expressed that the LGBTQ+ community's fundamental rights should be protected. It was emphasized that Botswana is a tolerant nation and that the LGBTQ+ community should be protected from discriminatory religious and cultural practices. It was highlighted that culture and religion can coexist with the rights of those who are different.
- 13.6.5 The following rights were emphasized, namely, the right to health; the right to found family of choice, the right to work and the right to education.
- 13.6.6 Supporters of LGBTQ+ called for the amendment of Section 3 of the Constitution to include protection of the LGBTQ+ community. Their right to receive appropriate health care including sex or gender reassignment surgery and requisite hormonal medicine was emphasized. There was also a request to change the Marriage Act to give freedom to the LGBTQ people to marry as they wished.

13.6.7 It was also highlighted that deliberate efforts should be undertaken to raise public awareness about same-sex marriage to ensure that people accept the practice.

(ii) Intersex people

13.6.8 Observations were made that the Constitution did not recognize the rights of those with intersex traits or atypical sex characteristics. Reports were made that people with these traits faced stigma at health care facilities and that requisite care for them was unavailable. It was indicated that they also face discrimination in sports and education. While intersex people did not fit the binary category of female or male, there was expectation under the law for them to select their gender, along the lines of 'female' or 'male'. This was viewed as discrimination against intersex people.

13.6.9 Views were also expressed that the gender marks of the intersex people should be delayed until the individual has fully developed to make a choice. People called for a change of gender marks. Presenters called for the recognition of intersex people and or people with atypical sex characteristics under Section 3 of the Constitution.

13.6.10 Suggestions were also made that Constitutional provisions be made for them to marry, adopt children and surrogacy, so as to enjoy the right to a family of choice.

13.7 Commercial Sex Workers

13.7.1 There were concerns over discrimination against sex workers and that they face stigma especially at health facilities. Shortage of medicines at hospitals has worsened their situation as they have to purchase medication from private clinics and hospitals. It was highlighted that sex workers, who are mainly Batswana, are most vulnerable to HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases.

13.7.2 Submissions were made in support for legalization of commercial sex work and protection of the rights of sex workers. It was proposed that sex workers be given free Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) for prevention of HIV.

13.7.3 It was proposed that laws should be strengthened to punish those who abuse the rights of sex workers.

14.0 Offences and Penalties

14.1 Corporal Punishment

- 14.1.1 There were views that indiscipline among young people had increased significantly leading to abuse of parents, belligerence to teachers, and abuse of drugs. In their view, this is due to controlled/prohibited corporal punishment in schools, homes and customary courts. It was therefore proposed that corporal punishment in schools should be reinstated and further that, lashing of criminals and misbehaving people on the back should be reintroduced.
- 14.1.2 It was emphasized that corporal punishment in Dikgotla should be extended to include women and men up to the age of sixty (60) years.
- 14.1.3 Those opposed to corporal punishment submitted that the punishment is inhumane and degrading and should therefore be abolished.

14.2 Previous Convictions

- 14.2.1 Although presenters supported the use of fingerprints to establish previous convictions, worries were expressed over the retention of the fingerprints for ex-convicts long after completion of sentences. The continued use of fingerprints against ex-convicts long

after they have served their sentences was viewed as lack of Government's willingness to have them assimilated back into society. Presenters therefore found it ironic that while this is the case, the public is expected to welcome ex-convicts back into the society.

14.2.2 Some proposed that finger prints should not be obtained for minor crimes, while others pleaded for removal of the fingerprints after sentence has been served or if the suspect has been acquitted. Another alternative presented was that expiry of prints for ex-convicts should be established or be hidden under a special code to allow progress of ex-convicts.

14.3 Bail

14.3.1 Submissions were made that Section 3 of the Constitution on fundamental rights and freedom of the individual, read with Section 10 of the Constitution which provides for secure protection of the law, protect perpetrators of heinous crimes to the detriment of victims. Views were that granting of bail to criminals who committed heinous crimes was a violation of the rights of victims and their families or loved ones.

14.3.2 It was proposed that bail should not be granted to repeat offenders and armed robbery accused persons as they are a threat to society. It was further proposed

that people who have committed murder are dangerous and should not be granted bail.

14.3.3 Contrary views were expressed that granting of bail to accused persons is an international best practice that cannot be departed from. In the alternative, it was proposed that the Police should be given a standard time to investigate and find evidence. It was further proposed that the capacity of the Police Service to investigate should be strengthened.

14.3.4 It was submitted that the 48 hours of detention of a person without charge by law enforcement agencies was insufficient and should be increased to allow for completion of investigations.

14.3.5 It was submitted that the police are less responsive to reports of threat to kill and that such an offence should be taken seriously and that the culprits should face the wrath of the law and be given life sentence. Where a person withdraws a case of threat to kill, it was suggested that he or she should be charged, while some proposed that in order to protect lives, persons accused of the offence of threat to kill should be denied bail.

14.3.6 It was submitted that Section 7(1) of the Constitution should be reviewed to legalise torture, particularly for investigation of serious crimes.

14.4 Death Penalty

14.4.1 Submissions were made expressing support for the death penalty and that the practice was a deterring factor. They advocated that the death penalty poses a real threat to potential criminals or those who may have thoughts of committing atrocities. They called for a swift execution of the death sentence, however, with due consideration of the law.

14.4.2 Some pointed out that hanging by the neck until you die is inhumane and degrading. A proposal was made to consider other execution methods like lethal injection or electrocution.

14.4.3 It was proposed that the death penalty should be extended to other crimes such as 'passion killings' and rape. Some expressed concern that the law is lenient on those who commit these types of crimes, whose victims are mostly women and children.

14.4.4 Some suggested that once a criminal is executed his/her corpse should be handed to the family for burial so that the family incur costs just as the victim's family.

- 14.4.5 It was proposed that Section 53 of the Constitution should be reviewed to increase membership of the Advisory Committee on the Prerogative of Mercy. It was proposed that the membership should include Dikgosi, Pastors and traditional doctors.
- 14.4.6 It was also proposed that clemency should only be considered for criminals who may have served half sentence, to accord the judiciary some integrity.
- 14.4.7 There was an opposing view calling for the abolition of the death penalty, arguing that it was not a deterrent. Some proposed that Government should favourably consider life imprisonment, in place of a death sentence.
- 14.4.8 The death penalty was proposed for rapists of children under 12 years of age, as well as for armed robbers.

14.5 Ritual Killings

- 14.5.1 It was asserted that Government does not take matters of ritual killings serious. It was lamented that often people disappear without trace and without any updates to families' victims. Furthermore, no action is taken against people found in possession of human body parts. It was noted that government has initiated *Kgomo Khumo* to protect cattle, and that similar measures be undertaken to protect the lives of the

people. Presenters called for strengthened penalties and application of death penalty in ritual killings and possession of human body parts.

15.0 Culture

15.1 Customs and Values

- 15.1.1 Various presenters underlined culture as the identity of any society or nation and that it should be transferred to the children for its preservation. *Botho* was underlined as the epicenter of Botswana's identity.
- 15.1.2 There was recognition that culture was pivotal to Botswana's development agenda and that it should be preserved. Advocates highlighted that '*ngwao boswa*' and that '*chaba e senang ngwao ke moka e suleng*'. Some presenters articulated that arts and culture should be promoted by creating an independent and well capacitated Department to focus on culture. In order to make culture alive in all aspects of the society, there were proposals to create culture-based museums and that culture should be introduced at basic education level. Equality of cultures was underlined with views that research should be broad to cover cultures of all tribes in the country.

15.1.3 Submissions were made advocating for changes that will allow, for cultural reasons, women of Herero descent to wear head scarves when taking passport or Identity card photos. It was highlighted that it is discriminatory to force women to remove their head scarves.

15.1.4 It was proposed that the cultural practice of having the last born male child inheriting homes of parents be abolished as this reinforces discrimination of other children.

15.2 Family and Marriage

15.2.1 There were views that the family unit should be protected as a cornerstone of society. Some presenters attested that the disintegration of the family unit was a major source for ills besetting the society of Botswana as demonstrated by prevalence of gender-based violence and the divorce rate.

15.2.2 There was support for equal legal recognition of customary and civil marriages, and that marriage certificates for two types of marriages should be the same. This emanated from the perception that civil marriages were superior to customary marriages. It was submitted that inheritance disputes and property rights are not codified in the context of traditional marriages.

- 15.2.3 Submissions were made in favour of standardizing *Bogadi* across the country. Opinions were that the culture that sustained family unit should be protected. However, some argued that each tribe should be given autonomy to determine their *Bogadi*.
- 15.2.4 Mandatory premarital counseling and the involvement of parents as well as *Baruti* prior to marriage were suggested as key to maintaining long lasting marriages. Others proposed automation of the registration of traditional marriages, like Omang, to ensure easier access of information, especially by officials.
- 15.2.5 As the institution of marriage involves interaction between families, it was suggested that the courts should give families and Dikgosi an opportunity to mediate between married couples before granting divorce.
- 15.2.6 There were proposals to legally recognize cohabitation, particularly after ten (10) years of *de facto* union. It was suggested there be a provision for equal ownership of properties for women in de-facto unions, and if a couple cohabits for a period of two (2) years it should be presumed that they co-own everything. Some presenters did not favour cohabitation as it allegedly bred conflict and abuse.

- 15.2.7 There were views that children of couples who divorce should be protected in terms of claiming property of the estranged parents, and that, equal rights on the guardianship of children be provided for.
- 15.2.8 There were those who expressed the view that polygamy has potential to preserve marriages and that it should be considered acceptable under common law. Those supporting this view indicated further that the population of women in Botswana is larger than that of men, hence polygamy provides opportunity for women to get married. However, those opposing polygamy advocated for maintenance of monogamy, while others stated that polyandry could as well be considered. It was stated that polygamy encourages subjugation of women and promotes gender inequalities.
- 15.2.9 Views were expressed that foreign women/men married to Botswana were not protected by the laws of the country. Proposals were that foreigners married to Botswana should be provided with equal protection. It was proposed that the laws should be relaxed to provide them with work permits to ensure that they are free to work and are involved in income generating activities.

15.3 Indigenous knowledge and Bongaka Jwa Setso

- 15.3.1 Presenters submitted that indigenous knowledge should be recognized, preserved and patented as it has the

potential to create wealth for the people and the country.

- 15.3.2 There was a submission for the recognition of Bongaka jwa Setso and services of dingaka to communities and Batswana at large. It was submitted that prior to the arrival of the Western medicines into Botswana, Bongaka jwa Setso provided primary health care. It was suggested that traditional healers have the expertise to cure, even life threatening or chronic diseases, including cancer. Examples were given, among them that treatments, such as 'Thobega' were administered in hospitals at some western countries.
- 15.3.3 Proponents advocated for a chapter on traditional science and establishment of a Ministry of Traditional Affairs under which Dingaka tsa Setso will be regulated. It was suggested that a new law/act should be enacted to recognize and protect Bongaka jwa Setso.
- 15.3.4 It was indicated that criminals use Bongaka jwa Setso to cheat unsuspecting clients and endanger lives of Batswana. A law on Bongaka jwa Setso will regulate the practice and, among others, ensure that protocols are established, to prevent illegal sales of traditional medicines and establish measures to punish offenders from practicing without licenses.

15.3.5 The law will in addition allow dingaka to freely cure people and work in collaboration with the health sector to optimize provision of health care to the people.

15.3.6 It was highlighted that Bongaka uses some animal organs/oils and without these organs, Bongaka is unproductive. The view was that dingaka should be supported in accessing animal parts/oils with ease.

15.4 Boloji

A proposal was made to criminalize witchcraft. It was argued that *Dingaka tsa Setso* traditional healers who were also recognized had potential to prove bewitchment where it has occurred. Such proof should therefore be used as the basis for prosecuting witches/wizards.

16.0 Religion

16.1 Freedom of worship was emphasized by some presenters, who however, maintained that this freedom should be limited to prevent mushrooming of beliefs such as satanism.

16.2 Religious leaders mostly Christians submitted that Botswana is a Christian country as evidenced by the higher percentage of Christians in the country. Over and above, many meetings began and ended with a prayer demonstrating that indeed the country was Christian faith oriented. They further stated that the National Anthem

lyrics are clear that Botswana is a gift from God. It was therefore suggested that the Constitution should reflect Botswana as a Christian society, and that the values of Christianity and lifestyle should be preserved by ensuring that non-Christian culture such as abortion and same sex relationships should not be accepted in the laws of Botswana.

16.3 Submissions were made for creation of a House of Faith to cater for faith based organizations, similar to Ntlo ya Dikgosi. A comparable entity being the Christian Advisory Council was suggested, to advise the President on socio-spiritual matters. Other views were that a Ministry focusing on religious matters should be established.

16.4 Presenters highlighted that the church significantly contributed to the wellbeing of the society, providing psychosocial and spiritual support to instill and preserve morality of the nation of Botswana. Buttressing the point, supporters pointed out that religious leaders were crucial at the height of COVID-19 pandemic and that they were expected to give words of hope and comfort in times of despair. Religious leaders therefore want to be classified as essential service providers. Representatives highlighted the need to give allowances for services rendered by religious leaders, as necessary.

16.5 Despite their positive role in the society religious leaders lamented that many churches operated from residential

homes due to unavailability of plots. There was an outcry that the Land Boards subjected churches to similar tendering processes for plots as profit making entities, while most local churches were not equivalent to businesses, resulting in them being denied allocation of land. In this regard, they proposed that churches be given priority on land allocations and that such allocations be within proximity of residential areas.

- 16.6 Submissions were made in favour of providing Chaplaincy services across all public institutions, such as, hospitals and schools. On the other hand, it was submitted that, religious education should not be forced on students and that parents or guardians should be consulted prior to enrolling students in religious classes.
- 16.7 It was proposed that even though there is freedom to worship there is need to regulate the church and its leaders to ensure that there is order in society and that there is no proliferation of false prophets and churches.
- 16.8 There were differing views concerning the 2022 Societies Act. While others expressed full support for the Act, some did not. Those in support indicated that the new Act enhances true gospel and discourages businesses by the church. They submitted that church leaders must account and comply with all legislation that seeks to combat money laundering and financing of terrorism to protect the people and the country. They pointed out that the requirement

for all churches to file returns is a welcome development that places all churches on equal par. They further proposed that all churches should register with mother bodies for monitoring and supervision. In addition, it was proposed that the required minimum number of members for registration of a church should be increased to two hundred (200) or five hundred (500).

- 16.9 On the other hand, those who expressed dissatisfaction on the requirements of the Societies Act 2022 decried overregulation on churches. One of the issues raised was the stipulated number of one hundred and fifty (150) membership requirement for registration purposes which was considered to be too high. Proposals were to reduce the number to fifty (50) or thirty (30) or ten (10) people.

17.0 Environmental Sustainability

17.1 Environmental Protection

- 17.1.1 Views were expressed that environmental sustainability be enshrined in the Constitution in order to promote clean environment, conservation, protect biodiversity and the ecosystem at large.
- 17.1.2 Concerns were raised over filth and litter in urban areas and that Councils were not doing their work. It was also submitted that the street stalls located all over were responsible for littering.

- 17.1.3 It was pointed out that climate change is man-made and has caused land degradation in some parts of the country. Reports were that South Africa has monopolized the Molopo River, drying it up. The monopolising nature was said to have destroyed the region (Kgalagadi South) and that skin cancer had become rampant due to extreme hot temperatures.
- 17.1.4 It was observed that some companies fail to rehabilitate land damaged by their mining activities. Emphasis was that rehabilitation and restoration of land should be enforced and that companies should be held accountable.

17.2 Natural Resources

- 17.2.1 Presenters acknowledged that Botswana is endowed with abundant natural resources, such as, minerals and wild life which attract tourists. Notwithstanding wealth accrued from mineral and tourism revenue, observations were that there is uneven distribution of wealth across districts. This they said was demonstrated by poor road infrastructure, lack of quality services and impoverishment in some districts.
- 17.2.2 Some went further to propose that a section should be added in the Constitution to give communities rights over minerals and other natural resources. It was submitted that the law should ensure that resource

wealth of each region propels its socio-economic growth. A suggestion was made that a certain percentage should accrue to local communities for their development.

17.2.3 Other views advanced were for communities to freely use the natural resources and forest reserves, such as, water, wood and grass, found in their land. Those advancing this view preferred to have free access to water as a right, and that communities should not be subjected to the existing regulations for acquiring wood and grass in their areas, unless when used for business.

17.2.4 Presenters lamented that the people are being inhibited by freehold farm owners from using water from Limpopo River and to this extent asked for Government intervention. They particularly called for removal of all physical barriers that prevent access to natural resources, such as water, river sand and fish.

17.2.5 There were also proposals that people in the affected communities be given the liberty to hunt without licenses, especially those with the culture and tradition of living as hunters and gatherers.

17.2.6 Complaints over relocation of people from ancestral land upon discovery of minerals and other natural resources were raised. Presenters contended that such

movement of people is violation of rights of affected communities. There was a call on Government to respect and protect the rights of those in areas of concern and to adhere to relevant international obligation, including the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

17.2.7 Corruption in tourism industry was highlighted as one of the factors that undermine full and worthy participation of communities. While the Community-Based Natural Resources Management (CBRNM) was meant to empower communities and ensure that they derived benefit and value of natural resources in their areas, it was indicated that this was not the case. Of particular concern was that, the system tended to favour foreigners who are usually allocated lucrative parts of concessions and campsites.

17.2.8 It was proposed that a CBNRM Act should be enacted to promote joint venture partnerships; as well as, to increase bargaining rights for safari employees and unions.

17.2.9 A view was expressed that the current government was improving the situation as Batswana are now being given opportunity to participate in the tourism industry. Proposals were made for forensic audit to be undertaken to uproot corruption in the tourism industry. Presenters further suggested that

Government should make efforts that will enhance participation of communities to play an active and meaningful role in CBRNM arrangements.

17.3 Human-Wildlife Conflict

17.3.1 There were reports of countless deaths caused by wild animals especially elephants and general destruction to farms and crops. In their submissions, presenters highlighted that their lives were under constant threat and expressed fear and hostility towards wild animals. They highlighted that destruction caused by wild animals in some of the regions had left them reeling in poverty as they are unable to rear livestock and plough in their fields. They lamented that food security was impossible in their regions as a result of wild animal attacks and destruction. In spite of these challenges, perceptions by presenters were that Government tended to prioritize wild animals over human beings. They therefore called on government to create a balance between preserving human lives and animal protection.

17.3.2 They further underlined that the *ex gratia* compensation to the victims attacked by wild animals was insufficient and ineffective to help their remaining family members. It was proposed that a Human/Wildlife conflict Act should be enacted to control and minimize human-wildlife conflict. They buttressed that the life of

a human being is priceless, nevertheless, some proposed an increase of compensation from seventy thousand Pula (P70 000) to between two-hundred thousand Pula (P200 000) and five hundred thousand Pula (P500 000). Some added that Government should establish social schemes to ensure that victims' children are taken care of until such a time that they are able to fend for themselves, while others advocated for monthly allowances to families. There were proposals for erection of cordon fences in affected areas.

17.3.3 Proposals were also made that compensation should as well be extended to those who are unable to harvest due to destruction of crops by wild animals, as well as those injured by wild animals.

17.3.4 Another proposal was that land should be demarcated to prevent interaction of people and wild animals.

18.0 Other Issues

18.1 Drugs and substance abuse

i. Marijuana

Submissions were made for legalization of marijuana with proponents arguing that if same sex relationship is a right, why smoking weed would not be accepted! A view was expressed that marijuana is not toxic, but rather healthy and there is no reason for criminalizing its use. Another proposal

was that Government should positively consider farming and the importation of hemp or cannabis products for industrial and medicinal use.

ii. Substance abuse

There were concerns over drug and substance abuse. Views were that the law is lenient on well-known drug lords and users. Some highlighted that street stalls were being used as drug distribution points. In addition, only alcohol content is tested on road blocks, but not other habit-forming drugs. Proposals were that control measures should be put in place and penalties related to drug crimes should be strengthened and that test for habit-forming drugs be introduced at road blocks or check points. The use of sniffer dogs was also proposed as the most effective way of detecting drugs.

18.2 Village/ Urban Development Structures

iii. Village Development Committees

The role of Village Development Committees (VDCs) in districts could not be over-emphasized. Presenters highlighted that the VDCs were instrumental in development of villages across the country. It was particularly emphasized that VDCs are village parliaments. Presenters therefore submitted that the VDC members are essentially volunteers who sacrifice time to development of the communities. In this regard, it was submitted that members should be paid salaries, as well as sitting allowances with the view to motivate them. There was a view that Ward

Development Committees should be established in accordance with international labour laws.

iv. Farmers' Associations

There were also views that Farmers Associations are instrumental in ensuring food security for Botswana and in this regard, advocates proposed that members of these committees should be given allowances.

v. Parents Teachers Associations

It was proposed that Parents Teachers Associations (PTAs) should be recognized for the roles they play in fostering working relationships between parents, teachers and students and paving the way for successful communication. It was proposed that the efforts of the members should be rewarded by paying them allowances.

CHAPTER 3: STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF THE CONSTITUTION

19.0 Strengths of the Constitution

19.1 The Constitution has been adequate in preserving the country's unity, peace and stability since independence in 1966 to date. The Constitution has so far infused traditional institutions, such as Bogosi to promote democracy, social cohesion and decentralization, resulting in Botswana being the longest and uninterrupted democracy in the African continent that holds general elections every five (5) years. The Constitution provides for the rule of law as it establishes strong governance systems and institutions of the Republic. The Constitution provides for the separation of powers, establishing the Executive, Legislature and the Judiciary with clear responsibilities.

19.1.1 The Constitution guarantees the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual irrespective of the person's race, place of origin, political opinions, colour, creed or sex. It also protects freedom of conscience, freedom of religion and freedom of expression as evidenced by the Kgotla system, encapsulated in the maxim, *mmualebe o bua la gagwe gore monalente a le tswe*, meaning, every person has the right to his or her opinion without fear or favour such that all ideas are heard and discussed

for the best outcome. Further, the Constitution prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, tribe, place of origin, political opinion, colour, creed or sex.

- 19.1.2 However, the fundamental rights and freedoms are guaranteed subject to limitations intended to ensure that the enjoyment of the said rights and freedoms by an individual does not prejudice the rights and freedoms of others or public interest.
- 19.1.3 Another strength of the Constitution is that when a state of emergency is declared under Section 17 of the Constitution, the President can only declare such an emergency for a short period and if he wants a longer period such period has to be approved by the National Assembly, as well as any regulations made during the state of emergency.
- 19.1.4 Parliament is mandated to make laws for the peace, order and good government of the country. The requirement for consultations prior to enactment of legislation promotes effective participation of citizens. Parliament may alter the Constitution and the procedure is set out in the Constitution which creates a limitation as to what it can alter. Parliament is required by the Constitution to refer to Ntlo ya Dikgosi all amendments to the Constitution. This provides a check on the legislature so they do not have unfettered

powers on the alterations they may make on the Constitution.

- 19.1.5 The Constitution establishes Ntlo ya Dikgosi (House of Traditional Leaders) whose function is to consider all amendments to the Constitution, and certain Bills referred to it by the National Assembly and to submit a resolution thereon to the National Assembly. Further, Ntlo ya Dikgosi is entitled to consult and discuss any matter with the President, the executive or legislative authority of Botswana, taking into cognizance the interests of tribes and matters of values and culture.
- 19.1.6 The Constitution establishes the High Court and the Court of Appeal respectively, and secures tenure of office of Judges by ensuring that Judges are not removed from office at the whim of the Executive. Traditional governance is also effected through the dual system of law where Dikgosi administer customary law, and that enhances access to justice.
- 19.1.7 The Constitution provides for the election of the President and appointment of the Vice President, Cabinet Ministers and Assistant Ministers. The President has a limited term of office and has protection in respect of legal proceedings that can be brought against him. However, this protection of the

President is not absolute, as the immunity does not apply in respect of anything done or omitted to be done in his or her official capacity. This provides for stability.

19.1.8 The Constitution establishes the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) whose mandate is the conduct and supervision of elections, and ensuring that elections are free and fair. To this extent, since independence, general elections have been held in Botswana in every five (5) years, as set out in the Constitution.

19.1.9 The Constitution promotes citizen over individual tribes, resulting in inclusiveness and equality in the enjoyment of rights. By law all mineral rights are owned by the State, and proceeds of the sale of those are deposited into the Consolidated Fund which is protected by the Constitution. Monies from the Consolidated Fund are used for equitable distribution of development across the country for benefit of all Batswana. In addition, any withdrawal from the Consolidated Fund requires an Act of Parliament, in terms of Section 118 of the Constitution.

20.0 Weaknesses and Recommendations

20.1 Tribal Inequalities and Discrimination

i. Tribal Territories

- 20.1.1 Some laws of Botswana promote tribal inequalities and discrimination. In particular, Tribal Territories Act Cap. 32:03 defines the boundaries of tribal territories, namely; Bamangwato, Batawana, Bakgatla, Bakwena, Bangwaketse, Bamalete and Batlokwa Tribal Territories. Although the Act does not confer title to land to any tribe, what is discriminatory is the naming of the territories using names of certain tribes to the exclusion of other tribes within the territories and in the country. This is inconsistent with Section 15 (1) of the Constitution, which provides that “...*Subject to the provisions of subsections (4), (5) and (7) of this section, no law shall make any provision that is discriminatory either of itself or in its effect*”.
- 20.1.2 The Tribal Territories Act influenced demarcation of boundaries of tribal administration, land boards, district administration and district councils. Consequently, the Act influenced the naming of some public institutions situated in the tribal territories. These institutions are in control of the resources within the tribal territories, including land.

20.1.3 Views were expressed that the distribution of resources is biased towards tribes that are recognized by the Tribal Territories Act to the detriment of the other tribes which are not recognized in the Act. This, it is contended, has given rise to unequal levels of development within the Tribal Territories and across the country. In addition, the disadvantaged tribes often travel long distances to access services at administrative centres.

20.1.4 On the basis of the foregoing, the Commission recommends that the Tribal Territories be renamed by tribally neutral names as follows:

Current Name	Proposed Name
Bamangwato Tribal Territory	Central Tribal Region
Batawana Tribal Territory	Ngami Tribal Region
Bakgatla Tribal Territory	Matsieng Tribal Region
Bakwena Tribal Territory	Kobokwe-Dithejwane Tribal Region
Bangwaketse Tribal Territory	Mmakgodumo-Kgwakgwe Tribal Region
Bamalete Tribal Territory	Ngotwane-Baratani Tribal Region
Batlokwa Tribal Territory	Borwa Botlhaba-Moshaweng Tribal Region
Barolong Farms	Borwa Tribal Region

20.1.5 The Commission notes that some districts are too large and cumbersome for administrative purposes.

20.1.6 It is recommended that all sub-districts be upgraded into fully fledged districts to address issues of equitable distribution of development and resources.

20.1.7 The following are recommended for the renaming of Districts into tribally neutral names and sub districts upgraded into Districts:

Name	Current	Proposed
District	CENTRAL DISTRICT	CENTRAL TRIBAL REGION
Sub District	Mahalapye Sub District Palapye Sub District Tonota Sub District Tutume Sub District Serowe Administrative Authority Bobirwa Sub District Boteti Sub District	Mahalapye District Palapye District Tonota District Tutume District Serowe District Bobonong District Boteti District

District	NORTH WEST DISTRICT	NGAMI TRIBAL REGION
Sub-District	Okavango Sub District Maun Administrative Authority	Okavango District Maun District
District	KGATLENG DISTRICT	MATSIENG TRIBAL REGION
	Kgatleng District	Matsieng District
District	KWENENG DISTRICT	KOBOKWE-DITHEJWANE TRIBAL REGION
Sub District	Letlhakeng Sub District Mogoditshane -Thamaga Sub District Molepolole-Lentsweletau Administrative Authority	Letlhakeng District Mogoditshane-Thamaga District Molepolole-Lentsweletau District
District	SOUTHERN DISTRICT	MMAKGODUMO-KGWAKGWE TRIBAL REGION
Sub-District	Kanye Administrative Authority Moshupa Sub District Good Hope Sub District Mabutsane Sub-District	Kanye District Moshupa District Goodhope District Mabutsane District

District	SOUTH EAST DISTRICT	BORWABOTLHA MOSHAWENG TRIBAL REGION and NGOTWANE- BARATANI TRIBAL REGION
Sub-District	Tlokweng Sub District South East South Sub District	Tlokweng District Ramotswa District
District	KGALAGADI DISTRICT	MACHENG TRIBAL REGION
Sub-District	Tsabong Administrative Authority Hukuntsi Sub District	Tsabong District Hukuntsi District
District	GHANZI DISTRICT	GHANZI TRIBAL REGION
Sub-District	Ghanzi East Administrative Authority Charleshill Sub District	Ghanzi District Charleshill District
District	CHOBE DISTRICT	CHOBE TRIBAL REGION
	Chobe District	Chobe District
District	NORTH EAST DISTRICT	NYANGABGWE- SHASHE TRIBAL REGION
	North East District	Nyangabgwe-Shashe District

20.1.8 The Commission notes that some District Councils in some tribal areas have been named after certain tribes in terms of the Local Government Act Cap 40:01, to the exclusion of other tribes and that this is discriminatory against other tribes living in the same area.

20.1.9 The Commission recommends that the following District Councils be renamed by tribally neutral names, as follows;

Current Name	Proposed
Kgalagadi District Council	Macheng District Council
Kgatleng District Council	Matsieng District Council
Kweneng District Council	Kobokwe-Dithejwane District Council

20.1.10 The Commission notes submissions that some Land Boards have been named after certain tribes to the exclusion of other tribes, and that this is discriminatory against other tribes living in the same tribal areas. The Commission agrees with this submission.

20.1.11 The Commission therefore recommends that Land Boards be named by tribally neutral names as follows:

Current Name	Proposed Name
Ngwato Land Board	Central Region Tribal Land Board
Ngwaketse Land Board	Mmakgodumo-Kgwakgwe Region Tribal Land Board
Ghanzi Land Board	Ghanzi Region Tribal Land Board

Tawana Land Board	Ngami Region Tribal Land Board
Kgatleng Land Board	Matsieng Region Tribal Land Board
Kgalagadi Land Board	Macheng Region Tribal Land Board
Kweneng Land Board	Kobokwe - Dithejwane Region Tribal Land Board
Tati Land Board	Nyangabgwe - Shashe Region Tribal Land Board
Rolong Land Board	Borwa Region Tribal Land Board
Tlokweng Land Board	Borwa Botlhaba - Moshaweng Region Tribal Land Board
Malete Land Board	Ngotwane - Baratani Region Tribal Land Board
Chobe Land Board	Chobe Region Tribal Land Board

20.1.12 The Commission notes that subordinate Land Boards have not been named after any particular tribe/s.

20.1.13 The Commission recommends that the current names of subordinate Land Boards be retained, namely:

Current Name of Land Board and Sub Land Boards	Proposed Name of Land Board and Subordinate Land Boards
<p>Ngwato Land Board</p> <p>Subordinate Land Boards:</p> <p>Serowe, Paje, Palapye, Maunatlala, Sefhare, Mahalapye, Shoshong, Tonota, Tutume, Marapong, Nata, Letlhakane, Mmadinare, Bobonong, Rakops</p>	<p>Central Region Tribal Land Board</p> <p>Subordinate Land Boards:</p> <p>Serowe, Paje, Palapye, Maunatlala, Sefhare, Mahalapye, Shoshong, Tonota, Tutume, Marapong, Nata, Letlhakane, Mmadinare, Bobonong, Rakops</p>
<p>Ngwaketse Land Board</p> <p>Subordinate Land Boards:</p> <p>Kanye, Maokane, Moshupa, Phitshane - Molopo, Mabutsane, Mmathethe</p>	<p>Mmakgodumo-Kgwakgwe Region Tribal Land Board</p> <p>Subordinate Land Boards:</p> <p>Kanye, Maokane, Moshupa, Phitshane-Molopo, Mabutsane, Mmathethe</p>
<p>Ghanzi Land Board</p> <p>Subordinate Land Board:</p> <p>Charleshill</p>	<p>Ghanzi Region Tribal Land Board</p> <p>Subordinate Land Board:</p>

	Charleshill
<p>Tawana Land Board</p> <p>Subordinate Land Boards:</p> <p>Maun, Nokaneng, Shakawe, Seronga, Sehithwa, Gumare</p>	<p>Ngami Region Tribal Land Board</p> <p>Subordinate Land Boards:</p> <p>Maun, Nokaneng, Shakawe, Seronga, Sehithwa, Gumare</p>
<p>Kgatleng Land Board</p> <p>Subordinate Land Boards:</p> <p>Mochudi, Mmathubudukwane, Oodi, Artesia</p>	<p>Matsieng Region Tribal Land Board</p> <p>Subordinate Land Boards:</p> <p>Mochudi, Mmathubudukwane, Oodi, Artesia</p>
<p>Kgalagadi Land Board</p> <p>Subordinate Land Boards:</p> <p>Tsabong, Hukuntsi</p>	<p>Macheng Region Tribal Land Board</p> <p>Subordinate Land Boards:</p> <p>Tsabong, Hukuntsi</p>
<p>Kweneng Land Board</p> <p>Subordinate Land Boards:</p> <p>Molepolole, Mogoditshane, Lentsweletau, Letlhakeng, Lephephe, Motokwe, Thamaga</p>	<p>Kobokwe-Dithejwane Tribal Land Board</p> <p>Subordinate Land Boards:</p> <p>Molepolole, Mogoditshane, Lentsweletau, Letlhakeng, Lephephe, Motokwe, Thamaga</p>

Tati Land Board	Nyangabgwe-Shashe Region Tribal Land Board
Rolong Land Board	Borwa Region Tribal Land Board
Tlokweng Land Board	Borwa Botlhaba- Moshaweng Region Tribal Land Board
Malete Land Board	Ngotwane-Baratani Tribal Land Board
Chobe Land Board	Chobe Region Tribal Land Board

ii. Languages

20.1.14 Submissions were made that the right to language should be enshrined in the Constitution. Concerns were raised over the use of Setswana and English at the exclusion of other languages spoken in Botswana. It was pointed out that Setswana is not the only language spoken in the country and that there is need to recognize other languages. The Commission agrees with this submission.

20.1.15 The Commission notes that a Languages Policy in Education has been adopted, and that the Ministry of Education plans to teach specified languages in one hundred and seventy (170) Primary Schools in 2023, namely; Sheyeyi, Thimbukushu, Naro, Nama,

Afrikaans, Khwedam, IsiNdebele, OtjiHerero/OtjiMbanderu, Shekgalagari, Ikalanga, ChiShona, Khiikuhane, and Sign Language.

20.1.16 The Commission notes the update on the Languages Policy dated 29 August 2022, which indicates the intention of the Ministry to implement the Languages Policy in 2023.

20.1.17 The Commission recommends that the Ministry of Education sensitize the affected communities on the plans to start teaching the following languages in the primary schools in 2023: Sheyeyi, Thimbukushu, Naro, Nama, Afrikaans, Khwedam, IsiNdebele, OtjiHerero/OtjiMbanderu, Shekgalagari, Ikalanga, ChiShona, Khiikuhane, and Sign Language.

20.1.18 The Commission recommends that the Languages Policy should be implemented as a matter of urgency.

20.1.19 The Commission further recommends that an Act of Parliament should be enacted for teaching of other languages, in addition to Setswana and English.

20.1.20 In addition, the Commission recommends that the use of other languages should be promoted by using them in the national radio stations and national Television.

20.2 Fundamental Rights

- 20.2.1 People acknowledged that the Constitution provides for and protects first generation rights, while excluding second and cultural rights; and collective rights, respectively. Proposals were that the rights such as, the right to health, decent work, adequate wage, land ownership, decent housing, cultural rights, education and economic rights, as well as, the right to petition government over poor service delivery, be enshrined in the Constitution.
- 20.2.2 The Commission is of the view that some of the second and third generation rights, though not enshrined in the Constitution, are provided for in subsidiary legislation, and, accordingly, enjoyed by the people of Botswana.
- 20.2.3 The Commission recommends that the following rights be enshrined in the Constitution, namely, the right to health; the right to land; and the right to education.
- 20.2.4 The Commission further recommends that Section 15 of the Constitution be amended to include intersex as a ground for non-discrimination.

20.3 Labour Rights

- 20.3.1 Submissions were made that many labour rights were not explicitly enshrined in the Constitution, which was not in accordance with the Labour Conventions to which Botswana is a party. It was submitted that these rights include the right to work, the right to organize, bargain collectively, and the right to strike.
- 20.3.2 Furthermore, concerns were raised over lack of implementation of international treaties, conventions and protocols related to labour, which Botswana has ratified. It was proposed that Government should domesticate these international instruments within reasonable time. The Commission notes these concerns.
- 20.3.3 The Commission notes that Section 13 of the Constitution provides for freedom of assembly and association, which includes, in particular, the right to form or to belong to trade unions and other associations.
- 20.3.4 The Commission recommends that labour rights, which include the right to work, the right to organize, bargain collectively, and the right to strike, should be included in the Constitution.

