



# **ANNUAL REPORT**

**2018**

# 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

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	Commissioner's Foreword.....	4
2.0	Command and Administration.....	5
3.0	Functional Areas.....	10
4.0	The Context of Public Safety.....	11
5.0	Crime Situation.....	12
6.0	Police Interventions.....	18
7.0	Road Policing.....	24
8.0	Major Events Covered by the BPS.....	32
9.0	Other Special Interactions.....	34
10.0	Other Achievements.....	35
11.0	Collaborations.....	36
12.0	Human Resource Management.....	39
13.0	Police Facilities.....	43
14.0	Corporate Social Responsibility.....	44



# COMMISSIONER'S FOREWORD

I am delighted to present the 2018 Annual Report for the Botswana Police Service (BPS). This Annual Report is the principal means through which the BPS communicates its assessment of recent police performance and the state of public safety in Botswana.

The year 2018 was chiefly characterised by proactive policing to deter criminal activity; showing police presence and engaging the public to learn their concerns, thereby preventing crime from taking place in the first place. Police effort, as it would be expected, was directed towards the prevention of violent, intrusive and serious crimes with the control of emerging public safety threats such as illegal drug use, human trafficking and cybercrime also being treated to corresponding countermeasures.

Our quest to realise community safety has been heightened by achievements registered across all crime prevention areas. Declining rates were recorded in respect of violent and intrusive crimes by 9.6% in 2018 when compared to 2017 with significant reductions of 17.4% and 11.4% in robbery & attempts

and burglary & theft, respectively. The increase in detection of stock theft by 7.6% from 2114 cases in 2017 to 2275 in 2018 and improvement in stock recovery rate by 5% from 3563 to 3740 livestock are critical milestones in the restoration of confidence in the beef industry especially under the communal sector.

The growth in detection of drug related incidents by 122% from 724 cases in 2017 to 1606 in 2018, are worth noting in our standing commitment to deal with illicit drugs in the extent to which they pose as public health and national security threats.

This Annual Report also provides the platform for us to reaffirm our determination to promote respect for human rights and human dignity by addressing Gender Based Violence that continue to be a challenge in our public safety space. The fight against the incidence of murder, rape, assaults and threats to kill will continue to form a salient feature of the Police Service crime prevention programme and response system.

Road safety remains a challenge with many lives being lost on the road, especially the young and productive members of our society. The country has seen a 4.1% increase in the number of

fatal injuries in 2018, in spite of road accidents going down from 17786 in 2017 to 17341 incidents; a decrease of 2.5%. This state of road safety is attributed to the recurrence of a few risk factors predominantly associated with human behaviour. To this end, our strategy for dealing with road accidents continue to embrace a wider multi agency scope targeting accident prevention, injury prevention and sustenance of life after injury.

I am confident that the growing community support in the implementation of crime prevention initiatives will continue to play a critical role in making our society safe. The healthy environment for partnerships across all sectors of the economy as cultivated by the Police Service will be the linchpin for promotion of public safety and security. I salute members of the Botswana Police Service and the society alike, for the various efforts that have collectively positioned our organisation as a law enforcement agency of repute.

Thank you.

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

Keabetswe Makgophe  
(PH, BPM, DSO, JSM, LSGCM)  
Commissioner of Police



# COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Botswana is the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces, including the Botswana Police Service. *"The supreme command of the armed forces of the Republic shall vest in the President and he or she shall hold the office of Commander in Chief"*, **Section 48 (1), Constitution of Botswana Chapter: 01:01.**

The Commissioner of Police is appointed by His Excellency the President of the Republic of Botswana.

"The Service shall consist of the Commissioner of Police and such numbers of those ranks specified in the Schedule as the President may from time to time direct, and police officers shall rank for seniority in the order shown therein", **Section 3 (1), 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", **Section 4 (1), Police Act Chapter 21:01.**

*"It requires for government to respond to emerging challenges and project into the future so we can develop and build a police service for the future. That requires a deep understanding and an accurate anticipation of future crimes. This is consistent with where this government is going and I want to implore you from the very bottom of my heart to join me in my quest to take this country to the next level".*



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

# Minister Defence, Justice and Security

" A Minister shall be responsible, under the direction of the President, for such business of the government of Botswana (including the administration of any department of Government) as the President may assign to him or her",  
**Section 50 (4), Constitution of Botswana Chapter: 01:01.**

The Minister of Defence, Justice and Security is the Administration Head of the Disciplined forces including Botswana Police Service.



Honourable Shaw Kgathi, MP  
**Minister of Defence, Justice and Security**

*"I remain grateful to all citizens and agencies who associate with cluster policing for helping put Botswana on the global map and I urge these key players to keep the criminal justice wheel rolling".*

# Botswana Police Service Senior Management Team

## EXECUTIVE TEAM



**MR KEABETSWE MAKGOPHE**  
**COMMISSIONER OF POLICE**  
(PH, B.P.M., D.S.O., J.S.M., L.S.G.C.M)



**Mr Tapudzani P. Gabolekwe**  
**Deputy Commissioner**  
**Support Services**  
(D.S.O, B.P.M, J.S.M, L.S.G.C.M)



**Mr David M. Mosetse**  
**Deputy Commissioner**  
**Crime Investigations**  
( B.P.M, L.S.G.C.M, SARPCCOM)



**Ms Dinah Marathe**  
**Deputy Commissioner**  
**Operations**  
(D.S.O, B.P.M, J.S.M, L.S.G.C.M)



## BRANCH COMMANDERS

### OPERATIONS



**SACP Mathews M. Letsholo**  
Divisional Commander  
South Central



**SACP Harrison P. Digobe**  
Divisional Commander  
South



**SACP Christopher B. Mbulawa**  
Divisional Commander  
North Central



**SACP Cynthia F. Setilo**  
Divisional Commander  
North



**SACP Pilane Sebigi**  
Director,  
Operations



**SACP Maluti P. Segola**  
Director,  
Anti-Stock Theft



**SACP Katlholo Mosimanegape**  
Director,  
Traffic

## CRIME INVESTIGATIONS



SACP Dr Baboloki H. Tumedisio  
Director,  
Forensic Science Services



SACP Busang C. Lesola  
Director,  
Criminal Investigation



SACP Mathews Maduwane  
Director,  
Internal Affairs



SACP Goitsilwe N. Lesetedi  
Director,  
Crime Intelligence Branch

## SUPPORT SERVICES



SACP Stephen Tshoko  
Director, Strategy  
Development and  
Performance Monitoring



SACP Kedikilwe Dikgang  
Commander  
Special Support Group



SACP Goboletswe Dimeku  
Director, Transport and  
Telecommunications



SACP Solomon Mantswe  
Director, Departmental  
Management Services



SACP Arthur Johnson  
Director,  
Air Support



SACP Wilhelmina M. Petje  
Director, Development  
Finance and Procurement



SACP Phemelo P Ramakorwane  
Director, Training



SACP Maseng Mathiba  
Managing Director,  
International Law  
Enforcement Academy

# FUNCTIONAL AREAS

The Botswana Police Service has three (3) functional areas through which policing services are delivered. Botswana has been demarcated into four divisions in order to attain administrative convenience in policing.

