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Botswana ready
to share success



President Dr Mokgweetsi Masisi (right) and Secretary General of the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance, Dr Kevin Kasas-Zamora at the inaugural High Level Dialogue on Comparative Mineral Resources Governance in Africa yesterday. President Masisi said by prioritising local value addition and leveraging mineral wealth for broader economic transformation, Botswana continued to pave way for inclusive growth and sustainable development, and stood ready to share in its relative success. Photo: Thompson Keobaletswe

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Data, research vital for national development

By Baleseng Batlotleng

TLOKWENG - Data and research are part of the national drive towards digital transformation and for national development plans to be realised there is need to move towards evidence-based policy making.

Officially opening the People and Data Conference in Tlokweng on Wednesday, the Minister of Communications, Knowledge and Technology, Mr Thulagano Segokgo said decisions should be guided by empirical insights that were derived from data at all levels so that there was prudent use of national resources.

Mr Segokgo, who is also Tlokweng MP, said data had moved from simply being understood as a resource that was limited to

tech elites, to a resource that was intangible and central to all spheres of life.

He said it was undeniable that people were living in the world of data where those who were going to be successful and powerful in the future were those who were able to make great strides and success in data management.

“Director of ceremonies, as part of these efforts, government will launch its first satellite into orbit to be used for earth observation. This initiative would increase data generation hence the need for improved data collation and research. Government has also managed to lure and attract different investors with the view to set up and develop vaccine manufacturing plants in the country, particularly in the areas

of cancer and innovative drugs,” he said.

Mr Segokgo said the COVID-19 pandemic demonstrated that there was a need to close the gap in data inequalities in terms of access to data and as well as technological capacity in Africa. He said there was need to address data colonialism through improved awareness on data issues.

“In 2022 the Africa region, through the African Union, released its Data Policy Framework, whose major goal is to bolster intra-African digital trade, entrepreneurship, and digital innovation. The Framework also provides for safeguarding against risks and harms of the digital economy. This conference therefore, being supported and facilitated by Africans, marks

a major milestone towards achievement of the African Data Policy Framework,” he added.

Mr Segokgo said data was at the centre of knowledge, which in turn was key for the development of the region.

He highlighted that deliberating on the pertinent issues related to navigating the complex data regulatory issues would help in the pursuit of an African agenda that prioritised innovation and digitisation.

He said it was proper for the involved experts to map out within African knowledge systems the place and location of data and associated emerging technologies.

Minister Segokgo said government considered data as the diamond of the future and that since 2018, several legislative and policy reforms had been taking place, which saw the Data Protection Act come into operation in 2022.

He said the 2021 Smart Botswana Strategy was an action plan that sought to deliver a smart sustainable society aligned with Botswana’s National Vision 2036 whose goal was to transform

Botswana from an upper-middle-income to high-income country.

For her part, one of the conference organisers, Ms Tduetso Mokgosi of People and Gap, said the conference was about data and its usage in Africa for the benefit of the people. People and Gap is dedicated to transforming businesses to become more impactful by providing them with insights that inform their decision-making processes for greater brand relevance and innovation.

Their services include insights, strategy development, and community engagement. Through their work, they impact communities by crafting brand strategies that consider community needs and economic growth objectives.

“This conference is an opportunity for us to speak about how data can be used to solve some of the challenges that we are faced with in the region as a collective. There is no denying that data has taken over. All sectors of life and society are driven by data, hence we need to find data driven solutions for ordinary people,” she said. **BOPA**



Minister Segokgo (left) and Ms Mokgosi at the People and Data Africa Conference in Tlokweng on Wednesday. The minister said data and research were part of the national drive towards digital transformation. Photo: Godfrey Mpuse

Boteti District chairperson urges perseverance against challenges

By Thandy Tebogo

LETLHAKANE - Boteti District, though faced with limited resources, has to execute council business and deliver timely service to Batswana.

The council chairperson Mr Molemi Galeragwe told councillors during a session in Letlhakane on Monday that the district was obliged to partake in government intentions irrespective of challenges encountered.

He through the Reset Agenda, intention of government was to have an effective working infrastructure and systems with competitive skilled citizens.

The district, he said, was growing as evidenced by the number of public officers in the district, and hoped such would go a long way in enhancing provision of services to local communities.

He pleaded with other ministries, service providers, parastatals, non-governmental and government organisations to continue decentralising services to the district. He said Boteti

benefitted meaningfully through partnership with sponsors like Debswana Mining Company, Lucara Botswana and Dream Choice on execution of impactful projects.

Mr Galeragwe said into 2024, Debswana donated a kilometre paving of internal road at Rakops at a cost of P4 million to facilitate accessibility and improve infrastructure development.

Orapa Letlhakane and Damtshaa Mines through Safety and Sustainable Development department made a donation of eight solar streetlights worth P140 000 at Moremaoto.

He said Debswana would also construct a two-classroom block at Mmeya at a cost of P2.6 million to alleviate shortage of classrooms.

Mr Galeragwe stated that another upcoming project by Debswana was refurbishment of theatre wing at Rakops Primary Hospital at total cost of P4.2 million to improve clinical outcomes of emergencies in Boteti.

Further Lucara Botswana, he

said, would construct a block of three classrooms at Makgaba during 2024 with implementation expected to commence next month.

Mr Galeragwe said the project would reduce distance travelled by children as well as promote education and skills development as per vision 2036 pillar two of human and social development.

In addition Lucara Botswana through the Corporate Social Investment donated Information and Technology equipment to 34 schools in Boteti region. The donated items included 34 printers and 68 computers.

Abaricom pledged to connect Internet in schools, he said, adding that there was a Memorandum of Agreement between the education ministry, Boteti District Council, Lucara and Abaricom. The partnership covers maintenance of computers and printers. He said Dream Choice donated construction one block of two classrooms at Retlhatleng Primary School in Letlhakane. **BOPA**

By Esther Mmolai

MAUN - Deputy permanent secretary in the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development has highlighted the need for social and community development officers to develop inclusive protection and shock interventions that will help to build resilient communities.

Officially opening the Hukuntsi District Council Social and Community Development retreat in Maun on Wednesday, Ms Mamikie Kamanakao said it was therefore important for officers to familiarise themselves with the National Social Protection Framework (NSPF) for easier coordination of social protection programmes.

“Gone are the days where we focused much on compiling reports that show increasing number of destitute persons. We also need to move away from the silo mentality because we are all working towards one goal which is to develop human beings and I challenge you to embrace change and move away from welfare to workfare as that is where the world is going,” she said.

Ms Kamanakao also challenged the officers to understand the ministry’s Strategic Transformation Plan and the NSPF and use them as guiding tools to assist the ministry to improve its performance.

“The NSPF facilitates a shift towards a life cycle perspective to identify how social protection could be and currently does to protect the vulnerable society,” she added.

She further urged participants to introspect and ensure that they aligned their services, operations with the ministry’s strategic plan and the NSPF.

“We should be efficient and effective in what we are doing in order to give Batswana results. Social and community development

officers are the backbone of local government in delivering service to Batswana and as such, you should been seen linking social assistance programmes with human development services for beneficiaries and helping them transition into jobs,” she said.

Furthermore, Ms Kamanakao urged participants to accelerate efforts to promote social change, social justice as well as eradicate poverty in the society through empowering the communities to be self-reliant.

“We need to also change the way we have been doing things and align with what the citizens are looking for and what the ministry wants in order to achieve through implementation of the strategy and the framework,” she said.

She appreciated the newly upgraded council for its performance, saying ‘it is the first district and a trendsetter in driving Chema Chema initiative’.

Welcoming participants, North West District Council secretary, Mr Thatayotlhe Balapi urged officers to embrace change and promote social inclusion and economic empowerment among the communities. **BOPA**

Sir Seretse Khama Day activities in Gaborone

Date: July 1, 2024

Venue: Parliament Grounds

Time: 8am to 12:30pm

Key Speakers: President Dr Mokgweetsi Masisi
Former President of Mozambique, Dr Joaquim Chissano

‘Unlocking Africa’s natural resources potential critical’

By Baleseng Batlotleng

GABORONE - By diversifying economies, promoting value addition and creating an enabling environment for industrial growth, Africa can unlock the full potential of its natural resources and participate more effectively in global value chains, thus driving sustainable development and prosperity for its people.

President Dr Mokgweetsi Masisi made the observation yesterday when officially opening a High Level Continental Dialogue on Comparative Mineral Resource Governance in Africa.

He said factors such as inadequate infrastructure, limited access to capital and technology, lack of skilled labour, governance issues, and extractive oriented economic models, had all contributed to Africa’s reliance on exporting raw materials rather than processing and adding value to them locally. He said addressing the challenges required a holistic approach that involved promoting industrialisation, investing in education and skills development, fostering innovation and technology transfer, improving infrastructure, enhancing governance and regulatory frameworks, and fostering partnerships between governments, private sector and international organisations.

“Botswana stands as an outlier to a fair portion of what has become a negative global narrative relating to the correlation between endowment with natural resources, and the expected development dividend. Botswana stands ready to humbly offer its experience as one that illustrates that mineral resources if well managed, have the potential to improve a nation’s economic and social development trajectory,” he said.

Dr Masisi said Botswana’s unique position as a country that had effectively managed its mineral resources for sustainable development served as a valuable example for others facing similar challenges.

He said sharing Botswana’s experiences and best practices could be beneficial for fostering dialogue, knowledge exchange and capacity building among nations seeking to maximise the benefits of their natural resources.

He said through collaboration countries could work towards building resilient economies, promoting inclusive growth, and ensuring that resource wealth translated into tangible improvements in the well-being of their citizens.

President Masisi said Botswana had used its sizeable mineral resources including, but not limited to, diamonds, coal, copper, manganese, iron-ore, gold, and coal bed methane towards development projects.

“Botswana has re-invested its mineral wealth in education and health, in building robust road, rail and other infrastructure, in creating policies aimed at empowering Botswana and diversifying the economy, and in maintaining an unparalleled commitment to

continuous and uninterrupted elections underpinned by an anti-corruption culture,” he said.

He said it was important to highlight the role that legislation played in the successful implementation of the country’s socio-economic development vision.

Dr Masisi said Botswana’s mining legislation stood out as one of the oldest and most advanced frameworks on the continent.

“It dates back to the 1969 Mines and Minerals Act, which underwent significant amendments in 1970, to bolster state oversight of minerals and revenue collection. This robust legal framework not only guides the sustainable management of mineral resources, but also reinforces transparency and ensures that the mining sector’s benefits contribute meaningfully to Botswana’s overall development agenda,” he said.

President Masisi recognised the prevailing challenges faced by many African countries due to the ‘resource curse’, where natural resources particularly minerals had led to internal divisions rather than fostering national development and unity. He said Botswana took pride in its track record of avoiding the negative label associated with some mineral rich nations but had not been immune to the challenges that often accompanied such endowments.

He said the conference presented a timely opportunity for the continent to join forces in ensuring that the benefits of development reached all citizens, leveraging the potential of valuable natural assets for progress and prosperity.

The inaugural meeting is held under the theme: Towards Sustainable Development: Harnessing Africa’s Mineral Wealth for Economic Growth, Social Equity, and Environmental Responsibility. **BOPA**

Botswana ready to share success

By Baleseng Batlotleng

GABORONE - Botswana continues to pave the way for inclusive growth and sustainable development by prioritising value addition locally and leveraging mineral wealth for broader economic transformation.

This was said by President Dr Mokgweetsi Masisi at the inaugural High Level Dialogue on Comparative Mineral Resource Governance in Africa held in Gaborone yesterday.

He said Botswana was ready to share in its relative success.

President Masisi said the country was a proponent of multilateral, continental and regional frameworks and institutions as they promulgated global, continental and regional development linkages.

“The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, the African Union’s Agenda 2063, and the Southern African Development Community’s Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan,



Minister of Agriculture, Mr Fidelis Molao (left) and Mr Boutillier (right) being taken through the Residue Chemistry Laboratory by research scientist, Mr Sandy Mookantse (centre) during the unveiling of new meat residue testing equipment at Botswana National Veterinary Laboratory at Sebele on Wednesday. Mr Boutillier commended Botswana for staying committed to localising testing of residues in order to reduce the turnaround times and to allow for timely interventions. Photo: Tshoganetso Mokowe

Equipment to boost beef exportation

By Thato Mosinyi

GABORONE - Botswana’s efforts to comply with the European Union meat market requirements received a major boost through the donation of an over P7 million meat residue testing equipment.

The laboratory equipment, a donation through the European Union-SADC Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) is aimed at positioning Botswana as a reference centre of excellence for residue testing in the SADC region.

Speaking during the laboratory testing equipment hand over in Gaborone Wednesday, EU’s chargé d’affaires to Botswana and the SADC region, Mr Clement Boutillier said the EU had through its audit system identified a gap in the implementation of Botswana’s National Residue Plan since it was done abroad, hence the donation.

He commended Botswana for staying committed to localising testing of residues in order to reduce turnaround times to allow for timely interventions, adding that the donated equipment would thus ensure compliance

for acceptability of beef from Botswana into the EU and other international markets.

In order to meet the localisation residue testing, Mr Boutillier highlighted that the laboratory had to be capacitated to cover costs of setting up residue monitoring tests, which involved equipment purchasing and training of staff.

“Through this noble laboratory equipment hand over, we are not only enhancing the capacity of the national laboratory but we are also supporting the entire agricultural sector since Botswana will be better positioned to expand exports, create jobs and drive economic growth,” he said.

Mr Boutillier said the EU had noted great efforts by government to improve beef value chain and beef quality through the importation of high beef cattle pedigree as well as the intent to increase national livestock herd.

Thus, he said the donated equipment represented a crucial step in ensuring that Botswana beef reached the required EU markets standards since the interim EPA gave goods from Botswana duty free and quota free access into the EU market.

Mr Boutillier additionally said the EU-SADC EPA programme was mindful that Botswana could only attain high income status through strong partnerships with key industry players, which would increase Botswana’s competitiveness and increase foreign direct investment in the country.

He said the EU had since 2021 injected over P88 million into the project with the main objectives being to increase export to the EU to support Botswana’s economic diversification drive.

For his part, National Agricultural Research and Development Institute, Chief Executive Officer, Professor Julius Athlopheng said residues section was a food safety section of Botswana National Veterinary Laboratory under the animal production and health department at NARDI. The section, he said, was mandated to monitor the levels of residues of veterinary drugs and hormones and environment contaminants (pesticides and heavy metals) in meat and meat products, water, feed and other biological samples destined for human consumption. **BOPA**

all underscore the principle of integrated development at their core,” he said.

Such frameworks, he said, were further reinforced by initiatives and visions such as the UNDP’s Sustainable Development Framework, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa’s Mineral Development Programme, African Union’s African Mining Vision, and various SADC frameworks, including the SADC Mining Protocol and the SADC Mining Vision.

“These interconnected programmes and visions, regional and international bodies are working in harmony to promote sustainable development, enhance resource management and drive economic growth across Africa.

By aligning strategies, sharing best practices and fostering collaboration, these initiatives aimed to address common challenges and leverage opportunities for inclusive and sustainable development in the

region,” he said.

The President further said Botswana was poised to share its experiences in various key areas, such as advancing sound mining legislation for holistic national development, negotiating diamond sales agreements to empower mining countries, utilising advanced technologies in mineral prospecting and employing innovation and digitalisation to maximise the value of its mineral resources.

“By offering insights and lessons learned in these domains Botswana seeks to contribute to the collective knowledge and capacities of mining nations, fostering sustainable development, responsible resource utilisation and value creation along the mineral value chain,” he said.

He added that through collaboration and knowledge sharing, countries could enhance socio-economic outcomes, drive technological progress and achieve overall prosperity.

President Masisi said through its

strategic policies, Botswana had achieved high rankings in various global mining-related indices.

“In Africa, Botswana stands out, with the Fraser Institute Policy Perception Index crowning it as the top-ranked country. Moreover, Botswana secured the second position in the Best Practices Mineral Potential Index and clinched the first spot in the Investment Attractiveness Index,” he said.

He said such accolades underscored Botswana’s favourable mining policies, investment climate and mineral potential, positioning the country as a leading destination for mining investment and development in the region and globally.

He highlighted that by embracing sustainable development practices and fostering a diversified economy, Botswana aimed to navigate beyond the pitfalls of resting on past mining laurels towards a more resilient and prosperous future. **BOPA**

High poverty levels worry council

By Kehumile Moekejo

MABUTSANE - Mabutsane District leadership has been implored to develop strategies that will enhance creation of sustainable jobs and reduce poverty among the communities.

Addressing Mabutsane District full council meeting on Tuesday, chairperson, Mr Kgopolo Setammere-Ramosesane encouraged them to ensure that programmes that would be implemented in the new financial years should focus on addressing the high poverty levels and unemployment rate in the district.

“The challenges are multi-faceted and the most prominent ones are high poverty levels and unemployment,” he said.

He noted that the Quarterly Multi Topic Survey conducted in 2021 showed that unemployment rate in Ngwaketse West, which Mabutsane district was part of, stood at 26.1 per cent with 24.7 per cent being youth.

He also said the Botswana Multi-Topic Household Survey of 2015 placed the district top on the poverty list at 40 per cent.

Subsequently, he said such statistics called for effective implementation of projects and programmes, with the main aim to address major challenges.

Additionally, he said they envisioned that the Social Protection Services budget to be depleted by August, owing to the continuous increase of eligible beneficiaries.

“To date, beneficiaries assisted are 2 805, which is 10 per cent of the population in the district.

The numbers of beneficiaries continue to increase as compared to the last quarter which was 2 745.

We anticipate over expenditure under this vote during the current financial year.

The projections show that the budget will be depleted by August this year,” he said.

On destitute and RADP housing projects, he noted that four out of 10 destitute houses planned for the last financial year were complete, while six were currently at an average of 75 per cent progress.