20.4 National Symbols

i. Botswana as the name of the country

20.4.1 Some people submitted that the name of the country discriminates against other tribes, as it suggests dominance of Tswana-speaking tribes over other tribes who are also inhabitants of Botswana. Proposals were that Botswana should be renamed Khalaharia Republic, South Central Africa, Kgalagadi, Shashe and Interior, as they perceive the names to be neutral.

20.4.2 However, contrary views were expressed against renaming of the country. The main reason being that naming the country Botswana has not taken away rights and privileges of non-Tswana speaking tribes.

20.4.3 The Commission debated the matter at length and concluded that there were no compelling reasons to change the name of the country.

20.4.4 The Commission recommends that the name of the country be retained as Botswana.

ii. National Emblems and Symbols

- 20.4.5 There were views that the Coat of Arms and the National Anthem should be provided for in the Constitution. Further submissions were made that *Sir Seretse Khama Day* should be changed to *Heroes Day*, with the view to recognize people who contributed to the development of Botswana.
- 20.4.6 The Commission notes that the Coat of Arms is already provided for in the Botswana Emblems Act, and does not agree that it should be provided for in the Constitution.
- 20.4.7 The Commission further does not support the submission that *Sir Seretse Khama Day* should be changed to *Heroes Day*, for the reason that the late Sir Seretse Khama is honoured because he is the first President of Botswana. The Commission is therefore of the view that it is important to acknowledge his singularity and the historical impact that he had on the culture and values of Botswana.
- 20.4.8 The Commission, therefore does not support the proposal that Sir Seretse Khama Day should be changed to Heroes Day.

20.4.9 The Commission recommends that Sir Seretse Khama Day should not be changed to Heroes Day.

20.4.10 The Commission further recommends that the Government should convert the current Fallen Heroes Day into a public holiday called Heroes Day to honour and recognize all people who contributed to the development of Botswana.

20.5 The Executive

20.5.1 The President

20.5.2 The majority of the people advocated for direct election of the President by the people, as is the case with Members of Parliament and Councillors. Reasons advanced were that direct election of President will enhance the democratic dispensation in Botswana by essentially transferring power to the electorate. It was submitted that the direct election of the President gives the electorate the opportunity to independently cast a ballot for a presidential candidate, thus holding the President accountable for policy outlines which he or she promised.

20.5.3 Those in favour of the current system of election of the President through a majority of elected members of parliament contended that this system has preserved stability and peace of Botswana since independence; and that the Constitution should protect and uphold

this practice which has worked for the country. The Commission agrees with these views.

- 20.5.4 The Commission further agrees that direct election of the President has not worked well in some countries; especially when it is taken into account that the President governs with the cooperation of Members of Parliament, in particular from his or her party. If the contrary position is accepted then difficulties will be encountered where the President will be required to work with a Parliament dominated by opposition, resulting in paralysis in governance.
- 20.5.5 Further, the Commission takes the view that if the President is directly elected, there is a risk of candidacy based on the person's wealth notwithstanding that the person does not have a supportive structure in the form of a political party and/or ideology.
- 20.5.6 In the premises, the Commission recommends that the current system of electing the President be retained; which is that, a person becomes the President if supported by the majority of the elected Members of the National Assembly.
- 20.5.7 There were submissions that a Presidential nominee should be supported by a minimum of one thousand (1 000) people per Constituency.

20.5.8 The Commission has considered this proposal, and does not agree with it.

20.6 Vice President

20.6.1 During the consultations, there were people who supported the retention of the current system of appointing the Vice President, but proposed that the Vice president should not have a Constituency. The perspective was that the dual responsibility results in the Vice President neglecting his or her Constituency as he or she is duty-bound to represent the President at various occasions or act on his or her behalf. In addition, the current system derails him or her from focusing on Presidential duties.

20.6.2 On the contrary, other views were that automatic succession by the Vice President to the Presidency should be abolished, and that by-elections be conducted to fill the vacancy when the President ceases to hold office. Other views were that there must be an option to appoint a Vice President from within or outside the National Assembly. The Commission considered this submission and does not support it.

20.6.3 The Commission recommends that the status quo be maintained, namely that the Vice President be appointed from within the National Assembly, as appointing a Vice President from outside the National Assembly has the inherent risk of the President

appointing someone who has been rejected by the people at party primary and/or general elections.

20.6.4 The Commission further recommends the President should continue to be the appointing authority for the Vice President to allow the President to appoint a person he or she trusts.

20.6.5 Further, the Commission recommends that upon endorsement by the National Assembly as Vice President, the Vice President must step down as a member of the National Assembly, and a by-election to fill a vacancy created by the stepping down of the Vice President should be held within a period of ninety (90) days.

20.6.6 The Commission recommends that due to the stepping down of the Vice President as a member of the National Assembly, provision should be made to make the Vice President an ex-officio Member of Parliament entitled to speak and vote in all proceedings of the National Assembly.

20.7 Cabinet

- 20.7.1 The Commission noted submissions that the President should appoint Cabinet Ministers from people who are not members of the National Assembly. Reasons were advanced that Cabinet Ministers, who are also members of the National Assembly often neglect their constituencies because of the dual role. Further views were that appointing Cabinet Ministers from people who are not members of the National Assembly will ensure that members of the National Assembly focus on their constituencies, as well as, enhance the separation of powers between the executive and the legislature.
- 20.7.2 Other views were that appointment of Cabinet Ministers from outside the National Assembly will give the President a leeway to select people with requisite skills, expertise and competencies.
- 20.7.3 Opposing views were that the status quo be maintained, that, Cabinet Ministers should be appointed from members of the National Assembly, on the basis that it strengthens the responsibility of Members of the National Assembly as a collective.
- 20.7.4 The Commission debated the matter at length and agrees with the view to maintain the status quo.

20.7.5 The Commission recommends that Cabinet Ministers should be appointed from Members of the National Assembly.

20.8 Former Presidents

20.8.1 People noted that while the President is constitutionally limited to two terms, there is no law that bars the Former Presidents from returning to power. Views were that Former Presidents, having received full benefits in accordance with the law, must be barred from returning to active politics. Other views were that, where the Former President ventures into active politics, he or she must forfeit the benefits thereof.

20.8.2 In addition, people proposed that a provision be made in the Constitution to disqualify Former Presidents who have served an aggregate period of ten (10) years in office from being nominated as President. The Commission agrees with this proposition.

20.8.3 In the premises, the Commission recommends that a retired President who has served an aggregate period of ten (10) years should not return to active politics.

20.8.4 Further the Commission recommends amendment of Sections 62 and 126 (1) of the Constitution to ensure that a person who held the office of the President for an aggregate period of ten (10) years be disqualified

from being President, Vice President, Minister and Member of Parliament.

21.0 Parliament

- 21.1.1 The Commission notes proposals for independence of Parliament from the Executive, emanating from the fact that the Executive and Parliament are both accountable to the Minister of State President. To further enhance its independence, proposals were made that Parliament should be allocated a budget separate from that of the Ministry for State President. The Commission supports the proposal to assert the autonomy of Parliament from the Executive, and takes the view that this will further enhance separation of powers.
- 21.1.2 The Commission therefore recommends that a Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs be established, with responsibility over its budget and administrative affairs, separate from the Ministry of State President.
- 21.1.3 The Commission notes submissions that the Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly be appointed from people who are not Members of Parliament. The Commission accepts this submission.
- 21.1.4 The Commission recommends that the Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly be appointed from people who are not members of the National Assembly.

- 21.1.5 The Commission has noted and taken into consideration views of Batswana that minimum qualifications be set for Members of Parliament and Councillors. The Commission debated the issue at length and a conclusion was reached not to support the proposal.
- 21.1.6 The position of the Commission is that, if setting minimum qualifications is found necessary, then Parliament will decide on the matter.
- 21.1.7 The Commission has noted submissions to abolish the provision for Specially Elected Members of the National Assembly, as well as contrary submissions that this practice should be retained and improved by targeting marginalized, special, underrepresented groups.
- 21.1.8 The Commission recommends that the Specially Elected Members of the National Assembly provision in the Constitution be retained and that improvements be made targeting marginalized, special and underrepresented groups.
- 21.1.9 The Commission has noted views that people who lost primary and/or general elections should not be considered for Specially Elected positions. The Commission agrees with this position.

21.1.10 The Commission, therefore, recommends that individuals who lost primary and/or general elections should not be considered for Specially Elected positions.

21.1.11 The Commission has noted that some concerns were raised against the use of unpalatable language on the floor of the National Assembly by some Members of Parliament, and that some suggestions were made that a code of conduct be developed to regulate the behaviour of Members of Parliament.

21.1.12 The Commission takes the view that this issue should be left for the Speaker of the National Assembly.

21.2 Leader of Opposition

21.2.1 The Commission notes that views were expressed for the Constitutional recognition of the Office of the Leader of Opposition, including the powers and functions of the office.

21.2.2 The Commission further notes the proposal that the Office of the Leader of Opposition be third after the President and Vice President in the official Order of Precedence.

21.2.3 The Commission, however, observes that the Leader of Opposition is a Member of Parliament, and that the Order of Precedence for Parliament is provided for in the Standing Orders which are derived from the Constitution. The Commission therefore, is not in support of this proposal.

21.3 Vote of no confidence on the Government

21.3.1 There were concerns that Section 92 of the Constitution lacks detail and direction with respect to the steps to be followed where the National Assembly successfully passes a motion of no confidence on Government.

21.3.2 The Commission notes the submission, and is of the view that there is no ambiguity in the law, as when the National Assembly passes a resolution that it has no confidence in the Government of Botswana, Parliament shall stand dissolved on the fourth day following the day on which such resolution was passed. The Commission further notes that the President still has the power to dissolve Parliament within three days of the National Assembly passing a resolution of no confidence in the Government of Botswana; and that in either of these two events elections must be held in sixty (60) days.

22.0 The Judiciary

- 22.1.1 The Commission noted concerns expressed by the people on the process of appointing the Chief Justice (CJ), the Judge President (JP) of the Court of Appeal (CA), as well as Judges of the High Court and Court of Appeal. In particular, the Commission noted submissions that the current arrangement in the Constitution of appointing the Chief Justice and the President of the Court of Appeal vested absolute power on the President; and further that the appointment of all Judges was deemed not transparent.
- 22.1.2 The Commission also notes submissions that there is need to review the Constitution to ensure impartiality and independence of the Judiciary as well as to affirm separation of powers.
- 22.1.3 The Commission is of the view that in order to ensure transparency in the appointment of the Judges, and enhance the independence of the Judiciary from the Executive, it is necessary for the Constitution to provide for some participation of Parliament in the appointment of Judges.

22.1.4 In the premises the Commission recommends:

- (a) That a Parliamentary Select Committee on the appointment of Chief Justice and the President of the Court of Appeal should be established;
- (b) That the President nominate and submit three names for the position of Chief Justice or President of Court of Appeal to the Parliamentary Select Committee;
- (c) That the Parliamentary Select Committee assess or interview the three candidates and recommend two names to the President from which to appoint Chief Justice or President of the Court of Appeal;
- (d) That the status quo for the appointment of the Judges of the High Court and Court of Appeal be maintained, namely that these Judges be appointed by the President in accordance with the advice of the Judicial Service Commission;
- (e) That interviews of candidates for positions of Chief Justice, President of the Court of Appeal, Judges of the High Court and Justices of the Court of Appeal be open to the public.

22.1.5 In relation to the Judicial Service Commission, the Commission notes the submission that the Judicial Service Commission is dominated by Presidential appointees in that out of the six members of the Judicial Service Commission, four are Presidential appointees; namely the Chief Justice, President of Court of Appeal, Attorney General and a person who is not a legal practitioner. The Commission notes that there are

perceptions that the Judicial Service Commission lacks impartiality.

22.1.6 Further submissions were made to remove the Chief Justice and Attorney General from the Judicial Service Commission to prevent conflict of interest, which view the Commission does not support. It was also submitted that in order to preserve the independence of the Judiciary, members of the Judicial Service Commission should be appointed by Parliament.

22.1.7 Having considered the competing views, the Commission takes the view that the current composition of the Judicial Service Commission should be increased by including a legal practitioner qualified to be appointed High Court Judge, two members of Parliament from the ruling and opposition parties respectively.

22.1.8 The Commission therefore recommends that the Constitution be amended for the Judicial Service Commission to consist of –

- (a) The Chief Justice as a Chairman;
- (b) President of the Court of Appeal;
- (c) Attorney General;
- (d) Chairman of the Public Service Commission;
- (e) Member of the Law Society nominated by Law Society of Botswana;

- (f) A person of integrity and experience not being a legal practitioner nominated by the President
- (g) A Person appointed by the President who is a legal practitioner qualified to be appointed a Judge of the High Court.
- (h) One opposition member of Parliament appointed for a Parliamentary term of 5 years; and
- (i) One Ruling Party member of Parliament appointed for a Parliamentary term of 5 years.

22.1.9 The Commission notes the submissions that the procedure for appointment of Judges of the High Court should be followed in the appointment of Judges of the Industrial Court, instead of those Judges being appointed by the Minister. The Commission agrees with these submissions.

22.1.10 The Commission recommends that the Judges of the Industrial Court should be appointed by the Minister in accordance with the advice of the Judicial Service Commission.

22.1.11 There were submissions to establish a Constitutional Court and Industrial Court of Appeal. The reasons for establishing the Constitutional Court were that there are delays in completion of cases and trials at the High Court. The reason for the establishment of the Industrial

Court of Appeal was to hear appeals from the Industrial Court, instead of at the Court of Appeal.

22.1.12 The Commission noted that no evidence was provided regarding the statistics of Constitutional cases that reached the Court of Appeal. Further, there was no proof that the current system of dealing with Constitutional matters is not effective.

22.1.13 The Commission is of the view that the current system of dealing with Constitutional cases by the High Court is adequate. The Commission notes that Section 18 of the Constitution empowers the High Court to deal with Constitutional matters. Furthermore, the Commission also notes that the current system of dealing with industrial or labour matters by the Court of Appeal is adequate as matters from the Industrial Court are appealable to the Court of Appeal. The Commission is therefore not in support of the establishment of a Constitutional Court and the Industrial Court of Appeal.

22.1.14 The Commission recommends that the current system of dealing with Constitutional matters by the Court of Appeal, and appeals from the Industrial Court by the Court of Appeal be retained, and that it is not necessary to establish the Constitutional Court or the Industrial Court of Appeal.

22.1.15 There were proposals that Section 106 of the Constitution that limits jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal over issues under Section 69 (1) of the Constitution, which prohibits appeals from the decisions of the High Court to the Court of Appeal as to whether any person has been validly elected to the National Assembly, should be reviewed to empower the Court of Appeal to hear appeals from such cases, especially as there is no Constitutional Court.

22.1.16 The Commission is of the view that Sections 69 (1) and 106 of the Constitution should be retained, as election disputes have the potential to undermine the stability and peace of the country, hence the need for a speedy conclusion of any question as to whether any person has been validly elected to the National Assembly.

22.1.17 It was argued that Section 51A (1) of the Constitution should be reviewed to make the Directorate of Public Prosecutions functionally independent from the Attorney General; and that Section 51A (6) (b) should be amended to have the Director of Public Prosecutions consult the Attorney General once he has taken decision not prior to, and further that he or she should directly report to Parliament.

- 22.1.18 The Commission recommends that Section 51A (1) of the Constitution should be amended to remove administrative supervision of the Director of Public Prosecutions by the Attorney General.
- 22.1.19 Regarding Section 51A (6) (b) of the Constitution, which provides that the Director of Public Prosecutions should consult the Attorney General prior to taking a decision, the Commission is of the view that the Director of Public Prosecutions should be independent and not be required to consult the Attorney General before exercising his or her powers in relation to cases of national importance.
- 22.1.20 The Commission recommends that Section 51A (6) (b) of the Constitution be amended to make it discretionary whether the Director of Public Prosecutions should consult the Attorney General or not in cases considered of national importance.
- 22.1.21 Further submissions were made that there were delays in completion of investigation and trials of serious crime such as rape, defilement, murder, robbery and stock theft.
- 22.1.22 The Commission takes the view that these concerns be brought to the attention of stakeholders in the criminal justice system.

22.1.23 The Commission recommends that the organizations in the criminal justice system should be adequately resourced to enable them to carry out their responsibilities within reasonable time.

23.0 Governance

23.1 Elections

23.1.1 The Commission noted submissions that the date of general elections should be entrenched in the Constitution, rather than it being set by the President. It was further proposed that the Election Day be declared a public holiday to encourage wider participation of the people in the elections. Some submitted that the election date should be set by the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC).

23.1.2 The Commission is not in support of the view to entrench the date of general elections in the Constitution, as the Constitution ties dissolution of Parliament to general elections.

23.1.3 The Commission recommends that the date of general elections should continue to be set by the President under the Electoral Act.

23.1.4 The Commission noted concerns expressed by people on the lack of independence of the Independent Electoral Commission, contending that the power to appoint the Secretary to the Independent Electoral Commission is vested on the President absolutely.

23.1.5 The Commission's view is that there should be participation of Parliament in appointing the Secretary of Independent Electoral Commission.

23.1.6 In the premises, the Commission recommends:

- (a) That the President should nominate and submit three names for the position of Secretary to the Independent Electoral Commission to a Parliamentary Select Committee; and
- (b) That the Parliamentary Select Committee assess or interview the three candidates and recommend two names to the President from which to appoint the Secretary to the Independent Electoral Commission.

23.1.7 There were views that ballots for the elections of Members of Parliament should be counted at the polling stations, rather than being taken to central counting centers. Further submissions were made that the Members of Parliament and local government

councillors should serve two terms, similar to the term limit of President.

23.1.8 The Commission is not in support of the submission that Members of Parliament and Councillors serve two terms similar to the term limit of the President, because if the electorate no longer need them they have a choice not to re-elect them.

23.1.9 The Commission noted the views that ballots for MPs should be counted at Polling Stations, and does not support the views.

23.2 Political Party Funding

23.2.1 The Commission noted submissions advocating for public funding of political parties to promote democracy, transparency and curb corruption. It was stated that external funding of political parties can be a threat to democracy and governance, and should be avoided. The Commission supports the proposal.

23.2.2 The Commission noted that political party funding should be based on a sound model, and agreed that funding should be based on the number of parliamentary seats won by political parties in the immediate past general elections. Furthermore, the Commission notes that there is legislation in place that regulates illicit flow of money from internal and

external sources, such as the Financial Intelligence Act.

23.2.3 Therefore, the Commission suggests full implementation of Part 8 of the Electoral Act Cap. 02:09, which deals with election expenses and the requirement for candidates at an election to make returns on all moneys expended or incurred on account of or in respect of the conduct or management of those elections.

23.2.4 The Commission recommends that political party funding be introduced and should be based on parliamentary seats won by parties in the immediate past general elections, at the rate of not less than fifty thousand Pula (P 50 000.00), or such amount that may be determined by Parliament from time to time, per Member of Parliament.

23.2.5 Furthermore, the Commission recommends that political parties which receive public funding should account for the use of such funds to the Office of the Auditor General, following general elections.

23.3 Public Service Productivity

- 23.3.1 Concerns were made regarding poor performance and indiscipline of government officials, resulting in poor productivity. It was suggested that in order to improve public service productivity, public officers posted to localities should be rotated every two (2) to (5) five years to avoid overstaying, and that supervision should be strengthened.
- 23.3.2 Further proposals were made that public servants should be allowed to be politically active to the extent of being involved in political party primary elections.
- 23.3.3 The Commission notes these submissions and is of the view that the existing structures and legislation, including the Public Service Act adequately address the concerns.
- 23.3.4 Submissions were put forward against the practice of public servants engaging in business with Government, and that this should be prohibited, as it breeds corruption in the public service. The Commission agrees with the submission.
- 23.3.5 The Commission recommends that the Public Service Act, and other relevant legislation should be amended

to prohibit public officers from engaging in business with Government.

23.3.6 Further submissions were made for establishment of an independent Office of Inquiry with the mandate to investigate and prosecute high profile officials including the President, Vice President and Cabinet Ministers. The Commission does not support the proposal as the legislation in place allows for investigation and prosecution of any person, irrespective of rank.

23.3.7 Further submissions were made that declaration of assets should be mandatory and be a prerequisite for those aspiring or occupying political offices. The Commission notes that the Declaration of Assets and Liabilities Act is adequate, as it requires that people holding political positions and senior civil servants should declare their assets.

23.4 Education system

23.4.1 Views were expressed for the review of the education system in Botswana, to include amongst others, multiple pathways and introduction of preschool at all primary schools. Proposals were that Universities should be established across the country and that

Government should introduce education inspection function.

- 23.4.2 The Commission notes the submissions, and is of the view that existing education policies already provide for the proposals, and that special education is offered in some schools across the country.
- 23.4.3 The Commission recommends that the Ministry of Education and Skills Development should improve implementation and monitoring of education policies and programmes for improved academic performance in schools and promotion of technical and vocational education for employment.
- 23.4.4 The Commission recommends that the Ministry of Education should establish an independent inspectorate of schools for quality assurance and monitoring of performance in schools.
- 23.4.5 The Commission further recommends that multiple pathways in education should be introduced at primary school level in all schools for early identification and development of talent, based on learner strengths and capabilities.

23.4.6 The Commission recommends that automatic promotion should not apply to non-performing pupils at primary school level, and instead pupils should be allowed to repeat classes.

23.5 Security Organs

23.5.1 Proposals were made that Government should engage retired military officers and police officers in the peace support operations. Further submissions were made that retired military officers be retained for a period of ten years, instead of five years, in the reserve force. Furthermore, it was proposed that retirement age for all senior and junior military officers should be uniform.

23.5.2 The Commission notes these views, and does not support them as there are laws that regulate the Botswana Defence Force and the Botswana Police Service.

23.5.3 Proposals were made that intelligence security organs should be enshrined under Section 19 (1) of the Constitution which defines Disciplined Force to mean a naval, military or air force; a police force; or a prison service. It was also submitted that Directorate of Intelligence and Security

Services should be included in the Constitution as one of the disciplined forces.

23.5.4 The Commission does not support the proposal that Directorate of Intelligence and Security Services (DISS) should be included in the Constitution as a disciplined force. The Commission notes that the functions of the DISS are defined in the Intelligence and Security Services Act, and that they include national security.

23.5.5 However, other concerns were raised that Directorate of Intelligence and Security Services (DISS) has assumed the functions of the Botswana Police Service (BPS), and Directorate on Corruption and Economic Crime (DCEC); and further that the agency interferes with the work of the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC).

23.5.6 It was contended that the DISS abuses its powers and interferes with the rights of citizens. Submissions were made that the DISS is unfriendly to Batswana, and a proposal was made for its abolishment. Further submissions were made that the DISS compromises the integrity of

Botswana due to its violation of human rights, and disrespect for the rule of law.

23.5.7 The Commission notes the submissions and is of the view that the conduct of DISS has negatively impacted on the image of Botswana, with potential to affect foreign direct investment flow into the country.

23.5.8 The Commission notes that the mandate of the DISS in terms of the Intelligence and Security Services Act is, inter alia, to gather and disseminate information for the purpose of detecting and identifying threats or potential threat to national security.

23.5.9 The Commission recommends that the Directorate of Intelligence and Security Services should concentrate and focus on its mandate as provided for in the Intelligence and Security Services Act, as anything to the contrary will expose government to unnecessary and costly litigation.

23.6 District and Town/City Councils

- 23.6.1 People submitted that local government authorities, being District and Town/City Councils be entrenched in the Constitution to ensure their effectiveness. It was proposed that Councils should be autonomous with independent budget and that Council Chairpersons and Mayors should be given executive powers to make them to be fully accountable.
- 23.6.2 The proponents of this view did not advance justifications. The Commission discussed the matter at length and concluded that the Local Government Act Cap. 40:01 is adequate in providing for the autonomy of District and Town Councils. It was observed that Councils do not fully exercise these powers. Therefore, the Commission does not support the submissions.
- 23.6.3 Further submissions were made to abolish the provision for specially nominated members of Councils, while other views were that the dispensation should be maintained to cater for special/ marginalized/ underrepresented groups.
- 23.6.4 The Commission agrees with the view to maintain the Specially Nominated Councillors provision.

23.6.5 The Commission recommends that the Specially Nominated Councillors provision in the Local Government Act should be retained and reserved for special, marginalized and underrepresented groups.

24.0 Bogosi and Customary Law

24.1.1 Views were expressed that Sections 77 and 78 of the Constitution are discriminatory as they provide for Dikgosi of eight tribes as permanent members of Ntlo ya Dikgosi, while Dikgosi of other tribes are elected to Ntlo ya Dikgosi.

24.1.2 Further views were expressed that other tribes want to be recognized, and be represented in Ntlo ya Dikgosi without being subjected to the Electoral College process. The Commission notes submissions for equal representation of tribes into Ntlo ya Dikgosi, without discrimination, and agrees with the submissions.

24.1.3 The Commission observed that Section 3 (1) of the Bogosi Act which reads "*The Minister, after consulting a tribal community in its Kgotla, may recognize that tribal community as a tribe,*" does not discriminate against tribes. The Commission is of the view that the Minister must be required to consult tribes, and that Dikgosi recognized through this provision be admitted into Ntlo ya Dikgosi.

- 24.1.4 Commission recommends that every Kgosi of a tribe recognized in terms of Section 3 (1) of the Bogosi Act should become a member of Ntlo ya Dikgosi automatically upon recognition.
- 24.1.5 The Commission notes the submissions made that Dikgosi should refrain from participating in politics as their involvement undermines the integrity of Bogosi. Views expressed were that politics is divisive and Dikgosi should be barred from contesting for political office; and that, where they decide to participate in politics, the law should bar them from returning to Bogosi. Contrary views were that it is within Dikgosi's democratic rights to participate in partisan politics.
- 24.1.6 The Commission agrees that Kgosi as *Mmabatho* should not be involved in politics.
- 24.1.7 The Commission therefore recommends that Dikgosi should not participate in active politics.
- 24.1.8 A submission was made that in terms of Section 83 of the Constitution, Ntlo ya Dikgosi may, subject to approval of the President, make rules regulating its own procedure. It was pointed out that this requirement hinders the efficiency of Ntlo ya Dikgosi, and undermines its independence from the Executive.

24.1.9 It was further submitted that the grading of the Secretary of Ntlo ya Dikgosi is at the Director level, resulting in the office being administratively constrained to effectively facilitate Ntlo ya Dikgosi as the Secretary of Ntlo ya Dikgosi reports to the Clerk of the National Assembly. This was said to be so despite that the Secretary is appointed under Section 81 of the Constitution, which does not require the Secretary to report to the Clerk of the National Assembly.

24.1.10 The Commission agrees with the submissions.

24.1.11 The Commission notes that Section 76 (1) of the Constitution provides for the National Assembly to regulate its own procedure, and takes the view that a similar provision should be provided for Ntlo ya Dikgosi.

24.1.12 The Commission recommends that Section 83 of the Constitution be amended to provide for Ntlo ya Dikgosi to regulate its own rules of procedure, without the requirement for approval by the President, in the same manner as is the position with the National Assembly.

24.1.13 The Commission further recommends that Section 81 of the Constitution be amended to upgrade the office Secretary of Ntlo ya Dikgosi to the same level as that

of the Clerk of the National Assembly, reporting directly to the Chairman of Ntlo ya Dikgosi.

24.1.14 The Commission notes that Dikgosi perform various functions, including judicial functions that require technical skills and competencies. However, given that Dikgosi are not selected or appointed on the basis of any education or training, some of them lack the requisite skills and knowledge to effectively undertake their duties or responsibilities.

24.1.15 The Commission recommends that Government should avail training to Dikgosi with the view to enhance their effectiveness and productivity in the Customary Court system.

24.1.16 Submissions were made that the Constitution should be amended to give Ntlo ya Dikgosi the power to initiate legislation. The Commission debated the issue at length, and does not agree with the proposal.

i. Urban Customary Court Presidents

24.1.17 Submissions were made that Urban Customary Court Presidents should be recognized in the Constitution. A further submission was made that Urban Customary

Court Presidents should have representation at Ntlo ya Dikgosi as they perform the functions of Dikgosi.

24.1.18 The Commission does not agree that Urban Court Customary Presidents should be recognized in the Constitution. However, the Commission agrees that Urban Customary Court Presidents should have representation at Ntlo ya Dikgosi, by the President invoking the provisions of Section 77 (1)(b) of the Constitution to include one Urban Court President amongst the five persons he appoints.

24.1.19 The Commission, therefore recommends that the President includes one member of the Urban Customary Courts amongst the five persons he or she appoints to Ntlo ya Dikgosi in terms of Section 77 (1)(b) of the Constitution.

25.0 Land

25.1 Tribal land

25.1.1 People raised concerns regarding delays in allocation of tribal land by the Land Boards, resulting in Batswana being denied land ownership. It was pointed out that as a result of the delays in allocation of land, some applicants die before they are allocated land, and, in such cases, Land Boards refuse to allocate the deceased's land to surviving family members. Proposals were that the responsibility of land allocation should revert to Dikgosi.

25.1.2 Although the Commission agrees with the submissions that there are delays in allocation of land by Land Boards, the Commission does not agree with the proposal to revert the responsibility for land allocation to Dikgosi as they have many other functions, including judicial duties.

25.1.3 The Commission recommends that allocation of tribal land should remain the responsibility of Land Boards, and that allocation of land by Land Boards should be expedited to avoid inordinate delays.

25.1.4 The Commission further recommends that where the applicant dies before being allocated land, his or her rightful heirs should be allocated the deceased's land.

25.1.5 Further concerns were raised that Land Boards refuse to allocate *matlotla* to rightful heirs. It was proposed that *matlotla* should be allocated to descendants. The Commission agrees with this proposal.

25.1.6 The Commission recommends that the Land Boards should allocate *matlotla* to the rightful heirs.

25.1.7 There were submissions to allocate land to Batswana at birth or upon attainment of the ages of sixteen (16), eighteen (18) or and twenty-one (21). The Commission does not accept this proposition.

25.1.8 There were concerns that some Batswana sell land after allocation by Land Boards, with the result that non-citizens and rich Batswana take advantage of this practice to amass chunks of land.

25.1.9 Proposals were made that Batswana should not be allowed to sell land allocated to them by Land Boards to non-citizens, and instead they should only lease such

land to non-citizens. The Commission agrees with this proposal.

25.1.10 The Commission recommends that Botswana should not be allowed to sell land allocated to them by Land Boards to non-citizens, and that instead, they should only lease such land to non-citizens.

25.1.11 Concerns were expressed that compensation for compulsory acquisition of tribal land by Government and Land Boards is inadequate when compared to compensation for acquisition of freehold land. There were proposals that compensation for compulsory acquisition of tribal land should be at market rate. The Commission agrees with these proposals.

25.1.12 The Commission recommends that there should be adequate compensation for tribal land compulsorily acquired by Government and Land Boards.

25.2 Freehold farms

25.2.1 The Commission notes submissions that some Botswana live in congested areas while there are farms which have been abandoned, including freehold farms owned by absentee landlords. Further concerns were expressed that some of the

farms restricted access and use by communities of national resources, such as rivers and flora and fauna. Some of the areas that were mentioned include Ghanzi, Chobe, North East, Kgalagadi, Tswapong, Bobirwa, Tuli Block, Lobatse, and South East.

25.2.2 There were proposals that Government should acquire the farms for subdivision and allocation by the Land Boards. Another proposal was to create corridors to allow ease of movement of livestock and people. The Commission agrees with these proposals.

25.2.3 The Commission recommends that Government should compulsorily acquire Freehold Farms, proclaim them tribal land, and hand them to the relevant Land Boards for allocation to Batswana.

26.0 Special, Vulnerable and Underrepresented Groups

26.1 Children's Rights

26.1.1 The Commission notes submissions made regarding rights of children with the view to create child friendly environment to protect children.

- 26.1.2 Although the Commission agrees with the submission, the Commission is of the view that the Children's Act adequately protects children as a vulnerable group. Other laws, such as the Penal Code impose stiff penalties for sexual violations of children.
- 26.1.3 Concerns were raised that the inclusion of the father's name in the birth certificate of a child born out of wedlock disadvantages women and children. It was submitted that there are cases where the father is an absentee father who does not take part in raising the child and is unavailable to grant consent in child's official matters, such as, registering a child at school, medical attention and travel outside the country, resulting in such a child being disadvantaged.
- 26.1.4 The Commission notes the concerns raised with respect to including the name of an absent or uncooperative father on the birth certificate of a child born out of wedlock.
- 26.1.5 The Commission therefore recommends that Government should amend the Children's Act and the Births and Deaths Registration Regulations to repeal the mandatory requirement to indicate the name of biological father in the birth certificate of a child.

26.1.6 The Commission further recommends that the name of the father of a child born out of wedlock be included on the Birth Certificate only with the written consent of the father, and that the consent should be sworn to before the Commissioner of Oaths.

26.2 Youth's Rights

26.2.1 Submissions were made for the establishment of Youth Parliament to prioritize issues affecting youth. The Commission does not support the proposal.

26.2.2 The Commission notes the submission that thirty percent (30%) of the seats in the National Assembly and Councils be reserved for youth. The Commission does not agree with this proposal.

26.2.3 The Commission reiterates its recommendation that the specially elected provision should be retained and that improvements be made on it to target special, marginalized and underrepresented groups.

26.2.4 The Commission notes the proposal for prioritization of youth in land allocation, particularly for allocation of commercial plots. The Commission is not in support of this proposal.

- 26.2.5 However, the Commission reiterates its recommendation that Land Boards should expedite land allocation to avoid inordinate delays.
- 26.2.6 It was further proposed that retirees should not be reemployed, in order to create opportunities for youth employment. The Commission does not support this proposal.
- 26.2.7 It was further proposed that the Minister responsible for the Ministry of youth should be a young person. The Commission does not support the proposal and it is of the view that the prerogative to appoint the Minister should be left with the responsible authority, being the President.
- 26.2.8 Submissions were made that upon reaching the age of majority, one must not be tried for an offence committed before they reached the age of majority. The Commission does not support the submission on the basis that Section 13 of the Penal Code is clear on the rules of criminal responsibility.
- 26.2.9 It was further submitted that students who become pregnant should be allowed to continue with their education. The Commission notes that government

policy provides for pregnant girls and young mothers to continue with their education.

26.3 Women's Rights

- 26.3.1 Submissions were made that women are marginalized and that efforts should be made to strengthen representation of women across all the sectors of the economy. In addition, it was submitted that women and girls bear the brunt of gender based violence and abuse orchestrated mostly by men.
- 26.3.2 The Commission noted proposals that there is increase in gender based violence and that more severe penalties should be prescribed, such as emasculation of convicted rapists.
- 26.3.3 The Commission recommends that Government should sensitize Batswana about the provisions of the Penal Code (Amendment) Act 2021 which prescribe penalties for those convicted of sexual offences and gender-based violence.
- 26.3.4 The Commission recommends that additional measures, in particular, mandatory lashing on the back and emasculation of rape repeat offenders should be included in the Penal Code.

- 26.3.5 The Commission recommends that persons convicted of raping children under twelve (12) years should be sentenced to death.
- 26.3.6 The Commission noted submissions to reduce gender disparities in political representation. The Commission supports the principle of reducing gender inequalities in politics.
- 26.3.7 The Commission recommends that thirty percent (30%) of candidates fielded by political parties in primary, local government and parliamentary elections should be women.
- 26.3.8 Submissions were made that abortion should be legalised, particularly when the pregnant mother is not in a mental state to care for a child; when the mother is not economically fit; or where pregnancy threatens the life of the mother.
- 26.3.9 Opposing views were that unborn babies have a right to life, and that abortion will be depriving the unborn child of the right to life. In addition, it was pointed out that there are laws that provide for abortion in specified situations.

26.3.10 The Commission debated the issue of termination of pregnancy at length. The Commission observed that the cases of unwanted pregnancies have grown at an alarming rate and furthermore that women often cross borders to terminate pregnancies or resort to illegal means of termination which often leads to death.

26.3.11 The Commission recommends that termination of pregnancy be legalised.

26.3.12 Proposals were made to protect widows from exploitative cultural practices. Of particular concern was their right to inherit the property of the deceased husbands, including the matrimonial homes; freedom from families of the deceased husband and the right to remarry someone outside the deceased family, among others.

26.3.13 The Commission notes that there is existing legislation which specifically provides for the rights of spouses upon death of a spouse or dissolution of marriages. The legislation referred to here are Succession (Rights of the Surviving Spouse and Inheritance Family Provisions) Act Cap. 31:03, and the Dissolution of Marriages of Persons Subject to Customary Law (Disposal of Property) Act Cap. 29:05.

26.3.14 In the premises, the Commission recommends that public awareness campaigns should be undertaken to sensitise the public about the provisions of Succession (Rights of the Surviving Spouse and Inheritance Family Provisions) Act Cap. 31:03, and the Dissolution of Marriages of Persons Subject to Customary Law (Disposal of Property) Act Cap. 29:05.

26.4 The Rights of People with Disabilities (PWDs)

26.4.1 Submissions were made acknowledging that the country has ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability (CRPD). It was emphasized that there was a need to align the national laws with the Convention.