## Operations

This function is responsible for visible policing and coordination of response systems. It is made up of Operations Headquarters, four Divisions (North, South, South Central and North Central), Traffic and Anti- Stock Theft Branches. The function is headed by Deputy Commissioner, Operations.

Procurement, Special Support Group, Transport & Telecommunications Branch, Air Support Branch, Police College and the International Law Enforcement Academy. The function is headed by Deputy Commissioner, Support Services.

## Crime Investigations

The function is responsible for specialized investigations which are delivered through; Criminal Investigations Department, Forensic Science Services, Crime Intelligence and Internal Affairs Branches. The function is headed by Deputy Commissioner, Crime Investigations.

## Support Services

The Support Services function provides resources necessary for the effective execution of the police mandate. It comprises Strategy Development and Performance Monitoring, Departmental Management Services, Development, Finance &



The four policing divisions



# THE CONTEXT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

The Botswana Police Service is mandated to protect life and property including prevention and detection of crimes that are prescribed by all statutes in the land (Police Act, Chapter 21:01, Section 6); with the Penal Code and Criminal Procedure and Evidence Act being the dominant legislations.

The National Vision 2036 demands that the Botswana Police Service concentrates its efforts on the prevention of offences against property, offences against the person and those against morality.

This expectation is further emphasised by the National Development Plan 11. In particular, this Plan spells out that the attainment of socio-economic development in Botswana

requires priority to be focused on reducing violent and intrusive as well as some serious criminal incidents.

At the international level, the United Nations upholds the promotion of respect for human rights and human dignity as the most pressing matter through implementation of Sustainable Development Goals; where the prominent concern is the incidence of Gender Based Violence.

The Botswana Police Service is committed to ensuring that the greater aspirations on public safety as articulated by citizens and the international community is attained with maximum efficiency and greatest effectiveness.



Police Commanders strategising on how to achieve Public Safety in Botswana



# CRIME SITUATION

In 2018, crime in Botswana was recorded under a total number of ninety-six (96) statutes. This section presents and analyses crime under the Penal Code and the other ninety-five (95) Acts during the year. It further evaluates crime per Police Districts to determine the geographical patterns of crime.

## Recorded Crime

An increase of 1.2% was registered in respect of Penal Code offences while offences registered under other Acts declined by 2.8%; with the total crime reducing by 0.2%.

**Table 1:** The number of recorded crime: 2017 - 2018

Offence	Yr 2017	Yr 2018	Percentage change
Penal Code	105 157	106 377	1,2%
Other Acts	58 440	56 827	-2,8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>163 597</b>	<b>163 204</b>	<b>-0,2%</b>

Penal Code offences constitute the majority, at least 60%, of crime recorded in Botswana. Other statutes accounted for few crimes. This pattern has been consistent over the past years. This is expected as Penal Code prescribes most offences in the endeavour to protect people and their property.

## Crime Distribution by Police District

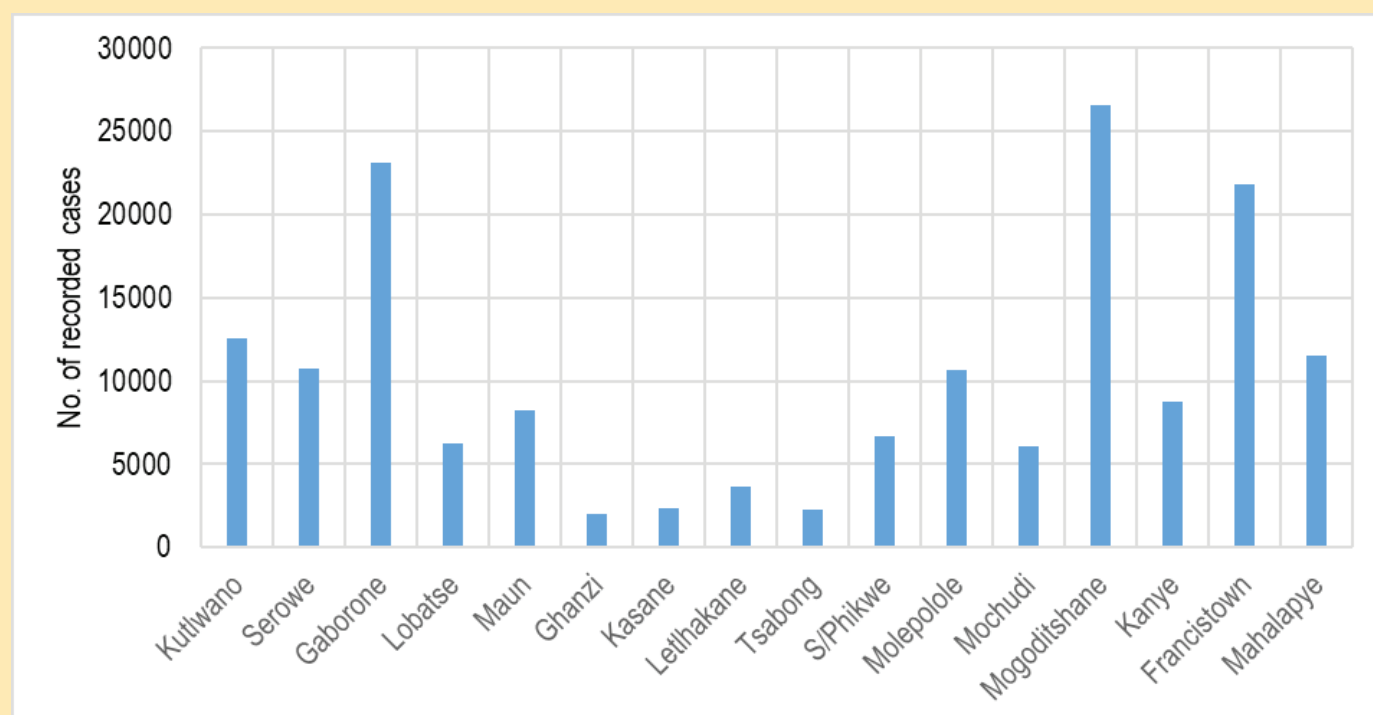
The BPS discharges its mandate through sixteen (16) Police Districts necessitated by the desire to attain administrative convenience as policing services are rendered to members of the public. The main determinant is geographical and demographic factors.

Most crime occurs in urban areas with over 50% incidents recorded in and within the proximity of Gaborone and Francistown. Mogoditshane District recorded the most crime followed by Gaborone District and Francistown District. On the other hand, Gantsi District recorded the fewest number of cases followed by Tsabong and Kasane Districts.



Station Commanders cascading Policing Initiatives

**Bar chart 1: Crime Distribution by Police District: 2018**



## Violent, Intrusive and Serious Crimes

In pursuit of improving public safety in Botswana and in line with expressed aspiration of Batswana, the BPS prioritised reducing violent and intrusive crimes (house breaking, burglary, store breaking, and robbery & attempts) as well as some serious crime (murder, rape, theft of motor vehicle, stock theft, and threats to kill).

There has been a significant reduction in the risk of exposure to violent and intrusive crimes from 67,4 incidents recorded per 10,000 population in 2011 to 33,1 in 2018. Similarly, serious crimes went down from 26,7 incidents in 2011 to 24,2 in 2018.

