Monday 26th February 2007

THE ASSEMBLY met at 2.30 p.m.

(THE SPEAKER in the Chair)

PRAYERS

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QUESTIONS FOR ORAL ANSWER

DISTRICT HEALTH TEAM DRIVERS REQUIRED TO RELIEVE AT OTHER CLINICS

MR. S. KGATHI (BOBIRWA): asked the Minister of local Government:

(i) whether drivers in the District Health Team (especially at clinics in the Bobirwa Sub-District Council) are required to relieve at other clinics during their days-off, whilst the station at which they are employed remains without a driver for the duration of their absence; and,

(b) the Minister should further state if such an arrangement is in order; and if not, what brings about such an arrangement and what she intends to do to correct the situation.

ASSISTANT MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT (MR. A. MASALILA): Mr Speaker, there is no such requirement for drivers to relieve at other clinics during their day-off while the stations for which they are employed remain without drivers for the duration of their absence.

The situation is that, as there are no relief drivers based at the District Health Team offices in Bobirwa Sub-District, at times some drivers offer to temporarily deploy
themselves to council clinics whose drivers are in leave, which are viewed magnanimous and considerate.

The general policy is that when a driver is on his/her day-off he/she is expected to rest unless called upon for an emergency situation. I thank you.

**MR KGATHI:** A Tona seemo se sa go tlhaela ga bakgweetsi mo go felelang go dira gore fa balwetse ba gateletswe go bo go sena se ba ka isiwang ko sepateleng ka sone o a se lemoga, le gore o ikaelela gore se ka tokafadiwa jang?

**MR MASALILA:** Seemo re a se lemoga. Go ne go lekwa gore fa a le mo leave go bo go ka hirwa mongwe yo o ka mo tshwarelelang ka nakwana. Mme re na le batho ba ba pelotlhomogi ba e leng gore re a ba itse, ba ba itseng go kgweetsa dikoloi tsa Council ba leng gore le fa a le off they offer to help. Mme le fa go sena policy re bo re itumelela bopelotlhomogi jwa bone.

**INSUFFICIENT OFFICES AND RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION FOR EXTENSION OFFICERS**

**MS B. M. TSHIRELETSO (MAHALAPYE EAST):** asked the Minister of Agriculture if he is aware that the Extension Officers in his Ministry have insufficient offices and residential accommodation which adversely affect productivity, if so, when is the Minister intending to rectify this situation.

**ASSISTANT MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (MR O. MFA):** Mr Speaker, my Ministry is aware that there is shortage of office and residential accommodation for Extension Officers. We are addressing it by constructing office and residential structures at various locations. So far for the Department of Crop Production 222 houses with a self-
contained office have been constructed for Agricultural Demonstrators. Seven more are planned for construction during 2007/2008 financial year.

Regarding office accommodation, four of the six Regional offices have been constructed; the remaining two at Kanye and Gaborone are planned for 2008/2009. Furthermore, eighteen (18) of the 27 District Agricultural Offices have been constructed. Molepolole, Letlhakeng, Jwaneng and Masunga district staffs are currently housed within the Rural Administration Centres. The remaining offices of Jwaneng, Letlhakeng, Moshupa, Selibe Phikwe and Shakawe are planned for construction during the remaining NDP 9 period.

Regarding the Department of Animal Health and Production, which is another Extension Department, we also continue to construct both residential and office accommodation for staff. So far 10 out of the 19 Veterinary Districts have office accommodation while 6 of the remaining are planned for construction during NDP 9, whereas the remaining three will be included in future plans. In addition out of the 283 of the remaining are planned for construction during NDP 9 whereas the remaining 72 will be considered in future plans.

I thank you.

ADJUSTMENT OF LEAVE CONCESSION PERIOD FOR INDUSTRIAL CLASS

MS B. M. TSHIRELETSO (MAHALAPYE EAST): asked the Minister for Presidential Affairs and Public Administration when he is going to adjust the leave concession period for Industrial Class Employees from 5 years to 2 years as is the case with Permanent and Pensionable employees.

MINISTER FOR PRESIDENTIAL AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (MR SKELEMANI): Mr Speaker, it should be noted that Terms and Conditions of
employment for Industrial Class employees and Permanent and Pensionable employees are different. Industrial Class employees’ Terms and Conditions of service are negotiated whereas those for Permanent and Pensionable employees are not. Initially, the leave concession dispensation was only for Permanent and Pensionable employees. However, in 1986 the Manual Workers Union negotiated for the leave concession benefit. It was granted at the rates and conditions that are currently in use.

Mr Speaker, in terms of Clause 2(a) of the Collective Labour Agreement between Government and Manual Workers Union, this is a negotiable matter and therefore the Union is at liberty to table it for negotiation. I thank you, Mr Speaker.

**NO LABORATORIES FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS**

**MS B. M. TSHIRELETSO (MAHALAPYE EAST):** asked the Minister of Local Government why there are no facilities such as laboratories which are to be used for practicals following the introduction of subjects such as home economics and science in primary schools; the Minister should further say when she intends providing these facilities.

**ASSISTANT MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT (MR MASALILA):** Mr Speaker, I am aware that Recommendation 14 of the Revised National Policy on Education says that a standard primary school should have amongst other things fully equipped science rooms, laboratories et cetera. However, the lack of basic infrastructure such as classrooms, teachers’ quarters and toilets blocks in many primary schools necessitated my Ministry to make a conscious decision to attend to provision of these facilities as a priority. This meant leaving behind construction of facilities such as science blocks, administration blocks, laboratories and others.
My Ministry will consider the construction of school laboratories when the backlog of these three prioritised facilities has been cleared, at which time it will not be necessary to make a choice between providing basic facilities and specialised facilities.

I thank you.

MR KGATHI: Tona, letlhoko le la laboratories tsa Home Economics le tsa Science, a Tona a ka re bontsha gore go ka tswa go amile thuto ya bana jang go tswa ko primary segolo jang on the subjects tse di ntseng jaana?

MR MASALILA: Eo potso e batla research gore motho a tle a e arabe sentle. Jaanong fa e ka tla e le potso ke tlaa bona gore ke ka e dira jang.

PROVISION OF LUNCH AT PRIMARY SCHOOLS UNBALANCED

MR O. M. GABORONE (SOUTH EAST NORTH): asked the Minister of Local Government whether she is aware that lunch provided at primary schools in the South East Sub-District (Tlokweng) is seriously unbalanced as it lacks fresh vegetables and fruit.

ASSISTANT MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT (MR MASALILA): Mr Speaker, lunch meals provided in Tlokweng Primary Schools are no different from those provided at other schools countrywide. This is in accordance with the supplementary feeding programme menu.

The original concept of the programme was that: Government should provide the main food items while Parents Teacher’s Association provide perishable food items like vegetables and fruits which were to be produced in school gardens as part of the nutrition education programme.
I therefore request the Honourable Member to encourage members of the Parents Teacher Association in his constituency to assist their children in the production of vegetables and fruits. I thank you.

**ESTABLISHMENT OF POLLING STATIONS CREATES EXPECTATIONS FOR SOCIAL AMENITIES**

**MR M. E. RALETOBANA (KWENENG SOUTH EAST):** asked the Minister of Local Government if she is aware that the establishment of polling stations in certain settlements during elections creates expectations for the provision of social amenities as well as the recognition of the settlement as a village where such recognition has not been previously given; if so, would she not consider providing services to Kgaphamadi in the Kweneng South East Constituency as the settlement is short of only 7 persons to meet the criteria for recognition as a village under the National Settlement Policy.

**ASSISTANT MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT (MR MASALILA):** Mr Speaker, the establishment of polling stations is an electoral arrangement motivated by the desire to reach out people even at Megotlha and Didiba to enable them to exercise their right to vote. It has nothing to do with the establishment or recognition of settlements or villages as this is guided by the provision of the National Settlement Policy. These issues should be thoroughly explained to the people so that polling stations are not confused with recognition of settlements.

Mr Speaker, as of now, it is not as advisable to consider Kgaphamadi for recognition as it falls directly under the flight path of Sir Seretse Khama International Airport, under which the existence of built up area is prohibited. I thank you.
MR RALETOBANA: A Tona o lemoga gore ko bofelong ka fa a nkarabang ka teng o ganetsanya le se lephata la gagwe le neng le se ntlhalosetsa mo ngwageng o o feticeng ga ntse ke botsa ka kgang e ya flight path? A o lemoga gore karabo e a e mphang gompieno ya gore Kgaphamadi ga a ka ke ya nna motse ka ntlha ya gore a re go nale mabaka a gore difofane di fofa fa godimo ga teng, o bua sengwe se se farologanang le se ba neng ba se tlhalosa ngwaga o o neng o feta?

MR MASALILA: Motsamaisa Dipuisanyo tsa Palamente, ga ke lemoge ka gore gongwe fa o nopola you do it out of context, ga ke itse gore karabo e ne e tsamaya jang. Jaanong fa o ka nopola ga gongwe o ka seke o wele sentle.

MR RALETOBANA: Ke ne ke boditse Tona gore a go boammaaruri gore motse wa Kgaphamadi since it is not recognised ke gore gatwe go nale gone gore difofane di fofa fa godimo ga teng? Tona wa lephata lone le a bo a nkaraba gore ga go boammaaruri, mme ebile bone ga ba itse sepe ka kgang ya difofane, mo Palamenteng e.

MR SPEAKER: What is the supplementary?

MR RALETOBANA: The supplementary ke gore Tona one a re kgotsa o ka tswa a lebetse kgotsa a sa gakologelwe, so o ne a re ke nopole exactly se ba neng ba se buile. Jaanong ka re a o gakologela gore mo karabong ya bofelo one a ntlhaloseditse gore Kgaphamadi gore e bo e sa dirwe motse ga go amane gope le kgang ya gore difofane di fofa mo godimo ga yone, gompieno a reng?

MR MASALILA: Kana mokaulengwe a re re rile ga re itse sepe, gompieno ke a itse.

COMPENSATION OF MR G. JANKEY’S WATER/BOREHOLE

MR L. B. SEBETELA (PALAPYE): asked the Minister of Minerals, Energy and Water Resources to explain when Mr G. Jankey’s water borehole compensation matter will be
put to rest once and for all, given the fact that the Department of Water Affairs accepted that they were responsible for cutting his underground water source, hence the arrangement to give him water.

MINISTER OF MINERALS, ENERGY AND WATER RESOURCES (MR KEDIKILWE): Mr Speaker, Mr Jankey’s water needs are currently met from the well field that supplies Palapye. The Department of Water Affairs has now identified a borehole with which to compensate Mr Jankey.

To enable Mr Jankey to water his cattle away from the well field in order to avoid pollution, the department will construct a portion of the pipeline to connect with the existing one to Mr Jankey’s watering point. This should be done by the end of March.

Thank you, Mr Speaker.

ASSEMBLY IN COMMITTEE

(CHAIRMAN in the Chair)


MR CHAIRMAN (MR BALOPI): This is a replay of the exercise that we did last week Thursday, but that the Minister was not able to complete his presentation we may have to take it afresh.

I therefore remind Honourable members that I shall call upon the Honourable Minister to reply to the debate at 1655 hours today and the question will be put at 1710 hours.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

HEADS 120 AND 121
Introduction

MINISTER OF PRESIDENTIAL AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
(MR SKELEMANI): Mr Chairman, I wish to address Parliament on the Judiciary and its strategies in dealing with challenges impacting on productivity and delivery of service. The House will recall that last year; I emphasised the serious challenges the Judiciary is facing which constrain its ability to fulfil its national mandate. This time, I wish to underscore the other side of the same coin. And this is the aspect of some considerable achievements by AOJ in the direction of modernising the judicial system. I have to highlight this development, if only for the purpose of encouraging Parliament to render even greater support to what is still a long trek to the attainment of the Judiciary's vision: expeditious and affordable justice for all.

In this regard, the basics of what an organisation requires to run its business have been acquired at a pace that is remarkable, considering the overall budgetary constraints of the state. Court buildings and related infrastructure have been constructed in various parts of the country where there was hardly any structure the judiciary could call its own. Staff levels have been raised with permanent posts in sectors where the majority of employees were temporary staff. Training has been provided for an organisation which for many years went without a training plan or a training vote.

In the area of backlog of cases, we do see tangible efforts to reduce it as well as mechanisms and programmes to better manage the flow of cases and related processes. There is even a plan to divert cases to other mechanisms of dispute resolution. In other words, we are starting to see practical strategic reforms being initiated to deal with
problem areas where elements of disorder were beginning to threaten Botswana's court system.

Of equal importance is the recent initiative by the Chief Justice to harness the experience and wisdom of judges into some form of leadership participation at the level of policy formulation and policy implementation. To that end Judges have been assigned to chair committees that deal with specific areas of performance improvement.

Mr Chairman, all these initiatives and many more, are what I wish to stress in this Parliamentary Session. As I said before, the purpose of the emphasis is to indicate the critical need for enlarging the Judiciary's capacity to grow; for we all know that this is an organisation that has historically been stunted in its growth. I now turn to the details of what is required for the Judiciary in this financial year.

**Human Resource/Judicial Officer**

Mr Chairman, manpower shortage still besets the Department and this is exacerbated by the high vacancy rate in the lower positions located in the rural stations where young officers are reluctant to take up posts.

The Magistracy has been hit by a higher than normal rate of staff turnover. There are a number of reasons for this retrogression. These range from the lucrative lure of the private sector, to the avoidable spectre of transfers due to the conditions of service, which, over the years, have become uncompetative. Even the few posts created to enlarge the establishment moderately in the normal annual budgetary process have proved difficulty as citizen lawyers are not attracted by the terms and conditions of service offered. Such posts include those created to assist the Registrar's office. Consequently, the department has no option but to recruit externally to fill the posts to avoid stalling the
delivery of judicial services. Otherwise, the continuing staff turnover will seriously and negatively impact on service delivery and exacerbate the backlog of cases before the Courts.

The other option for alleviating the shortage of judicial officers, which is being seriously considered, is the engagement of the lay cadre of magistrates. We heard the Chief Justice mention it at the opening of the legal year that such magistrates would be holders of Diploma Certificates in law such as retired District Commissioners and Police Officers, and would be further trained in court procedures before taking up appointment as magistrates. In this regard AOJ is targeting mature Batswana men and women of considerable experience in the Public Service.

Transport

Mr Chairman, shortage of vehicles at both the Magistrates and the High Court level persist although I am happy to announce that the Department will be supplied with 30 new vehicles and several others as replacements of the unserviceable ones. Most Magistrates Courts operate with one vehicle for use by both the Magistrates and the support staff. This arrangement impacts negatively on the efficient service delivery and also poses security risk especially to revenue officers who have to walk to the revenue offices carrying money. Such constraints defeat the Department's policy of taking justice to the people and further makes it difficult for Magistrates to attend cases where the offence actually occurred especially in relation to scenes of accidents, breakings or with regard to cases to live exhibits like cattle. It is expected that the supply of 30 vehicles will ease these problems at least for while.

Training
Mr Chairman, given the critical requirements for performance improvement in alignment to the Vision 2016 pillars, we aim at enhancing levels of specialised skills and competencies even among the staff who are otherwise qualified and experienced in their current posts. Our aim is to bridge the skills gap in this manner so as to ensure that the goals and objectives of the organisation are achieved.

Currently we have four (4) officers on long term training and twenty-eight (28) earmarked for specialised short courses for the financial year ending 31 March 2007.

**HIV/AIDS**

Mr Chairman, while the department has not been availed funds to intensify its response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic, a milestone has been achieved in Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) through both the national campaign and that initiated within the department.

About 80 per cent implementation of the minimum internal package has been realised through inclusion of HIV/AIDS orientated objectives in all Administration of Justice stations Annual Performance Plans. A number of projects aimed at reaching out to the community for the support of People Living with HIV/AIDS have been successfully implemented in three (3) stations. Although no reliable statistics are available, more employees are opening up to voluntarily solicit support from colleagues and the HIV/AIDS Co-ordinator and disclose their HIV status. This is indicative of a positive change of attitude towards the epidemic, which is desirable for the Vision of No New Infections by 2016.

