



# 2021 ANNUAL REPORT

In Partnership With You

# MANDATE

The mandate of BPS is to ensure the safety and security of the people 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 tranquility, apprehend offenders, bring offenders to justice, duly enforce all written laws with which it is directly charged, and generally maintain the peace.”***

## Vision

**‘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 Statutes and all international policing conventions.

## Mission

- 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

## CORE VALUES



### **BOTHO**

Courteous  
Responsive  
Respectful



### **EXCELLENCE**

Accountable  
Knowledgeable  
Responsive  
Accurate  
Customer Focused



### **INTEGRITY**

Ethical  
Transparent  
Confidential  
Honest  
Impartial



### **TEAMWORK**

Espirit De Corps  
Pull together  
Collective Responsibility



# CONTACT US



Emergency Number

**999**



Botswana Police Service  
Private Bag 0012  
Gaborone



**police@gov.bw**

**[www.police.gov.bw](http://www.police.gov.bw)**



**<https://www.facebook.com/Botswana-Police-Service-254898011338526>**

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# FOREWORD

I am honoured to present the Annual Report 2021, where our customers and stakeholders can appreciate our achievements, challenges and aspirations.

As the world struggled with the COVID-19 pandemic, Botswana included, the Botswana Police Service had to adjust its operations to conform to the health protocols while prioritising the execution of its mandate. I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to the rest of the BPS personnel for their commitment during this darkest time of our lives. Our deepest condolences go to families and colleagues of our fallen heroes and heroines, not forgetting the community we serve.

During the year, increases in overall crime and road accident fatalities were observed. A total of 144,305 criminal cases were recorded compared to 123,901 in the previous year, which is an increase of 16.5%. These figures comprise Penal Code offences, which saw a rise of 9.0% and a 40.1% increase in crimes registered under other Statutes.

In addition to the traditional criminal cases, 108,242 cases were detected through COVID-19 Regulations enforcement, which is an increase of 38.8% from the 78,001 cases recorded last year. One of the challenges in our public safety space was the incidence of robberies targeting cash-in-transit vehicles. I am however, encouraged by breakthroughs made in some incidents where culprits were

intercepted and are duly facing the wrath of the law before the courts. We are on our toes to curb this trend.

A similar trend was observed in the road safety space during the year. Road traffic accidents rose by 14.6%, from 15,075 accidents recorded in 2020 to 17,277 registered in 2021. It is a concern that more lives continue to be lost on the roads. Fatalities increased by 27.1% from 325 in 2020 to 413 in 2021 whilst serious injuries rose by 11.5% from 819 to 913.

The success of policing strategies is dependent on the provision of requisite support and cooperation of key stakeholders. In this regard, I extend my gratitude to members of the community for partnering with the Police Service in the fight against crime. Some of the investigations could have proved futile. I therefore, call on all development partners to continue playing their roles to realise desired safety and security outcomes.

Thank you, and stay safe.



**Mr Phemelo Ramakorwane**  
Acting Commissioner of Police





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# COMMAND





**His Excellency Dr Mokgweetsi Eric Keabetswe Masisi**  
**President of the Republic of Botswana**  
**Commander-in-Chief of Armed Forces**

Botswana Police Service (BPS) forms part of the Armed Forces, and according to Section 48 (1) of the Constitution of Botswana Chapter 01:01, *“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.”*





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# ADMINISTRATION





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

Administratively, the BPS falls under the Ministry of 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/her.”*** Section 50 (4) of the Constitution of Botswana Chapter: 01:01.



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## BPS EXECUTIVE & BRANCH COMMANDERS

- BPS is headed by the Commissioner in accordance with 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.”***
- The Commissioner together with three Deputies responsible for Operations, Crime Investigations and Support Services make up the BPS Executive.
- Branch Commanders are responsible for maintaining their commands at high level of operation and administrative efficiency.





**Mr Keabetswe Makgophe**  
Commissioner of Police



**Mr Phemelo Ramakorwane**  
Deputy Commissioner of Police  
Support Services



**Mr Busang C. Lesola**  
Deputy Commissioner of Police  
Crime Investigations



**Mr Solomon S. Mantswe**  
Deputy Commissioner of Police  
Operations



# Operations



**Mr Solomon S. Mantswe**  
Deputy Commissioner of Police  
Operations

The Operations pillar is responsible for front line policing including police visibility and response to reports. It is made up of Anti-Stock Theft, Operations and Traffic Branches as well as five policing Divisions (South Central, South, North Central, North and North West).

Operations falls under the leadership of Mr Solomon Mantswe who took over in July 2021 from Ms Dinah Marathe.

For more information, contact:

Director, Operations

Postal Address:

Private Bag 0012

Gaborone

Tel: (+267) 3951161

Fax: (+267)3973723



**SACP Pilane I. Sebigi**  
Director, Operations

## Operations

The branch's mandate is to ensure effective deployment of resources by operational establishments, compliance with operational policies, processes and procedures; smooth flow of communication among operatives at national level including dispatches to distress calls; crime recording and analysis; and coordination and promotion of crime prevention programmes.

## Divisions



**SACP Matthews Letsholo**  
Divisional Commander South Central

### South-Central

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.



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

### Southern

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.







## Anti-Stock Theft

The branch is mandated to manage stock-theft crime to ensure security and protection of livestock. The Branch is also responsible for strengthening cooperation between the BPS and the farming community in the fight against stock theft.

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



## Traffic

The branch's main duties are to promote road safety, mobilise of traffic enforcement logistics, analyse road traffic accidents, and facilitate collaboration with stakeholders.

**SACP Katlholo Mosimanegape**  
Director, Traffic

## Divisions



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

### North-Central

The Division consists of four policing Districts; No.2 (Serowe), No.8 (Letlhakane), No.10 (Selebi Phikwe) and No.16 (Mahalapye), 18 Police Stations and 90 Police Posts.



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

### Northern

The Division is made up of four policing Districts; No.1 (Kutlwano - Francistown), and No.15 (Francistown) with a total of 12 Police Stations and 90 Police Posts.



**SACP Committeee Tlalanyane**  
Divisional Commander North West

### North-West

The Division consists of four policing Districts; No.5 (Maun), No.6 (Gantsi), No.7 (Kasane) and No.17 (Shakawe), 16 Police Stations and 79 Police Posts.





# Crime Investigations



**Mr Busang C. Lesola**  
Deputy Commissioner of Police  
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 Criminal Investigations Department, Forensic Science Services, Crime Intelligence, Internal Affairs, International Relations and Liaison and Cyber Forensics Branches.

For more information, contact:

Postal Address:

Private Bag 0012

Gaborone

Tel: (+267) 3951161

Fax: (+267)3973723



**SACP Dr Baboloki H. Tumediso**  
Director, Forensic Science Services

## Forensic Science Services

The branch is responsible for forensic investigations through the application of scientific methods and techniques in the examination of materials associated with crime.



**SACP Precious O. Tlhabiwa**  
Director, International Relations  
& Liaison

## International Relations and Liaison

This branch is responsible for coordination of national law enforcement activities with international implications. It also monitors implementation of conclusions adopted during various international, regional and national forums.



**SACP Goitsone L. Ngono**  
Director, Gender and  
Child Protection

## Gender and Child Protection

The branch provides support in handling of cases of Gender Based Violence (GBV) and child abuse. Amongst its functions is the provision of support in investigation of cases and liaison with other stakeholders regarding victims of GBV and child abuse.







**SACP Matthews Maduwane**  
Director, Internal Affairs

## Internal Affairs

The branch investigates incidents related to professional misconduct attributed to police officers to ensure the upkeep of the organisation's integrity.



**SACP Goitsilwe N. Lesetedi**  
Director, Crime Intelligence

## Crime Intelligence

The branch gathers intelligence related to crime. It manages information to aid prevention, detection and monitoring of criminal activities. The branch is a key supplier of information pertinent for effective law enforcement.



**SACP Kealeboga Keeditse**  
Director, Cyber Forensics

## Cyber Forensics

The branch is responsible for investigating crimes committed with aid of information communication technology.



**SACP Mokuedi Mphathi**  
Director, Criminal Investigations Department

## Criminal Investigations Department

The branch is responsible for the detection and prevention of crime, investigation of crime reports and provision of tactical support.





# Support Services



**Mr Phemelo Ramakorwane**  
Deputy Commissioner of Police  
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, Departmental Management Services, Development & Finance, Stores & Procurement, Special Support Group, Transport & Telecommunications, Air Support Branch, Training and International Law Enforcement Academy.