26.4.2 Concerns were expressed that the law does not protect the rights of people with disabilities. It was proposed that the Constitution should explicitly protect the rights of people with disabilities, in order to ensure their participation in the economy. Further submissions were made that the education system does not fully cater for people with learning disabilities. It was proposed that provisions should be made for People with Disabilities to enjoy the right to employment, education and quality health. The Commission agrees with these views.

26.4.3 It was proposed that Section 58(2) (b) of the Constitution or Paragraph 4 (1) of the First Schedule to the Constitution should be amended to make it mandatory for the President to ensure representation of People with Disabilities (PWDs) in Parliament, through the Specially Elected Members dispensation.

26.4.4 The Commission recommends that the rights of people with disabilities be enshrined in the Constitution to promote equal access, equal opportunity, participation and reasonable accommodation of people with disabilities.

26.4.5 Furthermore, the Commission recommends that Paragraph 4 (1) of the First Schedule to the Constitution should be amended to stipulate that one of the six candidates nominated by the President in case of a general election shall be a person with disability.

26.4.6 The Commission further recommends that Section 15 of the Constitution on protection from discrimination, be amended to include non-discrimination on the basis of disability.

26.5 Rights of the Elderly

- 26.5.1 Submissions were made concerning the challenges faced by the elderly, such as, marginalization, financial insecurity, abuse and neglect by own children and relatives. Further submissions were that Government programmes were limited to some vulnerable groups such as the youth and women at the exclusion of the elderly. It was submitted that Government should develop a policy and enact an Act of Parliament targeting the Elderly and establish a Department responsible for the Elderly affairs. The Commission agrees with these submissions.
- 26.5.2 The Commission recommends the enactment of a comprehensive Act of Parliament that will promote and protect the rights of the Elderly; and for establishment of a Department dedicated to the Elderly.
- 26.5.3 Further proposals were that since the retirement age is sixty (60) years, the Old Age Pension (OAP) should be aligned to the retirement age, instead of sixty-five (65). The Commission agrees with this submission.
- 26.5.4 The Commission recommends that Old Age Pension should be payable at the age of sixty (60) years, instead of sixty-five (65).

26.5.5 Submissions were made that retirees' pension should be exempted from taxation. The Commission agrees with this submission.

26.5.6 The Commission recommends that retirees' pension should be exempted from tax.

26.5.7 A proposal was made that those aged sixty-five (65) years and above should not be required to renew their Omang. The Commission agrees with this submission.

26.5.8 The Commission recommends that people who are 65 years and above should not be required to renew their Omang.

26.6 Lesbians, Gays, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer and Intersex People

26.6.1 Submissions were made in support of the rights of Gays, Lesbians, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer and Intersex people. Further submissions were made that Botswana is a tolerant nation and that the LGBTQI community must be protected from discriminatory religion and cultural ideologies. They advocated for coexistence of religion, culture and the rights of the LGBTQI, and that their rights should be included in

the Constitution. Those who made the submissions advocated for the right to health, the right to education, the right to family of choice; the right to work, and to a safe, and healthy working environment.

26.6.2 The Commission notes these views and points out that Sections 3 and 15 of the Constitution make provisions for the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual, and protects against discrimination. To this end Gays, Lesbians, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer and Intersex people have invoked these sections for redress as evidenced by the case of Attorney General versus Letsweletse Motshidiemang and Others, Court of Appeal Case No, CACGB -157-19.

26.6.3 However, submissions were made that the Constitution did not recognize the rights of people with intersex traits or atypical sex characteristics. Reports were made that people with these traits faced stigma at health care facilities. It was submitted that while intersex people did not fit the binary notion of female or male, there was expectation under the law for them to select their gender, along the lines of 'female' or 'male'. This was viewed as discrimination against intersex people.

26.6.4 The Commission agrees with these submissions.

26.6.5 The Commission recommends that the Births and Deaths Registration Act should be amended to provide for delayed selection of gender marks for intersex people until the individual is fully developed to choose their preferred gender mark.

26.7 Commercial Sex Work

26.7.1 Submissions were made that there is discrimination against commercial sex work. Proposals were made that sex work should be recognized as a source of livelihood. Concerns were expressed that commercial sex workers are generally abused, and particularly stigmatized at health facilities.

26.7.2 Further submissions were made that shortage of drugs at health facilities worsens the situation as sex workers have to purchase their supplies from private health outlets. The proponents of commercial sex work advocate for legalization of commercial sex work, protection of the rights of sex workers, and that they should be issued with free Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) to combat HIV.

26.7.3 It was proposed that laws should be strengthened to punish those who abuse sex workers.

- 26.7.4 The Commission notes the views expressed above, and further notes that Government provides free Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis to combat HIV, which mitigates the risk and spread of HIV/AIDs amongst sex workers, and other affected groups.
- 26.7.5 Contrary views were expressed that commercial sex work is immoral and demeaning to women, and that it also exposes women to danger and abuse. Those who held the views made submissions that commercial sex work should not be legalised, and that efforts should be made to create employment for young people or introduce unemployment grants.
- 26.7.6 The Commission notes these submissions.
- 26.7.7 The Commission recommends that commercial sex work should not be legalised.
- 26.7.8 The Commission recommends that Government should introduce unemployment grants in order to address the problem of unemployment.

27.0 Offences and Penalties

27.1 Corporal Punishment

- 27.1.1 There were submissions that barring of corporal punishment has influenced indiscipline among young people, leading to abuse of parents, belligerence to teachers, and abuse of drugs.
- 27.1.2 It was therefore proposed that corporal punishment in schools and lashing of criminals and misbehaving people on the back, be reintroduced.
- 27.1.3 Further views were submitted that corporal punishment in *dikgotla* should be extended to include women and men up to the age of sixty (60). On the contrary, others submitted that corporal punishment should be abolished stating that the practice is inhumane and degrading.
- 27.1.4 The Commission has taken into consideration views that indiscipline is rife in schools and society in general, and the need for reintroduction of corporal punishment.
- 27.1.5 The Commission recommends that corporal punishment be reintroduced in schools, and that lashing of criminals

on the back be introduced at Dikgotla in accordance with acceptable traditional practices.

- 27.1.6 In addition, the Commission recommends that lashing on the back should include both men and women up to the age of fifty (50) years.

27.2 Previous Convictions

- 27.2.1 Concerns were raised that fingerprints obtained from convicts remain valid after the convicts have served their sentences, and this influences whether ex-convicts can find gainful employment. This is because potential employers require information from the criminal record bureau. It was submitted that this practice mitigates against integration of ex-convicts into society.
- 27.2.2 The Commission notes the submissions and that Section 53 (a) of the Constitution provides for Prerogative of Mercy by the President, which if granted, results in removal of fingerprints of the ex-convicts from the criminal record bureau.
- 27.2.3 The Commission recommends that public campaigns be undertaken to sensitize the public about the provisions of Section 53 (a) of the Constitution on Presidential pardon.

27.3 Bail

- 27.3.1 The Commission considered submissions that Sections 5 and 10 of the Constitution protect perpetrators of crime as opposed to victims, particularly repeat offenders of atrocious crimes. Views were expressed that such accused must not be released on bail pending finalization of their trials. The Commission agrees with these submissions.
- 27.3.2 The Commission further notes that there were views that those convicted of rape should be castrated or hanged.
- 27.3.3 In the premises, the Commission recommends that the law should be amended to provide that repeat offender accused, and rape, defilement, murder, robbery and stock theft accused, should not be released on bail.

27.4 Death Penalty

- 27.4.1 The majority of people submitted that death penalty should be maintained as it is a deterring factor. They called for swift execution of the convicted, and that the body of the deceased should be given to the family for burial.

27.4.2 Some submitted that hanging is inhumane and degrading, therefore proposed the use of alternative execution methods, including, lethal injection and/or electrocution. Other views submitted were that the punishment should be extended to other crimes, such as, 'passion killings', rape and armed robbers. A few opposing views called for the abolishment of the death penalty, arguing that it was not a deterrent.

27.4.3 Having considered all views presented, the Commission recommends that the death penalty should be retained.

27.4.4 The Commission has also noted submissions to review Section 53 of the Constitution with the view to increase the composition of the Advisory Committee on Prerogative of Mercy to include Dikgosi, Pastors, and traditional doctors.

27.4.5 The Commission does not agree with these submissions.

27.5 Ritual Killings

27.5.1 Concerns were raised that Government does not take matters of ritual killings seriously. Submissions were made that no action is taken against people found in possession of human body parts. People called for stringent penalties, or imposition of death penalty in

cases of ritual killings and possession of human body parts. The Commission notes these views.

27.5.2 The Commission further notes that the Police Service is empowered to investigate cases of missing persons under relevant pieces of legislation, and that the Penal Code criminalises possession of human flesh, body parts or human remains.

28.0 Culture

28.1 Customs and Values

28.1.1 Submissions were made that culture and traditions should be preserved and passed down to future generations, particularly *Botho*, as it was identified as a fundamental value and custom of Botswana. Further submissions were made that arts and culture should be promoted by creating an independent Department which focuses on development of culture.

28.1.2 Further proposals advocating for laws to take into consideration cultural issues, for example, allowing Herero women to wear headscarves for passport or identity documents, were made.

28.1.3 The Commission notes these submissions, and is of the view that they are catered for in the existing legislation.

28.1.4 The Commission further notes that there is a Ministry vested with preservation and development of arts and culture.

28.2 Indigenous Knowledge and Bongaka Jwa Setso

28.2.1 Submissions were made that indigenous knowledge and Bongaka Jwa Setso (traditional healing) must be recognized and protected at the level of the Constitution. Views were expressed that despite the presence of western medicine, many people still rely on traditional medicine for various needs.

28.2.2 The Commission supports the submissions and notes that Bongaka jwa Setso is regulated through Societies Act 2022. Furthermore, there are laws that protect indigenous knowledge and patenting of associated products.

28.2.3 The Commission recommends that legislation should be enacted to protect, regulate and promote indigenous knowledge, including Bongaka jwa Setso.

28.3 Family and Marriage

28.3.1 Submissions were made that the family unit should be protected as the family is the basis of society. Further submissions were made that customary and civil marriages should be accorded equal legal recognition.

- 28.3.2 It was also proposed that *bogadi* must be standardized to protect the families. Divergent views were that each tribe should have autonomy to determine their *bogadi* in line with their customs.
- 28.3.3 It was also proposed that Courts should accord families and Dikgosi an opportunity to mediate between estranged couples before granting divorce.
- 28.3.4 There were proposals that polygamy should be legalized as it is part of Botswana culture, which brings peace to families and enables many women to marry. Contrary views were expressed against polygamy noting that the practice perpetuates oppression and disempowerment of women.
- 28.3.5 The Commission notes that the submissions and issues raised are covered under existing statutes and customs, and also that polygamy is legal under customary law. However, there is need for public education/awareness campaigns to further sensitize Botswana on these issues, particularly on customary and civil marriages, in order to dispel the myth that one is superior to the other.
- 28.3.6 Concerns were raised that the Citizenship Act is discriminatory as it denies dual citizenship to children born to Motswana and non-Motswana spouses, including

children who are born outside the country to Botswana parents. Such children are required to choose between citizenship of Botswana and citizenship of another country when they reach the age of twenty-one (21).

28.3.7 Furthermore, submissions were made that a child born to a single non-citizen mother in Botswana should be granted Botswana citizenship. The Commission agrees with these submissions.

28.3.8 The Commission recommends that children who have acquired dual citizenship, should not be required to renounce the other citizenship when they reach the age of twenty-one (21) years.

28.3.9 The Commission further recommends that children born to Botswana and non-Botswana parents, and children born to a single non-citizen mother in Botswana, holding dual citizenship should not be permitted to occupy offices of Member of Parliament, Cabinet Minister, Vice President and President, and should be barred from joining disciplined forces.

28.3.10 The Commission further recommends that Botswana citizens who acquire citizenship of other countries should be allowed to hold dual citizenship.

28.3.11 Further submissions were made that foreign spouses married to Botswana take an unreasonably long time to be granted Botswana citizenship. It was further submitted that this affected the stability of families as the foreign spouses cannot be engaged in economic activities to sustain their families. The Commission agrees with these submissions.

28.3.12 The Commission recommends that foreign spouses married to Botswana should be granted citizenship within a reasonable time.

28.3.13 The Commission further recommends that pending the granting of citizenship to a foreign spouse married to a Botswana, the foreign spouse should be granted a residence permit and a work permit.

28.4 Boloji

28.4.1 Submissions were made to criminalize witchcraft. Proponents argued that Dingaka tsa Setso had potential to prove witchcraft where it occurs, as well as identify witches/wizards. It was suggested that this skill/knowledge should be used as evidence to prosecute witches/wizards.

28.4.2 The Commission notes these views and does not agree with them.

29.0 Religion

29.1.1 The Commission has noted submissions that Botswana should be declared a Christian State on the grounds that around eighty percent of the people of Botswana are Christians. In addition, views were expressed not to permit religions which are perceived to be detrimental to societal values and development, such as Satanism.

29.1.2 Concerns were raised that churches were denied access to land as the Land Boards subject their applications for land to tendering processes similar to that of business entities. It was pointed out that where they are allocated land, the areas are usually located away from residential areas.

29.1.3 In this regard, they proposed that Land Boards should prioritise churches over businesses when they allocate land, and that such allocations must be in the vicinity of residential areas.

29.1.4 Concerns were raised that categorization of churches with societies like sporting clubs, results in issues affecting religion not being given due attention. Proposals were submitted that religious organizations should be regulated

through a separate Act of Parliament from the Societies Act. Further submissions were made that a House of Faith, similar to Ntlo ya Dikgosi should be established to focus on religious matters.

29.1.5 The Commission is of the view that Section 11 of the Constitution which provides for freedom of conscience, which includes freedom of religion, is adequate as it protects the enjoyment of religion of choice.

29.1.6 The Commission does not support declaring Botswana a Christian State as this will be discriminatory of other religions.

29.1.7 Furthermore, the Commission is of the view that while it is necessary for the churches to be allocated plots within close vicinity of residential areas to promote access to places of worship, it is important for churches to respect the rights of other people.

29.1.8 The Commission therefore recommends that Land Boards should demarcate and allocate plots to churches outside residential areas.

29.1.9 There were views that the one hundred and fifty (150) membership, which has apparently been set in

consultation with churches, required for registration of a church by the Societies Act was too high. The proposal was to reduce the number required for registration of a church to fifty (50), thirty (30), or ten (10). Contrary views were that the number should be increased to 200 or 500 in order to curb the proliferation of churches.

29.1.10 The Commission recommends that the number of members required for registration of a church should be increased to two hundred and fifty (250) people, in order to control the alarming proliferation of churches in the country.

29.1.11 Concerns were raised that the Societies Act 2022 over-regulates the affairs of the church, while contrary views were that the Act is a welcome development as it prevents money laundering and protects people.

29.1.12 The Commission notes that money laundering and terrorism financing is a genuine risk as it negatively affects individuals, families and economies, and therefore has to be regulated by Government.

29.1.13 The Commission is of the view that money laundering and terrorist financing must be controlled, and churches should comply with the relevant pieces of legislation, including the Societies Act 2022.

30.0 Environmental Sustainability

30.1 Environmental Protection

30.1.1 Views were expressed that environmental protection and sustainability should be enshrined in the Constitution. Concerns, particularly relating to environmental cleanliness and degradation were expressed. Submissions were made that rehabilitation and restoration of land should be enforced.

30.1.2 The Commission notes that existing policies and legislation are adequate to address the issues raised.

30.2 Natural Resources

30.2.1 People expressed concern that notwithstanding the income generated from natural resources, areas endowed with natural resources are lagging behind in development.

30.2.2 Proposals were that a certain percentage of income generated from exploitation of the natural resources should be invested in areas where the resources are found.

30.2.3 Other views were that communities should freely use natural resources and forest reserves such as, water,

wood, phane and grass, found in their areas, unless if they use them for business purposes.

30.2.4 There were further proposals that people in affected communities should be given the liberty to hunt without licenses, especially those with the culture and tradition of hunting and gathering.

30.2.5 The Commission notes the submissions, and further notes that these are covered by existing legislation that regulates natural resources for the benefit of all citizens.

30.3 Human-Wildlife Conflict

30.3.1 Concerns were expressed regarding threats posed by wild animals to human life, particularly deaths and injuries caused by elephants, including destruction to farms and crops. The increasing population of elephants has made the situation worse. Further concerns were expressed that compensation paid by Government for attacks by wild animals was insufficient and not beneficial to the victims and/or to their surviving family members.

30.3.2 People noted that they are unable to work their fields for fear of attack by wildlife, causing stress and poverty in communities. Appeals were made for

Government to make deliberate efforts to preserve and protect human life over wildlife. This was informed by the views that Government values and prioritizes wildlife over human life.

30.3.3 Proposals were made that a Human/Wildlife Conflict Act must be enacted to control human-wildlife conflict. Other proposals were that Government should increase the monetary compensation within the range of two hundred thousand Pula (P200 000.00) to five hundred thousand Pula (P500 000.00). Further proposals were that Government should establish a social protection scheme to care for the victims and/or beneficiaries of victims of wildlife attacks.

30.3.4 The Commission agrees with these views and proposals.

30.3.5 The Commission recommends that Government should pay compensation of one million Pula (P1 000 000.00) for death caused by wildlife, in particular elephants, and for crop destruction by wildlife, compensation not exceeding five hundred thousand Pula (P500 000.00).

30.3.6 The Commission further recommends that Government should establish a social protection scheme for victims and beneficiaries of wildlife attacks.

30.3.7 The Commission also recommends that Government should withdraw from the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), cull the elephants, and sell the tusks to willing buyers for the development of affected communities, or destroy such tusks by burning to mitigate the impact of elephant destruction on communities.

31.0 Other Issues

31.1 Drugs and Substance Abuse

i. Marijuana

31.1.1 Submissions were made for legalization of marijuana. It was proposed that Government should consider farming and trading in hemp/cannabis products for industrial and medicinal use.

31.1.2 The Commission notes the submission and disagrees with it. The Commission further notes that existing legislation, including the Penal Code addresses the issues raised herein.

ii. Substance abuse

31.1.3 Concerns were expressed over drug and substance abuse. Views were that the law is lenient on offenders of drug and substance abuse. Proposals were made that control measures, including use of sniffer dogs at road blocks, should be put in place and stiffer

penalties meted out to traffickers and offenders. The Commission agrees with these submissions.

- 31.1.4 The Commission recommends that the Illicit Traffic in Narcotics, Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act should be amended to include a provision prescribing the death penalty for drug lords and traffickers.

31.2 Village/Urban Development Structures

- 31.2.1 Submissions were made regarding the role played by committees such as Village Development Committees, Parents Teachers Associations and Farmers Associations in village and district development. Proposals were made that members of the Committees and or Associations should be compensated adequately as an incentive.
- 31.2.2 The Commission notes that these Committees play a major role in village and district development. The Commission further notes that only the Village Development Committees receive allowances, and is of the view that the Parents Teachers Association and Farmers Committees should also be compensated.

31.2.3 The Commission recommends that members of Village Development Committees, Farmers Associations and Parents-Teachers Associations should be paid adequate allowances.

CHAPTER 4: SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Commission recommends that the Tribal Territories be renamed with tribally neutral names, as follows:

Current Name	Proposed Name
Bamangwato Tribal Territory	Central Tribal Region
Batawana Tribal Territory	Ngami Tribal Region
Bakgatla Tribal Territory	Matsieng Tribal Region
Bakwena Tribal Territory	Kobokwe-Dithejwane Tribal Region
Bangwaketse Tribal Territory	Mmakgodumo-Kgwakgwe Tribal Region
Bamalete Tribal Territory	Ngotwane-Baratani Tribal Region
Batlokwa Tribal Territory	Borwa Botlhaba-Moshaweng Tribal Region
Barolong Farms	Borwa Tribal Region

2. The Commission recommends that Districts be named with tribally neutral names, sub-districts be upgraded into fully fledged districts and be renamed as follows:

Name	Current	Proposed
District Sub District	CENTRAL DISTRICT Mahalapye Sub District Palapye Sub District Tonota Sub District Tutume Sub District Serowe Administrative Authority Bobirwa Sub District Boteti Sub District	CENTRAL TRIBAL REGION Mahalapye District Palapye District Tonota District Tutume District Serowe District Bobonong District Boteti District
District Sub- District	NORTH WEST DISTRICT Okavango Sub District Maun Administrative Authority	NGAMI TRIBAL REGION Okavango District Maun District

District	KGATLENG DISTRICT Kgatleng District	MATSIENG TRIBAL REGION Matsieng District
District Sub-District	KWENENG DISTRICT Letlhakeng Sub District Mogoditshane -Thamaga Sub District Molepolole-Lentsweletau Administrative Authority	KOBOKWE-DITHEJWANE TRIBAL REGION Letlhakeng District Mogoditshane - Thamaga District Molepolole-Lentsweletau District
District Sub District	SOUTHERN DISTRICT Kanye Administrative Authority Moshupa Sub District Good Hope Sub District Mabutsane Sub-District	MMAKGODUMO-KGWAKGWE TRIBAL REGION Kanye District Moshupa District Goodhope District Mabutsane District

District Sub-District	SOUTH EAST DISTRICT South East South Sub District Tlokweng Sub District	BORWABOTLHA MOSHAWENG TRIBAL REGION and NGOTWANE-BARATANI TRIBAL REGION Tlokweng District Ramotswa District
District Sub-District	KGALAGADI DISTRICT Tsabong Administrative Authority Hukuntsi Sub District	MACHENG TRIBAL REGION Tsabong District Hukuntsi District
District Sub District	GHANZI DISTRICT Ghanzi East Administrative Authority Charleshill Sub District	GHANZI TRIBAL REGION Ghanzi District Charleshill District
District	CHOBE DISTRICT Chobe District	CHOBE TRIBAL REGION Chobe District

District	NORTH EAST DISTRICT	NYANGABGWE-SHASHE TRIBAL REGION
	North East District	Nyangabgwe-Shashe District

3. The Commission recommends that the following District Councils be renamed by tribally neutral names, as follows;

Current Name	Proposed
Kgalagadi District Council	Macheng District Council
Kgatleng District Council	Matsieng District Council
Kweneng District Council	Kobokwe-Dithejwane District Council

4. The Commission recommends that Land Boards be named by tribally neutral names as follows:

Current Name	Proposed Name
Ngwato Land Board	Central Region Tribal Land Board
Ngwaketse Land Board	Mmakgodumo-Kgwakgwe Region Tribal Land Board
Ghanzi Land Board	Ghanzi Region Tribal Land Board
Tawana Land Board	Ngami Region Tribal Land Board
Kgatleng Land Board	Matsieng Region Tribal Land Board

Kgalagadi Land Board	Macheng Region Tribal Land Board
Kweneng Land Board	Kobokwe-Dithejwane Region Tribal Land Board
Tati Land Board	Nyangabgwe-Shashe Region Tribal Land Board
Rolong Land Board	Borwa Region Tribal Land Board
Tlokweng Land Board	Borwa Botlhaba-Moshaweng Region Tribal Land Board
Malete Land Board	Ngotwane-Baratani Region Tribal Land Board
Chobe Land Board	Chobe Region Tribal Land Board

5. The Commission recommends that the current names of Subordinate Land Boards should be retained as follows:

Current Name of Land Board and Sub Land Boards	Proposed Name of Land Board and Subordinate Land Boards
<p>Ngwato Land Board</p> <p>Subordinate Land Boards:</p> <p>Serowe, Paje, Palapye, Maunatlala, Sefhare, Mahalapye, Shoshong, Tonota, Tutume, Marapong, Nata, Letlhakane, Mmadinare, Bobonong, Rakops</p>	<p>Central Region Tribal Land Board</p> <p>Subordinate Land Boards:</p> <p>Serowe, Paje, Palapye, Maunatlala, Sefhare, Mahalapye, Shoshong, Tonota, Tutume, Marapong, Nata, Letlhakane, Mmadinare, Bobonong, Rakops</p>
<p>Ngwaketse Land Board</p> <p>Subordinate Land Boards:</p> <p>Kanye, Maokane, Moshupa, Phitshane - Molopo, Mabutsane, Mmathethe</p>	<p>Mmakgodumo-Kgwakgwe Region Tribal Land Board</p> <p>Subordinate Land Boards:</p> <p>Kanye, Maokane, Moshupa, Phitshane-Molopo, Mabutsane, Mmathethe</p>
<p>Ghanzi Land Board</p> <p>Subordinate Land Board:</p> <p>Charleshill</p>	<p>Ghanzi Region Tribal Land Board</p> <p>Subordinate Land Board:</p> <p>Charleshill</p>

<p>Tawana Land Board</p> <p>Subordinate Land Boards:</p> <p>Maun, Nokaneng, Shakawe, Seronga, Sehithwa, Gumare</p>	<p>Ngami Region Tribal Land Board</p> <p>Subordinate Land Boards:</p> <p>Maun, Nokaneng, Shakawe, Seronga, Sehithwa, Gumare</p>
<p>Kgatleng Land Board</p> <p>Subordinate Land Boards:</p> <p>Mochudi, Mmathubudukwane, Oodi, Artesia</p>	<p>Matsieng Region Tribal Land Board</p> <p>Subordinate Land Boards:</p> <p>Mochudi, Mmathubudukwane, Oodi, Artesia</p>
<p>Kgalagadi Land Board</p> <p>Subordinate Land Boards:</p> <p>Tsabong, Hukuntsi</p>	<p>Macheng Region Tribal Land Board</p> <p>Subordinate Land Boards:</p> <p>Tsabong, Hukuntsi</p>
<p>Kweneng Land Board</p> <p>Subordinate Land Boards:</p> <p>Molepolole, Mogoditshane, Lentsweletau, Letlhakeng, Lephephe, Motokwe, Thamaga</p>	<p>Kobokwe-Dithejwane Tribal Land Board</p> <p>Subordinate Land Boards:</p> <p>Molepolole, Mogoditshane, Lentsweletau, Letlhakeng, Lephephe, Motokwe, Thamaga</p>

Tati Land Board	Nyangabgwe-Shashe Region Tribal Land Board
Rolong Land Board	Borwa Region Tribal Land Board
Tlokweng Land Board	Borwa Botlhaba- Moshaweng Region Tribal Land Board
Maletse Land Board	Ngotwane-Baratani Tribal Land Board
Chobe Land Board	Chobe Region Tribal Land Board

6. The Commission recommends that the Ministry of Education should sensitize the affected communities on the plans to start the teaching of the following languages in primary schools in 2023: Sheyeyi, Thimbukushu, Naro, Nama, Afrikaans, Khwedam, IsiNdebele, OtjiHerero/OtjiMbanderu, Shekgalagari, Ikalanga, ChiShona, Khiikuhane, and Sign Language.
7. The Commission recommends that the Languages Policy of 2022 should be implemented as a matter of urgency.
8. The Commission recommends that an Act of Parliament should be enacted for the teaching of other languages in addition to Setswana and English.

9. The Commission recommends that other languages should be promoted by their use in the national radio stations and national televisions.
10. The Commission recommends that the following rights be enshrined in the Constitution, namely, the right to health, the right to land, and the right to education.
11. The Commission recommends that Section 15 of the Constitution be amended to include intersex as a ground for non-discrimination.
12. The Commission recommends that labour rights, which include the right to work, the right to organize, the right to bargain collectively, and the right to strike should be included in the Constitution.
13. The Commission recommends that the name of the country be retained as Botswana.
14. The Commission recommends that Sir Seretse Khama Day should not be changed to Heroes Day.
15. The Commission recommends that the Government should convert the current Fallen Heroes Day into a public holiday

called Heroes Day to honour and recognize all people who contributed to the development of Botswana.

16. The Commission recommends that the current system of electing the President be retained; which is that, a person becomes President if supported by the majority of the elected Members of the National Assembly.
17. The Commission recommends that the Vice President should be appointed from among the elected Members of the National Assembly, as appointing a Vice President from outside the National Assembly has the inherent risk of the President appointing someone who has been rejected by the people at party primary and/or general elections.
18. The Commission recommends that the President should continue to be the appointing authority for Vice President to allow the President to appoint a person he or she trusts.
19. The Commission recommends that upon endorsement by the National Assembly as Vice President, the Vice President must step down as a Member of the National Assembly, and a by-election to fill the vacancy created by the stepping down of the Vice President must be held within a period of ninety (90) days.

20. The Commission recommends that due to the stepping down of the Vice President as a Member of the National Assembly, provision should be made in the Constitution to make the Vice President an ex-officio Member of the National Assembly entitled to speak and vote in all proceedings of the National Assembly.
21. The Commission recommends that Cabinet Ministers should be appointed from Members of the National Assembly.
22. The Commission recommends that a retired President who has served an aggregate period of ten (10) years must not return to active politics.
23. The Commission recommends that Sections 62 and 126 (1) of the Constitution be amended to provide that a person who held the office of the President for an aggregate period of ten (10) years is disqualified from being President, Vice President, Cabinet Minister or Member of Parliament.
24. The Commission recommends that a Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs be established with responsibility over its budget and administrative affairs, separate from the Ministry of State President.

25. The Commission recommends that the Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly should be appointed from people who are not Members of the National Assembly.
26. The Commission recommends that the Specially Elected Members of the National Assembly provision in the Constitution be retained, and that improvements be made targeting marginalized, special and underrepresented groups.
27. The Commission recommends that individuals who lost primary and/or general elections should not be considered for Specially Elected Members of the National Assembly positions.
28. The Commission recommends:
 - a. That a Parliamentary Select Committee on the appointment of Chief Justice and the President of the Court of Appeal should be established;
 - b. That the President nominate and submit three names for the position of Chief Justice or President of Court of Appeal to the Parliamentary Select Committee;
 - c. That the Parliamentary Select Committee assess or interview the three candidates and recommend two names to the President from which to appoint Chief Justice or President of the Court of Appeal;

- d. That the status quo for the appointment of the Judges of the High Court and Court of Appeal be maintained, namely that these Judges be appointed by the President in accordance with the advice of the Judicial Service Commission; and
 - e. That interviews of candidates for positions of Chief Justice, President of the Court of Appeal, Judges of the High Court and Justices of the Court of Appeal be open to the public.
29. The Commission recommends that the Constitution be amended for the Judicial Service Commission to consist of –
- a. The Chief Justice as a Chairman;
 - b. President of the Court of Appeal;
 - c. Attorney General;
 - d. Chairman of the Public Service Commission;
 - e. Member of the Law Society nominated by the Law Society of Botswana;
 - f. A person of integrity and experience not being a legal practitioner nominated by the President;
 - g. Person appointed by the President who is a legal practitioner qualified to be appointed a Judge of the High Court;
 - h. One opposition Member of Parliament appointed for a parliamentary term of five (5) years; and
 - i. One Ruling Party member of Parliament appointed for a parliamentary term of (five) 5 years.

30. The Commission recommends that Judges of the Industrial Court be appointed by the Minister in accordance with the advice of the Judicial Service Commission.
31. The Commission recommends that the current system of dealing with Constitutional matters by the Court of Appeal, and appeals from the Industrial Court by the Court of Appeal be retained, and that it is not necessary to establish the Constitutional Court or the Industrial Court of Appeal.
32. The Commission recommends that Section 51A (1) of the Constitution should be amended to remove administrative supervision of the Director of Public Prosecutions by the Attorney General.
33. The Commission recommends that Section 51A (6) (b) of the Constitution be amended to make it discretionary whether the Director of Public Prosecutions should consult the Attorney General or not in cases considered of national importance.
34. The Commission recommends that the organizations in the criminal justice system should be adequately resourced to enable them to carry out their responsibilities within reasonable time.

35. The Commission recommends that the date of general elections should continue to be set by the President under the Electoral Act.

36. The Commission recommends:

- a. That the President nominate and submit three names for the position of Secretary to the Independent Electoral Commission to a Parliamentary Select Committee; and
- b. That the Parliamentary Select Committee assess or interview the three candidates and recommend two names to the President from which to appoint the Secretary to the Independent Electoral Commission.

37. The Commission recommends that political party funding be introduced based on parliamentary seats won by parties in the immediate past general elections, at the rate of not less than fifty thousand Pula (P50 000.00), or such amount as may be determined by Parliament from time to time per Member of Parliament.

38. The Commission recommends that political parties, which receive public funding should account for the use of such funds to the Office of the Auditor General following general elections.

39. The Commission recommends that the Public Service Act and other relevant legislation should be amended to

prohibit public officers from doing business with Government.

40. The Commission recommends that the Ministry of Education and Skills Development should improve implementation and monitoring of education policies and programmes for improved academic performance in schools, and promotion of technical and vocational education.

41. The Commission recommends that the Ministry of Education and Skills Development should establish an independent inspectorate of schools for quality assurance and monitoring of performance in schools.

42. The Commission further recommends that multiple pathways in education should be introduced at primary school level for early identification and development of talent, based on learner strengths and capabilities.

43. The Commission recommends that automatic promotion should not apply to non-performing pupils at primary school level, and instead pupils should be allowed to repeat classes.

44. The Commission recommends that the Specially Nominated Councillors provision in the Local Government Act should be retained and reserved for special, marginalized and underrepresented groups.

45. The Commission recommends that every *Kgosi* of a tribe recognized in terms of Section 3 (1) of the Bogosi Act shall become a member of *Ntlo ya Dikgosi* automatically upon recognition.
46. The Commission recommends that Dikgosi should not participate in active politics.
47. The Commission recommends that Section 83 of the Constitution be amended to provide for Ntlo ya Dikgosi to regulate its own rules of procedure, without the requirement for approval by the President, in the same manner as is the position with the National Assembly.
48. The Commission recommends that Section 81 of the Constitution be amended to upgrade the office Secretary of Ntlo ya Dikgosi to the same level as that of the Clerk of the National Assembly, reporting directly to the Chairman of Ntlo ya Dikgosi.
49. The Commission recommends that Government should avail training to Dikgosi with a view to enhance their effectiveness and productivity in the Customary Court system.
50. The Commission recommends that the President includes one member of the Urban Customary Courts amongst the

five persons he appoints to Ntlo ya Dikgosi in terms of Section 77 (1) (b) of the Constitution.

51. The Commission recommends that allocation of tribal land should remain the responsibility of Land Boards, and that allocation of land by Land Boards should be expedited to avoid inordinate delays.

52. The Commission recommends that where the applicant dies before being allocated land, his or her rightful heirs should be allocated the deceased's land.

53. The Commission recommends that the Land Boards should allocate *matlotla* to the rightful heirs.

54. The Commission recommends that Batswana should not be allowed to sell land allocated to them by Land Boards to non-citizens, and that instead, they should only lease such land to non-citizens.

55. The Commission recommends that there should be adequate compensation for tribal land compulsorily acquired by Government and Land Boards.

56. The Commission recommends that Government should compulsorily acquire freehold farms, proclaim them tribal land, and hand them to the relevant Land Boards for allocation to Batswana.

57. The Commission recommends that Government should amend the Children's Act and the Births and Deaths Registration Regulations to repeal the mandatory requirement to indicate the name of the biological father on the birth certificate of a child.
58. The Commission recommends that the name of the father of a child born out of wedlock be included on the Birth Certificate only with the written consent of the father, and that the consent should be sworn to before the Commissioner of Oaths.
59. The Commission recommends that Government should sensitize Batswana about the provisions of the Penal Code (Amendment) Act 2021 which prescribe penalties for those convicted of sexual offences and gender-based violence.
60. The Commission recommends that additional measures, in particular, mandatory lashing on the back and emasculation of rape repeat offenders should be included in the Penal Code.
61. The Commission recommends that persons convicted of raping children under twelve (12) years should be sentenced to death.

62. The Commission recommends that thirty percent (30%) of candidates fielded by political parties in primary, local government and parliamentary elections should be women.
63. The Commission recommends that termination of pregnancy should be legalised.
64. The Commission recommends that public awareness campaigns should be undertaken to sensitise the public about the provisions of the Succession (Rights of the Surviving Spouse and Inheritance Family Provisions) Act Cap. 31:03, and the Dissolution of Marriages of Persons Subject to Customary Law (Disposal of Property) Act Cap. 29:05.
65. The Commission recommends that the rights of people with disabilities should be enshrined in the Constitution to promote equal access, equal opportunity, participation and reasonable accommodation for people with disabilities.
66. The Commission recommends that Paragraph 4 (1) of the First Schedule to the Constitution should be amended to stipulate that one of the six (6) candidates nominated by the President in case of a general election shall be a person with disability.

67. The Commission recommends that Section 15 of the Constitution on protection from discrimination should be amended to include non-discrimination on the basis of disability.
68. The Commission recommends the enactment of a comprehensive Act of Parliament to promote and protect the rights of the Elderly; and for establishment of a Department dedicated to the Elderly.
69. The Commission recommends that Old Age Pension should be payable at the age of sixty (60) years, instead of sixty-five (65) years.
70. The Commission recommends that retirees' pension should be exempted from tax.
71. The Commission recommends that people who are sixty-five (65) years and above should not be required to renew their Omang.
72. The Commission recommends that the Births and Deaths Registration Act should be amended to provide for delayed selection of gender marks for intersex people until the individual is fully developed to choose their preferred gender mark.
73. The Commission recommends that commercial sex work should not be legalised.