**Case Management**
Mr Chairman, despite some improvement in this area the Judiciary continues to face its major challenge, that of timely disposal of cases. In my last report in March 2006, I indicated that litigation was on the increase in this country. Indeed the fact remains as valid today as it was in the year 2006.

Apart from manpower and infrastructural expansion, the Judiciary is currently exploring other avenues of expediting disposal of cases. For example, a study has already been undertaken to establish Small Claims Courts within the main stream of the Magistrates Courts. A benchmarking study was carried out in South Africa and Zimbabwe where these courts have registered a success story.

A committee working on the proposal for the establishment of Small Claims Courts has issued a working paper, which is currently being studied internally among Judges and Magistrates. The paper touches on the broad framework of these courts and will be reduced into a Cab Memo once consultations are complete. The establishment of family courts is another avenue the Judiciary explored. Currently two maintenance courts are in operation in Gaborone and Francistown.

The Judiciary in line with global trends continues to search for better and cheaper ways of dispute resolution. In January 2007, the Administration of Justice embarked on a study about Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms usually referred to by its common abbreviation, "ADR". This is a system, which encourages parties to resolve their disputes without resorting to a more confrontational adjudicative and expensive court process. It is expected that ADR will ease the congestion of cases in the main stream of the courts as it takes the form of mediation, negotiation, conciliation and arbitration. In its quest to speed up the ADR, the Administration of Justice engaged an American Consultant, a Judge of
the United States Federal Appeal Court to come and do a study on our legal system and identify ADR mechanisms which can work in our situation. Judge Wallace was in Botswana in January 2007 and had a wide range of consultations not only within the Administration of Justice but also with other stakeholders including BOCCIM (Botswana Confederation of Commerce, Industry and Manpower). The Administration of Justice has now received Judge Wallace's preliminary report and recommendations on how ADR can be applied in Botswana.

Mr Chairman, the establishment of Commercial Courts is one other initiative, which the Judiciary is still working on. When it is finally successfully established, it should be an attraction for more foreign investment in the country, as it would herald the speedy resolution of commercial disputes. These initiatives, which aim at achieving better and modern ways of managing cases, cannot succeed without funding. Given the necessary financial support I see the Judiciary in this country growing up to performance standards of any good judiciary in the world.

**Court Records Management System (CRMS)**

This House will recall what I stated before that the Judiciary is deploying modern in support of other initiatives, which are aimed at reducing the backlog of cases and eliminating delays. In this respect, the benefits of using a computer system for case management have already been indicated on the four pilot sites at the High Court in Lobatse and Francistown, and the High Court in Gaborone and Jwaneng Magistrates' Court. Monthly returns and scheduling of cases on the rolls are done faster and more accurately on the computer. Case statistics are available to indicate the caseload, abandoned cases due for dismissal, postponements and cases otherwise ready for trial.
Users of the system will soon be able to access scanned images of all documents in the court record without the necessity of physically moving the file. A file-tracking module has eliminated considerably incidents of lost or misplaced files.

It is expected that such instances in improved case management will contribute remarkably to reducing the waiting period in the disposal of cases.

The project is scheduled for completion during 2008/2009 financial year, and so far it is proceeding on schedule and within the projected budget.

**RECURRENT BUDGET - HEAD 120**

Mr Chairman let me take this opportunity to present to this Honourable House the 2007/2008 estimates for the Administration of Justice for recurrent budget. I request the authorisation of the total amount of P78, 247,520.00. This amount represents a total increase of 13 per cent over the 2006/2007 estimates. Personal emoluments account for 60 per cent of the recurrent budget and the balance of 40 per cent goes to "Other Charges."

**Parent Account 001100 - Salaries and Allowances P46, 584,140.00**

Mr Chairman, salaries and allowances is being allocated a total amount of forty-six million, five hundred and eighty-four thousand, one hundred and forty Pula (P46, 584,140.00). This represents an increase of 13 per cent over last year's estimates. The provision is required for the upgrading of existing posts as well as salaries for new posts.

Under other charges allocations with significant increases are the following:

**Parent Account 00400 - General Expenses and Supplies P11, 167,970.00**
This amount represents an increase of 4 per cent over the 2006/2007 estimates. The increase is due mainly to The Court Records Management System vote, which was increased by P1 million for purpose of rolling out the system to the out stations.

**Parent Account 04300 - Special Expenditure P3, 578,970.00**

The amount of P3, 578,970.00 represents an increase of 35 per cent over the last estimates. The increase is reflected under Recording and Broadcasting Equipment vote due to a provision of P1 million for library books. A new vote called Library has since been created under subhead 00500/00546 for this provision. This provision caters for the purchase of law books. The increase is expected because the department will be updating books in the High Court Libraries and in the Judges Chambers and stocking the newly built magistrates' courts archive boxes for general registry.

**DEVELOPMENT BUDGET - HEAD 121**

Mr Chairman, the Construction of Court Buildings at Mochudi, Molepolole and Mahalapye has been completed together with the Judges houses at Lobatse and Francistown. The erection of prefabricated court buildings (temporary structures) at the High Court in Lobatse, Ghanzi and Kasane is on-going and will be completed towards the end of the current financial year.

I am pleased to inform this Honourable House that the evaluation of construction tenders for the Lobatse Magistrates' Court building has been forwarded to Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Board (PPADB) for adjudication and award. This project is expected to commence by April 2007 and be completed by 2009.

In addition, the design work for Kanye and Serowe Magistrates Courts are at an advanced stage. Construction of these projects is expected to start around the middle of the next
financial year. Furthermore, the Department has initiated the design of Broadhurst Magistrates' Court and the long awaited Gaborone High Court and Court of Appeal Division. The design of this division will take a period of fourteen (14) months with a construction period of three (3) years, taking the completion date to the middle of 2011/2012 financial year.

Mr Chairman, there are other small but very important developments the department will be undertaking in order to improve its service delivery.

These projects include computer network and cabling, a renovation of Francistown Magistrates Court, Landscaping of Judges houses and improvements to Lobatse High Court Library. The development outlined above will require Sixty-six million, one hundred and thirty-one thousand Pula (P66,131,000.00) for the financial year 2007/2008 under the development budget.

**Conclusion**

I, therefore, request that the sums of Seventy-eight million, two hundred and forty-seven thousand, five hundred and twenty Pula (78,247,520.00) under Recurrent Head 1201 and Sixty-six million, one hundred and thirty-one thousand Pula (P66, 131,000.00) under Development Head be approved and stand part of the estimates for the financial year 2007/2008. I move accordingly. I thank you, Mr Chairman.

**MR S. M. GUMA (TATI EAST):** Mr Chairman, thank you very much. I have been out of the House and I forgot how to speak. Mr Chairman, I stand to support the Honourable Minister's request but I also want to refer to Page 60 as an observation, which I would want the Minister may be in his response, to try and give us a comment on the Parent Account on salaries and allowances.
During the budgetary sessions when you were doing the budget, were you aware that the 6 per cent was not being included in this? And are you still aware that it is not part of the amount that you are requesting for? Or was it by deliberate decision or you did take into account, the Minister’s view that there will always be vacancies? Or are there any vacancies within the Ministry of Justice, which have actually been catered for here? I say this being worried about the manner in which you are budgeting Minister. If we keep on throwing figures there and there and always using Parliament for supplementaries, I do not think that is the purpose of always bringing supplementaries in the House.

**MR J. NKATE:** On a point of clarification Mr Chairman. I am rather confused I think. I might not look at it, but I am. I thought that the 6 per cent is actually part of the Appropriations Bill and therefore, I am thinking that when Parliament passes the Bill, remember the 6 per cent was announced as a result of the second reading of the Appropriations Bill. The budget speech is actually a second reading of a Bill and I am thinking that when Parliament passed the Bill, it is law, and therefore it is being implemented. It is therefore within the ambit or the powers of the Ministers to come back to Parliament and say, as a result of the 6 per cent this is what is happening, we need the funds. I know he is a financial Honourable Member in that regard. Thank you Sir.

**MR GUMA:** Thank you Honourable Member. I know you are very good at law, but the truth of the matter is what is published and what Parliament has approved is P24 billion. Out of that P24 billion the 6 per cent is not included in there. We are approving a Bill and the amount that the Minister is requesting here is P78 million, which he wants us to approve and the 6 per cent is not included in there. That is the clarification that I would
want the Minister to put across. Be that as it may, let me proceed and just make a few
observations, which I would want the Minister to just go through.

Honourable Minister, my view always is that, when we bring in…

**MR CHAIRMAN:** Order please! Order!

**MR GUMA:** Whenever we bring in budget proposals to parliament, we should never
ignore the revenue aspect. I say this because the revenue figures have been tabled in this
House and then whatever we are approving, when we approve the Appropriation Bill we
are also looking at whether we have got enough revenues to meet those. So, in my view,
it is always important for Ministers to say something about what they are going to do
within their departments, in terms of revenue collection. I say this Minister being mindful
of what has always happened when we meet in various Committees. There is always a
problem within the Administration of Justice with court fines not being paid for. It is just
a general comment that I think in future, there must be something that is being said by
Ministers when they present their papers before for considerations. With that, I thank you
Mr Chairman. I do not have much, thank you Sir.

**LEADER OF OPPOSITION (MR O. MOUPO) (GABORONE WEST NORTH):**

Thank you Mr Chairman. I also stand to support the Minister’s request and that he be
given the amounts he is asking for. But I would like to make a few observations or a few
points for the Minister’s attention.

First, in paragraph 7 to 8 the Minister did make mention of the fact that the magistracy is
facing a problem in that, the Administration of Justice is not able to attract private
lawyers into the magistracy and that there is a high turnover. A number of magistrates are
resigning from the department and therefore, leading to a situation where there is a very serious shortage of magistrates.

As a way of confronting that problem, suggesting that the department is seriously thinking of resorting to lay magistrates. I want to emphasise the point that a judiciary is a very important arm of government whose professional competency and integrity, has to be jealously guarded. I do not think resorting to lay magistracy will promote that because that in my view, has a danger of lowering standards.

Therefore I think other options must be considered. I know that a number of years ago, His Lordship the late Justice Amisa was sent by government on a commission to investigate the conditions of service of the whole Administration of Justice. He came up with a number of recommendations on how to improve the conditions of service of the magistracy, to ensure that they are retained in the service.

I would urge the Minister to consider unveiling that file, wherever the report is and look into it to try and find whether something can be done to try and address this problem. So that we can both attract lawyers who are in private practice, into the magistracy and also be able to retain those already in the magistracy. Because going the route or resorting to lay magistracy would definitely lower the standards and it will not inspire confidence in the Administration of Justice. There is also the long-standing question of the localisation of the Court of Appeal.

MR KEDIKILWE: On a point of clarification Mr Chairman. Gongwe mokaulengwe ka gore kgang e a e buang ke dilo tse ba di itseng thata, go fokotsa seemo sa dikatlholo, fa re bua ka bone bommakaseterata, ke raya go dirisa bone ba go tweng ba lay, a ke selo se re
tlaa bong re se dira fela mono mo Botswana, kana ke tiro e e dirwang mo mafatsheng otlhe fa ba na le mathata a a ntseng jaana?

Sa bobedi ke gore, go na le ba go tweng basekaseki, tota le gone kwa *high court*, mo mafatsheng a mangwe, a le gone go ka twe go fokotsa seemo le seriti le serodumo sa tsa dikatlholo? Ke bua ka *Assessors*, segolo bogolo mo dikgannyae tse di tshwanang jaaka dikatlholo tsa leso le tse dingwe jaana.

**MR MOATLHODI:** Further clarification, if you could take them both, please.

**MR CHAIRMAN:** Why can not we deal with one at a time? The first clarification from Honourable Kedikilwe.

**MR MOUPO:** The use of Assessors is perfectly a normal thing. It does not lead to the lowering of the standards because there will be a qualified Judge and what the Assessors do, will be to contribute by way of ideas to advise. But the final decision lies with the Judge. So, there is nothing wrong with that. I was referring to a situation where the lay magistrate himself is the one who looks into the case and determines what proper judgement is.

I am not aware of other countries where this is done. I was just referring to it in the context of Botswana and saying that other options must be explored. I know for certain that the police for instance and the Prisons Department, officers have free accommodation.

One of the ways that government could adopt by way of trying to address this problem is to award that concession to the magistrates, to give them free accommodation as a way of attracting them. If there is no money to increase the salaries, you can try and improve the conditions by way of increasing their salaries and also giving them free accommodation.
That could go a long way towards allaying their grievances or attracting them to remain in the profession.

**MR MOATLHODI:** *Ke a leboga mokaulengwe. E ne e le go leka go tlhatswa gore tsone* the lay magistrates, taking into account the astronomical batches of cases that we have outstanding. Do you not think it is better that these lay magistrates will come and reduce the load of work, rather than to have the work piling at the expense of our locals. Because the English men and women normally say, justice delayed is justice denied.

**MR MOUPO:** They would certainly reduce the workload. But I am saying the overall standards would be lowered in the process. I was making the point that one matter that has been outstanding for a long time is that of localisation of the Court of Appeal, 40 years after independence is somewhat of a scandal that at this time, we still have an almost wholly foreign man in Court of Appeal. I think it is time that we look into the matter seriously so that we attend to it and have the Court of Appeal localised.

There is also the issue of legal aid. Of course our Constitution guarantees the right to legal representation, but the enjoyment of this right is conditional upon the resources which most of our people do not have because legal expenses are very expensive. As a result, a lot of injustice results, a lot of people end up being convicted who otherwise, had they been in a situation where they would be legally represented, would probably not have been convicted. Other people also suffer a lot of injustice and are not able to ventilate their rights because they do not have access to legal representation. This is a matter that has to be looked into so that we do establish legal aid so that a lot of our poor people can be availed the opportunity to have legal representation.
There is also an urgent need to simplify the unnecessarily complicated rules of the high court particularly. A lot of the court’s time is wasted arguing on technicalities without ever getting into canvassing the merits. And people who are not legally represented really have difficulty in accessing the courts because of the very complicated nature of the legal rules. It is important that these rules be simplified to make them more user friendly and also promote a situation where people will be availed the time to concentrate on canvassing the merits rather than arguing, on technicalities as it happens at present.

There is also the outstanding complaint, which has been on for a long time that cases take too long to be disposed of. It takes ordinarily two to three years between the time when the case is registered at the high court and the time when it is finally disposed of, including cases involving contractual disputes, literally involving millions of Pula. Obviously contestants or litigants have an interest in hearing what the outcome of the case is, and it is in the interest if justice as the same goes, justice delayed is justice denied. It is important that this matter also be attended to expeditiously so that matters are expeditiously handled.

There is also the point of differential treatment of judges, which has led to a somewhat untidy situation where, judges have resorted to litigation in respect of their conditions of service. This matter must also be expeditiously attended to, so that we avoid this embarrassment where some very able judges resign because they are dissatisfied with that situation, and others resort to litigation. There is really no need to have differential treatment of people who are basically doing the same job and are at the same level. With those few points Mr Chairman, I do support the Honourable Minister and that he be given the amounts that he requests.
MR NTUANE (SPECIALLY ELECTED): Thank you Mr Chairman. I am rising to support the request by the Minister. I hope that next year when he comes to this House, if he is still Minister, he will be able to provide us with some indication of turn-around times in terms of disposing of a lot of these cases.

I do not understand how Botswana with its small population of 1.7 million compared to South Africa with about 44 million; we take so long to dispose of court cases. Just as an example, there was a case last year in South Africa that gripped everybody in terms of prominence, where a very significant political player in that country was charged with rape. That case was disposed of within a couple of months I believe. But parallel to that one, there is a case in Botswana involving another prominent individual who was charged before the South African was charged. Even today as we speak, the case is still before the courts. I just cannot reconcile the two. How do you get a country where the crime rate is so high, that is basically drowning in crime and yet they are able to do as they are able to do that; dispose of matters so expeditiously.

I remember another case, about two or so months ago, a prominent historian, again next door who was gunned down. It was a theft I suppose, burglary gone wrong. He was gunned down, and within two weeks, the perpetrators had been apprehended, charged and sentenced.