For more information, contact:

Postal Address:

Private Bag 0012

Gaborone

Tel: (+267) 3951161

Fax: (+267)3973723



**SACP Stephen Tsheko**  
Director, Strategy Development  
and Performance Monitoring

## Strategy Development and Performance Monitoring

The branch oversees all strategic planning activities entailing strategy formulation, strategy execution, monitoring and evaluation. The main function of the branch is to ensure performance improvement through the application of appropriate strategy management protocols.

The other area within the SDPM Branch is Public Relations Unit which is responsible for performing a wide array of public relations activities instrumental in moving law enforcement from a closed to a more open system of communication.



**SACP Arthur Johnson**  
Director, Air Support

## Air Support

The branch provides airborne surveillance in the fight against crime. It supports law enforcement operations during emergencies such as flood rescue, search for missing persons, hot pursuits, tracking of criminals and public disorder operations.



**SACP Maseng Mathiba**  
Managing Director, International  
Law Enforcement Academy

## International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA)

ILEA Gaborone was established through a joint initiative between the governments of Botswana and the United States of America. It provides training to law enforcement agencies in Africa.

The institution focuses on leadership and the legal/ policy frameworks necessary to facilitate effective law enforcement within the parameters of basic human rights. Areas of speciality include but not limited to counter-terrorism, narcotics interdiction, fraud, money laundering and cybercrime.







**SACP Goboletswe Dimeku**  
Director, Transport and Telecommunications

## Transport and Telecommunications

The branch is mandated with management, procurement and maintenance of transport and telecommunication equipment. It is also responsible for facilitating the uptake of Information Communication Technology in order to enable the BPS to achieve efficiency and effectiveness in its business operations.



**ACP Oabitsa D. Kgetse**  
Acting Director, Departmental Management Services

## Departmental Management Services

The Branch is responsible for administrative function, legal services, training and development of staff, occupational health and safety, employee relations, salaries, compensation, benefits, , maintenance of records of firearms and general welfare of employees.



**SACP Moore K. Gondo**  
Director, Stores & Procurement

## Stores and Procurement

The branch is charged with the responsibility of maintaining adequate supplies. The branch also has a critical responsibility of developing and monitoring the procurement and managing the supply chain of the BPS.



**SACP Wilhelmina M. Petje**  
Director, Development and Finance

## Development and Finance

The branch is mandated to ensure prudent use of financial resources through execution of both recurrent and development budgets.



**SACP Godfrey L. Phonchi**  
Director, Training

## Training

The branch is responsible for recruiting of new members as well as in-service training. It is based at Otse, with a satellite in Kanye. Through the Institution, BPS is able to build skills and competencies required in policing.



**SACP Lesitamang Moshabi**  
Commander, Special Support Group

## Special Support Group

This is a para-military branch established to support operational functions of the organisation. Its main duties are to maintain public order and repress internal disturbances, border security, VIP protection, Anti-poaching and rescue operations, amongst others.





A photograph showing a person in a light blue button-down shirt being handcuffed by a person in a dark suit. The person in the suit is using a metal handcuff to secure the wrist of the person in the blue shirt. The background is a solid dark red color.

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# CRIME OVERVIEW



## 5.1 General Crime Trends

The year 2021 recorded an upsurge of total crime by 16.5%, from 123,901 cases in 2020 to 144,305 cases in 2021. The figures constitute offences under the Penal Code category and Other Statutes, each of which increased. Enforcement of the Emergency Powers (Covid-19) Regulations detected more violations than the previous year; an increase of 38.8% from 78,001 cases in 2020 to 108,242 in 2021.

**Table 1: Crime trends - 2020 & 2021**

Offence Category	Year 2020	Year 2021	Growth
Penal Code	94,039	102,472	9.0 %
Other Statutes	29,862	41,833	40.1 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>123,901</b>	<b>144,305</b>	<b>16.5 %</b>

## 5.2 Crime Distribution

The risk of suffering a crime is not uniformly distributed across the country. The distribution of offences among locations shows that people in urban areas are more prone to suffering a crime than those in rural areas.

### 5.2.1 Crime distribution by Divisions

Of the total 144,305 crimes recorded in 2021, most incidents were observed in the South Central Division (38.47%), followed by North Central and Northern Divisions by 21.83% and 21.02%, respectively. Southern Division accounted for 18.68% of the total crime.

**Table 2: Percentage distribution of crime by Police Divisions - 2021**

Police Division	Penal Code	Other Statutes	Total	Relative Value
South Central	41,007	14,512	<b>55,519</b>	38.47%
North Central	19,081	12,421	<b>31,502</b>	21.83%
Northern	22,709	7,626	<b>30,335</b>	21.02%
Southern	19,675	7,274	<b>26,949</b>	18.68%
<b>Total</b>	<b>102,472</b>	<b>41,833</b>	<b>144,305</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

## 5.2.2 Crime distribution by Police Districts

There was a high concentration of crime incidents in No.3 (Gaborone) and No.13 (Mogoditshane) districts; all of which cover the most populated urban areas. A high concentration is also observed in Police Districts covering larger villages, especially No.11 (Molepolole) and No. 2 (Serowe) districts.

**Table 3: Percentage distribution of crime by Police Districts - 2021**

Police District	No. of recorded cases			
	Penal Code	Other Statutes	Total	Percentage
No. 1 - Kutlwano	7,731	7,193	14,924	7.2%
No. 2 - Serowe	8,694	11,464	20,158	9.7%
No. 3 - Gaborone	16,804	8,241	25,045	12.0%
No. 4 - Lobatse	4,463	5,148	9,611	4.6%
No. 5 - Maun	7,138	6,262	13,400	6.4%
No. 6 - Ghanzi	1,425	4,067	5,492	2.6%
No. 7 - Kasane	1,765	5,545	7,310	3.5%
No. 8 - Letlhakane	2,352	5,792	8,144	3.9%
No. 9 - Tsabong	1,507	3,464	4,971	2.4%
No. 10 - Selibe-Phikwe	4,144	7,519	11,663	5.6%
No. 11 - Molepolole	7,410	10,696	18,106	8.7%
No. 12 - Mochudi	3,566	1,123	4,689	2.3%
No. 13 - Mogoditshane	20,637	5,146	25,783	12.4%
No. 14 - Kanye	4,873	6,985	11,858	5.7%
No. 15 - Francistown	6,073	8,333	14,406	6.9%
No. 16 - Mahalapye	3,891	8,889	12,780	6.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>102,473</b>	<b>105,867</b>	<b>208,340</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## 5.3 Classification of Crimes

The Penal Code Act of Botswana classifies crimes according to the target of an offence.

### 5.3.1 Offences relating to property

Table 4 shows offences relating to property that are prioritised for reduction. The offences increased by 11.0% from 8,493 in 2020 to 9,426 in 2021. Store breaking & theft cases registered the highest increase of 21.7%, followed by housebreaking & theft at 21.0% and then theft of motor vehicle at 20.0%. All of the offences identified in this category rose, save for stock theft cases, which went down by 14.6%.

**Table 4: Trends of offences relating to property - 2020 & 2021**

Type of crime	Year 2020	Year 2021	% Change
House breaking & Theft	2,216	2,682	21.0%
Burglary & Theft	1,836	2,063	12.4%
Store breaking & Theft	1,402	1,706	21.7%
Robbery	1,022	1,212	18.6%
Stock Theft	1,902	1,625	-14.6%
Theft of Motor Vehicle	115	138	20.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,493</b>	<b>9,426</b>	<b>11.0%</b>

### 5.3.2 Offences against the person

The number of offences in this category rose to 1,243 cases, translating to a 17.6% increase from the previous year's record of 1,057 cases. Murder cases rose by a growth rate of 23.5%.

**Table 5: Trends of offences against the person - 2020 & 2021**

Type of crime	Year 2020	Year 2021	Growth
Murder	221	273	23.5%
Threats to kill	836	970	16.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,057</b>	<b>1,243</b>	<b>17.6%</b>



### 5.3.3 Offences against morality

Rape and defilement of persons under 18 years continued to be a concern. The two registered an increase of 10.7%. Defilement increased by 11.4% during the year under review, however, the observed growth rate is an improvement from the 51.1% increase recorded between 2019 and 2020.

**Table 6: Trends of offences against morality - 2020 & 2021**

Type of crime	Year 2020	Year 2021	Growth
Rape & Attempts	1,919	2,111	10.0%
Defilement of persons under the age of 18 yrs.	1,825	2,033	11.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,744</b>	<b>4,144</b>	<b>10.7%</b>

## 5.4 Significant Crime Trends

### 5.4.1 Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

Gender-Based Violence is universally defined as violence directed against a person because of their gender. It constitutes acts that result in or are likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm. Women and men experience GBV, but most victims are women and girls.