74. The Commission recommends that Government should introduce unemployment grants in order to address the problem of unemployment.
75. The Commission recommends that corporal punishment be reintroduced in schools, and that lashing of criminals on the back be introduced at Dikgotla in accordance with acceptable traditional practices.
76. The Commission recommends that lashing on the back should include both men and women, up to the age of fifty (50) years.
77. The Commission recommends that public campaigns be undertaken to sensitize the public about the provisions of Section 53 (a) of the Constitution on Presidential pardon.
78. The Commission recommends that the law be amended to provide that repeat offender accused, as well as rape, defilement, murder, robbery and stock theft accused, should not be released on bail.
79. The Commission recommends that the death penalty should be retained.
80. The Commission recommends that legislation should be enacted to protect, regulate and promote indigenous knowledge, including Bongaka Jwa Setso.

81. The Commission recommends that children who have acquired dual citizenship should not be required to renounce the other citizenship when they reach the age of twenty-one (21) years.
82. The Commission recommends that children born to Motswana and non-Motswana parents, and children born to a single non-citizen mother in Botswana, holding dual citizenship should not be permitted to occupy offices of Member of Parliament, Cabinet Minister, Vice President and President, and should be barred from joining disciplined forces.
83. The Commission recommends that Botswana citizens who acquire citizenship of other countries should be allowed to hold dual citizenship.
84. The Commission recommends that foreign spouses married to Botswana should be granted citizenship within reasonable time.
85. The Commission recommends that pending the granting of citizenship to a foreign spouse married to a Motswana, the foreign spouse should be granted a residence permit and a work permit.

86. The Commission recommends that Land Boards should demarcate and allocate plots to churches outside residential areas.
87. The Commission recommends that the number of members required for registration of a church should be increased to two hundred and fifty (250) people, in order to control the alarming proliferation of churches in the country.
88. The Commission recommends that Government should pay compensation of one million Pula for death caused by wildlife, in particular elephants; and for crop destruction by wildlife, compensation not exceeding five hundred thousand Pula (P500 000.00).
89. The Commission recommends that Government should establish a social protection scheme for victims and beneficiaries of wildlife attacks.
90. The Commission recommends that Government should withdraw from the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), cull elephants, and sell the tusks to willing buyers for the development of the affected communities; or destroy such tusks by burning, to mitigate the impact of elephant destruction on communities.

91. The Commission recommends that the Illicit Traffic in Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act should be amended to include a provision prescribing the death penalty for drug lords and drug traffickers.

92. The Commission recommends that members of Village Development Committees, Farmers Associations and Parents Teachers Associations should be paid adequate allowances.

Amendments to the Constitution

Since the promulgation of the pre-Independence Constitution in 1966, the Constitution has been amended several times. A Constitution is not static, a number of amendments have been made to the pre-independence Constitution over the years, in order to address developmental needs of the country.

The Table below indicates all the amendments that have been made to the Constitution since its promulgation:

YEAR	NUMBER	SECTIONS AMENDED	DETAIL OF AMENDMENT
1965	SI No. 134 of 1965	Whole document showing the Independence Constitution	
1969	Act No. 30 of 1969	Section 5	Amended the section dealing with protection of right to personal liberty to include acts done for the purpose of ensuring the safety of aircraft in flight
		Section 8	Amended the section on the deprivation of property to include expropriation of land for the purposes of securing the development or utilisation of the mineral resources of Botswana. Amended to include an exception to the requirement to make prompt payment required under section 8(1)(b)(i) such that for the acquisition of rights to minerals, payment of adequate royalties may be made at reasonable intervals
		Section 13	Amended the section on protection of freedom of assembly and association to include a requirement for any trade union or association to be registered before they can associate or assemble
		Section 15	Amended the section on protection from

			discrimination by making an exception for the exclusive application of any law to any members of a particular race, community or tribe of customary law with respect to any matter
		Section 23	Was repealed
		Section 25	Inserted a subsection providing for an enabling clause to make an Act for prescribing circumstances in which a person shall not be entitled to registration as a citizen of Botswana
		Section 26	Amended to replace the section to provide for women married to Botswana citizens to be able to register for citizenship
		Section 110	Amended the current section 109 to provide an exception for circumstances where the Public Service Commission (PSC) may be subject to the direction or control of another authority. Further amended to provide for the PSC to regulate its own procedure. Also inserted another provision relating to dealing with vacancies in the Commission
		Section 111	
		Section 114	Amended the current section 112 to include Attorney General in the list of officers appointed by the President
		Section 118	Amended to change “Director of Audit” to “Auditor - General”
		Section 124	Amended to change “Director of Audit” to “Auditor - General”
		Section 126	Non-textual amendment to provide for the “Director of Audit” to continue in office as “Auditor-General”

		Section 127	Amended the current section 125 to provide for the determination of time when resignations take effect
1969	Act No. 43 of 1969	Section 12	Amended section 12 to insert restrictions related to the freedom of expression of public officers such as local government employees and teachers
		Section 13	Amended section 13 to insert restrictions related to the freedom of association and assembly of public officers such as local government employees and teachers
		Section 33	Amended the section to add a new subsection (3) relating to the process for nomination of a parliamentary candidate
		Section 37	Currently section 36, amended to provide for the Vice President to be an acting President when the sitting President is indisposed due to illness or other reasons
1970	Act No. 25 of 1970	Section 9(2)	Amended to include a paragraph (a) to make it lawful to enter premises for the purposes of carrying out a national census
		Section 25	Amended the repealed citizenship section to provide further for the registration of non-citizens
		Section 26	Amended the repealed citizenship section to include women who were married to Batswana at the time to be afforded the opportunity to be deemed to be Batswana citizens
		Section 110	Amended the current section 109 to remove a cross reference relating to the then section 111(8) which has since been renumbered

		Section 111	Amended to replace the current section 110 by replacing it with a new section
		Section 112	Amended to replace the section with new provisions relating to removal from office of persons appointed under the current section 110
		Section 113	
		Section 114	Amended to replace the current section 112 with a new section
1972	Act No. 28 of 1972	Section 59	Currently section 58 dealing with the composition of the National Assembly to replace that section entirely
1973	Act No. 24 of 1973	Section 35	Amended to provide for circumstances when the President ceases to hold office, this has now subsumed under section 34(2) and (3)
		Section 59	Amended the provision relating to composition of the National Assembly entirely, currently section 58.
1978	Act No. 28 of 1978	Section 111	Amended to remove police force and prison service from under the Constitution since they are adequately provided for in discrete Acts [Police Act (Act No. 29 of 1978) and Prisons Act (Act No. 28 of 1978)]
		Section 112	Repealed
1982	Act No. 32 of 1982	Sections 20 and 29 inclusive	Repealed as a discrete Act dealing with Citizenship issues was promulgated following the Unity Dow case (Citizenship Act (Act No. 25 of 1982))
1983	Act No. 1 of 1983	Section 58	Amended to increase the number of Elected Members from 32 to 34
1987	Act No. 22 of 1987	33, 39, 66, 96, 97, 100 and 101	Amended to replace section 33 of the Constitution as is currently by providing for

			the qualifications of a President
		Section 39	Amended section 39(1) in the same way as section 33 to introduce the requirement for a VP to be a citizen by birth or descent
		Section 66	Amended section 66 to replace entirely and create an office of Supervisor of Elections
		Section 96	Amended the section to increase the age of retirement of the Chief Justice from 62 to 65
		Section 97	Amended the section to increase the age of High Court judges from 62 to 65
		Section 100	Amended the section to increase the age of the President of the Court of Appeal from 62 to 65
		Section 101	Amended the section to increase the age of justices of Appeal from 62 to 65
1992	Act No. 27 of 1992	Section 58	Amended the section to increase the number of Elected Members from 34 to 40 Members
1997	Act No. 16 of 1997	Section 34	Amended the section to introduce a 10 year term for a sitting President and further provisions relating to tenure. Replaced provision as is currently
		Section 35	Replaced section 35(1) to provide for automatic succession in specified circumstances
		Section 39	Amended section 39(1) to provide for the appointment of the Vice President by the President and endorsement by Elected Members
		Section 61	Amended section 61 to set the age for a parliamentary candidate to be 18 years.
1997	Act No. 18 of 1997	Section 65A	Amended to insert a new section 65A to establish the

			Independent Electoral Commission
		Section 66	Amended by substituting for the section a new section to deal with the appointment of the Secretary to the IEC
		Section 67	Amended several subsections of the section to make consequential amendments to align with the new IEC and other provisions relating to elections
1999	Act No. 1 of 1999	Section 73	Amended the section to set the quorum to “less than one-third” from “less than nine” Members
2002	Act No. 12 of 2002	Section 58	Amended the section to increase the number of Elected Members from 40 to 57
2002	Act No. 2 of 2002	Section 95	Amended to remove the words “puisne judge” Also amended to add subsection (7) providing for the appointment of a Rules Advisory Committee (to assist the CJ in revising or overhauling rules relating to the practice and procedure of the High Court
		Section 96	Amended the section to provide for the qualification required for a person to be appointed a High Court judge. Also amended to remove all references to “puisne judge” Also amended the section to increase the age one may be appointed in place of the Chief Justice notwithstanding that the person has already attained the age of 70; the amendment raised this age from 65 to 70

		Section 97	Amended the section to increase the age a High Court judge can vacate office from 65 to 70
		Section 99	Amended the section to remove reference to “puisne judge”
		Section 100	Amended to set qualifications for one to be a judge of the Court of Appeal Also amended the section to increase the age one may be appointed in place of the President of the Court of Appeal notwithstanding that the person has already attained the age of 70; the amendment raised this age from 65 to 70
		Section 101	Amended the section to raise the age one may vacate the office of a judge of the Court of Appeal from 65 to 70
		Section 103	Amended the section to provide for the appointment of a Judicial Services Commission Also amended to add a new subsection dealing with voting in the JSC
		Section 127	Amended subsection (1) to add a new definition for “the Industrial Court
2005	Act No. 9 of 2005	14*	Amended to delete the provision for the imposition of restrictions on the entry into or residence within defined areas of Bechuanaland of persons who are not Bushmen to the extent that such restrictions are reasonably required for the protection or well-being of Bushmen
		Section 15	Amendments to replace the phrase “colour or creed” with “colour, creed or sex”

		Section 35	Amendment to remove reference to the Attorney General at the National Assembly
		Section 51	Amended to replace section 51 entirely to provide for the Attorney General Insertion of a new section 51A to provide for the DPP
		Section 58	Amended to replace section 58 entirely
		Section 74	Amended by deleting subsection (2)
		Section 77	Amended to replace section 77 entirely - as is currently
		Section 78	Amended to replace section 78 entirely - as is currently
		Section 79	Amended to replace section 79 entirely - as is currently
		Section 82	Amended to replace section 82 entirely - as is currently
		Section 83	Amended section 83 by deleting paragraph (e)
		Section 88	Amended in subsection (2) to remove references to 'chief' and 'sub-chiefs'
		Section 94	Amended section 94 to remove reference to the Attorney General voting in the two-thirds required
		Section 112	Amended to add the DPP to the list of officers appointed by the President under section 112
		Section 113	Amended to replace section 113(1) to provide for the tenure of office of the DPP and expanded the reasons for removal from office of the DPP
		Section 116	Amended to include the DPP under subsection (3) of officers who require a Tribunal to be removed from office
		Section 119	Amended to substitute "heads" with "organisations"

		Section 122	Amended to include the DPP in the list of officers whose remuneration is drawn from the Consolidated Fund
		Section 127	Amended to include definitions for “Kgosi” and “Kgosana”, replacing “chief” and “sub-chief”
		Second Schedule	Amended the Second Schedule to specify regions for purposes of selecting representatives to Ntlo ya Dikgosi under section 78(3)
2006	Act No. 1 of 2006	Constitution (Amendment)(Consequential Provisions) (2)(2005	Amended the Customary Courts Act to replace AG with DPP in relation to prosecutions under that Act
2016	Act No. 5 of 2016	section 58(2)(b)	Amended the section to increase the number of SEMP from 4 to 6
		First Schedule	Amended the schedule to increase the number of candidates who can be elected as SEMP from 4 to 6
2020	Act No. 1 of 2021	Section 68	Amended section 68 to provide for instances where the seat of an Elected Member or SEMP may become vacant including a specific provision to bar floor crossing

****originally section 12 of the Bechuanaland Protectorate (Constitution) SI No. 134 of 1965 and now section 14(3)(c) as amended by Act No. 9 of 2005***

Annexure 2

TELEGRAMS: PULA
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REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
PRIVATE BAG 001
GABORONE

KITSISO

LENANEO LA THERISANO LE NAALANO YA MEGOPOLO MO TSHEKATSHEKONG YA MOLAO-MOTHEO KA LEKGOTLA/LEKOKO LE LE TLHOMILWENG KE TAUTONA GO SEKA-SEKA MOLAO- MOTHEO WA BOTSWANA

Gaborone, 27th January 2022:

Go ya ka tsetlana ya lesome ya Molao wa Tsamaiso Makgotla/Makoko a Dipatlisiso (Section 10, Commissions of Inquiry Act (cap. 05:02), maloko a Babatlisisi/Basekaseki ba ba tlhomilweng, ke Tautona ba na le tetla (tshwanelo) ya go dumalana melawana ya ditsamaiso ka tiragatso ya boikarabelo jwa bone mo go phutheng megopolo mo bathong, jaaka dinako tsa bokopano, mafelo a go kopanelwang mo go one go resisana, dinako tsa go emisa le go tswaledisa therisano ka mabaka a a lebilweng, mme go itebagantswe ka tlhomamo le se se laoletsweng Lekoko/Lekgotla go se batlisisa.

Go diragatsa tetla/tshwanelo ya tsetlana ya molao o o kailweng fa godimo, Lekalana (Secretariat) la Botsamaiso jwa Merero ya Lekgotla la Tshekatsheko Molao-Motheo, le rulagantse lenaneo la go thothoma le mafelo a lefatshe la Botswana le phutha megopolo mo Batswaneng ka therisano.

Lekoko le, le ne la ikanisiwa ke motlotlegi Tautona Dr Mokgweetsi Eric Keabetswe Masisi ka kgwedi ya Sedimonthole e le Masome Mabedi le Bobedi, ngwaga o o fetileng wa 2021, mme le tla simolola diphuthego tsa therisano le sechaba ka kgwedi ya Tlhakole e tlhola gabedi mo ngwageng ono wa 2022. Ka jalo lenaneo la diphuthego tsa therisano le naalano ya megopolo ka Molao-Motheo wa Botswana le tsharabolotswe ka tsela e e latelang fa tlase, go kaya dinako le mafelo a diphuthego.

Melawana ya tsamaiso ya Lekgotla/Lekoko la Tsheka-Tsheko Molao-Motheo e ntse jaana:

- (a) Go utlwa go tswa mo bathong ba Botswana, megopolo ya bone mo tsamaisong ya Molao-Motheo, bogolo jang nonofo ya one le ditlhaelo tsa one.
- (b) Go seka-seka gore Molao-Motheo o dira go lekane gole kae, bogolo jang –
 - (i) mo go tsepamiseng bokao, matshego, dikeletso le boleng jwa Botswana;
 - (ii) mo go tlotlomatseng le go sireletsa ditshwanelo tsa batho;
 - (iii) mo go tlotlomatseng teka-tekano; le
 - (iv) mo go tlotlomatseng tshwaragano ya sechaba le puso ya batho-ka-batho;
- (c) go bua ka matshwenyego a batho ba Botswana mabapi le dipaakanyo tse di ka tlhokegang mo tsheka-tshekong ya Molao-Motheo;
- (d) go botsolotsa le go tsaya megopolo/maikutlo mo metsweding e e teng e e leng gore Lekgotla/Lekoko le bone e le maleba mo go diragatseng thomo ya lone;

- (e) go ntsha dikgakololo dipe fela mo tsheka-tshekong kana paakanyong ya Molao-Motheo, go lebeletswe dikarolo tsa (a) go yako ko go (d) tse di fa godimo kgotsa sepe fela se se ka dirisiwang; le
- (f) morago ga go wetsa tsheka-tsheko ya lone, Lekgotla/Lekoko le tla rolela pego e e nang le dikgakololo ko go Motlotlegi Tautona mo nakong e e sa feteng kgwedi ya Lwetse e le masome a mararo, 2022.

Sechaba se rotloediwa go tsaya karolo mo tirong e ka boikarabelo jo bo kwa godimo le ka phuthologo gore megopolo le mantswe a sone a utlwale.

Motho ope yo o kgethang go kwala megopolo ya gagwe o ka kwalela kwa diatereseng tse di fa tlase:

Postal Address: The Secretariat
Private Bag 00489
Gaborone, or,

Email address: bwconstitutionreview@gmail.com


Pearl N. Ramokoka
HEAD OF THE SECRETARIAT

**ITINERARY OF THE MEETINGS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY ON THE REVIEW OF
THE CONSTITUTION OF BOTSWANA**

WEEK 1						
DAY	DATE	TIME	PLACE	VENUE	ACTIVITY	CONSTITUENCY
Wednesday	02.02.22	0830	Gabane	Gabane Kgotla	Courtesy Call to leadership	Gabane- Mmankgodi
	02.02.22	0900-1130			Kgotla meeting	
		1400-1600			Meeting with interest groups	
Thursday	03.02.22	0830	Mmankgodi	Mmankgodi Kgotla	Courtesy call to leadership	Gabane - Mmankgodi
		0900-1130			Kgotla meeting	
		1400-1600			Meeting with interest groups	
Friday	04.02.22	0830	Tlokweng	Tlokweng Kgotla	Courtesy call to leadership	Tlokweng
		0900-1130			Kgotla meeting	
		1400-1600			Meeting with interest groups	
WEEK 2						
Monday	07.02.22	0830	Ramotswa	Ramotswa Kgotla	Courtesy call to leadership	Ramotswa
		0900-1130			Kgotla meeting	
		1400-1600			Meeting with interest groups	
Tuesday	08.02.22	0830	Mogobane	Mogobane Kgotla	Courtesy call to leadership	Ramotswa
		0900-1130			Kgotla meeting	
		1400-1600			Meeting with interest groups	
Wednesday	09.02.22	0830	Lobatse	Peleng Kgotla	Courtesy call to leadership	Lobatse
		0900-1130			Kgotla meeting	
		1400-1600			Meeting with interest groups	
Thursday	10.02.22	0830	Mogoditshane	Mogoditshane Kgotla	Courtesy call to leadership	Mogoditshane
		0900-1130			Kgotla meeting	
		1400-1600			Meeting with interest groups	
Friday	11.02.22	0830	Mmopane	Mmopane Kgotla	Courtesy call to leadership	Lentsweletau - Mmopane
		0900-1130			Kgotla meeting	
		1400-1600			Meeting with interest groups	

WEEK 3

Monday	14.02.22	0830	Lentsweletau	Lentsweletau Kgotla	Courtesy call to leadership	Lentsweletau - Mmopane
		0900-1130 1400-1600			Kgotla meeting Meeting with interest groups	
Tuesday	15.02.22	0830	Molapowabo- jang	Molapowabo- jang Kgotla	Courtesy call to leadership	Mmathethe - Mol- apowabojang
		0900-1130 1200-1300			Kgotla meeting Meeting with interest groups	
		1400-1600	Mmathethe	Mmathethe Kgotla	Kgotla meeting	
		1600-1700			Interest group	
Wednesday	16.02.22	0830	Thamaga	Thamaga Kgotla	Courtesy call to leadership	Mmathethe-Mol- apowabojang
		0900-1130 1400-1600			Kgotla meeting Meeting with interest groups	
Thursday	17.02.22	0830	Losilakgokong	Losilakgokong Kgotla	Courtesy call to leadership	Thamaga-Kumak- wane
		0900-1130 1400-1600			Kgotla meeting Meeting with interest groups	
Friday	18.02.22	0830	Molepolole	Molepolole main Kgotla	Courtesy call to leadership	Molepolole South
		0900-1130 1400			Kgotla meeting Meeting with interest groups	
Saturday	19.02.22	0830	Mmanoko	Mmanoko Kgotla	Courtesy call to leadership	Molepolole South
		0900-1130 1200-1430			Kgotla meeting Meeting with interest groups	

WEEK 4

Monday	21.02.22	0830	Molepolole	Matlhalerwa Kgotla	Courtesy call to leadership	Molepolole North
		0900-1130 1400-1600			Kgotla meeting Meeting with interest groups	
Tuesday	22.02.22	0830	Suping	Suping Kgotla	Courtesy call to leadership	Molepolole North
		0900-1130			Kgotla meeting	

		1200-1400			Meeting with interest groups	
Wednesday	23.02.22	0830	Manyana	Manyana Kgotla	Courtesy call to leadership	Moshupa-Manyana
		0900-1130			Kgotla meeting	
		1400-1600			Meeting with interest groups	
Thursday	24.02.22	0830	Moshupa	Moshupa Kgotla	Courtesy call to leadership	Moshupa-Manyana
		0900-1130			Kgotla meeting	
		1400-1600			Meeting with interest groups	
Friday	25.02.22	0900	Commission Internal Meeting		UB Conference Centre	
WEEK 5						
Monday	28.02.22	0830	Kanye	Kanye Kgotla	Courtesy call to leadership	Kanye North
		0900-1130			Kgotla meeting	
		1400-1600			Meeting with interest group	
Tuesday	01.03.22	0830	Ntlhantlhe	Ntlhantlhe Kgotla	Courtesy call to leadership	Kanye North
		0900-1130			Kgotla meeting	
		1400-1600			Meeting with interest groups	
Wednesday	02.03.22	0830	Lotlhakane East	Lotlhakane East Kgotla	Courtesy call to leadership	Kanye South
		0900-1130			Kgotla meeting	
		1400-1600			Meeting with interest groups	
Thursday	03.03.22	0830	Seherelela	Seherelela Kgotla	Courtesy call to leadership	Kanye South
		0900-1130			Kgotla meeting	
		1200-1400			Meeting with interest groups	
Friday	04.03.22	1000	Goodhope	Goodhope Kgotla	Courtesy call to leadership	Goodhope-Mabule
		10:30			Kgotla meeting	
		14:00			Meeting with interest groups	
WEEK 6						
Monday	07.03.22	0830	Mabule	Mabule Kgotla	Courtesy Call to leadership	Goodhope-Mabule
		0900-1130			Kgotla meeting	
		1400-1600			Meeting with interest groups	
Tuesday	08.03.22	0830	Tlhareseleele	Tlhareseleele Kgotla	Courtesy Call to leadership	Goodhope-Mabule

		0900-1130 1400-1600			Kgotla meeting Meeting with interest groups	
Wednesday	09.03.22	0830	Mochudi	Mochudi Kgotla	Courtesy call to leadership Kgotla meeting Meeting with interest groups	Mochudi West
		0900-1130 1400-1600				
Thursday	10.03.22	0830	Bokaa	Bokaa Kgotla	Courtesy call to leadership Kgotla meeting Meeting with interest groups	Mochudi East
		0900-1130 1200-1400				
Friday	11.03.22	0830	Mmathubu- dukwane	Mmathubuduk- wane Kgotla	Courtesy call to leadership Kgotla meeting Meeting with interest groups	Mochudi East
		0900-1130 1400-1600				
WEEK 7						
Monday	14.03.22	0830	Artesia	Artesia Kgotla	Courtesy call to leadership Kgotla meeting Meeting with interest groups	Mochudi West
		0900-1130 1400-1600				
Tuesday	15.03.22	0830	Oliphant's Drift	Oliphant's Drift Kgotla	Courtesy call to leadership Kgotla meeting Meeting with interest groups	Mochudi East
		0900-1130 1400-1600				
Wednesday	16.03.22	1000	Commission In- ternal Meeting		UB Conference Centre	
Thursday	17.03.22	1000	Commission In- ternal Meeting		UB Conference Centre	
Friday	18.03.22	1000	Commission In- ternal Meeting		UB Conference Centre	
WEEK 8						
Monday	21.03.22	0830	Kasane	Kasane Kgotla	Courtesy call to leadership Kgotla meeting Meeting with interest groups	Chobe
		0900-1130 1400-1600				
Tuesday	22.03.22	0830	Pandamatenga	Pandamatenga Kgotla	Courtesy call to leadership	Chobe

		0900-1130 1400-1600			Kgotla meeting Meeting with interest groups	
Wednesday	23.03.22	0830 0900-1130 1400-1600	Parakarungu	Parakarungu Kgotla	Courtesy call to leadership Kgotla meeting Meeting with interest groups	Chobe
Thursday	24.03.22	0830 0900-1130 1200-1400 *Kazungu- la Bridge	Kachikau	Kachikau Kgotla	Courtesy call to leadership Kgotla meeting Meeting with interest groups	Chobe
Friday	25.03.22		Kavimba	Kavimba Kgotla	Courtesy call Kgotla meeting Meeting with interest group	Chobe
WEEK 9						
Monday	28.03.22	0830 0900-1130 1200-1300	Khwai	Khwai Kgotla	Courtesy call to leadership Kgotla meeting Meeting with interest groups	Maun East
		1400-1600 1600-1700	Mababe	Mababe Kgotla	Kgotla meeting Meeting with interest groups	Maun East
Tuesday	29.03.22	0830 0900-1130 1200-1300	Sankoyo	Sankoyo Kgotla	Courtesy call to leadership Kgotla meeting Meeting with interest groups	Maun East
		1400-1600 1600-1700	Shorobe	Shorobe Kgotla	Kgotla meeting Meeting with interest groups	Maun East
Wednesday	30.03.22	0830 0900-1130 1400-1600	Maun	Maun Kgotla	Courtesy call to leadership Kgotla meeting Meeting with interest groups	Maun West
Thursday	31.03.22	0830 0900-1130 1200-1300	Komana	Komana Kgotla	Courtesy call to leadership Kgotla meeting Meeting with interest groups	Maun West
		1400-1600	Toteng	Toteng Kgotla	Kgotla meeting	Maun West

1600-1700

Meeting with
interest groups**WEEK 10**

Monday	04.04.22	0830	Gudigwa	Gudigwa Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership	Okavango
		0900-1130 1200-1300			Kgotla meeting Meeting with interest groups	
		1400-1600 1600-1700	Beetsha	Beetsha Kgotla	Kgotla meeting Meeting with interest groups	Okavango

Tuesday	05.04.22	0830	Seronga	Seronga Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership	Okavango
		0900-1130 1400-1600			Kgotla meeting Meeting with interest groups	

Wednesday	06.04.22	0830	Shakawe	Shakawe Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership	Okavango
		0900-1130 1400-1600			Kgotla meeting Meeting with interest groups	

Thursday	07.04.22	0830	Gumare	Gumare Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership	Ngami
		0900-1130 1400-1600			Kgotla meeting Meeting with interest groups	

Friday	08.04.22	0830	Etsha 6	Etsha 6 Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership	Ngami
		0900-1130 1400-1600			Kgotla meeting Meeting with interest groups	

Saturday	09.04.22	0830	Tsau	Tsau Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership	Ngami
		0900-1130 1200-1400			Kgotla meeting Meeting with interest groups	

WEEK 11

Monday	11.04.22	0830	Sehithwa	Sehithwa Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership	Ngami
		0900-1130 1200-1300			Kgotla meeting Meeting with interest groups	

		1400- 1600 1600-1700	Kuke	Kuke Kgotla	Kgotla meeting Meeting with interest groups	Ghanzi North
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Tuesday	12.04.22	0830	Ghanzi	Ghanzi Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership Kgotla meeting	Ghanzi North
		0900-1130			Meeting with interest groups	
		1200-1300				
		1400-1600	D'kar	D'kar Kgotla	Kgotla meeting	Ghanzi North
		1600-1700			Meeting with interest groups	
Wednesday	13.04.22	0830	New Xade	New Xade Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership Kgotla meeting	Ghanzi South
		0900-1130			Meeting with interest groups	
		1200-1300				
Friday	15.04.22		GOOD FRIDAY			GOOD FRIDAY
WEEK 12						
Monday	18.04.22		Easter Monday		EASTER MONDAY	
Tuesday	19.04.22		Travelling to Charleshill			
Wednesday	20.04.22	0830	Charleshill	Charleshill Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership Kgotla meeting	Ghanzi South
		0900-1130			Meeting with interest groups	
		1200-1300				
		1400-1600	Makunda	Makunda Kgotla	Kgotla meeting	Ghanzi South
		1600-1700			Meeting with interest groups	
Thursday	21.04.22	0830	Ncojane	Ncojane Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership Kgotla meeting	Ghanzi South
		0900-1130				
		1400-1600			Meeting with interest groups	
Friday	22.04.22	0830	Kalkfontein	Kalkfontein Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership Kgotla meeting	Ghanzi South
		0900-1130			Meeting with interest groups	
		1400-1600				
WEEK 13						
Monday	25.04.22	0830	Hukuntsi	Hukuntsi Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership Kgotla meeting	Kgalagadi North
		0900-1130			Meeting with interest groups	
		1400-1600				
Tuesday	26.04.22	0830	Kang	Kang Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership Kgotla meeting	Kgalagadi North
		0900-1130				

		1400-1600			Meeting with interest groups	
Wednesday	27.04.22	0830	Ukhwi	Ukhwi Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership	Kgalagadi North
		0900-1130			Kgotla meeting	
		1400-1600			Meeting with interest groups	
Thursday	28.04.22	0830	Inalegolo	Inalegolo Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership	Kgalagadi North
		0900-1130			Kgotla meeting	
		1200-1300			Meeting with interest groups	

WEEK 14

Monday	02.05.22	LABOUR DAY HOLIDAY				
Tuesday	03.05.22	0900	Lephephe	Lephephe Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership	Letlhakeng-Lephephe
		1000-1130			Kgotla meeting	
		1200-1300			Meeting with interest groups	
		1400-1600	Sojwe	Sojwe Kgotla	Kgotla meeting	Letlhakeng-Lephephe
		1600-1700			Meeting with interest groups	
Wednesday	04.05.22	0900	Letlhakeng	Letlhakeng Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership	Letlhakeng-Lephephe
		0930-1130			Kgotla meeting	
		1400-1600			Meeting with interest groups	
Thursday	05.05.22	0830	Takatokwane	Takatokwane Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership	Takatokwane
		0900-1130			Kgotla meeting	
		1200-1300			Meeting with interest groups	
		1400-1600	Dutlwe	Dutlwe Kgotla	Kgotla meeting	Takatokwane
		1600-1700			Meeting with interest groups	
Friday	06.05.22	0830	Salajwe	Salajwe Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership	Takatokwane
		0900-1130			Kgotla meeting	
		1200-1300			Meeting with interest groups	

WEEK 15

Monday	09.05.22	0830	Shoshong	Shoshong Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership	Shoshong
		0900-1130			Kgotla meeting	

		1200-1300			Meeting with interest groups	
		1400-1600	Kalamare	Kalamare Kgotla	Kgotla Meeting	Shoshong
		1600-1700			Meeting with interest groups	
Tuesday	10.05.22	0830	Mookane	Mookane Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership	Mahalapye East
		0900-1130			Kgotla meeting	
		1200-1300			Meeting with interest groups	
		1400-1600	Mmaphashalala	Mmaphashalala Kgotla	Kgotla meeting	Mahalapye East
		1600-1700			Meeting with interest groups	
Wednesday	11.05.22	0830	Mahalapye East	Mahalapye main Kgotla	Kgotla Courtesy call with leadership	Mahalapye East
		0900-1130			Kgotla meeting	
		1400-1600			Meeting with interest groups	
Thursday	12.05.22	0830	Taupye	Taupye Kgotla	Courtesy meeting with leadership	Mahalapye West
		0900-1130			Kgotla meeting	
		1200-1300			Meeting with interest groups	
		1400-1600	Tewane		Kgotla meeting	Mahalapye West
		1600-1700			Meeting with interest groups	
Friday	13.05.22	0830	Mahalapye West	Madiba Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership	Mahalapye West
		0900-1130			Kgotla meeting	
		1200-1300			Meeting with interest groups	
		1400-1600	Pilikwe	Pilikwe Kgotla	Kgotla meeting	Sefhare-Ramokgonami
		1600-1700			Meeting with interest groups	
Saturday	14.05.22	0900	Radisele	Radisele Kgotla	Meeting with interest groups	Serowe South
		0930-1130				
		1200-1300				
WEEK 16						
Monday	16.05.22	0830	Palapye	Palapye Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership	Palapye
		0900-1130			Kgotla meeting	

		1200-1300			Meeting with interest groups	
		1400-1600	Makoro	Makoro Kgotla	Kgotla meeting	Palapye
					Meeting with interest groups	
Tuesday	17.05.22	0830	Lerala	Lerala Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership	Lerala-Maunatlala
		0900-1130			Kgotla meeting	
		1200-1300			Meeting with interest groups	
		1400-1600	Maunatlala	Maunatlala Kgotla	Kgotla meeting	Lerala-Maunatlala
		1600-1700			Meeting with interest groups	
Wednesday	18.05.22	0830	Ramokgonami	Ramokgonami Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership	Sefhare - Ramokgonami
		0900-1130			Kgotla meeting	
		1400-1600			Meeting with interest groups	
Thursday	19.05.22	0830	Sefhare	Sefhare Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership	Sefhare-Ramokgonami
		0900-1130			Kgotla meeting	
		1200-1300			Meeting with interest groups	
		1400-1600	Machaneng		Kgotla meeting	Sefhare - Ramokgonami
		1600-1700			Meeting with interest groups	
Friday	20.05.22	0830	Serowe West	Serowe main Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership	Serowe West
		0900-1130			Kgotla meeting	
		1400-1600			Meeting with interest groups	

WEEK 17

Monday	23.05.22	0830	Malatswai	Malatswai Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership	Serowe West
		0900-1130			Kgotla meeting	
		1200-1300			Meeting with interest groups	
		1400-1600	Mmashoro	Mmashoro Kgotla	Kgotla meeting	Serowe West
		1600-1700			Meeting with interest groups	
Tuesday	24.05.22	0830	Paje	Paje Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership	Serowe North
		0900-1130			Kgotla meeting	

		1200-1300			Meeting with interest groups	
		1400-1600	Moiyabana	Moiyabana Kgotla	Kgotla meeting	Serowe South
		1600-1700			Meeting with interest groups	
Wednesday	25.05.22	1400	Letlhakane	Letlhakane Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership	Boteti East
		1430-1630			Kgotla meeting	
		1630-1730			Meeting with interest groups	
Thursday	26.05.22	0830	Mmatshumo	Mmatshumo Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership	Boteti East
		0900-1130			Kgotla meeting	
		1200-1300			Meeting with interest groups	
		1400-1600	Mokubilo	Mokubilo Kgotla	Kgotla meeting	Boteti East
		1600-1700			Meeting with interest groups	
Friday	27.05.22	0830	Orapa	Orapa Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership	Boteti West
		0900-1130			Kgotla meeting	
		1400-1600			Meeting with interest groups	
WEEK 18						
Monday	30.05.22	0830	Rakops	Rakops Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership	Boteti West
		0900-1130			Kgotla meeting	
		1400-1600			Meeting with interest groups	
Tuesday	31.05.22	0900	Motopi	Motopi Kgotla	Kgotla	Boteti West
		0900-1130			Kgotla meeting	
		1400-1600			Meeting with interest groups	
Wednesday	01.06.22	0830	Gweta	Gweta Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership	Nata-Gweta
		0900-1130			Kgotla meeting	
		1400-1600			Meeting with interest groups	
Thursday	02.06.22	0830	Nata	Nata Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership	Nata-Gweta
		0900-1130			Kgotla meeting	
		1400-1600			Meeting with interest groups	
Friday	03.06.22	0800	Sowa township	Sowa township Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership	Nata-Gweta

0900-1130 Kgotla meeting
1400-1600 Meeting with interest groups

WEEK 19

Monday	06.06.22	0830	Masunga	Masunga Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership	Tati West
		0900-1130			Kgotla meeting	
		1200-1300			Meeting with interest groups	
		1400-1600	Ramokgwebana	Ramokgwebana Kgotla	Kgotla meeting	Tati West
		1600-1700			Meeting with interest groups	
Tuesday	07.06.22	0830	Matsiloje	Matsiloje Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership	Tati East
		0900-1130			Kgotla meeting	
		1200-1300			Meeting with interest groups	
		1400-1600	Tshesebe	Tshesebe Kgotla	Kgotla meeting	Tati East
		1600-1700			Meeting with interest groups	
Wednesday	08.06.22	0830	Tutume	Tutume Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership	Nkange
		0900-1130			Kgotla meeting	
		1200-1300			Meeting with interest groups	
		1400-1600	Maitengwe	Maitengwe Kgotla	Kgotla meeting	Nkange
		1600-1700			Meeting with interest groups	
Thursday	09.06.22	0830	Sebina	Sebina Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership	Shashe West
		0900-1130			Kgotla meeting	
		1200-1300			Meeting with interest groups	
		1400-1600	Mathangwane	Mathangwane Kgotla	Meeting with interest groups	Shashe West
		1600-1700			Meeting with interest groups	
Friday	10.06.22	0800	Tonota	Tonota Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership	Tonota
		0900-1130			Kgotla meeting	
		1200-1300			Meeting with interest groups	
		1400-1600	Mmandunyane	Mmandunyane Kgotla	Kgotla meeting	Tonota
		1600-1700			Meeting with interest groups	