**Table 2: Crime Trends: 2011 - 2018**

Year	Violent and intrusive crimes	Serious crimes	Population Estimates	Violent and Intrusive crimes per 10,000 pop	Serious crimes per 10,000 pop
2011	13 655	5 414	2 024 904	67,4	26,7
2012	13 893	5 562	2 066 406	67,2	26,9
2013	10 920	5 535	2 107 484	51,8	26,3
2014	10 036	5 340	2 147 906	46,7	24,9
2015	9 126	5 620	2 187 477	41,7	25,7
2016	8 838	5 386	2 226 040	39,7	24,2
2017	8 436	5 268	2 264 993	37,2	23,3
2018	7629	5566	2 304 238	33,1	24,2

**Source of Population Estimates:** Statistics Botswana (November 2015), Botswana Population Projections 2011 – 2026; [http://www.statsbots.org.bw/sites/default/files/publications/population\\_projection.pdf](http://www.statsbots.org.bw/sites/default/files/publications/population_projection.pdf)

Absolute crime figures indicate that there was a decrease in the number of violent & intrusive crime by 9.6% with serious crimes increasing by 5.7%. Table 3 shows that the two categories of crime registered a decrease of 3.7% from 13704 in 2017 to 13195 cases in 2018. Each of the offences within the violent and intrusive category went down by large margins with robbery and attempts posting close to a 20% reduction. There was an increase under the serious crime category where increases in threats to kill, theft of motor vehicle and stock theft ranged from 7.6% to 22.9%.

**Table 3: Reported cases of Violent, Intrusive and Serious crimes: 2017 - 2018**

Type of crime	Year 2017	Year 2018	Annual growth rate
<i>Violent and intrusive crimes</i>			
Burglary	2257	2000	-11,4%
House Breaking	2792	2561	-8,3%
Store Breaking	2040	1956	-4,1%
Robbery & attempt	1347	1112	-17,4%
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>8436</b>	<b>7629</b>	<b>-9,6%</b>
<i>Serious crimes</i>			
Murder & Attempts	315	316	0,3%
Theft of motor vehicle	198	214	8,1%
Rape & Attempts	2074	2064	-0,5%
Stock Theft	2114	2275	7,6%
Threats to Kill	567	697	22,9%
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>5268</b>	<b>5566</b>	<b>5,7%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>13704</b>	<b>13195</b>	<b>-3,7%</b>

## Other Significant Crimes

Crime is continually evolving and adapting. While organized crime, wildlife crime and illicit drug trafficking have been of major concern in the past years, other forms of criminal activity are now coming to the fore, such as human trafficking and cybercrime.

### Trafficking in persons

Botswana has recently started recording cases of trafficking in persons with the country predominantly used as a transit and host. During the year under review six (6) cases were detected. Out of these cases seven (7) victims were rescued; four (4) minors and three (3) adults. Nine (9) perpetrators have been arrested; four (4) non-Batswana male persons and five (5) Batswana females.

### Cybercrime

New criminal trends are emerging, with criminals committing offences in the cyberspace that they would not otherwise commit. The anonymity of the internet and the possibility of adopting flexible identities can be incentives for criminal behaviour. Botswana was not spared from cybercrime and computer related crimes as a total number of 154 cases were recorded in 2018, an increase of 33% compared to the 116 cases registered in 2017.

## Common incidents detected in Botswana include:

- ◆ use of skimming devices and card readers to illegally withdraw money from ATM cardholders' accounts,
- ◆ false online merchandising through bogus websites,
- ◆ extortion (the use of Internet to coerce targets to pay a certain amount of money to prevent bad things happening to them.
- ◆ abuse of social media (manipulation of social media platforms such as Facebook, WhatsApp and Twitter to spread false information or bully other people.
- ◆ identity theft - use of computer intrusion techniques to steal personal identifiable information to assume someone else's identity.

## Drugs

The drugs that commonly find their way into the country are cocaine, dagga, heroin and ecstasy. Dagga is the most trafficked drug and this may be due to its price on the market which makes it easily accessible. Botswana has prevailed to a lesser extent as a source of dagga.

**Table 4:** Drugs detected in Botswana – 2017 - 2018

Type of drug	Year 2017			Year 2018		
	Cases	Weight of substance	No. of people arrested	Cases	Weight of substance	No. of people arrested
Dagga	680	1334.1kg	1050	1532	630.7kg	1773
Cocaine	12	48.6g	16	17	1339.5g	34
Meth-cathinone	28	622.6g	44	51	2353.7g	82
Crystal Methamphetamine	2	21.9g	5	0	0	0
Ephedrine	0	0	0	1	17.7kg	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>1334.8kg</b>	<b>1115</b>	<b>1601</b>	<b>652.1kg</b>	<b>1890</b>



Dagga



Crack cocaine



Meth-cathinone



A total number of 1601 cases were detected in 2018 compared to 722 cases recorded in 2017; a 122% increase. In 2018, dagga accounted for ninety-six percent (96%) of the 1601 cases. One thousand eight hundred and ninety people were arrested in connection with the 2018 criminal incidents. This is a 69% increase in the number of people arrested.

## Wildlife crimes

Wildlife crime refers to acts committed contrary to laws and regulations intended to protect natural resources (fauna and flora). Poaching which is one of the transnational organised crimes, continues to threaten the survival of some species.



One of the twelve (12) Pangolins seized in 2018 from one of the suspects.

During the year under review, the BPS detected two hundred and seventy-six (276) wildlife related incidents arresting some two hundred and thirty-six (236) persons in various operations across the country. The level of detection of wildlife crime went up by 16.9% and the number of suspects increased by 1.6%.

**Table 5:** Level of enforcement of the Wildlife Conservation and National Parks Act: 2017-18

Enforcement	Year 2017	Year 2018	% change
No. of cases detected during the year	236	276	16,9%
No. of persons convicted	187	190	1,6%

During Police law enforcement activities, sixty-seven (67) of the incidents related to unlawful harvesting of elephant tusks and eighty-two (82) persons were arrested. Compared to the year 2017 incidents, an increase of 97% was recorded in the number of cases of unlawful harvesting of elephant tusks along with a 31% increase in the number of tusks involved. The estimated value of tusks involved whilst declining by 17%, remained in excess of Two Million Pula (P 2 000 000.00).

**Table 6:** Tusks related cases: 2017 – 2018

Year	Cases	Tusks	Value	Persons
2017	34	111 full tusks + 38 pieces	P2 607 662.08	84
2018	67	145 full tusks + 45 pieces	P2 156 505.99	82

## Stock Theft

Stock theft is one of the offences relating to property and it is dealt with by a dedicated crime fighting strategy to restore confidence in the beef industry especially in the communal sector. This crime fighting strategy includes the launch of an Anti-Stock Theft Campaign dubbed Kgomokhumo operation in 2018 covering some areas in Ngwaketse West, Kgalagadi and Kweneng Districts.

Through this operation and other anti-stock theft strategies, positive results were generated including improvement in the quality of police response. The fundamental success factor was good police-community relations that led to effective law enforcement. To this end, it is encouraging to note that Police have increased the detection of stock theft cases by 8% from 2114 in 2017 to 2275 cases in 2018. Likewise, the recovery of stolen stock has increased by 5% from 3563 to 3740 during the same period.