#### 5.4.1.1 GBV prevalence level

Crime statistics indicate that GBV prevalence is 86.6% of the 5687 incidents recorded in 2021. GBV includes harms such as murder, threat to kill, rape and defilement of persons under 18 years. The most prevalent form of violence is sexual assault, followed by physical harm. The incidents are common among acquaintances, lovers, ex-lovers, family members and friends. Incidentally, there was no report on psychological harm during the year 2021.

**Table 7: Proportion of GBV cases involving children - 2021**

Type of offence	No. of cases	No. of GBV related incidents	Percentage of GBV related incidents
Murder	273	105	38.5%
Threat to Kill	970	678	69.9%
Rape	2,111	2,111	100.0%
Defilement	2,333	2,033	87.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,687</b>	<b>4,927</b>	<b>86.6%</b>

### 5.4.1.2 GBV prevalence by gender

Almost all victims of GBV are females (99.7%), with males represented predominantly as offenders. During the year 2021, no incident involved persons of the same sex or gender.

Table 8: Distribution of GBV cases by victim's gender - 2021

Type of offence	No. of cases			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Murder	5	100	105	4.8%	95.2%	100.0%
Threat to Kill	7	671	678	1.0%	99.0%	100.0%
Rape	4	2,111	2,115	0.2%	99.8%	100.0%
Defilement	1	2,033	2,034	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4,915</b>	<b>4,932</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>99.7%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### 5.4.1.3 GBV prevalence among children



Inside one of the children's rooms at the BPS Child Friendly Service Centre in Francistown. The rooms are designed and furnished in a way that helps calm child abuse victims during investigations.

The law recognises children as persons aged 18 years or below. GBV prevalence has increased among the children by 40.8%, from 1596 cases in 2020 to 4927 incidents in 2021. Regarding the distribution of cases to the victim community, children account for 56.4% of GBV victims. The most affected age group is 15-18 years, which accounted for 55.1% of children involved in GBV cases.

**Table 9: Proportion of GBV cases involving children - 2021**

Type of offence	No. of GBV related incidents	No. of GBV related incidents involving Children	Percentage of incidents involving Children
Murder	105	4	3.8%
Threat to Kill	678	6	0.9%
Rape	2,111	734	34.8%
Defilement	2,033	2,033	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,927</b>	<b>2,777</b>	<b>56.4%</b>

**Table 10: Age of children involved - 2021**

Type of offence	Age group of children involved (yrs)				
	00-05	05-10	10-15	15-18	total
Murder	2	-	1	1	4
Threat to Kill	-	-	-	6	6
Rape	32	217	208	277	734
Defilement	-	-	787	1,246	2,033
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>1,530</b>	<b>2,777</b>
<b>% Distribution</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>7.8%</b>	<b>35.9%</b>	<b>55.1%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## 5.4.2 Drugs and related substances

A total of 1,331 cases related to unlawful use & dealing of drugs and related substances were detected. This represents a decrease of 19.5% as compared to 1,653 cases recorded in the preceding year. The most common substance involved in drug dealing and use is dagga followed by Meth-Cathinone.

**Table 11: Trend of cases involving illicit drugs and related substances - 2020 & 2021**

Offence	Yr 2020	Yr 2021	% Change
Unlawful possession of Dagga	1,409	1,164	-17.4%
Unlawful possession of hard drugs	61	96	57.4%
Unlawful dealing in dagga	125	0	-100.0%
Trafficking in dagga	58	52	-10.3%
Trafficking in hard drugs	0	12	-
Unlawful cultivation of dagga	0	7	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,653</b>	<b>1,331</b>	<b>-19.5%</b>

**Table 12: Types of detected drugs and related substances - 2020 & 2021**

Drug	Yr 2020		Yr 2021	
	No. of cases	Weight	No. of cases	Weight
Dagga	1,592	1002.807 kg	1,223	493.903 kg
Meth-cathinone	48	4249.702 g	90	3900.149 g
Cocaine	11	41.910 g	10	756.179 g
Crystal Meth	1	0.560 g	3	5.194 g
Ephedrine	1	46.673 g	2	4.284 g
Heroin	0	0	2	28.695 kg
Levoamphetamine	0	0	1	1.535 g
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,653</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,331</b>	<b>-</b>



### 5.4.3 Wildlife crime

In 2021, incidents of wild animals killed by poachers went down from 70 cases in 2020 to 43 cases; representing a 38.6% reduction. The same trend applies to the estimated value of elephant tusks involved.

**Table 13: Trend of cases involving elephant tusks and rhino horns - 2020 & 2021**

Year	No. of cases	Elephant tusks		Rhino horns	Value
		Full tusk	Pieces		
Yr 2020	70	60	47	0	P199,133.12
Yr 2021	43	47	40	0	P71, 887.25
% Change	-38.6%	-21.7%	-14.9%	0%	-

### 5.4.4 Human trafficking

Human Trafficking<sup>1</sup> is characterised as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of people, with the aim of exploiting them for profit. The traffickers often use violence or fraudulent employment agencies and fake promises of education and job opportunities to trick or coerce their victims. In Botswana, one (1) case of human trafficking was recorded during the year 2021 indicating a decrease of 14 cases when compared to 15 cases recorded in 2020.

**Table 14: Human trafficking victimisation by gender - 2020 & 2021**

Year	Males	Females	Total
Yr 2020	8	7	15
Yr 2021	0	1	1
% Change	-100%	-85.7%	-93.3%

<sup>1</sup> Observation by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

### 5.4.5 Cyber crime

The use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to target networks, systems, data, websites and technology is an increasing incidence in the global village. In Botswana, the period under review was characterised by the use of social media platforms to defraud innocent people of their property. The number of cyber fraud cases went up from 167 in 2020 to 197 in 2021, a 17.9% increase.

**Table 15: Trends of cyber crime - 2020 & 2021**

Method	No. of Cases		% Change
	2020	2021	
Debit/Credit card fraud	2	3	50.0%
Internet Scam	29	36	24.1%
Bank Loan Application Fraud	11	23	109.1%
Cheque Identity Fraud	8	21	162.5%
Social Media Related Crime	47	18	-61.7%
Online Deception	12	3	-75.0%
Personation	14	4	-71.4%
E-Crimes	44	3	-93.2%
Orange Money Fraud Scam	0	80	-
Orange Money Agents Scam	0	2	-
Pyramid Fraud Scam	0	4	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>18.0%</b>





# 6

# CRIME MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

The Botswana Police Service performs a wide range of functions to improve public safety and security, public confidence and perceptions of community safety. In particular, the organisation works extensively to prevent crime; investigate and detect crime; arrest suspected law offenders, and bring them to justice.

## **6.1 Police Visibility**

Police visibility involves strategic deployment of policing resources, including foot patrols, bicycle patrols, vehicle patrols, boat patrols, aerial patrols and surveillance technology such as the Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) Surveillance set up in Gaborone and Francistown. The approach makes the community aware that the Police are in operation. The value of the measure is that offenders are unlikely to offend in an area with high visibility enforcement due to the heightened risk of detection.

## **6.2 Community Policing**

Involvement of the community in policing promotes mutual trust and cooperation between the community and the Police and empowers the community to police itself. This relationship yields improved crime prevention and, therefore promotes safer neighbourhoods. The crime prevention view that police cannot fight crime alone, gives this policing approach a practical backing.

## **6.3 Public Education**

Education on crime prevention plays a pivotal role in the promotion of public safety. Members of the community are sensitised about prevailing crime trends in their locality and are encouraged to implement preventative measures. The strategy is implemented through several platforms, including; kgotla meetings, neighbourhood watch schemes, the business community, youth forums, school meetings, and farmers' associations. Whilst this policing measure did not gain optimum application due to observance of COVID-19 protocols, digitalisation ushers in a new dawn to more effective stakeholder engagement.

## **6.4 Law Enforcement**

The aim of the law enforcement function is to secure compliance with the law. The process includes tasks designed and undertaken by Police to detect or solve a specific crime, such as making arrests, interviewing suspects, and searching for evidence. The prime objective is to attain some deterrence effect from punishment, making crime clearance by arrests a key police performance indicator.

### **6.4.1 Forensic support**

The Police take advantage of scientific technology to enhance the quality of investigations and expedite crime detection. Forensic evidence serves is pivotal in proving whether someone is guilty or innocent. The support is rendered through the Forensic Science Services Branch, Cyber Forensics Branch and the Criminal Record Bureau. There was an increase of 9.6% in the number of samples identified and processed to assist in the investigation and prosecution of perpetrators of crime.