He said 10 of the 14 RADP housing units were also complete, leaving four ongoing and at an average of 70 per cent physical status.

He said the project memorandum for the 2024/2025 financial year projects had been approved and awaiting release of funds from the ministry.

However, he noted that due to budgetary constraints, the council would construct only two destitute and three RADP housing units during the current financial year.

Furthermore, he told the council meeting that a budget of P21 063 074 had been allocated for the 2024/2025 Ipelegeng programme, which he said would cater for ISDC project, nine maintenance projects and 74 projects of semi-skilled labour.

He assured councillors that modification projects undertaken

through the new Ipelegeng Skills Development component were progressing well across the district.

“The new Ipelegeng Skills Development component projects in Mabutsane, Keng and Kokong villages, being modification of stage IV houses to semi-detached LAIs are progressing satisfactorily, roofing and construction of septic tanks has also commenced,” he said. **BOPA**



Mr Setammere-Ramosesane (left) and his deputy, Ms Nolly Dikgokgwane at the opening of the Mabutsane District full council meeting on Tuesday. Mr Setammere-Ramosesane encouraged Mabutsane leadership to ensure that programmes that would be implemented in the new financial years should focus on addressing the high poverty levels and unemployment rate in the district. Photo: Kehumile Moekejo

Athlone Hospital undergoes refurbishment

By Jeremiah Sejabosigo

LOBATSE - Government is set to undertake major refurbishment of Athlone Hospital in Lobatse aimed at addressing the hospital’s dilapidated condition which has drawn complaints from the public for a long time.

In his address to a full council meeting on Tuesday, Lobatse mayor, Mr Mosimanegape Dithebe explained that the project would be implemented through the Development Manager model (DM) introduced by government to accelerate delivery of quality projects.

Mr Dithebe pointed that the project scope entailed refurbishment of existing facilities, construction of a new theatre, new staff houses, public toilets, and a new accident and emergency unit.

“The inception report has been approved and the project has advanced to stage two (which is) concept and viability study. To date the architects in the project has mobilised personnel to the project for detailed design to meet the

client scope,” he said.

He told councillors that Pro-Serve Consulting Botswana was appointed by the Ministry of Transport and Public Works as Development Manager (DM) for the project and two other major projects in the town, being construction of Lobatse Leather Park and construction of 53 staff houses for police officers.

Pro-Serve project manager Mr Victor Mokwape explained his company would provide a turnkey of services from inception up to delivery of the three projects. Concerning the Athlone Hospital project, Mr Mokwape said they had already completed the pre-feasibility study. He said they were now on the concept and viability stage, which entailed development of the plan in terms of how the project would look like.

“Currently in terms of progress we are sitting at 15 per cent. We are busy preparing what we call the maximum guarantee price, which evidently is the construction cost or development cost for the project. Currently we are experiencing just

minor challenges which we are liaising with the end user because the hospital is a live site, so we need to plan accordingly to ensure that by the time we are ready to break ground on site we have put necessary measures in place to allow them to move in order to allow us to continue our work,” he said.

He pointed that their architects and engineers were conducting site assessment at Athlone Hospital.

Regarding the Lobatse Leather Park, Mr Mokwape said progress of the project was at 7.5 per cent. He said the project was slightly delayed because it was in a Special Economic Zone and involved a lot of stakeholders. He said they had visited the site of the project and needed to have discussions with various stakeholders involved in the project and have clarity of the scope of works.

“Currently we are preparing stage one report or the inception report,” he said.

Maokaneng Ward councillor, Ms Tiny Dinoko was happy about the move to include the Athlone

Hospital refurbishment under DM model. Ms Dinoko expressed hope that would lead to quality implementation of the project.

Tsopeng North councillor, Mr Otaabusa Keorapetse asked for preservation of historical aspects of the hospital when carrying out refurbishment works. **BOPA**

No plans to open BAMB branch in Seronga

GABORONE - Assistant Minister of Local Government and Rural Development has told Ntlo Ya Dikgosi that there are no plans to open a fully-fledged Botswana Agricultural Marketing Board (BAMB) branch in Seronga.

Mr Setlhabelo Modukanele said this, on behalf of Minister of Entrepreneurship, during the Ntlo Ya Dikgosi meeting on Tuesday.

He was responding to a question asked by Kgosi Disho Ndhowe of the Okavango region on whether the entrepreneurship ministry would consider opening a BAMB branch at Seronga to cover catchment areas from Mogotho to Gudigwa in order to address the challenge of distance travelled by farmers to access services at Shakawe.

However, Mr Modukanele said in March, BAMB management visited Seronga to assess how the area could be assisted with bringing services closer to the people.

“Effective July 1, BAMB will make periodic deliveries to Seronga based on the orders made. This will either be coordinated with the Seronga Kgotla or veterinary offices,” he said.

He added that such provision would be in line with the 2024/2025 Season Drought and Household Food Security measures issued on June 20.

Similarly, he said arrangement would be made with other identified satellite areas in the country where there were no BAMB branches. **BOPA**



Mr Dithebe told a council meeting in Lobatse that government was set to undertake major refurbishment of Athlone Hospital aimed at addressing the hospital’s dilapidated condition.



As the general elections, slated for October draw nearer, different political parties are preparing for victory.

Political parties gear up for general elections

By Olekantse Sennamose

GABORONE - As the general elections draw nearer, political parties are preparing ground work towards ‘victory’. In an interview with political party spokespersons, parties are confident that they will emerge victorious.

For the Botswana Congress Party (BCP) secretary general, Dr Mpho Pheko, she said they completed their primary elections last year in November.

“We have so far managed to identify candidates in all the 54 constituencies out of the existing 61. We forfeited seven constituencies because we gauged our strength and noted that we do not have that much of a chance in them,” she said.

Dr Pheko said, however, that should a party member step up and stand for elections in one of those, the party would offer them full support.

She said completing primary elections early has given her party enough time to gauge itself, and that they are currently on a roll-out of launching candidates.

“The launches will culminate in that of the party president on a date that will be confirmed with time, but I can assure the electorate that the BCP is ready even if the national elections were to be called tomorrow,” she said.

She also said out of the 54 constituencies that they will be

contesting, the BCP has set itself a target of 31 seats, enough to form a government.

Dr Pheko also welcomed the move by Government to fund political parties, but indicated that the funds should have been availed earlier than the stipulated three months before elections, as campaigns start much earlier.

The Botswana National Front (BNF) publicity secretary, Mr Tumelo Legase, also said primary elections by his party are all but done.

“Under the Umbrella for Democratic Change (UDC), the BNF was allocated 26 constituencies and out of that, we are only left with Gaborone North and Lobatse owing to some internal issues, and primary elections for all the other constituencies are done,” he said.

He said after the completion of the remaining two, it is then that they can set dates for candidates’ launches, but he said they were thinking of the beginning of July to October.

On whether launching candidates so close to the general elections would not disadvantage them, Legase said candidates launch as just a part of a whole campaign exercise, and that campaigns were already in full force.

The Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) chairman of communications, Mr Kagelelo

Kentse, said his party expects to conclude primary elections by the end of June or first week of July.

“That is the position of the party as was announced by President Dr Mokgweetsi Masisi sometime back, and we are still awaiting further development following on that announcement,” he said.

Mr Kentse also said so far his party has not formulated any plans for candidates launch, but that the issue will be addressed soon.

“So far we have five constituencies where candidates are unopposed, and these are Kanye North, Palapye, Boteti West, Shashe West and Molepolole South,” he said.

Concerning the Maun East constituency where the party has not yet identified a candidate, Mr Kentse said the party was still seized with the matter, and that an announcement will be made as soon as consultations have been concluded.

Mr Kentse also said his party was unfazed by the fact that its candidates will be confirmed so close to the general elections. “It is our journey and we will be ready when the general elections come,” he said.

The Botswana People Party (BPP) secretary of communications, Mr Alfred Mashungwa, said his party has concluded primaries in all but one constituency they have been allocated under the UDC.

“We were allocated seven constituencies and we managed to reach consensus in six of them. The only remaining constituency is Tati East. We tried by all means to avoid primaries and prioritised consensus because primaries have a risk of causing friction among those that have expressed interest,” he said.

Mr Mashungwa said consensus worked well for the BPP as the party was currently conflict free, which he said put the party in a good position to perform well in the general elections.

He said as one of the oldest parties in the country, the BPP has a duty to be exemplary for the sake of the larger opposition.

He said so far they have no plans on when they will start candidates’ launches as that was the responsibility of the larger UDC.

For his part, the Alliance for Progressives (AP) spokesperson, Dr Phenyio Butale, indicated that his party was allocated 12 constituencies and that they have identified candidates in all of them, with candidates’ launches to start in July until a month or so before the general elections.

“We will publicise the dates, and we have also finished primaries for council wards and what is left is just completing ward allocations. We have been working with our cooperating partners in the UDC,” he said.

Botswana Patriotic Front (BPF) information and publicity secretary, Mr Amogelang Mokwena indicated that his party was supposed to hold its first batch of primary elections in this last weekend of June, while the second batch was slated for the first weekend of July.

“The first batch was for the north of Dibeite while the second batch was for the south of the divide, but we have since postponed the primaries because we wanted to give our candidates enough time to verify the voters’ rolls. This is important to avoid any future complaints,” he said.

Mr Mokwena said that they will decide on the new date after the verification process, and that they do not expect the primaries to be a big deal as they will be held in just about seven of the 34 constituencies they are contesting in, while the rest have compromised on one candidate.

“Remember that BPF is just five years old, so we have not yet established ourselves fully across the country, and we had to forfeit some constituencies looking at our resources and strength on the ground,” he said.

He said that so far, party structures have been ordered to hold political rallies to build up the hype, while candidates’ launches were only expected after the completion of the primaries.

BOPA.



BMC official sensitises farmers

Goitsemodimo Williams-Madzonga

ZOROGA - Beef producers have been urged to feed and prepare their cattle to meet the European Union (EU) market standards. Speaking at the Nata/Gweta Block Beef Producers Field Day recently, Procurement Executive Manager at Botswana Meat Commission (BMC) Mr Kenneth Makubate said Botswana, compared to neighbouring countries also exporting beef to EU markets, paid the best price at a rate of P45 per kilogramme. That, Mr Makubate said was despite some challenges the BMC was faced with to get cattle of good quality meat required by the EU protocols. “Across all the operational BMC abattoirs we experience shortage of supply of cattle from farmers. In

Lobatse we need at least 600 heads per day while in Maun we require 120 which translates to 600 cattle in a week but we only receive less than half in a week which therefore means we are not reaching target needed to export,” he said. He decried that some cattle did not meet the EU standards and that led to BMC having surplus of poor quality meat stockpiled at their storages. He, therefore, urged farmers to take advantage of government programmes such as Thuo Letlotlo and subsidies to improve their breeds and upgrade quality of their livestock so that they could supply BMC with value meat. He encouraged those wishing to sell for local supply to take their cattle to Maun abattoirs where they bought meat at P31 per kg. He indicated that they assisted farmers with transport to collect

cattle at specified points within reach in their respective areas. He, however urged farmers to work on improving the quality of their cattle in order to get good returns on their investment. Last year, he said a farmer who sold about 20 cattle, got P30 750 for one beast and also sold some at the lowest price of about P20 000. “This should be an inspiration to other farmers for them to get good returns for their investment,” he said. Mr Makubate was happy that BMC continued to address challenges of late payments to farmers. Earlier, Kgosi Modiro Thomas implored government to assist farmers to find lucrative markets for their cattle. He said local buyers, including BMC, did not offer good profits for their cattle which they had worked hard to keep and feed, particularly

in the midst of the severe drought. “This year we have not received good rains and it is important to sell some of our livestock to get money we use to buy stock feed for the remaining cattle. This is a difficult year for both people and animals,” he said. **BOPA**

UB, GA forge partnership for sustainable gaming industry

By Marvin Motshabane

GABORONE - Embodied in the launch of the ‘Motshameko O Phepa Scholarship’, Gambling Authority (GA) and the University of Botswana (UB) signed an agreement towards the sustainable development of the gambling industry. Through the partnership, six master’s students and four doctoral students will be funded to pursue advanced studies under supervision of the UB faculties at the university. Delivering remarks at the signing ceremony in Gaborone Monday, Gambling Authority Chief Executive Officer, Mr Peter Kesitilwe, said the Motshameko O Phepa Scholarship was more than a financial grant and described it as an investment in the future of the gambling industry. Mr Kesitilwe said by supporting 10 individuals they were laying the foundation for innovative research, thought leadership, and the development of a knowledge-based economy. He said the scholars would contribute significantly to the growth and development of Botswana’s gambling landscape, adding that their mandate included regulating and controlling the gambling industry in Botswana to ensure fair play, transparency, and protection of citizens from gambling-related harm. He said they were committed to promoting responsible gambling practices, preventing gambling addiction, and ensuring that the industry operated in a socially

responsible manner, citing that the collaboration aligned with their mandate. Mr Kesitilwe said he hoped the master’s students would commence their studies in the 2024/25 academic year, with the expectation of completing their programmes by 2026/27. As for PhD candidates, he said, they would also begin their academic journey in 2024/25, aiming to complete their research and dissertations by 2029/2030. These timelines reflected commitment to providing comprehensive and rigorous academic training, ensuring that scholars were well-prepared to tackle the challenges and seize the opportunities that lie ahead, he said. Meanwhile, UB Vice Chancellor, Prof. David Norris, said without doubt, UB had contributed immensely towards human capital development in Botswana, however, one thing they have not done well was creating new knowledge. Prof. Norris said new knowledge was created through research and innovation, therefore, as part of their transformation as a university they have placed research at the centre of what they want to be doing going forward. He said nowadays knowledge was pivotal in powering economies and as such they were eager to have the outside world consume what comes out of their research. Prof Norris said the relationship with Gambling Authority was pivotal in generating knowledge that was instrumental in the gaming industry space. **BOPA**



Mr Makubate has urged beef producers to invest in their livestock to meet the European Union market standards.



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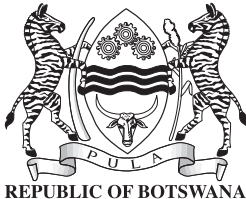
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PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTICE ISSUED IN COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 10 OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT ACT (CAP 65:07)

NOTIFICATION FOR PUBLIC REVIEW OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED WASTE WATER AND RECYCLING PROJECT AT CAMPHILL COMMUNITY TRUST, OTSE

The main findings of an Environmental Assessment Study for the above project are summarized hereunder.

i. NATURE AND MAGNITUDE OF THE ACTIVITY

The proposed fully automated wastewater and recycling project to be implemented will comprise amongst others:

- The treatment of outflows from existing septic tanks within the Camphill Community Trust premises that will be piped to a central plant.
- The installation of a 30m³ buffer tank with baffles to contain the inflow from the septic tank.
- The construction of two horizontal flow gravel reed beds
- Disinfection of the treated wastewater to ensure compliance with BOS 463:2011 Water Quality for Irrigation

The purpose of implementing the project is to upgrade the handling of domestic wastewater within the facility by collecting and treating outflows from existing septic tanks that is currently disposed of into soak-aways on site to a centralized reed bed-based wastewater treatment plant. The intended upgrade is an effort to improve waste management and reuse of the treated effluent for irrigation purposes within the Trust premises.

ii. LOCATION OF THE ACTIVITY

The proposed wastewater and recycling project is to be implemented within Camphill Community Trust premises. The Trust is located in Otse Village along the Old Gaborone – Lobatse Road. The treatment plant will be constructed over an area measuring 50m x 50m.

iii. ANTICIPATED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES

The table below presents a summary of the Environmental Impacts and Mitigation/Enhancement measures.

Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures
Dust nuisance	• Adequate dust suppression measures including regular sprinkling of water especially on exposed surfaces within the premises over which trucks will travel should be undertaken. • Workers should be provided with appropriate dust masks especially during excavations, backfilling during project implementation to prevent them from contracting respiratory diseases (or infections). • Excavation close to classrooms and residences along the sewer pipeline route should be dust suppressed prior to and during works to minimise dust generation
Noise disturbance	• Residents along the sewer pipeline route to the proposed wastewater treatment plant site should be notified at least two days before the impending activities commence. • Ensure that all stationary equipment is carefully oriented away from sensitive receptors (classrooms, residences) along the sewer pipeline. • Where possible, manual labour should be employed during excavation and backfilling activities. • No heavy machinery should be used when classes are in session. • Workers should be provided with adequate protective clothing including earplugs while on site. • All machines/equipment should be shut down during periods of inactivity.
Land pollution due to improper solid waste handling	• Housekeeping undertaken daily to maintain cleanliness on site • Appropriate materials for construction procured. • All waste should be categorized to encourage reuse and recycling. • No waste should be burnt or buried on site. • Adequate facility for the storage of materials should be created. Access to this facility should be controlled.
Risk of damage to buildings /structures abutting project site	• There should be a pre and post construction photographic survey of structures along the sewer pipeline route. • Repairs to damages observed should be undertaken after completion of works.
Potential risk of soil contamination	• Portable spill containment and clean up equipment should be available at the contractor's camp. • All used oily rags and used oil canisters should be temporarily stored in used drums placed within a concrete bunded facility. • All fuel, lubricants and oils should be stored in clearly marked containers with lids. This should be placed on an impervious surface within a shaded bunded area within the perimeter of the camp. • Workers should be sensitised daily on proper handling of oils and fuels on site. • All contaminated soil should be scooped and put in used drums for remediation by a licenced waste management company.
Risk of introduction and spread of alien plant species	• Prior to moving equipment and trucks from one site to another, these should be power washed to prevent importation and exportation of plant materials and seeds. • Prior to ground-breaking at the site, the contractor should take note of all plant species (trees and shrubs) existing within the project site. • If any specie is observed to be growing during construction, these should immediately be removed manually. • All vehicles should be inspected daily to ensure that they do not bring with them any foreign plants on their wheels. • Any weed on soil heaps should be removed regularly.

Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures
Provision of temporary employment	• Recruit as many local people as possible especially in the semi-skilled and unskilled category. • Contracts of employment should be duly signed by newly employed workers. • The Contractor should adhere to labour laws. • At least 50% of the work force should comprise of the youth and females.
Boost to local /regional economy	As much as possible and where feasible, the Contractor should procure materials for the construction of the accommodation facility from local suppliers placing emphasis on local participation.
Reduced efficiency of wastewater treatment plant	Strict adherence to the operation and maintenance plan for the facility to ensure proper functioning of the system.
Creation of habitat for wildlife	Regular maintenance of the wetland system should be undertaken.
Potential risk of reed plants invading surrounding areas	• There should be regular monitoring of the perimeter of the wetland to ensure no signs of the reed species. • Use of chemical control to manage invasive reed species observed should be avoided. Mechanical means should be considered. • All equipment that will be used during the maintenance of the wetland should be thoroughly cleaned before and after entering the site
Provision of clean air	• Ensure that the wetland is functioning at its optimal levels. • Ensure that the system is monitored regularly and any non-compliances' noted should be addressed as soon as possible.
Generation of foul odour	• There should be regular monthly checks carried out on the system including the septic tanks, soakaways and sewer pipelines to ensure that there are no leaks or burst. • There should be regular maintenance of the wetland including removal of dead leaves/plants and ensuring free water flow in the system
Reduced dependence on borehole water for irrigation	The enhancement of this system depends on the adherence to regular scheduled maintenance of the system to generate the required amount of effluent to irrigate the farms.
Potential injuries to workers	• Fully stocked and labelled first aid box should be readily available within the camp. The box's contents should be monitored and restocked. • First aid incidents within the camp shall be logged, • Good housekeeping should be practiced ensuring minimal exposure to risk of OHS incidents and accidents occurring. • Ensure that information pertaining to site safety precautions is visibly displayed at the entrance to the accommodation site for all to see and that the site itself has visible safety signage, as required. • Provide the workers with adequate and appropriately sized PPEs and ensure regular monitoring to ensure they are worn when on site and replaced on time when they are worn out.
Provision of temporary employment	• Workers to be recruited should be from within Otse Village. • The Contractor should adhere to all requirements of the existing labour laws.

iv. CONCLUSION

The conclusion from the EA undertaken shows that there are both positive and negative impacts that may arise from the proposed project. The positive and negative impacts are as shown in the table above. The negative impacts are mitigable by implementing the mitigation measures recommended. The positive impacts can be enhanced to maximize the benefits from the proposed project.

v. RECOMMENDATION

Following the undertaking of the EA Study, it is recommended that the project be allowed to proceed on condition that the recommended management measures are implemented and monitored as per Section 18 of the EA Act (CAP 65:07).

vi. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REPORT PLACEMENT (LOCATION) FOR PUBLIC REVIEW

Copies of the detailed Environmental Impact Statement have been placed at the following locations for review by the public.

1. Department of Environmental Protection Library (Gaborone),
2. Otse Tribal Administration (Kgotsa),

vii. CORRESPONDENCES

Written comments or objections from those likely to be affected by the project and other interested people should be submitted to: The Director, Department of Environmental Protection, Private Bag 0068, Gaborone, Tel: 3902050, Fax: 3902051 or hand delivered to Travaglini House, Plot 1271, Second Floor, Old Lobatse Road by 30th July 2024.

The Director
Department of Environmental Protection
Private Bag 0068
Gaborone
Tel: (+267) 3902050, Fax: 3902051



Tshwaragano e ka fenya borukutlhi

Ka Kefilwe Selotlegeng

RADISELE - Banni ba Radisele ba kopilwe go ikgata motlhala go bona ka fa ba ka dirisang metlhale e e neng e dirisiwa bogologolo go lwantsha borukutlhi le botlhoka tsebe jwa banana.

Kopo e, e dirilwe ke Kgosi Prince Obuseng wa Lecheng kwa thuto-puisanong ya twantsho borukuthi e e neng e tshwerwe kwa Radisele bosheng.

Thuto-puisano e ne e ngokile maphata le makalana a a ikemetseng mme gape ba na le seabe mo dikgannyeng tsa borukutlhi.

Kgosi Obuseng yo eleng modulasetilo wa komiti-kgolo ya twantsho borukuthi ya kgaolo ya sepodisi ya No2, a re tshwaragano ya ba-na-le-seabe e ka hema borukuthi jo bo tseletseng ka go gola mo lefatsheng leno.

A re ntswa bogologolo go ne go sena mapodisi, mme borukuthi bo le teng, bo ne bo diragala ka sewelo.

A re go ne go na le mephato e e neng e itebagantse le ditiragalo tsa mohuta o, mme go dirwa ka boithaopo.

O tthalositse fa tlabologo e fetotse mekgwa e e neng e dirisiwa go aga bana le go lwantsha borukuthi mo go neng go dirwa ke magosi ka mephato ya bone.

Kgosi Obuseng a re go botlhokwa gore botlhe ba tsaya karolo ba tsene mo dikomiting tsa twantsho borukuthi go tshwaraganela diemo tse.

O rotloeditse morafe go tseya boikarabelo jwa go bega borukuthi bope fela jo ba bo bonang bo diragala

Kgosi o kgadile batsadi ba ba lobang kgokgontsho ya bana le go e rotloetsa ka go amogela dimpho tsa badira melato.

A re tiriso botlhaswa mo go tsa tlhakanelo dikobo ya bana ke molato, a tlholosa gore bana ba felela ba senyegelwa ke bokamoso ka ba imisiwa ke borre ba ba tona mme ba sa tshwarwe.

Kgosi Obuseng a re go tsaya

karolo ga morafe go botlhokwa, a tlhalosa gore ga gona ope yo ka tlang go ba baakanyetsa seemo sa motse wa bone.

O ba gakolotse go tlhama dikomiti tsa twantsho borukuthi tsa ntebele-ke-go-lebele mo motseng, kwa masimong le meraka. O kgadile borre ba ba kgokgontshang bomme le bana a re borre ke basireletsi ba malwapa, ka jalo ba sa tshwanela go bonwa e le baba mo malwapeng.

Mogolwane wa mapodisi a Palapye Supritendent Molly Lebala-Moduke a re maikaelelo a thuto-puisano ke go rotloetsa tshwaragano ya bone, morafe le maphata go lwantsha borukuthi.

A re ba laleditse ba-na-le-seabe go tla go ruta morafe ka tse di amang maphata a bone, le go ba tlhalosetsa ka dikgang tsa borukuthi.

Supritendent Moduke-Lebala a re maikaelelo ke go nonotsha dikomiti tsa twantsho borukuthi gore di bereke.

A re mo kgaolong ya gagwe ya sepodisi motse wa Radisele o di

goga kwa pele mo borukutlhing.

O kopile banni go ema ka dinao, ba tla ka metlhale le maano a go lwantsha borukutlhi.

Kgosi Shathani Mmereki wa

Radisele a re motse wa gagwe o digoga kwa pele mo borukuthing.

A re ba tshwaragane le sepodisi go lwantsha borukuthi jo bo agileng mo motseng. **BOPA**



Bangwe ba bana ba ba neng ba tsene dithuto tsa dipalo le maranyane tse di neng di rulagantswe ke ba Destination Imagination Botswana mo Gaborone bosheng. Barulaganyi ba dithuto tseo, ba tlhalositse fa di diretse go rotloetsa bo mankge ba kamoso mo go tsa boranyane le botlhami.

Senepe: Tshoganetso Mokowe

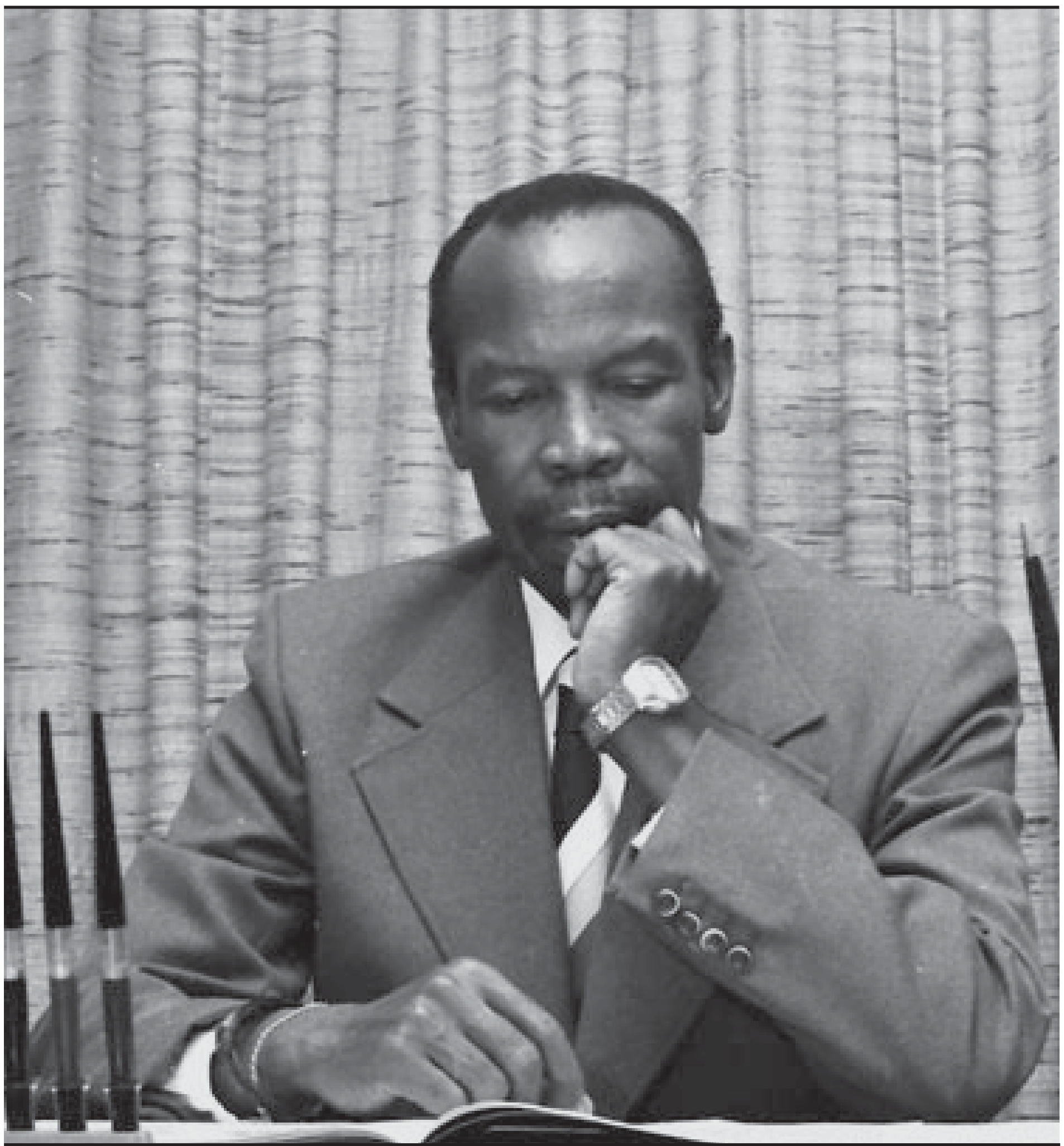
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ADVERTISEMENT OF UNSERVICED BUSINESS PLOTS AT KANYE, MOSHUPA, PHITSHANE MOLOPO, MABUTSANE, MMATHETHE AND MAOKANE SUB LAND BOARD AREAS IN THE NGWAKETSE TRIBAL AREA

- Citizens, majority owned citizen companies and partnerships /associations / cooperatives are invited for the lease of **119** un-serviced business plots being Commercial, Civic & Community, and Industrial at Kanye, Moshupa, Phitshane Molopo, Mmathethe, Mabutsane and Maokane sub land board areas in the Ngwaketse Tribal Area.
 - The Disposing Department is Ngwaketse Land Board
 - Potential investors shall, in order to be considered for the award, be able to lease the plots in accordance with the Laws of Botswana and conditions of lease agreement.
 - Documents may be collected from Ngwaketse Land Board and at Kanye, Moshupa, Phitshane Molopo, Mmathethe, Mabutsane and Maokane Sub Land Board Offices during working hours with effect from **03rd July 2024** after paying a non-refundable fee of P1000.00 (one thousand pula only) payable by cash or card.
 - Youths and youth owned companies, people living with disabilities (**PLWD**) and women who have benefited from Government empowerment/affirmative action programs will be sold the advertisement document at 50% of the selling price. Proof of eligibility will be through the use of National Identity card (Omang) for youths, Form 2/8/13/14 from CIPA and IDs for youth companies, disability card for PLWD and Supporting Letters from relevant Government Departments for women who have benefited from Government
- affirmative action programs.
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 - Queries relating to this advert may be addressed in writing to: **Land Board Secretary , Ngwaketse Land Board , P/bag MK 11 Kanye fax no: 5440343**, Attention Mr Thato Lebotse (**tlebotse@gov.bw**) 72758842 OR Ms F. Monkutlwatsi (**fmonkutlwatsi@gov.bw**) not later than 17th July 2024
 - One original and one identical copy of the application documents in a sealed envelope clearly marked **"REF. No: NLB 01/2024-25 ADVERTISEMENT OF UNSERVICED BUSINESS PLOTS AT KANYE, MOSHUPA, PITSHANE MOLOPO, MABUTSANE, MMATHETHE AND MAOKANE SUB LAND BOARD AREAS IN THE NGWAKETSE TRIBAL AREA"** shall be delivered to Sub Land Board Secretary's Offices, in the above named Sub Land Board Offices; OR to Land Board Secretary's Office (2nd Floor Office no. 23) Ngwaketse Land Board Offices, Mpuutsane Ward Kanye
 - One copy must be clearly marked **"ORIGINAL"** and the other **"COPY"**.
 - The closing time for receipt of applications shall be **12:45 hours** on the **02 August 2024**. Late submissions of applications will **NOT** be accepted.
- Telegraphic, telefax, telephone, email submissions will **NOT** be accepted.
 - Applicants shall bear the costs for the preparation and submission of the application documents. By purchasing the advert and submitting their proposals, applicants are rendering themselves bound by the terms and conditions of this advert.
 - Some plots have been reserved for vulnerable groups being the People Living With Disability (PLWD), Youth and Women as indicated in the list of plots. Note that these will be allocated **ONLY** to the groups indicated. The remaining plots will be competed for by the general public including vulnerable groups.
 - Affirmative Action will be applied for Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Community Based Organisations (CBO's) that are in existence, operational and based in the area applied for.
 - The Disposing Department will, in consideration of the applications, exercise the principle of equitable distribution of land and viability of the project proposals.
 - Any person who participated in the preparations, compilations or any process whatsoever associated with this document, or was privy to this document before Public Notice, is disqualified from bidding.
- G.G. Moepeng
LAND BOARD SECRETARY

Remembering **Sir Seretse Khama**

FRIDAY JUNE 28, 2024 | No. 120



1921-1980

Sir Seretse: Modern day Moses

By Lindi Morwaeng

MOLEPOLOLE - As Botswana commemorates Sir Seretse Khama Day, Ms Kgabonyana Keitshwaretswe's story provides a unique and invaluable glimpse into the intricate workings of a critical chapter in the country's history.

Ms Keitshwaretswe was not merely a spectator to Botswana's transformation under the stewardship of Sir Seretse Khama, she was an active participant in the grand endeavor of building a nation that integrated its diverse communities. Deep within the heart of Botswana lies a settlement known as Loologane, where the remarkable tale of its founder, Ms Kgabonyana Keitshwaretswe, unfolds. At 78 years of age, Ms Keitshwaretswe's life exemplifies the quiet yet extraordinary impact of ordinary citizens on a nation's history.

For Ms Keitshwaretswe, Sir Seretse Khama is not just a name etched in history but a living memory, indelibly marked in the fabric of her life and the life of her country. "I met him personally in 1962, during the early days of our nation's political awakening," she said with a faraway look in her eyes, "His vision and charisma were extraordinary, laying the groundwork for the country we know today."

In 1979, against the backdrop of a young and developing Botswana, Ms Keitshwaretswe found herself playing a vital role in the country's political evolution. It was at the Botswana Democratic Party's inaugural conference, held in the historic village of Serowe, that Sir Seretse Khama, the country's first President, issued a momentous directive that would set in motion a chain of events shaping Botswana's future. "At the conference, the late President Khama charged me with the task of integrating marginalised communities, specifically the Basarwa and Bakgalagadi to integrate them into mainstream society," she recounted.

These marginalised groups had been relegated to the fringes of Botswana's villages and towns, but with Sir Seretse Khama's vision of a united and prosperous nation, the country embarked on a journey of inclusivity and

equity. "I knew then that this was not just a political decree, but a momentous undertaking that would redefine the trajectory of our nation," she said.

Guided by Sir Seretse Khama's vision of a united, diverse Botswana, Ms Keitshwaretswe set out on her mission to integrate the Basarwa and Bakgalagadi communities. 'We began by building the foundations of Loologane village, brick by brick. With every family that we welcomed, we not only created a place of residence but also a community that embraced difference.' Expanding on her previous statement, Ms Keitshwaretswe revealed the hidden meaning behind the village's name. "Loologane—it is derived from the Setswana word 'ologa,' which means 'to come together,'" she explained with pride. "The village's name represents the concept of unity, of people from diverse backgrounds coming together in one place to build a community that celebrates and strengthens our differences."