We are talking about a country that has 1.7 million people. Like somebody just said a while ago, it takes ages, years and years in this country. You see people just walking around out on bail, and of course this disrupts the rhyme of your life. When you are walking around on bail and people make sorts of insinuations and cast suspensions, gotwe
fa o bona a riana o thubeditse fa o bona a tsamaya jaana o mo bailing. Fa o bona a tsamaya a riana kana ke legodu ke ba armed robbery ya maloba ele, and it takes forever.

MR MOATLHODI: On a point of clarification Mr Chairman. Thank you Mr Chairman, thank you Honourable Ntuane. The prominent gentleman in Botswana, do not you think he is wasting your time? I want you to pay attention so that you can respond prominently.

HONOURABLE MEMBERS: Laughter!!!

MR MOATLHODI: The prominent figure in Botswana, do not you think his case got delayed because somewhere along the line some towel involving some evidence of some sort got lost and therefore the Police had to take more time trying to trace what could have happened to the evidence? Thank you.

MR NTUANE: I suppose there could be all sorts of reasons but I do not want to go into those. All I am trying to say here is that we need to deal with these matters expeditiously, I am sure we can find a way. Actually I am very happy that the Minister has indicated that they have benchmarked with some countries and they are introducing new systems. That is why I am saying I hope that next year when he comes back he will be able to demonstrate to us some kind of improved turnaround time. Like they say justice delayed as the cliché goes is justice denied.

The other issue that I wish to speak about is that of capital punishment. I am sure a significant portion of the population of Botswana strongly supports the death penalty, but you must be careful. If we are going to maintain the death penalty in Botswana we need to ensure that the appeals’ court comprises people or Judges who perhaps are enshrined with the national view, if I may put it that way. There is a very peculiar case of another country, I would give examples of other countries in Southern Africa. It is Lesotho, let
me just name it. They retained capital punishment in their law but for the past ten years or so they have not been able to hang anybody. They convict people they sentence them to death but they cannot hang them or execute them, for the simple reason that the appeals’ court is staffed by South Africans and most of those South Africans turn to be pro-abolition. So here you are supposed to hang and you appeal to the final court, they find reasons why you cannot be executed and people are then commuted to life imprisonment. You get a scenario whereby you get lots of people on death row and who are not… because you can only execute so many people. The moment you get say 20 people or death row you cannot execute all 20 of them. That would just be reprehensible, you cannot. The point is you need to expedite again the process of execution so that you do not get hundreds of people sitting in death row and then you are unable to do anything about it. In Zambia I believe or in Zimbabwe, they have literally thousands of people if not hundreds of people on death row. Where do you start? They have now placed more or less of a technical moratorium on the thing. Where do you start, with about 400 people on death row? How many can you execute? What they simply do is to allow them to languish there, I suppose forever. The point that I am trying to bring out is that of the element of the influence of the South African pro-abolition lobby on the appeals court. You need to be very careful how you go about this. Of course you can say if perhaps you want to retreat from the capital punishment then perhaps you get more South Africans onto the appeals court without necessarily announcing to Batswana that we are now retreating from capital punishment. But the point is it is very critical who accedes on the benches of the Appeals Court.
MR GUMA: On a point of clarification Mr Chairman. Is the Honourable Member suggesting that in the Appeals Court it will be better to have those that are pro-capital punishment? I was under the impression that those are seasoned Judges who will always look into a case as and when it comes because really killing someone or sentencing someone is a matter of serious consideration. I have got serious reservations when we say because they come from a country where capital punishment is allowed or disallowed therefore whenever a matter like this comes in they will always be sympathetic to the accused person, I have got serious reservation on that.

MR NTUANE: You retain the right to express your reservations, but certainly the point is that they will always try to bring their philosophical bearing on such matters, that is what I believe. From experience when we went on this benchmarking tour to Lesotho that is what they were telling us. They said they had a problem because the public out there are saying people are committing heinous murders, crimes, and yet they just languish in death row. They are not executed and we believe is because all these cases in the Appeals Court end up being commuted to life. I think that was a point. It was very important, because very soon the public in Botswana will be up in arms. They will be asking us as legislators as to what is happening. The last time somebody was executed was about five years ago. What is the problem now? Will you be able to say that problem to the Appeals Court if you are not careful about the appointments that we make? That was just the point I wanted to make.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: O ba neele tlhogo.

MR NTUANE: Certainly I am sure there is no battle, there is only about one or two people on death row.
If we are still committed we must just dispose off with them quickly. We do not want a lot of people sitting there because then there are actual mechanics of going about the execution becomes a moral issue.

On that note Mr Chairman, I support the request as presented by the Minister. I expect that next year he will not just report the figures or make a request, he will tell us that with the P78 million you granted me last year this is what I have done in terms of turnaround time and the systems we have put in place. These are improvements that are demonstrable, that everybody is able to see. I thank you.

**MS B. M. TSHIRELETSO (MAHALAPYE EAST):** Ke a leboga Motsamaisa Dipuisanyo tsa Palamente. Ke ema ke dumalana le kopo ya ga Tona, e bile ke ema ka go akgola. Ke itumelela mokaulengwe yo o nnang fa fatshe a re ngwaga o o tlang re tlaa bo re utlwa se sele, ka gore mo go kwadilweng mo, Tona o tlile ee a ruta sengwe se sesha. Tona o tlile ka dintlha tse nna ka bona fa ke lebelela lephata le ke bonang di le bothhokwa, fa a bua ka go hira bo- *District Commissioner* ba ba nang le *Diploma* mo molaong, fa a hira mapodisi a a tlogetseng tiro ka ntlha ya bogodi. E bile a bua gore fa re ba hira jaana ga se gore e tlaa re ba tsena fela gone foo e bo e le gore motho o tsena mo *court* o a sekisa, o tlaa ya go rutwa pele. Ke rata thata gape fa a bua gore go tlaa nna le: *Small Claim Court, Disputes Resolutions Courts, Commercial Courts* go bo tlhomamisiwa *Family Courts*. Ke raya gore fa kgang e tla e ntse jaana o bona gore seemo sa rona sa makgotla a ditsheko se godile. Bo *Family Courts*, ke dilo tse e leng gore mo Botswana re di bona mo go bo Judge Judy fela jaana o sa itse gore go buiwa ka eng, mme e le dilo tse e leng gore di ka nna tsa boammaruri. Mme fa motho a tla ka megopolo e e ntseng jaana a tla go bua gore go tlaa bo go na le makgotla, ke gore ditsheko di sekwa ka
mefuta. Ke gore e se tsheko fela gore Mmakaseterata fa go tla motho a utswile o a seka, go tla e le bagwebi kana e le digweberegore tsa ba digwebo, jaaka go tlaa nna le di Commercial Court. Ke gore motho o kgobokanetswe ke ditshoko tse golo gongwe legale e rileng gongwe ba ithuta melao koo, ke dumela gore go ithutiwa melao ka go farologana. Go nale batho ba ba itseng go seka ba e bileng e le diagentse tse di lebaganyeng fela le di commercial bank. Ba bangwe ba seka di criminal cases ba ba ithutileng ka ga criminal cases. Ba bangwe ka fela tsa go agisanya. Jaanong fa e le gore re bona gotwe lekgotla la bosenisi le tla ka megopolo e, go dule di consultants dingwe di tswa ko go bo-Amerika go anyiwa megopolo ko go bo-Zimbabwe. Ke bona gore e tlaa re mo dingwageng tse, fa re ya go fetsa gompieno bo-South Africa le bo-Zimbabwe, fa re ya go fetsa mo dingwageng tse tlahan tse re bo re bona boatlhodi jo bofetogileng. Gompieno jaana fa re bua ka Maintenance Court, o tlaa bona gore jaanong re fokoleditse boMmakaseterata. E ne e a re fa go nale tsheko ya motho a sa tlhokomele e a go tsenngwa mo palong ya ditshoko tse di tlaa tsenang. Jaanong gompieno di teng, le fa e ka bo e le gore di satele di sa lekane. Mme bomme ba e leng gore gompieno jaana ba lebagane le mathata a borre ba e leng gore ga ba dire ditshwanelo tsa bone tsa go tlhokomela bana go tlhohofetse go botoka. Mme fa go tla go buisanngwa ka kgang ya dispute resolutions, e e leng gore e tlaa bo e dira gore batho ba agisannwe, ba letlanngwe gape ba gapwe maikutlo ke bona go siame. Gompieno jaana o fitlhela e le gore fa gongwe fela fa motho a tenwa ke motho a mo tshositse masigo ka ba ne ba omanela koo o a tsamaya go iwa kwa ga Mmakaseterata gatwe ke tsheko. Kgantele ko bofelong tsheko e mong wa yone o a lebala kana e ne e se tsheko e e leng gore gongwe o ka bo a ne a ile gone koo. Jaanong nna ke bona gore tlahologo e mo boatlhoding jwa rona fa e ka tla yone e e leng gore e bua ka
makgotla a ditsheko a e leng gore a tlaa bo a itebagantse fela le ditsheko tse e ka reng di ka kgona gore batho ba agisanngwe. Ka gore tota tse dingwe ditsheko di a tsenngwa mo palong go bo gotwe go nale ditsheko di le kana ko Mmakaseterata wa Mahalapye le wa Palapye. Fa o ya go di lebelela tse dingwe ke tse e ka bong gongwe di sa bolo go feta ka ntateng ya gore tota ga di a lebagana le foo. Ke tsaya gore re amogele gore diphetogo tse fa di tsena le rona re tlaa bo re ikutlwa lefatshe la rona re le motlotlo, ka gore go tlaa bo go na le dilo dingwe tse e leng gore di fetotse tsamaiso gotlhelele ya makgotla a rona a ditsheko. Ke dilo tse e leng gore raetsho ke tsaya gore fa e le gore di ka nna teng, ka di tlaa tla ka gore di a tlhokafala. E nngwe e o setseng o e buile e bile o ne o bua gore fa ba fetsa fela e bile ka bonako go tlaa bo go dirwa Cabinet Memo e bo e le gore ka boammaaruri lekgotla la go nna jalo le a tlhomiwa. Ke dilo tse e leng gore ke tsaya gore ke tsamaiso e e leng gore e tlaa bo e tla go fokotsa mosuke o gompieno re buang gore go na le ditsheko tse dingwe tse e leng gore gongwe di tlaa bowa di tshololwa. Tsone tseo ke tsone tse di batlang gore go bo go nna le Dispute Resolution Courts, tse e leng gore di ya go seka-seka seemo sa ditsheko, di bo di sa ye go kokoana jaanong kgantele o sala o saitse gore ke case number mang.

Ke dumalana le Rraetsho Tona gore lephata la gagwe mo ngwageng ono ka fa a tlang a re baya kopo ya madi le tla ka go re solofetsa gore mo bokamosong jwa lefatshe le e bo e le gore ditsheko ka bontsi di na le ko di welang teng. Tsa bo Commercial le tse dingwe jalo. Mme fela ke bo ke wela ka gore le fa ntswa ke itumelela gore go hiriwa batho ba ba tlogetseng tiro ka bogodi jalo, ke tsaya gore re setse re dumetse gore mo bosekising batho ba ba tona-ona ke bone ba ba setseng diltlhaloganyo tsa bone di budule. Mme a go sekasekwe go seka ga tloga ga bolaya. Kana fa a setse a theogetse foo ka konteraka ya
dingwaga tse pedi yo mongwe ngwana gongwe yo mmotlana yo o rutetsweng molao fa a 
fetsa ko sekolong jaanong o a go tsaya dingwaga tse pedi rraagwe-mogolo a santse a le 
foo. Go seka ga tloga ga tla ga re direla mathata a gore jaanong bana ba ba fetsang ka tsa 
melao kwa ba bo ba nna gongwe go nne go ntshafadiwa gantsinyana. Tona gone foo o go 
sekaseke. Re nale bana ba ba ntsi ba ba ithutang ka molao. Mme molao mo dikgotleng 
tsone tsothle tse o reng oa di thoma tse, tse e leng gore fa jaaka re bua ka di *Family 
Court* banyalani ditsheko tsa bone bone di ya go nna ka tsela e e faphegileng e go 
buisanngwang ka tsone. Mme bana ba rona ba mo sekolong jaaka re bua re riana ba ithuta 
ka molao. Fa e ka re ba ntse ba ithuta jaana re dumalana, nna ke *support* gore go dirwe 
jalo ka gore bana ba rona ke ba ba bangwe gatwe ba a gana. Le re re re leka go baakanya 
ka fa ntheng yoa madi le gone ba ntse ba a gana. Re ele tlhoko ntheng yone eo ya gore 
mme e seka ya tloga ya re ba ba eletsang go ka tsena ba fithela re le batsadi ba bone re 
tswetse ka dijabana. Ke a leboga Motsamaisa Dipuisanyo tsa Palamente.

**MR O. E. MOUMAKW A (KGALAGADI NORTH):** Tlaa ke go leboge Modulasetilo, 
ke nne le mantswe a le mabedi mo kopong ya ga Tona Skelemani. Modulasetilo Lephata 
le la Botsamaisi jwa Ditsheko le ke lengwe la maphata aa amiwang ke thulaganyo ya 
tuelo ya ga Goromente e e tshwanang le e, *the uniform salary structure*. Gone ke dumela 
thata gore le one mathata a di *backlog* ke gore bana ba felela ba tlogela lephata le gonne 
ga ba duelwe sentle. Ke tsaya gore *is a fact* gore mo Botswana jaaka maduo a Form Five 
a letse a tswa fa *some of our very creamy children choose and pursue law as a career*. Fa 
ba sena go nna ba e dira jalo *naturally* ba solofela *a better return* fa ba tlaa bong ba dira 
teng. Mme lephata le ke lengwe la maphata aa sa dueleng gothelele. Jaanong nna selelo 
same ko go Tona ke gore a bolele maiteko a a tlhomameng kana mo pusong fela ka
bophara. Lebaka e le gore se ke selo se re se buang mo Ntlong e nako le nako gore nako e tsile ya gore re kgaokgaoganye dituelo re duele ba ba sekisang ka dituelo tsa bone, ba nne le lenaneo la bone la dituelo. Ba junior secondary school re ba duele jalo, barutabana re ba duele jalo re tlogele go kopanya jaaka re kopantse jaana. Ke nale tumelo e ntsi ya gore le fa re bua ka bo lay magistrates, re bua ka bone fela mme nnete ke gore bommakaserata ga ba yo ka gore ba siela ko ba ka bonang botshelo teng. Mme ke kope Tona gape gore kgang ya backlog of cases le yone e tla e kopakopane fela ga re kgone go bona gore cases tse di saletseng morago, a di ko go bo mmakaserata kana di ko Lobatse ko High Court. Re kgona go bona gore thuso e tlhokagala fa kae, e tlhokafala ka fa ntlheng ya bo mmakaserata kana ko High Court. Kante gone ko High Court kana ko bo mmakaserata, mathata a fa kae? A ke gore baatlhodi ga ba yo mo ditafoleng kana gatwe di bench dilo tsa bone kana mapodise ga ba tlhotlhomise ka nako. Dilo tse re tshwanetse gore re seka ra nna re ntse re re backlog of cases, re bo re kgona go tlhomamisa gore gatwe mathata a fa kae, e re thuso e tlhokafala re thuse re itse gore re e lebisa kae. O tsile ka kgang ya lay cadres, ke ne ke seo fa Tautona wa kamoso a akgela kgantele ke fitlhetse a feleletsaa.

MR MOATLHODI: On a point of order Modulasetilo. The point of order I am standing on Mr Chairman is that we are being recorded as we speak. Now, if we are going to leave this statement as it is, it may cause confusion in the future because people know that Tautona wa kamoso is His Honour the Vice President not any other.

MR MOUMAKWA: O tlhola o lopela Rre Moatlhodi ntlogela.

MR CHAIRMAN: Order! Order! Honourable Members, when you stand on a point of order, you are effectively saying Parliament is out of order in terms of the Standing
Orders. Now, you cannot use that authority or that privilege or that order which you want to refer to; to comment on a remark such as has been made by Honourable Moumakwa. I do not see anything wrong with what he has said, he is perfectly in order. If he has an ambition or he wishes that one of his colleagues, could become a prospective leader of this country that is perfectly in order. There is nothing out of the procedures of Parliament to say that.

