



2019

ANNUAL REPORT

Mandate

The mandate of BPS is to ensure the safety and security of the peoples of Botswana. The organisation is established by an act of parliament under Section 6 of the Police Act, Cap. 21:01. The Act outlines the mandate of the BPS as follows,

“The Service shall be employed throughout Botswana to protect life and property, prevent and detect crime, repress internal disturbances, maintain security and public tranquillity, apprehend offenders, dully enforce all written laws with which it is directly charged, and generally maintain the peace”.

Vision

The Vision outlines how the BPS aspires to be, as seen by the members but also in a manner that coincides with the Police Service the customers want to see and deal with.

‘A law enforcement Agency of Repute’

- The BPS will be an upright organisation that upholds its mandate according to the dictates of the Country’s Statues and all international policing conventions.

Mission

The Mission Statement reflects the reason for the BPS’s existence. It highlights the main characteristics of the core business of the Organisation. It describes explicitly how the business of Policing will be provided.

The BPS exists for residents of Botswana and to provide to them a service that is consistent with International Policing Standards. The Mission understands that a Total Policing Service must be offered with the consent of the Customer and with the Customer.

‘To provide a Professional Policing Service, in partnership with the Community’

- **Professional Policing:**
 - Expert Service that is consistent with international policing standards.
- **Partnership with the community:**
 - Policing by consent, for them by them



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“A Law enforcement Agency of Repute”

Table of Contents

Foreword	5
Command	6
Administration	7
Executive Team	8
Functional Areas	9
Administrative Boundaries and Profiles	12
Safety and Security	14
Customer Relationship Management	49
Policing Major Events	51
Special Moments	55
Human Resource Management	58
Police Facilities	64
Corporate Social Responsibility	68

FOREWORD



Significant highlights of performance during the year include a 1.6% reduction in general crime, 4.5% decrease in violent, intrusive & serious crime and 1.1% reduction of fatal injuries due to road accidents. This is a justified development which comes during the first year of implementing Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) crime surveillance; augmenting police visibility and community policing.

The year 2019 hosted the 12th General Elections and as usual, BPS was responsible for maintenance of law and order. In this regard, Police operations covered all activities including political rallies and ultimately the General Elections held on the 23rd October 2019. It is inspiring to note that the African Union Election Observation Mission and SADC Election Observer Mission acknowledged that the Botswana Police Service acted professionally by being visibly present, courteous and not interfering with the polling process.

The Botswana Police Service remains committed to making Botswana a safe and secure country. These outcomes are recognised as essential inputs in the creation of a conducive platform for the implementation of the economic growth agenda of Botswana.

Efforts towards the realisation of this environment are devised; characterising the community policing philosophy in Botswana. Emphasis is focused on delivering policing services to effectively deal with the ever changing crime patterns.

This report reflects on achievements attained during the year and it derives its scope from the Corporate Annual Policing Plan 2019-2020. In particular, the Plan prioritises dealing with crimes relating to property, offences against morality and offences against the person. It brings to the fore the prevention of Gender Based Violence, Cybercrime, the use and distribution of illicit drugs.

I'm particularly encouraged by members of the BPS as they continued to deliver outstanding policing in 2019; preventing and disrupting crime and engaging with the communities to improve their safety and security.

I reiterate our pledge to continue building strong working relationships in the fight against crime.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'K. Makgophe', written over a horizontal line.

K. Makgophe
Commissioner of Police

COMMAND

Botswana Police Service (BPS) forms part of the Armed Forces. According to the Constitution of Botswana, the President of the Republic is the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. **Section 48 (1) of the Constitution of Botswana Chapter 01:01** stipulates that, *“the supreme command of the Armed Forces of the Republic shall vest in the President and he/she shall hold the office of Commander-in-Chief.”*



His Excellency Dr Mokgweetsi Eric Keabetswe Masisi
President of the Republic of Botswana

“The determination of the Botswana Police Service to reduce crime has enhanced public confidence in the police locally, and placed Botswana as a country in good standing in the international Arena.” SONA 2019

ADMINISTRATION

BPS falls under the Ministry of Defence, Justice and Security. Honourable Thomas Kagiso Mmusi was appointed the responsible Minister on the 6th November 2019.



Honourable Thomas Kagiso Mmusi, MP
Minister of Defence, Justice and Security

"I urge you to forge ahead, content with your vision of a law enforcement agency of repute and continue building the positive image of the Botswana Police Service." Hon. Thomas Kagiso Mmusi during his familiarisation tour at Police Headquarters.

EXECUTIVE TEAM

According to Section 4 (1), of the Police Act Chapter 21:01, “the **Commissioner shall, subject to this Act and the general direction of the President, have the command, superintendence, direction and control of the Service and shall be responsible to the President for maintaining peace and good order throughout Botswana.**”

Botswana Police Service Executive consists of the Commissioner of Police and three Deputies.



Mr Keabetswe Makgophe
Commissioner of Police



Mr Tapudzani P. Gabolekwe
**Deputy Commissioner
Support Services**



Mr David M. G. Mosetse
**Deputy Commissioner
Crime Investigations**



Ms Dinah Marathe
**Deputy Commissioner
Operations**

FUNCTIONAL AREAS

The BPS operates with three functional areas namely; Operations, Crime Investigations and Support Services headed by Deputy Commissioners.

OPERATIONS

The Operations pillar is responsible for front line policing including police visibility and response to reports. It is made up of five Divisions (South Central, South, North Central, North and North West) as well as Operations, Anti-Stock Theft and Traffic Branches. During the year under review, the leadership of this functional area were as follows:



SACP Matthews M. Letsholo
Divisional Commander
South Central



SACP Harrison P. Digobe
Divisional Commander
South



SACP Christopher B. Mbulawa
Divisional Commander
North Central



SACP Cynthia R. Setilo
Divisional Commander
North



SACP Committee Tlalanyane
Divisional Commander
North West



SACP Pilane Sebigi
Director, Operations



SACP Maluti P. Segola
Director, Anti-Stock Theft



SACP Katlholo G. Mosimanegape
Director, Traffic

CRIME INVESTIGATIONS

The Crime Investigations pillar is responsible for conducting investigations as well as providing investigative support to the Operations functional area. The function is performed through Forensic Science Services, Criminal Investigations Department, Internal Affairs, Crime Intelligence, International Relations and the Cyber Forensics Branches. In 2019, the leadership of this functional area were as follows:



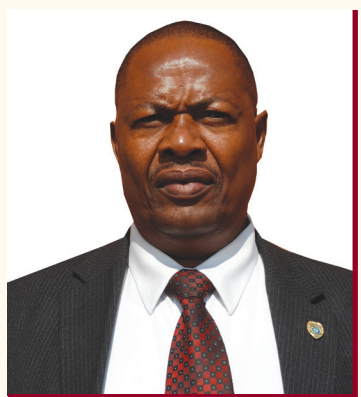
SACP Dr Baboloki H. Tumedisio
Director, Forensic Science
Services



SACP Busang C. Lesola
Director, Criminal Investigations
Department



SACP Mathews Maduwane
Director, Internal Affairs



SACP Goitsilwe N. Lesetedi
Director, Crime Intelligence



SACP Precious O. Thabiwa
Director, International Relations



SACP Kealeboga Keeditse
Director, Cyber Forensics

SUPPORT SERVICES

The pillar is responsible for the provision of resources necessary for the effective execution of the police mandate. It comprises Strategy Development & Performance Monitoring, Special Support Group, Transport & Telecommunications, Departmental Management Services, Air Support Branches, Development Finance & Procurement, Police College and the International Law Enforcement Academy. During the year 2019, the leadership of this functional area were as follows:



SACP Stephen Tsheko
Director, Strategy Development
and Performance Monitoring



SACP Kedikilwe Dikgang
Commander,
Special Support Group



SACP Goboletswe Dimeku
Director,
Transport and Telecommunications



SACP Solomon S. Mantswe
Director, Departmental
Management Services



SACP Arthur Johnson
Director, Air Support



SACP Moore Gondo
Police Advisor, Ministry of
Defence, Justice and Security



SACP Wilhelmina M. Petje
Director, Development
Finance and Procurement



SACP Phemelo P. Ramakorwane
Director, Training



SACP Maseng Mathiba
Managing Director, International
Law Enforcement Academy

ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES AND THEIR PROFILES

Botswana is a huge land mass resting on an area of 566,700 square kilometres (km²). The 2011 housing and population census projected the 2019 population to be 2, 343, 649 with the population density estimated at four people per kilometre. However, the population of Botswana is concentrated in the South East with a focus in and around the city of Gaborone. The Botswana Demographic Survey Report of 2017 indicates that 43% of people are in urban villages, 36.1% in rural villages while 20.9% are in cities and towns. The population density remains low in rural areas, especially in the west.

BPS provided service through four operational Divisions (Northern, North Central, South Central and Southern) with the fifth Division (North West) established during the year under review. The spreading of the Divisions ensured effective police service across the country.

Collectively, the Divisions are responsible for coordination of 17 Police Districts, 81 Police Stations and 412 Police Posts.



Botswana map by Police Divisions

South Central Division

The Division is made up of three Policing Districts; No.3 (Gaborone), No. 12 (Mochudi) and No. 13 (Mogoditshane), 13 Police Stations as well as 35 Police Posts. The Division polices an estimated population of 631,724 and shares borders with South Africa.

The Division polices the capital city of Gaborone and the populated urban village of Mogoditshane.

Southern Division

The Division consists of five Policing Districts; No. 4 (Lobatse), No. 9 (Tsabong), No.11 (Molepolole) and No.14 (Kanye), 21 Police Stations and 124 Police Posts. It covers an estimated population of 634 860 and shares borders with South Africa.

The Division services Jwaneng Diamond mine, Botswana Meat Commission, Khutse Game Reserve, Mabuasehube National Park, Kalahari Trans-Frontier Park and Central Kalahari Game Reserve (CKGR) which are some of the major contributors to the socio-economic status of the country. It also covers the Kalahari Trans-Frontier Highway that connects three countries of Botswana, South Africa and Namibia.

North Central Division

The Division comprises four Districts No. 2 (Serowe), No.8 (Letlhakane), No. 10 (Selibe Phikwe) and No. 16 (Mahalapye), 18 Police Stations and 90 Police Posts. It polices an estimated population of 428, 687 covering diamond mines in the Orapa and Letlhakane areas, Botswana International University of Science & Technology (BIUST) and Morupule Power Plants in Palapye amongst others. It also polices the urban village of Palapye which is experiencing rapid infrastructural development. The Division shares borders with South Africa and Zimbabwe.

Northern Division

The Division is made up of four Districts; No. 1 (Kutlwano), No. 5 (Maun), No. 7 (Kasane) and No. 15 (Francistown) with a total of 18 Police Stations and 107 Police Posts.

The Division polices an estimated population of 272 134 and shares borders with Zimbabwe, Zambia and Namibia.

The Division polices major tourism sites such as Okavango Delta, Makgadikgadi Salt Pans, Chobe and Nxai Pans National Parks as well as Moremi Game Reserve.

North West Division

The year under review saw the establishment of the Division that consists of three Districts being No 5 (Maun), No 6 (Ghanzi) and No 17 (Shakawe), 11 Police Stations and 62 Police Posts. The Division polices an estimated population of 99 765 and shares borders with Namibia.

SAFETY AND SECURITY

CRIME MANAGEMENT

The BPS is mandated by Section 6 of the Police Act Chapter 21:01 to ensure the safety and security of the inhabitants of Botswana. In order to influence the attainment of the desired state of public safety, BPS has adopted a fluid strategy that prioritises reduction of violent and intrusive crime (house breaking, burglary, store breaking and robbery) as well as serious crime (murder, rape, threats to kill, theft of motor vehicle and stock theft). This strategy constitutes a number of policing programmes such as visible policing, seamless response mechanism, anti-Gender Based Violence (GBV) campaigns and partnership policing.