**Table 16: Number of samples analysed - 2020 & 2021**

Type of samples	Year 2020	Year 2021	% Change
<b>Biology</b>			
Homicide	124	164	32.3 %
Sexual Assault	1444	1556	7.8 %
Trace Evidence	6	3	- 50.0 %
Livestock identification	203	193	- 4.9%
Wildlife identification	53	30	- 43.4%
Human Identification	331	460	40.0%
Enquiry	269	241	-10.4%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>2,456</b>	<b>2647</b>	<b>7.2%</b>
<b>Chemistry</b>			
Dagga	1347	1012	- 24.9%
Drugs	106	144	35.8%
Toxicology Cases	105	103	- 1.9%
Blood Alcohol	344	295	-14.2%
Physical Chemistry	36	39	8.3%
Breathalyser Maintenance	251	275	9.7%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>2,189</b>	<b>1868</b>	<b>- 14.7%</b>
<b>Criminalistics</b>			
Ballistics	143	102	- 28.7%
Footwear Impression	15	11	- 26.7%
Tool marks Impression	2	1	- 50.0%
Questioned Document	61	56	- 8.2%
Finger Prints	69,677	77,012	10.5%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>69,898</b>	<b>77,182</b>	<b>10.4%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>74,543</b>	<b>81,697</b>	<b>9.6%</b>









# 7

# OVERVIEW OF ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Road traffic injuries are attributed to four risk factors<sup>3</sup> (human, vehicle/equipment, physical environment and socio-economic). Each of these has leverage points where changes can be made to produce better road safety outcomes. These points are at the pre-crash, crash, and post-crash phases.

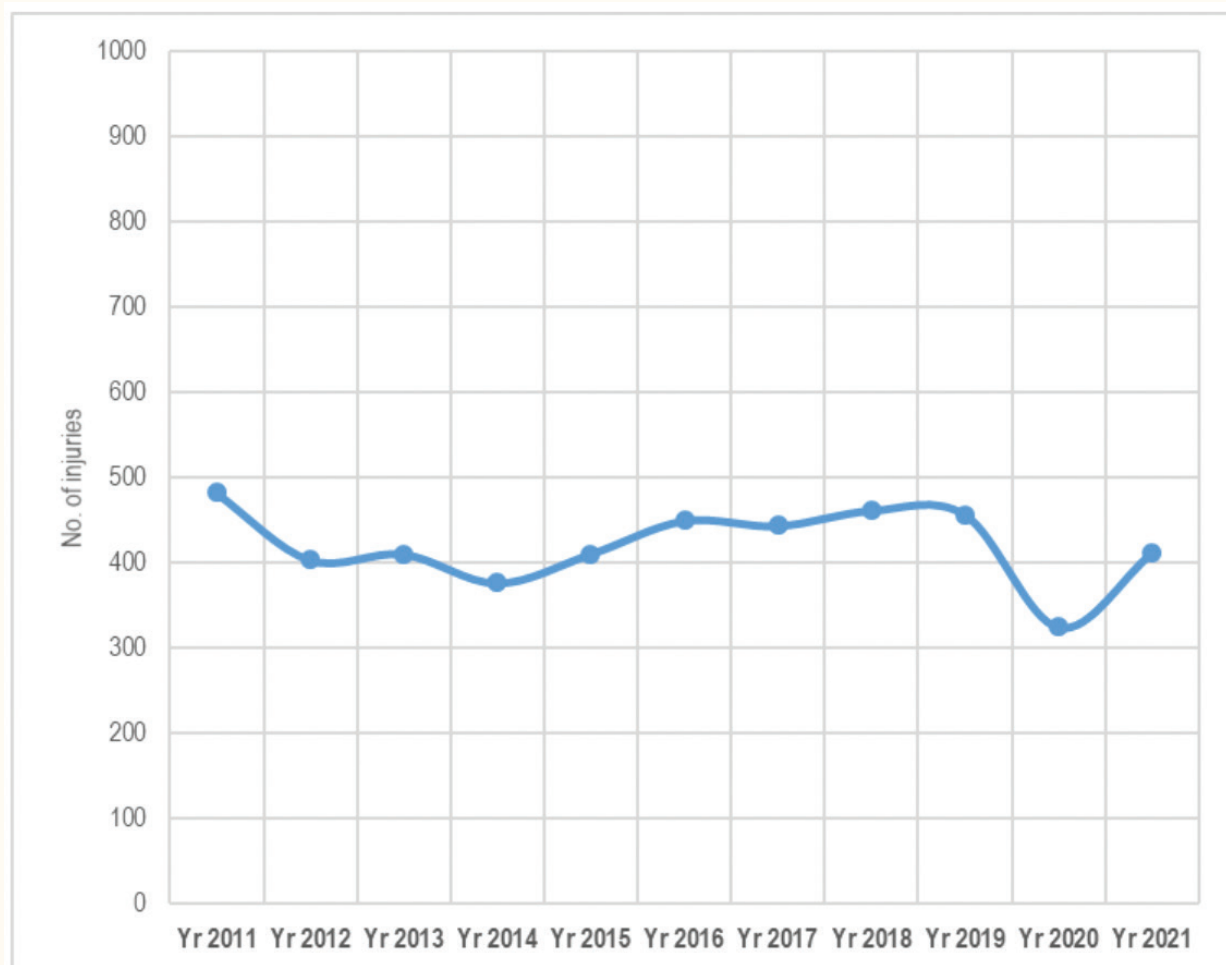
## 7.1 Road Traffic Accidents Trends

A total of 17,277 road traffic accidents were recorded during the year 2021, representing an increase of 14.6% compared to 15,075 accidents registered in 2020. The rate of accidents per 1,000 motor vehicles increased to 20.4 from 18.8 recorded in 2020. Likewise, fatalities per 100,000 population went up from 13.6 to 17.0 during the period under review.

**Table 17: Road traffic accidents rates: 2011 – 2021**

Year	Road Accidents Recorded	Fatalities	Registered vehicles <sup>4</sup>	Population Estimates(000) <sup>5</sup>	Accident Risk (Accidents/1000 Vehicles)	Health Risk (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
2019	18,623	457	762,443	2,343,649	24.4	19.5
2020	15,075	325	803,119	2,383,117	18.8	13.6
2021	17,277	413	845,486	2,422,555	20.4	17.0

**Chart 1: Trend of fatal injuries: 2011 – 2021**



<sup>4</sup> Source = Ministry of Transport and Communications

<sup>5</sup> Source = Statistics Botswana



## 7.2 Road Traffic Accidents by Type of Casualty

Road Traffic Accidents have increased across all types of severity. The fatal accidents increasing by 23.6% from 263 in 2020 to 325 in 2021 and serious accidents accounted 8.3%.

**Table 18: Road traffic accidents by type of casualty - 2020 & 2021**

Year	No. of accidents				Total
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Other	
Yr 2020	263	509	2,392	11,911	15,075
Yr 2021	325	551	2,457	13,944	17,277
% Change	23.6%	8.3%	2.6%	17.1%	14.6%

## 7.3 Road Casualties by Type of Casualty

Road casualties increased by 3.3%, from 5,052 injuries recorded in 2019 to 5219. Fatal and serious injuries rose by 27.1% and 11.5%, respectively, whereas minor injuries decreased by 0.4%.

**Table 19: Road casualties by type of casualty - 2020 & 2021**

Year	No. of injuries			Total
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	
Yr 2020	325	819	3 908	5 052
Yr 2021	413	913	3 893	5 219
% Change	27.1%	11.5%	-0.4%	3.3%

## 7.4 Distribution of Road Traffic Accidents

### 7.4.1 Road traffic accidents by Police Division

The South Central Division accounted for the largest share of road traffic accidents and road casualties. The region which registered the least number of cases is the Northern Division.

**Table 20: Road traffic accidents by type of casualty and Police Division - 2021**

Police Division	No. of accidents				Total	Percent
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Other		
South Central	106	184	1,196	8,302	9,788	56.7%
Southern	83	124	447	1,911	2,565	14.8%
Northern	56	126	414	1,786	2,382	13.8%
North Central	80	117	400	1,945	2,542	14.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>2,457</b>	<b>13,944</b>	<b>17,277</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Table 21: Road casualties by Police Division - 2021**

Police Division	No. of injuries			Total	Percent
	Fatal	Serious	Minor		
South Central	130	253	1736	2,119	40.6%
Southern	103	230	749	1,082	20.7%
Northern	67	212	721	1,000	19.2%
North Central	113	218	687	1,018	19.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>3893</b>	<b>5,219</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



## 7.4.2 Road traffic accidents by Police Districts

Police District No. 13 (Mogoditshane) followed by and No.3 (Gaborone) are leading in the share of road traffic accidents and casualties. District No. 17 – Shakawe has the least number of accidents and road casualties.