MR MOUMAKWA: Ke a leboga Modulasetilo.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Jaanong o ne o re o lopela mang?

MR MOUMAKWA: O a itse o tlhola a gagaba gone fa.

Modulasetilo ke tse na go e ya lay cadre of Magistrates. Ke re tota ke tsaya gore re ka kopa tlhaloso gore fa gotwe ba a hirwa jaana tiro ya bone thata e tlaa bo e le eng? Le nna ke nale poifo ya gore fa ba hirwa ba a bo ba ya go gata di-bench gotwe ba atlhole gore go ka ama tsamaiso ya rona. Mme go na le tiro e ntsi e ba e dirang, yone ya go letlanya jaaka gotwe go tlaa nna le alternative dispute resolutions, go nale tiro ya go tsamaisa files e gongwe ba ka e dirang. Mme fela se ke se kopang mo go wena Tona, ke gore a go nne le tlhaloso e e tlhomameng re tle re thuse sechaba re bo re tla re tse na dikgaalong re re go ya go nna le lay cadre of Magistrates re bo re sa kgone go tlhalosa mo go tlhomameng.

Mo kgaalong e ke e emetseng, Modulasetilo, re ntse re na le mathata a gore dikgotlatšhekelo di kgakala. Mo Sub District ya Hukuntsi ke kgang e ke nnang ke ntse ke lela ka yone ke tshwanetse go nna ke gakolola Ntlo e e tle e re ba ba dirang ditlhabololo ba re akanyetse. Batho ba kgaolwana e ke e emetseng ba seka ko Tsabong, ke distance e e fetang P500 kilometres. Gore motho a bo a ntse a bowa-bowa gone koo, o kgona o
itshupa ga *seven* kana ga some. Gotwe *every two weeks* a bo a pagama a ya Tsabong a ya go mentiona go sena *transport* e e tlhamaletseng e e connectang metse e mebedi eo, go sena fa a robalang teng. Ke gore fa a setse a ya go atlholwa e a bo a ne a setse e le gore o setse a babaletswe ke *case* e a leng mo go yone. E tsamaelana le bomme ba borre ba o fitlhelang ba latlha bana ka jaana le tsone di sekiwa ko Tsabong. Bomme ba bula *file* e bo e nna ko Tsabong o tshwanetse gore kgwedi le kgwedi a bo a emelela ko Hukuntsi a latela P200 ko Tsabong, fa a setse a bowa koo ga gona se a rekelang ngwana mashi ka sone. Mme kana thulaganyo e, e a bo e diretswe gore rre yo o neng a tshabile boikarabelo ja go godisa ngwana a kgone go thusa mo kgodisong ya ngwana. Mme fa e le gore madi a teng a bowa a felela mo go reng mmaagwe ngwana a bo a ntse a toba-toba *distance* e e kalo, go raya gore ga go thuse maikaelelo a lenaneo leo.

Kgang ya bofelo ke ya *security* *sa records* le bone bo mmakaseretata kana le bone basekisi. Maabane go ne go na le kgang e e leng gore e utlwala e le ko Mochudi mme eo e ncha. Ba ba tsamaisanang le ts a molao ba ne ba ntse ba supa gore *file* e ne e utswilwe, ko Maun, Lobatse le mo Gaborone *file* e nyeletse, ke selo se se diragalang letsatsi le letsatsi. Ke re, Tona golo mo go ama boleng jwa tsamaiso ya rona ya ditsheko. A go phuthwe go baakanngwe go nne le *security* fela se se lolameng fa re bayang *files* tsa rona.

Le bone bommakaseretata le baatlhodi nna o fitlhle ke tshoga ke ba boifela ka gore malatsing a go lebega e le gore re dila le dilalome tota ka namana, gore a mme fa ba ntse ba lebagana jaana le bone, a ba na le tshireletsego fa ba tswana fa? A motho ga a kgone go tlolela mo lelwapeng la gagwe a dira boithatelo fela gore *case* e seka ya tswelela. Ke a leboga Modulasetilo.
MR K. RAKHUDU (GABORONE NORTH): Ke a go leboga Modulasetilo wa tiro ya Palamente. Mme ke emele go dumalana le go ema nokeng Tona jaaka a kopa madi gore a e go tsamaisa tiro ya puso. Mme Rraetsho, mma re simolole re re nna kgaolo e ke e emetseng ke ne ke utlwa Honourable Moumakwa a re kgaolo e a e emetseng mangwe a mathata ke gore services di kgakala. Rona kwa ga rona mo kgaolong ya botlhophi e ke e emetseng, selo se se kgakala-kgakala le batho ke yone access to justice. Modulasetilo, Batswana ba a itlhoboga, Batswana ga ba bone justice ga ba kgone go ikuela ga ba kgone go itsheka ba felela ba itlhoboga mme golo mo go utlwisa botlhoko mo go gakgamatsang. Ga ke itse gore a diofisi tse dingwe tsa botlhophi tsa Mapalamente ba bona se re se bonang ka ko kgaolong ya Gaborone North. O ngomoga pelo fela o bona ngwana wa Motswana a tla ko go wena o le Mopalamente e le gore o solofetse gore ke gore fa a tsile ko ofising ya gago jaana ke gone a tlaa bong a gorogetswe ke access to justice. Mme fa a ya go lemoga o mo lemotsha ka fa o ka sekang wa mo thusa ka teng e nna selelo le khuranyo ya meno. Goromente o tshwanetse gore a eme ka dinao a itebaganye le selo se. Mo dingwageng tsa maloba go ne go ntse go ngongoregwa gotwe go itsheka mo Botswana go turu mo go gakgamatsang mme le gompieno go sa ntse go ntse jalo mme e bile go thatsafadiwa thata ke gore batho bangwe ba na le go itlhokomolosa le tsone dikatlholo tsa High Court. Mma ke fe sekai ka yone ya affiliation. Go a atlholwa gore makawana ba godise bana ba bone ba thuse bommenyana ba ba ba imisetseng ba ba ba diretseng bana ba ka go nna le bone ba latlhela sengwenyana e le katlholo e e tswang ko kgotla tshekelo. Go tsweng foo ba bangwe ba itulela fela ba. Fa a ituletse jalo e bo e le gore jaanong ene yo o tshwanetseng gore a bone sengwenyana ke gore ga a itse gore o ka reng ka gore ga a na madi a gore a ye go batla yone justice. Kana gore a bone justice ga
re a e go batla mmueleedi. Jaanong Modulasetilo kana Batswana ba re buang ka bone ke yo e leng gore gore fela a ye go bula *file* kwa ga mmueleedi ka P350 go thata. Kana Modulasetilo ke raya motho yo o e leng gore ene ka boene fa gongwe kgwedi fa e fela o amogela ene P350. Jaanong motho yo o ntseng jalo ga a kgone gore a ye go bula *file* ya P350. Fa go nna jaaka Modulasetilo e nna mathata fela aa gakgamatsang bogolo jang ka e bile boloi bo setse bo phimotswe ga o ka ke wa itoela motho jaanong ke go ithoboga fela Modulasetilo. Ke rata thata fa ke utlwa Tona a bua go setse go seka-sekwa gore go bonwe gore ditsheko ka le tsone ke tseo di kgobiane fela gone foo go ka dirwa jang gore di dirwe ka bofefo. Mme e re ke tsena ko go mo akgoleng ka go dira jalo ke swetse ele ya ntlha ke re kana ka tlhologo ya rona go itsheka e ne e se golo mo go ntshediwang madi. Ka ngwao ya rona e ne e re fa o itsheka nnyaa o sianela fela fa batsading fa kana o sianela fela fa kgotleng fa o bo o tla o ya go ikuela gore kgosi kana nna jaanong mang-mang oa bong a riana. Ga ke itse gore Tona le ka dira jang fa le lebelela *reforms* tse le di dirang *within the judicial system* ya Botswana. Ga ke itse gore le ka dira jang gore le leke gore re kope mo ngwaong ele ya rona e e neng e le gore tota *access to justice* e ne e le ya mongwe le mongwe. E ne e re fa o sa itsheke rra e bo e le gore go a bo gongwe go boifa wena ka dipoifo tsa gago kana go itsapa wena. Ga kena karabo Tona mme ka gore batho ba o dirang le bone ke batho ba ba rutetsweng dilo tse thata. Ke ne ke re, e re fa re tsaya malebela jaana *in terms of access to justice*, re bone gore re ka dira jang gore re bone mo gotweng *justice for all* fela jaaka ko thutong. Re kile ra leka rra mo dingwageng tse di fetileng tse dintsi tsele ra leka gore re bone *universal primary education* le fa re ne ra bowa fela go le gonnye re ise re e kgome yotlhe. Fa re ne re ka bona yone *justice for all* go ne go tlaa bo go siame. Golo mo Modulasetilo go dira gore Batswana ba nne le
tlhokofalo mo megopolong ya bone. Golo mo go re tsalela letlhoo kgantele Batswana ba nna le letlhoo le mo pusong ya bone ka gore bone ba bona e le gore puso ya bone. Ke yone e e leng gore ga e kgone go ba direla gore le bathyana ba ba sesane ba kgone gore ba itsheke bogolo jang re lebeletse gore kana chaba ya Botswana fa re re P1.7 million jaana re raya bontsi jwa rona e le batho ba ba sa direng. Re raya bontsi jwa rona e le batho ba ba mo dingwageng tsa bonana. Mme Rraetsho mma e re ke sena go nna ke touta eo ke tsamaele ko pele ke re fa le lebelela yone alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, re a le akgola Tona. Ke eletsa gore Palamente e tle e go fe madi o akofela go dira selo se. Ko lefatsheng le le la Rwanda fa ke sa fose ke Burundi, lengwe la mafatshe a mabedi a, e rile fa ba imelwa ke court cases tsa bone bogolo jang tsele tse di neng di amana le kganyaolo ko Rwanda, they resorted to their traditional judicial system ba dirisa mo gotweng ‘The kachacha Court System. Mme e le gone gore ba leka gone gore jaanong dicase di seka tsa nna tsa kgobelelwa tsa kgobelelwa kgantele system ya nna overloaded mo e leng gore jaanong kgantele o ka re ke metshameko. Jaanong ke re ka koo Tona re a go akgola. Ke rata thata rra fa o ya go bua ka small claim courts. Heelang, o bona mo ke gone golo mo re ka bong re sale re go dira bogologolo tota. Ga ke itse gore re ne re santse re diilwe ke eng mme le gale jaanong ka gore ke fa, re setse re bua gore re ya go diragatsa bone bo small claim courts.

MR MOLEFHI: Ke kopa tlhaloso Modulasetilo. Ke ne ke re, Motlotlegi fano fa yo o buang o re bolelela ka Kachacha ko Rwanda mme ga a re bolelele gore Kachacha yo ke tsamaiso e e ntseng jang, a e tshwana le ya rona ya Setswana kana ke tsamaiso nngwe fela e e faphegileng e e itiretsweng ke bone? Ke ne ke re, gongwe a re beye mo tseleng gore Kachacha yo ba chachanya eng?
MR RAKHUDU: Ke a go leboga Motlotlegi, ke a go leboga, Modulasetilo, le fa a botsa go lemosega o ka re o a itse. Kachacha, rra, ke dikgotla tsa bone tsa Setswana le fa e se Batswana.

Ke ne ke tsamaetse fa pele ke go akgola ka Small Claims Court. Kana gompieno jaana, re dia nako fela, motho fa a go kolota P3,000 go bo go re o ye go mo sekisa kwa diagenteg, by the time a go duela P3,000 wena o sentse P3,000 yo mongwe.

MR MABILETSA: Ke kopa tlhaloso, Modulasetilo. Nna fa Motlotlegi a bua ka Kachacha Court System, ke ne ke ithaya ke re gongwe o bua sengwe se e leng gore se pharologanyo le se re se dirang. Jaanong ka a re ke dikgotla tse di tshwanang le tsa Setswana, pharologanyo ya tsone ke eng e a reng re ka bo re sa bolo go simolola jaaka kwa Rwanda ba dira? Le rona re ntse re dirisa dikgotla tsa Setswana.

MR RAKHUDU: Ke gore o utlwile bontlha bongwe jwa se ke neng ke se bua. Ke ne ke akgola Tona fa a bua ka alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. Ke re ee, le mo tseleng ya shiamo ka gore ba bangwe le bone go a supa gore e rile fa ba lebelela tsone di-ADR tseo, they ended up resorting to se ba se bitsang ba re Kachacha Courts.

MR KARIO (SELIBE-PHIKWE WEST): Ke a leboga, Modulasetilo. Ke ne ke re le nna ke eme fano ke letlelele Tona gore a ye go dirisa madi a a a kopang. Gongwe le fa ke amogela kopo ya ga Tona, ke mo eme ka mafoko a mabedi ka dikgang dingwe tse di tshwenyang.

Yone e go buiwang gotwe congestion ya ditsheko kwa dikgotleng tsa rona, tota e a tshwenya. Re itumela thata fa re utlwia gotwe o nale mangwe maikaelelo a go leka go baakanya mathata one a. Ke tsaya gore Small Claims Courts and family courts jaaka a setse a di buile, ke a kopa ka tsweetswee, Tona, gore a re di emele ka dinao. Malatsi a o
fitlhela ke tshosiwa ke gore *implementation* ya rona e bokoa mo e leng gore fa re tswana ka megopolonya gore e tle e baankanye *to implement* yone megopolonya e re nang le yone le yone e nna bokoa e bo e sa dirafadiwe. Mme ke tsa ya gore fa e le megopolonya e e tswanaang le yone e, e le mentlentle jaana, re ka rapela, *Honourable Minister*, gore a re di emele ka dinao re di dire.

**Ditsheko tse dingwe tse di tswanaang le tsa batho ba ba maintenance le tsone nna ke ne ke tsaya gore kwa ntle ga gore re tloa re tlaa nna le *family courts*, ke tsaya gore gongwe ke tsone tse di tlaa lebagane le tsone. Go kile ga dirwa molao bogologolo o o neng o bidiwa Affiliations Proceedings Act fa ke sa fose. Molao o o ne o nele Tona thata ya gore a sekaseke *Customary Courts* tse dingwe tsa rona a bo a di letlelela go reetsa ditsheko tsona tsa mofuta one o. Ke tsaya gore ke sengwe se o ka se emelang ka dinao, wa bua le mokaulengwe wa gago gore a leblelebile *Customary Courts* tse. A bo a di neela tetla ka gore o tlaa fitlhela mo dikgaolong tse dingwe jaaka kwa Selibe-Phikwe, motho o tlaa tswana kwa go boMotlhabaneng mo dikgaolong tsa Bobirwa a latetsa mosimane mongwe yo o ihitlhang. Fa a tsena mo Selibe-Phikwe a re o tlile go seka, o fitlhela motho wa teng a seyo. Go bo go raya gore o dirisitse P50 kana P70 wa gagwe go tswana kwa gae, ga a na se a se jang mo toropong, o boa a boela kwa a itshopere fela. Gongwe fa re ka kopa Tona yo mongwe wa mokaulengwe wa gago gore kgotlatshekelo tse dingwe tse di tswanaang le tsa Bobonong, tsa mo Metseng e megolowane, gore e nne tsone tse di ka fiwang tetla ya gore ba lebagane le ditsheko tse di ntseng jaana. Golo moo ke tsaya gore go ka thusa go fokotsa mosuke mo go bommakasetarata ba rona.