GENERAL CRIME TRENDS

The year 2019 saw a decline in general crime by 1.6% recording a total of 160, 517 cases across the country as compared to 163, 204 registered in 2018. These crimes were noted under the “Penal Code” and “Other Statutes” with the former accounting for about 70% of the total crime. A notable decrease of 11.1% was realised in respect of crimes recorded under “Other Statutes” which are mostly police generated offences while Penal Code offences went up by 3.4%.

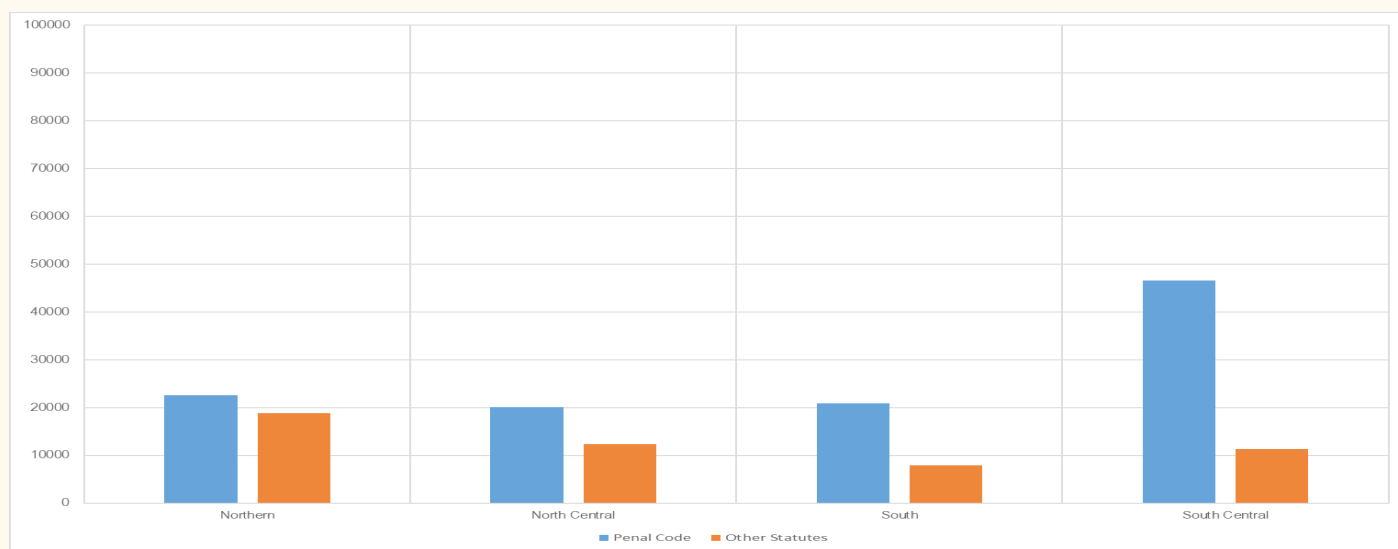
Table 1: Botswana Crime Statistics - 2018 & 2019

Category of offences	Year 2018	Year 2019	Growth
Penal Code	106, 377	110, 014	3.4%
Other Statutes	56, 827	50, 503	-11.1%
Total	163, 204	160, 517	-1.6%

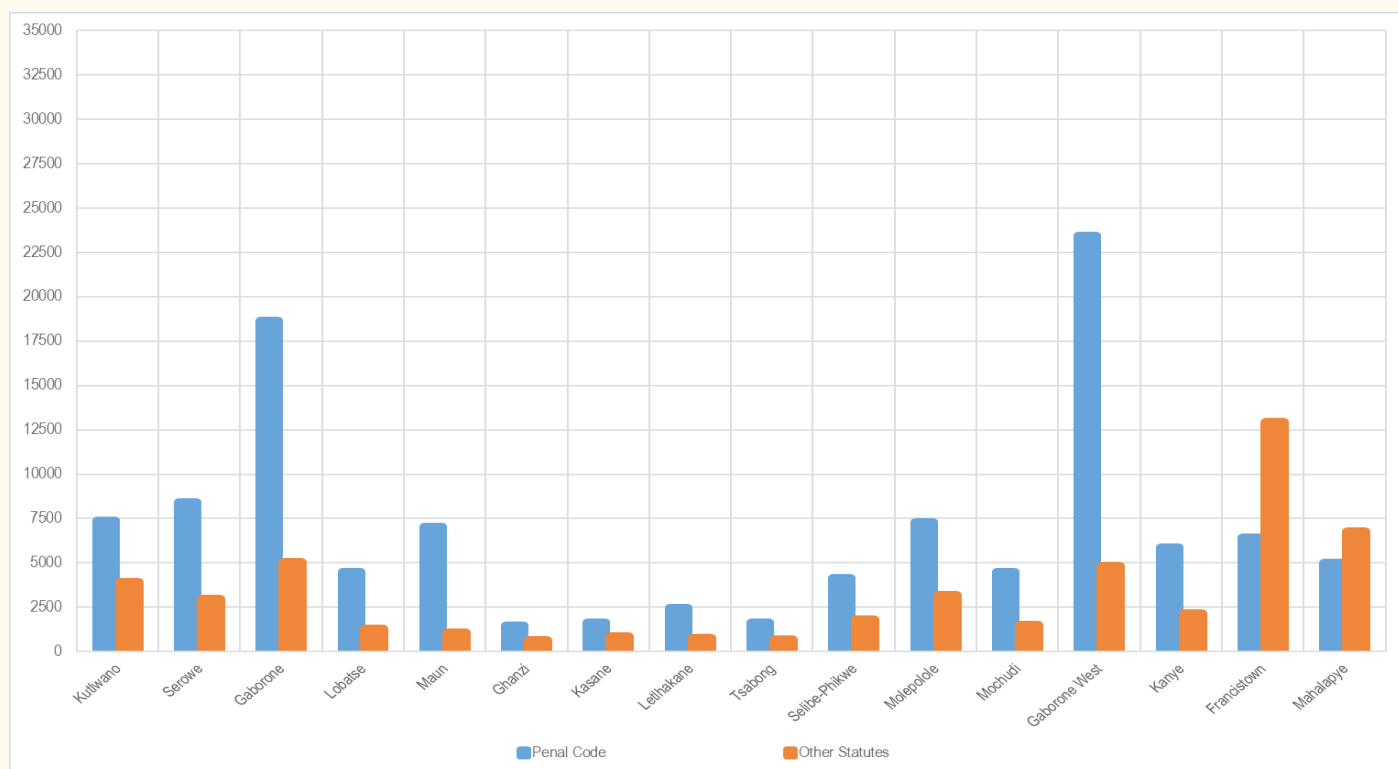
CRIME DISTRIBUTION

Socio-economic factors have a significant influence in the distribution of crime in any geographical space. The incidence of Penal Code crime is dominant in the South Central whilst Other Statutes are more prevalent in the Northern Division. At the District level, crime is more prominent in areas with more intense economic activities. Mogoditshane, Gaborone and Francistown account for larger proportions of recorded crime.

Bar Chart 1: Crime Distribution by Police Divisions - 2019



Bar Chart 2: Crime Distribution by Police Districts - 2019



CLASSIFICATIONS OF CRIMES

In Botswana, crimes are classified by subject matter. The most popular grouping adopted in police strategic plans are property crime, offences against the person and those against morality. The classes comprise the following crime incidents:

- Property crime
 - House Breaking, Burglary, Store Breaking, Robbery, Theft of motor vehicle and Stock Theft
- Offences against the person
 - Murder and Threats to kill
- Offences against morality
 - Rape and Defilement

Decreases in the number of offences were recorded under two of the classes of crime. These are property crime which went down by 7.7% and offences against the person at 1.5%. On the other hand, offences against morality increased by 22.6% depicting an increase of 9.7% in Rape and 57.1% in Defilement cases.

Table 2: Number of reported violent, intrusive and serious crimes - 2018 & 2019

Type of crime	Year 2018	Year 2019	Growth
Property Crime			
Burglary & Theft	2, 000	1, 904	-4.80%
Store Breaking & Theft	1, 956	1, 762	-9.92%
Robbery	1, 112	1, 170	5.22%
House Breaking & Theft	2, 561	2, 459	-3.98%
Theft of Motor Vehicle	214	185	-13.55%
Stock Theft	2, 275	1, 856	-18.42%
Sub-total	10, 118	9, 336	-7.73%
Offences against the Person			
Murder	316	320	1.30%
Threats to Kill	697	678	-2.70%
Sub-total	1, 013	998	-1.48%
Offences against Morality			
Rape	2, 064	2, 265	9.74%
Defilement	769	1, 208	57.09%
Sub-total	2, 833	3, 473	22.59%
Total	13, 964	13, 807	-1.12%

SIGNIFICANT CRIME TRENDS

Gender Based Violence

Gender Based Violence (GBV) is a violation of basic rights that is directed at an individual based on their gender identity. In view of the increasing number of offences against women and children, police efforts have been intensified to deter such crimes. The following measures characterise police strategy for preventing Gender Based Violence:

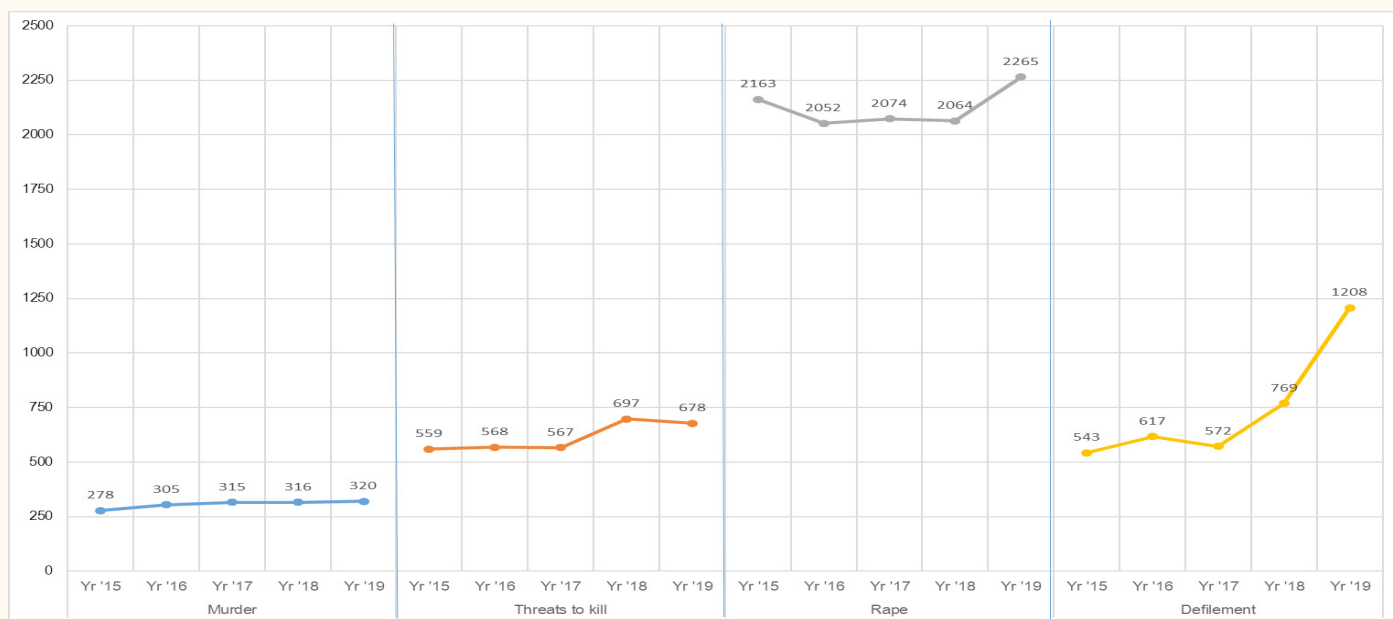
- Preventing Gender Based Violence
 - Public education and community outreach to launch Gender Based Violence awareness campaigns
 - Discouraging withdrawal of reported GBV incidents including threats to kill, which often elevate to murder
- Strengthening law enforcement responses to Gender Based Violence
 - Regular training of police officers on all aspects of GBV
 - Implementation of Standard Operating Procedures to standardise handling of GBV cases
 - Offering comprehensive services through referral systems
 - Protecting GBV victims' confidentiality

The number of Gender Based Violence incidents increased substantially by 16.3% in 2019. These comprise defilement of persons under the age of 18 which realised a hike of 57.1%, rape that increased by 9.7% while murder escalated by 1.3%. Meanwhile, threat to kill recorded decrease of 2.7%. An assessment of victims shows that females accounted for 93% of GBV victims. The most affected ages are 16 to 20 years in respect of females and 26 to 30 years for males.