Drawing from her recollection of Sir Seretse Khama's words at the conference, Ms Keitshwaretswe conveyed the late President's vision with clarity and poignancy. He said that "as a nation that had been liberated from the shackles of colonialism, Botswana could not perpetuate the very divisions that had once oppressed us. To truly be free, we must embrace all our people, regardless of their background or circumstance." The conference of 1979, remembered by Ms Keitshwaretswe as a significant milestone in Botswana's political history, not only marked the beginning of a national effort to foster inclusivity but also imparted vital lessons in the tenets of democracy. "As an organizing secretary for Letlhakeng-Lephepe constituency I saw firsthand how the late former president Khama stressed the importance of democracy," she said. "He wanted us to understand that democracy is not just about voting, but about active participation and engagement in our nation's affairs." rds had not dimmed.

In that conference, the late President's wisdom shone through once again. Ms Keitshwaretswe recalled



Ms Keitshwaretswe said that Sir Seretse Khama had a unique approach to decision-making. He rescued the country from the brink of hunger by securing food relief and aid from our allies.

vividly the potent lesson he imparted upon the assembly. "President Khama told a story to illustrate the importance of due process and the rule of law," she explained. The story, as told by President Khama at the conference, told of a young boy who was responsible for herding his father's cattle. His father warned him that if any of his cattle went astray, he would kill the boy. When one of the cattle went astray, his father called the boy to make an example of him, he pretended to strike him with an axe. Though his father never actually touched the boy, the fear the boy felt was so great that he died. "He taught us that it was not the master's blow that killed the boy, but the fear in his heart that proved fatal."

Ms Keitshwaretswe said the story was a powerful reminder that the law must be applied with fairness and reason. "It showed that if we reacted based solely on emotion and anger, we would be no better than those who had oppressed us before."

President Khama's message was clear: "if Botswana were to progress, we must embrace justice and compassion in equal measure." Ms Keitshwaretswe's memories of the late President's approach to governance offered a glimpse into the man behind the public figure. "Sir Seretse Khama had a unique approach to decision-making," she shared. "He always said that 'ntwa kgolo ke ya molomo' – essentially, that peace is more powerful than war. He emphasized the importance of dialogue and diplomacy over retaliation and confrontation." During the conference, when the suggestion of military action against Rhodesia was proposed in response to the Boers' transgressions at Lesoma, Sir Seretse Khama's diplomatic approach was brought to light. Ms Keitshwaretswe reflected, "Instead of responding with violence, President Khama advocated for dialogue and negotiation with Rhodesia, proving that his conviction in the power of diplomacy ran deep."

Ms Keitshwaretswe shared a poignant anecdote that painted a picture of Sir Seretse Khama's compassionate leadership during the devastating drought of 1965. She said, "He rescued our country from the brink of hunger by securing food relief and aid



from our allies. We began to see food items such as mealie meal, fish oil, eggs, and soup that were previously unknown to us, all thanks to President Khama's diplomacy." Her words captured the profound impact of Sir Seretse's leadership in Botswana's darkest hour.

The late Sir Seretse Khama's ability to connect with people was, according to Ms Keitshwaretswe, unparalleled. "He was beloved by all ages because of his wit and humility. He had a way of speaking our language with such elegance, yet remained down-to-earth in his interactions," she recalled. People would flock to his kgotla meetings not just for his insightful speeches, but also for his humor. He loved making people laugh, and they loved him all the more for it.

Ms Kgabonyana Keitshwaretswe's lamentations over the current state of affairs in Botswana's political landscape were a poignant testimony of how far the country had, in her view, strayed from Sir Seretse's vision. "Our politics have taken a wrong turn. There is no longer respect or decorum, even in Parliament. We are embarrassing ourselves in front of the world by using unparliamentary language," she lamented. The founding principles of democracy that once anchored the country, according to Ms Keitshwaretswe, had seemingly eroded over time. "In the past, President Khama taught us that the ruling party and opposition were like

husband and wife, each needing the other," she recalled, a hint of sadness in her voice.

"The ruling party needed the voice of opposition, and now, that respectful balance has been lost. We must remember the lessons of our history if we are to move forward as a nation," she said. Ms Keitshwaretswe's vivid account of the grief that engulfed Botswana following the passing of Sir Seretse Khama on July 13, 1980, conveyed the magnitude of his impact on the nation.

"It was as though the sun had stopped shining for a moment. Even school children refused to attend classes," she reminisced.

"We were all inconsolable, young and old alike. It was a difficult time for our country, but also a testament to the love and respect he commanded."

In Ms Keitshwaretswe's eyes, Sir Seretse Khama transcended the political realm, embodying a higher purpose and inspiring a sense of reverence akin to a biblical figure. "He was our Moses," she declared with reverence. If we could have another man of his stature and wisdom, I would die a contented woman. He was a leader of peace and vision, whose legacy will endure in our hearts and our history for generations to come."

Ms received Presidential Certificate of hour in recognition of long and faithful service to Botswana bestowed upon her by former President, Dr Seretse Khama Ian Khama on September 30, 2018. **BOPA**

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First President: An astute envoy

By Baleseng Batlotleng

GABORONE - Botswana's first president, Sir Seretse Khama was many things to many people. Fondly remembered for his quick wit, intelligence and great sense of humour that he employed to disarm anyone who did not agree with him.

Sir Seretse could have chosen to live a quiet life at Maaloso-a-Ngwana kgotla in Serowe where by right of birth he was accepted as the paramount chief of Bangwato.

It was the same impressive demeanour that he used to great effect in his political life and which won him the admiration of many across the globe.

At independence, the founding president had a dream for his country and it was first to establish a viable non-racial country and to secure the support of the international community, especially other African nations.

It was not an easy task given the geopolitical tension in the region at the time and the steady rise in racial tensions and hostilities in southern Africa during the 60s and 70s, but Sir Seretse maintained non-racial policies at home and urged them on his neighbours.

Then, Botswana was surrounded by racist regimes of Rhodesia and apartheid South Africa. The geo-political environment of the day threatened the very survival of Botswana as a sovereign nation, but the country did not lose its unique voice on matters of foreign policy. Sir Seretse chose to be vocal, sharing with the rest of the world his ideals on how human beings ought to live together and manage their differences.

Considering the adverse political environment of the day, Sir Seretse could have easily chosen to remain silent and adopt a soft diplomatic approach, but he decided to amplify Botswana's voice in the international arena.

He told the world that Botswana would not be deterred from speaking for what it believed was right by its precarious economic situation and the bold and brave approach earned Sir Seretse admiration locally and abroad.

He pointed out that Botswana would need external assistance for development because of its poverty, but declared that offers of aid would not be

accepted if they had 'ulterior motives.' Botswana had a unique voice on the international stage and it earned the nation a good global reputation.

Speaking in an interview ahead of Sir Seretse Khama Day celebrations on Monday, historian, Dr Jeff Ramsay said Sir Seretse's banishment to Britain set the tone for his subsequent foreign policy as he established a network of people who would be important in the journey. "He gained experience about international media and the political connections that he forged throughout Britain and places like the United States because of the circumstances of his banishment and the international outrage," he said, adding that he was an international figure and that it was a big controversy.

He added that during that time there were a lot of Africans living in London and that they would with time become leaders such as Dr Hastings Banda of Malawi and Mr Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, noting that there was a sense of Pan Africanism and liberation at the time.

"Sir Seretse was quite aware of the situation in Rhodesia and South Africa and was determined that Botswana must remain separate. Unity was at the core of his vision and he pronounced that in 1958 at the Joint Advisory meeting," he added.

Dr Ramsay said Sir Seretse was a statesman who in word and deed combined pragmatism with a genuinely national vision. He said Sir Seretse's national vision was articulated in 1958 when, for the first time, he rose to speak as a member of the Joint Advisory Council, noting that it was several months after his return from enforced exile in the UK and three years before he began to form the Botswana Democratic Party (BDP).

He said the council was dominated by representatives of the white settler community and dikgosi, and that at the time most members had little interest in democratic reforms and some saw Botswana's future as being best served by joining the then white settler dominated Federation of the Rhodesias (Zambia & Zimbabwe) and Nyasaland (Malawi).

From 1957 to 1962, Sir Seretse was involved in the reform of local and territorial government leading to the establishment of a Legislative Council

as a key step towards decolonisation. In 1962 he founded the Bechuanaland Democratic Party (BDP). With its call for reform leading to a non-racial independent republic the BDP was able to draw overwhelming support.

It won the first universal franchise elections in March 1965, allowing Sir Seretse to become the first prime minister of a self-governing Bechuanaland Protectorate before full independence a year later.

Five years after the formation of the BDP, Sir Seretse outlined changes that had come with independence and broadly sketched Botswana's growing relations with other states.

He emphasised the need to work hard and subdue disruptive tribal differences if Botswana was to fulfil its promise in both international and national spheres.

It was an exhortation that would be repeated over and over again as Botswana grew in stature and assumed more significant roles in international affairs.

As Botswana progressed, Sir Seretse was also able to turn more of his attention to foreign policy, finding key early allies in presidents Dr Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Dr Mwalimu Julius Nyerere of Tanzania. In his final decade he played an increasingly prominent role as a Pan African statesman.

Sir Seretse's first and vital task in foreign relations was to win understanding and respect from fellow African states such as Zambia, Tanzania and Kenya.

Many saw the exchange visits between Sir Seretse and Dr Kaunda in 1968 as a welcome confirmation of the latter's understanding of Botswana's international aims and posture.

Three years after independence, Sir Seretse presented the international community with a well formulated foreign policy based on principles he had been enunciating at home. He was one of the "front-line presidents" who negotiated the future of Zimbabwe and Namibia. In the face of the terrorist activities of the Ian Smith regime in particular, the Botswana Defence Force (BDF) was established to guard Botswana's borders and to protect the growing number of refugees as well as the citizenry.

Through his astuteness and shrewd diplomacy Sir Seretse established ties

after his visit to China. "When we formed the BDF we were non-aligned and had good political ties with the West and a political system more like the West. When we formed the military we approached all allies, the West and Soviet two superpowers," said Dr Ramsay.

According to Dr Ramsay the rigours of constant travel for international negotiations, leading up to the independence of Zimbabwe, finally exhausted Sir Seretse.

"But he had the satisfaction of witnessing both the independence of Zimbabwe in March 1980 and the launching of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) in April before his death on July 13, 1980," he said.

During the entire period Sir Seretse articulated a clear vision of the future of Southern Africa after colonialism and apartheid, as a peaceful, democratic and prosperous region, the same vision as what has since become the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

Dr Ramsay also said Sir Seretse defined Botswana's foreign policy in terms of the principles of kagisano, adding that his wise diplomatic policy saw Botswana enjoying cordial relations with countries whose political philosophies were poles apart. These included the then Soviet Union, United States and the People's Republic of China who were influential in the establishment of the BDF.

He said the support Botswana received from the international community made it difficult for South Africa's apartheid regime to attack the country as the minority white government would have loved to.

He said Sir Seretse's legacy could be summarised by the fact that in 1966 the reborn Botswana he led was an impoverished and internationally obscure state, and that by the time of his passing in 1980 the country was globally known as a staunch democratic and increasingly prosperous nation that was playing a positive and significant role in regional affairs.

Dr Ramsay said all these were indicative of Botswana's positive role and progressive diplomatic role under Sir Seretse's watch, a demeanour that must be replicated by future leaders.

BOPA



BOTSWANA IS BORN: Queen's Commissioner, Sir Hugh Norman- Walker (right), Kgosi Bathoen II (second right) Bechuanaland Prime Minister, Dr Seretse Khama (third right), Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Ketumile Masire (fourth right) and the leader of Opposition, Mr Philip Matante at the opening of the historic Bechuanaland Independence Conference at Marlborough house on February 25, 1966 in London. Upon arrival from London Dr Khama announced the complete success of their London talks. He informed Batswana that the Commonwealth Republic of Botswana would come into being on 30 September 1966.



Sir Seretse Khama and wife Ruth

Love beyond the colour bar

By Bonang Masolotatse

GABORONE - One spring evening, a young black prince met a white young English woman who would soon be a queen of an African tribe. That was in London in 1947 near Marble Arch, where the late Sir Seretse Khama, heir to the Bangwato throne met a clerk at Cuthbert Heath by the name Ms Ruth Williams.

“Seretse and I struck a chord right from the beginning,” the late First Lady Ruth Khama expressed in a story file at the Botswana National Records and Archives. The meeting, of which she was invited by her sister, led to the two getting along amid the disapproval of her father. “In short, he disapproved of my relationship with Seretse,” Ms Khama stated as she described how her father antagonised the relationship, and their affair would open them to an era of antagonism owing to the difference in their skin colour and their quest for a marriage was not an easy one.

“As soon as we had arranged our wedding, definitely, Seretse wrote to his uncle,” she stated. The uncle was none other than Kgosi Tshekedi Khama who was the Bangwato regent and holding for him.

Not only was Kgosi Tshekedi shocked and disapproved of the marriage arrangement, but he summoned him home with immediate effect. Outraged by the planned marriage, Kgosi Tshekedi lobbied the London Missionary Society to intervene to avert the intended marriage, but Sir Seretse Khama outsmarted him by bringing the marriage forward.

However, due to the mounting pressure the vicar who had agreed to conduct the marriage ceded and referred them to the Bishop of London who also refused to marry them due to political pressure. “I do not want to remember the rest of the day. I had left Lewisham expecting to be a married woman by the evening,” said Ms Khama, detailing how she was disappointed in her wedding gown, having set during the ordination service only for the Bishop to tell them that the church would not be involved without approval of the government.

In the midst of all the pressure, on September 29, 1948 the couple finally got married and they were now husband and wife. Three weeks after the marriage, Sir Seretse had to leave London for Serowe to face his much influential uncle



Kgosi Tshekedi

and the tribe, which was then opposed to the marriage.

Subsequent to his arrival, the first kgotla meeting was somewhere around November where Sir Seretse was formally charged for marrying without the consent of the tribe and secondly for marrying a white woman. According to Lady Khama, the only solace from the letter from her husband was that his grandfather, Khama the Great, also married without the tribe's consent. After several meetings, the kgotla ultimately agreed to accept the marriage, paving the way for the couple to finally relocate to Serowe, the capital of Bangwato, where Sir Seretse would later leave for Lobatse only to come back after the birth of their daughter.

The couple then moved to Lobatse and after six weeks government asked Sir Seretse to go back to London and he refused. “After a few days later, however, we were both served with banishment orders,” said Ms Khama as she described the family ordeal, adding that their only comfort in London was reconciliation with her family. The family was not only exiled from their homeland, but the apartheid regime of South Africa, which together with Southern Rhodesia had declared them prohibited immigrants, having expressed concern over the marriage and were among those not willing to be associated with a Motswana chief married to a white woman.

Desperate for their chief, the tribe in September 1954 sent a direct letter to the Queen, leading to the issue finding its way into the House of Commons although the government would not budge. Eventually after six years and two months, Sir Seretse was allowed back home after he and his uncle renounced the chieftainship for themselves. After about three weeks he was joined by his wife and their two children back home where their twins were born.

At home, Sir Seretse entered national politics and founded the Botswana Democratic Party (BDP), which has won every elections since 1965. **BOPA**

Botswana's youth reflect on Sir Seretse Khama's legacy

By Taboka Ngwako

GABORONE - As the country commemorates the lasting legacy of its founding President, Sir Seretse Khama, the impact of his educational policies resonates powerfully with the youth.

Revered for his visionary approach to education, Sir Seretse Khama's initiatives have left an indelible mark on the current generation, shaping their aspirations and opportunities.

His administration came up with Botswana's first educational policy, called Education for Kagisano (Social Harmony), which guided the country's educational development and administration from 1977 to 1993.

Botswana under Sir Seretse Khama through its two educational reform philosophies of 1977 and 1994 envisioned a developing education system that is on par with international standards.

The education system was developed to produce critical thinkers, problem solvers, and innovative learners.

The system was designed to provide opportunities for all students by providing access to all, improve the standards of education, emancipate Batswana from illiteracy, and develop their capabilities to create a social transformation in their lives. Education was to be a vehicle for continuous positive change that would ultimately enable people to build a better world.

The youth, direct beneficiaries of his advanced policies, express a diverse range of perspectives on how his contributions have transformed their educational journeys and influenced Botswana's educational landscape.

In an interview with BOPA, several expressed gratitude and admiration, attributing their educational achievements and career aspirations to Sir Seretse Khama's policies.

Youth innovator and founder of online application, Mr Martin Moatshe said currently, youngster's like himself who grew up in rural Botswana, benefitted directly from Sir Seretse Khama's educational policies.

“I attended public primary and secondary schools, where the emphasis on quality education enabled me to excel academically and I enjoyed free education up to the University of Botswana level,” he said.

He said this helped him to gain the skills necessary to pursue a career in the complex technology industry which is not only foreign to Botswana, but Africa as a whole.

On a broader impact on youth, Mr Moatshe indicated that the emphasis on education has fostered a generation of innovators and leaders who continue to uplift the nation.

“Young people are now better equipped to compete globally, pursue higher education, and engage in entrepreneurial activities because the foundation laid was solid,” he noted.

Ms Yandi Nuku shared similar sentiments, reflecting on the impact and legacy of the educational opportunities in Botswana, she had experienced first-hand the benefits of Sir Seretse Khama's vision.

She said she was fortunate to receive a sponsored degree from government in Accounting and Finance from Botswana Accountancy College (BAC), graduating in 2015 as one of the top 20 in her cohort.

“Beyond tuition, I was also provided an allowance for my living expenses and research, which significantly enhanced my problem-solving skills and ability

to contribute to society,” she said.

Nuku said currently, she was a start-up support specialist, aiding start-ups across Africa that are funded by major organisations like the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation to grow, working for Co-Creation Hub, the largest technology innovation hub in Africa.

“Additionally, I have ventured into entrepreneurship with a social services startup called ConvoLounge and this venture connects youth, talent, communities, and brands, fostering conversations around opportunities in value chains to inspire career and business decisions for young people,” she said.