Ke tsena mo kgannyaeng e nngwe ya ditsheko, ya *bail*. *Bail* le fa gongwe e letlelela mo molaong gore mongwe le mongwe o ka ya go ikopela fa a lebisitswe molato gore a emele
tsheko kwa ntle, Batswana bangwe jaanong ba setse ba simolotse go tshoga gore go nna o ka re jaanong re dira thata. Mafelo a beke a a neng a feta, fa ke lebeletse football match, re ne ra bona mothaka wa maloba a tsaya selepe a rema ngwana wa Motswana wa mosetsana. O ne a mo rema mo madi a neng a gasame mo ntlong yothle, e bile le bana mo lapeng ba gasitswe ka madi one a, molala le tlhogo di kgaogile. Mme o bo o bona monna yo o nale ene mo stadium o lebeletse match le ene. O ipotsa gore ka gore o kare bosupi bo bontsintsi motho yo ke eng a letela tsheko kwa ntle. Re ithaya re re bosupi bo teng rona ba re sa itseng go sekisa. Re ithaya re re bosupi bo bontsi, selepe se tshwanetse sa bo se le teng ka gore motho wa teng o tshwerwe lone letsatsi leo. Ke eng re sa mo tseye fela a ya go seka, ra mo kgaola molala jaaka ba Iraq fela gangwe fela, gona le gore a bo a ntse a diwa a tsena mo dibareng le rona, re itse gore motho yo o remile mosadi ka selepe? O tlaa tloga jaanong a bolaya le batsadi ba gagwe. E ne le tirafalo e e neng e utlwisa botlhoko fela thata, ga re ise re ko re bone selo sa go nna jalo mo Selibe-Phikwe, re bona ngwana wa mosetsana yo montlentle yole a remilwe ka selepe, mme motho wa ditiro tseo re setse re lebelela match le ene. Nna e rile fa ke mmona e bile game ya bo e ntshulafalela. Bagaetsho, gongwe re lebelele, ga re itse, gongwe ke rona Palamente ba re tshwanetseng ra dira molao wa gore melato e mengwe e se ka ya nna le bail, melato yone ya go bolaya batho le e mengwe. Yo mongwe gatwe o filwe bail maloba, wa madi a a neng a fitlhelwa in fridges. Nna ke ne ke kopa gore ka tsweetswee gongwe dilo tse re di lebelele, a e ka tswa e le Palamente, kana e le Tona le ene a tla ko go rona ka recommendation ya gore melato mengwe a e seka ya letlelelewa bail. Motho a tlhatlhelwe, a emele tsheko gone moo, re bo re ya go mo dira se re se mo dirang fa a bonwe molato ke basekisi.
Ke tsena mo kgannyeng e nngwe gape ka bokhutshwane ya…

**MR MORUTI:** *Point of clarification, Mr Chairman.* A mme *Honourable Member* ga o bone gore jaaka o bua o re o tsena le ene mo *stadium*, ka fa o buang ka teng o a go utlwa, o ya go go kgaola tlhogo jaaka a kgaotse ba bangwe?

**MR KARIO:** Ke sone se se ntshosang. Gongwe e bile nna ga ke mo dipathseng tse di kalokalo, ke lebeletse bone ba e leng gore gongwe ke masika a ngwana yo o bolailweng le ba bangwe fela jalo, gore kana o ka tloga a rema gape. Dilo tseo bagaetsho re tshwanetse ra di lebelela.

Ke tsena mo kgannyeng ya boagente, bagaetsho, ba ba senang boammaaruri mo setshabeng, ba nna bantsi. Re amogela dingongorego mo Batswaneng ba supa gore *either* difaele di a turusiwa fa di bulwa jaaka Mokaulengwe a ne a bua ka boP350. Mo Gaborone go tshwanetse go bo go le *cheap*, kana kwa Selibe-Phikwe *we are charged* boP750, madi fela a a gakgamatsang. O ipotsa gore go bula *file* fela ke eng go tura mo go kanakana. Go nale ba e leng gore jaanong e bile o fitlhela e le gore madi a Batswana mo gongwe fa ba a filwe ga ba a tshware sentle. *Bo-money laundering* le bone ba setse ba le bantsi, go dirisiwa tsone diagentse tse dingwe tse e leng gore o ka re jaanong ga ba sa tlhole ba itshwara sentle. Ke tsaya gore dilo tse, di a tshwenyaka gore *because they are officers of the court*, fa tshepo ya Batswana mo diagenteng tsa rona e fokotsegla, kana go raya gore le yone *judicial system* ya rona jaanong e tlaa bo e le leswenyana ka gore batho ba le bona *they are part of the system*. Tota gongwe re kgothatse re kope boagentse ba rona gore ba itshware sentle. Re a ba tshepa, re dumela gore ba ka re direla tiro, mme fela dilo tse dingwe tse di dirafalang tsa malatsi a di tshwenyaka fela thata.
Maloba ba Directorate on Corruption and Economic Crime (DCEC) ba ne ba supa gore jaanong money laundering jaaka e le ntsintsi jaana, go na le ba ba dirisang trust funds, ba amogela madi a go tswa kwa bathong fela ba ba gakgamatsang. Madi a bo a tsenngwa in these trust funds, a bo a fetisiwa a ya kwa South Africa le mafatshe a mangwe. Tsone dilo tseo ga di a siama. Re ne re kopa ka tsweetswee gore gongwe Law Society ka e le bone who are surpevising them gongwe ba bule diofisi kwa go boSelebi-Phikwe le Francistown Batswana ba tle ba ngongorege mo go bone. Fa ba tla kwa go rona o fitlhela re sa itse gore tota re ka ba thusa ka eng. Gongwe Law Society e ka lebisa boagentle ba ba ntseng jalo molato, ba bo ba ba tseela dikgato tse di tshwanetseng. Re ba akgole bone ba Law Society ka gore bangwe ba ne ba lebisiwa melato e e farologanyeng ka profession ya bone. Ke tsaya gore fa ba gola ba bo ba tsena mo Botswana jo jotlhe, Batswana ba tlaa nna le nako ya gore ba kgone to report dikgang tse di amanang le go sa itshwara sentle ga diagentle dingwe tsa rona kwa go bone.

MR MOLEBATSI: Ke kopa tlhaloso, Modulasetilo. Ke ne ke re a re tlhalosetse gore go sa itshware sentle ga diagentle dingwe o raya jaaka eng, ga ke mo utlwe sentle.

MR KARIO: Ga ke re ke ne ke ithaya ke re ke ntshitse dikai tsa bo-money laundering, le gore charges tsa go bula difaele o fitlhela dile kwa godimo thata. Dikgang tseo ke ne ke re di a tshwenya. Diagentle tsa rona di tshwanetse tsa kopiwa ka tsweetswee gore, a re nonotsheng seriti sa bomolao jwa rona ka go itshwara sentle, professionalism e tsweele jaaka re ntse re e itse.

Ke ne ke gatelela gape gore Law Society le yone, a re ne re e bona mo dikgaolong tse dingwe ba ruta batho ka fa diagentle tsa bone di tshwanetseng tsa itshwara ka teng, gore dilo tse dingwe tse rona re ithayang re re di siame fa ba di dira. Re kgone go itse gore fa
agente a dira jaana ga a dire sentle, fa a dira jaana o dira sentle, Batswana ba kgone go ba thusa to report dilo tse di farologanyeng tse di ntseng di dirwa mo Botswana.

Modulasetilo, ka mafoko one a makhutshwane ao, ke amogela kopo ya ga Tona ya gore re mo fe madi a, mme re a kopa ka tsweetswee, Rraetsho, ra re Family Courts le Small Claims Court, a re di emele ka dinao. Le mantlo a otlhe a bommakaseterata a o reng o ya go a aga le dikago tse di farologanyeng tse, o ko o di dire, rraetsho, o swabise Satane ka gore implementation re lela thata ka yone. Le wena next year o tle fa o re reye o re nnyaa, tsa a ka ke di feditse, fa o na le implementation e o ka ngongoregang ka yone, gongwe e nne ya maphata a mangwe, tsa gago wena o di feditse. Ka mafoko ao, ke a go leboga, Modulasetilo.

MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT (DR NASHA): Ke a leboga, Modulasetilo wa Komiti e e tlotlegang e. Ke emela gore e re re ise re ye teng, ke bue gore ke ema nokeng mokaulengwe wame Rraetsho Tona Skelemani. Mo kopong e a e kopang e ya gore re neele ba Administration of Justice madi a ba a batlang. Ke dumalana le kopo eo Modulasetilo. Ke nale dikgangnyana fela gongwe di ka nna pedi.

Ya ntlha e ke neng ke re gongwe ke bue ka yone, ke e bakaualengwe ba buang ka yone. Ntlha ya gore tota Tona a ko a tsanye leitlho gore selo se se dirang gore ditsheko tsa rona di kgweleagane ka bokete jo bokanakana e ka tswa e le jo bo ka addressiwang ka tsela e e ntseng jang, ka gore tsone di a kgweleagana, Modulasetilo. Se se ntshwenyang ke gore e re di kgweleagana jaana, maloba ke utlwile kgang e e neng e buiwa kwa Lobatse fa go bulwa ngwaga o mosha wa tsamaiso ya ditsheko. Jaaka re itse gore e ya re go se na go bua mogolo Chief Justice, go bo go akgela mokwaledi wa lekgotla la boagente. Kgang e a e buileng ya gore Dikgosi ga di a tsena sekolo, di seka tsa sekisa ka gore ba tlhathela
batho mo ditoronkong. Jaaka e ne e buiwa, Modulasetilo, nna ke ne ka utlwa e ntshosa go sekaenyana ka gore ke ne ke ipotsa gore, jaaka re tlhola re bolela gore kana ditsheko tsa rona jaaka fa re ka di kokoanya tsa bo di nna 100 or 75 per cent ya tsone ke e e sekwang ke Dikgosi kwa makgotleng ka go farologana ga tsone.

Jaaka ba na le melelwane e ba e beetsweng gore wena o tlaa sekisa go tsena fa, wena o tlaa sekisa go tsena fale…

**PROCEEDINGS SUSPENDED FOR APPROXIMATELY 25 MINUTES**

**MADAM SPEAKER:** We could have started at 4.20. Last week I announced that during the Committee of Supply our tea breaks would be 20 minutes. So let us try and observe that.

**DR NASHA:** Mma ke ba bolokele nako Modulasetilo ka gore, tota e bile jaanong tlhogo ya me ga e sa tlhole e tsaya sentle thata morago ga mathatanyana a ke tswang go nna nao kwa ntle.

Tota ke ne ke leka go kgweetsa ntlha fela ya gore nnyaa, bagaetsho, a e re le fa e bile re nale dikgang le dikgalo le go tlhoka go utlwisisana re le baeteledipele re seka ra ne re lua dipuo ka go di ralala. Re nna re lua dikgang tsa bo Dikgosi ga di a rute ga, jaanong ga ba a tshwanela go seka ditsheko. Ba tshwanetse gore ba tswe mo ditshekong di ye kwa go bo mmakaseterata, ba re neng re bala pampiri maloba gore ba fuduga mo bommakaseterateng, ba fudugela go sele. E re ba ntse ba ise ba fuduge, re bo re itse gore gone mme ditsheko di mmetela kwa di tsamaya dingwaga tse di ka e di sa sekwa, re bo re lua puo fela ya ntshenatshe ya gore Dikgosi di ntshiwe mo ditshekong. Kana fa re rialo re raya gore Batswana jaanong ba simolole go sokola tota ka gore fa e le gore o ntse o
leta dingwaga tse tharo, jaanong o tlaa leta tse di some o bo o swe o sa seka e le gore yo o mo senyeditseng ene ra reng ka ene.

Ke batla go papamatsa kgang e fela ka gore ke tsaya gore e ne e fologile mongwe, fa e sa mo fologa go raya gore ga a itse gore tota go diragala eng mo makgotleng a Setswana. Mme fa e le gore ga a itse ba ka bo ba tle ba botse pele, Modulasetilo. Tota fela ke yone kgang e ke neng ke e tletse fano gore ka e bile e ne e kete dikgositi di fuduegile maikutlo, ke re nnyaa, a dipelo tsa bone di se fuduege ba dumele fela mo go nna, re tlaa nna re tswelela go ntse jalo, Mmaetsho.

Tota ke ne ke ipaakantse jaanong di phatlalatse. Ke ema Tona nokeng.

**MR MASISI (FRANCISTOWN WEST):** Mma ke go leboge, Modulasetilo. Ke ema Tona nokeng ka madi a a kopelang lephata la gagwe, a bothokwa thata. Ke bo ke mo leboge go bo a tla ka diphetogo dingwe tse di tlileng go thusa rona Batswana; *reforms* tse a di dirang kampo tse lephata di le lekang thata.

Batswana ka kakaretso Modulasetilo, ba nna le bothata ja dikgang tsa bone mo makgotleng ka di kwa morago mme e bile ga di sekwe ka nako; di tlhatlagana mo makgotleng. Mme fa go tla dipaakanyo tse e leng gore go tlaa nna le *small claims courts*, ke dilo tse di tlaa kgonang gore di fefose boikuelo ja batho bangwe ka fa e leng gore, bo ka tshwanela ka teng di sa lete go tsena mo laeneng ya ditsheko tse di batlang dikgogakgogano gore di tlhalosiwe. Le tsone tsa dikgwebo tse di bothokwa thata mo e reng fa motho a na le mathata le yo mongwe mo go tsa kgwebo, go bo go tse di ye go nna dingwaga tse tlhano le ntse le seka gore yo mongwe o kolota yo mongwe rente ga a mo duele. Tumalano e ba neng ba e dirile ga e a siama; ke dilo tse di ka nelwang fa fatshe ka dikgotlana tse di ka fa molaong, tse di ka sekasekang, le melao ya kgwebo e e
farologanyeng, le melao ya ditshekatsheko tse dingwe le melawana e e amanang le tsa bogodu kampo civil and criminal.

Fa a ka tswelela ka ditlhabololo tse di kana-kana tsa reforms mo tsamaisong ya dikgotla tsa ditsheko, e ka kgona go thusa Batswana ka re a gola. Ditsheko tsa go tlhoka go utlwana mo lwapeng, tsa dikgaogano tsa malwapa jalo, a go nne le batho ba e leng gore ba na le boitsaanape ja go di seka-seka. Go nne le batho ba e leng gore they specialise on those cases, ba ka kgona gore go nne le dikgotlana tse di tshwanang le tsone tseo.

Ke dumalana le sebi se se tswana go bua, mme ke mo tlatsa fela thata gore, ba ba nang le dikakanyo bone boramolao ba ba dirileng melao jaaka Rre Nkate jaana, ba tsaya gore Dikgosi jaanong di tswe mo ditshekong tse ba ntseng e le gore ba thusa morafè o o bontsintsí bo kana. Ba e leng gore ba tshwere lefatshe la Botswana, go twe ba se ka ba reetsa ditsheko, ke ganana le bone. Di tswa Goo-lowe; di lawyer tse di tsheletswe mo bagolong ba ba ntse ba reetsa ditsheko tsa malwapa, le tsa magae le tsone tsa bogodu tota.

Mme di botlhokwa ka gore di thusa Batswana ka bofefo.

Kana bagaetsho, fa motho a dirile molato o molato, ga o batle thutego e e leng gore o tla o e rwele koo. Fa re bona gore o sentse re seka-seka ka mabaka a e leng gore re go bona molato ka teng, re ka kgona, o ntse e le gore fa o beilwe o le kgosi o na le botlhale e bile ga o sekise o le nosi. O sekisa le ba bangwe ba e leng gore, ba na le botlhale ja go botsolotsa dipotso tsa go bona gore a motho yo o na le boferere kampo motho yo o sesinyi. Jaanong ga re reye gore re ye go tsaya bana ba rona ba dipurapura re ye go ba tlatsa lefatshe le lotlhe, re re ba seke. Le bone Batswana ga ba ka ke ba kgona madi a go duela go bula faele, kampo go duela go simologa kgang kwa mmueleling. Babueledi ba a tlhaela, Batswana ka kakaretso ga ba ka ke ba kgona go duela lawyers gore ba kgone gore
ditšeko tsa bone nngwe le nngwe e ye go sekwa. Mo e tlaa bo e le tselo e sele e re tlaa bong re fosa. Eo ke e gana ‘nnyaa wa banyana’.