**Table 7:** Comparison of stock theft cases for 2017 and 2018

	Year 2017	Year 2018	% change
Number of cases reported	2114	2275	8%
Number of stock stolen	6482	7900	8%
Number of stock recovered	3563	3740	5%



Kgomokhumo operation



# POLICE INTERVENTIONS

## Visible Policing

Greater police visibility and accessibility have proved to be essential in the deterrence of crime. There are various types of patrol teams that are deployed to monitor crime hotspots (high crime locations) screening identified areas for potential criminals. The policing activities implemented in this regard include foot patrols, bicycle patrols, rapid response teams, task forces, road blocks, Special Constables' patrols and volunteer policing.



Moiyabana Police Post



Electronic bicycle patrol





Park patrol



Mobile patrol



Water patrol



Aerial patrol



Mounted patrol



Camel patrol



Bicycle patrol



Foot patrol



## Crime Prevention

Policing is no longer monopolized by the public police. It is now being widely offered by sectors other than the Government – private companies on a commercial basis and by communities on a volunteer basis.

The promotion of community safety in Botswana involves not only effective police patrols but also community engagement with community policing being the all-encompassing philosophy, reflecting elements of both customer focus and neighbourhood policing. The community policing process enables the participation of communities in policing; ranging from providing information and reassurance as well as the empowerment of communities to identify and implement solutions to local problems.



Handing over of bicycles at Manyana by the then Vice President Mokgweetsi Eric Keabetswe Masisi

## Neighbourhood Watch

The Neighbourhood Watch scheme is a crime prevention initiative that brings residential neighbours together and empowers them to police themselves.



## Cluster Policing

Effective policing is attained through diversified crime prevention programmes. The latest platform adopted by the Botswana Police Service is cluster policing. This clustering methods entails grouping various sectors of the community such as farmers and business committees together for purposes of managing crime in their localities.



No.14 Police District Cluster was awarded the Minister's award

## Police Volunteer

Members of the community have volunteered their services to work in collaboration with the police to ensure the realization of decreases in crime, fear of crime, disorders and anti-social behavior. The volunteers engage in various policing initiatives such as patrols, citizen arrest, scholar patrol to support and enhance police efforts.

## Public Education

Botswana Police continue to engage with the public in different forums to share ideas and come up with strategies on how best they can deal with crime. They use forums such a kgotla meetings, career fairs, outreach programmes, etc.



A police officer addressing members of the public on crime prevention



## Response System

The faster the police respond to calls, the greater the reduction in crime. Efficient response has proved to be a deterrent to would-be offenders, reduces harm to victims when crime occur and leads to more arrests of criminals caught “red handed”. The Botswana Police Service response system entails a number of initiatives. These entail responding to telephone calls from customers, walk in customer reports, real time response to criminal activities and responding to vehicular accidents.



Call handling and despatch centre



Police officers and a volunteer responding to a call out



Rapid response vehicle



Police officers at operation Kgomokhumo



Scuba divers





Technology led investigations



Techonology led fingerprint analysis



Airbone response



Scenes of crime officer uplifting fingerprints



Dog Section

# ROAD POLICING

The Botswana Police Service is an essential stakeholder in the promotion of road safety in Botswana. During the year under review, the Botswana Police Service prioritised the reduction of road casualties through public education, disrupting violation of road traffic laws and enforcement of traffic law.



A Police Officer in one of the operations

## Motor Vehicle Accident Trend

The number of road accidents recorded in 2018 was 17,341. This is a reduction of 2.5% from 17,786 accidents recorded in 2017. It is observed that between 2011 and 2018, the number of road accidents fluctuated around 17,548 with a peak in 2016. Accidents have been declining since the 2016 peak. On the other hand, fatal injuries arising from road accidents fluctuated around 430 deaths per year with a peak in 2011. There is a gradual rise in the number of deaths since 2014. The number of accidents per 1,000 vehicles went down from 41,8 in 2011 to 25,2 in 2018. On the same note, the number of fatalities per 100,000 people is declining, but gradually, from 23,9 in 2011 to 20,1 vehicles in 2018.



**Table 7: Motor Vehicle Accident Trend, 2011 - 2018**

Year	Road Accidents	Fatalities	Registered Vehicles	Estimated Population	Accidents/ 1000 Vehicles	Fatalities/ 100, 000 Population
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

**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.pdf](http://www.statsbots.org.bw/sites/default/files/publications/population_projection.pdf)

**Motor Vehicle Accident Distribution**

A road traffic accident results from a combination of factors related to the components of the road transport system comprising roads, the environment, vehicles and road users, and the way they interact. However, road traffic accidents in Botswana are not evenly distributed throughout each of the road safety risk factors.

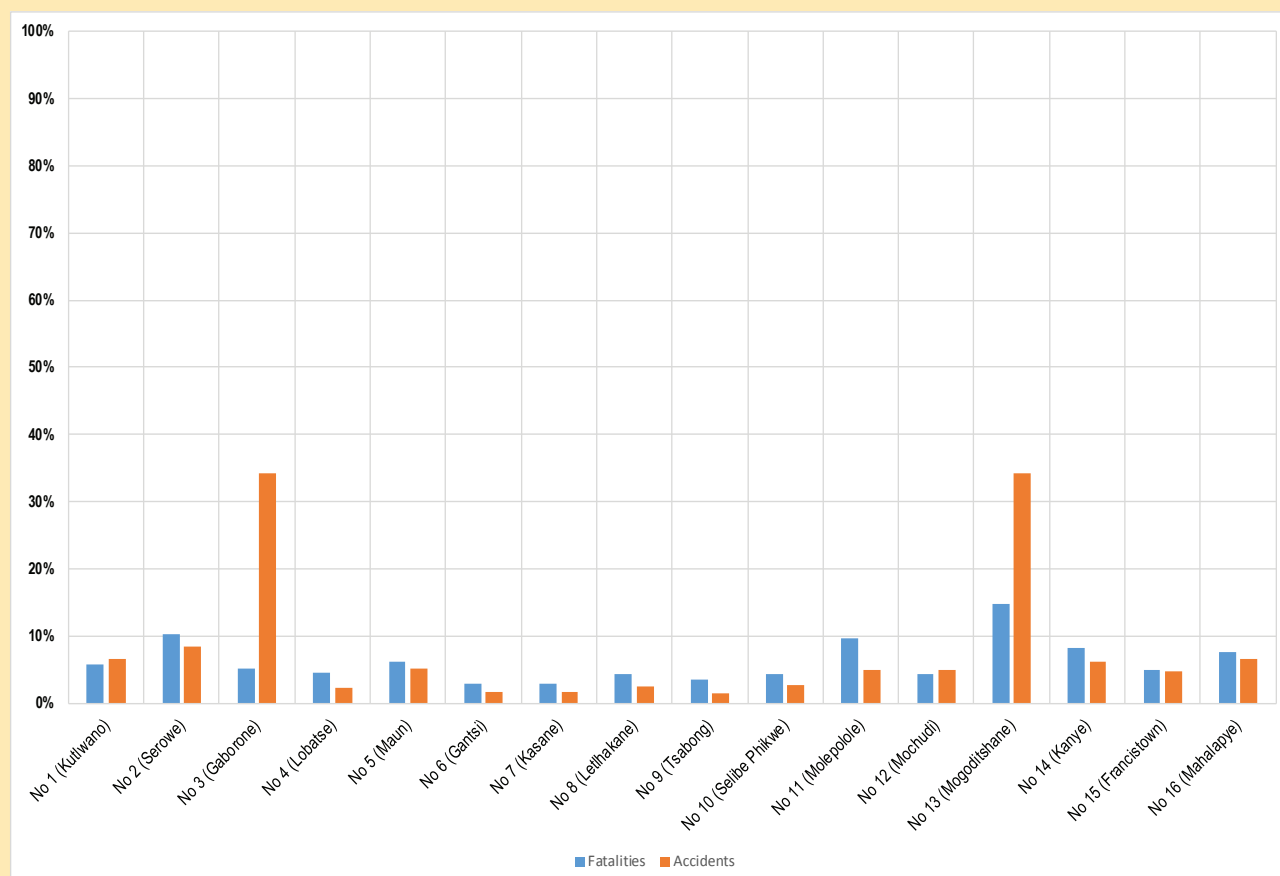
**The Distribution of road accidents by Police Districts**