**Table 22: Road traffic accidents by type of casualty and Police District - 2021**

Police District	No. of accidents				Total	Percent
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Other		
No. 1 - Kutlwano	24	39	144	706	913	5.3%
No. 2 - Serowe	30	47	174	740	991	5.7%
No. 3 - Gaborone	40	51	456	3,967	4,514	26.1%
No. 4 - Lobatse	15	32	75	336	458	2.7%
No. 5 - Maun	12	29	115	423	579	3.4%
No. 6 - Ghanzi	12	12	29	106	159	0.9%
No. 7 - Kasane	3	13	23	129	168	1.0%
No. 8 - Letlhakane	14	13	57	293	377	2.2%
No. 9 - Tsabong	3	11	48	140	202	1.2%
No. 10 - Selibe-Phikwe	10	24	58	300	392	2.3%
No. 11 - Molepolole	23	41	165	637	866	5.0%
No. 12 - Mochudi	22	32	127	500	681	3.9%
No. 13 - Mogoditshane	44	101	613	3,835	4,593	26.6%
No. 14 - Kanye	30	28	130	692	880	5.1%
No. 15 - Francistown	15	35	104	417	571	3.3%
No. 16 - Mahalapye	26	33	111	612	782	4.5%
No. 17 - Shakawe	2	10	28	111	151	0.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>2,457</b>	<b>13,944</b>	<b>17,277</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Table 23: Road casualties by Police District - 2021**

Police District	No. of injuries			Total	Percent
	Fatal	Serious	Minor		
No. 1 - Kutlwano	27	66	296	389	7.5%
No. 2 - Serowe	40	93	315	448	8.6%
No. 3 - Gaborone	43	63	696	802	15.4%
No. 4 - Lobatse	19	54	122	195	3.7%
No. 5 - Maun	16	48	185	249	4.8%
No. 6 - Ghanzi	15	25	60	100	1.9%
No. 7 - Kasane	4	22	35	61	1.2%
No. 8 - Letlhakane	20	21	89	130	2.5%
No. 9 - Tsabong	7	23	81	111	2.1%
No. 10 - Selibe-Phikwe	12	40	105	157	3.0%
No. 11 - Molepolole	27	76	273	376	7.2%
No. 12 - Mochudi	31	77	237	345	6.6%
No. 13 - Mogoditshane	56	113	803	972	18.6%
No. 14 - Kanye	35	52	213	300	5.7%
No. 15 - Francistown	17	60	165	242	4.6%
No. 16 - Mahalapye	41	64	178	283	5.4%
No. 17 - Shakawe	3	16	40	59	1.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>3,893</b>	<b>5,219</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



### 7.4.3 Road traffic accidents by month and day of week

The monthly frequency of road traffic accidents and injuries are nearly evenly distributed throughout the year. In terms of daily distributions, accidents are more frequent on weekends (Friday to Sunday), and the peak is on Saturday. The Time of Day from 1800 to 2000 hours observed the most accidents.

**Table 24: Road traffic accidents by type of casualty and month - 2021**

Month	No. of accidents				Total	Percent
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Damage Only		
January	19	32	168	898	1,117	6.5%
February	9	36	156	937	1,138	6.6%
March	29	46	231	1,330	1,636	9.5%
April	29	53	214	1,174	1,470	8.5%
May	29	50	226	1,355	1,660	9.6%
June	29	48	275	1,249	1,601	9.3%
July	17	37	120	917	1,091	6.3%
August	12	35	149	949	1,145	6.6%
September	33	49	213	1,217	1,512	8.8%
October	45	62	248	1,329	1,684	9.7%
November	28	47	238	1,318	1,631	9.4%
December	46	56	219	1,271	1,592	9.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>2,457</b>	<b>13,944</b>	<b>17,277</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 25: Road casualties by type and month - 2021**

Month	No. of injuries			Total	Percent
	Fatal	Serious	Minor		
January	21	61	231	313	6.0%
February	12	49	218	279	5.3%
March	43	86	349	478	9.2%
April	43	71	309	423	8.1%
May	33	75	447	555	10.6%
June	32	77	419	528	10.1%
July	17	43	197	257	4.9%
August	14	55	233	302	5.8%
September	39	95	340	474	9.1%
October	59	125	397	581	11.1%
November	31	73	355	459	8.8%
December	69	103	398	570	10.9%
Total	413	913	3,893	5,219	100.0%



**Table 26: Road traffic accidents by type of casualty and day of the week - 2021**

Day	No. of accidents				Total	Percent
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Damage Only		
Sunday	40	103	390	1,926	2,459	14.3%
Monday	25	56	332	1,805	2,218	12.9%
Tuesday	29	53	252	1,795	2,129	12.4%
Wednesday	34	51	294	1,842	2,221	12.9%
Thursday	46	65	273	1,800	2,184	12.7%
Friday	71	89	436	2,347	2,943	17.1%
Saturday	80	134	480	2,429	3,123	18.1%
Total	325	551	2,457	13,944	17,277	100.3%

**Table 27: Road casualties by day of the week - 2021**

Day	No. of injuries			Total	Percent
	Fatal	Serious	Minor		
Sunday	55	184	633	872	16.7%
Monday	31	89	487	607	11.6%
Tuesday	40	95	363	498	9.5%
Wednesday	40	72	455	567	10.9%
Thursday	51	105	423	579	11.1%
Friday	105	148	689	942	18.0%
Saturday	91	220	843	1154	22.1%
Total	413	913	3,893	5,219	100.0%

**Table 28: Road traffic accidents by time - 2021**

Time	No. of accidents				Total	Percent
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Damage Only		
0001 - 0200	13	12	75	257	357	2.1%
0201 – 0400	13	13	43	172	241	1.4%
0401 - 0600	17	21	79	439	556	3.2%
0601 - 0800	16	39	225	1,257	1,537	8.9%
0801 - 1000	21	25	168	1,163	1,377	8.0%
1001 - 1200	18	36	194	1,400	1,648	9.5%
1201 - 1400	25	40	245	1,574	1,884	10.9%
1401 -1600	29	65	273	1,701	2,068	12.0%
1601 - 1800	33	75	400	1,744	2,252	13.0%
1801 - 2000	64	125	445	2,419	3,053	17.7%
2001 - 2200	50	71	234	1,377	1,732	10.0%
2201 - 0000	26	29	77	440	572	3.3%
Total	325	551	2,458	13,943	17,277	100.0%



**Table 29: Casualties by collision type and road user class & type of casualty - 2021**

Time	No. of injuries			Total	Percent
	Fatal	Serious	Minor		
0001 - 0200	18	24	110	152	2.9%
0201 – 0400	17	31	72	120	2.3%
0401 - 0600	28	36	134	198	3.8%
0601 - 0800	17	56	336	409	7.8%
0801 - 1000	37	59	282	378	7.2%
1001 - 1200	19	63	270	352	6.7%
1201 - 1400	30	78	357	465	8.9%
1401 -1600	32	94	420	546	10.5%
1601 - 1800	45	119	622	786	15.1%
1801 - 2000	79	193	714	986	18.9%
2001 - 2200	63	115	453	631	12.1%
2201 - 0000	28	45	123	196	3.8%
Total	413	913	3,893	5,219	100.0%

#### 7.4.4 Road casualties by collision type and road user class

The collision types with higher incidents of casualties and more severe injuries are collisions between pedestrians and motor vehicles, roll-over, nose-to-tail, side collision and head-on. Collisions between pedestrians and motor vehicles accounted for 22.5% of road casualties, followed by side collisions and roll-overs at 19.1% and 17.8%, respectively.

**Table 30: Casualties by collision type and road user class & type of casualty - 2021**

Collison Type	No. of injuries												Total
	Driver				Passenger				Pedestrian				
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total	
Nose-to-tail	8	25	222	255	14	42	229	285	0	4	2	6	546
Side Collision	22	46	395	463	30	74	391	495	4	9	26	39	997
Head-on	31	55	148	234	31	65	159	255	0	0	2	2	491
Pedestrian	0	4	13	17	2	1	8	11	96	174	874	1,144	1,172
Animal-Wild	1	1	11	13	0	5	10	15	0	0	3	3	31
Animal-Domestic	4	30	90	124	5	15	71	91	1	1	0	2	217
Obstacle on Road	1	2	12	15	0	3	14	17	0	0	3	3	35
Obstacle off Road	7	25	112	144	11	19	110	140	1	2	3	6	290
Roll-over	36	79	258	373	79	153	324	556	0	0	1	1	930
Other	17	27	179	223	10	49	192	251	2	3	31	36	510
Total	127	294	1,440	1,861	182	426	1,508	2,116	104	193	945	1,242	5,219

## 7.4.5 Road casualties by age of the victim

Accidents injure people of all ages. However, the majority of people injured in road traffic accidents are aged between 21 and 45 years old. The most affected age group is 26-30 years.