Batswana bontsi ja bone ka fa e leng gore itsholelo ya bone e kwa tlase ka teng, ga se mo ba ka kgonang. Ke sone se ke reng ke tlatsa Tona, mme e bile ke mo tlatsa gore tswelela ka go nna o tlhabolola gore backlog, kampo tsothlhe tsele di kgone go fefoga ka gore…

**MR RAKHUDU:** *Elucidation, Madam Chair.* Ke ne ke re ke baakanyetse Motlholo Masisi, ka Setswana ga go na golo mo go tweng ‘nnyaa wa banyana’. Ga o ka ke wa gana ‘nnyaa wa banyana’, o gana ‘nnang wa banyana’. *Just for the record, Madam Chair.*

**MR MASISI:** Gatwe ke gana eng? Ee, ke a gana go siame. Modulasetilo, ke ne ke re mafoko a a neng a ntshwentse gore ke emelele, ke one a segolo bogolo. Mme e bile gape le bone di- *judge* tse dikgolo tse di sekang kwa ditšhekong tse dikgolo, a go bonwe tselo e di ka okediwang ka yone. Di okediwe gore batho ba e leng gore ba dira ditšeko tse di bokete tsa polao, jaaka e le gore baagisanyi ba ba ka fa ntlheng e ya bokone ba re feditse ka go re bolaya mo lefatsheng la rona, dikgang tsa bone di fefosiwe. Ba maloba ba bolaya ngwana mo Tlokweng a tsaya *exercises*, ba mo dira tse ba di mo dirang, ba bo ba mmolaya, ga ba ise ba seke. Ba ba neng ba bolaya monna wa Mo-India ga ba ise ba seke mme e le batswakwa le Ma-Zimbabwe. Ba ba neng ba bolaya mosadi maabane kwa, le bone ba bonywe ba foo, mme go tlile go tsaya lebaka.

**HONOURABLE MEMBER:** Ma-Zimbabwe ke bone batswakwa.

**MR MASISI:** Ke batswakwa ba Ma-Zimbabwe. A di- *judge* di okediwe gore ditšeko tse di ntseng jaana di fefoswe. Mme tse dingwe e bile e kete e ka bo e le gore fa motho a dirile molato o o ntseng jalo, ka bofefo fela a seke, go atlholwe kgang e fele, ka gore
jaanong go a thlatlagana. Le dithupa o ka re di ka okediwa. A re fetoleng molao batho ba kgwathisiwe. Ke a leboga.

**MR GABORONE (SOUTH EAST NORTH):** Ke a leboga, Modulasetilo. Le nna ke ema ka mabaka a mabedi fela.

**MADAM CHAIR:** Sit down, Honourable Maswabi.

**MR GABORONE:** Ke ne ke re ke tswelele ke bue le nna ke ema Tona nokeng mo kgannyaeng ya gagwe. Mabaka a mabedi a ke batlang go bua ka one ke yone kgang e…

**MR MASWABI:** *Point of order, Madam Chair.* Ke ne ke re ga o ka ke wa letlelela Motlotlegi Mopalamente Gaborone go bua, Rre Lefhoko le ene a eme fela jaana. Ga o mo kgalemele, o thusa go kgalemela nna mme nna ke na le *three days* mo Palamenteng o gana ke bua, batho ba bua ga *four* nna o gana ke bua.

**MADAM CHAIR:** You are out of order, Honourable Maswabi.

**MR GABORONE:** Kgang e Tona Nasha a e buileng o ne a e lebile ntlha e le nngwe gore, go builwe go twe Dikgosi di se ka tsa seka. Mme nna ke dumalana le ene gore ga go na jaaka go ka twe Dikgosi di tlaa ntshiwa mo ditsekong gotlhelele. Bontlha bongwe ja yone o ka bo a lebile gore gongwe ba tlhoka gore le bone ba rutiwe jaaka re itse gore mapodise a *prosecutors*, ba rutiwa go tsamaisa ditsekho tse. Le bone ba rutiwe ba ba ka kgonang go rutiwa; ba thusiwe go thaloganya gore tsheko e tsamaisiwa jang. Ke ne ke re ke tshwaele kgang eo.

E nngwe e ke neng ke batla go tshwaela ka yone e khutshwanyane le yone. Ke tshwenngwa ke gore batho ba a senya, mme fa ba sena go nna ba senya mongwe wa bone o a ithaopa o tswela fa thoko a ba a re e nna *state witness*, fa gongwe ba bolaile motho. Re bonye batho ba bolaya motho mo tseleng ya Orapa. Le fa go thusa mapodise gore
tsheko e tswelele sentle, gantsi re nna le mo gare ga rona disenyi tse e leng gore, fa di sena go nna di senya di ithophela gore jaanong e ye go nna basupi ba puso, ba bangwe ba sena go bolaya motho.

Ba bangwe ba teng mo gare ga rona moo ba e leng gore re a ba itse gore ba ne ba reka batho ka madi, fa ba sena go nna go ba reka, jaanong fa tsheko e tsena e nna state witnesses. Ba bo ba tswelela fela ba nna mo gare ga rona e bile ba tswelela ba fiwa ditiro tse e leng gore fa molao o ne o dirisiwa sentle, go ka bo go a tle gotwe batho ba ba ntseng jalo, ka gore le bone ba nnile le seabe mo tshenyong kana mo polaong ya motho, go nne le tsela e e leng gore ba otlhaiwa ka yone. Ba ntshiwe mo go neelweng ditiro tse e leng gore gongwe ba tswa go tsenya ba bangwe mo ditoronkong ka bosupi ja bone. Jaanong selo se se a tshwenya gore re bone batho ba dirisiwa. Ba bangwe re utlwa gore mo go yone kgang e ya Daisy Loo ya go rema ditlhare, bangwe mo go bone ba ne ba fa instructions jaanong ke state witnesses. Nna ke bona e kete ga go na fairness mo go direng jalo, ka gore babolai, magodu ba kgona go dirisa that route gore ba tswe mo mathateng a ba tsentseng ba bangwe mo go one. Ke a leboga.

**MR LEFHOKO (SHOSHONG):** Ke a leboga, Modulasetilo wa komiti e e tlotlegang. Ke ema tshutiso e nokeng ba bangwe ba re ba ema Tona nokeng nna ke ema tshutiso e nokeng. Ke nale matshwenyego, gongwe pele ga ke tsena mo kgannye, a Ntlo fela Modulasetilo gore, fa re leng teng fa, go serame fela thata. Go serame, air condition e a re bolaya. I am asthmatic, ke a ne ke tswela ko ntle ke ya go ikomosa ke boa, e le gore serame se, se bogale.

Mme le gale mma ke tsene mo kgannye yone e ke e emang…

**MADAM CHAIRPERSON:** They will attend to it.
**MR LEFHOKO:** Ke a leboga. *So,* se ke se emelang ke gore le nna ke setse ke gakgametse fela ka mafoko a a neng a buiwa gone kwa fa go bulwa kgotla maloba ya melao ya lesika la ga Mmamosetsanyana le Maroma.

Ke ne ke gakgamalela puo e e buiwang gotwe dikgosi di ka tswa mo. Kana rona ke gore motho o bo o lela fela o etsa motho wa ga Koma gore, “Ijo wee jaanong re swelang.”

Rona bo esemang ba re senang madi-madi re bolokwa ke tsone ditsheko tse e leng gore, o kgona go ikuela kwa o sa batliwe madi-madi a di-*file.* Bontsi jwa Batswana re tshela koo. Tota rona e bile re ntse re kopa gore tse dingwe ditsamaiso tse di tshwanang le tsa go seka dikgomo jaana, tota fa go ne go kgonega, re ka bo re di beela molelwane gore dikgomo di sekwe ko dikgotleng tsa rona tsa Setswana. Tsamaiso e jaanong ya go tsaya kwa go isa kwa, ke gore dingwe tsa dikai tse di senolang kgomo gore ke ya ga mang, ga di tsewe tsia fa go isiwa ko tshekong e ya tsamaiso ya ga Mmamosadinyana. E e leng gore jaanong e kgaphela kontle matshwao a rona, le mekgwa e e lebiwang ya dikai tsa gore kgomo gongwe fa e le namane jaana mmayo e ka nna efe, mme fa e le gore kgomo eo yone go itsiwe mong wa yone, go ka itsewe.

Gompieno magodu ba petile ba tsaya one marole, ka gore ba bonye gore tsamaiso e ya kwa ga mmakasetera e na le diphatlha tse e di butseng. Tsamaiso e ga e tseye tsia dikai tse re di itseng re le barui ba dikgomo le leruo gore ke eng. Mme ke leboga Tona Mma Nasha gore, a bo a tshwaetse gore nnyaa, re tlaa nama re tsweletse ka tsamaiso e, ka gore tota rona re beile foo.

Ke kaile fa go le gantsi. Nako le nako fa go buiwa ka tsamaiso yone e ya *Administration of Justice* ke tlhalosa fela sentle. E bile ga ke ka ke ka go itsapela go tlhalosa gore, e turu, ga e kgonwe ke Motswana mongwe le mongwe, ke ya ba ba madimadi, e bile le yone e
lesoko. Ke kaile mo ngwageng o o fitileng, gore e lesoko ka gore fa o nale mantlontlo o itsege, o na le ditsala, le ngwana wa gago a le molato, o kgona gore re ye go mo gololola fela ka gore re a go itse. Re tla bo re bua fa ngwana yoo a sa tshwanelwa ke molato wa mofuta o o ntseng jalo ka gore o tssetswe ke batho ba ba rileng.

Jaanong gone moo, ga re ka ke ra go kgona rona boesengmang. Ke gone mo e leng gore ra re, a tsamaiso e, e nne e nne teng fela, re seke dikgang tsa rona kwa kgotleng. Kgosi ga a sekise a le esi, o dirisa matlhale a morafe, ba ba kgobokanang nae ko kgotleng go mo thusa go sekisa. Jaanong selo seo a se tsweelele. Le ene motlhanka yoo wa lefoko, yo a neng a le bua kwa ka dithutego, ke mo kope fela fa a leng teng gore a ikotlhaye. Rona re le batsadi re setse re mo itshwaretse. Mme gore Modimo o amogele maikotlhao a gagwe, ke gore le ene ka bojosi, a ikotlhaele lefoko leo.

Ke akgola Tona ka gore go a tshwanela e bile go lebaganye gore, re mo akgole ka mogopolo o a o re beileng pele wa gore jaanong dikgang di ya go tsewa ka mefuta ya tsone. Go ya go nna le dikgotla tse di itebaganyang le dikgang ka mefuta ya tsone, kana ka seesemane re ka re categorization. Jaanong sone seo ke kakanyo e e siametseng lefatshe la Botswana, le go tlhabolola tsamaiso ya lephata le. Se re ka se kopang ke gore, a e se nne puo fela ya molomo, a e salwe morago ke tiragatso ka gore ke yone e e ka dirang gore Batswana ba bone bomolemo jwa lephata le ka nako.

**HONOURABLE MEMBER:** Gomolemo, o a mo campaignela.

**MR LEFHOKO:** Bomolemo e seng Gomolemo, bomolemo.

**HONOURABLE MEMBER:** A re wa reng, o a mo campaignela?

**MR LEFHOKO:** A re ka re Gomolemo ke a mo campaignela. Nnyaa bomolemo jo re bo buang. Mme le nna ke na le matshwenyego a a tshwanang le a ga Mopalamente Moupo e
le moeteledipele wa kganetso. Ke matshwenyego a gore jaanong go bo go ya go tsewa batho ba ba sa rutelwang molao sentle fela mo go tswetileng go twee nnyaa, re tlaa ba isa fale ba ya go tlharapisatlharpisa ka dicoursenyana, ba bo ba ya go atlholo batho. Nna golo moo ga ke go eme nokeng. Ke bona e kete jaanong, re ya go nna le mathata. E tlaa bo e kete gongwe re fokotsa mathata a letsatsi jeno tota re a sutisetsa ko pele. Golo moo nna ke bona e le gore jaaka Mopalamente Moupo a ne a bua, go ya go isa *standards* ko tlase.

Ko ntle ga moo gape, go ya go dira gore, dikgang tse tsaa boikuelo kgatlanong le dikatlholo di oketsege go ya fa godimonyana. O tlaa fithela e le gore se re re reng re a se dira jaanong e tlaa bo dikgang di ya go ntsifala ko *High Court*. Lobaka e tla bo e le boikuelo jwa ba ba tlaa bong ba ngongoregela gore gongwe ga ba a atlholwa sentle ke ba e leng gore tota ga ba butswetsa tiro, ga ba a e rutelwa ba bo ba butswa mo go yone sentle. Ke raya ya tsamaiso ya molao wa ga Mmamosetsanyana. Ka go buiwa senyesemane, go buiwa selatine, go balwa dikgankgang tse di sekilweng ko mafatshefatsheng gore dikatlholo di felele di dirwa. Ke bona gore tsamaiso e ya *English Law* re ganelele mo go yone. Ba e leng baatlhodi e bo e le batho ba ba rutilweng sentle, ba tswetile mo thutong e e lebaganyeng le tiro ya bone. Le fa e le gore gongwe ke bo setlaboshane ba goroga ba tswa ko diuniversiting, mme e le gore ba ithutile; jaanong se ba tlaa bong ba se dira ke gore ba nne le kitso e ntsi ya go diragatsa thuto tse ba di itiretseng.

Ga ke eme nokeng ntlha e ya gore bomolaodi *who are mere administrators picked by and large by favour lately* e bo e le gore ke bone ba e leng gore ba ka ya go tswa baatlhodi ba bo mmakaseterata ba rona. Ke bona re boela ko selong sa Sekolone fela se e leng gore
kana molao wa lekgowa le le neng le emetse Mmamosetsanyana e ne e le molao, fa a bua lefoko fela, *Resident Commissioner* le *District Commissioner* e nna molao. Re tlaa bo re boela ko ga Mmamosadinyane ka nako ya sekolone, mme e le gore *these quasi judicial powers* tsa balaodi, le gompieno tota di mo *dispute resolution*. Ga ke itse gore thata ko molaong wa bo Mmakaseterata, re tlaa bo re ba batlisa eng. Ke bona le bone re tlaa bo re ba tsenya mo mhareng, re ba tsenya mo mathateng a ba ka se ka keng ba a kgona.

Le gone golo mo ga gore go bo gotwe, go tlaa go apewa-apewa. Go ne go na le polelo e re neng re bala ka yone e gotweng motho o ne a itse go apaya ka masalamose. O tlaa bo a re, “*little pot boil.*” Ga ke bone gore fa go tla mo dilong tse d tshwanang le go ya go seka-seka o ba o atlhola batho ka molao, o tshwanetse gore o bo o le wa *little pot boil.*

Ka mafoko a a kalo Modulasetilo wa komiti e e tlotlegang e ke ema nokeng Tona, e tswa ke tshwaile ntlha e e leng gore yone ga ke e eme nokeng. Mme a go nne le go fefoga, ba akofe ba dire. Se sengwe tona ke gore lo akofe lo dire, e seka ya nna puo e e molemo, le re rokotsa maikutlo a gore dilo di ya go tokafala. Gompieno jaana malwapa a re ka bong re a agisantse, jaanong ke ditshoko di fodile kwa *High Court*. Ke a leboga ka a le kalo Modulasetilo wa Komiti e e tlotlegang. Ke ka bo ke tswelela jaanong ke gore mohikela le one ga o a nkema sentle. Ke a leboga Mmaetsho.

**MR BATSILE (KANYE NORTH):** Ke a leboga Modulasetilo go mpha sebaka le nna go latlhela a mabedi, a mararo tshokologong eno.

Mme Mmaetsho mme ke simolole fela ka gore, Tona jaaka a re beile mafoko pele, selo sa ntlha fela ke ka kgothatsa gore a thulaganyo ya lenaneo la ditlhabololo e diragadiwe. Madirelo otlhe a bosekelo a agiwe jaaka fa re neng solofeditswe ka fa go tlhokagalang ka teng mo lefatsheng le, ke go okediwe mosepele.
Ke kgothatso e ke ka e mo neelang ka gore go botlhokwa gore di nne teng. Go tlaa okediwa bodiredi jo e leng gore bo tlaa thusa go tokafatsa seemo sa kgbokana ga ditsheko mo go kana-kana go fokotsege. Ke sengwe sa dilo tsa botlhokwa. Le bana ba rona ba ba alogang kwa dikoleng tse dikgolwane, ba tle ba bone fa ba tsenyang tlhogo teng go ya go oketsa lesedi le e tle e reng fa re ntse re tsweletse e re fa go batliwa motho kana go tsholediwa maemo go bo go batliwa yo o tsamatsamaileng a ntse a le mo tirong ya molao, a bo a ka thusa.