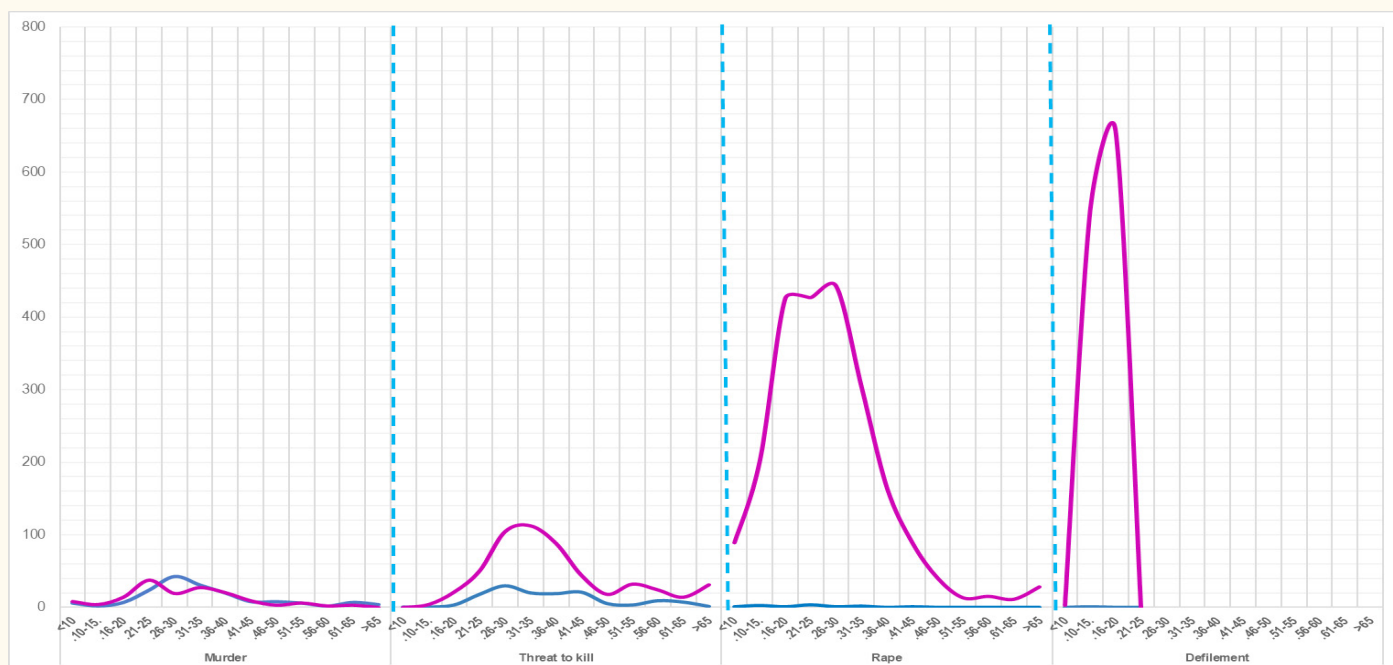


Women in the police, army, prisons and nursing professions during the Northern Women Symposium

Line Graph 1: Number of Gender Based Violence Related Incidents - 2015 to 2019



Line Graph 2: The distribution of GBV related incidents by age – 2019



Gender: **Male** & **Female**

Cybercrime

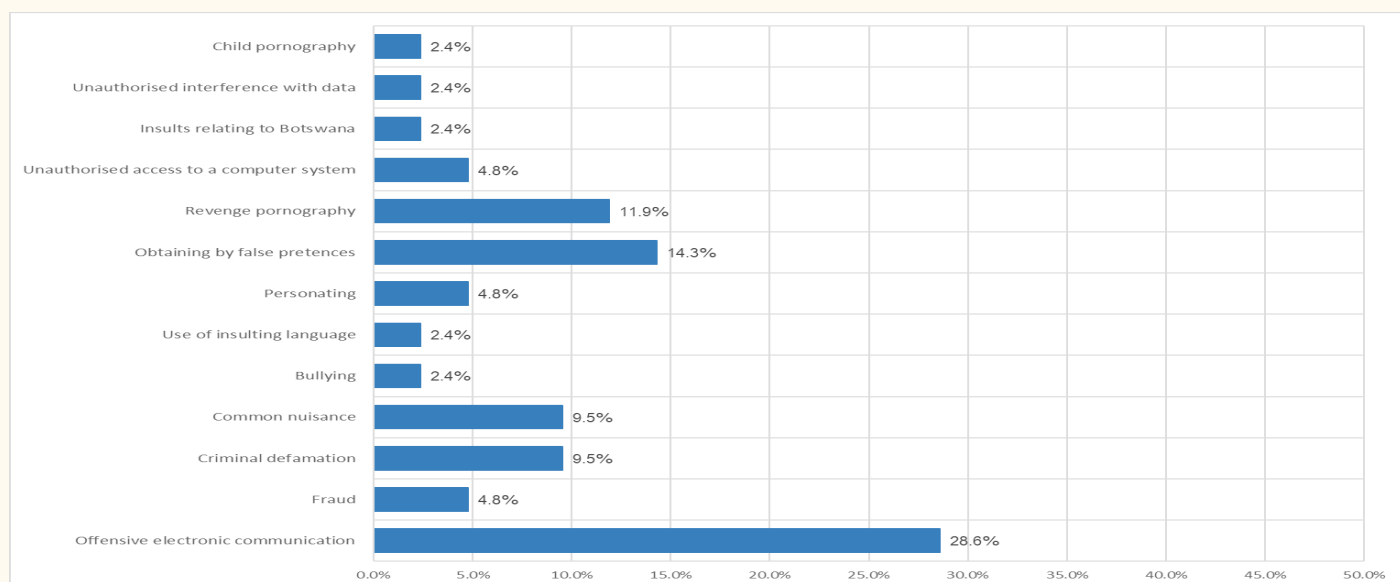
The universal use of information and communication technology in everyday transactions has given rise to the utilisation of a complex platform for committing crimes – the cyber space. Cybercrime is a crime that involves a computer and a network in the commission of such crime, or it may be the target. Such offences are committed against individuals with a criminal motive to intentionally harm the reputation or cause physical or mental harm to the victim.

The BPS is in a continual repositioning drive of building capability to investigate crimes committed with aid of telecommunication technology. The key highlight of police developments in this regard is the establishment of the Cyber Forensics Branch to facilitate collection of digital evidence in the enforcement of the Cybercrime and Computer Related Crimes Act of 2018.



In Botswana, cybercrime commonly presents itself through forgery, cyber fraud, offensive electronic communication, publishing pornographic or obscene material and unauthorised access to a computer or computer system. The frequency of these incidents have increased by ‘five folds’ from 15 cases recorded in 2018 to 75 cases in 2019.

The distribution of cybercrime by type of offence - 2019



Stock Theft

Livestock has a variety of essential characteristics making such produce an important component in the economy of Botswana. It has earned its recognition as a means for farm production; a source for food and soil fertility; and as a store of wealth. As a high income earning agricultural product, livestock is attractive as a means for households to participate in economic growth.

The value of livestock has attracted some actors in the criminal space. This development poses a threat to food production warranting deployment of robust safety and protection measures by security agencies.

In 2019, the Botswana Police Service launched two Anti-Stock Theft campaigns dubbed Kgomokhumo making a total of four of them since the commencement of the operation in 2018. This policing measure has increased police visibility at stock theft crime prone areas. To this end, Kgomokhumo has proved to be effective in the deterrence of theft incidents as it brought a change in the number of stock theft cases. In particular, there has been a substantial decline in incidences of stock theft cases over the last years with the largest decrease of 18.4% registered in 2019. In the same year, 45.4% stolen stock was recovered.

Table 3: Coverage of the Anti-Stock Theft Campaigns since inception

Phase	Date Launched	Areas Covered
Kgomokhumo i	14/06/2018	Sekoma, Mabutsane, Morwamosu, Selokolela, Maokane and Gasita/ Lerolwane
Kgomokhumo ii	11/09/2018	Sojwe, Medie, Kgomodiatshaba, Dutlwe, Khudumelajwe and Kodibeleng
Kgomokhumo iii	21/02/2019	Kalamare, Shakwe, Seolwane, Tshimoyapula, Tobane, Mmashoro and Maunatlala
Kgomokhumo iv	28/05/2019	Gantsi, Metsibotlhoko, Chanoga, Nokaneng, Okwa, Makunda, Komana and Sehitwa

Table 4: Trend of stock theft cases - 2014 to 2019

Year	No. of cases	% change	% change, taking 2014 as base
2014	2, 096	-	100%
2015	2, 263	8.0%	108%
2016	2, 150	-5.0%	103%
2017	2, 114	-1.7%	101%
2018	2, 275	7.6%	109%
2019	1, 856	-18.4%	89%

Table 5: Number of stolen stock and recoveries - 2018 to 2019

Type of Stock	Yr 2018		Yr 2019	
	Stolen	% Recovered	Stolen	% Recovered
Cattle	2, 598	59.2%	2, 300	49.6%
Goats	4, 018	42.3%	2, 625	41.5%
Sheep	695	33.2%	401	34.2%
Horses	99	75.8%	84	67.9%
Donkeys	470	39.6%	404	53.9%
Pigs	19	36.8%	5	40.0%
Mule	1	100%	0	0%
Total	7, 900	47.4%	5, 819	45.4%



Livestock exhibits in police custody

Wildlife Crime

Wildlife is a source of attraction for tourists. In Botswana, wild animals still roam their natural habitat and the fact that they are found in parts which are challenging to travel to, as to the appeal of tourism. Besides providing a fresh breath of life to people, wildlife plays an essential role in balancing the ecosystem.

The realisation of these benefits is often hindered by wildlife crime. This crime includes smuggling and poaching of endangered species. The most targeted species are rhinoceros, elephants, lions, cheetahs and pangolins mainly for their by-products such as horns and skins.

Protection of wildlife in Botswana has brought the birth of various measures including the enactment of the Wildlife Conservation and National Parks Act and the strengthening of various security agencies to effect law enforcement.

Botswana Police Service is both a wildlife crime prevention agency and a law enforcement arm for bringing criminals before justice. The latter is a countrywide deliverable with the former being more prominent in the CKGR and surrounding areas.



Police officers in wildlife protection patrols

A total of 256 wildlife related incidents were recorded in 2019, compared to 276 in 2018 representing a reduction of 20 cases or 7.2%. The incidents were mostly observed in the northern part of Botswana where wildlife was killed for both subsistence and commercial purposes. In the same year, 51 cases involving at least 94 elephant tusks and five rhino horns were detected; representing a decline in number of cases by 24% from 67 cases which involved at least 145 tusks reported in the previous year. Meanwhile, 318 suspects were arrested in various operations across the country compared to 236 in 2018.