The Greater Gaborone Area accounted for most of the road accidents with No.3 (Gaborone) and No.13 (Mogoditshane) Police Districts registering 53.3% of the road traffic accidents recorded in 2018. A similar pattern obtained with respect to the distribution of deaths arising from road accidents, but with high intensity in areas host to major roads.



**Table 8:** The Distribution of road accidents *by Police Districts - 2018*

District	Accidents					Causalities			
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Non-injury	Total	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total
Kutlwano	22	41	136	680	879	27	75	195	297
Serowe	36	58	229	827	1150	48	106	398	552
Gaborone	23	65	545	3 979	4 612	24	79	821	924
Lobatse	16	32	54	206	308	21	45	101	167
Maun	21	43	189	433	686	29	84	329	442
Ghanzi	13	12	41	157	223	14	26	94	134
Kasane	8	14	41	154	217	14	27	93	134
Letlhakane	16	22	66	242	346	20	45	130	195
Tsabong	15	12	44	143	214	16	21	82	119
S/Phikwe	10	23	82	258	373	20	54	151	225
Molepolole	35	36	182	417	670	45	75	327	447
Mochudi	18	35	144	463	660	20	60	228	308
Mogoditshane	60	111	644	3 803	4 618	68	170	965	1 203
Kanye	36	61	171	581	849	38	99	305	442
Francistown	21	29	122	485	657	23	66	209	298
Mahalapye	29	42	145	663	879	35	67	254	356
<b>Total</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>2 835</b>	<b>13 491</b>	<b>17 341</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>1 099</b>	<b>4 682</b>	<b>6 243</b>

**Bar chart 2:** The Distribution of road accidents *by Police Districts - 2018*

## Accidents by Junction Control

The number of road accidents based on traffic control type indicates that road accidents in uncontrolled traffic were the highest; 13447, representing 78% of all recorded incidents. Likewise, a high number of casualties were recorded at non-junctions. Ninety percent (90%) of the 462 deaths occurred at non-junctions.

**Table 9: Accidents by Junction Control - 2018**

Junction Control	Accidents					Casualties			
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Non-injury	Total	Fatalities	Serious	Minor	Total
Not Junction	339	564	2 257	10 286	13 447	418	992	3 667	5 077
Signals (working)	13	18	203	1170	1404	14	29	391	434
Signals (not working)	0	1	13	83	97	0	1	31	32
Stop Sign	25	37	284	1 360	1 706	28	58	460	546
Yield	1	4	34	374	413	1	4	60	65
Police	0	0	5	23	28	0	0	8	8
Uncontrolled	1	12	39	194	246	1	15	65	81
<b>Total</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>2 835</b>	<b>13 491</b>	<b>17 341</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>1 099</b>	<b>4 682</b>	<b>6 243</b>

## Luminance Conditions

Light conditions are known to influence the magnitude of vehicle accidents and severity of casualties. Statistics indicates that most road accidents (60%) occurred during day light. Low luminance levels such as lit streets at night and darkness accounted for 13% and 26%, respectively. A similar pattern obtained in respect of injuries with fatal, serious and minor accidents that occurred during day light accounting for 43%, 51% and 57%, respectively. Accidents where no road user was injured, which are in the majority, were dominant under day light; representing 62%

**Table 10: Accident by Light Condition - 2018**

Light Condition	Accident Severity				
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Damage Only	Total accidents
Day light	162	324	1 622	8 342	10 450
Night Street Lit	44	63	395	1 749	2 251
Night bright moon	4	4	26	86	120
Dark	169	245	792	3 314	4 520
<b>Total</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>2 835</b>	<b>13 491</b>	<b>17 341</b>

## Road accidents casualties by collision type

The type of collision has an influence on the severity of casualties. The data shows that collision types with greater impact on the severity of injuries are side, roll over hitting of pedestrians and rear-end. Together these types accounted for 70% of the recorded casualties.

**Table 11:** Distribution of injuries by collision types - 2018

Collision Type	Driver			Passenger			Pedestrian			Total
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Fatal	Serious	Minor	
Rear-End	8	29	243	12	34	300	0	6	17	649
Side	24	58	500	16	94	593	1	5	27	1318
Head on	28	56	145	29	77	145	0	1	7	488
Hit Pedestrian	0	6	27	1	3	7	119	204	825	1192
Wild Animal	2	4	9	1	1	7	0	1	4	29
Domestic Animal	10	25	127	1	21	138	0	1	0	323
Obstacle on Road	2	3	14	1	7	20	0	1	2	50
Obstacle off Road	11	30	140	16	46	133	0	0	3	379
Roll Over	55	99	325	87	197	456	0	0	3	1222
Other	11	22	207	21	62	223	6	6	35	593
<b>Total</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>1737</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>6243</b>

## Road Accidents by Causes

Road traffic accidents occur due to a variety of factors. Data reveals that the top causes of accidents in Botswana are driver carelessness, obstruction by domestic/wild animals, influence of drinks/drugs and pedestrian error. The four types of causes accounted for 92.3% of the recorded accidents.

**Table 12:** Road accidents by causes - 2018

Cause of accident	Fatal accidents	Serious accidents	Minor accidents	Damage only	Total
Driver fatigue	4	11	11	28	54
Influence of drinks/drugs	23	14	97	376	510
Unlicensed driver	0	1	2	6	9
Over speeding	19	15	47	99	180
Driver carelessness	254	429	2051	10506	13240
Pedestrian error	28	56	254	18	356
Passenger error	7	15	22	19	63
Domestic/wild animals	14	42	177	1672	1905
Obstructions	0	0	8	142	150
Vehicle defects	11	19	42	121	193
Road condition	0	2	8	44	54
Weather condition	0	0	0	7	7
Use of cellphone	0	0	0	3	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>2835</b>	<b>13491</b>	<b>17341</b>

## Road User Compliance

The higher the level of road user compliance the lower the likelihood of motor vehicle accidents and the lower the possibility of injuries. The Botswana Police Service is deployed throughout Botswana to address traffic infractions on the roads.