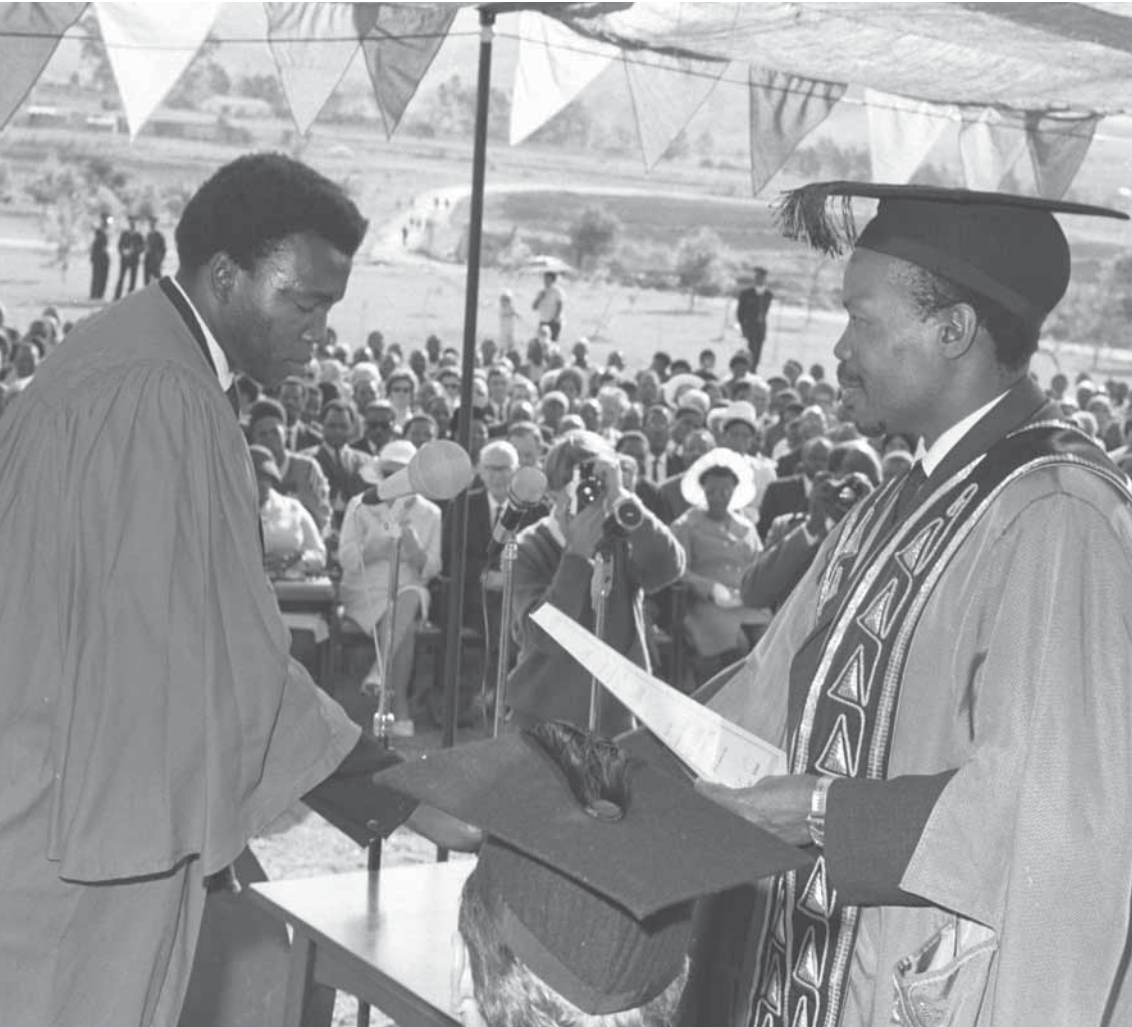
She highlighted that these opportunities, enabled by the country's robust educational system, have allowed her to transition from being a student to a contributor in society.

“I have accessed global opportunities and strive to create more impact with my ideas, business ventures and skills and the selflessness of our forefathers, including Sir Seretse Khama, who ensured that our nation's diamonds were reinvested into our education system, has greatly benefited my journey,” she said.

Whilst Ms Naledi Mogomotsi “not her real names” highlighted how Sir Seretse Khama's vision for education had personally shaped her life.

“Thanks to the University of Botswana, I am pursuing a degree in engineering, something my grandparents could only dream of,” she said.

She said the founding President's efforts to make education accessible to everyone, regardless of their background, had opened so many doors for the youth and she was proud to be a part of his legacy. **BOPA**



Sir Seretse Khama at University of Botswana graduation ceremony



Remembering Sir Seretse Khama

Sir Seretse Khama, the first President of Botswana, transformed the country from an impoverished state into a democratic and increasingly prosperous nation with a significant role in Southern Africa. Born on July 1, 1921, in Serowe, Sir Seretse is fondly remembered for his intelligence, integrity, and sense of humor. His lasting legacy is evident in the perpetual democracy, socio-economic development, political stability, and unity that Batswana enjoy today, reflecting the values he stood for.



- PIC 1.** Sir Seretse Khama in a jovial mood after being sworn in as the first President of Botswana.

PIC 2. Sir Seretse Khama (left) sharing a moment with leader of opposition, Mr Philip Matante after the opening of the second session of Parliament in 1968.

PIC 3. Sir Seretse (centre) and wife Ruth replacing South African Rands for Pulas during the introduction of the country's new currency in 1976. At the time of launching the Pula, the denomination structure consisted of four notes (P1, P2, P5 and P10) and four coins (1t, 5t, 25t, and 50t).

PIC 4. President Khama receiving letters of credence
- from Nigerian High Commissioner, Mr Ignatius Olesemeka in 1971.

PIC 5. University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland senior assistant registrar, Mr David Jenkins (centre) explaining the model of the Botswana University campus to Sir Seretse Khama (second left) in 1972.

PIC 6. Bakgatla leadership and tribesmen welcoming Sir Seretse Khama during his visit to Mochudi in 1972. He was a staunch believer in consulting with his people.

PIC 7. The body of Sir Seretse Khama arriving at National Stadium for the nation to pay their last respect to their President in July 1980.





Seretse Khama

Profile of first president

By Marvin Motlhabane

GABORONE - Monday marks 103 years since the birth of Botswana's first President, Sir Seretse Khama.

Following 81 years of economic underdevelopment and relative neglect, Sir Seretse Khama was elected to lead an impoverished and internationally obscure state.

Historian, Dr Jeff Ramsay, told *BOPA* that by the time of Sir Seretse's death, Botswana had already become a democratic and increasingly prosperous nation that was playing a significant role in regional affairs.

Dr Ramsay said Sir Seretse Khama was born on July 1, 1921 at Serowe in what was then the Bangwato Tribal Reserve of the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

"He was the son and heir of Sekgoma Khama and Tebogo (nee Kebailele). In 1923 his father succeeded his grandfather as the Kgosi of the Bangwato. His reign, as Kgosi Sekgoma II was, however, short lived as he died in 1925.

With the death of his mother, in 1930, Sir Seretse remained in the care of his uncle Tshekedi Khama, who ruled the Bangwato as regent," he said.

Sir Seretse received his higher primary and secondary education in South Africa at two prominent mission schools, Lovedale and Tiger Kloof, before earning a Bachelor of Arts degree at Fort Hare College, Dr Ramsay said.

Thereafter, he studied law at the University of Witwatersrand and Balloil College, Oxford, before taking up further barrister studies at Inner Temple in London.

In June 1947, while in London, Seretse first met Ruth Williams, who was then pursuing a career in the financial sector, said Dr Ramsay.

He said their interracial marriage in September 1948 ultimately threw the British Empire into turmoil, adding that initially it was uncle, Tshekedi, who ordered Seretse home to demand a divorce.

But, after a series of public meetings in Serowe, Seretse was popularly recognised as Kgosi together with his wife. Tshekedi then gave way and went into self-exile.

Dr Ramsay said the proclamation of a black chief with a white wife, in a territory strategically located between South Africa and the Rhodesias, caused outcry among white settler politicians.

"South Africa had come under the control of white Afrikaner nationalists in 1948. The then Labour Party government in Britain was desperate to secure its economic as well as political ties with the new apartheid regime. It therefore quietly agreed to bar Seretse Khama from chieftainship," he said.

A judicial enquiry was set up to try to prove Seretse's personal unfitness to rule, however, instead it concluded that Seretse was eminently fit to rule, he said.

Dr Ramsay said the Commission's report was therefore suppressed by the British government, while Seretse and his wife were exiled to England, adding that the persecution of Seretse and Ruth Khama received extensive international press coverage and outrage was expressed by a wide range of people around the world.

Eventually, in 1956, the British finally allowed Seretse and Ruth to return to Botswana as private citizens, he added.

Dr Ramsay said from 1957-62 Sir Seretse Khama was involved in the reform of local and territorial government, leading to the establishment of a Legislative Council as key steps toward decolonisation and in 1962 he founded the Bechuanaland Democratic Party (BDP).

With its call for reform leading to a non-racial independent republic, the BDP was able to draw overwhelming support, winning the first universal franchise elections in March 1965, allowing Seretse Khama to become the first prime minister of a self-governing Bechuanaland Protectorate before leading the country to full independence a year later, he said.

At independence, Botswana was entirely surrounded by white racist regimes. It was, therefore, widely but falsely assumed that the country had no option but to sell-out to its neighbours, South Africa (including occupied South-West Africa) and Southern Rhodesia.

Dr Ramsay said the new government, moreover, could not cover the costs of administration from taxes, and was continually indebted to Britain. The first task was to lay the groundwork for an export-oriented economy, based on beef processing and copper and diamond mining.

Between 1966 and 1980 Botswana had the fastest growing economy in the world and it also came to be seen a remarkable state with high principles, upholding liberal democracy and non-racialism in the middle of a region

embroiled in warfare, racial enmity and corruption, Dr Ramsay said.

He said the state's mineral revenues were invested in infrastructural development, education and health, and in subsidies to cattle production. The result was a great increase in general prosperity, in rural as well as urban areas.

In addition, he said Sir Seretse Khama also used his unique authority to enhance local democracy and curtail the powers of traditional chiefs, to develop citizen administrative capacity without over-bureaucratisation, and to promote the rule of law in the operations of the state.

As Botswana progressed, Dr Ramsay said, Sir Seretse Khama was also able to turn more of his attention to foreign policy, finding key early allies in Presidents Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Julius Nyerere of Tanzania.

In his final decade, he played an increasingly prominent role as a Pan African statesman and became one of the "Front-Line Presidents" who negotiated the future of Zimbabwe and Namibia, he said.

Dr Ramsay said in the face of the terrorist activities of the Smith regime in particular, the Botswana Defence Force was created in 1977 to guard Botswana's borders, protecting growing numbers of refugees as well as the citizens.

During this period Seretse Khama articulated a clear vision of the future of Southern Africa after colonialism and apartheid, as a peaceful, democratic and prosperous region and was thus the key founder of what has since become the Southern African Development Community, he added.

Dr Ramsay said the rigours of constant travel for international negotiations, leading up to the independence of Zimbabwe, finally exhausted Seretse Khama, but he had the final satisfaction of witnessing both the independence of Zimbabwe in March 1980 and the launching of the Southern African Development Conference in April, before his death on the 13th July 1980.

Based on the latter, Dr Ramsay said, Sir Seretse Khama is fondly remembered for his intelligence, integrity, and sense of humour.

Of his lasting legacy it can be said that the perpetual democracy, socio-economic development, political stability and unity that Botswana experience today are what Sir Seretse Khama always stood for. **BOPA**



Lefelo le le fa tlase ga ditlhare tsa matswere gaufi le letamo le go tla bong go tshwaretse tiro ya mabelo kwa Serowe. Rre Thomas Moseki yo eleng mogolo kwa Serowe a re lefelo le le na le ditso ka ke lone le Sir Seretse Khama a neng a rata go tshwarela diphuthago teng a bapatsa phathi ya gagwe ya Botswana Democratic party. A re go bapa le lefelo le ke letamo le Bangwato ba tswang goo-lowe ba nosa mo go lone mme lone le agile ke mophato wa Masokola. **Senepe: Kgotsotalang Botsang**

Batswana ba gopola Seretse Khama

Ka Kgotsotalang Botsang

SELEBI PHIKWE - E ne ya tle e re banna ba lekgotla ba iketlile go buiwa ka ditlhabololo tsa motse, ba bo ba ikaelana ka dikgotla tse ba tswang kwa go tsone tsa GaMmangwato.

Fa e kete go nna thata gore ba bangwe ba gakologelwe, motho a ikaye ka moraka o a ruetseng kwa go o ne.

Se e ne e se poko, e ne e le tlwaelo ka monna wa Mongwato o ne a bonwa ka dikgomo ka Bangwato ba tswa goo-lowe e le barua kgomo e bile ba dumela gore ngwana wa mosimane o tshwanetse a tshwaelwe ka bonana, gore a tsoge le e ne e le rre yo o tlotlegang.

Metsi e ne e le kgwetlho mme Bangwato ba epa letamo le ba tlaa nosang mo go lone, e le la morafe mme la nna bontlha jwa ditso tse ba ipelang ka tsone mo nakong ya gompieno.

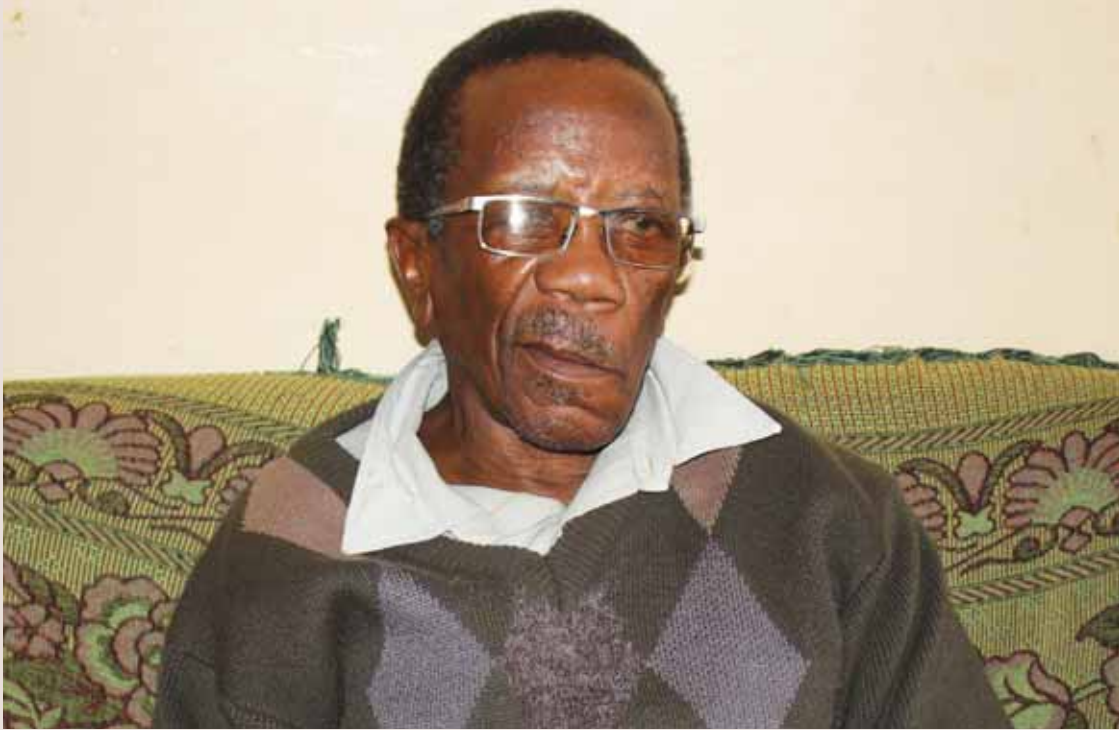
“Letamo le re gola re le fitlhela, le sa le le nna teng bogologolo mme go supa fa le agile ke mophato. Mang le mang o ne a nosa mo go lone,” Rre Thomas Moseki a tlhalosa.

Rre Moseki o tsetswe ka 1937 kwa Serowe mme o supa fa letamo le, le nositse dikgomo tsa Bangwato ka lobaka ka le nele tshwara metsi a mantsi.

“Ga go gake gore lebelo le le tla bong le tshwerwe e le la ntlha mo Serowe go ipelela letsatsi la mogaka e bile e le tautona wa ntlha wa lefatshe leno Sir Seretse Khama ka Matlhatso, le bo le simolola gone fa letamong le,” Rre Thomas Moseki a supa.

Letamo le o tlhalosa fa le na le ditso tsa Bangwato ka le epilwe ke mophato wa Masokola e bile go bapa le lone go na le ditlhare tse ditona tsa matswere tse Sir Seretse a neng a buisetsa diphuthago tsa phathi ya Domkrag teng.

“Lefelo le ke motheo wa phathi ya Domkrag mo Serowe, ke gone kwa rraarona a neng a rata go tshwara diphuthago



Kgosi Mokamogo wa kgotlana ya Dinokwane kwa Serowe a tlhalosa ka botshelo ja gagwe le Sir Seretse Khama yo neng ele Tautona wa ntlha wa lefatshe leno ebile ele Kgosi ya Bangwato. Kgosi Mokamogo o supile fa Sir Seretse Khama ene ele motho yo ratang batho ebile a le kutlwelobothoko. **Senepe: Kgotsotalang Botsang**

tsa phathi ya gagwe teng,” Rre Alfred Thobolwane a tlatsa.

Rre Thobolwane e ne e le mokgweetsi wa ga Sir Seretse go tswa ka ngwaga wa 1964 go fitlhelela a tlhokafala ka 1980.

Lefelo le le bapile le kgotla ya Diitharapa, fa tlase ga tsela e fetang fa tlase ga sekole sa diatla sa Serowe.