Selo se sengwe sa botlhokwa mmaetsho ke gore goagiwa ga diofisi go tlaa tlhatswa le go tokafatsa go kgbokana ga ditsheko. Mme Mmaetsho gape ke ntse ke tswelela, le yone thutuntsho e ya tlhokagala gore, e re le fa ba ntse ba tla ba fiwa ditiro, ba tle ba ntse ba okelediwa dikitso gore kitso tsa bone di tsamaele fa pele. Gore go tle go tsamaelane le gore e re fa re ntse re tsweletse le matshelo, jaaka fa molao one wa re mo thulaganyong wa ba okeletsa dingwaga ka thulaganyo ele ya referendum, re bo re nna le batho ba ba tlang ba ntse ba tlhathelelw. E re ba ya go goroga ko go bo 75 years e bo e le mabutswa a e ka reng kamoso gongwe goromente yo a gatela pele. Re nna le makgotla mangwe a a ka gakololang a a rileng a a ikemetseng, go bo go ntse go lejwa le mo go bone. Ke bona e le selo se se ka re tswelang mosola.

Mme Mmaetsho fa ke feta ka tsa bogosi, ke boammaaruri Mmaetsho dikgos tsa rona le tsone go tlhokagala gore di rutiwe.

**MINISTER FOR PRESIDENTIAL AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (MR SKELEMANI):** Thank you very much Madam Chair, Madam Chair it is Honourable Guma then answered the question he had asked. Certainly when we did the budget we were not aware that there was going to be a six per cent inflation adjustment,
and certainly there are no vacancies which we could use to raise the 6 per cent inflation adjustment. Also that it will be wrong in any event, that would mean that we would be saying that those vacancies exist only to give us money and not to be filled so that the work can be done.

Honourable Moupo the Leader of the Opposition, feels that because we cannot attract the private lawyers to the magistracy, we should look at their salaries, and he referred I think to Amisa report. I am not aware of any such report. What I am aware of is the Aguda report, which dealt with the issue of the compression of the grades, and certainly did not deal with the issue of money. He proposes of course that it might take us at least some steps if we provide a free accommodation. It is a matter, which I personally had talked about well before wearing a different hat.

The Honourable Member also felt that lay magistrates would lower the standards and I think Honourable Lefhoko also agrees with him and of course I disagree. I disagree Madam Chair because apart from the facts that in answer to the question raised by the Leader of the Opposition when he finished and qualified as a lawyer half of our magistracy was lay people and we are doing very well. Now, the backlog came with the new ones. They spend so much time being circumspect that you do not deal with the real issues and then the difference between the Magistrates' Court and where I grew up in the traditional sense; we do not waste time on these little technicalities. You look for justice. I am a firm believer in the Customary Courts and its deliverance on justice, mo gongwe mo ga bo Enfrie Enfrowe, o tlhola o khoutetswe dilo tse o sa di itseng and you do not get anywhere.
Legal aid, of course, as you know Madam Chair, we have limited legal aid in this country for those charged with capital offences and even manslaughter and they get pro-deo. In civil cases, the Registrar has been given the power to examine anyone who claims to be indigent. If the Registrar is satisfied that there is on the face of it, a case to help such a person so that you do not lose your rights just because wena ga o na madi and on the face of it you actually have a case. Regarding the rules, I remember when I joined the backbench after the 2003 by-election kwa toropong. I opened a workshop dealing with the rules and I am happy that my view with the present rules should be looked at because the rules are meant for us not us for the rules. Those rules which are a hindrance or which make justice unnecessarily expensive we should dispense with those. I am happy that the Judiciary has taken this up and there is a Judge; Judge Walia assigned specifically to speed up the issue of the rules.

Therefore, the Chief Justice is dealing with this issue. Different treatment of Judges, while you know I am not sure what this House is going to do when we present a Bill that you are aware has been published dealing with the pension for the Judges.

**HONOURABLE MEMBER:** Ga re itse Rra.

**MR SKELEMANI:** No, you saw it. What I do not know is what you are going to do when I present it.

**HONOURABLE MEMBER:** What do you want us to say?

**MR SKELEMANI:** I want you to agree with me. Madam Chair, that the cases rather take long we have admitted that is the backlog I was talking about. However, the reference by Honourable Ntuane to prominent cases in South Africa being dealt with in three months is something, which I could never advocate. It goes against every grain of
me as a trained lawyer. I do not believe should buy justice because they have money. I do not believe people should be punished quickly because they are prominent, that is not justice.

**HONOURABLE MEMBER:** *Ke bokwete.*

**MR SKELEMANI:** Somebody in South Africa charged with rape and the case was dealt with within three months, *ka kwano* we are continuing. This selective way of dealing with cases actually annoys me. I do not think it is proper, *gore fela ka gore re a go itse o Mopalamente* we are going to jump everybody to fix you because you are prominent. *Ga e ka ke ya ba ya nna gone.* In any event, well, Ma-South Africa *ke ga bone* but I happen to know a little bit about their system and the backlog that they are having. Well, capital punishment, I am proud of our Court of Appeal. They have delivered the best judgements and they are simply the best Court of Appeal in our region. We have the best brains of Judges who know how to differentiate between their own preferences and the law. I am only aware Madam Chair, of one case where somebody has been sentenced to death, it will probably be dealt with during the winter sitting because they asked for a postponement and it should be granted. To execute somebody is not an easy thing although I firmly believe in executions.

I agree with Honourable Tshireletso, that the Magistrates who are seasoned and they have been taken through the procedures would do us good. We are not just picking any District Commissioner; we will be selective obviously. We know we have the records of all our District Commissioners and we will be looking for people with Diplomas in law. Therefore, I do not think, Madam Chair that we could do wrong by utilising these seasoned officers. The issue of salaries; Honourable Moumakwa thinks that the 21 scale
is no good, it causes problem with the Magistrates. All I can say is that the schemes of
service get reviewed and we are waiting hopefully for the one, which is now before the
authorities that it would be accepted and it would make some difference. The Lay
Magistrates of course will deal with many cases. I agree that there are areas in our
country, which are very far from the nearest Magistrates' Court, and that is why we are
embarking on this ambitious programme of building Magistrate Courts so that in NDP 10
we should again be allowed to put more courts. I have travelled almost the length and
breath of this country, therefore I know what the Honourable Member is talking about
and I agree that more has to be done, le kwa Gantsi tota.

As for the security, we have provided it, as you know security at the courts and at the
residences go na le the alarm systems. That is how far we have gone. For the records I
think it is true that the records have been disappearing, tse dingwe e le gore oa bona gore
ke bogotswana, in cohorts with some workers, but these chaps break in and they actually
burn the records. Therefore, before they know what we are going to do, let us leave it at
that that we are attending to the security of these records.

Honourable Rakhudu, justice is very expensive. Of course, we have provided two parallel
system, where you can go to your Chief, if you are in town here you can go kwa
Mosetlheng and they will deal with your case really without you paying anything. The
maintenance orders, those who are ordered and they ignore I advise all the ladies to go to
the police station to report the bugglers so that criminal warrants can be issued and they
will be prosecuted. Ga ba kake ba tlisa bana mo lefatsheng le go tsweng foo ba bo ba re
ba tlaa ya kwa pitaise.

MADAM CHAIR (MS G. KOKORWE): Two minutes left.
MR SKELEMANI: Thank you, Madam Chair. The Small Claims Court really alternative dispute resolution we intend to embark on that to do away with the backlogs. The bail issue of course, like I said four days ago every offence in this country is bailable. We leave it to the wisdom of the Magistrates and the Judges to deal with that. About Dikgosi tsa rona as I say, I am a firm believer in the good work that they are doing. As far as I am concerned they are here to stay. We agree Madam Chair, that all cases should be disposed of with minimum delay and maximum speed and so I agree with Honourable Batsile that we should proceed with speed with the developments because they will help reduced this backlog.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: And move.

MR SKELEMANI: Ke e kae, ke ye Jwaneng? Madam Chair, I therefore move that the sums of P78, 247,520 under the recurrent Head 1201 and P66, 131,000 under the development Head be approved and stand part of the estimates for the financial year 2007/2008. I move accordingly, Madam Chair.

Question put and agreed to.

ASSEMBLY IN COMMITTEE

(CHAIRMAN in the chair)

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S CHAMBERS

HEAD 1300

Introduction

MINISTER OF STATE PRESIDENT (MR SKELEMANI): Madam Chair, I beg to present to this Honourable House, the 2007/2008 Budget Estimates for "Head 1300 - Attorney General's Chambers".
Before going into the estimates, please allow me the opportunity to brief this Honourable House on activities that took place during the financial year just about to end. While the quality of service delivery within the Attorney General's Chambers has improved steadily, it has not reached the desired level. This is due to increased litigation, leading to pressure on the courts and delays in the disposal of cases. The situation is further compounded by the fact that Government business is continuing to generate a large demand for legislation and international and commercial agreements, which are commensurate with a vibrant economy and a robust national development agenda. Service delivery by the Attorney General’s Chambers is constrained due to our ability to recruit and retain experienced lawyers and the fact that there are many officers at junior level recruited directly from University. Our adversorial system of justice also contributes to backlogs in the courts.

In order to address these concerns and ensure timeous delivery of legal services, the Attorney General’s Chambers continues to pursue three key strategies: improving turnaround time and service delivery; decentralisation and human resource capacity building.

First, to improve legal processes and reduce turnaround time in service delivery, Chambers is continuing its program of increasing the level of awareness of legal processes in Government as a whole. It is anticipated that this will reward Government handsomely in the end, and that Chambers should be able to receive instructions in time, and in turn, react timeously. In addition to these initiatives, Chambers continues to engage key stakeholders such as the Administration of Justice and the Police and proposals aimed at reducing the backlog are being discussed.
The second strategy is decentralisation of staff and legal services to ministries and to other parts of the country. With regard to the former, a total of twelve state counsel positions have been created in various ministries. Half of these have been filled and the challenge for the remaining six is finding appropriately qualified and skilled lawyers in the market. Decentralisation to other parts of the country is being pursued mainly through the Directorate of Public Prosecutions and is progressing according to plan. 2006/2007 saw the expansion of the Francistown and Gaborone offices and the establishment of a new office in Maun. Plans are underway to establish an additional office in Palapye during 2007/2008. This strategy should contribute to the attainment of Vision 2016 objectives by taking justice nearer to the people.

Last but not least, concerted effort is being made to improve the human resources capacity within Chambers. Since the last Committee of Supply, the establishment of Chambers has increased from 285 during 2005/2006 to 349 during 2006/2007 and is expected to increase to 397 during 2007/2008. The challenge, therefore, is to fill these posts as soon as possible. Given the difficulty in finding lawyers of the required level and expertise to handle complex drafting instructions, negotiations and litigation, Chambers is compelled to recruit for junior positions with a view to train and equip such officers with the requisite skills.

**RECURRENT BUDGET**

Madam Chair, I request the sum of P72, 396,120 for recurrent expenditure for the 2007/2008 financial year. This represents an increase of P17, 273,220 or 31 per cent over the 2006/2007 estimates.
The increase is primarily due to the increase in the Attorney General’s Chambers establishment, which is expected to increase by 13 per cent during 2007/2008.

I will now highlight and elaborate on some of the accounts that need further clarification or have otherwise experienced a significant increase or decrease.

**Parent Account 00110 – Personal Emoluments – P40, 388,940**

A total of P40,388,940 has been allocated to this Parent Account, which is 56 per cent of the entire budget. The increase under the sub-head is P6, 461,370 or 19 per cent above the 2006/2007 provision. This is due to the increase in the Attorney General’s Chambers establishment, up-grading of some positions and the normal annual increments.

**Parent Account 00200 – Travelling and Transport (Internal) – P3, 847,010**

The Travelling and Transport is allocated P3, 847,010 which is 155 per cent above the 2006/2007 estimates. The items that have experienced significant increase are:

(a) **Account (00201) – Transportation Costs** is allocated P1, 154,810. This represents an increase of P869, 620 above the 2006/2007 estimates.

(b) **Account (002002) – Subsistence Costs** is allocated P1, 815,910. This represents an increase of P1, 471,820 over the 2006/2007 estimates.

The increase in the transportation and subsistence costs is due to the continuing increasing volume of court cases. As a result, the Attorney Genera’s Chambers is compelled to undertake more internal trips to attend to court cases throughout the country. Furthermore, the decentralisation of the Directorate of Public Prosecutions to towns and villages where there are Magistrate Courts has also resulted in the significant growth in staff numbers and consequent increases in the travel expenditure.

**Parent Account 00300 – Travelling and Transport (External) – P2, 064,740**
The Parent Account is allocate P2, 064,740. The increase under this subhead is P1, 435,260 or 228 per cent over the 2006/2007 estimates. The increase is due to the frequent requests for state counsel to undertake external trips at the instance of client Ministries/Departments as part of various delegations representing the Government in the negotiation of various transactions.

Parent Account 00400 – General Expenses and Supplies – P14, 857,640

The General Expenses and Supplies is allocated PP14, 857,640. The increase under this subhead is P5, 122,150 or 53 per cent above the 200/2007 estimates. The items that have shown a significant increase are:

- **Account 00403 – Compensation (General Expenses) – P1, 500,000**
  
  The compensation item is P1, 500,000. This is a new item, which has been decentralised to Attorney General’s Chambers to cover for compensation in cases where ministries incur liability.

- **Account 00405 – Domestic and Household Requisites – P720, 000**
  
  The item is allocated P720, 000. The increase under this item is P420, 000 or 140 per cent over the 2006/2007 estimates, due to increase in the establishment.

- **Account 00414 – Office Supplies – P1, 700,000**
  
  The item is allocated P1, 700,000. The increase under this item is P1, 120,210 or 193 per cent above the 2006/2007 estimate due to increase in the establishment.

- **Account 00422 – Service Charges – P2, 633,100**
  
  The item is allocated P2, 633,100. The increase under this item is P1, 027,190 or 64 per cent over the 2006/2007 estimates. The increase is due to the engagement of outsourced private security.
• **Account 00432 – Printing Charges – P2, 174,450**

The item is allocated P2, 174,450. The increase under the item is P288,280 or 15 per cent over the 2006/2007 estimates. The increase is due to the printing and publishing of the Laws of Botswana, which are in high demand.

**Parent Account 00500 – Departmental Services - P1, 661,610**

The Parent Account item is allocated P1, 661,610. The increase under the subhead is P789,380 or 90.51 per cent over the 2006/2007 estimates due mostly to high demand for library books, resulting from an increase in Attorney General’s Chambers establishment, especially the decentralisation of the Directorate of Public Prosecution under Account 00546 - Library Books.

**Parent Account 00800 – Maintenance and Running Expenses – P416, 290**

The Parent Account is allocated P416, 290. The decrease reflected is P1, 074,760 or 72 per cent below the 2006/2007 estimates due to the fact that maintenance of the building is not being budgeted for under the Department, but under the Department of Building and Engineering Services (DBES)

**Parent Account 01200 – Training – P5, 794,870**

The Training subhead is allocated P5, 794,870. The increase under this allocation is P1, 929,479 or 50 per cent above the 2006/2007 estimates. The items, which show significant increases are:

(a) **Account 01202 – Courses**, which is allocated P3, 317,840. The increase under this item is P1, 617,840. This is 95 per cent above the 2006/2007 estimates, which is due to the growth of the establishment and the intensified efforts to build capacity of the
Department through training of staff in critical skills required to deliver on our mandate.

(b) **Account 01217 – Performance Management System**, is allocated P1, 293,260. The increase under this item is P433, 010 or 50 per cent above the 2006/2007 estimates due to the expansion in the establishment and the decentralisation of Directorate of Public Prosecutions.

Madam Chair, this concludes my proposal for the 2007/2008 Recurrent Budget for the Attorney General’s Chambers. I therefore, request that the sum of P72, 396,120 under the recurrent stand part of the estimates for the financial year 2007/2008. I move accordingly Madam Chair. I thank you.