A total of 319,232 road traffic violations were detected in 2018 against 326,436 in 2017. Of these 319,232 violations, 10 752 were in respect of drunken driving, an increase of 30.8% compared to 8 218 cases recorded in 2017. The use of the occupant restraint and protective devices – seatbelt, declined with 28706 infringements detected in 2018 compared to 25968 cases recorded in 2017; a 10.5% decrease. Other areas where road user compliance did not improve are failure to obey traffic lights (+29.8%), cell phone distracted driving (+24.6%) and unlicensed driving (+10.9%).

Table 5: Number of road traffic violations detected - 2018

Road law infractions	Year 2017	Year 2018	% change
Speeding	98,707	87,290	-11.6%
Driving without a licence	23,262	25,800	10.9%
Drunken driving	8,218	10,752	30.8%
Careless driving	11,988	11,881	-0.9%
Cell phone distracted driving	4,094	5,100	24.6%
Seat belt restraints	25,968	28,706	10.5%
Failure to obey traffic lights	7,369	9,564	29.8%
PSV offences	3,183	2,963	-6.9%
Failure to produce driving licence	2,563	2,122	-17.2%
Others	141,084	135,054	-4.3%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>326,436</b>	<b>319,232</b>	<b>-2.2%</b>



## Road Policing Initiatives

BPS in its endeavour to curb road carnages has adopted and implemented a number of interventions. There are three main broad approaches which the organisation used to promote road policing and these are; enforcement, education and engineering.

### Enforcement



Defects check on motor vehicles during road block



A police officer operating a speed trap on a highway



Breathlyser testing



Highway patrol

### Traffic Congestion Management



Police officer controlling traffic during peak hours



## Education



Youth driver outreach programme



Commissioner of Police addressing youth drivers



A1 Accident Free campaign



Police officers assisting customers at a Road Safety Information centre



Launch of 60 Days of Action on Crime and Road Safety



# MAJOR EVENTS COVERED BY THE BPS

During the year under review, the Botswana Police Service provided policing services with a view to promote safety and security during national flagship activities. The major activities consist of the following:

## **Tour of Kazungula Bridge Project**

On the 10<sup>th</sup> March 2018, the three (3) Heads of States of Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe met at Kazungula Ferry Border to discuss and check progress on Kazungula Bridge Project.



## **The Giants Club Summit**

Tourism Ministers from SADC Region and members of the Diplomatic Corp gathered at Mowana Cresta Lodge, Kasane on the 15-17<sup>th</sup> March 2018 mainly to discuss Wildlife Conservation issues.

## **Khawa Dune Challenge**

The Dune Challenge is an annual event organised by Botswana Tourism Organisation and was held from 10 – 13<sup>th</sup> May 2018 at Khawa village. The event attracted large numbers of people from across the country and beyond.



## **Rasesa Air Show**

Matsieng Annual Fly Fan Air Show was held at Rasesa village on 26 May 2018. His Excellency, the President of the Republic of Botswana Dr. Mokgweetsi Eric Keabetswe Masisi graced the



event. Close to 300 small planes performed and multitudes of spectators attended the event.



### Rhino Race

The Rhino Race is an annual aircraft skill display organised by Botswana Tourism Organisation. It was held from 27/06-02/07/18 on the outskirts of Sowa Town. The event attracted large numbers of people from across the country. Funds raised during the events are used in protection of Rhinos

### Makgadikgadi Epic

SkyDive Botswana in collaboration with Botswana Tourism Organisation hosts the Makgadikgadi Epic. This year the event took place at the Makgadikgadi Salt Pans from the 13<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> July 2018. The main objective is to give tourists lifetime unique experience. The fun-filled event included activities such as skydiving, quad biking and boat cruise .



### Toyota 1000km Desert Race

The event was held on the 22<sup>nd</sup> – 24<sup>th</sup> June 2018 at Jwaneng. It attracted large numbers of people from across the country and internationally.

### World Aids Day

The World AIDS Commemoration Day was held on the 1<sup>st</sup> December 2018 at Mochudi. His Excellency, the President of the Republic of Botswana Dr. Mokgweetsi Eric Keabetswe Masisi was the guest of honour.



# OTHER SPECIAL INTERACTIONS



Official opening of Block 10 staff houses



First Lady attending Police Day celebrations



Commissioner of Police attending Iswlatini Police Day celebrations



Visit by INTERPOL Secretary General



# OTHER ACHIEVEMENTS



Botswana Police Service at the Botswana Consumer Fair 2018 where they emerged the overall winners.



Botswana Police Service taking part at the Northern Trade Fair 2018 where they emerged the Overall winner in Government Departments



Police VI Volleyball team crowned Zone 6 Champions in 2018



Police Jungle Queens crowned 2018 My Spar My Botswana Netball Champions



Police IX Women Softball team defend BOFINET Softball League Championship



# COLLABORATIONS

There is an increased interconnectedness among the world's populations economically, socially and culturally. This globalization trend comes with the incidence of organized crime expanding internationally and making it difficult to investigate crime.

The Botswana Police Service has built strong partnerships with interest groups in order to enhance crime prevention and response system. The BPS is an affiliate of a wide range of regional and international police organisations.

## International Criminal Police Organisation

BPS joined the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) in 1980. There are 194 member countries involved. In each member country, an INTERPOL National Central Bureau (NCB) has been established to provide the central point of contact for the General Secretariat and other NCBs.

The General Secretariat coordinates day-to-day activities to fight a range of crimes. It is staffed by both police and civilians and comprises a headquarters in Lyon, a global complex for innovation in Singapore and several satellite offices in different regions.

INTERPOL connects all member countries via an Information management system called I-24/7. Countries use this secure platform to access databases and services in real-time, from both central and remote locations.

I-24/7 facilitates management of seventeen (17) databases with information on crimes and criminals (from names and fingerprints to stolen property, accessible in real-time to countries. It also offers investigative support such as forensics, analysis, and assistance in locating fugitives around the world.

## African Union Mechanism for Police Cooperation

AFRIPOL is an African Union Mechanism for Police Cooperation. The idea of setting up AFRIPOL

was suggested during the 22<sup>nd</sup> African Regional Conference of INTERPOL held in September 2013 in the Algerian City of Oran. The organisation was created on December 13, 2015 in Algeria and it includes 41 countries, Botswana included.

The objectives of AFRIPOL are to:

- ◆ Establish a framework for police cooperation at the strategic, operational and tactical levels between Member States Police Institutions.
- ◆ Facilitate the prevention, detection and investigation of transnational organized crime in coordination and collaboration with national, regional and international police institutions.
- ◆ Develop Member States' police capacities, through the establishment of African centers of excellence, for targeted police training programmes adapted to the realities of the African context.
- ◆ Prepare a harmonised African strategy to fight against transnational organised crime, terrorism and cyber-crime within the framework of the implementation of the relevant African Union policies.
- ◆ Enhance coordination with similar structures in preventing and combating transnational organized crime.
- ◆ Enhance mutual technical assistance in training, exchange of experiences, experts and good practices between police institutions.
- ◆ Enhance coordination among police forces deployed in the context of peace support operations

and work with the Police Strategic Support Group in planning, mobilization, deployment, management and liquidation elements, plus, where applicable, other law enforcement components, in the police element.