WEEK 20

Monday	13.06.22	0830 0900-1130 1400-1600	Francistown South	Francistown South Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership Kgotla meeting Meeting with interest groups	Francistown South
Tuesday	14.06.22	0830 0900-1130 1400-1600	Francistown West	Francistown West Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership Kgotla meeting Meeting with interest groups	Francistown West
Wednesday	15.06.22	0830 0900-1130 1400-1600	Francistown East	Francistown East Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership Kgotla meeting Meeting with interest groups	Francistown East
Thursday	16.06.22	1000 1030-1130 1200-1300	Serule	Serule Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership Kgotla meeting Meeting with interest groups	Serowe North
Friday	17.06.22	0830 0900-1130 1400-1600	Selibe Phikwe East	Selibe Phikwe East Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership Kgotla meeting Meeting with interest groups	Selibe Phikwe East
WEEK 21						
Monday	20.06.22	0830 0900-1130 1400-1600	Selibe-Phikwe West	Selibe-Phikwe West Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership Kgotla meeting Meeting with interest groups	Selibe-Phikwe West
Tuesday	21.06.22	1000 0900-1130 1400-1600	Bobonong	Bobonong Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership Kgotla meeting Meeting with interest groups	Bobonong
Wednesday	22.06.22	0830 0900-1130 1400-1600	Tsetsebjwe	Tsetsebjwe Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership Kgotla meeting Meeting with interest groups	Bobonong
Thursday	23.06.22	0830 0900-1130 1400-1600	Mmadinare	Mmadinare Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership Kgotla meeting Meeting with interest groups	Mmadinare

Friday	24.06.22	0830 0900-1130 1400-1600	Sefhophe	Sefhophe Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership Kgotla meeting Meeting with interest groups	Mmadinare
WEEK 22						
Tuesday	28.06.22	1000 0900-1130 1400-1600	Bokspits	Bokspits Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership Kgotla meeting Meeting with interest groups	Kgalagadi South
Wednesday	29.06.22	0830 0900-1130 1400-1600	Tsabong	Tsabong Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership Kgotla meeting Meeting with interest groups	Kgalagadi South
Thursday	30.06.22	0830 0900-1130 1200-1300 1400-1600	Werda Makopong	Werda Kgotla Makopong Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership Kgotla meeting Meeting with interest groups Kgotla meeting Meeting with interest groups	Kgalagadi South Kgalagadi South
Friday	01.07.22	HOLIDAY – SIR SERETSE KHAMA DAY				
WEEK 23						
Monday	04.07.22	0830 0900-1130 1400-1600	Mabutsane	Mabutsane Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership Kgotla meeting Meeting with interest groups	Jwaneng-Mabutsane
Tuesday	05.07.22	0830 0900-1130 1200-1300 1400-1600 1600-1700	Jwaneng Mokhomma	Jwaneng Kgotla Mokhomma Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership Kgotla meeting Meeting with interest groups Kgotla meeting Meeting with interest groups	Jwaneng-Mabutsane Jwaneng-Mabutsane
WEEK 24						
Wednesday	06.07.22	1000	Gaborone North	Gaborone North Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership	Gaborone North

		1030-1130			Kgotla meeting	
		1400-1600			Meeting with interest groups	
Thursday	07.07.22	0830	Gaborone Central	Gaborone Central Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership	Gaborone Central
		0900-1130			Kgotla meeting	
		1400-1600			Meeting with interest groups	
Friday	08.07.22	0830	Gaborone Bonnigton North	Gaborone Bonnigton North Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership	Gaborone Bonnigton North
		0900-1130			Kgotla meeting	
		1400-1600			Meeting with interest groups	
WEEK 25						
Monday	11.07.22	0830	Gaborone Bonnigton South	Gaborone Bonnigton South Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership	Gaborone Bonnigton South
		0900-1130			Kgotla meeting	
		1400-1600			Meeting with interest groups	
Tuesday	12.07.22	0830	Gaborone South	Gaborone South Kgotla	Courtesy call with leadership	Gaborone South
		0900-1130			Kgotla meeting	
		1400-1600			Meeting with interest groups	



Republic of Botswana

The Secretariat,
The Presidential Commission of Inquiry into the
Review of the Constitution of Botswana,
Private Bag 00498, Gaborone,
E-mail: bwconstitutionreview@gmail.com

PUBLIC HEARINGS

The undermentioned are hereby notified that the Commission will hear their submissions with effect from Wednesday 20th July to Thursday 28th July 2022, at Maruapula Community Centre in Gaborone, as follows:

Wednesday 20th July 2022

Ntlo ya Dikgosi	08:30 – 10:00
Non-Governmental Organizations Working Group	10:15 – 11:45
Rastafari House of Nobles Association	12:00 – 13:30
Botswana Red Cross Society	15:00 – 16:30

Thursday 21 July 2022

National Children's Council and National Children's Consultative Forum	08:30 – 10:00
Cancer Association of Botswana	10:15 – 11:45
Success Capital Organization	12:00 – 13:30
National Amalgamated Local, Central and Parastatal Workers Union	15:00 – 16:30

Friday 22 July 2022

Botswana Democratic Party	08:30 – 10:00
African Youth Parliament	10:15 – 11:45
Motheo O Mosha	12:00 – 13:30
Young Mothers Support Network	15:00 – 16:30

Monday 25th July 2022

Botswana Khwedom Council	08:30 – 10:00
Lesbians, Gays and Bisexuals of Botswana	10:15 – 11:45
Botswana Critical Think Tank	12:00 – 13:30
Women Speak Out and Genderlinks	15:00 – 16:30

Tuesday 26th July 2022

University of Botswana	08:30 – 10:00
Botswana Labour Migrants Association	10:15 – 11:45
Organization of African Instituted Churches	12:00 – 13:30
Junior Chamber International Botswana	15:00 – 16:30

Wednesday 27th July 2022

Botswana Federation of Trade Unions	08:30 – 10:00
Camphill Community Trust	10:15 – 11:45
Botswana Civil Service Pensioners Association	12:00 – 13:30
Evangelical Fellowship Association	15:00 – 16:30

Thursday 28 July 2022

Civil Society Organizations	08:30 – 10:00
Botswana Christian Council	10:15 – 11:45

Dated at Gaborone on this 8th Day of July 2022.

Pearl N. Ramokoka
Head of Secretariat
The Presidential Commission of Inquiry into the Review of the Constitution of Botswana

Annexure 5

LIST OF NAMES OF PERSONS WHO MADE SUBMISSIONS AT THE KGOTLA AND SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS MEETINGS HELD BY THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE REVIEW OF THE CONSTITUTION OF BOTSWANA

GABANE

1. Kgosi Seeletso Pule
2. Lentswe Mogomotsi
3. Botunku P Ntwayagae
4. Anderson Putle
5. Otladisa Manthe
6. Kgosana Isaac Motswiri
7. Kgosana John Dingwe
8. Councillor Ofentse Mareme
9. Godfrey T. Modisane
10. Masonto Koti
11. Simon Mosime
12. Kelebonye C. Boatile
13. Councillor Boniface Makati
14. Kgosana Robert G. Makati
15. Callen Moremi
16. Lefika Oagile
17. Billy O.S.Motladiile
18. Motlotlegi Sebokonyane
19. Kgosi Sello Pule
20. Bokhona Motoutwane
21. Andile Ncube
22. Raymond Kolanyane
23. Ogone Keolopile
24. Cain Youngman
25. Moses Mosigi
26. Masego Modiegane
27. Solly Masase
28. Anderson Putle
29. Phokwane Nare

Total: 29

MMANKGODI

1. Kgosi L. Thobega
2. Lesedi Dintwe
3. Lulu Tladi
4. Councillor Dukes Mafoko
5. Refilwe Mogampane
6. Obusitswe Moruakgomo

7. Tuke Jerry Tau
8. Kgosi Mmualefe Dibe
9. Kegaisamang Rathari
10. Kaelo Nkau
11. Kgosana Phala Shalako
12. Gabotlwaelwe Gobuwamang
13. Kgosana Rathari
14. Mokwekwe Raditlhong
15. Odirile Monopi
16. Sane Mokalakane
17. Tshukudu Segou
18. Kgosi States M. Letlole
19. Mankgankwe Mthandi
20. Moruti Kaiser Lesetedi
21. Nneelang Moarabi
22. Phillip Nkokou
23. Dineo Phatsima
24. Gobona Mapitse
25. George S. Thabeng
26. Keemenao Pule
27. Jerry Tau

Total: 27

TLOKWENG

1. Kgosi Michael Gaborone
2. Biki Joseph Poo Matlapeng
3. Bontle Mmokele
4. Kenneth M. Segokgo
5. Masego Kewagamang
6. Kgosi Ramonnye Matlapeng
7. Thato Pule
8. Meshack Letlhare
9. Alphonse Nleya
10. Gosenyang Gosenyang

11. Japhta M. Bogatsu
12. Lefoko Dithunya
13. Councillor Akanyang Seitshiro
14. Kgosi Motsholathebe Gaborone
15. Boago Gosenyang
16. Nyaladzi M. Nyeku
17. Karabo Kesegofetse
18. Moruti K. Tlhabiwa
19. Bonang Kolobe
20. Councillor Veronica Mothibedi
21. Kgakgamatso Modumedise

Total 21

RAMOTSWA

1. Kgosi Mosadi Seboko
2. Kgos Pogiso Botlhole
3. Ben Tingwane
4. Daniel Molefhi
5. Joseph Tsumake
6. Mercy M. Mokgwaela
7. Thaboyaone Radikara
8. Ben Tingwane
9. Mr Lucas
10. Maipelo Motsele
11. Pius Phale
12. Patricia Lebang
13. Kgosi Mmatli
14. David Berman
15. Milton Molefe
16. Moruti Gothata Maswabi
17. Martha Mokgwaela
18. Edwin Mosidi
19. Tebogo Motsumi
20. Joseph Puso Mosomane
21. Kgosi Tsimane Mokgosi

Ramotswa Cont.....

23. Super Motswasuping Rathebe
24. Eder Eleck
25. Godisa Setshwaelo

Total 25**MOGOBANE**

1. Kgosi Mosadi Seboko
2. Sisimogang Abram
3. Disang Mosarwa
4. Gontse Molefe
5. Lawrence Peloewetse
6. Kgosi Mhaphi- Otse
7. Sam Magana
8. Neo tsetse
9. Fridah Motlhankane
10. Lawrence M. S. Magosi
11. Julia Abram
12. Tom Isaacs
13. Bapaletswe R. Mosime
14. Kaone Letsholo
15. Galebodiwe P. Lombala
16. Kgosi Serobi Moilwa
17. Kgosi Nobi Moilwa
18. David Moatshe
19. Tshepo Mothoeng
20. Councillor Jerry Rahube
21. Tsholofelo Letshoo
22. Gopolang Tina
23. Councillor Oshima A. Peloewetse

Total: 23**LOBATSE**

1. Kgosi Setumo
2. Tefo Seeco
3. Moatlhodi Baaitse
4. Gobusakgabo Baabina
5. Olefile Kegakilwe
6. Zantas Diphoko
7. Hossain G. Pandor

8. Rapula Fadat
9. Panana Kakoma
10. Seabelo Charles Masogo
11. Pako Monakwe
12. Bobby Rathama
13. Thapelo E.Keabaitse
14. Ntwana Ramontsho
15. Ephraim
16. Percy John Masimolole
17. Molaofela Tumo
18. Elias Rantleru
19. Khumoetsile Diphofu
20. Tebogo Dirang Mabote
21. Andrew Gondo
22. Caroline Lesang
23. Mr Sekonko K.Reetsang
24. Joseph B. Bakwena
25. Rex Rabanna
26. Moggie Mbaakanyi
27. Star Oothaile
28. Bangu Mbaakanyi
29. Idah Mojuta
30. lady Outlwile
31. Julia Ntape
32. Hon Thapelo Matsheka
33. Kgosi Richard Kwapa
34. Kgotlaetsile Motsamai
35. Mr Bethesta Segale
36. Moruti Motswagae
37. Moruti Daniel Otladisa
38. Bushi Mosala
39. Jacques Mack
40. Bafo Monakwe
41. Jack Rantho
42. Abdul Rapula Fadat
43. Godiraone Mokgweetsi
44. Mmopiemang Selabe
45. Kenapuo
46. Tuanaka Motlhanka
47. Kitso Ramarumo
48. P. Molatlhegi
49. Councillor Essop Pandor

Total 49

22. Kagiso Bannye

MOGODITSHANE

1. Kgosi Keabetswe Dihutso
2. Patrick Masimolole
3. Richard Moleofe
4. Tumelo B.Molefe
5. Lillian Moremi
6. Councillor Bakang Matlho
7. Disang Mpuang
8. Lefika Motlhagodi
9. Phale Moremi
10. Grace Letsholo
11. Kabelo Tebele
12. Patson Chibese
13. Mogomotsi Modisaotsile
14. Molefe Rantutu
15. Moruti Daniel Chepete
16. Sedirwa Kgoroba
17. Bajaki Mosweu
18. Allen Tlhabaki
19. Councillor Ofenetse Shaka Ditshuge
20. Kgosi Nametso Kopelo
21. Elder Masimola
22. Thabiso Mmolawa
23. Tshotlego Moatshe
24. Mozambia Dibe
25. Grace Radikgokong
26. Peter Kolo
27. Michael Mathame
28. Kehumile Kgoroba
29. Boitshwarelo Koosimile
30. Atang Segone
31. Eric Gower
32. Hon. Tumiso M. Rakgare
33. Mabasa Ndikudze
34. Keolebogile Mokgethi
35. Neo Tamuhla
36. Pinky Matsheka
37. ArchBishop Nyalalani Gunda

Moditshane Cont.....

39 Francinah Sinos
 40 Quing Pule Matlhomane
 41 Kaene Ompatile
 42 Sedirwa Kgoroba
 43 Daniel Gaselatwe
 Chephethe
 44 Rev. Dr Phillimon
 Motlhagodi (councillor)
 45 Mmolotsi Motlhagodi
 46 Gaborutwe Thekiso
 47 Phagenyane Phage
 48 Pitso Sekao
 49 Steve Majoba
 50 Kgosi Tshwana Motshudi

Total: 50**MMOPANE**

1 Kgosi Simon Manthe
 2 Letlampona Mokgalabjwe
 3 Ratanang Baalora
 4 Kerileng Tlhako
 5 Bonatla Tsholofelo
 6 Andrew K. Kgakgamatso
 7 Goonyana Phale
 8 Abueng Molefe
 9 Dr Vincent Majama
 10 Moruti Steven
 Sebolaaphuti
 11 Councillor James
 Lekgetho
 12 Nkididi Pilane
 13 Ineeleng Lekgetho
 14 Godiraone M.Mmono
 15 Daniel Msundudzwa
 16 Kedibone Raphale
 17 Bonnye Babusi
 18 Gilbert O Raseokamo
 19 Isaac Motswagae
 20 Emmanuel Tseleng
 21 Margaret Majinya

22 Blackie Kuke Moatshe
 23 Lerato Rea Manthe
 24 Hon Naniki W.Makwinja
 25 Kgosi Babedi Manthe
 26 Andrew K.Kgakgamatso
 27 Dr Vincent Majama
 28 Francinah Sinos
 29 Gothatamang Morake
 30 Lamodimo Baitsiwe
 31 Kagiso Leso
 32 Gaelese P.Matsheka
 33 Getie Chabanga
 34 Elias Nthufe
 35 Isaac Motswagae

Total: 35**LENTSWELETAU**

1 Kgosi Morulaganyi
 2 Makgasane
 3 Colombia Legwale
 4 Lobby Makgasane
 5 Kgosi Mothibi
 Keanyaditse
 6 Mmaserame Seleka
 7 Ntsima Ntsima
 8 Kgosi Mokgweetsi Kgama
 9 Topo Otumile
 10 Kelekamang Keobakile
 11 Mopati Odirile Motsatsi
 12 Olefile Serebotseng
 13 Kgosi Goitseone Mhaladi
 Kokole
 14 Edwin Lunga
 15 Simon Magibisela
 16 Major Benjamin Mogapi
 17 Kgosi Motswasele L.
 Kgosidintsi
 18 Mmangaka Gaborone
 19 Sessy Mere
 20 Albert A. Kgetse

38 Katlego Sechele

20 Moses Gabatlhophe
 21 Isaac Kgabo
 22 Moagi Modisane
 23 Oaitse Rakoma
 24 Ronald E. Mmerekhi
 25 Basimanekgotla Leririma
 26 Obusitswe Leferetlho
 27 Wakgotla Paledi
 28 Bathusi P. Thethe
 29 Councillor Rodgers
 Kgatitswe
 30 Poloko M. Makuruetsa
 31 Lobby Makgasane
 32 Osenotse Kgosikwena

Total:32**MOLAPOWABOJANG**

1 Kgosi Kedirile Letshabo
 2 Ofentse Truda Matlale
 3 Sidney G.
 Kgwengwenyane
 4 Alex Ramasogwana
 5 Lesole seleka
 6 Themba Setimela
 7 Boingotlo Matshogo
 8 Kereng Sebonego
 9 Othusitse Sebinakgomo
 10 Kehithile Nthathe
 11 Benson K. Sepotokoa
 12 Domi Letebele
 13 Brown Letshabo
 14 Moses Mere Eletsang
 15 Basutli Oodira
 16 Oarabile Shadume
 17 Karabo Phiriepa
 18 Biki Gaofise
 19 Ketlogetswe Segokgo
 20 Gaolatwe R. Mogotsi
 21 Obakeng B. Kgosietsile

Molapowabojang cont.....

23 Kgosi Ratsoma
 24 Jeremiah Letshabo
 25 Phillimon Kgaodi
 26 Mothusi Gaobotse
 27 Hon. Dr. Edwin G. Dikoloti
 28 Moitlamo V. Mosweu
Total: 28

MMATHETHE

1 Kgosi Reuben Keletso Mosala
 2 Odirile Abram
 3 Kagiso Mathiba
 4 Mpotsang Diphofu
 5 Marigana Lekgowa
 6 Kitso Selefo
 7 Winnie A. Motlhala
 8 Lulu Motlogelwa
 9 Obakeng Mathiba
 10 Batiki Seope
 11 Keolebale K. Lebogang
 12 Motshwarateu R. Modise
 13 Gabanthate V. Moabi
 14 Amogelang Keolebile
 15 Kgosi Moatlhodi Kgwakgwe
 16 James Tebogo
 17 Kelikilwe Masilonyane
 18 Kabelo Tebogo
 19 Mosimanegape Motshwaiwa
 20 Tebogo Rasesia
 21 Disang Rapudi
 22 Samuel M. Morolong
 23 Jacob Seokomedi Dikuelo
 24 Kgosi Isaac Keipeile
 25 Angelina Mompoti
 26 Tshabang Rakgama
 27 Kgosi Kelebonye M. Seope
 28 Masego Baipidi

29 Omphile Dituelo
 30 Opelo Koontse
 31 Marigana Lekgowe
 32 Jacob Baipidi
 33 Kebonye Tshikantwa
 34 Nkgadimang Rathapo
 35 Kebonyekgotla Modimothebe

Total: 35**THAMAGA**

1 Kgosi Segale Gobuamang
 2 Moemedi Moswete
 3 Lentswe Mangwegape
 4 Dr. Setshwano Mokgweetsinyana
 5 Molefi Phokotsane
 6 Wabi Tlholwe
 7 Mokganedi Kowa
 8 Seatla Mookodi
 9 Keagile Keitsile
 10 Tlhaselo Sewagodimo
 11 Dikano Gabatshwarwe
 12 Baeti Podile
 13 Angelinah Kabainaa
 14 Councillor Monthusi Dibotelo
 15 Daniel Olebile Tlholwe
 16 Boiki Theleso
 17 Galaletsang P. Setlhomu
 18 Robert Raletsebe
 19 Mavis Dibetso
 20 Luka Mpedinyane
 21 Kgosi Tshepiso Mosielele
 22 Moruti Botsang Mokaba
 23 Moruti Lopang Raboloko
 24 Osekile Tlhakujame
 25 Moemedi Moswete
 26 Topoyame Mogotsi
 27 Councillor Molatedi J. Selala

22 Clement Mmope

28 Kopano Rannatshe
 29 Boipelo Ramphanana
 30 Grace Moshako
Total: 30

LOSILAKGOKONG

1 Kgosi Alfred O Monnaathebe
 2 Ofentse Kgwaakgwa
 3 Oteng Thaga
 4 Kgabokwena Kgabo
 5 Eunice Wetshooteng
 6 Kefetotse Motanka
 7 Mareledi Isaac Mhaphi
 8 Sebopiwa Ramothobane
 9 Mmaodi Moreng
 10 Mothusiotsile Bodigelo
 11 Robert Keitseng
 12 Motsholathebe Skizer Afitile
 13 Bokina Gontse
 14 Disang Kgosiemang
 15 Motlatsi Tholana Wetshooteng
 16 Dinah B. Gareagakwa
 17 Lebogang Rannai
 18 Kgosana Phomolo Tsurupe
 19 Moantwa Omphile
 20 Banyana Dinah Gareagakwa
 21 Ofentse Kgwaakgwa

Total: 21**MOLEPOLOLE**

1 Kgosi kgari 111
 2 Mothibedi Mogale
 3 Golekane Matsholagwane

Molepolole Cont.....**MMANOKO**

4

Nico Legotlho

5 Thuso Dikgaka
 6 Mabel Mokgwatlheng
 7 Ms Seratwa Ntloedibe
 8 Segakolodi Kago Leshona
 9 Motshegetsii Bakwena
 10 Atura Itshekeng
 11 Bolokang Motshwane
 12 Gaotlhobogwe
 Kwealagobe
 13 Kabelo Molefe
 14 Simon Charles Mogale
 15 Kgakgamatso Mogale
 16 Kgosi Lawrence Mhaladi
 17 Sethakgo Sechele
 18 Kabelo Kelepile
 19 Gorataone Matsila
 20 Tobe O. Baping
 21 Botikwe Itshekeng
 22 Rex Motshweneng
 23 Laughter Koti
 24 Hon Kabo N. S.Morwaeng
 25 Moruti Dlala Maphenduka
 26 Moruit Segola Keimetswe
 27 Councillor Dorothy Batsile
 28 Moruti Bathusi Poloko
 29 Archbishop Lekgowa K.
 Sekaname
 30 Boitshoko Ditlhobolo
 31 Basima Basima
 32 Dikabelo Kentshitswe
 33 Seki Gabanamotse
 34 Kgang Kgang
 35 Motlhanka Keditse
 36 Pastor Bakang Tlwaelang
 37 Moruti Masego
 Phuduhudu
 38 Motsumi Gobolaang
 39 Moruti Ontiretse Mogale
 40 Wazha Oitsile
 41 Thuba Koontse
Total: 41

1 Kgosi Gofentsemang
 Ramosesane
 2 Max Langanani
 3 Didimalang Tshweu
 4 Oratile Tshwaphe
 5 Mmatlala Ramphala
 6 Mmusi Ketumile
 7 Teko Dithebe
 8 Mr Luka Moremi
 9 Tlhongbotho Sekonopelo
 10 Baratang Simon
 11 Mogorosi Setlabosigo
 12 Kabo Mosweu
 13 Kenyatsege Chabaesele
 14 Lucky Mogotlho
 15 Nthoboy Maswe
 16 Mamphaso Mosweu
 17 Lorato Ntoba
 18 Before Bezenia
 19 19.Pheko Esi
 20 Gadibonwe Makwai
 21 Rosemary Nkisa
 22 Kgosi Rabasimane
 Mosweu
 23 Moses Thatayaone
 Reaitsiwe
 24 Goitseone Sewagodimo
 25 Kudzani Langanani
 26 Onkemetse rankwane
 27 Kabelo Moilatshimo

Total: 27**MATLHALERRWA-MOLEPOLOLE**

1 Kgosi Gabobegwe
 Borumolano
 2 Sebala Leshomo
 3 Ntsimane Abram
 Mogotsi
 4 Tebogo Lenao
 5 Moses Mmualefe

6 Poloko Segadimo
 7 Sedi Segakisa
 8 Babedi Rachawe
 9 Isaac Motlalekgosi
 10 Kebopang Phoi
 11 Kenalemang Motlhabane
 12 12.Mompati Legwete
 13 Masego Mahatelo
 14 Teboyamatlho Popo
 15 Banyatsang Gaosegelwe
 16 Mothibi Gaitsewe
 17 Moses Ntsie
 18 Omphemetse Mantsima
 19 Molefe Laolang
 20 Joseph Ntwaagae
 21 Neo Keikepi
 22 Gaeboloke Thabalaka
 23 Alli Kokorwe
 24 Seberekii Nthekeng
 25 Victor Radikgobati
 26 Hon Oabile Regoeng
 27 Kgosi Thato Seabelo
 28 Tobe O. Baping
 29 Kgosietsile Motlhaphing
 30 Peloentle Kobamo
 Mompati
 31 Letta Keabetswe
 32 Stella Kombani
 33 Moruti Kebapetse Pitlho
 34 Jacob Seamogo

Total:34**SUPING**

1 Kgosana Basonoko
 Phuthegelo
 2 Lawrence Buti
 Mathwanye
 3 Moreri Montshiwa
 4 Elliot Bathusi
 Mothusiotsile

Suping cont....

5	Kaone Gaopatwe	15	Kgosi Robert Mangope		
6	Othusitse Motlhale	16	Moruti Motlhophi	27	Matlhogonolo Makale
7	Ontumetse Tshekiso		Sethibe	28	Mogotsakgotla Tsie
8	Gotshegamang	17	Mosepele Mokwati	Total:28	
	Motlhabaphuti	18	Malebogo Molefe		
9	Moatlhodi C. Ntime	19	Molefi Molefe	KANYE	
10	Daniel Motlhale	20	Monosi Molefe		
11	Moloiso Mathwanye	21	White Motswiri	1	Kgosi: Kebapetse
12	Tapologo Tilo	22	Nametso Lentswe		Telekelo
13	Phatsimo Nchaba	Total:22		2	Mogotsa M.
14	Merafe Keadumetse				Kewagamang
15	Ipotseng Tshekiso	MOSHUPA		3	Botshelo
16	Montle Mosweu				Ramodisanyane
17	Galaleya Dikampa	1	Kgosi Mothusinyana	4	Kenalemongwe Mopipi
18	Banyana Sefako		Mochankana	5	Gaolatlhe Pelesa
19	Amantle Ngwako	2	Kefentse Morapedi	6	Seate Marumo
20	Kgosana Motladiile	3	Motshodi Ketshabile	7	Ketumile Kidoh
	Setshwantsho	4	Naledi Victor Mosiga		Kaboyamodimo
21	Motshwari Tatolo	5	Oaitse Ntwayapelo	8	Peter Siele
22	Phetso Kgosiemang	6	Tshepo Sehularo	9	Leach Tlhomelang
Total: 22		7	Simon Ramontsho	10	Dinah Mookiemang
		8	Lentswe Mosanako	11	Kentse Rammidi
MANYANA		9	Morgan Theetso	12	Petros Dikgonnyane
		10	Fenny Tlhomelang	13	Angelinah Montshiwa
1	Kgosi Kebinatshwene	11	Mothusiemang	14	Kutlo Mophokeng
	Mosielele		Malwetse	15	Anne Moyo
2	Kerapetse Oageng	12	Edward Keloneilwe	16	Baemedi M. Pule
3	Mogotsakgotla Ringo	13	Setlamo Gaadingwe	17	Kgosi Baleseng Baleseng
	Ipotseng	14	Lesego Setlhako	18	Bakang Lesole
4	Sydney Othusitse Mothei	15	Motlhatlosi Kelobang	19	Selinah O. Mokgweetsi
5	Benardett Kelebonye	16	Prince Tshuna Segokotlo	20	Keorapetse Kenosi
	Mothei	17	Moatlhodi J. Dibotelo	21	Bakang K.Phirinyane
6	Ndyebo Dyumthi	18	Mosetsana Mathibidi	22	Kebinatau
7	Judith Ipotseng	19	Letlhogonolo Mpudi		Motlhankamotho
8	Kutlwatso K. M. Tsetse	20	Felix R. Bome	23	Richard Lobatlamang
9	Curtis Rapula Pule	21	Keagakgotla Matlho	24	Mothusi Selefo
10	James Otladisa Ramhago	22	Kgosietsile Jankane	25	Isaac Nkganetsang
11	Nametsang Keaja	23	Kgosi Tom Koontle	26	Okathusa Orateng
12	Malebogo Molefe	24	Peter Moahi		Bashabane
13	Thaka Bose	25	Leabaneng Masedi	27	Cassim Tshoganetso
14	Witness Nyati	26	Sir Khumo Mokaraoke	28	Lawrence Orapeleng
				29	Makgegenene Kwape

Kanye cont...

30	Meisy Badenhorst	26	Onkemetse Mokgalo	27	Florah Mohlabe
31	Babi Kgosimodimo	27	John Kebonyemodisa	28	Shimane Thelo
32	Daryl Kitso Kelosiwang		Kesekang	29	Godirileone Rasepatela
33	Councillor Boiki G. Keipeile	28	Moruti Kelekwang Maikano	30	Kgosana Tsietsi Kebuwalemang
34	Bishop Koolopile Themba Pema	Total: 28		Total: 30	

LOTLHAKANE EAST

35 Gofaone Brian Mothibedi

36 Kgosi Kwelagobe Mookodi

Total: 36**NTLHANTLHE**

1 Kgosi: Malepa Orekeng

2 Ronald Moshaga

3 Dimpho Mothibedi

4 Motshegetsi Makwa

5 Thuso Toko Phiri

6 Nkagisang Keitaile

7 Joseph Thebe

8 Ellen N Orekeng

9 Hon Mothibedi

Mothibedi

10 Joyce Saitsoketsa

11 Mpho Berence

12 Benjamin Basholoko

13 Mooketsa Ramatoane

Magosi

14 Mareko Sekgopi

15 Pabalelo Ketshabile

16 Ronnie Palai

17 Ezekiel Diale

18 Joel Moreki

19 John Ford Gabantese

20 Kelemogile Mothoeng

21 Ronald Moshaga

22 Moutlwalo

Mmopiemang

23 Kabo Radilo

24 Councillor John Taolo

25 Augustin Motlhanka

Chibana

1 Kgosi: Naledi

Ramotswaiso

2 Councillor Shimane Thelo

3 Margaret Moakofi

4 Kabelo Mogwe

5 Malawana Mokgosana

6 Botshelo Tshekoetsile

7 Mr. Godirileone

Rasepatela

8 Ompatile Isaac

9 Amogelang Kewagamang

10 Kenanao Mokgachea

11 Kelobone Mophuting

12 Councillor Pona

Ntsimako

13 Lobaka Moitlakgola

14 Phuthego Motswagae

15 Kebalepile Mathule

16 Gaolatlhe

Mosimanegape

17 Mosimathebe Marumo

18 Lekgotla Koboyatshwene

19 Mosimanewatlala

Toisane

20 Odireleng Patle

21 Kealeboga Rantsha

22 Mosimanethebe

Kalayamoswi

23 Pastor Seikanelo

Mhateng

24 Pona Ntsimako

25 Selogi Sefela

26 Mosidi Ponatshego

SEHERELELA

1 Kgosi Olwetse Dinaane

2 Dikgang E. Ratholo

3 Keemenao Bonang

4 Itemogeng Seokamo

5 Motlogelwa Gopane

6 Omphemetse Ramoleele

7 Maxwell Thabure

8 Sehudi Kgotlaetsile

9 Kenaleone Motlhajwe

10 Moitshepi Ontiretse

11 Karolo Ditshegwane

12 Kapaletswe Wasekgwa

13 Sentatlheng Keoneeng

14 Osenotse Ontiretse

15 Kgosietsile Balefile

16 Mogau Leburuthwane

17 Gontle Phamodi

18 Solomon Turupa

19 Gaone Phokoje

20 Ntwaetsile Rantwa

21 Kgosana Onalenna Jane

22 Moitshephi Ontiretse

23 Kgosana O. Jane

24 Eric Gopane

Total: 24**GOODHOPE**

1 Kgosi Lotlaamoreng II

2 Kgosi Johane Leshomo

3 Fana Mononi

4 Stepenyane F. Pitso

Goodhope cont...

5	Zacharia Mantsi	12	Moneinyane Mothibi	13	Selebatso Mariri
6	Susan Pitso	13	Nelson Kelekwang	14	Otlametse Letsholo
7	Ogopotse Alberto Modibedi	14	Kgosi Batlhomilwe Sekwenyane	15	Moilwe Tlhase
8	Motlhaje Augustine Sebolai	15	Queen Maitetso	16	Moratiwa Tshukudu
9	Lesego Kgakatsi	16	Ruth Gorata Tiro	17	Mosweu Pilane
10	Lesego Gatogang	17	Bimbo Paraffin	18	Senyana Moje
11	Ms. Phathodi	18	Morewanta Papana	19	Kabelo Moswetsi
12	Kenaleone Fanki Motsaathebe	Total 18		20	Michael Matlhaga
13	Boikanyo Moletlanyi	TLHARESELEEE		21	Sekete Ntshole
14	Gosiame Molefe	1	Francis M. Letshikhoana	22	Neo N. Molatlhegi
15	Freddy Ramodise	2	Mohau James Poshudi	23	Mogotsi Tshoko
16	Gokatweng Sepaa	3	Ikgopoleng Mogopodi	24	Molefe Mongale
17	Olefile Maropeng	4	Modiegi Seleka	25	Tshegofatso Phakama
18	Sehularo Morapedi	5	Councillor Beach Mooketsane	26	Moruti Michael Motswakadikgwa
19	Gopolang Molefi	6	Sello Patrick Motseko	27	Moruti Olebile Nkele
20	Kgosietsile Bosilong	7	Phadiso Mmasa	28	Nancy Lebogang Makwinja
21	Victoria Matane	8	Joyce Tsikamo	29	Bathusi Lesolobe
22	Fanaki Mononi	9	Thabo Mohlomi	30	Tsholofelo Phalalo
23	Mothusa Kgosi Botiki Motshegare	10	Bernard Motlhabane	31	Matches Seleke
24	Mr. Monamodi Matsididi	11	Reuben Dimapo	32	Matshwenyego Pona Moatshe
25	Shima Kgaswane	12	Kgosi Tiego R. Leshomo	33	Mosweu Pilane
26	Omphile Makhokhoba	Total: 12		34	Maipelo Rakereng
Total:26				35	Chirwa Thulaganyo Matlhoko
MABULE		MOCHUDI		36	Motlhagodi Molomo
1	Kgosi Morota Tiro 11	1	Kgosi Bana Sekai Lenchwe	37	Mmapula Pilane
2	Buti William Maoto	2	Water Ramaabya Kwididi	38	Thabo Lentswe
3	Lucky Lesaumakwe	3	Seabelo Segale	Total: 38	
4	Grace Koleke Tiro	4	Kgosi Leburu	BOKAA	
5	Kgotlaetsile Bantatetse	5	Emmah S. Phokontsi	1	Kgosi Bana Sekai Lenchwe
6	Lenkemetse Moantwa Tau	6	Kabelo Mooketsi Kgamanyane	2	Kaizer Kaisara Mpedi
7	Kitso Tiro	7	Ntite P. Motlotle	3	Ramosesane Radifalana
8	Mmona Kemoreng	8	Godfrey O. Thekiso	4	Gaopalelwe Mooki
9	Julius Balemoge	9	Jafta Radibe	5	Mmitsa Badubi
10	Nyoni Maoto	10	Ramonogana Madisa	6	Khoba Paul Moitoi
11	Sedi Letsile Moitlhabi	11	Corina Gare		
		12	Kealeboga Nkgedi		

Bokaa cont....