Chart 2: Road casualties by age of the victim - 2021

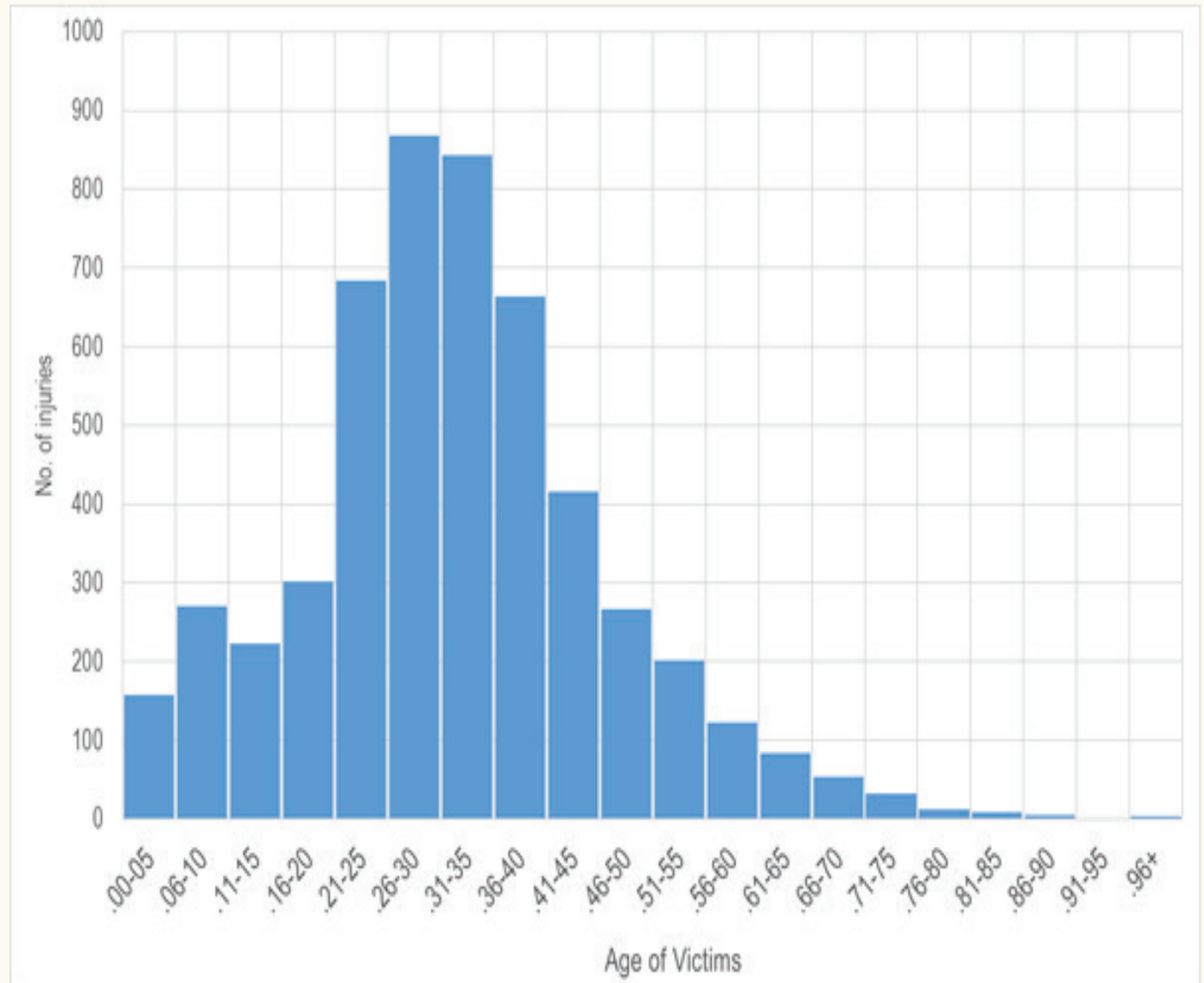




Table 31: Road casualties by age of the victim &amp; type of casualty - 2021

Casualty Age (years)	No. of injuries												
	Driver				Passenger				Pedestrian				Total
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total	
00-05	0	0	0	0	8	15	51	74	14	12	58	84	158
06-10	0	0	2	2	3	14	69	86	11	24	147	182	270
11-15	0	1	9	10	5	16	78	99	1	11	102	114	223
16-20	2	8	23	33	10	30	134	174	4	16	75	95	302
21-25	7	23	148	178	22	69	260	351	9	18	128	155	684
26-30	20	48	272	340	36	77	294	407	11	24	86	121	868
31-35	22	49	307	378	31	67	223	321	11	25	108	144	843
36-40	28	61	252	341	20	61	152	233	14	18	58	90	664
41-45	17	37	160	214	10	26	95	131	4	13	54	71	416
46-50	11	32	103	146	10	17	56	83	6	8	24	38	267
51-55	8	19	69	96	4	11	45	60	5	9	32	46	202
56-60	2	7	45	54	12	5	12	29	3	9	28	40	123
61-65	4	5	26	35	1	8	13	22	6	4	17	27	84
66-70	2	1	14	17	4	5	14	23	1	0	13	14	54
71-75	2	2	3	7	4	5	5	14	2	2	7	11	32
76-80	1	1	5	7	1	0	2	3	0	0	2	2	12
81-85	1	0	1	2	0	0	2	2	1	0	3	4	8
86-90	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	3	5
91-95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
96+	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3
Total	127	294	1,440	1,861	182	426	1,508	2,116	104	193	945	1,242	5,219

#### 7.4.6 Road accidents and casualties by junction control type

Most road accidents and the respective casualties occurred at non-junction-controlled sections of the roads. This is contrary to the held view that junctions are the most common sites for car accidents where carelessness or recklessness is identified as the leading risk factor.

**Table 32: Road accidents and casualties by type of casualty & junction control type - 2021**

Junction Control Type	No. of accidents					No. of injuries			
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Damage Only	Total	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total
Not Junction	276	454	1,853	9,917	<b>12,500</b>	351	764	2,895	<b>4,010</b>
Signals	10	29	174	1,314	<b>1,527</b>	10	47	309	<b>366</b>
Signals Not Working	3	2	25	170	<b>200</b>	5	3	38	<b>46</b>
Stop	26	44	283	1,675	<b>2,028</b>	35	66	459	<b>560</b>
Yield	2	6	36	347	<b>391</b>	3	12	66	<b>81</b>
Police	0	2	4	31	<b>37</b>	0	2	6	<b>8</b>
Uncontrolled	8	14	82	490	<b>594</b>	9	19	120	<b>148</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>2,457</b>	<b>13,944</b>	<b>17,277</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>3,893</b>	<b>5,219</b>

## 7.4.7 Road casualties by pedestrian manoeuvre

Statistics show that accidents involving pedestrians crossing roads and those walking along the edge of the road account for most crashes. The two manoeuvres accounted for most injuries among pedestrians.

**Table 33: Road casualties by type of casualty & pedestrian manoeuvre - 2021**

Pedestrian Manoeuvre	No. of injuries			
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total
Crossing Road	64	102	444	<b>610</b>
Walking Along Road	5	11	55	<b>71</b>
Walking Along Edge	6	24	164	<b>194</b>
Playing On Road	0	3	28	<b>31</b>
On Footpath	3	6	46	<b>55</b>
Other	26	47	208	<b>281</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>1,242</b>



## 7.4.8 Road accidents and casualties by light conditions

The risk of accidents increases significantly with darkness. Road accidents under low illumination tend to be more frequent and severe. Statistics, however, show that in 2021 most incidents took place under daylight.

**Table 34: Road accidents and casualties by light conditions - 2021**

Light Conditions	No. of accidents					No. of injuries			
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Damage Only	Total	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total
Daylight	140	284	1,525	9,076	<b>11,025</b>	185	472	2,334	<b>2,991</b>
Dusk/Dawn	21	23	119	483	<b>646</b>	24	52	176	<b>252</b>
Street-Lit Night	42	66	315	1672	<b>2095</b>	47	86	494	<b>627</b>
Bright-Moon Night	4	7	12	75	<b>98</b>	4	9	19	<b>32</b>
Dark	118	171	486	2,638	<b>3,413</b>	153	294	870	<b>1,317</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>2,457</b>	<b>13,944</b>	<b>17,277</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>3,893</b>	<b>5,219</b>

## 7.4.9 Cause of road accidents

Road traffic accidents are prevalent in Botswana, and most of them are caused by human error, especially among drivers and pedestrians. Cumulatively, the two accounted for 86.4% of the 17,277 crashes.