Table 6: Level of enforcement - 2019

Enforcement Activity	Yr 2018	Yr 2019	% Change
Number of cases recorded	276	256	-7.2%
Number of persons arrested	236	318	+34.7%
Number of persons convicted	190	208	+9.5%

Table 7: Elephants tusks and Rhino horns related cases - 2019

Year	Cases	Elephant Tusks	Rhino Horns	No. of people arrested
2017	34	111 tusks + 38 pieces	-	84
2018	67	145 tusks + 45 pieces	-	82
2019	51	94 tusks + 70 pieces	5	57

POLICING INITIATIVES

Botswana Police Service implements initiatives in anticipation of crime risks with the purpose of creating safer communities by stimulating public awareness on crime prevention. Response systems are also deployed to facilitate the detection of criminal activities when they occur. Countrywide, policing is characterised by diverse counter measures targeting the prevention and detection of crime. Some of the significant initiatives are listed below:

Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) Crime Surveillance

Public safety infrastructure in the form of Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) Surveillance is deployed as a crime prevention strategy. CCTV augments traditional methods of policing to increase levels of formal surveillance within targeted areas. This surveillance capability has been deployed in the city of Gaborone.

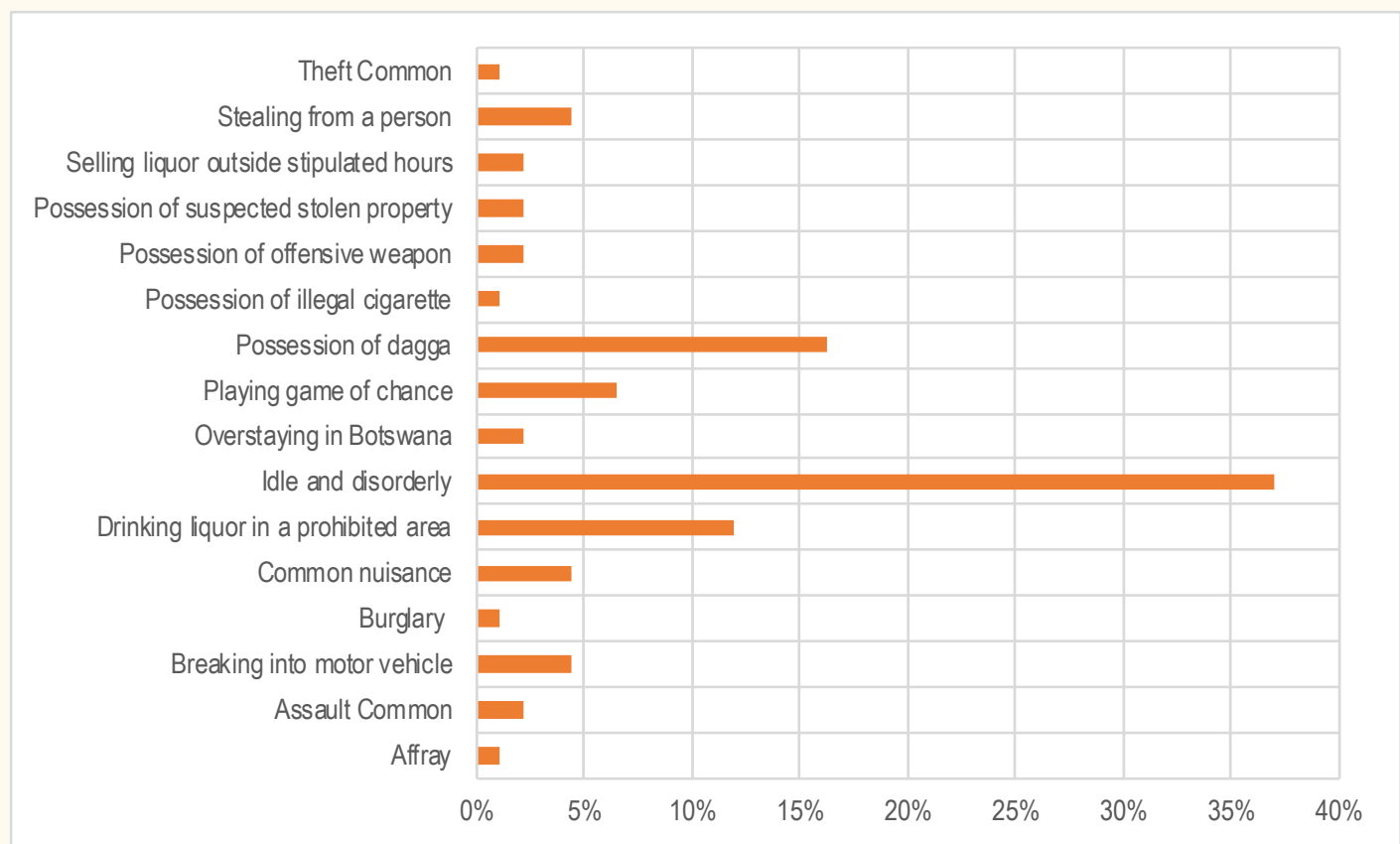
The motivation for deploying CCTV surveillance cameras is in the ability of this system to impact on the offenders' choice in a manner that persuade them to refrain from crime. With CCTV there is heightened rate of detection grounded in the abundance of clear evidence to assist police in their investigations and Court proceedings.



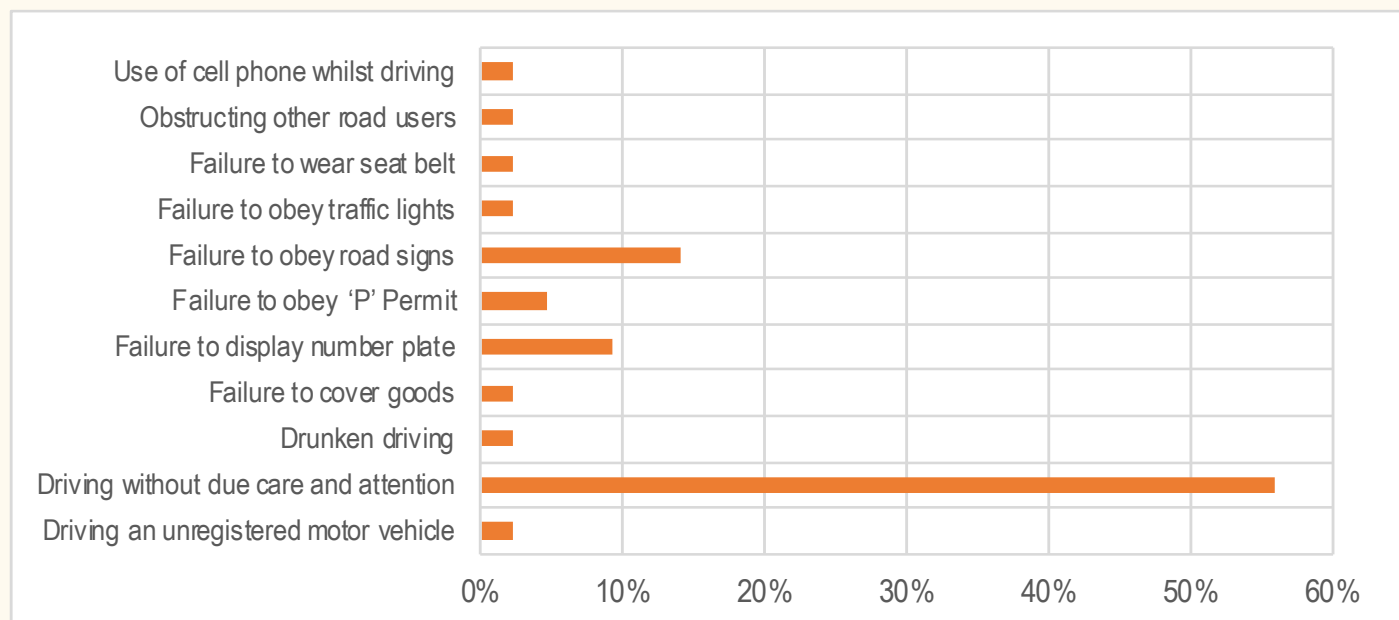
Safer city cameras operational in Gaborone

The year 2019 marked the commencement of CCTV surveillance operations which covered 25% of the targeted geographical area. Different types of incidents were detected with the aid of this surveillance system.

Figure Type of crime detected and relative magnitude



Type of traffic law violation detected and relative magnitude



Access to Police Services

Prompt response increases the likelihood of detecting crime and thus a deterrent to offenders. The ability of the Police to minimise the time taken to attend the scene of a crime is dependent on a number of factors with proximity of Service Centres to communities taking a leading role.

Botswana Police Service has devoted resources to enable officers to better respond to reports. During the year under review police services were rendered at 81 Police Stations as well as 412 Police Posts throughout the country.

During the year, some customer service centres were renovated not only to enhance the experience of the customers, but also to meet the expectations of the customers so that they are satisfied with policing outcomes. Key features are better access to services and customer friendly office spaces.



A typical Police Post

Scientific Investigations

Advances in the field of science could not have come at a better time for law enforcement agencies. This body of knowledge aids police departments to exonerate or link the suspect back to the crime scene or the victim with greater precision and efficiency. The Botswana Police Service is taking advantage of these developments to enhance quality of investigations.

The function of scientific investigations is performed under several units. The Forensic Pathology and Forensic Laboratory units constitute the modern-day Forensic Science Services Branch. The Cyber Forensics Branch is lead centre for investigating criminal activities carried out by means of computers and the Internet. The other area is the Criminal Records Bureau serving as the custodian of criminal records as well as examination of fingerprints and questioned documents.

In terms of capacity enhancement, the investigation tools of the Criminal Records Bureau were upgraded to Automated Biometric Identification System (ABIS) creating additional capabilities such as facial recognition. In addition, the establishment of a pathology outpost in Maun will go a long way facilitating attainment of efficiencies in investigations as the distance of transportation of the deceased for post-mortem has been reduced.

In the year 2019, scientific investigation functional areas received a total of 57, 899 enquiries; and analysed all pieces of evidence. Enquiries have been increasing every year owing to the uptake of additional investigation tools. This year recorded an increase in the number of enquiries by 265.5%.

Increasingly, the investigation of a single criminal incident demands for examination of multiple pieces of evidence. In any case, the output of scientific investigations featured prominently throughout the year as expert evidence in the courts.

Table 8: Frequency of inquiries processed – 2018 & 2019

Evidence Type	Yr 2018	Yr 2019	Growth (%)
BIOLOGY			
Homicide	170	199	17.1%
Sexual Assault	1, 127	1, 326	17.7%
Trace Evidence	6	8	33.3%
Livestock identification	158	184	16.5%
Wildlife identification	37	37	0.0%
Human Identification	228	281	23.2%
Other Enquiries	341	478	40.2%
Sub-Total	2, 067	2, 513	21.6%
CHEMISTRY			
Dagga	1, 290	1, 029	-20.2%
Other Drugs	105	97	-7.6%
Blood Alcohol	238	314	31.9%
Toxicology	118	155	31.4%
Physical Chemistry	26	35	34.6%
Calibrated Breathalyzers	210	242	15.2%
Sub-Total	1, 987	1, 872	-5.8%
PHYSICAL			
Ballistics	93	92	-1.1%
Footwear Impression	14	11	-21.4%
Tool marks Impression	2	2	0.0%
Fingerprints Enquiries	11, 614	53, 344	359.3%
Questioned Documents	64	65	1.6%
Sub-Total	11, 787	53, 514	354.0%
Grand Total	15, 841	57, 899	265.5%

Border Control

Control of cross-border crime, and particularly smuggling activities is one of the core priorities for internal security agencies. These activities often include drug trafficking, human trafficking, money laundering, illegal immigrants, illicit trafficking of counterfeit goods, cattle rustling, poaching, illegal wildlife trade and other transnational illegal activities. The involvement of organized criminal syndicates which makes such crime complex to deal with is a documented pattern informing deployment of police resources.

Police efforts characterise measures to deal with cross-border crime. There are base camps along the northern corridor to monitor movement of people along the border. These border control operational sites cover the border from Maitengwe to Thuli Circle.

The management of cross-border crime is gaining better efficiencies from use of various police resources. The dog section (K9) operations are carried out in search of smuggling activities. The initiative has increased opportunities for crime detection and for influencing people to refrain from committing crime.



BPS K9 section conducting a search at one of the borders

Community Policing

Crime prevention strategies are selected on their ability to minimise the occurrence of crime. These are a motivated offender, a suitable target and the absence of a capable guardian. They are diverse and therefore call for a confluence of outputs of measures carried out by the police and other players.