Pele ga ditlhopho tsa ntlha tsa lefatshe leno, Sir Seretse o ne a tla mo lefelong le go bapatsa phathi ya gagwe mme go ne go suma, ngwana mogolo go tshwana fela, Bangwato ba tsile ka dipalo tse di tsitsibanyang mmele go tla go itseela ka tsebe se se tswang mo ngwaneng wa bone e bile e le kgosi ya bone.

“Sir Seretse e ne e le motho yo mamu, a rata batho le rona re mo rata,” a tlhalosa.

Ka e ne e le motho yo dinyao, ya re nako nngwe a ntse a buisa diphuthago gone fa ditlhareng tsa matswere gaufi le letamo la morafe, ga goroga Rre Todd

Khulman yo e neng e le mongwe wa mabutswapele a phathi ya kganetso ya Botswana National Front.

Koloi ya gagwe ya mmala o lephutshe ya tla e gagasela e tlhomilwe tshipi e telele e phaphasela folaga ya Foranta mme e re ba akabetse ba solofetse gore o tlaa ferekana maikutlo e bo e mo leba phuti monyenyo e le o o kwa godimo a ba a re “nnyaa mo leseng phathi e e ratiwa le ke ba kganetso tota.”

Le fa bontsi bo ne bo dumela fa Kulman a tshwanetse go otlhaelwa go tlhoka go tlotla kgosi, ba felela ba agela mafoko a Kgosi mosako ya nna ditshego fela.

Sir Seretse jaaka Bangwato ba ne ba mo reta, e ne e le motho yo neng a le kutlwelobothoko, a rata batho e re a tsile mo Serowe a bo a tsamaya mo motseng a lekola masika a gagwe le Bangwato

ka kakaretso a sena kgethololo, Rre Thobolwane a supa.

“Re ne re mo rata e re a tsile re mo amogela ka lorato, Kgosi Keitse Mokamogo wa kgotla ya

Dinokwane a kaya. “Re ne re le mmogo mo mophatong wa Malekantwa mme o ne a le mmotlana mo go nna ka ngwaga,” Mme Keobake Kebonang yo o mo mophatong le Sir Seretse a tlhalosa .

Mme Kebonang o tsetswe ka 1920 fa Sir Seretse e ne a tsetswe Phukwi a le malatsi a le masome mabedi le bongwe ka 1921.

Mma Odiegile jaaka ditsala tsa gagwe di mo reta, ke mosadimogolo wa dingwaga tse di lekgolo le bone, mme a tsetswe kwa Serowe ka nako ya fa motse wa Serowe o simolola, Bangwato ba thibelela kwa Serowe go tswa kwa Palapye.

O tlhalositse fa a le se a leng sone ka Kgosi ya gagwe ka e bile a ne a mo fa sediba kwa Tswapong go nosa leruo la gagwe mme a santse a dirisa sediba seo.

“Serowe yo o thabologile mo matlhong ame, re simolotse re nna mo matlong a Setswana a ba a dirwa ditlhowa kwa godimo mme mo nakong eno matlo a go nna jalo a nyeletse jaaka Serowe a tswetse ka go thabologa,” Mme Kebonang a supa. **BOPA**

INTENTION TO CHANGE MARRIAGE PROPERTY REGIME

(In terms of Section 8 (1) (f) of the Married Persons Property Act, 2014)
1. Baganne Boyboy Mabusa And Keaoleboga Bonang Mabusa (nee Mooketsi), married in community of property on the 21st July 2006 at Serowe, wish to change their property regime to “Out of community of property”

2. The parties intend to apply to the High Court of Botswana after the expiration of the three (3) weeks statutory notice from the date of first publication thereof.

3. Any person, creditor or debtor, who may have an interest in the assets and/or liabilities of the parties’ estate, should they have objections to the parties changing their property regime, are to inform the parties before the expiration of the said 3 weeks period, or make representations before the High Court of Botswana once the contemplated application is lodged.

DATED AT MAUN THIS 17th DAY OF JUNE 2024

Baganne Boyboy Mabusa
P O Box 30214 Serowe
Contacts: 74068993



The Union Jack being brought down in September 30, 1966



Sir Seretse Khama and Sir Ketumile Masire



Botswana flag

Sir Seretse Khama statesman par excellence

By Pako Lebanna

GABORONE - As the clock struck midnight on September 30, 1966, and as Batswana braved a strong, gushing wind that engulfed the National Stadium when the Union Jack was lowered to make way to the new blue, black and white national flag, the excitement of independence that reverberated belied a real concern of how viable the Republic of Botswana would be.

Two days earlier, journalist Charles King, writing for the Southern African News Service, published an article on September 28, 1966, stating the hopelessness that seemed to underpin the fortunes of this new nation state.

King wrote, “Bechuanaland: An impoverished, arid and hungry land without hope of achieving economic stability makes its debut this week among the community of nations. The new blue, white and black flags are flying everywhere in Gaborone, its incongruous capital city.” He added, “Elsewhere in the vast, trackless wasteland that will take the name of Botswana, there is little to celebrate. Two years of disastrous drought and crop failure have brought havoc and hunger to its widely scattered agricultural inhabitants. More than one fifth of the population is literally being kept alive by emergency feeding and the numbers are rapidly increasing.”

Nigh on six decades later, owing in part to the visionary leadership and pioneering groundwork of Botswana’s founding President, Sir Seretse Khama, Botswana has evolved from one of the world’s poorest, least developed states at independence towards the current middle income status; and stayed Africa’s oldest, continuous multiparty democracy.

“The contribution of Sir Seretse Khama towards this transformation has been immense,” historian Dr Jeff Ramsey tells *BOPA* in a wide ranging interview. “First, let us stress that Sir Seretse was never alone in laying the foundation for the nation that Botswana would be. His leadership was always in partnership with his deputy, Sir Ketumile Masire, who played and oversized role as Vice President, Minister of Finance and Development Planning.”

But, as a powerful political leader during the 1960s and 1970s, whose governing Botswana Democratic Party (BDP)



Dr Ramsay

enjoyed electoral majority in general elections; a revered figure from the Bangwato royal family, having built his own personal reputation when his ‘Marriage of Convenience’ to Ruth Williams made global news in the 1950s, Sir Seretse’s choices were instrumental early on.

“During those early years, Sir Seretse’s influence was huge, he had great clout. Also, it was common practice in the African continent for the ‘big men’ political leaders to have the leeway to give their new states whatever direction they sought.

If Sir Seretse wanted Botswana to be a one party state, or for proceeds from mineral wealth to be concentrated in one part of the country, that could have happened with less resistance than later years,” Dr Ramsay says.

Instead, he chose to pursue the multiparty democratic system, which had been unpopular in the early years of post-independence Africa, but later proved to have been a wise move; and the country followed prudent macroeconomic policies, underpinned by fiscal restraint and prioritising key developmental projects across the country.

“Under Sir Seretse’s leadership, Botswana allowed freedom of association and democratic politics underpinned by Tswana culture, the Kgotla system, the ‘Kagisano’ value of nation building, and ‘Therisanyo’ national consultation and consensus building,” Dr Ramsay says.

“Although BDP had an overwhelming majority, every Parliament from independence had a political opposition, led by robust characters like Mr Philip Matante of the Botswana People’s Party (BPP), Mr Motsamai Mpho of the Botswana Independence Party (BIP) as well as Dr Kenneth Koma and Kgosi Bathoen Gaseitsewe from the Botswana National Front (BNF). They had their own

ideas and kept the government in check,” Dr Ramsay reveals.

It was crucial that while the opposition BNF and BPP held socialist and Pan Africanist ideological leanings respectively, and the governing BDP was market oriented, these main independence-era political formations all believed in a unitary democratic republican state, Dr Ramsay observes. “After years of districts or reserves being governed by powerful paramount chiefs, the political parties had a common belief in a unitary republican state and parliamentary democracy. Also, while BDP largely spoke of the market economy, for practical reasons, a developmental state evolved. The economy was open to private investment and small businesses thrived, but the state intervened for social good, through the National Development Plans (NDPs) and state-led companies like the Botswana Meat Commission (BMC),” Dr Ramsay notes.

This included the state also taking control of the mineral resources for the benefit of the country as a whole, he relates. “The decision just after independence for all tribal territories to cede mineral rights to the state, which would then negotiate with mining companies on behalf of the nation, was instrumental. This ensured if a mineral deposit was discovered in a tribal territory or private property, the resource would be of benefit to the nation as a whole,” reminisces Dr Ramsay. The introduction of the land boards also usurped the powers over land ownership and distribution from the tribal leaders to the state, in order to ensure more equitable distribution of land.

Yet, for the post-independence government, shortage of skilled manpower, was a challenge, with eight decades of British colonial rule having not yielded an educated and trained workforce.

The new government had to navigate the path of retaining expatriate workers to run government and ensure skills transfer to locals, who were steadily being offered training. “The likes of Police Commissioner Simon Hirschfeld and founding Commander of the Botswana Defence Force (BDF) Lt. Gen. Mompoti Merafhe gradually took over. It was important to identify which people could deliver, in cabinet and the civil service,”

Dr Ramsay says.

In terms of regional geopolitics, Botswana gained independence surrounded almost wholly by hostile white minority ruled states, apartheid South Africa and South West Africa (Namibia) and Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), with Botswana’s border with Zambia, the small stretch of land at the confluence of the Chobe and Zambezi rivers at Kazungula, Botswana’s only link to independent Black Africa. In assigning Prof Zachariah “ZK” Matthews, a widely respected Pan Africanist academic, a South African with roots in Botswana, the task of Botswana’s first Permanent Ambassador to the United Nations at New York, Sir Seretse laid the tone for Botswana’s seamless integration into the global diplomatic system.

“Prof. ZK Matthews had been a mentor to many of Africa’s independence-era leaders from East and Southern Africa. Botswana had been considered a weak state that some thought would even collaborate with her powerful neighbours, apartheid South Africa and Rhodesia, but Sir Seretse communicated a clear desire for a non-racial, democratic Southern Africa,” Dr Ramsay states.

Working with Dr Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, Sir Seretse was part of the troika that founded the Frontline States group that agitated for the liberation of Southern African states and got actively involved in negotiations for the independence of Rhodesia as Zimbabwe; and the formation of what is now the Southern African Development Community (SADC), which both occurred in April 1980.

Three months later, July 13, 1980, the nation woke up to the news relayed on Radio Botswana by Vice President Quett Ketumile Masire that President Sir Seretse Goitsebeng Khama had died of pancreatic cancer. The Daily News front page carried the headlines “The Nation Mourns Sir Seretse Khama” and “Sechaba Se Mo Khutshafalong.”

Aged 59, Sir Seretse had done his work as a national lodestar, leaving behind his legacy as a statesman par excellence who laid a solid foundation for the Botswana post-independence miracle, an anticipated failed state’s metamorphosis into an African success story. **BOPA**

KITSISO SETŠHABA

KAGO YA TSELA E E GOKAGANYANG METSE YA GOODHOPE-KGORO LE GATHWANE

Responsible Setshaba se itsesiwe fa kompone ya Steelbase (Pty) Ltd e abetswe tiro ya tsela ka ha tlase ga tumalano ya “Output and Performance Based Road Contract for Completion of: Package 2 – LOT 1 Road Section Rakhuna Junction – Mabule Road Main Road (145.45km) and Access Roads (29.03km) Contract Number Tender No: MTPW/POU/DOR/WOR/06/2022-2023” bontlhabongwe jwa tiro e bo akaretsa go aga tsela e e gokaganyang metse ya Goodhope, Kgoro le Gathwane.

Tiro e ya go aga tsele e patilwe ke dipatlisiso tse di tshwanetseng go ka dirwa pele ha kago e ka simologa. Dipatlisiso tse di akaretsa go tlhodomela boleng jwa matlo le dikago tse di bapileng le moalo wa tsela le go batla bao ba tsela e amileng ditsha ba bone. Ka jalo, kompone ya Steelbase (Pty) Ltd e tlamega go itsise bao ba ba amegang ebile ba na le dikgatlhego mo kagong ya tsela e. Mo go direng seo, kompone e tlaa tshwara diphuthego tsa kgotla mo mafelong a a latelang.

Motse	Lefelo la bokopano	Letsatsi	Nako
Gathwane	Gathwane Kgotla	Kgwedi ya Phukwi e tlhola malatsi a le mararo.	Borobabongwe mo mosong
Kgoro	Kgoro Kgotla	Kgwedi ya Phukwi e tlhola malatsi a le mane.	Borobabongwe mo mosong

Ba ba nang le dipotso kana megopolo mabapi le phuthego e ba ka ikgolaganya le kompone ba dirisa metlhale e e latelang;



P O. Box 1009, Gaborone

SHE Officer: Oscar Khudu: (+267) 75 294 883 oscarkhudu@gmail.com

CLO: Senwane Lore: (+267) 76 098 528 signahlor@gmail.com

Kgotsa ba isa makwalo/ go bua le ba kompone ka senamang ko diphaposing tsa kompone ko motseng wa Kgoro.

PUBLIC NOTICE

CONSTRUCTION OF GOODHOPE-KGORO-GATHWANE ACCESS ROAD AND ASSOCIATED WORKS

The public is informed that Steelbase (Pty) Ltd has been awarded an Output and Performance Based Road Contract for Completion of: Package 2 – LOT 1 Road Section Rakhuna Junction – Mabule Road Main Road (145.45km) and Access Roads (29.03km) Contract Number Tender No: MTPW/POU/DOR/ WOR/06/2022-2023. Part of the project works include construction of Goodhope-Kgoro-Gathwane access road and associated works.

As part of road construction, expropriation and condition survey must be undertaken prior to commencement of the earth works which calls for interested and affected parties to be informed of the activity. It is on this basis that the company propose to conduct kgotla meetings to inform the community about condition survey and land expropriation activities on the following dates and locations.

Location	Venue	Date	Time
Gathwane	Gathwane Kgotla	3 rd July 2024	0900am
Kgoro	Kgoro Kgotla	4 th July 2024	0900am

Any comments or enquiries regarding the proposed meetings may be sent to the following address and contact persons' bellows;



P O. Box 1009, Gaborone

SHE Officer: Oscar Khudu: (+267) 75 294 883 oscarkhudu@gmail.com

CLO: Senwane Lore: (+267) 76 098 528 signahlor@gmail.com

Or hand delivered/ reported in person to Steelbase (Pty) Ltd Kgoro Campsite office

ClassifiedAds

AUTOMOTIVES

SEEKING OWNERS OF B850ATC Volkswagen Caravelle owned by TUMCHI CONSULTANCY(PTY) LTD in respect of legal change of ownership. Contact: 2470112 or email sarah.gibbonsgdc@gmail.com

BUSINESS SERVICES

TENDER PREPARATION, SECURITY, Cleaning, IT, Construction, Compliance. 74402828

AIR - C O N D I T I O N I N G , Refrigerated Trucks, coldrooms 76 640 740.

BOREHOLE DRILLING AT low rates 76 274 598 / 76 834 659

DESIGN & BUILD SPECIALISTS for standard, Premium Carports 78 553 920.

BUSINESS LOANS APPLICATION, Cashflows 73 343 501.

FARM WORKERS

HERD BOY WANTED urgently at Mopipi. Call 75249574. P. O. BOX 118, Mopipi

2 FARM WORKERS wanted at CALOS CAROTO PTY LTD T/A CATERBOT INVESTMENT farm PO-8 Nata Box 2753 F/town Carlos Andries Caroto 76882492

FARM MANAGER WANTED Mologwana lands. P. O. BOX 858 Gaborone or cell 71 313 898 via whatsapp

FARM WORKER WANTED at Nshakashogwe. Mr Alec Tabona 77708928 Box 52 Nshakashogwe

LOOKING FOR A FARM worker ,Mmatshumo P.O. Box 1279 Orapa. Keitumetse Modori 71988239

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO DISPOSE TRIBAL LAND TO NON-CITIZEN

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in terms of **Sections 34** of the **Tribal Land Act of 2018**, that **Dithong Lebogang Moatswi** hereby gives notice of intention to Cede and transfer the under-mentioned property to More Bliss Proprietary Limited herein represented by Brain Marimo.

CERTAIN	: Residential Plot
SITUATE	: in Sexaxa Layout in the Batawana Tribal Administration
MEASURING	: 20m + 40m + 15m + 7.07m + 35m
WHICH PROPERTY	: held under a Board resolution letter issued by Maun Sub Land Board

Dated 5th May 2022.

The transaction is valued at **P40,000.00 (forty thousand pula only)**. By virtue of this notice, any citizen willing and able to likewise conclude such transaction may make a similar offer through to **Kemofilwe Nkgaswa P O Box 20332 Boseja, Maun within thirty (30) days** of this advert. Kemofilwe Nkgaswa **Cell: 76 463 908**.

APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFIED COPY OF TITLE DEED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned intends to apply for a certified copy of title deed **No; FTTL 413/2009 DATED 19 AUGUST 2009** made in favour of **NOBO BOTIPENG**.

In respect of;

CERTAIN : Piece of land being Tribal Lot 8852 Serowe
SITUATED : at Serowe in the Bangwato Tribal Territory
MEASURING : **125.2628 Ha** (one hundred and twenty five point two six two eight)

AS WILL MORE

FULLY APPEAR: From the diagram DSM No 1173/2009 surveyed by Land surveyor W. M. Ratsie in April 2009 and approved by the Director of Surveys and Mapping on the 24 day of June 2009.

All persons having objections to the issue of such copy are hereby required to lodge the same with the Registrar of Deeds, Private Bag F72, Francistown within 3 weeks of the last publication of this notice.

DATED AT SEROWE THIS 25 DAY OF JUNE 2024

APPLICANT
1st PUBLICATION

PHYSIOTHERAPIST

We are looking for a **Physiotherapist with a degree/diploma** who is registered with BHPC, must have a minimum of 5 years working experience. Rehabilitation Technician with a certificate minimum 3 years working experience. Marketing Officer with a degree/ diploma in marketing and at least 2 years' experience.