In the fulfilment of its mandate, AFRIPOL cooperates and work closely with INTERPOL and any other relevant organisations. It may also establish relations with and collaborate with similar intergovernmental and international organisations that will enhance its capacity to deliver on its mandate.

Botswana participated at the 2<sup>nd</sup> AFRIPOL General Assembly held from the 15 – 16 October 2018 in Algiers, Algeria.

## **Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Co-Operation Organisation**

SARPPCO was established in 1995 in order to foster better cooperation and mutual assistance between countries in Southern Africa. The objectives of SARPPCO are to:

- ◆ Promote, strengthen and perpetuate cooperation and foster joint strategies for the management of all forms of cross-border related crimes with regional implications.
- ◆ Prepare and disseminate relevant information on criminal activities to contain crime in the region.
- ◆ Carry out regular reviews of joint crime management strategies in view of changing regional needs and priorities.
- ◆ Ensure efficient operation and management of criminal records and effective joint operations on cross-border crime.
- ◆ Make recommendations to the governments of member countries in relation to effective policing in the Southern African region
- ◆ Formulate systematic regional police training policies and strategies taking into account the performance requirements of regional police services.

- ◆ Carry out relevant and appropriate acts and strategies for the purposes of regional police cooperation and collaboration as regional circumstances dictate.

SARPPCO has a streamlined structure consisting of the Council of Police Chiefs and the Permanent Coordinating Committee. Additional committees and task units may be established on an adhoc basis according to need. Legal and training subcommittees have been set up in this way.

It is a sub-committee of SADC's Organ on Politics, Defence & Security and its activities are coordinated by INTERPOL Regional Bureau in Harare, Zimbabwe. It focuses more on joint operations emanating from resolutions passed with a view to prevent and detect cross-border crimes.

The SARPPCO constitution defines certain principles of cooperation, which include respect for national sovereignty; equality of police services; non-political professionalism; observance of human rights; non-discrimination and flexibility of working methods; and mutual respect and goodwill.

## **Joint Permanent Commissions**

Joint Permanent Commission (JPC) - Bilateral cooperation exists between Botswana, Namibia, Zambia, Zimbabwe and South Africa  
Its objectives are to:

- ◆ Identify areas of cooperation in the fields of Defence and Security ranging from military, policing and intelligence issues in general, to specific areas of concern including cross-border crime, illegal immigration and mutual capacity building.
- ◆ Establish channels for the exchange of information and experience in the fields of Defence and Security, and any related matters of mutual interest.
- ◆ Give guidance to the Committees on ways and means of implementing its decisions.

◆ The Joint Commission also intends to meet annually in both countries on an alternate basis, which will afford us the opportunity to further strengthen our growing relationship through the alignment of our work procedures and the interoperability of our systems.

◆ In 2018, the 27<sup>th</sup> JPC between Botswana and Namibia was held from 22<sup>nd</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> October in Windhoek, Namibia.

## **TRANS KALAHARI CORRIDOR (TKC)**

The Trans Kalahari Corridor (TKC) is a tripartite trans-boundary Corridor Management Institution that was established with a political and economic vision to pursue or contribute towards deeper regional integration programs of SADC, SACU and indeed NEPAD.

TKC is a road network spanning approximately 1900 kilometers across the territories of Botswana, Namibia and South Africa. It starts in the Gauteng Province in South Africa and continues through

Rustenburg and Zeerust in the North-West Province, through Lobatse and Kanye in Botswana, the Mamuno and Trans Kalahari Border Posts, through Gobabis, Windhoek and Okahandja in Namibia and right through to the Port of Walvis Bay.

This Corridor is known for providing a short transport link across the entire breadth of the South African Sub-continent. Compared to the traditional routes via southern Namibia to South Africa's Gauteng, TKC cuts the distance by 400 kilometers, making it a more preferred route and providing cost effective logistical advantages to users.

An operation emanating from joint meetings was conducted on 29<sup>th</sup> May 2018 to 2<sup>nd</sup> June 2018. The objectives of the operation were but not limited to: promotion of compliance to traffic rules and regulations along Trans Kalahari Corridor and argumentation of law enforcement visibility on the road.



# HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

The Botswana Police Service treats its human resources as a key input in policing requiring matching developmental initiatives to ensure officers are relevant to policing needs. The Corporate Development Strategy 2017-2023 seeks to develop a competent cadre of officers that is ready to lead first themselves and others to deliver service to the people.

## Recruitment & Selection

In 2018, BPS attracted personnel with various tertiary qualifications where 498 Constables and other specialists savvy in various technology were recruited. The organisation also continued to enlist Special Constables and Police Volunteers to complement its establishment. Fifty-three percent (53 %) of the graduates hold tertiary qualifications ranging from piloting, architecture, auto-mechanics, engineering, social work, information technology and natural sciences which are diverse qualifications for effective policing.

## Training and Development

The Botswana Police Service has a training institution – Botswana Police College, whose establishment dates back to 1957. The College has been successfully registered as an Education and Training Provider (ETP) in October 2018, in line with the requirements of the Botswana Qualifications Authority (BQA).

The College provides pre-service training for new entrants to introduce them to the policing environment. The programme offers Certificate of Professional Practice in Policing and is accredited with University of Portsmouth in the United Kingdom. In-Service training is offered to serving officers with priority on core skills of police management, investigation, scientific support, transnational organised crime and cyber-crime among others.



Passout Parade 2018

## Attrition

The Botswana Police Service monitors trends of voluntary and involuntary exit by employees. It is essential to ensure that the number of officers is maintained at the requisite staffing levels. In 2018, BPS separated with 239 personnel due to resignations, retirements, dismissal or death.

**Table 20:** Attrition Trends: 2018

Reason	No. of officers
Retirement	99
Resignation	51
Dismissal	50
Death	39
<b>Total</b>	<b>239</b>

## Occupational Health and Safety

Occupational Health and Safety forms an integral part of effective human resource management. In the BPS, Occupational Health and Safety is concerned with the prevention of harm to officers by identifying risky conditions and practices and implementing corrective measures. Health and Safety is also generated by communicating to officers and training the staff on how to prevent risks and hazards and how to protect themselves while performing various job tasks.

The Occupational Health, Safety, Chaplaincy and Social Welfare programme of the BPS focuses on psychosocial and chaplaincy. The services are available and accessible to both employees and members of the public. The BPS has mandated the conduct of wellness and fitness workshops to be held regularly across its establishments

to encourage members to keep healthy. In addition, sports and recreational facilities are being established through the Sports and Social Responsibility Fund to improve access of such amenities to officers.

For the year under review, a total of 1370 clients received counselling of which 853 were internal customers and 513 external customers. The organisation recorded a marked decline in incidents of staff injuries in the execution of their duty which stood at 62 for the reviewed year as compared to 91 in the previous year. During the same period, 46 777 days were lost as compared to 38 077 lost in the year 2017 which shows an increase of 22.8% in the number of days lost from the preceding year.