8	Gerald S. Bodika
9	Noni Gaogake Machailo
10	Lebalang Basima
11	Daniel Lefoko Mosweu
12	Thosi Barbara Maoto
13	Joseph K. Ramorwa
14	Mabe Patrick Buisanang
15	Masego Peggy Gaorutwe
16	Ranthapo Mogome
17	Kgosi Sue Mosinyi
18	Anna Motshidisi Morwaagole
19	Onnameditse Phaladi
20	Geoffrey Motshedisi
21	Gerald Bodika
22	Mabe Patrick Buisanyang
23	Kgomotso Segwale
Total: 23	

MMATHUBUDUKWANE

1	Kgosi Bana Sekai Lenchwe
2	Anthony Rasetshwane
3	Councillor Gaonyadiwe Bogatsu
4	Amos Ngwato
5	Flori Salome Moagi
6	Omphile Sekwano
7	Steven Samuel Makhura
9	Christinah Kgaswe
10	Johannes Shalusha Modibedi
11	Yebo Rasetshwane
12	Korea Bokete Kgafela
13	Morakane Moatshe
14	Bakgatla Molefi
16	Ben Ramodisa
17	Lebogang Tipe
18	Maifale Tsele
19	Phillip P. Sekale
20	Lesley Phiri
21	Abram Ntsue

23	Francine Ramatlhakwana
24	Dr Lillian Moremi
Total: 24	

ARTESIA

1	Kgosi Bana Sekai Lenchwe
2	Kutlo Phitshane-
3	Thandiwe Mphinyane
4	Motlalemetsi Marogwe
5	Gorogang Thite
6	Gaona Molwantwa
7	Mphele Molebatsi
8	Molefi Modibe
9	Samuel S. Maabong
10	John Rankale
11	Peter Ntshabele
12	Olefile Masilo
13	Tiragalo Roberts
14	Kegaisamang Machinya
15	Tebogo Morokotso
16	Thandi Roberts
17	Kgosi George Thwane
18	Samuel Maabong
19	John Rankale
20	Tiragalo Roberts
21	Motlalemetsi Magogwe
22	Kgosi Thuso Wasetso
23	Kabelo Reetsang
24	Dikgang Lekgowe
Total: 24	

OLIPHANT'S DRIFT

1	Kgosi Bana Sekai Lenchwe
2	Lucky Gaelae
3	Shakes Molefe
4	Mmathebe Jabetha
5	Tshekiso Medupe

7	Thipe Keadilwe
6	Shima Molefe
7	Machonisa Mariri
8	Christopher Molokwe
9	Gift Ramadue
10	Kedibonye Molefe
11	Molefe Molefe
12	Mothibedi Modikwe
13	Kgosi Panyo Aupa Malebye
14	Oratile Matetewane
15	Setswakae Molefe
Total: 15	

KASANE

1	Kgosi Tshegofatso Samuko
2	Mbangu Jones Kashweka
3	Molapisi Kasonda
4	Godon Machana Marumo
5	Chambo Chamba
6	Sagwana S. Sangwana
7	Lucky Moloi
8	Emma Samson
9	Manson Moloko
10	Walter Dubani
11	T. Eric Namathando
12	Chika Victor Lewela
13	Simasiku Oscar Omobulang
14	Charlton Samunzala
15	David Chika
16	Unami lebala
17	Kgosi Thuso Wasetso
18	Mpho Sibanda
19	Gladys Motho
20	Seroka Lebita
21	Gordon Machana Mmarumo
Total:21	

PANDAMATENGE

1	Kgosi Rebecca Banika	10	Nakwesi Monare	3	Tedius Yambwa
2	Doreen Luckson	11	Mhinda Mokena	4	Godwin M.Marumo
3	Justice Shamukuni	12	Ntesa Mguku	5	George Sanyumba
4	Baithamaki Shangu	13	Kgosi Richwell Nkonkwena	6	Rtd Major S. Samunzala
5	Samuel Monyima	14	Tlamelo Sekei	7	Watson M. Mazunga
6	Sarios Era	15	Johnson Mabuta	8	Mushanana Nchunga
7	Kevin Gwacha	16	Moffat M. Mogoi	9	R. Tawana-Mabele
8	Deliwe Moalosi	17	Chike Chika	10	Chiiswanuka Sanyumba
9	Ms Mishori Banika	Total: 17		11	Simasiku Samunzala
10	Kabahaza simasiku			12	Kgosi Josephat Mwezi
11	Latelang Bengani	KACHIKAU		13	Simasiku Samunzala
12	Madubeko Shate			14	Tshepi P. Gaowele
13	Rre Beaven Kgwebe	1	Kgosi Mmualefe	15	Simon Tshekonyana
14	Saniet Mashakula		Mmualefe	16	Museke A. Ntukwa
15	Mado Manson	2	Jimmy Mokoti	17	Albert Nyoni Sabus
16	Kashweka Sekgwama	3	Dorcus Lokae Radikatse	18	Josia Simuwansa
17	Mpho Stanley	4	Polly D. Maome	19	Carlton N. Samunzala
18	Annah Dibhiza	5	Francis S. Maome	20	Richwell Tawana
19	Akanyang Kokorwe	6	Moruti Boikotlhao	Total: 20	
20	Madubedi Seoseng		Tshekiso		
21	Thugula Lemogang	7	Mophaki Mohuta	KHWAI	
22	Loratang Tau	8	Dakie Mlazie	1	Kgosi Merafe Motlhale
23	Sendane Mothetho	9	Tebogo Basiame	2	Honourable councillor
24	Kgosi David Mafikizolo	10	Ronald D.Johane	3	Diphetogo Legkowa
25	Tebogo Majaye	11	Kejwalang Moenga	4	Letebele Sejwara
26	Tshepo Banika	12	Oarabile Ramakola	5	Tshabang Paul
27	Itani Albert	13	Baleofi Disho	6	Patrick Brown
Total: 27		14	Ratanang Sarefu	7	Joseph Zambo
		15	Mmadigotlo Tshaatshoba	8	Kearabile Tebo
		16	Kgosi Keehentse	9	Thagiso Raditsela
			Ntsosang	10	Oatshela Ikageng
		17	Lame Upe	11	Victor Langwane
		18	Ditshupelo Tumelo	12	Cecilia Gwabango
		19	Jimmy Mokoti	13	Lesie Kwere
		Total: 19		14	Jacob Joseph

PARAKARUNGU

1	Kgosi Johane Chika 111			15	Phetogo Lekgowe
2	Kamwi Masule			16	Taneko Tenahame
3	Namvula Wasemona			17	Letebele Sejwara
4	Johnson Mabuta			16	Bukakhwe group
5	Frank Limo			17	Kebareeditse Ntsogotho
6	Miriam Johane	KAVIMBA		Total: 17	
7	Benjamin Simvula				
	Kachana	1	Kgosi Stalin S. Kanyenvu		
8	Lewis Bahiti Chika	2	Samuel Tshekonyane		
9	Simasiku Kachana				

MABABE

- 1 Kgosi Kgosimontle
Kebuelemang
- 2 Olapeng Selapo
- 3 Nkatogang Sebinelo
- 4 Polelo T. Malelafela
- 5 Idea Neo
- 6 Kgalalelo Barutegi
- 7 Olathilwe Reagile
- 8 Daniel Rothano
- 9 Keontse Karonda
- 10 Dikeledi Dikolo
- 11 Garebaitse Mothowakgosi
- 12 Bokamoso Obiditse
- 13 Mmoloki Ditirwa
- 14 Therisanyo Brooks
- 15 Morris Keatlholetswe
- 16 Onkementse Moengwe
- 17 Keitumetse Neo
- 18 Kemongwe Tongwane
- 19 Polelo Tebalo
- 20 Lesia Obiditse
- 21 Gofaone Gakena
- 22 Nkatogang Sebinelo
- 23 Dikeledi Dipholo

Total:23**SANKOYO**

- 1 Kgosi Gotlhang Moalosi
- 2 Kempfo Kedikilwe
- 3 Mesia Samakane
- 4 Bosenkeng Mbwe
- 5 Charles Ntema
- 6 Councillor Oabile Chombo
- 7 Lenkemetse Ndashoma
- 8 Gaborone Semalomba
- 9 Obusitswe John
- 10 Sebopiwa John
- 11 Leonard Kelesamile
- 12 Gaesengwe Paul

- 13 Letlhophile John
- 14 Monthusi Simvula
- 15 Kobamelo Simalunga
- 16 Kgosi Galefetwe
Ketlwaeletswe

Total:16**SHOROBE**

- 1 Kgosi M. Maphomo
- 2 Solomon Galesiwe
- 3 Gaogakwe Sehenge
- 4 Zambia Keabetswe
- 5 Tom Sanyedi
- 6 Charles Bopeo
- 7 Kenosi Mokobamotho
- 8 Galeboe Meshwe
- 9 Iketleng Rakgope
- 10 Sesupo Kelame
- 11 Mmoloki Sarefu
- 12 Mr. Mothabani
Setlhapelo
- 13 Setanford Modise
- 14 Marashia Kwenga
- 15 Gaebolae Mosinyi
- 16 Tebogo Lubinda
- 17 (Councilor Oabile
Chambo
- 18 Galeboe Kgari
- 19 Naomi Matsatsa
- 20 Abidile Sechele
- 21 Kude Sanyedi
- 22 Olefetswe Karonda
- 23 Kgosi Pelonomi Sevhumu
Mochaba
- 24 Odirile S.Chaba
- 25 Tshepelo Gakelona
- 26 Mr. Kudze Sanyedi
- 27 Baganang Moezi
- 28 Moruti Peter Samoxago
- 29 Itekeng Sundana

- 30 Seipone Kgari
- 31 Mphoyamodimo
Mambukushu
- 32 Tom Sanyedi

Total:32**MAUN**

- 1 Kgosi Kealetile Moremi
- 2 Kgosi Moeti Samotsoko
III
- 3 Jack Ramsden
- 4 Tlamedi Oageng
- 5 Walter Monnanyana
Machao
- 6 Obonya Morapedi
- 7 Sheta Kafuro
- 8 Mokadi Masedi
- 9 Malaki Sebamburu
- 10 Kingsley K. Paul
- 11 Kgosi Gakemoeng
Molaletsi
- 12 Papadi E. Betia
- 13 Thomas Kuhanga
- 14 Gaboratwe Ketlaleka
- 15 Kamogelo Mombala
- 16 Johane Modisana
- 17 Ms. Leole Selelo
- 18 Calvin S. Kenosi
- 19 Tumelo Jensen
- 20 Olebeng Kubago
- 21 Kebareng Baganetsi
- 22 Gagotheko Mothai
- 23 Kgosi Bringle Dithapo
- 24 Veronica Ridge
- 25 Edwin Phalane
- 26 Olerato Oaitse Dine
- 27 Tapologo Mosika
- 28 Beauty Bogwase
- 29 Otukile Nyepedzi
- 30 Sam Monageng

Maun Cont....

- 31 Bernadette Malala
- 32 Tshenatshe Monwela
- 33 Gilbert Kaukwata

Total:33**KOMANA**

- 1 Kgosi Omphile Bogoma
- 2 Othusitse Modriver
- 3 Neoemang Mxaisa
- 4 Bannabakae Sebopiwa
- 5 David Karuombe
- 6 Obusitswe Ntirelang
- 7 Gakenosi Hakabo
- 8 Kegakgametse Pulamere
- 9 Patrick Marumbwa
- 10 Keamogetse Poonyane
- 11 Matshwenyego Makantle
- 12 Moreetsi Rrekekgosi
- 13 Tsamaiso Mombala
- 14 Morolong Mosimanyana -
Councilor
- 15 Hazineyi Chirangu
- 16 Lesedi Semadi
- 17 Charles S. Madise
- 18 Kenyaditswe Makantswe
- 19 Maatlamabedi Raditsela
- 20 Mosupi Gabriel
- 21 Regina Jimo
- 22 Gaonyediwe Ofetotse
- 23 Obusitswe
- 24 Ntirelang
- 25 Henson Seidisa
- 26 Motshedisi Semadi

Total:26**TOTENG**

- 1. Kgosi Charles Motshodzo
- 2. Petrus Mbaeva
- 3. Kakende Kakende
- 4. Gasekago Hamu
- 5. Michille Beka
- 6. Amon Nguvauva
- 7. Ngwabuu Chinjeke
- 8. Watirwa Kandapaera
- 9. Aron Kandapaya
- 10. Oame Otsogile
- 11. Iwe Chitemisa
- 12. Keorwele Sekgwa
- 13. Ezekiel Maoveka
- 14. Gaitsewe Bonang
- 15. Cornelius Morangi
- 16. Boipelo Bonang
- 17. Karomba Molaodi
- 18. Kaunda Chihumino
- 19. Kataerua Chinyeka
- 20. Kgosi Asaria Tjitunga
- 21. Katende Katende
- 22. Ezekiel Maoveka
- 23. Eteng Nkakobang
- 24. Baikagedi Motsamai

Total: 24**GUDIGWA**

- 1. Gontso Ngorongwe
- 2. Collen Tsimma
- 3. Morgan Motswana
- 4. Ditshebo Tsimma
- 5. Starvation Ndando
- 6. Ndando Divere Ndando
- 7. Kutlwano Mosotho
- 8. Cosmos zulu
- 9. Kehumile Amos
- 10. Onalenna Maburu

- 11 Lorayang Motsamai
- 12 Oatametse Jengwe
- 13 Makholo Skondeka
- 14 Mogamisi Tuyape
- 15 Kgosi Amos Sekondeko
- 16 Collen Tsimma
- 17 Oatametse Jengwe
- 18 Morgan Motswana
- 19 Pastor Kefilwe Bombom

Total: 19**BEETSHA**

- 1 Kgosi Bonang Karundu
- 2 Keapoletswe Moyenga
- 3 Mahuhandi Maboga
- 4 Mosiwa Moruti
- 5 Maheta Mokgwati
- 6 Mokube Bombom
- 7 Keboitse Rebatang
- 8 Lekgowa Newone
- 9 Newone Mokgwathi
- 10 Maswabi Skondeko
- 11 Boikaego Thapelo
- 12 Kgwahela Molatlhwa
- 13 Botsile Ngoshe
- 14 Itanga Itanga
- 15 Keapoletswe Moenga
- 16 Keitshokile Kavedo
- 17 Thapelo Lekgowa
- 18 Olopeng Kalaho
- 19 Molaodi Setshego
- 20 Tshupelo Gushana
- 21 Gabayo Samatheka
- 22 Bareetsi Samoxa
- 23 James S. Newone
- 24 Keamogetse Maphane
- 25 Moetsa Isaiah
- 26 Kgosi Marota Moriri

Beetsha cont....

- 27 Sandano S, Talao
- 28 Ben Mohumanegi
- 29 Tom Mboroma Mokena
- 30 Tebogo Seepo

Total: 30**SERONGA**

- 1. Kgosi Maeze Bayei Maeze
- 2. Motsholathebe Maeze
- 3. Seboelo Samotanzi
- 4. Samson Mmusi
- 5. Olesitse Zambo
- 6. Moqhaho Ramphisi
- 7. Scotch Sakalumba
- 8. Serebotswe Maeze
- 9. Matilamba Maitseo
- 10. Monnaatshipi Monika
- 11. Molao Seloka
- 12. Tlhokamotse Kotomaa
- 13. Teko Ditirwa
- 14. Dineo Matsaudi
- 15. Kgosi Disho Ndhowe
- 16. Lydia Shomana
- 17. Cosmos Daniel
- 18. Okavango Community Trust
- 19. Seronga Ministers' fraternal
- 20. Onalethata Vasco

Total: 20**SHAKAWE**

- 1 Kgosi Mutemo Mbambo
- 2 Major Lefedile Andreck
- 3 Bafenyang Nyaka
- 4 Kanyeto Dihemba
- 5 Kabelo Maiketso
- 6 Johane Jobias

- 7 Moitshepi Modimbora
- 8 Duncan Makaeva
- 9 Baleseng Justice Mahube
- 10 Lekgowa Monowe
- 11 Ditlhapi Atsuwe
- 12 Malwetse Monnawaditau
- 13 Kgosi Phondang Mahindi
- 14 Kebaitse Kedikilwe
- 15 Moruti Sennyee
- 16 Kgosi Commando Mokoya
- 17 Kgosi Benson Dibebe
- 18 Onalethata R. Mathethe
- 19 Kelatlhlilwe Moses
- 20 Pakasane Kamutati
- 21 Ezekiel Kachimune
- 22 Ezekiel Kachimune Taudumo
- 23 Kelebogile Khanibuba

Total: 23**GUMARE**

- 1 Kgosi Moitshepi T. Molelwa
- 2 Brian Samoka
- 3 Obinang Mabe
- 4 K. Justice Ngaruga
- 5 Tom Kechinambo
- 6 Kabwe Mwatjitjea
- 7 Tshenyegelo Bonang
- 8 Bodibelo Kenneth
- 9 Kelebogile Samokwena
- 10 Goitsemang Machangane
- 11 Dineo Chuma
- 12 Kebalepile E. Nkwane
- 13 Keatletsetse Gabatlholwe
- 14 Ogomoditse Kararambire
- 15 Motamedi Moxwa

- 16 Oagile Motseo
- 17 Gideon Mathe
- 18 Serara Mouti
- 19 Kelapile M. Dinta
- 20 Poloko Amos

- 21 Kgosi Kebonetsala Fish
- 22 Kgosi Kelapile Kealotswe
- 23 Ogomoditse Matebele
- 24 N. Lesolentsi
- 25 Sanders Moyo
- 26 Marang Oabona Ramahobo

Total: 26**ETSHA 6**

- 1 Kgosi Mwakaupi J. Seemeko
- 2 Kathiku Xekho
- 3 Katenya Kahopha
- 4 Sheta Kafuro
- 5 Nyero Kambathi
- 6 Malebogo Sarefu
- 7 Lesimile Mdimhura
- 8 Setshego Ketu
- 9 Isaac Moshedho
- 10 Kurushe Diyeye
- 11 Oteng Dikatlholo
- 12 Advice Chuma
- 13 Gothatajang Moyambango
- 14 Motoloki Kaumbo
- 15 Mantshwabisi O. Mosupakwa
- 16 Magopo Joseph Mateusa
- 17 Goweditse Shao
- 18 Amos Wazani
- 19 Botlthe Kanjongo
- 20 Mario Njwaki

Etsha 6 Cont...

- 21 Mothiwa Mochine
- 22 Kgosi James Sevako
- 23 Moya Sikwenje
- 24 Keemetse Morotsi
- 25 Katenya Lekgowa
- 26 Muenga Nametenbwa
- 27 Malebogo Sarefu
- 28 Nyeru Kambathi
- 29 Moviri Motero

Total: 29**TSAU**

- 1 Kgosi Gaetimelwe
Keatlhotswe
- 2 Polokano Kelatlhegile
- 3 Vekuatovandu Tjimunoko
- 4 Enamile Shokwe
- 5 Jaadjuakauni Kasuki
- 6 Kelepile Ketshabile
- 7 Moremogolo Moenga
- 8 Ophepa Ebineng
- 9 Selekeng Ketshabile
- 10 Tsholofelo Senyama
- 11 Thato Kwerepe
- 12 Carlson Kenosi
- 13 Uaseuati Thandi Mbatara
- 14 Benjamin Kerina
- 15 Loago Bangwe
- 16 Kgosi Mokolobetsi
Sebinang
- 17 Tsholofelo Senyama
- 18 M. Sebinang
- 19 Tjizera Kahahizina
- 20 Mokolobetsi Sebinang
- 21 Ophepa Ebineng
- 22 Loungo Kealeboga
- 23 Enamile Shokwe
- 24 Botswang Boalotswe
- 25 Orebotswe Gakeitse

Total: 25**SEHITHWA**

- 1 Kgosi Boitiro Dithapo
- 2 Teyabi Ndjarakana
- 3 Ditle Moremedi
- 4 Penestos Kanvato
- 5 Kgosi Tjavako Munduu
- 6 Councillor Petros Jjetjoo
- 7 Keidigetse Ogolotse
Mhapha
- 8 Sebotseng Tubatsi
- 9 Daki Kamundunoo
- 10 Sente Babinaki
- 11 Boitshoko Sondane
- 12 Gaolatlhiwe
Keatlholetswe
- 13 Zacharia Nguvauva
- 14 Kamdoja Kazabua
- 15 Lwamong Pulamore
- 16 Bathaki Modisane
- 17 Oikanne Masite
- 18 Malebogo Mhapha
- 19 Maletelo Molatlhiwa
- 20 Tebelelo Leburu
- 21 Seikaego Kavuyo
- 22 Kgosi Domi Kandu
- 23 Dintle Moremedi
- 24 Sekano D. Bodio
- 25 Moletelo Molatlhiwa
- 26 Eustice Handura
- 27 Teyabi Ndjarakana

Total: 27**KUKE**

- 1 Kgosi Montshonyana
Xhogae
- 2 Johannes Amos
- 3 Thebe Tlotlego
- 4 Morwe Morwela
- 5 Gakefole Kageletso
- 6 Banks Kolwane
- 7 Semogabane Mogami
- 8 Boemo Tadiniyane

- 9 Senthabile K.Kelapile
- 10 Othomame
Q.Sehularo
- 11 Bosenakitso Zambo
- 12 Xeke Mangane
- 13 Tsietso Phoro
- 14 Magare Sehularo
- 15 Golebaone Mosweu
- 16 Moleele T. Lekgowa
- 17 Xuma Xamse
- 18 William Cemm
- 19 Tshitano Kelebemang
- 20 Abi Phoro
- 21 Vezenva Kantu
- 22 Kgosi Eric Xao
- 23 Moagi Baitsholo
- 24 Dixhao Mangana
- 25 James Kolwane

Total: 25**GHANZI**

- 1 Kgosi Annah Rankho
- 2 Virginia Molehele
- 3 Seriah Modiga
- 4 Lemogang Kgopane
- 5 Mogomotsi Serole
- 6 Kgosi Daosha Manka
- 7 Nkaelang Hiri
- 8 Phuthego Motlamme
- 9 Duxae Xaoge
- 10 Jonie K. Swartz
- 11 Monyatse Mxhishe
- 12 Oats Moitlho
- 13 Bashi Thiite
- 14 Shiramanga
Mokgatlanyane
- 15 Galeitere Tshetlhana
- 16 Kgosi Isau Molehele
- 17 Keatametse Kabelo
- 18 Joseph Ndaba
- 19 Johannes L. Morris

Total: 19

D'KAR

- 1 Kgosi Wynard Morris
- 2 Mr Kebaobametse Gaongalelwe
- 3 Mango Mango
- 4 Mathambo Ngakayaaja
- 5 Tshepo Diepo
- 6 Xhase Maruping
- 7 Xaiga Qhomatca
- 8 Job Morris
- 9 Tiqae Xaxare
- 10 Sobe Nqarega
- 11 Moruti James Morris
- 12 Isaac Saulo
- 13 Sukuri Sukuri
- 14 Kandla Thomas
- 15 Soso Ditshupo Morris
- 16 Kgosi Dumelang Sixpence
- 17 Mangana Mangana
- 18 Kontsha Morris
- 19 Catherine Cemm
- 20 Xukuri Xukuri
- 21 James Morris

Total: 21

NEW XADE

- 1 Kgosi Lobatse Beslag
- 2 Xale James Kilo
- 3 Omphile Banyenyane
- 4 Biki Gaokgalengwe
- 5 Mokate Chechunye
- 6 Nare Gaoberekwe
- 7 Kebakile Tokong
- 8 Ditshamikiso Moruakgomo
- 9 Jumanta Gakelebhone
- 10 Galomphete Gakelegolele
- 11 Ketsholelweng Mokubise
- 12 Lehutsana Machoba
- 13 Mogolodi Moeti
- 14 Ketlhobogeng Jwai

- 16 Mponago Gaorapelwe
- 17 Kgosi Molao Motshabi
- 18 Kethamiseng Phetolo
- 19 Siphon Tshokodiso

Total: 19

CHARLESHILL

- 1 Kgosi Festus Kambura
- 2 Ramosidi Keakopa
- 3 Gakeitire Mabote
- 4 Dorothy Stanley
- 5 Moses Dikomang
- 6 Sam Kachipaha
- 7 Kgopolelo Mpinda
- 8 Julika Joseph
- 9 Osupile Doctor
- 10 Itona Kanangure
- 11 Moromanyane Madianakedi
- 12 Tommy Frisco Mayane
- 13 Molebatsi Setsoma
- 14 Louis Kahiko
- 15 Robert Tjienda
- 16 Jeremiah Mokgethisi
- 17 Machimbolo Ketlaope
- 18 Edward Stanley
- 19 Poifelo R. Rabokhutshwane

- 20 Uaisaine Kamuzari
- 21 Jonnie Hengari
- 22 Wilson Ngakaemang
- 23 Petrus Kandjii
- 24 Kamandiri Ndjavera
- 25 Rekopane Modibedi
- 26 Oagana Leswabi
- 27 Kgosi Mbaao Kahiko 111
- 28 Isaac Katjinotjiwa
- 29 Moruti Paul Phuthego
- 30 Moruti Segolame E. Majola
- 31 Simon K. Ngwamotsoko

Total: 31

MAKUNDA

- 1 Kgosi Simon Uohiza Kambura
- 2 Edward Tjkarue
- 3 Vetendo Tjinae
- 4 Rongani Katjiova
- 5 Obed Kambirongo
- 6 Catherine Kutewe
- 7 Olga Katjiova
- 8 Kadzira Kadzira
- 9 Oshiwa Kuhanga
- 10 Kgosana Samson Kutewe
- 11 Johny Kutewe
- 12 Oscar Kangooti

Total: 12

NCOJANE

- 1 Kgosi Lebogang D.K.Peter 11
- 2 Tsholetsa Jackson Mosetlhane
- 3 Daniel Tshipo Mathaio
- 4 Goitsemang Jack
- 5 Keodiretse Majaye
- 6 Kelebogile Tshetlhane
- 7 Mogogi Setswalo
- 8 Gainewe Ramotswiri
- 9 Lynette Lenyatso Lesetlhe
- 10 James Moganele
- 11 Lebogang Mhaladi
- 12 Fridah Mosimane
- 13 Teko Piet
- 14 Kopano B. Mosetlhane
- 15 Babedi Mosimane
- 16 Lesheko Mothibi
- 17 Sylvester G. Ping
- 18 Gaorebole Letlhoogoje
- 19 Keakanyeng Bagai
- 20 Dichamo Dichamo
- 21 Hon.Motsamai Motsamai

Ncojane cont...

21. Mr Julius Forster Thupe
22. Steven Mosimane
23. Leshato Mothibi
24. Duelang Setswalo

Total:**KALKFONTEIN**

- 1 Kgosi Bernard B. Kaome
- 2 Poelelo Wilson Serole
- 3 Ivan Mankgane
- 4 Onkabetse Gaebuse
- 5 Lekgotla Kwadibe
- 6 Emmanuel Morowa
- 7 Alec Asafe Motlhophele
- 8 Mmakgosi J. K. Botshake
- 9 Phaketsane Mokgabe
- 10 Molaodi Mankgane
- 11 Seng Dingake
- 12 Estia Kauhanda
- 13 Brains Kwadipane
- 14 Elizabeth Serole
- 15 Kealotswe Kaome
- 16 Kgosi Karabo Seoke
- 17 Irene Seikabelo
- 18 Gabaitumele Tuelo
- 19 Godisamang Pule
- 20 Mpontshang Lekono

Total: 20**HUKUNTSI**

- 1 Kgosi Merapelo
M.Tshweneyagae
- 2 Phodiso Mokgethe
- 3 Kgosi Charles Paledi
- 4 Motshubedi Matlakala
- 5 Samuel Motlhaope
Maake
- 6 Moswang Moeti
- 7 Kagiso English
- 8 Lesedi Mothibamele

- 9 Johannes Olebile
Motlhaetsi
- 10 Kukune Ngwamotsoko
- 11 Keammona Mautle
- 12 Monare Sekgole
- 13 Nicholas Mosielele
Ngwamotsoko
- 14 Poloko Monang
- 15 Tshephang Ramasole
- 16 Poitshego Marks Kumako
- 17 Tsala Leipego
- 18 Marang Moapare
- 19 Kgosi Motshoge
- 20 Bokang Phologolo
- 21 Charles Cooper
- 22 Lazarus Rakgati
- 23 Bolokang Hiri

Total: 23**KANG**

- 1 Kgosi Basadi Seipone
- 2 Meshack Bareeleng
- 3 Kgomotso Molatise
- 4 Power Gaeitsiwe
- 5 Justice Mantswemabe
- 6 Motaung Motaung
- 7 Kenyaditswe Thokwane
- 8 Tshabang Mogapelwa
- 9 Moengele
Motswanageng
- 10 Magaret Mantswemabe
- 11 Mooketsi Masanako
- 12 Bishop Bicks Bareeleng
- 13 Aron Batlhotlhe
- 14 Phenyo Maapelo
- 15 Kebuile Moleta
- 16 Kaxarike Benco
- 17 Thebe Tlhapisang
Magowe
- 18 Oduetse Lekhutlane

- 19 Janet Koko
- 20 Tekoyame Monnaesi
- 21 Tumelo B. Marumo
- 22 Kgosi Morapedi
- 23 Phillip Pego
- 24 Janet Koko

Total: 24**UKHWI**

- 1 Kgosi Olebile Oatlhotse
- 2 Baitshegetsai Gabosekwe
- 3 Nelson Ditlhobolo
- 4 Ratanang Magogobe
- 5 Galephimolwe Kelekane
- 6 Kasekometsa Ping
- 7 Leteane Karoge
- 8 Keabetswe Koko
- 9 Ketimeditswe Kebahiwe
- 10 Gakemorapele
Motlhabeng
- 11 Botileng Kagiso
- 12 Kgosi Mangau
Mareetsane
- 13 Tumelo Motswapupung
- 14 Tlhokomelo Mhaladi
- 15 Jacob T. Modisane

Total:15**INALEGOLO**

- 1 Kgosi Keamogetse Ghubi
- 2 Ontsheketse Ditshoso
- 3 Mpho Flag
- 4 Dimpho Maologa
- 5 Tsela Dihakaboe
- 6 Isaac Van Vyk
- 7 Leshapa Semommung
- 8 Orebotse Motshabi
- 9 Keolebogile Thula
- 10 Tamamasi Santaku

Inalegolo cont....

- 11 Dithupa Anena
- 12 Ketlanae Mosweu
- 13 Seka Boraetsile
- 14 Kay Santaku
- 15 Factor Focid
- 16 Mmatlala Bobi
- 17 Keokeditse Bathusa
- 18 Makoro Morumi
- 19 Kgosi Masimo Phori
- 20 Teko Sonope
- 21 Utlwanang Ditshoso
- 22 Mothusi Habe
- 23 Otimetse Xhaxabe
- 24 Ontshenketse Ditshoso

Total: 24

LEPHEPHE

- 1 Kgosi Nkongwane Rantho
- 2 Baiphi Segapo
- 3 Kgabonyana
Keitshwaretse
- 4 Katse Rantho
- 5 Donald Maburu
Basimolodi
- 6 Gasemosarwa Lucas
Lebati
- 7 Toro Ncaagae
- 8 Maitseo Gopolang
- 9 Lesang Basimolodi
- 10 Nkarabang Mosarwa
- 11 Neo Makgobe
- 12 Galeo Masaka
- 13 Kgathi Rathobolo
- 14 Lindiwe Mabetwa
- 15 Barati Keitsile
- 16 Kgomotso Kootshole
- 17 Samuel Kgosiemang
- 18 Masego Baakile
- 19 Kenanao Baakile
- 20 Kgosi Baotlogetse Selabe

Total: 20

SOJWE

- 1 Kgosi Tlhabologang Hube
- 2 Gordon Modukanele
- 3 Bushi Masogo
- 4 Kamogelo Sephiri
- 5 Bush Tshenyego
- 6 Irene Gami
- 7 Dintle Mmualefe
- 8 Robert Thebe
- 9 Kenna Masole
- 10 Osenotse Kabukabu
- 11 Kelebile Mabifi
- 12 Pusoesele Mmerekhi
- 13 Steven Tomeletso
- 14 Keboletse Mbe
- 15 Mmoninyana Gaogakwe
- 16 Ponatshego Manyibi
- 17 Raletsatsi Kabukabu
- 18 Thuto Ramasonya
- 19 Matlho Ipolokeng
- 20 Joel Kebolaile
- 21 Moreri Kgosimutwa
- 22 Kgosi Rudlof
Mojalemotho

Total: 22

LETLHAKENG

- 1 Kgosi Itsoseng Gaoonwe
- 2 Kebofentse Phetolo
- 3 Mosupi Motshonono
- 4 Gordon Mokgwathi
- 5 Kgosi Orometse
M.Segwagwa
- 6 Obokeng Lentsobu
- 7 Kolobetso Lekollwane
- 8 Penyo General
Ramodinape
- 9 Alfred Patiko Gopadileng
- 10 Segola Diswai
- 11 Raymond Malele

- 12 Oneilwe Phokeng
- 13 Alfred Molokwane
- 14 Moffat Gopadileng
- 15 Rahim Batshwareng
- 16 Mokaulengwe Tshaila
- 17 Seiso Ponego
- 18 Kgosi Ashley Gopadileng
- 19 Tshoganetso Lebuletswe
- 20 Selebaleng Kelwadile
- 21 Kgosana O. M.
Segwagwa
- 22 Moruti Joseph Jacob

Total :22

TAKATOKWANE

- 1 Kgosi Viscos S. Tsiane
- 2 Bonkemetse Ngaka
- 3 Kgosi Bafentseng
Moatshe
- 4 Boikobo Mooka
- 5 Thomas Tlotlo Batlhophi
- 6 Steven Boiphemele
Leuwe
- 7 Davis Matheys
- 8 Thusoemang Makwakwa
- 9 Tsibego Seherane
- 10 Lenkwetse Ditau
- 11 Teseletso Thuto
- 12 Marama Ketshele
- 13 Gonalemang Kobo
- 14 Kebonang Kelebang
- 15 Oneeng Ditau
- 16 Galaletsang Segwagwa-
Keepile
- 17 Maikaelo Ditau
- 18 Kethusegile Tsiane
- 19 Marashia Tsiane
- 20 Three Phaganephagane
- 21 Bakang Tshitologo
- 22 Tshekiso Tsiane

Takatokwane cont...

- 23 Kgosi Kakanti
Setlaammana
- 24 Gonalemang Kobo
- 25 Maikaelo Ditau

Total: 25**DUTLWE**

- 1 Kgosi Martin Puleng
- 2 Letlhomame Maphale
- 3 Marshal Moeng
- 4 Tshwarelo Klink
- 5 Jeofrey Tsheboyagae
- 6 Danger Kgogwane
- 7 Julius Tshaile
- 8 Kwelagobe Sengawane
- 9 Katasemeche Mokubise
- 10 Gabaorate Sethatho
- 11 Colleen Mochanang
- 12 Ali Sedibelo
- 13 Wame Namanyane
- 14 Lesego Iekgobero
- 15 Kebafentse Kgotleng
- 16 Gakebatlwaele Ditlhase
- 17 Ngongorego Kgalaeng
- 18 Kgosi Douglas Segwagwa
- 19 Emmanuel Khudunyane
Tlhalerwa

Total: 19**SALAJWE**

- 1 Kgosi Moala Gaerupe
- 2 Kgosi Olebetse Phemelo
- 3 Kobamo Ntwaetsile
- 4 Gakebabone Kgope
- 5 Oagile Mabu
- 6 Jimmy Thukwi
- 7 Ipoleleng Koobonye
- 8 Keongwegetse
Kgangchaba
- 9 Tshupo Gaborekwe
- 10 Gopolang Sepato
- 11 Lemphitile Dibeko

- 12 Kekgethile
- 13 Phiritshwane
- 14 Gakeoage Kgangchaba
- 15 Mokobotwane Phaladi
- 16 Bakgoni Dithupe
- 17 Gotetse Sepato
- 18 Diau Digobo
- 19 Kennetswe Noko
- 20 Kgosi Blackie Molemi
- 21 Gakeoage Kgangchaba
- 22 Putla Gabokganelwe

Total:22**SHOSHONG**

- 1 Kgosi Barobi F. Kgamane
- 2 Baipoledi Mogologolo
- 3 Modiri Ramaribana
- 4 Kgolagano Kegorilwe
- 5 Golebaone Moabi
- 6 Edumile M.Mogalakwe
- 7 Motsepane T.
Motsepane
- 8 Tumelo Mahudiri
- 9 Baheedi Bagasi
- 10 Motseothata Lesole
- 11 Gontlafetse Ramadi
- 12 Catherine Agonne
- 13 Christina Setshwano
- 14 Robert Molefhabangwe
- 15 Kgangkgang Moromane
- 16 Phagenyana Phage
- 17 Gaositegwe Motshegwe
- 18 Osego Charity
Ramotsepame
- 19 Moitse Lesetedi
- 20 Dikgang Makgalemele
- 21 Kgosi Mosinyi Mosinyi
- 22 Tladi Lekwapa
- 23 Arebotswe Gaebuswe
- 24 Metha Makopo

Total:24**KALAMARE**

- 1 Kgosi Goareng Mosinyi
- 2 Mogorosi Ntlotlang
- 3 Lorato Tumelo
- 4 Keitumetse Taolo
- 5 Keadire Goromente
- 6 Samuel Lebudi
- 7 Gaolekwe Gaolekwe
- 8 Mogwang Lebotha
- 9 Selela Tshegang Setima
- 10 Bagolotswe Morapedi
- 11 Godirang Mothulatshipi
- 12 Baboneng Mogwadile
- 13 Ketsile Kaisara
- 14 Dorcus Mazenyane
- 15 Shadrack Ramothwa
- 16 Okwadile Motsamai
- 17 Matswi Senau
- 18 Segolame Sejakgomo
- 19 Ben Senau
- 20 Kilano Mpho
- 21 Kgosi Godiramang
Segotso
- 22 Moruti Laone
Matlhareng
- 23 Neo Ramaeba

Total:23**MOOKANE**

- 1 Kgosi Borumolana
Isabella Tshipana
- 2 Lerato Sebe
- 3 Seabelo Moruti
- 4 Bathonyana Bakwena
- 5 Gabotwesepa
Keitumetse
- 6 Kgomotso Baatweng
- 7 Goitseone Kebalose
- 8 Joseph Mannaesei
- 9 Moagedi Seema
- 10 Keineetse Mmopi

Mookane cont...