Applicants are welcome to drop off their documents at **Physio Hub KB Mall** or forward their applications to **physiohub.botswana@gmail.com**. Closing date for applications is **15 July 2024**.

WE ARE RECRUITING

Position: Programs Director – Environmental Justice

The Civil Society Agrarian Partnership (CSAP) is seeking to recruit an Environmental Compliance Programs Manager for its secretariat office in Francistown.

Responsibilities include coordinating the implementation of Environmental and Agrarian rights projects in Botswana and the development of community protocols and ordinances based on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) code of practice.

Qualifications: Master's degree in environmental policy plus 5 years of experience or a bachelor's degree in environmental management plus 20 years of experience in a related field. To apply, send resume and academic qualifications to agrarianpartnership@gmail.com or by post to CSAP in Francistown by 5 July 2024. Only shortlisted candidates will be contacted

LIQUIDATOR'S NOTICE

NOTICE OF THE FIRST MEETING OF CREDITORS OF PRIME CHECK (PTY) LTD – IN PROVISIONAL LIQUIDATION
MASTER'S REFERENCE – LQHGB – 000007 - 22

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that pursuant to **section 382(1)** of the Companies **Act 42:01**, the First Meeting of Creditors of the above-named company will be convened before the Master of the High Court, **Gaborone at 14:30 hours** on the **14th of August 2024**. The agenda to be discussed is as follows;

- Proof of claims
- Consideration of Provisional Liquidator's Report
- Remuneration of the Provisional Liquidator
- Appointment of Liquidator
- To consider and pass resolutions if deemed fit
- Any other business

By the Provisional Liquidator,
Jethro Kamutsi | Prestige Business Consultants (Pty) Ltd
Setlhoa Village, Unit 6, Setlhoa Office Park | P O Box 602 430, Gaborone

3 HERD BOYS wanted. Joshua Lewanika Box 1196 Tonota 71671864

FARM WORKER WANTED at Dimawe. Be able to read and write English and Setswana. Box 502823 Gaborone.

TWO HERDMEN WANTED at Diphephe lands P O Box 41087 Gaborone. Call 76784611 K. Mashabane.

FARM WORKER WANTED, Maboane. Contact: S. Selotlegeng, 75921234. P O BOX 5497 Gaborone

2 WANTED FARM workers at Tibitswane Farms, Dikeledi Koketso, P O Box AE 847 AEH Gaborone.

FARM WORKERS WANTED: Mokgachawa Ditshepe lands. Apply to: Balathile Dialwa P.O.Box 50 Palapye

URGENTLY LOOKING FOR Farm Workers X2. Apply to Khabetshana Emily Phale, Box 1503 Mogoditshane

HERDBOY FOR CATTLE and goats in Dutlwe 2 years experience no drinking no smoking 72100673/ 73212004

LOOKING FOR A Seasonal Farm Worker at Hebron. Box 2958 Gaborone, Tel: 73836952

NEED A FARM worker at Mmatshwene lands in Kgatleng district to take care of smallstock, chicken, ploughing field and general upkeep of the yard. Salary P1500.00 Call Tiny Ralefala on 71990262

LONG TERM FARM worker heading cattle in Hebron. Box 2958 Gaborone. Cell 73836952.

NOTICE OF NEXT OF KIN MEETINGS Administration of Estates Act

[Cap.31:01]

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that by virtue of section 31 of the Administration of Estates Act (Cap:33:01), heirs and next of kin of the deceased and all persons having claims against the above estate, are being called upon to attend before the Master of the High Court at **Francistown High Court** on the dates and times specified opposite the names of their deceased relatives for purposes of recommending for appointment, a person or persons as Executor/Executrix Dative as well as identifying beneficiaries and to discuss any other business relating to their deceased relative.

Name of Deceased Person	Estate Number	Date of Meeting	Time	Master
D DAVID KANKANGWANE KABELO AND CHEDU KABELO	ESHFT-000018-24	03/09/2024	1100HRS	BASUPI
DATED AT FRANCISTOWN THIS 17TH DAY OF JUNE 2024				
MASTER OF THE HIGH COURT				

NOTICE TO DEBTORS AND CREDITORS

Master's Reference: ESHGB-000214-23

IN THE ESTATE of the Late **FILDA GOMBAKOMBA** who died at Nkoyaphiri Plot No.61453, Mogoditshane, Kweneng District, Botswana on the 19th July 2021

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Debtors and Creditors in the above Estate are hereby required to pay their debts and file claims of whatever nature with the undersigned within thirty (30) days after the publication hereof.

DATED at ____ on this ____ Day of ____ 2024.

The Executrix
Hilda Paidamoyo Gombakomba
Plot 65467 Nkoyaphiri
Mogoditshane
Tel: 77000793/ 76620830

POWER CONTROL SYSTEM (PTY) LTD

Electrical Installation and Maintenance Company

Wanted **Electrical Engineer, Electrical Technicians, Electricians and Linesmen** with experience in high voltage substation construction ranging from 132 to 400kv. At least a minimum of five years working experience in the substation construction work

We also looking for the service of **Artisans, Rigger/Fitter** with experience in assembling and erection of steel structure including installation of all external substation primary equipment like circuit breakers, isolators VTs, CTs and other equipments. At least 5 years working experience with tangible reference of previous projects done.

Please kindly forward your application to P.O. Box 1794 Selebi Phikwe before 30th July 2024
Email: nshumba@powercontrol.co.bw

NOTICE OF NEXT OF KIN MEETING FOR THE LATE MERE THIBATSELA & NOMBULELO THIBATSELA - ESHGB-000505/23

IN PURSUANCE of Section 31 of the Administration of the Estates Act {Cap 31:01} the heirs and Next of Kin of the deceased persons specified above hereby invited to attend a Next of Kin Meeting on **26th day of August 2024 at 1200 hours** at the **before - Thato L. Dibeela**. At the Master's Office, Gaborone High Court Building.

At the respective meeting, the next of kin meeting are to recommend person(s) to be appointed as Executor(s) / Executives Dative, identify beneficiaries and to discuss any other business relating to the estate of their deceased relative.

APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFIED COPY OF LOST DEED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned intends to apply for a certified copy Of **Deed NO: 1573/2012 Dated 12 Day of July 2012** Made in favour of **OAITSE MOKGATITSWANE**

CERTAIN	: Plot 7190 GHANTSI
SITUATE	: IN THE GHANZI ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT
MEASURING	: 375 m² (Three hundred and Seventy five Square Metre)
AS WILL MORE	: From general Plan D. S. M. No. 2550/2006
FULLY APPEAR	: surveyed by land Surveyor M. P. Tafa In August – September 2006 And approved by the Director of Surveys and Mapping On the 25th July 2007
HELD UNDER	: Is held under Certificate of Registered State Title No. 1724/ 2009 dated 6 th August 2009
IN FAVOUR	: OF OAITSE MOKGATITSWANE

All persons having objection to the issues of such copy are hereby required to lodge the same in writing with the Registrar of Deeds, **PRIVATE BAG 0020 GABORONE within three (3) weeks** of the last publication of this notice hereof.

DATED AT 12TH ON THIS DAY OF July 2012.

Oaitse Mokgatitswane | **APPLICANT**

MONTY MAIKANO WISHES to change land use from commercial to camp-site. Anyone with objection must contact Tutume District council, Physical Planning office.

OWNER OF PLOT no. 7516, Ga Sau ward, Moshupa would like to inform neighbours about intentions to build a boundary wall. Any objection should be forwarded to Moshupa district council, physical planning office at telephone no. 5449950 within fourteen (14) days of this publication of this notice.

REUBEN MOLEFHE, OWNER of plot 787 Lenganeng Tlokweneng, wishes to change land use from Single-Family residence to Civic and Community (Day care and Preschool). For any objections, contact Tlokweneng District Council, Physical Planning Office, Telephone No. 3696000 within fourteen (14) days of publication of this notice.

I MPHOTO TEFOTSHOLE owner of plot in Phatlhaneng/Matebeleng wishes to inform neighbours about intent to change land use from horticulture to multi-residential. For further enquiries contact Kgatleng district council physical planning at: 5777411/5773512 or me 72767519 within 14 days of publication.

CHANGE OF LANDUSE Owner of plot 923 and 924 Gaborone Extension 2 would like to consolidate and change use from residential to commercial. Any objections to this proposal should be lodged within 14 days from the publication date of this notice and all enquiries contact Gaborone City Council at 3657537.

TUITION

RATA TUTORIALS FOR Primary and Secondary, Serowe 71800595/71502365

VACANCIES

LOOKING FOR STRUCTURAL engineer, 10 years experience. akalikobotswana@gmx.com

ST ARNOLD'S CATHOLIC SCHOOL seeks a qualified sports teacher to coach swimming, gymnastics, basketball and other disciplines. Apply before July 25. Manager ST ARNOLD'S SCHOOL. Box 428, Tonota. Tel. 72637933

AUTO TRACK IS looking for 4 dentors and 2 mechanics able to do turbo engines. Closing date 5 July 2024. Tel; 3188123 Email application to reception@autotrack.co.bw Auto track Block 3 Industrial.

GABORONE AUTOMOTIVE PANEL Beaters & Spray Painters requires the services of an Auto Electrician with class 1 in Auto Electrician or above. At least 20 years experience or more. Apply: Box 237 ABF Gaborone. Closing Date: 15.07.2024

LEAD DESIGNER / ARCHITECTURAL drafter, with minimum 5 years experience. M Arch or BA in Architecture. Send CV to impalaprospects@gmail.com. Only shortlisted applicants will be contacted.

ORAPA UNITED FOOTBALL Club is looking for a Midfielder and a Striker. The players must have National Team caps experience. Premier level will be an added advantage. Closing date is: 15 July 2024. Email: semphorile@gmail.com or at P.O. BOX 14 Orapa

PRIMARY TEACHERS

Wanted: 2 Primary School teachers with a Diploma in Primary Education. Suitable candidates must have at least a minimum of 5 years teaching experience.

Apply To:
The Manager
Shepherd Eng Med School,
P O Box 1088, Molepolole

CLOSING DATE 16 JULY 2024.

ACCESS



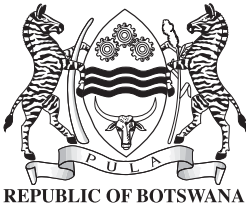
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KITSISO YA SECHABA

Kitsiso e e ntshitsweng go ya ka karolo YA LESOME ya molao wa tshekatsheko ya tikologo (CAP 65:07)

KITSISO YA TSHEKATSHEKO YA SECHABA YA PEGO YA TSHEKATSHEKO YA TIKOLOGO YA TIRO/POROJEKE E E AKANTSWENG YA METSI A A LESWE LE GO A DIRISA GAPE KWA MOKGATHONG WA CAMPHILL, OTSE

Dintlha tsa konokono tse di bonweng mo dipattisisong tsa tshekatsheko ya Tikologo ya porojeke/tiro e e fa godimo di sobokilwe fa tlase.

i. SELEKANYO LE SEBOPEGO SA TIRO

Go tsenngwa mo tirisong ka botlalo ga tiro/porojeke e e akantsweng e ya metsi a leswe le thulaganyo ya go a dirisa gape go tlaa akaretsa:

- Go phepafadiwa ga metsi a a tswang mo ditankeng tsa kgopelo (septic) tse di setseng di le teng mo dikagong tsa mokgatho wa Camphill tse di tla tsamaisiwang ka mealo (pipes) go ya kwa lefelong le legolo.
- Go tsenngwa ga tanka ya 30m³ e e nang le dikganedi tse di dirisiwang go tsamaisa seelo sa metsi go thibela metsi a a tsenang go tswa mo tankeng ya kgopelo.
- Go agiwa ga dikago tse pedi tsa mathhare a a nang le matlapa a a tsamayang ka tsela e e tlhamaletseng
- Go bolaya megare mo mmetsing a a phepafaditsweng go tlhomamisa gore a tsamaisana le topo ya BOS 463:2011 ya Boleng jwa Metsi a go Nosetsa

Maikaelelo a go diragatsa porojeke/tiro eno ke go tokafatsa tsela e metsi a a leswe a dirisiwang ka yone mo lefelong le, ka go kgobokanya le go phepafatsa leswe le le tswang mo ditankeng tsa kgopelo ya metsi a leswe tse di leng teng gone jaanong a a tshologelang mo mosimeng o o tsamaisang metsi a a leswe mo lefelong la tiro go ya kwa lefelong la konokono la phepafatso ya metsi a a leswe. Maikaelelo a thabololo e ke maiteko a go tokafatsa tsamaiso ya matlakala le go dirisa gape metsi a a leswe a a phepafaditsweng go nosetsa mo dikagong tsa mokgatho (Trust).

ii. LEFELO LA TIRO

Porojeke/Tiro e e akantsweng ya metsi a leswe le thulaganyo ya go a dirisa gape e tshwanetse go diragadiwa mo dikagong tsa Camphill Community Trust. Lefelo la mokgatho le kwa motseng wa Otse go bapa le tsela e kgologolo ya Gaborone - Lobatse. Lefelo leno la go phepafatsa metsi le tla agiwa mo lefelong le le bogolo/bophara jwa dimetara di le masome a mathano (50) ka dimetara di le masome a mathano (50).

iii. DITLAMORAGO TSE DI KA TLHAGOGANG KA NAKO YA TIRO E, LE METLHALE E E AKANTSWENG GO FOKOTSA MANOKONOKO A TIKOLOGO

Tafole e e fa tlase e bontsha tshoboko ya Ditlamorago tsa Tikologo le Dikgato tsa go di Fokotsa/Tokafatsa.

Ditlamorago	Dikgato tsa go Fokotsa ditlamorago /Go Tokafatsa
Koketsego ya lerole	- Go tshwanetse ga tsewa dikgato tse di lekaneng tsa go thibela lerole go akaretsa go kgatshiwa ka metlha ka metsi segolobogolo mo godimo ga mafelo a a bonalang mo lefelong le dikoloi di tla tsamayang mo go lone. - Babereki ba tshwanetse go tlamelwa ka dipiba melomo tse di tshwanetseng tsa lerole segolobogolo ka nako ya go epa, go tiatsa gape ka nako ya go diragatsa porojeke/tiro go ba thibela go tsenwa ke malwetse a go hema (kgotsa ditshwaetsa). - Go fokotsa go runya ga lerole, go tshwanetse ga tsewa kgato tsa go dibela lerole pele ga tiro le ka nako ya tiro bogolo jang fa go epiwa fa tlase ga matlwana a borutelo le magae a moalo wa kgopho ya metsi a leswe o fetang teng
Koketsego ya modumo	- Baagi ba ba nnang mo tseleng e go fetang moalo wa kgopho ya metsi a a leswe teng go ya ko lefelong le le akantsweng la phepafatso ya metsi a a leswe, ba tshwanetse go itsisiwe malatsi a mabedi pele ga ditiro tse di tlaa ba amang di simolola. - Tlhomamisa gore didirisiwa tsotlhe tse di seng mo tirisong di beilwe ka kelotlhoko kgakala le mafelo a a ka amegang (matlo a borutelo, bonno) go bapa le moalo wa kgopho ya metsi a leswe. - Fa go kgonegang teng, go tshwanetse ga dirisiwa tiro ya diatla fa go epololwa le fa go tladiwa gape. - Ga go a tshwanela ga dirisiwa metšhini e e bokete fa dithuto di tsweletse. - Babereki ba tshwanetse go tlamelwa ka diaparo tse di lekaneng tsa tshireletso go akaretsa le dithibo tsa ditsebe fa ba le mo lefelong la tiro. - Didirisiwa tsotlhe di tshwanetse go tswalwa fa di se mo tirisong.
Go kgotlelesega ga mmu ka nthla ya go sa tshwarwe sentle ga matlakala a a thata	- Go phepafatsa lefelo letsatsi le letsatsi go rurifatsa bophepa mo lefelong la tiro - Go rekwa ga didirisiwa tsa kago tse di tshwanetseng. - Matlakala otlhe a tshwanetse go kgaoganngwa ka mefuta ya one gore a tle a dirisiwe gape le go dirwa sesha. - Ga go na matlakala ape a a tshwanetseng go fisiwa kgotsa go epelwa mo lefelong leo. - Go tshwanetse ga thomiwa lefelo le le lekaneng la go boloka dilo. Go tsena mo lefelong leno go tshwanetse ga laolwa.
Kotsi ya go senyega ga dikago/dikago tse di bapileng le lefelo la projeke/ tiro	- Go tshwanetse ga nna le tlhathobo ya ditshwantsho tsa dikago tse di bapileng le tsela ya moalo wa kgopho metsi ya leswe pele le morago ga tiro - Go baakanya tshenyo e e lemogilweng go tshwanetse ga dirwa fa tiro e sena go wediwa.
Kgonagalo ya kgotlelesega ya mmu	- Go tshwanetse ga nna le didirisiwa tse di kgonang go tsewa ka seatla tse di tsenyang mmu o kgotlelesegileng mo kampeng ya Rakonteraka. - Matsela otlhe a a dirisitsweng a a nang le mafura le dinkgwana tsa mafura tse di dirisitsweng di tshwanetse go bolokwa ka nakwana mo teng ga ditanka tse di dirisitsweng tse di beilweng mo lefelong le le ageletsweng le bopetswe - Mafura otlhe, le leokwane di tshwanetse go bolokwa mo dikgamelong tse di tswalwang tse di tshwailweng sentle. Dikgamelo tse di tshwanetse go bewa mo lefelong le le sa tseneng metsi mo go lone le le mo lefelong le le sireletsegileng le le nang le moriti mo tikologong ya kampa. - Babereki ba tshwanetse go sedimosediwa letsatsi le letsatsi ka ga go tshwara sentle leokwane le mafura mo lefelong. - Mmu otlhe o o kgotlelesegileng o tshwanetse go ntshiwa o bo o tsenngwa mo ditankeng tse di dirisitsweng go ya go phepafatswa ke kompone e e nang le teseletso ya taolo matlakala.
Kotsi ya go tlhoga le go anamisiwa ga mefuta ya dimela tse di sa tlwaelegang	- Didirisiwa tsa pereko le dikoloi di tshwanetse tsa thatswiwa thata pele ga di ka fudusiwa go tswa mo lefelong le lengwe go ya ko go le lengwe, go thibela kanamo ya dimela le dipeo tsa tsone. - Pele go simololwa tiro ya go aga mo lefelong leo, Rakonteraka o tshwanetse go sekaseka mefuta yotlhe ya dimela (dithhare le dithatshana) tse di leng teng mo lefelong leo. - Fa go ka lemogiwa gore go na le mofuta mongwe wa dimela tse di golang ka nako ya fa go agiwa, di tshwanetse go tloshiwa ka bonako - Dikoloi tsotlhe di tshwanetse go tlhathobiwa letsatsi le letsatsi go tlhomamisa gore ga di na dimela dipe tse di sa tlwaelesegang mo maotwaneng. - Mefero epe fela e e mo mmung o o kgobokantsweng e tshwanetse go tloshiwa ka nako tsotlhe

iv.TSHOBOKO

Tshoboko go tswa mo tshekatshekong ya tikologo (EA) e e dirillweng go bontsha gore go na le ditlamorago tse di siameng le tse di sa siamang tse di ka nnang tsa tlhagelela go tswa mo tirong e e akantsweng. Ditlamorago tse di siameng le tse di sa siamang di bontshiwa mo tafoleng e e fa godimo. Ditlamorago tse di sa itumediseng di ka fokodiwa ka go dirisa methale e e akantsweng tsa go fokotsa manokonoko a tikologo. Ditlamorago tse di siameng di ka tokafadiwa go oketsa mosola kana dipoleo tse di tswang mo porojekeng/tirong e e akantsweng.

v. DIKGAKOLOLO TSA TSAMAIISO TIKOLOGO

Morago ga go dirwa ga thuto ya EA, go akantshiwa gore porojeke/tiro e letlelelwe go tswela pele ka fa tlase ga maemo a gore dikgato tsa tsamaiso tse di tlhomamisitsweng di tsenngwe mo tirisong le go bewa leitho go ya ka Karolo 18 ya Molao wa EA (CAP 65:07).

vi, MAFELO A GO BEILWENG MOKWALO WA TSHEKATSHEKO TIKOLOGO

Meriti (Copy) ya ditlamorago tsa Tikologo di beilwe mo mafelong a a latelang go sekasekwa ke Sechaba.