The BPS continues to engage in generative conversations with the community to mutually identify and solve crime problems. Many platforms for these consultations and collaborative work have been established including cluster policing, neighbourhood watch, and volunteer policing programmes.

Cluster Policing



The 9th National cluster awards ceremony was held in Palapye on 11/07/2019

Neighbourhood Watch



Members of the police and community during a neighbourhood watch meeting

Public Education Forums



Members of the public during a crime prevention campaign



Police officers during the launch of 60 Days of Action on Crime and Road Safety

Volunteer Policing



Police volunteers during patrol

Visible Policing

Police visibility and its deterrence effect makes this intervention a prime crime prevention measure. Visibility is attained through many forms of patrols including; boat, aerial, motor vehicle, mounted, camel, bicycle and foot patrols. Mobile patrols are the first line of resource deployed to respond to emergency calls for assistance to the public.



Foot patrol



Bicycle patrol



Horse patrol



Boat patrol



Aerial patrol



Motor vehicle patrol

ROAD SAFETY MANAGEMENT

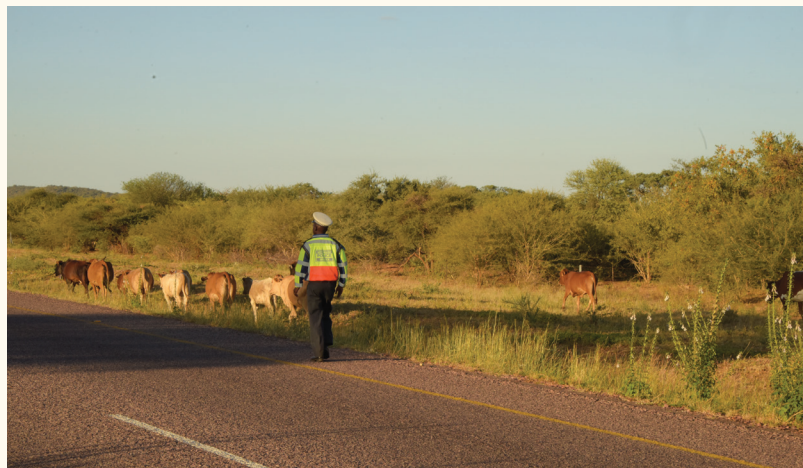
PROMOTING ROAD SAFETY

BPS is contributing towards the creation of road safety environment. This is achieved through patrolling the roads, educating road users and law enforcement.

Patrolling the Roads

Road patrol is the responsibility of the Police for the purpose of overseeing and enforcing Road Traffic Act and Regulations. The main objective is to provide surveillance, prevent road accidents, detect and disrupt breaches of the Law including criminal activities. This alone underscores that patrolling of roads is not only focused on traffic matters but to a wide range of activities occurring on the roads.

Over the years it has been evident that major highways such as the A1 contribute significantly to the total number of fatal road accidents. In 2019, Botswana Police Service continued with intensified 24/7 highway patrols to manage road user misconducts as well as removing obstacles from the roads. A total number of 106, 073 animals were removed from the roads.



Police officers removing livestock from the highway

Educating Road Users

An effective and efficient road safety educational programme targets certain groups in order to deliver knowledge, skills and understanding associated with such particular groups for behavioural change. The police play an important role in educating road users to change social attitudes.

In an effort to change road user behaviour through road safety education, Botswana Police Service embarked on a number of initiatives with other road safety stakeholders, which are but not limited to;

- Youth drivers outreach campaign
- Pedestrians and passenger educational campaigns
- Roadside educational campaigns with specific focus on speed, distraction, drunken driving, safety/child restraints & fatigue
- Road safety promotions through print, broadcast and social media
- 60 days of Action on Crime and Road Safety campaign conducted nationally between November and December 2019
- Target 80, 000 along A1 road
- Road Safety Clubs in schools
- School Road Safety Improvement
- School Road Safety debate competition

During the year under review, BPS conducted a number of road safety lectures across the country targeting; schools, Youth drivers, passengers, pedestrians, PSV operators, farmers, adults and driving schools reaching an audience of 545,877 from 7,927 lectures conducted.

Enforcing the Law



Police officers marching during 60 Days of Action On Crime and Road Safety

High levels of road user compliance are associated with less likelihood of accidents and lower possibility of casualties. The main objective of road law enforcement is to improve road users' compliance to road traffic rules and regulations. Enforcement of road traffic laws is the primary responsibility of Botswana Police Service.

In an attempt to increase road users' awareness of road traffic law, BPS undertook a number of enforcement activities which are but not limited to;

- Speed Management
- Sobriety Testing
- Restraint usage
- Mobile phone usage

The police intensified law enforcement activities during the year 2019. Most traffic infractions associated with leading safety risks were detected by police registering an overall increase of 10.4% during the year.

Table 9: The number of road traffic violations detected by police - 2018 & 2019



Police officers manning a road block

Road traffic violation	Year 2018	Year 2019	Change
Speeding	87, 290	91, 295	4.6%
Drunken driving	10, 752	8, 442	-21.5%
Driving without licence	25, 800	32, 604	26.4%
Failure to wear seat belt	28, 706	33, 884	18.0%
Careless driving	11, 881	13, 363	12.5%
Use of mobile phone whilst driving	5, 100	6, 018	18.0%
PSV offences	2, 963	3, 210	8.3%
Failure to produce driver's licence on demand	2, 122	2, 005	-5.5%
Traffic lights	9, 564	18, 811	96.7%
Others	135, 054	142, 924	5.8%
Total	319, 232	352, 556	10.4%

Speeding

Speeding is the most common road traffic offence and the most severe road safety problem. It increases the likelihood of crashing and the risk of severe injury in a crash.

A total of 91, 295 speeding cases were detected compared to 87, 290 recorded in the preceding year, demonstrating a 4.6% increase. Similarly, 188 road accidents caused by excessive speed were detected in 2019 compared to 180 recorded in the preceding year, demonstrating a 4.4% increase.



Highway patrol officer monitoring traffic

Alcohol Impaired Driving

Driving whilst under the influence of alcohol increases the risk of being involved in an accident causing injury or death. Alcohol can impair the drivers' attention, judgment, reaction, vigilance, attitude as well as decision making while driving.

A total of 8, 442 drunken driving violations were detected in 2019 as compared to 10,752 recorded in the previous year, showing a decrease of 21.5%. Incidentally, the number of road traffic accidents due to alcohol impaired driving went down by 3.9% from 510 recorded in 2018 to 490 in 2019.



Traffic officers during an anti-drunken driving campaign

Driving without a licence

Unlicensed drivers pose a serious threat to road safety. They are more likely to engage in risky behaviours, and are more likely to be at fault when an accident occurs. A total of 32,604 road traffic violators were charged as compared to 25,800 recorded in the preceding year, showing an increase of 26.4%. Related to this development, road traffic accidents as a result of inexperience went down from 617 recorded in the preceding year to 611, showing a decrease of 0.9%.



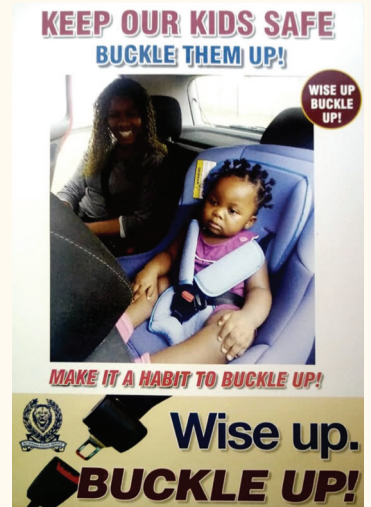
BW Driver's licence

Seat Belt Usage

The use of seat belt reduces the chance of injury and death when an accident occurs. One approach to promote safety is to always wear seat belt while the motor vehicle is in motion.

During the year 2019, a total of 33,884 seat belt offences were detected against 28,706 cases recorded in the preceding year, representing 18.0% increase.

During the same year, 154 out of 362 vehicle occupants (drivers and passengers) who lost their lives did not use seat belt. Out of 154 who were not using the safety belt, 23 were drivers and 131 were passengers. From the 131 passengers, 30 of them were either passengers on a Bus and/or Combis while 31 were seated outside cabin in utility vehicles where there is no provision of seat belts.



Red Light Violation

Traffic violations, particularly going through red light is one of the major causes of road accidents and injuries at signalised intersections.

- A total of 18,811 red light violations were detected in the year under review as compared to 9,564 recorded in the preceding year, demonstrating an increase of 96.7%.
- A total number of road accidents that occurred due to red light violation increased by 7.1% from 765 in 2018 to 819 in 2019.



Traffic flow approaching red traffic lights

Mobile Phone Use

Talking or texting on a cellphone is a distraction to driving. It decreases the driver's awareness on the road, hence leading to more road crashes. In the year under review, a total of 6018 motorists were detected and fined for using mobile phones whilst driving as compared to 5100 detected in the previous year, showing an increase of 18.0%.

ROAD TRAFFIC CONGESTION MANAGEMENT

The BPS continues to deploy police officers to control traffic at road intersections which experience dense traffic. This has helped in ensuring traffic flow especially during peak hours which goes a long way in improving the economy.



A police officer controlling traffic during peak hours

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT TREND

A total of 18,623 road traffic accidents were recorded in 2019; an increase of 7.4% as compared to the 17,341 accidents recorded in 2018. Accidents per 1000 motor vehicles declined from 25.2 recorded in 2018 to 24.4 in 2019. The latter has been decreasing since 2011. Similarly, fatalities per 100 000 population decreased from 20.1 recorded in 2018 to 19.5 fatalities in 2019. This trend has been fluctuating between 17 and 24 over the past years.

Table 10 : Motor Vehicle Accident Trend - 2011 to 2019

	Road Accidents	Fatalities	Registered Vehicles	Population Estimates	Accidents/1000 vehicle	Fatalities/100 000 pop
2011	18, 001	483	430, 594	2, 024, 904	41,8	23,9
2012	17, 527	404	473, 530	2, 066, 406	37,0	19,6
2013	17, 062	411	515, 270	2, 107, 484	33,1	19,5
2014	16, 641	377	556, 737	2, 147, 906	29,9	17,6
2015	17, 654	411	602, 822	2, 187, 477	29,3	18,8
2016	18, 373	450	653, 274	2, 226, 040	28,1	20,2
2017	17, 786	444	706, 492	2, 264, 993	25,2	19,6
2018	17, 341	462	688, 204	2, 304, 238	25,2	20,1
2019	18, 623	457	762, 443	2, 343, 649	24,4	19,5

Sources:

- Road Accidents Data: Botswana Police Service
- Vehicle Population: Department of Road Transport and Safety
- Population Estimates: Statistics Botswana (November 2015), Botswana Population Projections 2011-2026,
http://www.statsbots.org.bw/sites/default/files/publications/population_projection

ACCIDENTS DISTRIBUTION

Road Accidents by Police Districts

As in the previous years, Mogoditshane, Gaborone, Serowe and Kutlwano have consistently recorded the highest numbers of road crashes accounting for 11, 895 or 63.9% of the total recorded. Gaborone and Mogoditshane continued to record higher figures both accounting for 9, 802 or 52.6% of the total recorded. The two Districts registered 9, 230 crashes which is 53.2% of the accidents recorded in the preceding year. As for casualties, the same pattern is observed where Mogoditshane and Gaborone registered the highest numbers.