- 12 Lapologang Raphata
- 13 Kabelo Keodibetse
Keitumetse
- 14 Basimane Mannaesi
- 15 Emmanuel Monyaku
- 16 Lethomame Keobakeng
- 17 Khumalo Emmanuel
- 18 Peter Paul Bakwena
- 19 Kgosi Gaselogwe Molefi

Total: 19**MMAPHASHALALA**

- 1 Kgosi Kemmapatse
Bagatiseng
- 2 Balopi Mooketsi
- 3 Kolagano Letole
- 4 David Sekgwathe
- 5 Abakeng Koswane
- 6 Ndulamo Boitshapo
- 7 Thatoyamodimo
Mosimanewakgosi
- 8 Kebano Goitsehang
- 9 George N. Lesobeya
- 10 Gabanakgosi Mmape
- 11 Keakantse Christopher
- 12 Gabanthate Nkalolang
- 13 Tsegofatso Segwale
- 14 Lucas Makgabana
- 15 Gotshotswemang
Ramoloele
- 16 Ofentse M. Sekgwaphe
- 17 Maipelo Mpanki
- 18 Keoreng Bagatiseng
- 19 Mmika M. Malati
- 20 Kgosi Bakgori Letlole

Total: 20**MAHALAPYE EAST**

- 1 Kgosi Duncan T. Segotsi
- 2 Oshiwa Ketlogetwe
- 3 Kgolegelo S. Otimile
- 4 Modiri Otsetswe
- 5 Mogae Kgethang
- 6 Kentse Kemorafe
- 7 Otsile Dipogiso
- 8 Betty Ditlhong
- 9 Lesedi Phuthago
- 10 Patrick Chengeta
- 11 Gabriel B. Moeng
- 12 Bontshetse Mhaladi
- 13 Montshwari M. Mafoko
- 14 Koolopile L.Dipatana
- 15 Mothibi Monyakeng
- 16 Botlogile Mogogi
Tshireletso
- 17 Pelotshweu E. Dipatana
- 18 Jyanda Meroro
- 19 Thulaganyo Thutoetsile
- 20 Semi Hosia
- 21 Tshiamo Leswena
- 22 Gofamodimo Oteng
- 23 Tumelo Kalaote
- 24 Mooketsi D.
Kewagamang
- 25 Kgosi Tshipe Tshipe
- 26 Catherine Kapo
- 27 Tsogo Bonang
- 28 Motshegetsii Thaloganyo
- 29 Kobamelo Maunatlala

Total: 29**TAUPYE**

- 1 Kgosi Mogaetsho Dipao
- 2 Tiroyamodimo
Tiroyamodimo
- 3 Bishop E. R.Moganana
- 4 Onkemetse Bakaabatsile
- 5 Kebarumotse Dipao
- 6 Ontsholetse Blackie

11 Moloi Bakwena

- 7 Babui Kagiso
- 8 Wetshootsile
Tiroyamodimo
- 9 Oliva Bakaabatsile
- 10 Gababuwe Pule
- 11 Goletlanye Bakaabatsile
- 12 Joseph G.Isau
- 13 Tshwanelo Kenyafetse
- 14 Onkokame Monopi
- 15 Seikaego Lesole
- 16 W.Tiroyamodimo
- 17 Kgosi Tshipe Tshipe
- 18 Bishop Edward
Moganana

Total: 18**TEWANE**

- 1 Kgosi Kerapetse Kalanke
- 2 Samuel Kgobo
- 3 Modisaotsile Molatlhegi
- 4 Ntombi Solomon
- 5 Mmoloki Rabasima
- 6 Sebina Kenosi
- 7 Edward Nyirenda
- 8 Gasekgale Kekwalwetse
- 9 Baboloki Toteng
- 10 Gabothuse Gopolang
- 11 Gabalese Tena
- 12 Kelebilemang Sehudi
- 13 Kgosi Duncan Segotsi

Total: 13**MADIBA KGOTLA**

- 1 Kgosi TshipeTshipe
- 2 Lazarus Mokgware
- 3 Baemedi Kudumane
- 4 Christopher Kahuku
- 5 Mokgori Tamocho
- 6 Peggy Magaga

Madiba Kgotla cont....

- 8 Grace Mosaakane
- 9 T. K. Diposo
- 10 Motswakwa Otlhogile
- 11 Kenneth S. Disho Minyoro
- 12 Goabamang Simon
- 13 Charles Tjibasere
- 14 Grace Seabueng
- 15 Kelentse Bakgatlhanye
- 16 Gareutlwane Sefentse
- 17 Desmond Keitseope
- 18 Gomolemo Kgosietsile
- 19 Moitaly Rannye
- 20 Roosevelt Kgosi
- 21 Ditlhong Nkane
- 22 Basimane Toteng
- 23 Fred Mbaha
- 24 Leabile Phepheng
- 25 Oitsile Mosimanegape
- 26 Kelapile Lesetlhe
- 27 Sane Medupe
- 28 Boikhutso Keeletse
- 29 Boniface Komakgosi
- 30 Wapele Selei
- 31 Sekgee Sekgee
- 32** Kgosi Rakgoane
Mereyotlhe

Total: 32

PILIKWE

- 1 Kgosi Gasebalwe Seretse
- 2 Tswelelo Mokgoswa
- 3 Letsweletswe Gaokgorwe
- 4 Lemogang Terata
- 5 Diphimotswe Koloji
- 6 Konyanangwe
Gaopatelwe
- 7 Kenalemang Makuku
- 8 Badiretsweeng Leepile
- 9 Mmapula Khunou
- 10 Ntsweng Ramodisa
- 11 Marks Garekwe

- 12 Fobi Radipotsane
- 13 Semochi Kefilwe
- 14 Kitso Seloma
- 15 Mothibedi Selotata
- 16 Ketshabelekae Busang
- 17 Dipogiso Keosekile
- 18 Kgosi Johane Rakumako
- 19 Oarabile Molefi
- 20 Mmatingwana
Bodilenyana

Total: 20

RADISELE

- 1 Kgosi Shathani Mmerekhi
- 2 Mojaboswa Jabeng
- 3 Professor Kakanyo
Botoka
- 4 Molatedi Motlhagodi
- 5 Boitumelo Rebabedi
- 6 Tebo Motshidi
- 7 Jeff Leepile
- 8 Ishmael Pasela
- 9 Bontha Motshanana
- 10 Bathuleng Bathuleng
- 11 Kgoboge Keganne
Solomon
- 12 Ditiro Kgaoganang
- 13 Keitumetse Botoka
- 14 Kgosi Balebetse Sesinyi
- 15 Gosalang Motsumi
- 16 M. Jabeng
- 17 Moruti Lebole Lobinda
- 18 Richard Ramabu

Total:18

PALAPYE

- 1 Kgosi Martha Lebang
- 2 Musa Bakgethisi
- 3 Bafeidisi Gombalume

7 Hebert Phaka

- 5 Councillor David
Ikanyeng
- 6 Kgosi Mogomotsi
Mareko
- 7 Kgalalelo Lobopo
- 8 Sophie Bafedile
- 9 Phenyio Kgosidialwa
- 10 Gobonwakae Kgamane
- 11 Leungwile Molelekeng
- 12 Lawrence Bodilenyane
- 13 Tlhompho Ratsebe
- 14 Onkemetse Mochenyane
- 15 Cedric R. Molosiwa
- 16 Ndlanla Simon
- 17 Gosego Boitumelo
- 18 Polokakgolo Seemela
- 19 Seipone Boitshwarelo
- 20 Badiri Ennyelane
- 21 Kefentse Sebetlela
- 22 Ephraim Osekeng
- 23 Lebogang Makwapa
- 24 Olekanye Toteng
- 25 Gaselebone Letota
- 26 Julia Moalosi
- 27 Salome Mogano
- 28 Agrippa Majola
- 29 Kgosi Kgomotso
Boiditswe
- 30 Moruti Mpho Dintsi
- 31 Shine Namane
- 32 Seipone Boitshawrelo
- 33 Basetletsi Pillar
Lesoletsile
- 34 Thebe Johannes

Total: 34

MAKORO

- 1 Kgosi Martha Lebang
- 2 Michael Motshidi
- 3** Itumeleng S. M. Busang

Makoro cont....

- 4 Obakeng Sebele
- 5 Bane Tatiso
- 6 Moutwatsi Sethare
- 7 Moses Maoto
- 8 Oteng Masilo
- 9 Tshiamo Tabona
- 10 Kgosi Dikakanyo
Rammolai

Total: 10**LERALA**

- 1 Kgosi Sello Moroka 111
- 2 Oakantse Gabainewe
- 3 Lesego Gabaikitse
- 4 Monkogogi Mosanti
- 5 Rebaona Mongadi
- 6 Mokganedi Gabalebatse
- 7 Boswajame Bakwena
- 8 Obakeng Samuel
- 9 Tshireletso Mokwate
- 10 Mmoloki Motsie
- 11 Professor M. Ketlhoilwe
- 12 Constance Kaisara
- 13 Portia Elisabeth Setlhong
- 14 Steven Kwadiba
- 15 Teachera Cornelius
Matlhare
- 16 Montle Magosi
- 17 Keitumetse Baithumi
- 18 Kenalemang Kgwedi
- 19 Kgosi Oteng Jane Kgokong
- 20 Goitsemomodimo Isaac
- 21 Leonard Sesa
- 22 Joseph Leeme

Total: 22**MAUNATLALA**

- 1 Kgosi Gobusamang
Mapena
- 2 Moruti Kelesitse Tshikare

- 3 Kaone Seogane
- 4 Ramabele Ramabele
- 5 Moses Otsogile
- 6 Mashathe Busang
- 7 Tshokolo Phuthego
- 8 Samuel Morebodi
- 9 Peter Motlaleng
- 10 Stanley Gabanthate
- 11 Joyce Lebang
- 12 Moses Silas
- 13 Mokatisi Sengadi
- 14 Kebonang (PWD)
- 15 Andrew Otukile
- 16 Motlhale Mokone
- 17 Keitlatse Bosupeng
- 18 Emmanuel Keorapetse
- 19 Disang Disang
- 20 Abednico Chere
- 21 Elizabeth Marumo
- 22 Kgosi Major Tshito Days
- 23 Carter Morupisi
- 24 Ezekiel G.Semadi
- 25 Kgosi Lista Magowie

Total: 25**RAMOKGONAMI**

- 1 Kgosi Sefako Gaobuswe
- 2 Rebagamang Sekgekge
- 3 Kewetse Marokhu
- 4 Adam Sebudula
- 5 Diphetogo Tshetso
- 6 Onalekitso Mokiri
- 7 Diphetogo Outlule
- 8 Modise Diboko
- 9 Kgosi Lebodi
- 10 Lebetsamang Serala
- 11 Kutlo Odirile
- 12 Shima Olebeng
- 13 Terone Koobone
- 14 Radisele Kekganetswe

- 15 Goweditse Boang
- 16 Gaboemelwe Boikanyo
- 17 Timothy Sechaba
- 18 Ongadile Makgapha
- 19 Koketso Selo
- 20 Kgomotsego Maimela
- 21 Tsogang Disenkeng
- 22 Selwana Batswakae
- 23 Kgosi Kesetse
Ramatlakadibe
- 24 Moruti Benjamin Radira
- 25 Gabriel Kaelo
- 26 Tsogang Disenkeng

Total:26**SEFHARE**

- 1 Kgosi Molefi Tebogo
- 2 Gabasotlwe Gobotswang
- 3 Mphikisang Tombela
- 4 Edwin Ketlhodilwe
- 5 Jonas Makola
- 6 Goitsemomodimo Tiki
- 7 Agnes Motshabi
- 8 Ramaru Molefe
- 9 Mothusi L. Sedimo
- 10 Mr Michael Kgwaadira
- 11 Emang Seipato
- 12 George Tebogo
- 13 Gideon Blessings Mali
- 14 Tetlano Mmopi
- 15 Ungwang D.Tshukudu
- 16 Mmoloki Tareya
- 17 Baakile Gobotswang
- 18 Tatlhego Dintwe
- 19 Senny Gaoage
- 20 Annah Rataola
- 21 Oganeditse M. Sebetlela
- 22 Monica Mokibelo
- 23 Mothusi Maribe
- 24 Lazarus S. Mmopelwa

Sefhare cont.....

- 25 Kereeditse Gorewang
- 26 Gaborekwe B. Sedimo
- 27 Agnes Motshabi
- 28 Gaedupe T. Kgosiemang
- 29 Gaerutwe Gobotswang
- 30 Kelebonye Rataola
- 31 Kgosi Mpeo Mpeo
- 32 Gaone Motswaiso
- 33 Gaabakanye Modise
- 34 Joel Otlogeleng Jabulani

Total: 34**MACHANENG**

- 1 Kgosi Ambrose M. Ramosweu
- 2 Kgosi Charles Magamusi
- 3 Joel Koobetswe
- 4 Lucia Kaosenya
- 5 Mokoti Lucas
- 6 Peter Ramosweu
- 7 Margaret Phuduhudu
- 8 Mathata Pule
- 9 Dikeledi Moeti
- 10 Meleko Oduetse
- 11 Kagiso Moatshe
- 12 Mariam Matheatau
- 13 Florence Tselane
- 14 Magdeline Gobotsamang
- 15 Tswelopele Keobone
- 16 Ntse Phaladi
- 17 Bathusi Thomas
- 18 Gototamang Paulo
- 19 Benedict J. Ramosweu
- 20 Buti Gabaakanye
- 21 Kediemetse Solobu
- 22 Dipeba Ramontsho
- 23 Mmapula Solobi
- 24 Tshwenyego Bosena
- 25 Barulagnyi Matheatau

- 26 James Motsamai
- 27 Sinah Seanokeng Scotch
- 28 Motshidisi Ramagosi
- 29 Grace Moeti
- 30 Meleko Mooko
- 31 Refilwe Raphaka
- 32 Mothusi Leruta
- 33 Joseph Mafoko
- 34 Buti Madibela
- 35 Mr John Joel
- 36 Keipeile Mathanjane
- 37 Kgosi shadreck Rapelang Sarona
- 38 Edward Lebogang
- 39 Moruti Elija Koboto

Total: 39**SEROWE MAIN KGOTLA**

- 1 Kgosi Serogola Seretse
- 2 Tshepo Moloji
- 3 Alfred M.Thobolwane
- 4 Moleta Mokento
- 5 Foshia K. R. Koloji
- 6 Solomon Masolobi
- 7 Keikantsemang Sebedi
- 8 Mmoloki Kepateletswe
- 9 Pelotelele Tlhaodi
- 10 Lebogang Kaisara
- 11 Biki Modimoosi
- 12 Moremi Mareka
- 13 Nnakidzi Kabelo
- 14 Phenyo Moalosi
- 15 Gaserekwe Makoko
- 16 Batsweleng Batsweleng
- 17 Tebo Thokweng
- 18 Gaamangwe Keitshokile
- 19 Teko Thokweng
- 20 Boitumelo Kabelo
- 21 Motshidisi Segolodi

- 22 Dintwe R.Okaile
- 23 Boitumelo Kedikilwe
- 24 Gorata Kgakgamatsoo
- 25 James G. Phirinyane
- 26 Kgosi Polokakgolo Kebailele
- 27 Kgosi Sechele Kgari
- 28 Dr Ditshupo Selepeng
- 29 Ontiretse Tiza Kenaope
- 30 Lesetswe Gontse
- 31 Kgalalelo Sedimo

Total: 31**MALATSWAI**

- 1 Kgosi Robert Modisagape
- 2 Kebeemang Dikapolelo
- 3 Dikeledi Makeshane
- 4 Letsweledi Mpedi
- 5 Tshimologo Agapile
- 6 Gosalamang Motomela
- 7 Rebonye Nsala
- 8 Tebogo Phiri
- 9 Kereng Makeshane
- 10 Ditshotlo Bakgaoganye
- 11 Baboneng Makgasa
- 12 Boyson Kapaletswe
- 13 Olorato Ketsieditswe
- 14 Kerapetse Obadile
- 15 Daniel John
- 16 Benard Kenosi
- 17 Modiro Kokeletso
- 18 Dimakatso Halola
- 19 Kgosana Hosowe Lebopo
- 20 Oakantse Mpedi
- 21 Boitumelo Kooganne
- 22 Ditshupo Bakgaogane

Total: 22

MMASHORO

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Kgosi Opelo Disang | 12 Olekeng Lepodise | |
| 2 Tshotlego Gabantese | 13 Gaotsholetse Poo | |
| 3 Wabobedi Mompoti | 14 Mantho Mogofo | 15 Margaret Olefile |
| 4 Ronald O Bagali | 15 Goabaone Motshweneng | 16 Leabona Masupe |
| 5 Kealogile Mosupiemang | 16 Modiri Thabakgolo | 17 Kesebelwang |
| 6 Kenalewame Ntaolang | 17 Lobatse Motlotlegi | Gaboduelwe |
| 7 Kilego Boikepetse | 18 Moatlhodi | 18 Gaotale Koma |
| 8 Boitshwarelo Rapula | Setlhophanyana | 19 Golopa Othusitse |
| 9 Baitatotse Gabadise | 19 Matlhotlhapelo | 20 Garebone Gaboduelwe |
| 10 Odirile Mompoti | Gakeseke | 21 Mosolena Matupelo |
| 11 Leaname Ramathaku | 20 Boikobo Ditshoto | 22 Thato Bagwasi |
| 12 Councillor Elijah Masedi | 21 Kesitegile Ramakwale | 23 Kemmony Segwabe |
| 13 Keotlogele Ramokongwa | 22 Dikgang Motsomi | 24 Bright Refilwe Ditiro |
| 14 Tebby Ramau | 23 Masego Onneetse | 25 Kgosi Gosotlwamang |
| 15 Councillor Kgosiesele | 24 Solomon Dikgang | Keatshotse |
| Kgosiesele | 25 Mosipidi Keabilwe | 26 Goabamang Nthonyana |
| 16 Esaleone Rasekwata | 26 Kgosana Olwetswe | |
| 17 Godiramang Gabanakgosi | Pompi | |
| 18 Kagiso Thebeetsile | 27 Batsweleng Batsweleng | |
| 19 Oagile Orapeleng | 28 Phillimon Bapedi | |
| 20 Kagiso Thebeetsile | 29 Thaka Baboneng | |
| 21 Kgopiso Odirile | | |
| 22 Boikanyo Boitshwarelo | | |
| 23 Kgosi Boitshwarelo | | |
| Baikonne | | |
| 24 Molato Mothokenna | | |
| 25 Morokotso Gasemotse | | |

Total: 25

PAJE

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1 Kgosi Nagano S. Martin | |
| 2 Councillor Katholo | |
| Tapologo | |
| 3 Moses Bakoko | |
| 4 Kekgotswe Keobone | |
| 5 Gamontle Monyaku | |
| 6 Alfred M. Bogosi | |
| 7 Keekae Toteng | |
| 8 Monkatswi Tiroyamodimo | |
| 9 Thaka Baboneng | |
| 10 Boithatelo Ramokanyo | |
| 11 Boitshwarelo Bakoko | |

Total: 29

MOIYABANA

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1 Kgosi Mokopakgomo | |
| Kgomokhumo | |
| 2 Obannetse Serame | |
| Gaerobale | |
| 3 Joshua Borakanye | |
| 4 Ramphile Ogomoditse | |
| 5 Samuel Keaphutile | |
| 6 Ditsietsi Oremeng | |
| 7 Molefe Madikwe | |
| 8 Kadimo Oremeng | |
| 9 Onkemetse Gajewe | |
| 10 Gabaikangwe | |
| Kelebogile | |
| 11 Joseph Gaboswetswe | |
| 12 Obupile Popego | |
| 13 Baipei Rabasata | |
| 14 Garesego Ramasimong | |

Total:26

LETLHAKANE

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1 Kgosi Baruntshi | |
| Kegapetswe | |
| 2 Rebecca Oitsile | |
| 3 Odirile B. Tawana | |
| 4 Othusitse Mokgobelele | |
| 5 Godwin Baolatotse | |
| 6 Molatlhi Nkhumisang | |
| 7 France Tsietso | |
| 8 Modiredi Office | |
| 9 Sophie Galeboe | |
| 10 Matebesu Gaboalafe | |
| 11 Kelatlhegile Iekoko | |
| 12 Onkemetse Motlori | |
| 13 Eli Maphane | |
| 14 Barnabas Amos | |
| 15 Modisaotsile Modori | |
| 16 Bautwamang Segwabe | |
| 17 Moatlhodi Ketshabetse | |
| 18 Babone Moding | |
| 19 Tidimatso Mariba | |
| 20 Moditse Salute | |

Letlhakane cont.....

- 21 Kgosi Ewetsemang
Ratlhatloleng
- 22 Kabo Phampa
- 23 Oitsile Mmatlakgomo
- 24 Daisy Bathusi

Total: 24**MMATSHUMO**

- 1 Kgosi Keletshwaretse
Phetsogang
- 2 Gonewamang
Nthapelelang
- 3 Botsalo Njaang
- 4 Keoagile Phetsogang
- 5 Kabelo Vuyo Seganabeng
- 6 Kelentse Mawaya
- 7 Gabantshetse Boshoma
- 8 Morati Opaletswe
- 9 Goitumetsemang
Masenya
- 10 Gobuwamang
Ntlhaeletsang
- 11 Ketlaleka Matlhapa
- 12 Kudzani Alekanye
- 13 Gakeletshephe
Gasebonye
- 14 Tsholanang Mazathunya
- 15 Kemokgabetse Motswaiso
- 16 Sebonane Nkapolelang
- 17 Balebi Ketimetse
- 18 Goloswang Tikina
- 19 Otisitswe Chauto
- 20 Keborekile Moitaly
- 21 Balefi Gobuwamang
- 22 Modise Otukiseng
- 23 Kgosi Phillip Kopano
- 24 Balefi Gobuwamang

Total: 24**MOKUBILO**

- 1 Kgosi Badigeng Resetse
- 2 Balemogi Pono
- 3 Mbako Mojanaga
- 4 Phankgi Resetse
- 5 Councillor
Thatayamodimo Xhabue
- 6 Tshimologo Masilo
- 7 Samuel Moribame
- 8 Botshabelo Dijeng
- 9 General Kesimolotse
- 10 Tumi Gaorapele
- 11 Bakhwi Bakani
- 12 Lawrence Chebani
- 13 Jacob Machola
- 14 Ookeditse Ditaola
- 15 Kenalemang Leitlho
- 16 Kemoiponetse
Kelatlhegetswe
- 17 Kgosi Paulson
Keitlhaganetse
- 18 Lawrence Chebani
- 19 Tshimologo Masilo
- 20 Susan Resetse

Total:20**ORAPA**

- 1 Kgosi Tsholofelo Seisa
- 2 Bright Makosha
- 3 Polelo Polelo
- 4 Councillor Chilume
Balopi
- 5 Michael Ntshabele
- 6 Stanford K. Tebele
- 7 Mooketsi Motshome
- 8 PhalaloKga ng
- 9 Kana Cain Mathape
- 10 Catherine Wetshoemang
- 11 Kolobetso Seabe
- 12 Onkgopotse
Boitshwarelo

Total: 12**RAKOPS**

- 1 Kgosi Seane Tatolo
- 2 Justin Galazo Otimile
- 3 Bonyere Jane
- 4 Elija Motsamai
- 5 Maikutlo Kenosi
- 6 Tebogo Otsile
- 7 Justice Tshekiso
- 8 Batoluruta Manyuni
- 9 Matlhogela Mmopi
- 10 Jerry Malela
- 11 Gaboitatolwe Jenjele
- 12 Bashingi Boingotlo
- 13 Rachel Kadzi Montsho
- 14 Tshokodiso Kokolo
- 15 Pelotshwaana Maboane
- 16 Nkgowa Utlwang
- 17 Gabayo Manyuni
- 18 Christopher Henguva
- 19 Themba Makanti
- 20 Kgosi Gowinnemang
Matlhare
- 21 Leagajang Sogonyane
- 22 Bashingi Boingotlo
- 23 Lamogae Motaung

Total: 23**MOTOPI**

- 1 Kgosi Baletlanye
Kenewendo
- 2 Galalea Ntshonga
- 3 Rapula Madingwa
- 4 Bapaletswe Motamma
- 5 Othusitse Kantse
- 6 Bapaletswe Gimbo
- 7 Mothaka Bathophi
- 8 Kgomotso Matsiara
- 9 Sam Digwa
- 10 Bob Mabego
- 11 Raditlhapi Selopile
- 12 Elizabeth Selopile

Motopi cont....

- 13 Gaone M.Motsumi
- 14 Mosarwa Budwani
- 15 Matshidiso Digwa
- 16 Oscar White
- 17 Oganeditse Kebapetse
- 18 Oabona Ngalang
- 19 Baitshepi Nthoiwa
- 20 Timothy Maoto
- 21 Masego Bongwe
- 22 Kebopilwe John
Ramosepele
- 23 Kgosi Lekang Phetogo
- 24 Moruti Bapaletswe
Motamma
- 25 Keodiretse Robert
- 26 Gothusamang Baitse
- 27 Lemetsi Robert
- 28 Raditlhapi Selopile

Total: 28**GWETA**

- 1 Kgosi Zephania Makosha
- 2 George Maphane
- 3 Wilizani Monthe
- 4 Albert Kefentse Tikere
- 5 Bashanga Gaorate
- 6 Olefile Ntemogisang
- 7 Bachengeli Madiwana
- 8 Lebonya Gasebone
- 9 Batukeli Barekeng
- 10 Dinte Matome
- 11 Mmasekgowa Makosha
- 12 Didule Baraki
- 13 Tsholofelo Setete
- 14 Mess Molimisi
- 15 Kelennetse G.Selatlhwe
- 16 Ofolo Saitse
- 17 Kelly Mandwaba
- 18 Aweditswe Boitumelo
- 19 Imanii Mosweu

- 20 Kgosi Gobotsamang
Matsekane
- 21 Olebile Odirile
- 22 Obonetse Pelotona
- 23 Tapudzani Gabolekwe
- 24 Kethusegile Goutlwane
- 25 Kgosi Tshotlego Sokisi
- 26 Tendekani Oduetse
- 27 George Maphane
- 28 Mothi Monamodi
- 29 Ketshwanamang Lesego
- 30 Tshepo Keonetse

Total: 30**NATA**

- 1 Kgosi Rebagamang
Rancholo
- 2 Galenkutlwe Leakwa
- 3 Mpho Maposa
- 4 Gaethata Zibani
- 5 Gobusamang Otimile
- 6 Mokganedi Gase
- 7 Ndio Kgwarae
- 8 Ipontsheng Selebaleng
- 9 Bishop Paul Maguni
- 10 Amon Molefe
- 11 Bonewamang Ntuane
- 12 Randonga Segatumela
- 13 Isaac Nthaba
- 14 Blesswell Gure
- 15 Masego Ndolo
- 16 Kesenyang Sehuba
- 17 Moreri Mbanga
- 18 Kgosi Opelo
Ntshwarelang
- 19 Amon Molefe Selala
- 20 Galethata Bob Zibani
- 21 Thuso Tumelano
- 22 Kemoitatotse B. Ture
- 23 Puleng Molefi

Total: 23**SOWA**

- 1 Kgosi Reuben
Majeremane
- 2 Cedric Lepodisi
- 3 Bishop Molefe
- 4 Gosata Mosweu
- 5 Pius Mooketsi Phumaphi
- 6 Tsholofelo Bashai
- 7 Tendisani Bakhauli
- 8 Moshe Ketlogetswe
- 9 Tebogo Kemhitlhetse
- 10 Joel Manyapedza
- 11 Gabontlogele Tlwaelano
- 12 Maenge P. G. Maenge
- 13 Jimmy Kgomotso
- 14 Lovemore Badi
- 15 Gomolemo K.Potlako
- 16 Lauren Sesinyi
- 17 Sefalane Ramonyepele
- 18 Margaret Kinnear
- 19 Kenneth Higgins
- 20 Tlamelo Mathule
- 21 Lebabonye Victor
Kefenyang
- 22 Joyce Motlakatlala
- 23 Charity Seape
- 24 Olatlheletswe Ketlajesa
- 25 Kefentse Ngwamotsoko
- 26 Babedi Autlwile
- 27 Gosata Mosarwa
- 28 Loyd Basuti
- 29 Onosi Dilo

Total: 29**MASUNGA**

- 1 Kgosi Maruje 111 Thabo
Masunga
- 2 Joshua Monyamane
- 3 Geneva Pelaelo
- 4 Cathyline Ntuane
- 5 Gift Otumile

Masunga cont....

- 7 Elliot Jonathan
- 8 Mesiah Gwaloba
- 9 Leornard Mutheto
- 10 Jones Dubani
- 11 Dintle Morakanyane
- 12 Lebani Maunge
- 13 Fatima Makgethe
- 14 Godfrey Phuthego
- 15 Darius M. Nkhwa
- 16 Ruth Sechele
- 17 Utlwang Tsenang
- 18 Joyce Phillis
- 19 Kgosi Thabo Monaga
- 20 J. Monyamane
- 21 Geneva Pelaelo

Total: 21**RAMOKGWEBANA**

- 1 Kgosi Mollen Dube
- 2 Fidelis Machoba
- 3 Siminyoni Mathangule
- 4 Morris Habangana
- 5 Milton Mavange
- 6 Thomas Chabalala
- 7 Vivian Thembe
- 8 Thabang Moipolai
- 9 Menton Chedutshware
- 10 Joseph Dangwa Balisi
- 11 Tumelo Albert
- 12 Andrew Balule
- 13 Kesentse Ndeke
- 14 Letters Motshwari
- 15 Lazarus Kusegwa
- 16 Milili Jonathan Mathumo
- 17 Godfrey Phillip Balule
- 18 Batshani Phillip
- 19 Stanley Matombo
- 20 Tapson B. Jackalas
- 21 Menton Tshwarwe
- 22 Waja Molomo

Total: 22**MATSILOJE**

- 1 Kgosi Eric Sekgoma Moipolai
- 2 Peter Zacharia Maswe
- 3 Mackson Mackson
- 4 Lebogang Keaketswe
- 5 Moesi Lekuni
- 6 Paul Kgaje
- 7 Jacob Baorapedi
- 8 Balemetse Kgakololo
- 9 Kgosi Nkgageng
- 10 Christine Sekgabo Mompoti
- 11 Diamond Arnold Diamond
- 12 Peter France
- 13 Kgosi TshimologoToteng
- 14 Kgosi Oganne Paulson
- 15 Peter Zacharia Maswe
- 16 Lazarus Motlogelwa Chubele
- 17 Elizabeth Modisapodi
- 18 Paul Mothibi Lephalo
- 19 Molomo Maano
- 20 Councillor Florah Bogadi Mpetsane
- 21 Nkunyana Mokopanele
- 22 Kgosi Simon Nkgageng
- 23 Moruti Peter France
- 24 Florah Bogadi Mpetsane

Total: 24**TSHESEBE**

- 1 Kgosi Motlotlegi Kachana
- 2 Godson Sebeela
- 3 Fixon Mchive
- 4 Richard Monthe
- 5 SonnyAdam Chiliwa
- 6 Albert Foda
- 7 Simon Edward
- 8 Moswela Dintweng
- 9 Bongani Thomola

- 6 Sheperd Mogapi Bongani Thomola
- 10 Daniel Moipolai
- 11 Power Kuzwani
- 12 Moses Maloiso
- 13 Margaret Binda
- 14 Kebonye Gochene
- 15 Herbalist Amos
- 16 Fungai Mafa
- 17 Goitsemodimo Monaga
- 18 Force Masole
- 19 Takatso Matheku
- 20 Daniel Jonas
- 21 Honoka Mgadla
- 22 Edward K. Maloiso
- 23 Nanikie Ngwaza
- 24 Mbulawa Mbulawa
- 25 Kgosi James Sebele

Total: 25**TUTUME**

- 1 Kgosi Tapson Madikwe
- 2 Moffat Mabutho
- 3 Edmond B. Moabi
- 4 Caiphus Tema
- 5 Mmoloki Chizala
- 6 Olopeng Nthoiwa
- 7 Innocent Chaisani
- 8 Emily Matolela
- 9 Ronny Lowani
- 10 Tobokani Knowledge George
- 11 Bigboy Chavati
- 12 Towelani Otsile
- 13 Balingisanyi Nyamambi
- 14 Isaac Lebengwa
- 15 Moruti Monyamane
- 16 Baaitse Mboi
- 17 Itani Maswibilili
- 18 Asiria Chilisa
- 19 Victor Malumbela
- 20 Alphonse Nsala

Tutume cont...

- 23 Alakanani Tlhabiwe
- 24 Onalenna Kgosietsile
- 25 Dilongwe Gaolatlhe
- 26 Edison Nyalalani Woto
- 27 Victor Somolekae
- 28 Shathani Mbaakanyi

Total: 28**MAITENGWE**

- 1 Kgosi Mphala Mengwe
- 2 Florence Molonge
- 3 Point Moroka
- 4 Patrick Kenosi
- 5 Shadrack Balopi
- 6 Isaac Carter
- 7 Batisani Maswibilili
- 8 Nono Macheke
- 9 Moabi Billy
- 10 Yvonne Lathe
- 11 Mbuso Gogwane
- 12 Ellias Muchado
- 13 Michael G.Sakhubama
- 14 Michael Mogwai
- 15 Innocent Chisenge
- 16 Beauty Jotia
- 17 Stephen Matiha
- 18 Emmanuel Thekiso
- 19 Tamapo Richard
- 20 Bekiwe Joseph Kgosi
- 21 Enock Sebolelo
- 22 Chipisa K.Tematema
- 23 Tawana S. Ndiwengu
- 24 Mandipa Tamodlha
- 25 Chicha Mmerekhi
- 26 Baendi Madwala
- 27 Kgosi Jackson Changate
- 28 Koodzani S. Bagwisani
- 29 Junior Masole
- 30 Jonathan Buru
- 31 Sophie Mudongo

Total: 31**SEBINA**

- 1 Kgosi Shathani Kgakanyane
- 2 Georinah Mpuchana
- 3 Gwabuya Phuluweni
- 4 Enock Dabula
- 5 Chenesani Motsamai
- 6 Baatlhodi B. Monyatsi
- 7 Richard Monyatsi
- 8 Sitoboke Lesetedi
- 9 Iris Bagayi
- 10 Godfrey Makobo
- 11 Mbeji Nyekume Chiepe
- 12 Gibson Nthubo
- 13 Oganne Mazubila
- 14 Joel Botsoma
- 15 Violet Joseph
- 16 Michael Mphusu
- 17 Tshoganetso David
- 18 Neo Tshekiso
- 19 Mogomotsi Lemogang
- 20 Kedibonye Bathoeng
- 21 Tijane Pelaelo
- 22 CouncillorWabuya A. Chebani
- 23 Kgosi Rapelang Khuwe
- 24 Ishmael C. Phillimon
- 25 Ellen Mogatsa Manewe
- 26 Molly Senome

Total: 26**MATHANGWANE**

- 1 Kgosi Itekeng Mathangwane
- 2 Boikanyo Moleele
- 3 Ezekiel Setlhare
- 4 Tiyapo Thapelo
- 5 Chikadzi Makaba
- 6 Kilen Ngele
- 7 Alfred Mashungwa
- 8 Tembo Lebang
- 9 Shadrack Kgomo

- 21 Archibold Motsumi Maule
- 22 Wakati Palabadzi
- 10 Joyce Mathangwane
- 11 Patrick Mbengwa
- 12 Uwe Hubona
- 13 Tabengwa Tabengwa
- 14 Keorapetse Rebabonye
- 15 Mosalagae Matima
- 16 Banu Mudongo
- 17 Lenkwetse Matlhaga
- 18 Talibona Mothobi
- 19 Ntate Mopalamente Maposa
- 20 Jabulani Sekonopo
- 21 Kgosi Israel Molema
- 22 Kenosi Mabalane

Total: 22**TONOTA**

- 1 Kgosi Bokamoso Radipitse
- 2 Phoro Oduetse
- 3 Otswang Lekoko
- 4 Bonno Kgosiemang
- 5 Ratshimo Ramahobo
- 6 Botho Omphemetse Ntirang
- 7 Benjamin Mzanywa
- 8 Motshegetsi Masoba
- 9 Ditshotlo Moleele
- 10 Andrew Abotseng
- 11 Rampula O. Chabe
- 12 Victor Kgwatalala
- 13 Remogae Sebina
- 14 Portia Mpugwa
- 15 Galebolae A. Motswere
- 16 Mompoloki Ngongola
- 17 Motlhatlosi Ganabeng
- 18 Jones K. Tawana

Tonota cont...