## Honours and Awards

Recognition of the service and achievements of officers is important for building and sustenance of morale. In 2018, His Excellency the President awarded medals for various categories to four hundred and eighty-one (481) police officers. In total, there were five categories of medals – Presidential Order of Honour, BPS Meritorious Service, BPS Distinguished Service Order, BPS Jubilee and Long Service & Good Conduct.



His Excellency The President Dr Mokgweetsi Eric Keabetswe Masisi awarding medals to members of Botswana Police Service



## Welfare Schemes

The culture of saving is nourished in the Botswana Police Service and so is the desire of the BPS to see officers having access to cheaper financial assistance. This spirit saw the establishment of a Savings and Loan Guarantee Scheme in 1999 under the Botswana Police Service parent legislation; Police Act, Chapter 21:01. The strategic outcomes which include among others; promotion of a saving's culture, home ownership and creating access to financial assistance at negotiated lending rates. During the year under review, the BPS revised the welfare schemes by adding more affordable and diversified packages to the current portfolios.

The additions to the BPS welfare schemes include: a revised group funeral cover, group credit life insurance, group life assurance and some short term covers.

♦ **Group Credit Life** - This is the insurance cost on personal loans. The single credit life premium discounted from the principal loan at application stage has been reduced significantly to more than half as compared to the former.

♦ **Group Funeral Cover** - The benefit schedules for both nuclear and extended family covers have been improved. Additional options for extra benefits have been introduced for both covers.

♦ **Group Life Insurance** - Popularly known as 'Life Cover' provides for lump death benefit payable upon death of an insured member. Extras to the Group Life Insurance such as Dependants Term Life Insurance, Accidental Death and Dismemberment and critical illness are also available at affordable rates. This is a very important cover as it is used over and above its main purpose, as it is usually used over and above its main purpose, as insurance cover for mortgage loans in lieu of normal insurance.

♦ **Comprehensive Motor Vehicle Cover** - This cover includes grey products, insures motor vehicle for domestic use against the following; damage to the insured vehicle following an accident, damage caused by fire, theft and damage to the third party property.

♦ **House Owners Insurance** - This covers damage caused by the following: fire, lighting or explosion, storm, wind, water, hail or snow, earthquake, malicious damage, busting of water tanks and falling trees.

♦ **Travel Insurance** - Covers emergency medical expenses worldwide, accidents, trip cancellation, flight and luggage delay.



Mphemphe Insurance Agency logo

# POLICE FACILITIES

The BPS continues to invest in the provision of resources and facilities in order to ensure service delivery to the community across the country. During the Financial Year 2018/2019, the organisation embarked on developmental projects aimed at enhancing transport, communication, staff accommodation and office space.

Out of the financial provision of **P490,000,000.00** under the Development Budget, an amount of P369, 417, 133 was spent in the execution of projects. This translates to 75% of the allocated funds. The following projects were implemented through the Development Budget funding;

- ◆Construction of a police station and staff houses in Mmathubudukwane.

- ◆Construction of a police station and staff houses in Maitengwe.

- ◆Construction of a police station and staff houses in Semolale.

- ◆Construction of staff houses in Gaborone Block 10.

- ◆Construction of staff houses in Tsabong.

- ◆Construction of staff houses in Mmadinare.

- ◆Construction of staff houses in Molapowabojang.

- ◆Construction of a Forensic Laboratory.

- ◆Construction of police posts and base camps.

- ◆Installation of a Human Capital Management System.

- ◆Deployment and digitalization of radio communication.

- ◆Installation of a CCTV based Safer City technology.



Safer City Project



Mmathubudukwane Police Station



Forensic Laboratory (Under construction)

# CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Botswana Police Service has a culture of corporate responsibility and notably continues to contribute to the economic wellbeing of the society by providing shelter and other necessities

to the needy. The organisation has donated sixty-two (62) houses to the needy, eleven (11) of which were delivered in 2018.



House No. 52 Dikgonnye village



House No. 55 Mahetlwe village



House No. 53 Lentsweletau village



House No. 56 Mmopane village



House No. 54 Kanye village



House No. 57 Goodhope village





House No. 58 Sese village



House No. 61 Gakgatla village



House No. 59 Tshane village



House No. 62 Jamataka village



House No. 60 Otse village

# BOTSWANA POLICE SERVICE DISTRICTS AND STATIONS

## **No1. District Stations**

Dukwi Police Station  
Gerald Estate Police Station  
Kutlwano Police Station  
Matsiloje Police Station  
Tatitown Police Station  
Tonota Police Station

## **No.2 District Stations**

Maunatlala Police Station  
Palapye Police Station  
Serowe Police Station  
Serule Police Station

## **No.3 District Headquarters**

Borakanelo Police Station  
Broadhurst Police Station  
Central Police Station  
Tlokweng Police Station  
Urban Police Station

## **No.4 District Headquarters**

Goodhope Police Station  
Lobatse Police Station  
Ramatlabama Police Station  
Woodhall Police Station

## **No.5 District Headquarters**

Gweta Police Station  
Gumare Police Station  
Maun Airport Police Station  
Maun Police Station  
Sehitwa Police Station  
Seronga Police Station  
Shakawe Police Station

## **No.6 District Headquarters**

Charleshill Police Station  
Gantsi Police Station  
Kalkfontein Police Station  
Ncojane Police Station

## **No.7 District Headquarters**

Kachikau Police Station  
Kasane Airport Police Station  
Kasane Police Station  
Kazungula Police Station  
Pandamatenga Police Station

## **No.8 District Headquarters**

Letlhakane Police Station  
Orapa Police Station  
Rakops Police Station

## **No.9 District Headquarters**

Bokspits Police Station  
Kang Police Station  
MiddlePits Police Station  
Tsabong Police Station  
Tshane Police Station  
Werda Police Station

## **No10. District Headquarters**

Botshabelo Police Station  
Selebi Phikwe Police Station  
Semolale Police Station  
Bainesdrift Police Station

## **No.11 District Headquarters**

Letlhakeng Police Station  
Molepolole Police Station  
Sojwe Police Station  
Takatokwane Police Station  
Thamaga Police Station

## **No.12 District Headquarters**

Mochudi Police Station  
Olifantsdrift Police Station  
Sikwane Police Station

## **No.13 District Headquarters**

Gaborone West Police Station  
Mogoditshane Police Station  
Naledi Police Station  
Ramotswa Police Station  
SSKA Police Station

## **No.14 District Headquarters**

Jwaneng Police Station  
Kanye Police Station  
Mabutsane Police Station  
Moshupa Police Station  
Phitshane Molopo Police Station  
Sejelo Police Station

## **No.15 District Headquarters**

Francistown Airport Police Station  
Francistown Police Station  
Masunga Police Station  
Nata Police Station  
Sowa Police Station  
Tshesebe Police Station  
Tutume Police Station

## **No.16 District Headquarters**

Dibete Police Station  
Machaneng Police Station  
Mahalapye Police Station  
Martinsdrift Police Station  
Shoshong Police Station  
Mahalapye Central Police Station

## Notes



# 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

## Integrity

Ethical, Transparent. Confidential. Honest. Impartial.

## Teamwork

Esprit De Corps. Pull together. Collective Responsibility.