Table 11: Distribution of Road Accidents by Police Districts - 2019

POLICE DISTRICT	Crashes					Casualties				TOTAL VEHICLES INVOLVED
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Damage Only	Total	Fatalities	Serious	Minor	Total	
No.1 District (Kutlwano)	26	61	148	780	1, 015	27	92	255	374	1, 577
No.2 District (Serowe)	37	48	183	810	1, 078	44	77	329	450	1, 560
No.3 District (Gaborone)	16	71	547	4, 227	4, 861	18	89	764	871	8, 551
No.4 District (Lobatse)	17	31	66	261	375	18	59	119	196	536
No.5 District (Maun)	27	42	194	531	794	33	76	359	468	1, 247
No.6 District (Ghanzi)	10	24	27	146	207	12	44	68	124	268
No.7 District (Kasane)	5	14	34	147	200	8	18	58	84	285
No.8 District (Letlhakane)	16	30	72	280	398	26	47	122	195	570
No.9 District (Tsabong)	6	16	54	171	247	7	31	97	135	324
No.10 District (Selibe Phikwe)	11	27	82	282	402	17	65	133	215	551
No.11 District (Molepolole)	35	52	225	544	856	42	98	358	498	1, 285
No.12 District (Mochudi)	24	44	174	478	720	31	84	309	424	1, 039
No.13 District (Mogoditshane)	52	115	634	4, 140	4, 941	61	175	1, 046	1, 282	8, 847
No.14 District (Kanye)	28	38	177	695	938	33	54	274	361	1, 339
No.15 District (Francistown)	24	36	127	498	685	33	75	212	320	1, 048
No.16 District (Mahalapye)	27	52	165	662	906	47	99	299	445	1, 208
Total	361	701	2, 909	14, 652	18, 623	457	1, 183	4, 802	6, 442	30, 235

Accident severity and casualty injuries by month

Monthly distribution indicates that the number of both fatal crashes and fatalities increased during months with long public holidays such as March, April, July, September and December and other national social activities. This to a greater extent can be attributed to increased motorisation as people undertake recreational trips and travel from towns to villages.

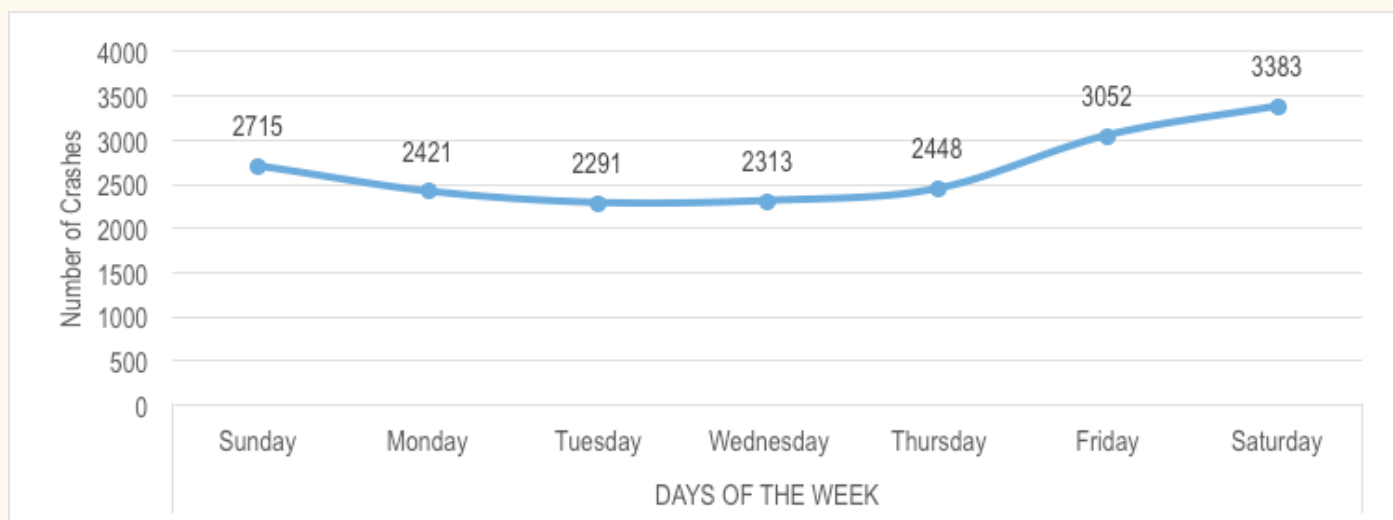
Table 12: Accident severity and casualty injuries by month - 2019

Month	Crashes					Casualties			
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Damage Only	Total	Fatalities	Serious	Minor	Total
January	16	33	183	1, 006	1, 238	24	63	265	354
February	13	47	181	1, 028	1, 269	18	62	269	349
March	34	62	229	1, 319	1, 644	38	95	391	524
April	32	70	231	1, 222	1, 555	40	120	428	588
May	33	61	257	1, 289	1, 640	41	116	445	602
June	29	45	272	1, 283	1, 629	38	76	404	518
July	39	53	280	1, 303	1, 675	52	103	472	627
August	26	65	278	1, 262	1, 631	31	108	416	555
September	41	68	289	1, 258	1, 656	53	117	485	655
October	29	60	220	1, 172	1, 481	45	96	373	514
November	27	56	242	1, 287	1, 612	31	85	406	522
December	42	81	247	1, 223	1, 593	46	142	448	636
Total	361	701	2, 909	14, 652	18, 623	457	1, 183	4, 802	6, 442

Accident crashes by days of the week

There is an even distribution of road crashes during week days. A larger magnitude of road crashes was observed on weekends; Fridays to Sundays. The three days accounted for 9 150 accidents representing 49.1% of the total accidents recorded over the year.

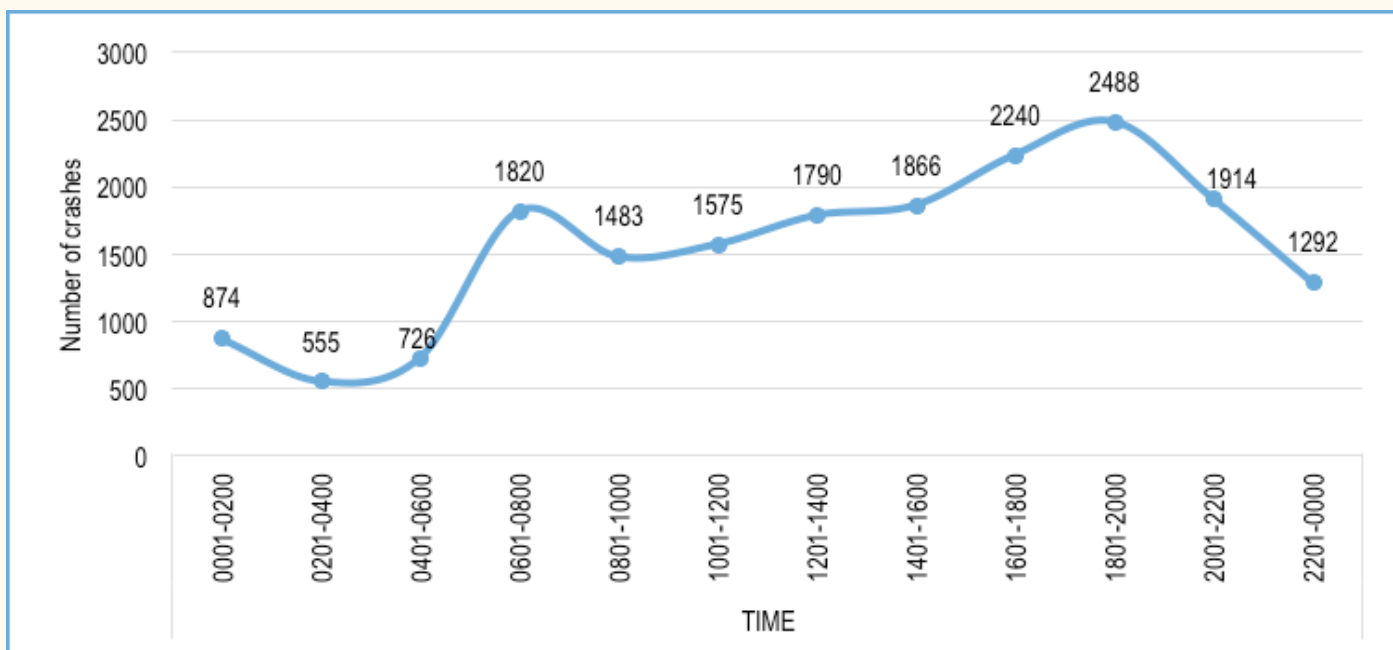
Line Graph 3: Accident crashes by days of the week - 2019



Accident crashes by Time

Road traffic accidents were more prevalent between 1801– 2000 hours while the lowest number of accidents were recorded between 0201 – 0400 hours. The trend shows a gradual increase throughout the day reaching its peak between 1801 – 2000 hrs.

Line Graph 4: Accident crashes by Time - 2019



Light condition

Light facilitate better sighting of possible danger and enhanced ability to react promptly and appropriately. The period under review registered 60.3% of road accidents which occurred during day light, 12.8% under street lights and 0.6% on a moon light.

Table 13 : Accident by light condition – 2019

Light Condition	Accident Severity				
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Damages Only	Total Accidents
Day light	156	350	1, 660	9, 063	11, 229
Street light	29	92	403	1858	2382
Moon light	1	5	18	83	107
Dark night	175	254	828	3648	4, 905
Total	361	701	2, 909	14, 652	18, 623

Casualty class and injury by age

The people who are highly prone to accidents are the youth, aged between 25 and 45 years. This could be attributed to their lifestyle which makes them highly mobile. This age group accounted for 4, 335 or 67% of the total victims involved in accidents.

Table 14 : Casualty class and injury by age - 2019

Age	Fatal				Serious				Minor			
	Driver	Passenger	Pedestrian	Total	Driver	Passenger	Pedestrian	Total	Driver	Passenger	Pedestrian	Total
1-5 yrs	0	13	6	19	0	25	21	46	0	74	68	142
6-10 yrs	0	7	2	9	0	17	34	51	0	94	129	223
11-15 yrs	0	7	2	9	1	19	24	44	6	88	72	166
16-20 yrs	3	7	6	16	7	43	15	65	41	158	86	285
21-25 yrs	16	27	6	49	29	85	23	137	226	364	119	709
26-30 yrs	33	27	11	71	62	96	25	183	323	353	108	784
31-35 yrs	31	28	11	70	68	87	30	185	372	281	102	755
36-40 yrs	29	27	12	68	69	69	27	165	329	212	79	620
41-45 yrs	13	20	9	42	42	37	20	99	225	122	51	398
46-50 yrs	12	8	3	23	29	30	13	72	132	63	41	236
51-55 yrs	9	9	6	24	19	18	8	45	96	55	27	178
56-60 yrs	7	8	5	20	12	14	9	35	63	39	26	128
61-65 yrs	3	4	5	12	8	16	5	29	34	33	14	81
66-70 yrs	1	5	5	11	2	3	1	6	14	8	12	34
71-75 yrs	4	0	2	6	2	4	5	11	8	12	15	35
76-80 yrs	1	1	3	5	1	2	2	5	3	5	10	18
81-85 yrs	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	3	2	5	10
86-90 yrs	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0
91-95 yrs	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	162	200	95	457	352	567	264	1, 183	1, 875	1, 963	964	4, 802

Casualty injury by vehicle type

In 2019, the leading vehicle type in terms of resultant casualties was cars accounting for over 50% of the total casualties. This was followed by pick-ups with 17% and mini buses with 8.9%.

Table 15 : Casualty injury by vehicle type - 2019

VEHICLE TYPE	CASUALTY INJURY			TOTAL CASUALTIES
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	
Bicycle	5	6	38	49
Motor Cycle/Moped	3	20	61	84
Car	261	627	2, 787	3, 675
Taxi	3	6	56	65
4-Wheel drive	22	44	190	256
Pick-up	69	231	794	1, 094
Light duty Vehicle	5	18	98	121
Lorry	13	27	122	162
Lorry with Trailer	4	7	32	43
Mini-bus	39	120	413	572
Bus	9	27	32	68
Tractor	3	2	7	12
Animal Drawn	3	17	26	46
Other	18	31	146	195
Total	457	1, 183	4, 802	6, 442

Pedestrian Manoeuvre

Pedestrians are mainly exposed to road accidents when crossing the road, accounting for over 50% of total casualties. This is an indication that there is disregard for pedestrian safety among some drivers and to some extent, pedestrian misconduct. Pedestrians walking or standing on the edge of the road are also exposed to accidents recording 195 casualties or 14.7%.