- 22 Eva Chalasha
- 23 Staff Sedimo
- 24 Simon Keinyatse
- 25 Molly Mandevu
- 26 Mr. Moalosi
- 27 Serolo Ramahobo
- 28 Kgosi Pogiso Sekoko
- 29 Patrick Kinnear
- 30 Oratile Charlie
- 31 Khabe Olaotse
- 32 Lepate Molalapata
- 33 Koontse Koontse
- 34 Victor Kgwatalala
- 35 Kgosi Keabetswe Rabakele
- 36 Tebelelo Thobogang

Total: 36**MANDUNYANE**

- 1 Kgosi Joshua Joel
- 2 Godfrey maseko
- 3 Emmanuel Nno
- 4 Emily D.Dinkepile
- 5 Ookeditse Jenamo
- 6 Bateng Bailaphuti
- 7 Ithuteng Kgato
- 8 Leatile Monyazela
- 9 Ogotseng Tom
- 10 Gilbert Jabulani
- 11 Emmanuel Nno
- 12 Galani G Holonga
- 13 Thapelo Orapeleng
- 14 Kegaisamang Setlhare
- 15 Gaongalelwe Ranto
- 16 Bonyana Kgosiemang
- 17 Otshwaile Ntshipa
- 18 Benjamin Nsheqo
- 19 Ntombela Nkane

- 20 Godfrey Maseko
- 21 Pabalelo Polite Sebokolodi
- 22 Chawada Thomas
- 23 Adam K. Maseko
- 24 Gaolatlhe Ditshenyegelo
- 25 Setlhare Setlhare
- 26 Mpho Bitsang
- 27 Jeremiah Toteng
- 28 Masego Boitshepo
- 29 Bosele Lekoba
- 30 Ntombela Safalitsile Lekane
- 31 Kabelo Sesupo
- 32 Michael Madumela
- 33 Lesenotse Bitsang

Total: 33**FRANCISTOWN SOUTH KGOTLA**

- 1 Kgosi Gunny Moses
- 2 Malebogo Monica Gaobone
- 3 Kerel Ludick
- 4 Kefilwe Gaoforwe
- 5 Tuelo Mponang
- 6 Makgamu Matini
- 7 Lingani Taziba
- 8 Kaelo Osimegeng
- 9 Taboka Sekgwama
- 10 Ezekiel Makwaleng
- 11 Felicity Olga Jane
- 12 Galenkgope Ludick
- 13 Tshogofatso Mabutho
- 14 Kahiya Kawere
- 15 Bontle Sebati
- 16 Nimrod Thankane
- 17 Boikhutso Simon
- 18 Shatiso King
- 19 Moses Kuvevana
- 20 Simon Mapantiti

- 19 Bakang Tshimane
- 20 R. Phanda
- 21 Gabotwesepe Keletso
- 21 Cecilia Mapine
- 22 Sam Masunga
- 23 Malejane John Ramotshabi
- 24 Slax Mosenya

Total: 24**FRANCITOWN WEST KGOTLA**

- 1 Kgosi Chamalebo Montshiwa
- 2 Bazikani Siwani
- 3 David Tapela
- 4 Oganeditse Keteng
- 5 John Motshegwa
- 6 Rosinah Setlhabi
- 7 Ottoh Masogo
- 8 Mooketsi William
- 9 Warona Baatlhodi
- 10 Councillor Ramolotsana Gaethuse
- 11 Hon. Ignatius Moswaane
- 12 Kopano Otukile
- 13 Kopano John
- 14 Stanley Masalila
- 15 Ntende Lekgoba
- 16 Grace Gwaguba
- 17 Bagele Chite
- 18 Christopher Duna
- 19 Robert Kamwi
- 20 Bothojamotho Motswetla
- 21 Lovey Makunda
- 22 Samuel Mokokobocho
- 23 Maatla Kgamanyane
- 24 Selinah Ntombi Morake
- 25 Gilbert Boikhutso
- 26 Ndiyani Mokaloba
- 27 Kesegofetse Tlale
- 28 Sedilame Kesenyeditswe

Francistown west kgotla cont....

- 32 Uyapo Magama
- 33 Kgosi Pepukai Makambe
- 34 Christine Tagwira
- 35 Lebopo Phologolo
- 36 Maduo Mbambi
- 37 Barbara Morongwane
Mosweu
- 38 Obusitse Nshakashogwe
- 39 Wandipa Chabe
- 40 Ditiro Dijeng
- 41 Potlako Malikongwa
- 42 Kagiso Matebu
- 43 Lucia Matimba

Total: 43**FRANCISTOWN EAST KGOTLA**

- 1 Kgosi Lorato Mogopodi
- 2 Masego Umbrella
- 3 Pastor Simisani
Ramaotwana
- 4 Moatlhodi Nthebolang
- 5 Obed Tshipe Kakabane
- 6 Theresa Mmolawa
- 7 Eric Direkileng
- 8 Ben Mpotokwane
- 9 Alfred Moremong
- 10 Oikameng Kelaeng
- 11 Tlamelo Moatswi
- 12 Odirile Ngenda
- 13 Shingani Matembu
- 14 Jesus Mosokwe
- 15 Peter Ngoma
- 16 Smangaliso Patson
- 17 Kedisaletse Mapinyi
- 18 Malebogo Moruti
- 19 Rejoice Senwedi
- 20 Molaodi Maiketso
- 21 Kedibone Gideon
- 22 Happiness Kaisara

- 23 Milili Ngatenga
- 24 Geoffrey Lefoko Pule
- 25 Disang Matsoma
- 26 Mark Jackalas Dube
- 27 Amos Johannes
- 28 Kgosi Pepukai Makambe
- 29 Andrew Seeletso
- 30 Ethani Benjamin
- 31 Tlamelo Moatswi
- 32 Theresa Mmolawa
- 33 Freddy Gaolathe
- 34 Keno Majeremane
- 35 David Mbulawa
- 36 Thataya Modimo Xhabue

Total: 36**SERULE**

- 1 Kgosi Gothatamang
Mudzingwa
- 2 Isaac Motlhabani
- 3 Cirus Ngwenya
- 4 Mokaedi Kgosietsho
- 5 Flora Ogorogile
- 6 Seitshiro Diploma
S.Bolotsang
- 7 Kereemang Mokalake
- 8 Modisa Khuto
- 9 Bontshetse G. Letebele
- 10 Dipogiso Ookeditse
- 11 Joseph O. Mokgethwa
- 12 Motsumi Lentswe
- 13 Edward Odireleng
- 14 Gabolemogwe
Ramotlhatlhoi
- 15 Gotewamang D. Masilo
- 16 Khuto Khuto
- 17 Bakang Kelemogile
- 18 Sophie Andrew Phiri
- 19 Olatotswe Mmusi
- 20 Martha Kesame
- 21 Seipone V. Mosongwane
- 22 Evelyn Sefanelo

- 29 Patrick Lekgabo
- 30 Patricia Mmoloki
- 31 Modibedi Gabanakgosi
- 23 Gaboitote Kaunda
- 24 Boitshwarelo Mmese
- 25 Kedibonye Toto
- 26 Mokganedi Raditladi
- 27 Kelebogile Keabetswe
- 28 Gabadirwe Ogaketse
- 29 Kgosi Dineo Kebabiretse
- 30 Lekopanye Ogorogile
- 31 Kedibonye Simon
- 32 Merafe Lesego

Total: 32**SELIBE PHIKWE EAST**

- 1 Kgosi Ishmael Legwaila
- 2 Morongwa Sono
- 3 Mothusi Sedumedi
- 4 Kenneth Tidimane
- 5 Malebogo Sejankabo
- 6 Omponye Ditau
- 7 Saleya Kilego
- 8 Stephen Nyoni
- 9 Tsholofelo Akabeng
- 10 Ngakaemang Selao
- 11 Malebogo Joseph
- 12 Tebogo Venson
- 13 Tapiwa Lekgojane
- 14 Molatlhegi Kegope
- 15 Grace Mbumba
- 16 Morobolo Morobolo
- 17 Silent Leburu
- 18 Merapelo Gosiamé
- 19 Nyalalani G. Mbaiwa
- 20 Bathatahadi Koontse
- 21 Meshack Magora
- 22 Keabetswe Kemiso
- 23 Kgosi Molefi Pilane
- 24 Bishop Kesegofetse
Mandelu
- 25 Tamocha Tafila
- 26 Leburu Gaepongwe
- 27 Ntsimane Gaopelo

Total: 27

SELIBE PHIKWE WEST

- 1 Kgosi Segale Letshele
- 2 Abale Ketsitlile
- 3 Baphuti Gosekwang
- 4 Gabampone Monyamane
- 5 Bakolosa Thito
- 6 Montle Gaolaolwe
- 7 Kemoitse Mmekwa
- 8 Keagakwe Basele
- 9 Daniel Sedie
- 10 Marea Lekoba
- 11 Kabo Peloetletse
- 12 Loungo Mathaeo
- 13 Ndwalgwa Ndwalgwa
- 14 Marea Raphiri
- 15 Kesebonye P. Ramadubu
- 16 Thusego Lewis
- 17 Keineetse Saleshando
- 18 Mmila Mandobe Michael
- 19 Kabo Baipidi
- 20 Tsholofelo Samboko
- 21 Ronald Phetlhe
- 22 Gobonamang Sesinyi
- 23 Joseph Dibongwe
- 24 Onalenna Kereemang
- 25 Mmika Thaga
- 26 Elizabeth Radikoko
- 27 James Ketlamoreng
- 28 Kgosi Molosiwa Molosiwa
- 29 Oageng Bareedi
- 30 Maenge PG Maenge
- 31 Kelebogile Oatweng
- 32 Samuel Molatlhegi
- 33 Thabo Chinyolo
- 34 Kabo Baipidi
- 35 Chritopher Molelo
- 36 Tau Kgotlele

Total: 36**BOBONONG**

- 1 Kgosi Ezekiel Joel Masilo
- 2 Rolang Majelantle
- 3 Sekwa Maseko
- 4 Onneile Mphoko
- 5 Kolagano Wright Malema
- 6 Keepile Malatsi
- 7 Morgan Makgasane
- 8 Peter Sekgwama
- 9 Laron Sefalane
- 10 Irene Ngwako
- 11 Odirile Mmolawa
- 12 Andrew Lebotse
- 13 Lamec Sezowa
- 14 Letsweletse Matlhape
- 15 Israel Tebelelo
- 16 Mooketsi Agisanang
- 17 Moemi Thapelo
- 18 Baitse Mokgabi
- 19 Sediba Robert
- 20 Josphine Frans
- 21 Jopi Leshiba
- 22 Jowit Setlhamo
- 23 Kgosi Isaya Madema
- 24 Irene Ngwako
- 25 Nicholas Moagedi Rakoti
- 26 Juda Marumo
- 27 Boiki Moses Meshack
- 28 TomeletsoKgosietsile
- 29 Elizabeth Kadibadiba

Total: 29**TSETSEBJWE**

- 1 Kgosi Kgosidialwa Motsamai
- 2 Daniel Mosesane
- 3 Motlhabane Kenny Manyatsa
- 4 Jantlha J, Bojalwa
- 5 Madome Manyeula
- 6 Balangane Nthume

- 7 Montwedi Makwati
- 8 Keobokile Thoromo
- 9 Justice Oakile
- 10 Bonkwetse Phaladi
- 11 Keneilwe Dintwa
- 12 Lydia Molapisane
- 13 Biki Mosupi
- 14 Molaodi Keolopile
- 15 Simeon K. Tshwene
- 16 Keoagile Phaladi
- 17 Joseph Thothi
- 18 Onaethata Selo
- 19 Rampete Rampete
- 20 Keobokile Tau
- 21 Abel Nkawana
- 22 Keorapetse Kesenkeng
- 23 Borakanelo John
- 24 Bathusi Mabina
- 25 Motlalepula V. Bale
- 26 Galeo Gaerupe
- 27 Kgosi Olga Serumola
- 28 Kgosi Galeboe Gaerupe

Total : 28**MMADINARE**

- 1 Kgosi Maureen Mphoeng
- 2 Leageletswe Mogotsi
- 3 Mogolodi Rasemphe
- 4 Nonofang Rantu
- 5 Bathusi Barobi
- 6 Leaname Sekai
- 7 Keodiretseng Obonetse
- 8 Oreeditse S. Ranjo
- 9 Obonye Masinta
- 10 Stein Kapaletswa
- 11 Boitumelo Motimedi
- 12 Bernard M. Molelekeng
- 13 Obenne Opateng

Mmadinare cont....

- | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 14 Simon S. Moepeng | 7 Bajaki Kegomoditswe | |
| 15 Rosemary Mooketsi | 8 Thatayaone Mogale | |
| 16 Kgosi Matshwenyego
Mosweu | 9 Mogomotsi Jakobe | 16 Hazel Magale |
| 17 Oabile Lesego | 10 Bateng Baleseng | 17 Doreen Visagie |
| 18 Kefilwe Topane | 11 Obed Maphatisi | 18 Rachel Esterhuizen |
| 19 Oarabile Coach Kelefile | 12 Lentumetse Gasebonwe | 19 Susan Magale |
| 20 Mokgadi Sesinyi | 13 Same Ditshotlo | 20 Kgosi Emmah Morero |
| 21 Susan Motheo Molaodi | 14 Gabatwaelwe Ramabusa | 21 Moruti Peter
Moruakgomo |
| 22 Olebeng Ipatleleng | 15 Obopegile M. Montle | 22 Elizabeth Martin |
| 23 Kapo Otsile | 16 Selebatso Sekoba | 23 Moruti Nicholas Isaacs |
| 24 Tebelelo Kgosietsile | 17 Pauline Moseki | 24 Mpho Bojane |
| 25 Dintwa Dintwa | 18 Kagiso Amos | 25 Sophia Steenkamp |
| 26 Keitumetse Oboletse | 19 Kgomotso Balopi
Rasetlhora | 26 Gert Esterhuizen |
| 27 Kebafile Oswabile | 20 Bakang Rantho | 27 Dorris Martin |
| 28 Baboloki Rantshese | 21 Balebi Kgobo | 28 Hendrick Magale |
| 29 Moesi Moesi | 22 Abel Sikwa | Total: 28 |
| 30 Bolokang Lekosha | 23 Mmoloki Bautlwetse | TSABONG |
| 31 Tlhabologo Keoagile | 24 Tshoganetso Gasebone | 1 Kgosi David S. Toto 11 |
| 32 Maria Nthoiwa | 25 Oabona Marapo | 2 Moroka Tumaletse |
| 33 Keneilwe Leatloga | 26 Leungo Molapisi | 3 Frans Brooks |
| 34 Leonard Mosweu | 27 Kgosi Goutwa Alethaeng | 4 Tsholofelo Ditlhabi |
| 35 Kgosi Itumeleng Pelotona | Total: 27 | 5 T. Janet Motshabisi |
| 36 Oakantse Gopolang | BOKSPITS | 6 Nnana Moseki |
| 37 Baboloki Rantshese | 1 Kgosi Chalres Hendricks | 7 Margaret Kgatileng |
| 38 Lekakaba Kgoromola | 2 Mita Kelehile | 8 Bakang Gabogatwe |
| 39 Phemo Matlhogela | 3 Margaret Sekokodi | 9 Elliot Sephiri |
| 40 Oreeditse Ranjo | 4 Kago Sethibo | 10 Leo Tawana Moemedi |
| 41 Kgosi Matshwenyego
Mosweu | 5 Magdeline Gouws | 11 Richard White |

Total: 41

SEFHOPHE

- 1 Kgosi Dilor Segwabe
- 2 Loeto Porati
- 3 Gaedupe Mooketsi
- 4 Mmapula Phuduhudu
- 5 Head Seponono
- 6 Rev Lebone Buru

- 1 Kgosi Chalres Hendricks
- 2 Mita Kelehile
- 3 Margaret Sekokodi
- 4 Kago Sethibo
- 5 Magdeline Gouws
- 6 Frederick Matheis
- 7 Rachel Bock
- 8 Jeanette Tydtgat
- 9 Hendrick Magale
- 10 Martha Van Der
Westhuizen
- 11 Emmanuel Visagie
- 12 Matthews Gaemelwe
- 13 Petrus Vanstaden
- 14 Dorothy Boitshwarelo
- 15 Gideon Martin

- 1 Kgosi David S. Toto 11
- 2 Moroka Tumaletse
- 3 Frans Brooks
- 4 Tsholofelo Ditlhabi
- 5 T. Janet Motshabisi
- 6 Nnana Moseki
- 7 Margaret Kgatileng
- 8 Bakang Gabogatwe
- 9 Elliot Sephiri
- 10 Leo Tawana Moemedi
- 11 Richard White
- 12 Hotate Samson
- 13 Edwin Tumane Babeile
- 14 Malebogo Letebele
- 15 Jeffery Kgathileng
- 16 Pius Tumaletse
- 17 Tshipietsile Mutheseli
- 18 Boitshepo Babeile
- 19 Patrick Gabaathole
- 20 Ikanyeng David Bok
- 21 Kgosi Richard Toto
- 22 Moroka Peter
Tumaletse
- 23 Tiny Khole

Tsabong cont.....

- 25 Moruti Tolosi
- 26 Piet Katrze
- 27 Ontibile Doctor Dipheko

Total: 27**WERDA**

- 1 Kgosi David S. Megano
- 2 Tuelo Kesenkilwe
- 3 Keadiretse Mosana
- 4 Nanaki Basimane
- 5 Abednico Motsumi
- 6 Middleton Mackenzie
- 7 Henry Louw
- 8 Daniel Mpane
- 9 Michael Rantsho
- 10 Ezekiel Kebonang
- 11 Seanyane Masiela
- 12 Kgosi Bruce Khekhene
- 13 Jacobs Radijeng
- 14 Kelebogile Kgokong
- 15 Joseph Louw
- 16 Elsinah Babui

Total: 16**MAKOPONG**

- 1 Kgosi Light Matshediso Babeile
- 2 Cecilia Kgositlou
- 3 Bedwin Sephiri
- 4 Lucas Taela
- 5 Senamile Mojombe
- 6 Teko Chimbombi
- 7 Dr. Marcus Chimbombi
- 8 Alpha Tshireletso
- 9 Ross Ontlogetse Ramoupo
- 10 William Jansen
- 11 Godfrey Mukamba
- 12 Kotloemang Felix Matswiri
- 13 Frederick Bahuma

- 14 Pius Kanyetsi
- 15 Cornelius Kaikwe
- 16 Keolebile Molale
- 17 Grace Morodisi
- 18 Dickson Radijeng
- 19 E. K. Podisi
- 20 Kgosi Obenne Matshogo
- 21 Lopang Kgotilwe
- 22 Shandie Hengari
- 23 Felix T. Matswere
- 24 Ednah Kereemang Podisa
- 25 Pono Phologo
- 26 Gakologelang Molale

Total: 26**MABUTSANE**

- 1 Kgosi Kgakgamatso Moletsane
- 2 Motlhatlhedi Mosokwane
- 3 Jack Brixton Mongologa
- 4 Kegomoditswe Mosupi
- 5 Thuto Balemoge
- 6 Fraiser Tefiso
- 7 John Difela
- 8 Otlaadisa Setlalo
- 9 Irene Morolong
- 10 Thabo Motsumi
- 11 Dimakatso Lekgotla
- 12 Chapson Bopitla
- 13 Abram Molatole
- 14 Abel Ntlhaile
- 15 Kelathegile Kaitsea
- 16 Tekanyo Mokgothu
- 17 Oboletse Ramadila
- 18 Fred Ngati
- 19 Shimmy Olefile
- 20 Tiroyamodimo Ramasesane
- 21 Motlotlegi Mothupi

24 Leo Tumaletse

- 22 Boikanyo Rokisaseng
- 23 Bosele Tiny Tshwaro
- 24 Kgosi Kekailwe M. Tefiso
- 25 Oshahaditswe Tlhapagwane
- 26 Tsholofelo Zulu
- 27 Kesolofetse Mokaedi
- 28 Kebeditswe Sephetsolo

Total: 28**JWANENG**

- 1 Kgosi Maleshwane Bakwena
- 2 Boniswa Bayani
- 3 Joseph Rabosena Mpudi
- 4 Moshe Gare
- 5 Onitretse Motshegele
- 6 Matshwenyego Mabusha
- 7 Keneilwe Kepu
- 8 Rosemary N. Mere
- 9 Lorato Lephutse Baruti
- 10 Aaron Madira
- 11 Maitseo Mantirisi
- 12 Kago Mabolokane
- 13 Kebonyethebe Makgatlhe
- 14 Matshediso Ramogobjwa
- 15 Monthusi C. Molefhe
- 16 Lebogang Peloyamotho
- 17 Tshepo Patrick Mothulwe
- 18 Councillor Tshokodiso Lesetedi
- 19 Kgosi Oageng Mosole
- 20 Joseph Mpudi
- 21 Onthusitse Bakoko
- 22 Mothusinyane Fredy Molefhe
- 23 Molao Leepo Leepo

MOKHOMMA

- 1 Kgosi Siver Nthomang
- 2 Malebogo Tlhabiwe
- 3 Golekwang Balebeng
- 4 Ontiretse Barolong
- 5 Mompoloki Lesetedi
- 6 Tefoyaone Kokong
- 7 Boitumelo Aogane
- 8 Tshepiso Wamasole
- 9 Mothibedi Mosimane
watshipi
- 10 Ditiro Burunyana
Rantalabwe
- 11 Ontlametse Siane
- 12 Rambo Obeng
- 13 Kgomotso Lesang
- 14 Moses Ntwaetsile
- 15 Kgosi Justice Motlhalane
- 16 Motlhapiemang Setlhoka
- 17 Terena Mabego

Total: 17

GABORONE NORTH KGOTLA

- 1 Kgosi Richard Kwapa
- 2 Tefo Ndlovu
- 3 Taboka Keabone
- 4 Pastor Thabo O.Mampane
- 5 Jonase Pelonomi
- 6 Patience Letshwiti
- 7 Moses Kajane
- 8 Pastor Daniel Rakaisa
- 9 Lemogang Dingalo Ntime
- 10 Michael Modise
- 11 Chaha Charumbira
- 12 Meshack Kebeileng
- 13 Lesedi Aaron
- 14 Mosimanegape
Keosaletse
- 15 Thuto Thuto
- 16 Modiegi Keorapetse
- 17 Peter Letsatsi

- 18 Rebecca Kelisitse
- 19 Motlalepula Ogopoleng
- 20 Dipuo Marope
- 21 Ellen Ndaba
- 22 Dudu Morapedi
- 23 Moses Gaopalelwe
- 24 Duncan Maramane
- 25 Bonno Tebele
- 26 Kealeboga Mokgalagadi
- 27 Boemo Ramasimong
- 28 Lebogang Mashadi
- 29 Pastor Daniel Rakaisa

Total 29

GABORONE CENTRAL KGOTLA

- 1 Kgosi Patricia Radipati
- 2 Ompaketse Aaron
- 3 Pulafela Siele
- 4 Emily M. Motswale
- 5 Thapelo Meshack
Sundikai
- 6 Kennedy Mbaiwa
- 7 Jooaste Motshwane
- 8 Tuelo Segoo
- 9 Boitumelo Marumo
- 10 Stephina Busang
- 11 Sethunya Samson
- 12 Isaac Molefhe
- 13 Tumisang M. Healy -MP
- 14 Kgosi Segametsi Pule
- 15 Tiny Healy
- 16 Priscah Mokgadi
- 17 Frederick Solomon
Kololo
- 18 Rev. Pulafela Siele

Total: 18

24 Irene Kefentse

Total:24

GABORONE BONNINGTON NORTH KGOTLA

- 1 Kgosi Kenneth Thari
- 2 Thuto Gaborutwe
- 3 Force Tefo Thema
- 4 Thabo Mothulatshipi
- 5 Councillor Father
Maphongo
- 6 Robert Ndlovu
- 7 Boikanyo Motsumi
- 8 Modiredi Maruping
- 9 Leganne Mankgane
- 10 Karabo Sebetlela
- 11 Esther Letlhare
- 12 Aobakwe Oteng Nkone
- 13 Joyce Mooketsi
- 14 Florah Barakanye
- 15 Beatrice Ben
- 16 Kenyaletswang
Keolehele
- 17 Ookeditse Malesu
- 18 Bonno Morapedi
- 19 Barati Makgonatsotlhe
- 20 Kaelo Kgomotso
- 21 Arthur Matshameko
- 22 Karabo Bodiba
- 23 Martha Mathambo
- 24 Richard Pule
- 25 Rebecca Phefo
- 26 Moses Oabile
- 27 Mothusi Majoni
- 28 Councillor Khumo
Sebereko
- 29 Kgosi Onneetse Rakoma

Total: 29

**GABORONE BONNINGTON
SOUTH**

- 1 Kgosi Rapula Arnold
Somolekae
- 2 Pastor Bejamin
Keloneilwe
- 3 Ntebaleng Kedumele
- 4 Jackson S. Laba
- 5 Rhodah Sekgororwane
- 6 Theresa Hirshfeldt
- 7 Tlhakulagae Lenkokame
- 8 Rhodah Mudanga
- 9 Obenne Phokwe
- 10 Richard Mokgethi
- 11 Elisa Gobudiwang
- 12 ELLIAS Kwenane
- 13 Bonolo Leile
- 14 Lovemore Kakuwa
- 15 Lopang Motlhabane
- 16 Oaitse Petros
- 17 Moagakgotla
Masilonyane
- 18 Kedibonye Ledikwe
- 19 Tshepho Sekgwathe
- 20 Vivian Ditlhokwa
- 21 Ontlametse Morentwa
- 22 Kentse Tshiamonyana
- 23 Chillie Kasifitlhela
- 24 Kadimo Kgaso
- 25 Mmapula Molapisi
- 26 Otsholetseng Garogwe
- 27 Amos Muzila

Total: 27

GABORONE SOUTH

- 1 Kgosi Motlhatswi Pule
- 2 Molebatsi Mokatapane
- 3 Kelebogile Makoni
- 4 Boitshoko Lebogang
Monare
- 5 Ramatsebanyana Tumelo
Aubrey
- 6 John Matsheng
- 7 Peter Motsemme
- 8 Akanyang Ramontsho
- 9 Christine Motshidisi
- 10 Tshagofatso Seamogano
- 11 Othusitse Mmale
- 12 Gabedi Ratobela
- 13 Karabo Zumba
- 14 Beauty Brown
- 15 Ebrahim Koloji
- 16 Malaki Leube
- 17 Theresa Tsie
- 18 Keitumetse Ramoleele
- 19 Nurse Motlhabankwe
- 20 Nthusang Sethono
- 21 Gaolape Ramaphoi
- 22 Lebogang Ramabitsa
- 23 Kaone M. P.
Mmusinyana
- 24 Dimpho Sekonyane
- 25 Mercy Makgale
- 26 Elizabeth Sethunyane
- 27 Seroba Mosimanegape
- 28 Seroba Mosimanegape
- 29 Stick Rakala
- 30 Kitso Olobile
- 31 Malebogo Ntwaagae
- 32 Obakeng K. Mogomotsi
- 33 Tshagofatso Masilo
- 34 Tlharesakgosi Mohutsiwa
- 35 Botseeng J. Basalume
- 36 Prof. M. Mbulawa
- 37 Raiman Khan

Total: 37

GRAND TOTAL 3 440

Annexure 6

LIST OF NAMES OF PERSONS WHO MADE SUBMISSIONS BY POST TO THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE REVIEW OF THE CONSTITUTION OF BOTSWANA

1. Onthusitse Bina Tsalaile
2. Cynthia Kgalalelo Mogami
3. Serati Ramaabya
4. Albert Alebe Gaobotse
5. Margaret Binda
6. K Moagele
7. Germond Mangwegape
8. Peloentle Onkabetse Sellwe
9. Sentsho Releseng Malatsi
10. Stephen Gabatlale
11. E. D. Mothei
12. Segakolodi Kago Leshona
13. Thapelo Nick Segone
14. Mpho Basonoko
15. Botikwe Itshekeng
16. Lydia Ramahobo
17. A. A. Gaobotse
18. Matshidiso Kidow Gabaraane
19. Maipelo Rakereng
20. Dorah Motswagole
21. Gosalemang Serema
22. Ben K Moswete
23. Walebatla Jakoba Radipitse
24. Solomon Mokgothu
25. Sekao Dilampi
26. S. M. Makgale
27. Ephraim Sakuma Mukono
28. Richard White
29. Mathalaza B. H. Nleya
30. Russian Nyawe
31. Joseph L. Kelebogile
32. Francis Francis

TOTAL NUMBER OF POSTAL SUBMISSIONS: 32

**LIST OF NAMES OF PERSONS WHO MADE SUBMISSIONS BY E-MAILS TO THE
PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE REVIEW OF THE
CONSTITUTION OF BOTSWANA**

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. Kapaletswe Somolekae | 21. Elizabeth Macharia Mokobi |
| 2. Keboagetse Filex Tsheboagae | 22. Glorius Bolokwe |
| 3. Jeremiah Mothibi | 23. Keabetswe Dintwe |
| 4. Helen Andreasson | 24. John Mosojane |
| 5. Maureen
Ramadubu/Kesebone Ramadubu | 25. Tebogo Philimon Motlhagodi |
| 6. Gosemaa JSS | 26. Beauty Mphalang |
| 7. Lala Kethobile | 27. Oikameng Merrisa Kelaeng |
| 8. Garegope Roberts/Daniel
Jehofa | 28. Majabu Kenny |
| 9. Diamond a diamond | 29. Spencer Kaisara |
| 10. Shirley Tiny Itumeleng | 30. Esther Seloilwe |
| 11. autobotrimeship@gmail.com | 31. Queen Malema |
| 12. Onkutlule Petros | 32. Stephen Nyoni |
| 13. Molefe Phirinyane | 33. Setshwane Kgetsii |
| 14. Ntombo Mopedi | 34. Herold Mmuke |
| 15. Bless Monyatsi | 35. Wendy Leburu |
| 16. Rev. Daniel Kaisara | 36. Paul Mosweu |
| 17. Morutegi Pelekekae | 37. Derrick Derrick |
| 18. Tiroyamodimo Maretele | 38. Thandie Zoko |
| 19. Monametsi Mathathube | 39. Keletso Office |
| 20. Modiri Mosiamiemang/M.G.
Bendu | 40. Tebo Keobatlile |
| | 41. Poppy Lesokwane |
| | 42. Arnold Somolekae |
| | 43. Nelly Thobega |

44. Boitumelo Mercy Tsheboyagae
45. Thato Phuthego
46. Robert Mmolotsi/Joseph Rabosenampopi/Collins Sejosennye Ganetsang
47. Lemmy Mackenzie
48. Leganne Mankgane
49. Richard White
50. Masisi Norman Masisi
51. Lesego Wakuwa
52. Dean Serumola
53. Thabo Lucas Mabina
54. Richard Baendi
55. Keneilwe Kepu
56. Peejay Koketso
57. Mothusi Babesi
58. Shemaiah Botsie
59. Mpho Lesego
60. Baemi Tshimologo
61. Bofelo Matshidiso
62. Eunet David
63. Boikobo Bakang Maletsi
64. Phiri Gotsilemang
65. Kgopiso Tibe
66. Gabedi Abofilwe
67. Tlamelo Dibotelo
68. Nanki Ramabu
69. Thato Kgosi
70. Lefoko Omphitlhetse
71. Mauricio Bendu
72. Aobakwe Ramasimo
73. Berrel Boipuso
74. Nothando Mmualefe
75. Banyatsi John Goagakwe Setilo
76. Bobby Oageng
77. Lame Joel
78. Christopher Molelo
79. Tutume Submission
80. Real Tladi
81. Asalepele Morgan
82. Gosata Mosweu
83. Ntlhalo Majuta
84. Benjamin Muzanywa
85. Kemiso Rabatsimako
86. Tankatso Mbanks Mbengera
87. jombolomscs@gmail.com
88. Tlotlo Mokabe
89. Robert Modise
90. Ephraim Quiet
91. Bame Dineo
92. Fathazia Mmani Mmani
93. Masego James Rankgomo

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| 94. Batshedi Mosu | 119. Bone Molatlhegi |
| 95. Taylor Makuruetsa/Poloko Makuruetsa | 120. Keneilwe Mokgachane |
| 96. S. Seremile | 121. Obakeng Kgeru |
| 97. Obed B. Moloji | 122. Joe Willy |
| 98. Mmusa Bakgethisi | 123. Idah Molefhi |
| 99. Samuel Ogorogile Seitshiro | 124. Bagali Mathapa |
| 100. Boikobo Samuel | 125. Monkagedi William |
| 101. Keletso Maribe | 126. Kgosi Otsile Moeti |
| 102. Percy Solomon Kanokang | 127. Martin Baipidi |
| 103. Shirley Keobokile | 128. Ben Thebe |
| 104. Joshua Nkarabang | 129. Thianxe Thamya |
| 105. Isang Ditlhobolo | 130. Ramono Lentswe |
| 106. Mafelo Bowe | 131. Pule Maitseo |
| 107. Shapie Shapiroh | 132. Anthony T. Pule |
| 108. Aron Kaisara | 133. Kaloso Obonye Nhlelo |
| 109. Tshokodis Rapula Raboloko | 134. Merriam Sehularo |
| 110. Lazarus Kamasena | 135. Pebble Muffin |
| 111. L.L. Dick | 136. Keletso Montsho |
| 112. Moremi Mareka | 137. Lebone Kema |
| 113. Raymond Malebe/Captain Busang Kesegofetse | 138. Morris Mzwinilla |
| 114. Thato Bridget | 139. Nguni Ngunooheng |
| 115. Kebonyekgotla Diokane | 140. Boitshoko Sondani |
| 116. Vincent Molelekwa | 141. Mbangu Jones Kazweka |
| 117. Keorayang Gaborone | 142. Nicodemus M. C Molefe |
| 118. Botsweletse Sebele | 143. Phemo Joshua Babusi |
| | 144. Khursheed Rossenkhan |

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| 145. Dimpe Seloba/Othusitse Bina Tsalaile | 169. Leokeditse Modipane |
| 146. Irene Ngwako | 170. Joseph Kgangetsile |
| 147. Raditladi Issac | 171. Nchunga Nchunga |
| 148. Emmanuel Ntuane | 172. Mokwadi Mosenapelo |
| 149. Boikhutso Disele & Ernest Shebale G. Segomelo | 173. Eleck Mfaladi/Mookamedi Otsholeng |
| 150. Kemiso Rabatsimako | 174. Patrick Ponatshego |
| 151. Prince Mabondo | 175. Cecilia Masikara |
| 152. Zeke Raphane | 176. Gaopotlake Masutlha |
| 153. Philip Magawe | 177. Zuma Chengeta |
| 154. Oebo Oebo | 178. Tony Mautswe |
| 155. Kit Moilwa | 179. Thabano Osenotse |
| 156. Banquo Mogome | 180. Martin Sikalesele |
| 157. Tlhophang Senamela | 181. Julius Modipa |
| 158. Orapeleng Manthe | 182. Lebogang Noble |
| 159. Rebecca Kgosiemang | 183. Sereto Rams |
| 160. Mmita Badubi | 184. Boago Masilo |
| 161. Thabo Jerry | 185. Steward Tau |
| 162. Kgosi Thembani | 186. Joyce Kapu |
| 163. Solomon Mokgothu | 187. Othusitse Lebuletswe |
| 164. Countries Meswele | 188. Benjamin Matlhoko |
| 165. Lucky Wame | 189. Edward Maganu |
| 166. Kobamelo Annah Mokonopi /Walebatla Jakoba Radipitse | 190. Mokate Rapalai |
| 167. Murphy Tladi | 191. Tumelo Mokgadi |
| 168. Gosaleng Serema | 192. Ernest Keabaitse |
| | 193. Joel Rantswana |
| | 194. Peters Keorileng Moatswi |

195. Omphile Masuku

196. Simisani Takobana

197. Daniel Tshireletso

198. Segametsi Radise

199. Otsile Thapelo

200. Mkwadi Mosenapelo

TOTAL NUMBER OF EMAILS FROM INDIVIDUALS: 200

**LIST OF NAMES OF ORGANISATIONS WHO MADE SUBMISSIONS BY EMAIL TO
THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE REVIEW OF THE
CONSTITUTION OF BOTSWANA**

1. Kenanao Phatshwane (Batlokwa Tribal Administration)
2. Childline Botswana
3. Alice Mogwe (Ditshwanelo)
4. Chirwah Mahoko (Stepping Stones International)
5. Mandla Pule (Botswana Network on Ethics, Law & HIV/AIDS)
- 4 Monametsi Sokwe (BOCONGO)
- Rev. Gabriel Tsuaneng (Botswana Council of Churches)
6. Letlhogonolo Indlovu (Ministry of Justice)
7. Mompoloki Motswagole (Dikgosana Association)
8. Kaene Disepo (Inspired Horizons-Young Mothers Support Network)
9. Olerato Keogope (Sentebale Organisation)
10. Gladys Mosima (Directorate of Public Prosecution)
11. Kenneth Ditshweu (Botswana Society for the Prevention Cruelty to Animals)
12. Otjira Mbanderu (Mananderu Youth Association of Botswana)
13. Boniswa Bayani (Jwaneng Township)
14. Prisca Mokgadi (Botswana Substance Abuse BOSASENet)
15. Bestar Segale (Lobatse Support Group)
16. Ogoletsemang Batswana/Boipelego Keepile (Morafe wa Batati)
17. Moses Balepi Mphitshane (Sebina Village)
18. Thabo Marise (Morafe wa Matsiloje)
19. Aongola Inambao (Bonafied Chobe District Community)
20. Kate Baitse/Kebonye Bifang (Morafe wa Sefophe)
21. Bestar Segale (Lobatse Support Group)
22. Fatima Makgetlhe (Matenge Village)
23. Othusitse Baping (Disability Support Group)
24. Andile Ncube (Molepolole Talking Points)

25. Edar Eleck (South East Trade Unions)

26. Nnyaladzi Nyeku (Nkaikela Youth Group)

TOTAL NUMBER OF EMAILS FROM ORGANISATIONS: 26

GRAND TOTAL OF SUBMISSIONS MADE BY EMAIL: 226