Table 35: Causes of road accidents by accident severity - 2021

Cause of Accident	Factors	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Damage Only	Total
Driver error	Fatigued or asleep	1	2	7	26	36
	Influence of drinks or drugs	19	24	68	352	463
	Unlicensed driver	12	33	105	350	500
	Excessive speed	21	24	67	178	290
	Improper overtaking	18	27	97	469	611
	Carelessly	1	3	11	97	112
	U- turning without care	4	3	21	96	124
	Reversing negligently	3	7	44	1,155	1,209
	Failure to comply with traffic sign	6	14	113	542	675
	Pulling off the road without care	-	-	-	2	2
	Driver Cyclist error	1	1	3	5	10
	Dangerous load	-	3	1	18	22
	Turning without care	5	10	107	704	826
	Losing control	95	130	414	1,331	1,970
	Dazzling by traffic lights	-	-	1	4	5
	Stopping suddenly	-	-	1	10	11
	Following too close	9	13	160	2,395	2,577
	Negligence of PSV driver	-	-	1	2	3
	Others	90	152	845	4,109	5,196
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>2,066</b>	<b>11,845</b>	<b>14,642</b>
Pedestrian Error	Crossing without due care	13	18	97	36	164
	Walking or standing on road	2	-	12	1	15
	Playing on road	-	2	13	1	16
	Slipping or falling when crossing	-	-	2	-	2
	Influence of drinks or drugs	5	5	13	5	28
	Sleeping on the road	-	1	2	-	3
	Others	2	12	39	9	62
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>290</b>
Passenger Error	Boarding or alighting without care	-	1	3	2	6
	Falling from a vehicle	-	6	12	1	19
	Others	1	4	10	18	33
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>58</b>
Obstruction	Cattle on road	8	26	89	1,059	1,182
	Dog on road	-	-	4	110	114
	Birds	-	-	-	43	43
	Other animal on road	-	6	21	368	395
	Stationary vehicle	1	-	-	6	7
	Others	-	3	19	224	246
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>1,810</b>	<b>1,987</b>
Vehicle Defect	Tyre burst	5	10	21	38	74
	Others	3	8	17	83	111
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>185</b>
Road Condition	Potholes	-	2	3	20	25
	Slippery surface type	-	1	7	58	66
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>91</b>
Weather Condition	Strong wind	-	-	2	3	5
	Heavy rain	-	-	5	12	17
	Glaring sun	-	-	-	1	1
	Others	-	-	-	1	1
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>325</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>2,457</b>	<b>13,944</b>	<b>17,277</b>



# 8

# ROAD SAFETY MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Road safety is a multi-faceted approach requiring all the four components of engineering, enforcement, education and evaluation which are aimed at reducing the risk of exposure due to road traffic accidents. In this regard, Botswana Police Service plays an integral part by contributing towards such through public education and road traffic law enforcement.



## 8.1 Educating Road Users

The primary objective of public education programmes is to provide appropriate skills, knowledge and attitudes to targeted groups in order to improve road user compliance. Police play a critical role in educating road users by working with other stakeholders.

In 2021, a total of 7,776 road safety educational campaigns were carried out across the country targeting; schools, youth drivers, passengers, pedestrians, farmers and adults, amongst others, reaching an audience of 158,305. BPS conducted 5,566 roadblocks in the same period to raise safety awareness among road users.

## 8.2 Enforcing the Law

Enforcement of road traffic laws is an essential component in preventing road injuries. Efficient and effective law enforcement increases compliance with traffic rules and regulations as it instils fear of being caught and ultimately punished. In an effort to enhance the deterrence effect of enforcement, BPS employed various activities, which include but are not limited to;

- Speed enforcement
- Drunken driving
- Safety restraint usage
- Distracted driving (mobile phone use whilst driving)
- Red-light running

A total of 365,336 road traffic infractions were detected compared to the 301,844 recorded in 2020; representing an increase of 21%.

**Table 36: Recorded road traffic violations - 2020 & 2021**

Type of violation	Year 2020	Year 2021	% Change (+/-)
Speeding	60,476	72,839	20.4%
Drunken driving	5,953	5,655	-5.0%
Driving without licence	37,495	47,305	26.2%
Failure to wear seat belt	30,923	36,035	16.5%
Careless driving	11,313	12,484	10.4%
Use of mobile phone whilst driving	5,483	5,761	5.1%
PSV offences	1,954	2,817	44.2%
Failure to produce drivers licence on demand	1,737	1,814	4.4%
Traffic lights	11,304	9,977	-11.7%
Others	135,206	170,649	26.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>301,844</b>	<b>365,336</b>	<b>21%</b>

## **8.3 Road User Compliance**

### **8.3.1 Driving at excessive speed and other risky driving**

#### **8.3.1.1 Speeding**

Inappropriate speed is a significant road safety risk factor as it influences both the risk of road traffic crashes and the severity of the injuries. During the year under review, speeding cases increased from 60,476 recorded in 2020 to 72,839 in 2021, demonstrating an increase of 20.4%.

#### **8.3.1.2 Red Light Violation**

The greatest potential for road crashes and resultant injuries at signalised intersections occurs when drivers violate traffic rules such as beating the red signal. Red light violations increased by 11.7%, from 11,304 recorded in the preceding year to 99,77 in the year under review.

### **8.3.2 Impaired driving - alcohol**

Driving whilst under the influence of alcohol is one of the major contributory factors to road crashes and severity of injuries that result from crashes. Alcohol intake can impair a driver's functional capabilities such as reaction time, decision making, and judgment. A total of 5,655 drunken driving cases were recorded in 2021 compared to 5,953 detected in the preceding year, representing a 5.0% decrease.

### **8.3.3 Inexperienced driving**

Unlicensed drivers are more likely to engage in risky behaviours and be at fault when involved in a crash. Inexperience road traffic infringements rose by 26.2% from 37,495 recorded in the previous year to 47,305 in the year under review.

### **8.3.4 Non-usage of vehicle safety restraints**

Seatbelts save lives. During the year under review, seat belt infractions went up by 16.5%, from 30,923 recorded in 2020 to 36,035 in 2021, indicating that more still needs to be done to educate road users on the importance of buckling up.

### **8.3.5 Distracted driving**

The use of cellular phones whilst driving is a source of concern in road safety. Public campaigns coupled with effective law enforcement can reduce mobile phone use while driving. In the year under review, 5,761 motorists were charged for this violations against 5,483 recorded in 2020, indicating an increase of 5.1%.



# KE TSARA TSHWETSO

## TO STAY ALERT MO TSELENG

- And never walk along or cross the road with headphones on



- By ignoring my cellphone and other distractions while driving

- By never texting when driving

**Sustaining Botswana's Legacy  
by cultivating responsible use of the road  
by the youth leaders of tomorrow**







# 9

# PARTNERSHIPS

Partnerships in the police service are essential inputs for managing crime and safety. Botswana Police Service continued to collaborate with other regional and international policing bodies.

## **9.1 INTERPOL - International Criminal Police Organisation**

The INTERPOL National Central Bureau (NCB) in Botswana enables Police Service to access information on crimes and criminals and the benefits from technical and operational support. During the year under review, INTERPOL supported the following operations by coordinating and providing access to INTERPOL policing capabilities.

### **9.1.1 Operation Lionfish Mihadarati**

The operation aims to dismantle the drug trafficking networks internationally, as criminals seek new ways to smuggle narcotics across borders. Botswana Police Service conducted the operation from the 25<sup>th</sup> February 2021 to 12<sup>th</sup> March 2021.

### **9.1.2 Operation Opson**

Operation Opson is a global operation that targets counterfeit and substandard food and beverages. The operation was conducted from 8<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> March 2021.

### **9.1.3 Operation Afya**

Afya is a policing effort to disrupt the activities of transnational organised criminals involved in trafficking counterfeit goods and medical products in Southern Africa. The operation was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> April to 30<sup>th</sup> May 2021.

### **9.1.4 Operation Pangea**

The operation is an international effort to disrupt the online sale of counterfeit and illicit health products. The BPS participated in the operation conducted from the 18<sup>th</sup> to the 25<sup>th</sup> May 2021.

### **9.1.5 Operation Golden Strike**

Operation Golden Strike targeted criminals and networks smuggling wildlife protected under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) from Africa to Asia. It was conducted from 23<sup>rd</sup> August 2021 to 5<sup>th</sup> September 2021.

### **9.1.6 Operation Thunder 2021**

Operation Thunder 2021 is an enforcement operation against wildlife and timber crime. It is coordinated by the World Customs Organization and INTERPOL. The operation was conducted from 1<sup>st</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> October 2021.

### **9.1.7 Operation Flash IPPA**

Flash-IPPA (Illicit Pharmaceutical Products in Africa) brought together law enforcement and drug regulatory agencies from 20 African countries to dismantle the organised crime networks behind the regional pharmaceutical crime. It was conducted from 17<sup>th</sup> November to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2021. INTERPOL and AFRIPOL coordinated the operation.