Table 16: Casualty Injury by Pedestrian Manoeuvre – 2019

Pedestrian Manoeuvre	Casualty Injury			
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total
Walking Along Road	7	21	97	125
Crossing Road	53	164	464	681
Playing on Road	1	4	20	25
On Footpath	1	6	34	41
On Edge of Road	17	32	146	195
Other	16	37	203	256
Total	95	264	964	1, 323

Junction type

The number of road accidents and resultant casualties where there are no junctions were relatively high as compared to other controlled roads. In 2019, a total of 13, 997 or 75.2% accidents occurred along the roads where there are no junctions, followed by 2, 256 or 12.1% at intersections where there are stop signs. A total of 1, 533 or 8.2% accidents occurred at intersections where traffic signals were working.

Table 17: Accident by Junction type – 2019

Junction Control	Casualty Injury				
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Damage Only	Total
Not Junction	322	577	2, 266	10, 832	13, 997
Signals (working)	15	31	215	1, 272	1, 533
Signals (Not working)	0	4	24	126	154
Stop Sign	20	74	333	1, 829	2, 256
Yield	3	10	38	440	491
Police	0	0	6	41	47
Uncontrolled	1	5	27	112	145
Total	361	701	2, 909	14, 652	18, 623

Casualty by collision type

There is correlation between the nature of road accidents and the severity of injuries. The predominant accident collision types are of roll over, side collision and knocked down pedestrians which collectively accounted for a 61.6% of all casualties (21.5%, 20.5% and 19.6% respectively).

Table 18: Casualty by collision type – 2019

Collision Type	Driver			Passenger			Pedestrian			TOTAL
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Fatal	Serious	Minor	
Rear-End	7	33	265	7	34	284	1	2	10	643
Side	22	61	576	35	102	490	2	3	28	1, 319
Head on	30	55	144	26	59	140	2	1	6	463
Hit Pedestrian	1	5	32	2	2	14	87	251	869	1, 263
Hit Wild Animal	1	2	7	0	2	15	0	0	1	28
Hit Domestic Animal	10	29	123	7	32	130	0	0	2	333
Obstacle on Road	2	4	16	1	0	9	0	0	1	33
Obstacle off Road	14	28	122	11	35	135	1	2	3	351
Roll Over	61	98	378	92	239	516	0	0	1	1385
Other	14	37	212	19	62	230	2	5	43	624
Total	162	352	1, 875	200	567	1, 963	95	264	964	6, 442

CAUSES OF ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

The analysis of accidents reveals that human error accounted for most accidents (86%) with the dominant road users being drivers. The other significant factor is animals that roam the road.

Table 19: Causes of road traffic accidents - 2019

Cause	Number of accidents	Relative Value (%)
Driver error	15, 915	85.5%
Obstructions	170	0.9%
Passenger error	59	0.3%
Pedestrian error	35	0.2%
Road conditions	71	0.4%
Vehicle defects	189	1.0%
Weather conditions	5	0.0%
Animals on the road	2, 179	11.7%
Total	18, 623	100.0%

CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT

Botswana Police Service monitors the quality of services provided to members of the public. Routine monitoring of customer services during the year 2019 shows customer satisfaction level of 83%. Many customers (91%) felt their expectations were met by police officers who interacted with them while cleanliness of service areas got an approval rating of 72%.

Table 20: Customer Satisfaction Trends - 2019; in percentages

Service Attributes	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average
The Service													
Time taken to be assisted	88%	82%	88%	84%	86%	83%	87%	89%	84%	87%	90%	86%	86%
Happiness with length of time taken to be assisted	88%	87%	90%	90%	89%	92%	88%	87%	90%	89%	90%	86%	89%
Expectations were met	93%	88%	92%	91%	94%	92%	84%	90%	91%	92%	92%	92%	91%
Quality of service offered	79%	79%	76%	79%	80%	76%	77%	74%	71%	80%	80	77%	77%
The Service Point													
Cleanliness of the service area	78%	72%	73%	74%	68%	66%	73%	70%	65%	76%	71%	73%	72%
The Person													
Reasons for delay explained	85%	86%	91%	88%	80%	86%	83%	79%	84%	90%	83%	86%	85%
Officer went an extra mile	89%	90%	92%	92%	93%	88%	86%	82%	86%	91%	90%	87%	89%
Friendliness of the officer	79%	77%	78%	78%	75%	76%	73%	75%	73%	77%	74%	78%	76%
Officer's knowledge of products and services	82%	78%	79%	82%	80%	78%	77%	80%	73%	80%	83%	77%	79%
Average	85%	82%	84%	84%	83%	82%	81%	81%	80%	85%	84%	82%	83%



COMPLAINTS PROCEDURE

We are here to serve you. For any complaints report to the following:

Level 1 – Station: Section Leader – Station Officer – Station Commander
TEL:

Level 2 – District: Officer Commanding Policing area
TEL:

Level 3 – Division: Divisional Commander Policing area
TEL:

Level 4 – Police Headquarters: Commissioner of Police
TEL:




For any enquiries contact: Public Relations Officer, Private Bag 0012, Gaborone, Botswana
Tel: 3605439\47 Fax: 3972404 e-mail: police@gov.bw
Toll Free Number: 0800 600 144



CUSTOMER SERVICE STANDARDS

PROCESS	THROUGHPUT TIME
Response to call outs in urban areas	16 minutes
Response to call outs in other areas	60 minutes
Completion of major case investigation	6 months
Completion of minor case investigation	21 days
Updating victims of crime on the preliminary status of cases	7 days
Issuance of Police reports	3 days



“In Partnership With You”

POLICING MAJOR EVENTS

2019 Botswana General Elections

The BPS deployed its resources across the country for maintenance of law and order. Police operations covered campaign activities such as political rallies and ultimately the General Elections as scheduled for 23rd October 2019. A total of 7 157 Police Officers were engaged in this exercise.



Police officers on duty during the 2019 General Elections

Inauguration of the His Excellency Dr Mokgweetsi Eric Keabetswe Masisi

The inauguration ceremony was held on the 1st November 2019. Police officers were deployed to ensure public safety at the event.



Police officers on duty during HE's inauguration at UB

World AIDS Day

The commemoration was held on the 1st day of December 2019 in Maun under the theme; **'Communities make the difference.'** The BPS participated not only as a security service provider but also an HIV/AIDS prevention activist.



Police officers marching during the commemoration of the World AIDS Day

International Men's Day

The BPS deployed 30 police officers during this event to ensure safety and security. The commemoration was held on the 19th of November 2019 in Selibe Phikwe under the Theme **'Positive Man: A Role Model.'**



Members of the public and police officers marching during the commemoration of the International Men's Day

Maun Mascom Derby (Horse Race)

A total of 62 police officers covered the event which was held on the 13th April 2019. It attracted thousands of dignitaries and tourists from all over the country as well as neighbouring countries.

The African Elephant Summit 2019

The Heads of States and Tourism Ministers from SADC Region gathered at Kasane from 2nd to 8th May 2019 to discuss issues of Wildlife Conservation. The BPS had the responsibility to maintain peace, tranquillity and stability; 79 police officers were deployed.

Khawa Dune Challenge

The event attracted a large number of racers and culture from local and international exhibitions. In order to ensure safety and security of attendants and participants, the BPS provided safety services where 176 police officers were deployed from the 3rd to 5th May 2019.

Matsieng Air Show

Matsieng Annual Fly Air Show was held at Rasesa on the 25th May 2019. The event which attracted multitudes of people from different places was covered by a total of 61 police officers.

Business Botswana Northern Trade Fair

This annual event is conducted by business people in Francistown to show case their skills and equipment. It was held on the 25th May to 3rd June 2019 at BOCCIM Grounds in Francistown. Different exhibitors from other SADC Countries graced the event and the BPS provided security with 40 police officers.

Toyota 1000 Desert Race

A total of 496 police officers provided security at the annual event held on 21st to 23rd June 2019 at Selibe Phikwe.



Police officers on duty during the 1 000 Dessert Race in Selebi Phikwe

Makgadikgadi Epic

The Annual Sky Diving activity was held from 13th to 16th July 2019 at the Makgadikgadi Pans. The BPS provided 24 hour daily police coverage with 200 police officers throughout the duration of the event.

SPECIAL MOMENTS



Tour of police establishments by His Excellency Dr Mokgweetsi Eric Keabetswe Masisi , President of the Republic of Botswana



Tour of International Law Enforcement Academy and Botswana Police College by His Excellency Mr Paul Kagame, President of the Republic of Rwanda



Minister of Defence, Justice and Security and the Commissioner of Police during the 2019 Passout Parade



BDF Commander, Commissioner of Police and Commissioner of Prisons sharing a light moment during the inauguration of the 5th President



The United States of America Ambassador to Botswana, His Excellency Craig Cloud (2nd left) posing for a photo following a courtesy call at Police Headquarters



Signing of Memorandum of Understanding between Kenyan National Police Service and BPS



The France Ambassador, Her Excellency Ms Laurence Beau (3rd right) pays courtesy call to Air Support Branch



Police Darts Team, SARPCCO games silver medalists



Police Volleyball Team Chairperson SACP Kealeboga Keeditse receiving a trophy after winning Botswana Volleyball Federation (BVF) Championship



Police Basketball Team, 2019 Association League Champions

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The success of any organisation is dependent on the quality of its employees. The BPS recognises the ever changing policing environment and therefore is engaged in a continuous improvement drive of developing a skilled and motivated workforce.

TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

The effective performance is a functional employee competence. In that regard the BPS continues to develop and administer a systematic training plan to empower its personnel in various skills.

Botswana Police College

- **Pre-Service Training**

Officers are developed through a Pre-Service training programme. The programme is for police recruits and offers the following modules; Police Duties & Procedures, Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure & Evidence, Criminology, Statute Law, Physical Education, Computer Awareness and Crime & Criminal Recording System.

During the year under review, 510 pre-service trainees graduated. The graduates were treated to a commencement address by Minister of Defence, Justice and Security Honourable Thomas Kagiso Mmusi who had this to say;

“... I see excellence and great potential in all of you. As you begin your service careers you may find yourselves in difficult and challenging times. I implore you to always remember your duty to your people, your home your country. Never compromise the good name of the Botswana Police Service or your integrity, for if you lose it you may never find it or get it back.”



Minister of Defence, Justice and Security Honourable Thomas Kagiso Mmusi and the Commissioner of Police Mr Keabetswe Makgophe after inspecting the parade mounted by graduating Police Recruit Constables of 2019

• In-Service Training

Police officers of various ranks continue to benefit training on specialised and leadership programmes in order to complement their operational roles. The year 2019 saw a total of 491 officers from the ranks of Constable to Senior Assistant Commissioner enrolled into 23 in-service training courses offered at the Botswana Police College. Courses offered included; Customer care, Tutor Constables, Community Policing, Initial Traffic Management, DNA Statistics, Forensic Awareness and Video Production.



Police officers attending in-service training course at Police College

Other Institutions

The BPS personnel enrol in institutions of higher learning locally and externally, to acquire requisite skills. During the year, 34 officers got government sponsored in this regard. 26 of these enrolled in local institutions whilst others registered with external institutions in South Africa, Rwanda and Russia.

International Law Enforcement Academy

The International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) also continued to offer specialised training to members of the BPS. During the year under review, the Academy conducted 43 courses and a total of 1504 participants attended and graduated from these courses.



ILEA courses participants posing for a group photo

HONOURS AND AWARDS

Awarding of medals is a way of recognising and appreciating police officers for their outstanding service and conduct in their duties. A total of 579 officers were awarded medals during the 135th Botswana Police Service Day celebration held on the 2nd August 2019.