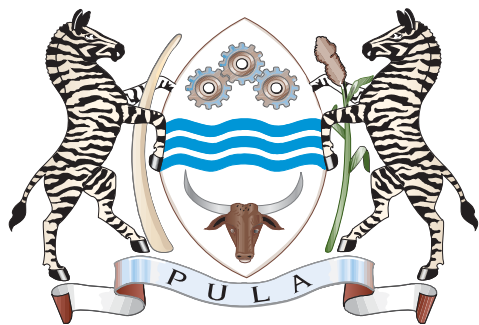
- Motlobo wa dibuka wa lephata la pabalelo Tikologo (Gaborone),
- Otse Kgotla

vii.DIKAKGELO

Dikakgelo kgotsa dikganetso tse di kwadilweng ke batho ba ba ka amiwang ke tiro eno le batho ba ba nang le kgatlhego di tshwanetse go romelwa kwa: Motsamai wa Lephata la Tshireletsego ya Tikologo, Private Bag 0068, Gaborone, Tel: 3902050, Fax: 3902051 kgotsa di romelwe ka seatla kwa Travagliani House, Plot 1271, Second Floor, Old Lobatse Road kgwedi ya Phukwi e tlhola malatsi a le masome a mararo 2024.

The Director
Department of Environmental Protection
Private Bag 0068
Gaborone
Tel: +(267) 3902050, Fax: 3902051

Ditlamorago	Dikgato tsa go Fokotsa ditlamorago /Go Tokafatsa
Go thama ka ditiro tsa nakwana	- Go thapa batho ba le bantsi ba ba tswang mo lefelong leo ka mo go ka kgonegang ka teng segolobogolo mo sethopheng sa batho ba ba nang le bokgoni jo bo kwa tlase le ba ba se nang bokgoni. - Tumalano ya pereko (contract) e tshwanetse go rurifadiwa ka mokwalo(sign) ke babereki ba ba sa tswang go thapiwa. - Rakonteraka o tshwanetse go sala morago melao ya tiro. - Sephato sa babereki (50%) e tshwanetse go nna bomme le banana.
Go rotloetsa itsholelo ya selegae/ya kgaolo	Ka fa go ka kgonegang ka teng le fa go ka kgonegang teng, Rakonteraka o tshwanetse go reka didirisiwa tsa go aga lefelo la bonno go tswa go batlamedi ba selegae ka go gatelela go nna le seabe ga selegae.
Go fokotsega ga bokgoni jwa lefelo la go phepafatsa metsi a a leswe	Go nna le thulaganyo e e lolameng ya tsamaiso le tlhokomelo ya lefelo go tlhomamisa gore tsamaiso e e siameng ya go dira ga tsamaiso e go a diragala.
Kotsi e e ka nnang teng ya gore dimela tsa lotlhaka di tsene mo mafelong a a dikologileng	- Go tshwanetse ga nna le tlhokomelo ya tikologo ya lefelo le le bokgola ka nako tsotlhe go tlhomamisa gore ga go na matshwao a mefuta ya lethaka. - Tiriso ya melemo e e bolayang dimela go laola mefuta ya dithhare tsa mogoma tse di thaselang e tshwanetse go tilwa. Go tshwanetse ga akanyediwa diitsela tsa go dira dilo ka tsela ya go epolola. - Didirisiwa tsotlhe tse di tla dirisiwang ka nako ya fa go tlhokomelwa lefelo le le bokgola di tshwanetse go phepafadiwa sentle pele le morago ga go tsena mo lefelong leo
Go tlamela ga phefo e phepa	- Go tlhomamisa gore mafelo a a bokgola a bereka sentle. - Go tlhomamisa gore tsamaiso e tlhokomelwa gangwe le gape le gore go tsewe dikgato tse di maleba ka bonako jo bo ka kgonegang fa go go ka lemogiwa gore ga e tsamaisanye le melao e e beilweng,
Go thagisa monko o o maswe	- Go tshwanetse ga nna le ditlathhobo tsa kgwedi le kgwedi tse di dirwang mo thulaganyong go akaretsa ditanka tsa kgopelo ya metsi a leswe, moalo ya kgopho ya metsi a leswe le mosima o o tsamaisang metsi go tlhomamisa gore ga go na go dutla kana go thubega - Go tshwanetse ga nna le tlhokomelo ya ka metlha ya lefelo le le bokgola go akaretsa go tloshiwa ga mathhare/dimela tse di suleng le go tlhomamisa gore metsi a elela ka kgololesego mo tsamaisong
Go fokotsa go ikaega ka metsi a didiba go nosetsa	Go tokafatsa thulaganyo eno go ikaegile ka gore go latelwe thulaganyo e e rulagantsweng ya go tlhokomela thulaganyo eno ka metlha gore e kgone go ntsha metsi a a thokegang go nosetsa dipolase.
Dikotsi tse di ka nnang teng mo babereking	- Go tshwanetse ga nna le lebokoso la thuso ya potlako le le tshwailweng sentle, le na le didirisiwa tsotlhe tse di thokafalang mo kampeng, Didirisiwa tsotlhe tse di mo lebokosong di tshwanetse go bewa leitho le go tladiwa fa go tlhokafala. - Ditiragalo tsa thuso ya nthla mo kampeng di tshwanetse go kwalwa - Tikologo e tshwanetse ya phepafadiwa/tlhokomelwa go fokotsa borai jwa go tlhagelwa ke dikotsi tse di amanang le pereko le tsireletsego ya yone. - Go tlhomamisa gore tshedimosetso e e maleba le dikgato tsa pabalesego mo lefelong la tiro e supilwe sentle kwa kgorong gore bothe ba kgone go e bona le gore lefelo ka bolone le na le matshwao a a bonalang a pabalesego, jaaka tlhokega. - Babereki ba tshwanetse go tlamelwa ka diaparo tse di lekaneng, di le maleba tsa tshireletso (PPE), le go rurifatsa gore go nna le tlhokomelo ya ka metlha yotlhe go netefatsa gore di a dirisiwa mo lefelong la tiro le gore di emisediwa ka nako fa di onala.
Go tlamela ka ditiro tsa nakwana	- Babereki ba ba tshwanetseng go thapiwa ba tshwanetse go tswa mo motseng wa Otse. - Rakonteraka o tshwanetse go obamela ditopo tsotlhe tsa melao ya pereko tse di leng teng.



Republic of Botswana

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

(EXTERNAL ADVERTISEMENT)

REF: MoJ 4/7/8 I (18) AG. DPS-CS

25th June 2024

The Ministry of Justice seeks to recruit highly motivated, well experienced and self-driven applicants to fill the following vacant position.

VACANCY CIRCULAR NO. 5 OF 2024

POST: Deputy Manager – Human Resource Management* 1 Tenable at: Department of Land Tribunal

SALARY SCALE: D1 (P368 460 – P406 332) per annum

Terms of Employment: Temporary Employment.

Duration: Twelve (12) months.

BENEFITS:

- 30 working days per annum
- Severance benefits.

QUALIFICATIONS:

To be considered for appointment to this position, candidates must have a Degree in Public Administration or Human Resource Management or its equivalent.

EXPERIENCE: Twelve (12) years relevant work experience, two (2) years of which should have been served as Assistant Manager – Human Resource Management or Administration at D2 level.

MAIN PURPOSE OF THE JOB:

To provide leadership and management of the Human Resource Management and Administration functions.

KEY PERFORMANCE AREAS

- Coordinates the human resource management processes of recruitment, training and development, compensation and benefits.
- Initiates, develops and implements long, medium and short term plans and programmes on training and development, personnel administration and health and safety.

- Develops plans, strategies and programmes for Records Management, Security, Secretarial, Cleaning and Transport Services.
- Prepares and or consolidates the Human Resource Management and administration function budget.
- Provides advice and guidance on the interpretation and application of human resource management and administration policies to the customers.
- Coordinates preparation of manpower estimates/requirements.
- Identifies staff skills gaps and determines relevant development programme.
- Undertakes any other related duties as may be assigned by Management.

KEY SKILLS AND COMPETENCIES

- Deciding and initiating action
- Adhering to principles and values
- Working with People
- Analyzing
- Writing and reporting
- Planning and Organizing
- Delivering results and meeting customer expectation
- Adapting and responding to Change

Applicants should quote the reference Vacancy Circular number and provide the following:

- Full name, address, date and place of birth
- Detailed Curriculum Vitae
- Date of first appointment, Present post, scale and date into current post.
- Certified copies of certificates and valid Omang.
- At least two recent references.

Applications not accompanied by all the stipulated documents will not be considered.

NB: Officers to be considered for this position should be aged between 35 to 50 years.

Applications should be addressed to:

The Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Justice
Private Bag 00406
Gaborone

OR Hand deliver to:

Ministry of Justice
Fairgrounds Office Park
Plot No 50371, Ground Floor
Records Management Unit
Office No. 112.

NB: Faxed and emailed applications will not be accepted.

Only shortlisted applicants will be responded to.

Closing date: 19th July 2024

For further information, please contact the Human Resource Division on 373 2621 / 22 / 23 / 82 / 94



Kasane strategic for academy

By Mooketsi Mojalemotho

KASANE - Government's decision to set up the Botswana Wildlife Film Academy in Kasane was meant to immerse students in the environment that hosts the world's best flora and fauna, says Assistant Minister for State President Boitumelo Gofhamodimo.

She made the remarks on Tuesday during the launch of the academy in Kasane that if due care had not been taken in choosing the school's location, very little impact could have been achieved.

"It was meant to inspire you and to allow you to understand the environment you will be exposed to for the rest of your lives," she said to both the outgoing and incoming wildlife film and documentary students at Mowana Hotel.

Moreover, Gofhamodimo said as much as the genre required great diligence, attention to detail, serious planning, and hard work to yield top-notch, world-class documentaries, students were expected to embrace conservation since the subjects they would be documenting were critical resources and wealth for Botswana and the rest of the globe.

"The government is making an investment to empower you to better serve the nation and meaningfully contribute towards economic growth and employment creation," she said further.

Among the key deliverables under the project is the film commission framework, which resides under the Ministry of Youth, Gender, Sport and Culture and aims to facilitate the business side of filmmaking in Botswana.

The ball was, therefore, in the court of graduates to employ their skills to generate content that will be globally competitive using the requisite structures and take advantage of available programmes designed to support start-ups.

All that graduates needed was to present compelling business ideas to get assistance from the government.

Gofhamodimo also stated that repetitive success stories by graduates would instil confidence in the financial sector to invest in the genre.

"With time and dedication, Botswana should be counted among countries that lead in the wildlife documentary space, just as it does in the related tourism sector," she said.

Gofhamodimo was happy that training would enable students



Botswana Wildlife Film Academy second intake students during the school launch in Kasane on Tuesday. Gofhamodimo said a careful choice of the location for the school was meant to inspire the students and to allow them to understand the environment they would be exposed to for the rest of their lives. Photo: Ogopoleng Kgomoethata

who came from different parts of Botswana to appreciate some of the country's natural resources as well as the challenges that Botswana faces, including the human-wildlife conflict, climate change and the difficulties therein, something she said will

help shape the narratives of the graduates as they embarked on telling 'uniquely' Botswana stories.

Chobe District Council Chairperson Chimney Mululwani was also happy that the wildlife academy was finally

up and running. "We have had both guides and researchers, and the advent of the school brings in filmmakers, which has been the missing piece of the puzzle," he said. Therefore, he thanked Steve Harvey Global and the government of Botswana for

working tirelessly to establish the school.

That withstanding, Mululwani called on students to take good care of the environment so that it could continue to bring in much-needed financial resources and be preserved for posterity. **BOPA**

Shining Light Awards entries open

By Ketshepile More

GABORONE - The entries for the De Beers Group Shining Light Awards (SLA) jewelry design competition for 2024 are open, from June 19 to August 16.

A youth beneficiation skills development initiative by De Beers Group Designers Initiatives, the competition aims to inspire, ignite and enable young jewellers with world-class jewellery design and manufacturing skills in each of the De Beers Group diamond producing countries, which are Botswana, South Africa, Namibia and Canada.

The competition runs every two years, and is open to jewellery

designers aged 18-35 years who are in their final year, have graduated from a jewellery design programme or have relevant experience in jewellery design.

The theme for this year's competition is: Luxury Redefined, and it recognises the power of millennials and Gen Zs to tell their story through design.

"The theme gives our entrants the space to really create something that accurately reflects their identity and values in today's era, to define luxury in a brand new way. We are looking forward to seeing how they will interpret the theme," said Managing Director of De Beers Managed Operations, Moses Madondo.

Madondo said the SLA have evolved over the past years from being just a jewellery design competition to an initiative that celebrates and capacitates jewellery design talent.

He said the awards created new and optimised existing facets of the diamond value chain from jewellery design and manufacturing to sales, marketing and entrepreneurship.

The De Beers Group SLA hosted in-person workshops in May at various institutions across Botswana, South Africa and Namibia engaging with talented students and nurturing potential future winners of the SLA 2024, with the goal to build

lasting rapport, answer questions and inspiring greatness among aspiring participants.

With the prize pool for this year's competition set at R1.6 million per country, aspiring participants are urged to visit social media pages of SLA on how to submit their entries.

The social media pages are Facebook handle on Shining Lights Awards and Instagram on handle Shininglightawards.

Winners from the four producer countries will be announced in November at a prestigious gala awards ceremony in Johannesburg, South Africa, following judging by an esteemed international panel. **BOPA**

By Anastacia Sibanda

By Moshe Galeragwe

The Zebras will face Bafana Bafana in a HOLLYWOODBETS COSAFA Cup clash at the Wolfson Stadium in South Africa tomorrow.

Physical Address: Plot 13993/4/5, Extension 22, Botswana
Life Building



Relay team delivers gold

By Anastacia Sibanda

GABORONE- Botswana's 4x400m men's relay team continued with its dominance in Africa as it won a gold medal at the Confederation of African Athletics (CAA) Africa Senior Athletics Championships held in Doula, Cameroon.

The quartet; Collen

Kebinatshipi, Leungo Scotch, Lee Eppie and Bayapo Ndori stopped the clock in 3:02.23.

Kenya came second in 3:02.34 and Zambia won a bronze with a time of 3:02.56.

National team coach, Justice Dipeba said in an interview that he was happy that the team delivered a gold medal as projected.

He said it was not easy as all countries were targeting Botswana.

"That's why I started with Collen. We told him to push hard and he did that and gave us a lead," he said.

Dipeba further said he was impressed by the USA-based

Eppie as it was his first time being part of the relay team.

"He has shown a

lot of maturity and we also wanted to see how he will handle the pressure going to the Olympics," he said.

Generally, he said the competition went well although they were areas where they thought they would have won medals, but things did not go according to plan.

He said they had hoped that the 4x400m women relay team and 800m runner, Oratile Nowe would deliver medals as well as 200m runner, Tsaone Sebele.

"For the 4x400m women, we had Christine Botlogetswe and Galefele Moroko who were not well, that's why we had to use Oratile who I believe ran very well,"

Dipeba added.

Meanwhile in this edition, Botswana won six medals, with two gold medals won by the men's 4x400m relay and Victor Ntweng in the 400m hurdles.

Three silver medals were won by Kemorena Tisang of 400 metres hurdles, 400m runner, Eppie and Kethobogile Haingura in 800m while the 4x400m mixed relay won a bronze. **BOPA**





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- Dress Making- Overlocking & Embroidery
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