## **9.2 SARPCCO - Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Co-operation Organisation**

### **9.2.1 Operation Bakape**

The operation was conducted from 23<sup>rd</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup> September 2021. It focused on transnational organised crime such as trafficking of human beings, motor vehicle theft, drugs & arms trafficking, environmental crimes, smuggling of precious metals, terrorism, and counterfeit goods and pharmaceuticals.

### **9.2.2 Operation Basadi**

Operation Basadi is carried out across all SARPCCO member countries and is spearheaded by female police officers. It aims at combating violence against women and children, including crimes such as rape, assault, human trafficking, domestic violence, child labour and baby dumping, among other crimes. The operation was held from the 26<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup> May 2021 and from 6<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> November 2021.

### **9.2.3 Operation USALAMA**

Operation USALAMA is an annual inter-regional activity conducted simultaneously in East Africa and Southern Africa. It targets trafficking in human smuggling, narcotic drugs, motor vehicle crime, wildlife crimes, theft of copper cables, smuggling of minerals and illicit proliferation of small arms & light weapons. Participants utilise INTERPOL capabilities and carry out further investigations after the operation to eradicate and dismantle organised criminal syndicates traversing the two regions. The BPS participated in the operation from 29<sup>th</sup> July 2021 to 4<sup>th</sup> August 2021.





Deputy Commissioner of Police, Support Services, Mr Phemelo Ramakorwane addressing a delegation during a SARPCCO Virtual Meeting.



Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Investigations, Mr Busang C. Lesola addressing delegates at the SARPCCO Annual General Meeting which was held in Gaborone.





10

# HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

## **10.1 Recruitment**

Recruitment of the best police officers is critical for effective policing. The BPS recruited three hundred and thirty-nine (339) Constables. In addition, four hundred and thirty (430) people were identified to join the Police Special Constables cadre.

## **10.2 Training and Development**

### **10.2.1 Botswana Police College**

#### **10.2.1.1 Pre-Service Training**

Pre-service training helps Police Recruits (Police Cadets and Recruit Constables) acquire the necessary knowledge, skills, and behaviours to become effective police officers. A total of three hundred and forty (339) Recruit Constables were trained in 2021.

#### **10.2.1.2 In-Service Training**

Regular training of police officers at all levels of the organisation ensures that they remain proficient and relevant to modern-day policing in the wake of new forms of crime, advanced technologies, and evolving relationships with the communities.

Botswana Police College continued to empower officers in various operational fields. In 2021, the College conducted fifteen (15) courses and eighteen (18) workshops for nine hundred and fifty-six (956) officers.

### **10.2.2 Other Institutions**

Police training is not limited to the Botswana Police College. A total of fifty-two (52) officers registered at various tertiary institutions. During the same year, eleven officers graduated with Monitoring & Evaluation Post Graduate Diploma course, 2 with Diploma in Secretarial Studies and 2 with Certificate in Health Care Assistance.

The International Law Enforcement Agency continued to offer specialised training to law enforcement personnel. The Academy managed to deliver twenty-six (26) programmes virtually, and one hundred and forty-nine (149) Botswana Police officers benefited.

The establishment of collaborations with universities has proved to be beneficial in building the various knowledge, skills, and abilities needed to perform police duties. The Botswana Police Service signed a Memorandum of Understanding on Institutional Cooperation and Collaboration with the University of Botswana on the 12<sup>th</sup> October, 2021. The Memorandum of Understanding is intended, amongst others, to promote or strengthen training and research capability between the two institutions.



### 10.3 Honours and Awards

The Botswana Police Service recognises the commitment, dedication and hard work of police officers. One thousand, one hundred and sixty-nine (1,169) were recognised in 2021 for their contribution to the organisation and the community. Owing to COVID-19 pandemic protocols, the awards ceremony was not held. Medals and certificates were sent to the officers at their respective work stations.

**Table 37: Number of officers who were recognised per category - 2021**

Type of Medal	Number of officers	Percentage
Botswana Police Service Medal for Meritorious Service	7	0.6%
Botswana Police Distinguished Service Order Medal	303	25.9%
Botswana Police Jubilee Service Medal	539	46.1%
Botswana Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medal	320	27.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1169</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### 10.4 Attrition

A career as a police officer offers long-term employment, but not everyone who enters the profession stays until they retire. The workforce size in the Botswana Police Service is often reduced by attrition. During the year 2021, the organisation lost two hundred and seventy-six (276) officers through natural processes such as retirement, resignation, dismissal, and death. These comprise one hundred & seventy-eight (178) police officers, eighty-one (81) special constables and seventeen (17) support staff.

**Table 38: Loss of employees by process and cadre - 2021**

Process	Police Officer	Special Constable	Support Staff	Total
Retirement	68	9	10	87
Resignation	14	53	4	71
Dismissal	18	7	0	25
Death	78	12	3	93
<b>Total</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>276</b>

### 10.5 Employee Engagement

The Botswana Police Service recognises that the more officers are engaged, the more enthusiastic they are about their work and take positive actions to further the organisation's interests. The organisation continues to implement dedicated staff engagement drivers.

### 10.5.1 Management Visits

Commissioner of Police and other Commanders carry out tours of police stations and units to provide platforms for communication and feedback with officers. During the year under review, a number of officers were reached during such visits.



Commissioner of Police, Mr Keabetswe Makgophe visits Special Support Group Base Camps



Deputy Commissioner of Police, Operations, Mr Solomon S. Mantswe on a visit to the Safer City facilities in Francistown

### 10.5.2. Botswana Police Association

The Botswana Police Association is a consultative platform which provides the benefits of employee engagement schemes. The Association enables police officers of various ranks of the Service to meet to consider and bring to the notice of the Commissioner their views on matters relating to their general welfare, including conditions of service, the efficiency of the Service and other matters. The last sitting of the Association was held in 2018 with subsequent sittings postponed in compliance with the COVID-19 safety protocols.

### 10.5.3 Staff Meetings

Weekly, monthly and quarterly staff welfare meetings are held across all Police establishments by Commanders. The sessions help identify key issues for resolution by relevant offices. These interactions have improved working relations between staff and supervisors, improving staff morale.

# 11

## POLICE FACILITIES

Police facilities provide a conducive environment for effective policing, including the protection of human rights and respect for the rule of law. Construction and refurbishment of police facilities in various police establishments continued throughout the year under review. During the 2021/2022 financial year, planned development projects were carried out, and the projects are at various stages of implementation.



## 11.1 Development Projects

### 11.1.1 Completed Projects

- Tsabong Police Staff houses
- Mabesekwa Police Post
- Parakarungu Police Post



Mabesekwa Police Post is one of the facilities that was completed in 2021.

### 11.1.2 On-going Projects

- Maitengwe Police Station and Staff houses
- Block 10 houses – Package C
- Forensic Laboratory
- Safer City
- Global System for Mobile Communication
- Smartzone
- Human Resource Management System
- Police Posts & Base Camps
- BPS Hangar

### **11.1.3 Projects at Design Stage**

- Police Headquarters Expansion
- SSG Francistown Workshop and Staff houses

## **11.2 Maintenance Projects**

### **11.2.1 Completed Projects**

- Maintenance of Kanye Police Station
- Refurbishment of Tsholofelo Camp Staff houses
- Maintenance of Gweta Police Station and Staff houses
- Construction of kitchen facility at Makalamabedi
- Refurbishment of 7 staff houses at Tuli Cycle
- Fencing of Kang Police Station

### **11.2.2 On-going Projects**

- Maintenance of Molepolole Police Staff houses
- Construction of SSG ablution block which is at completion stage

### **11.2.3 Projects at Design Stage**

- Refurbishment of Central Police Station

### **11.2.4 Projects Pending Resolution of Complaints on Award**

- Refurbishment of Urban Police Station Staff houses









# 12

## **CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

Botswana Police Service integrates social concerns in its business operations and interactions with its stakeholders and the public. The initiatives carried out continue to make the organisation a visible member of the community for Presidential Housing Appeal for the needy.



In 2021, the BPS constructed five (5) houses at Taung, Malolwane, Mandunyane, Lekgolobotlo and Mabuo villages to bring the total of houses built for the needy to seventy-five (75) since the commencement of the Corporate Social Responsibility programme in 2006.



House No. 71 donated by Ramotswa Police to a family in Taung.



House No.72 donated by No.12 District to a family in Malolwane.





House No.73 donated by No.1 District officers to a family in Mandunyane



House No. 74 donated by members of the BPS at Police College to a family in Lekgolobotlo



House No.75 donated by North Central Division officers to a family in Mabuo.



# NOTES

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