Type of medal	Number of officers
Botswana Police Medal for Meritorious Service	6
Botswana Police Distinguished Service Order	197
Botswana Police Jubilee Service Medal	221
Botswana Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medal	155



His Excellency the President Dr Mokgweetsi Eric Keabetswe Masisi bestowing medals to officers during the 135th BPS Day Celebrations

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

The Botswana Police Service continues to implement Occupational Health and Safety programmes in all its formations.

Counselling

Members of the BPS who experience psychological and emotional distress are offered therapeutic sessions in order to help them cope with their encounters. Services such as counselling, critical incidents debriefing sessions are offered at different establishments for various social problems. In 2019, counselling services were offered to 974 clients nationally which included both police officers and members of the public.

Chaplaincy

Chaplains continue to offer spiritual and bereavement support to BPS employees. Weekly morning prayers are conducted across the Police establishments coordinated by Chaplain Assistants. Other activities undertaken were visiting of the sick or injured employees as well as conducting memorial services and burial rites.

Safety Audits

Health and safety programs are essential parts of preventing injury in the workplace. A total of 61 safety audits were conducted throughout the Service. The audits help to ensure that structures of the BPS are well functioning to avoid work related injuries to employees and customers.

Line of duty injuries

A total of 47 employees were injured during the execution of their duties for the year under review.

Health Programmes

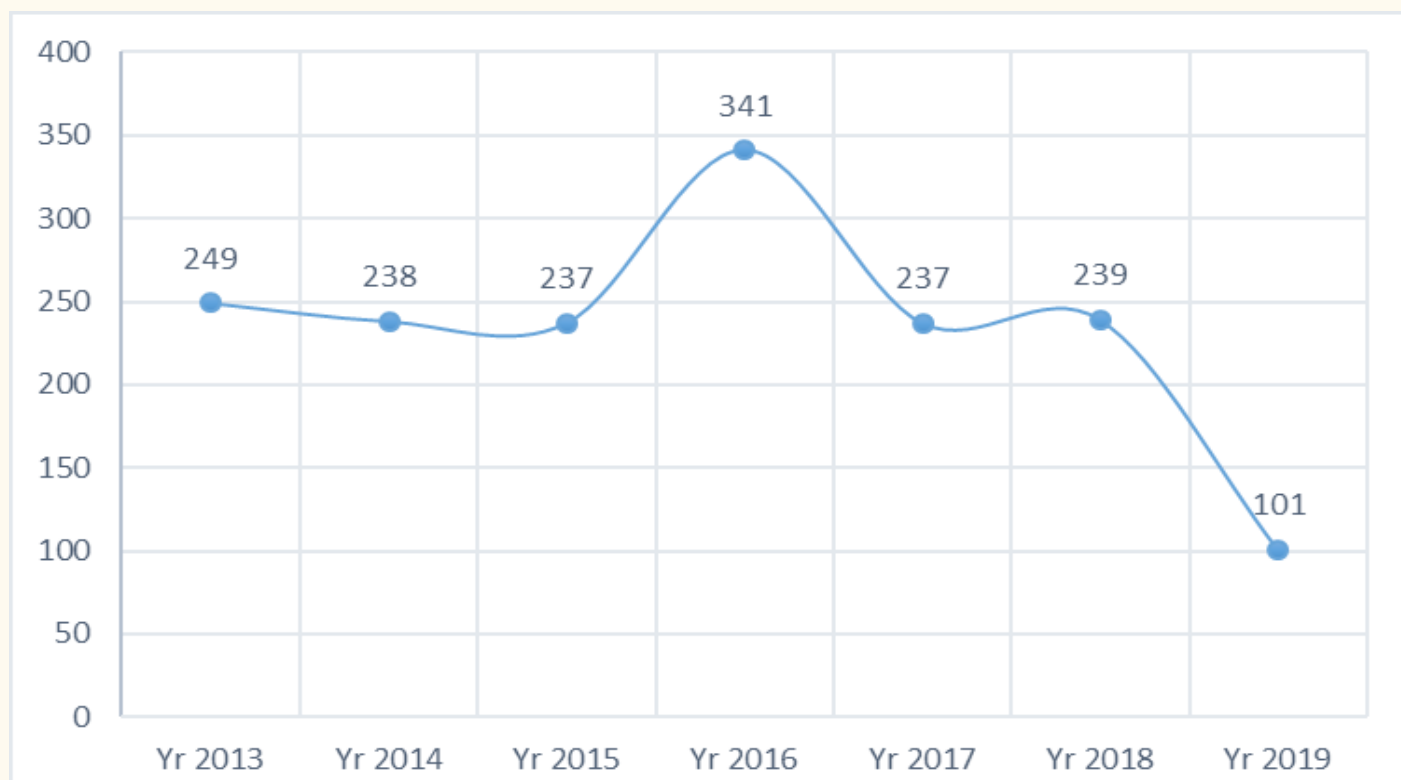
Employee well-being is considered as one of the factors that promote a productive and healthy workforce. In order to foster this within the organisation, health screening campaigns were conducted with a view to encourage employees to know their health status and be able to manage their general health. The following are initiatives that were undertaken;

- Six Multiple Concurrent Partnerships workshops
- Six Safe Male Circumcision workshops
- One Health Pitso
- Ten Voluntary Counseling and Testing campaigns
- Five HIV Capacity Building workshops and
- Twelve Wellness days

ATTRITION

The BPS monitors trends of voluntary and involuntary exit by employees of the organization through death, retirement, dismissal and resignation. Attrition levels have declined from 2016, with 2019 recording the lowest levels which may be attributed to better conditions of service, improvements in the welfare schemes and review of retirement age from 60 - 62 years.

Line graph 5: Attrition Trend - 2013 to 2019



WELFARE

Botswana Police Service has created various platforms amongst other strategic objectives so as to improve services access to financial services and provide the necessary safety net to its employees. The organisation takes advantage of economies of scale to negotiate financial and insurance service at competitive rates. The welfare schemes currently implemented within Botswana Police are highlighted below.

Relief Fund
(Funeral Cover)

Botswana Police Service
Savings & Loan Guarantee
Scheme

Sports and Social
Responsibility Fund

Mphemphe
Insurance Agency

POLICE FACILITIES

The BPS resources such as real estate, transport and information communications technologies (ICTs) play an essential role in policing. Prudent management of these resources is therefore fundamental to realise efficiencies in the delivery of services by police officers.

STAFF ACCOMMODATION AND OFFICE SPACE

Availability of conducive staff accommodation and office space provide an opportunity for offering services consistent with customer expectations. To this end, the organisation continues to invest in real estate to create more access points.

Completed Development Projects

- Mmathubudukwane Police Station and 55 staff quarters;
- Seven staff houses at Molapowabojang;
- Seven staff houses at Mmadinare; and
- Twenty-three Police posts
- Procurement of 176 staff houses from BHC.
- The Safer City project in Gaborone.



Mmathubudukwane Police Station



Mmathubudukwane Police Staff houses

Ongoing Development Projects

- Forensic Laboratory project
- Semolale Police Station with its 26 staff houses
- Maitengwe Police Station and 31 staff houses
- Block 10 Police staff houses
- Construction of police posts and
- Phase 2 of the Safer City project.



Maitengwe Police staff houses



Semolale Police staff houses

Completed Maintenance Projects

- Refurbishment of Mahalapye Central Police Station and 37 staff quarters;
- Ablution blocks at Kuke and Matopi Police base camps;
- Palapye Central Police Station roof access and air conditioners; and
- Police College laboratory; parade ground and administration parking.



Refurbished Mahalapye Central Police Station



Refurbished Mahalapye Central Police Staff houses

TRANSPORT

The quality of police response and crime prevention mechanisms is dependent on the quality of transport. The BPS has various modes of transport to provide for ease of movement on the diverse terrain of Botswana. These include amongst others; helicopters, motor vehicles, motor bikes, bicycles, boats, horses and camels.

The BPS prioritise fleet maintenance and has set turnaround times for repairs and service delivery. To achieve this, the BPS has introduced the decentralisation of vehicle maintenance to some police Districts. These include nine CTO Light AID Detachments (LADs) at Maun, Kasane, Ghanzi, Tsabong, Lobatse, Gaborone, Mahalapye, Serowe, Selibe Phikwe and one Police LAD at Francistown.

In 2019, these LADs collectively completed 6 455 works on police vehicles compared to 4 583 works during the same period in 2018. This shows improved works by 1 872 motor vehicles. Completion rate both at subcontracting and workshops across the country stood at 78% as compared to 71% in the previous reporting period.

TELECOMMUNICATION

The telecommunication systems (radio, microwave, telephone & electrical backup systems) performed well during the year under review. The reliability of these systems was attributed to adherence to preventive maintenance plans and upgrading of equipment as and when advances in technology happen.

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

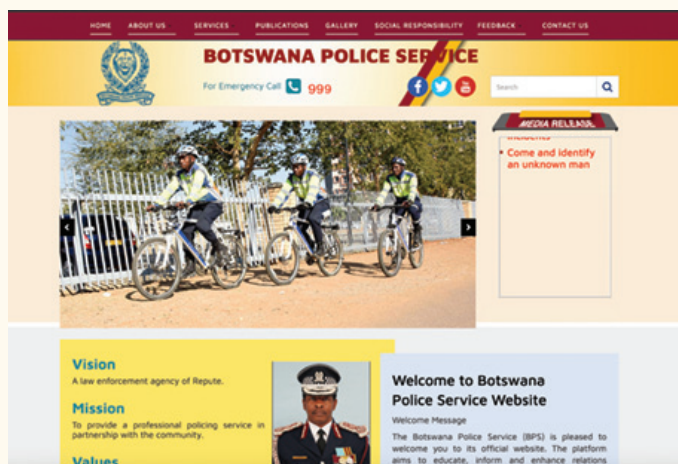
• Management Information Systems

The BPS has a number of Information Systems meant to make processes easier and improve turnaround times for service delivery as well as leverage the workload of manual systems. These include; Crime and Criminal Recording System (CCRS), Automated Biometric Identification System (ABIS), Combined DNA Index System (CODIS), Human Capital Management System (HCMS), Interpol 24/7, Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) and Lotus Notes.

• Internet Services

Internet is a requisite in the modern day policing as it enhances service delivery and efficiency. It facilitates communications within organisations anywhere at any time. As policing continues to evolve with time, the BPS takes advantage of these developments and provides internet services to its establishments.

In this regard, the BPS has internet capabilities to facilitate access to BPS Facebook page, Website (www.police.gov.bw) and emailing system.



BPS Website page



BPS Facebook page

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The BPS continues to embark on a series of social responsibility programmes aimed at giving back to the community. The interaction between police and the community promotes good relations through which community policing flourishes. This is consistent with the organisation mission statement. In light of this, the BPS donated five houses in 2019 to make a total of 66 houses since 2006.



House No. 62, Sojwe Village



House No. 63, Taung Village



House No. 64, Mogonye Village



House No. 65, Mathangwane Village



House No. 66, Mahalapye Village

“Social responsibility initiatives such as these do not only uplift those affected by various adverse economic and social situations but, they also bring the Police closer to the community thus fostering relationships that are crucial in carrying out their mandate of fighting crime.” His Excellency Dr Mokgweetsi Eric Keabetswe Masisi at the handing over the 64th house at Mogonye Village on the 16th August 2019.

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ANNUAL
REPORT

2019

“A Law enforcement Agency of Repute”

CORE VALUES

Values describe how members will behave on a day to day basis, both on and off the job. They represent behaviours so entrenched that they can never be compromised. The Organisation is still guided by 'BE IT'

Botho

Like all Batswana, Courteous. Responsive. Respectful.

Excellence

Accountable. Knowledgeable. Responsive. Accurate.
Customer Focused

Integrity

Ethical, Transparent. Confidential. Honest. Impartial.

Teamwork

Esprit De Corps. Pull together. Collective Responsibility.



REPORT

Design & Layout: Public Relations Unit **Publisher:** Botswana Police Service Private Bag 0012 Gaborone
Website: [www. police.gov.bw](http://www.police.gov.bw) **Facebook:** Botswana Police Service **Email:** Police@gov.bw