**MR MOLEBATSİ (TSWAPONG SOUTH):** Ke a leboga Modulasetilo. Pele ga ke ema Tona nokeng mo kopong e ya gagwe, ke nale mathata ka **inconsistency** ya **percentages** tsa ka fa go oketswang madi ka teng. E re e tswa tota gone re dumalana le gore a madi a tswe, o kare golo gongwe ga re direlwe sentle. Mo o fitlhelang fa gogwe madi ngogola e ne e le bokana, a oketswa ka bo **228 per cent, 95 per cent.** Mme tlhaloso e le **sentence** e le nngwe fela re sena tlhaloso e e tletseng. A tota go a tle go oketswe fela jaana? Letsatsi le lengwe ke **400 per cent, 228 per cent,** ke bona o kare golo gongwe ga re direlwe sentle. Mme le rona le fa re dumalana jaana, re dumela tota re buduletse fela re sa itse gore re tswa fa kae re ya fa kae. Ba le itseng, a e ke e nne e re fa go ntse jaana re tlhalosetswa ka botlalo. E seng fela gore ka gore batho ba tlaa bo ba tsamaya thata, **228 per cent.** Fa bokete fa, ba tlaa bo ba dira jaana thata, **95 per cent.** Golo fa nna ga ke tsamaelane le gone sentle, bo **140 per cent.** Ke bona o kare dilo tse ga re tlhalosetswe sentle mme re a re re tloga le rona re bo re dumela fela, jaanong o kare ga re batle go nna, e kete re nna.
kgatlanong le wena Tona le madi a a kopiwang. A e nne fa go bajetwa go itsiwe gore go tsisiwa mo bathong, madi *when budgeted for* a tsisiwa mo bathong go tshwanetse go tsamaelane sentle, 228, 140, o kare ga go bajetwe go tabolwa fela golo gongwe go bo go bewa gore ngwaga ono re tlaa dirisa bokana. Ke yone kgang ya ntha e ke neng ke re le fa ke go ema nokeng Tona, ke simolole ka yone.

Kgang yame ya bobedi e ke tsenang mo go yone Tona ke ya gore, ke na le matshwenyego le dikgang tse di tshwerweng ke *Attorney General*, segolo bogolo ditsheko tse di amanang le dipolao tsaa batho. Go lebega dikgang tse tsa dipolao tsa batho tse, motho o bolaya motho, o tshwerwe, go na le bosupi jo bo tletseng, kamoso *bail out*, bale le bone ba dumela fela, ga go re sepe fela. *Attorney General* a ko le bone ba akofele gore fa ba dira ditiro le ditsheko, ba di tseye tsia ba itse gore go romela *signal* mo bathong, kwa dikgaolong tse re di emetseng, le Batswana ba ba tlhophileng puso e gore ba direlwe ka botlalo. Dilo di dirwe ka botlalo, go rurifatswe gore ba a direlwa. E seka ya nna fela gore batho ba theogetse. Dikgang tsa re motho o bolaya motho gone fa, kamoso o *bail out*, o filwe le tlhobolo e bile o tsamaya ka yone ga go re sepe fela. Ba *Attorney General*, o kare a go tsamaye sentle golo fa Tona. Mme gone ke go ema nokeng. Segolo-bogolo nna kakgelo yame e mo mading gore a madi a seka ya ne e kete go tabolwa fela golo gongwe. Ga re kake ra re sepe fela ka gore re tlaa bo re tlaa go tsisiwa gone fa, go bo go tabolwa fela gotwe bale ke bokana. *200 per cent, 140 per cent, 100 per cent, 95 per cent*, ga gona *consistency*. Ke a leboga Modulasetilo.

**MR P. P. P. MOATLHODI (TONOTA SOUTH):** Ke tsaya sebaka se, Motlotlegi Modulasetilo, go kaya kemonokeng ya me mo go Motlotlegi Rraetsho Tona. Ke tlaa bua
thata ke lebaganye le temana ya bothano le ya borataro, ke gone fa ke ntseng ke re ke leka go sokasoka mogopolwa ntlha e ke batlang go e bua.

Ke tshwenngwa thata ke lephata le la ga Mma Melao-Mogolo, ka lebaka la gore e rile ngogola re le Palamente ra baakanya molao re baakanyetsa gore re age lephata le lesha, re baakanyetsa Director of Public Prosecutions. Ke dikile ke phatlotswe pelo ke go bona Botswana Daily News e bua gore fa e ikuelwa mo go wena, Motlotlegi rraetsho Tona wa tsa Bodirelapuso, gore tlhakatlhakano e fa e sale re tsisitse paakanyo melao ya Director of Public Prosecutions. Wena o le Tona wa re nnyaa, pampiri ya re you kept a mum. E le gore Mme Mmamelao a re nnyaa fa go laola nna, mme Director of Prosecutions a re fa go laola nna.

Fa mogolo a tshwere molao se se bothlokwa fela ke gore you have your foot down gore molao wa re. Melao ya rona e tlhalositse e bile e tsweletse e a tlhalosa, we have amended these laws, ra re Director of Public Prosecutions, ditsheko tsotlhe di a go laolwa di ba di thaiwa ke wena. Ke a tshwenyega, ke ne ke lebeletse ka kelotlhoko e kgolo thata gore ke tlaa bona jaaka re dumalane, gore Director of Public Prosecutions ke ka lebaka la go reng a sa ikhirele, ke gore a sa dire jaaka re amendile melao. Ke tshwenngwa ke gore e rile kgang e e tla mo go wena Tona, o bo o itidimala. Mme kana ke wena fela o leng lesedi la rona re le public community, re le Mapalamente, re le sechaba le re le batho fela. Pampiri e ya Botswana Daily News ya re o ne wa didimala. Ke batla go go kopa, Tona Phandu Tombola Chaha Skelemani, gore act prominently where you are supposed to act. Go nnile bomadimabe fa re bua chaptara e ya ditsheko, dipalo tse ke neng ke di kopile ko High Court ga di a tla, mme di kgweleanye di kana, di kana ka tlou e kotame. Ga di kake tsa ba tsa tswelela fa kgang e e tla ko go wena, o bo o tsenya tlhogo nkgonne. Ke raya
tlou phologolo, ga ke reye wena, mogatsa nkgonne, ke bua ka tlou e e binwang ke Motlotlegi Mooka. Mme tota nthla e ke e emetseng fela ke gore kana re dikile re fetotse melao, Director of Public Prosecutions is in charge of all the cases e bile a ropame. Jaanong ke a kopa, Motlotlegi rrãetsho Tona, a ko melao e o e dirise. Moswi ntate o kile a nthaya a re fa o eteletse batho o tshotse molao, o o sale morago, mme fa mongwe o ka re o a go tlhoa o mo reye o re this is what the law says.

Ke a go kopa, Tona, ke tshwenngwa ke mopidia o o kanakana. Mme Mmamelao ke motho yo o rutegileng thata, Director of Public Prosecutions ke motho yo o rutegileng thata, wena e bile you are equally learned, you are a Lawyer by profession. Ka tsweetswee, nkgonne, a ko o bone gore o tlhamalatsa dilo. Pampiri e ya Daily News e ne ya nkutlwisa botlhoko ka e bile ke Palamente e tswetse. Fa go na le selo sengwe se ke se balang thata fa Palamente e tswetse ke Botswana Daily News, fa go na le se ke se reetsang thata ke Radio Botswana, mme fa ke bona dikgang Palamente e tswetse go a bo go sena gore ke ka reng, ke pelo go phatloga fela. Mme gone ke dumalana nao gore madi a o a lopang re go a neye. Ke bo ke go kope gore fa o tsena ko ofising ya gago ntsha matlho dikgapheng and crack the whip where you are supposed to do so. May God lead you. I thank you.

MR REATILE (NGWAKETSE WEST): Tlaa ke go leboge, Modulasetilo. Mme le nna ke simolole fela ka gore ke dumalana le kopo ya ga Tona e a e re beileng pele. Dikakgelo tsa me di tlaa bo di se di ntsi, ke tlaa bo ke bua fela ka fa madi a a kopilweng a ntseng ka teng, ke supe matshwenyego fa a ka tswang a le teng.

Ke supe gore mo mading a a kopiwang ke ba Attorney General kgang e ke neng ke batla go tsena mo go yone ke gore madi a legal costs, ba kopa gore ba letlelelwe madi a a kana
ka P4.5 million ba bo ba re compensation ba kopa gore ba lettelelwe gore ba ye go dirisa madi a a kana ka P1.5 million. Mme e bile gape e le la nthla go supagala ba kopa madi a di-compensation. Ga ke itse gore gone fa, Tona, o ka re tlhalosetsa gore tota ba lebile case efe e ba dumelang gore ba ya go e lusa, e ba bonang gore tota ba ya go felela go patelesega gore ba dire di-compensation. Ka gore a a di legal cost one a tla a ntse a le teng, jaanong P1.5 million o ene gongwe fa ba ne ba ka re tlhalosetsa tota gore sa konokono e ka tswana e le eng se se dirang gore gompieno jaana, ba ye go kopa madi.

Mme a ke nang le matshwenyego thata ka one ke madi a Performance Management System (PMS), ba kopa P1.2 million, mme e bile go supagala gore Attorney General ke yone the highest mo mading a PMS. Jaanong ke ne ke dumela gore fa ba ne ba ka sala ka P293,000 ko PMS, ka gore nna e bile tota maduo a yone ga ke nke ke a bona, ba bo ba tsaya P1 million ba mo is a ko mading a Library books, gore dibuka tsa Attorney General go seka ga sianwa mo fela jaaka ko bo-High Court ba tshela ba sianye mo marathon re ya go bona dibuka di tswana ko DeBeers. So e nne madi a e leng gore a a budgetelwa fela, dibuka di ya go rekiwa sentle ka fa tlhamalalong. Madi a PMS a ko godimo fela thata, fa ba ne ba ka leka go a fokotsa ba ya go a tsenya golo gongwe mo lephateng la bone. E seng ba a fokotsa jaanong ba sa a dirise, ba a fokotsa ba a chanela gone ko dibukeng tsa di-library koo ka gore go supagala gore library ba batlile madi fela a a kana ka P1.6 million. Jaanong fa ba ne ba ka tsaya P1 million o ba bo ba sala ka P293,000. Ke dumela gore PMS ya teng ka gore ke go nna fela mo di seminareng mo ba ntse ba tlhalosa gore dilo di tsweletse jang, go ne go tlaa bo go le go ntle.

Modulasetilo, ke supa gore ba Attorney General ba bapile le ba Director of Public Prosecution (DPP), matshwenyego a ke batlang gore ke a ba nele ke a gore mapodise a
tshwara batho ba ba neelwa mo diatleng, e le dikgang tse e leng gore ba tshwanetse ba ye
go di sirelets. Ba tseye dikgang tse tsaa mmelaelwa yo e leng gore o tlaa bo a tshwerwe
ka bogodu jwa dikgomo, kana ka bogodu jwa go thuba dishopo, fa a tsena kwano o bona
bail bonolo. Fa a ntse a le mo bail out ke gore motho o kgona gore a nne le cases tsa
borukutlhi di le eight mme a ntse a le mo bail, a tsena a gololwa a ya go utswa dikgomo
tse dingwe, a tsena a tswa, o a go thuba shop golo gongwe. Ga re itse gore tota seemo se
a bone ba bona e le golo mo go tlhamaleatseng ka gore ke dikgang tse e leng gore di teng.
Go setse go itsiwe gore jaaka o bona a tsamaya jaana, kgwedi e e tlang o tlaa bo a boile
kana beke e e tlang o etla. Gape dikgetse tsa batho ba mofuta o ga di nke di sekwa. Fa o
bona fela a le ko court ke gore ke letsatsi la fa a ile go mentiona e bile mmueledi wa
gagwe o kopa gore a fiwe bail, letsatsi lone leo gongwe go ka palega mme nako ya fa ba
boela e bile o fiwa bail. Di-case tsa mofuta one o di a tlhatlagana.
Jaanong batho ba setse ba latlhegelwa ke tshepho mo mapodising, gore le fa o bona
mapodise ba mo tsaya jaana ka moso o tlaa bo a boile a na le rona. Mme mapodise kana
one ga se basekisi, mapodise ba mo tsaya ba bo ba ya go mmaya fa pele ga molao. Nako
le nako batho ba seemo se, sechaba se ya go felela se latlhegelwa ke tshepo mo molaong,
ba bona gore o ka re molao o sirelets dirukutlhi thata go na le rona baikuedi kana go na
le rona ba re senyeditsweng. Ke tsone dikgang tse ke batlang gore Tona e tle e re fa a ntse
a tswelela ka lephata la gagwe ngwaga o ntse o tsweletse, e nne dikgang tse ba
simololang go di tsaya ka tlhwaafalo ka gore batho ba a bo ba senyeditswe, mme ba le
mo kutlobotlhokong e e leng ko godimo. Ba dumela fela gore yo o ka ba gomotsang mo
motsotsong one o ke molao. Mme fa e le gore go tlaa bo go supagala gore o ka re molao
le one o ile mafisa, bothata jo bo ba diragaletseng ba tlaa tla ba gomodiwa ka nako ya Jesu a goroga. Nnyaa, bagaetsho! Modulasetilo ke a leboga.

**MR L. MOKALAKE (BOTETI SOUTH):** Ke a leboga, Modulasetilo. Ke ne ke re le nna ke eme kopo e nokeng mme ke latlhele a mabedi a mararo a ke bonang gore gongwe, re ka leka ka bojotlhe go ikitaya ka thupana mo go one.

Kgang yame e tlaa remelela thata mo *compensation* e e mo paragraph 16, e e ntsheditsweng P1.5 *million*. Ka *compensation* ya madi a a kanakana ka dikgang tse di tswang mo maphateng a a farologanyeng, ke re e tota re ka e fokotsa. P1.5 *million* yo re ka mo fokotsa fa re ka simolola gongwe mo maphateng a rona, re fetola dilo dingwe. Kana ke gakologelwa mongwe wa *lawyer* a ikgatlha fela a re nnyaa, fa e le *Education Act* yone le *Education Regulations* o ja mo go tsone, ke tsa gagwe. Di *outdated*, ke tsa bogologolo jaanong o itse fela gore nako nngwe le nngwe fela fa morutabana, ngwana wa sekolo kgotsa motsadi a *challenge Education Regulations*, o ya go fenya *case* eo. Dilo tse di tsaya sebaka gore re di fetole re le mo maphateng a rona. Ba *Attorney General* ba tshwanetse go nna ba tsamaya mo maphateng a ba checka melawana e re nang le yone go bona gore, e e sa tlholeng e tsamaelana le seemo sa gompieno ke efe, gore e tle e fokotse ditshenyegelo tse di kanakana.

Fa gongwe re fenngwa kgotsa re latlhegelwa ke di-*case* ko *Court* fela ka gore, bodiredi jo re nang le jone, bogolo-jang ko dikgaolong ka di-*project* tsa Local Government, ga ba ititeye ka thupana go a go bona gore *supervision* e a dirwa. Ga ba nne teng fa tiro e dirwa kgotsa ba kopiwa gore ba ye go sekaseka jalo go bona gore a mme tiro yone e dirilwe sentle. E re la bofelo jaanong fa dilo di setse di dubegile, re re re tseela dikompone kgato kgotsa re re re tsaya kgato e e gagametseng, owai ba bo ba e gagamaletsa rona.
O tlaa fitlhela e le gore gantsinyana di-\textit{loophole} di di ntsi, ene yo o neng a tshwanetse gore a dire tiro ga a e dira. PPADB e tlhola e sekisitswe fela mme e bile ba ba e sekisang, bontsi jwa bone ba fenya ditsheko tsa go nna jaana. Re ipotsa gore tota fa e le gore e tshwanetse gore e dire dilo ka fa molaong, ke eng e tlhola e sekisitswe fela nako le nako? E bile ba ba e sekisang ba ba fenya. Ba \textit{Attorney General} ba tshwanetse gore ba nne ba kgalema dilo tse dingwe ba di okomela ba bona gore di ka tswa di tsalwa ke eng, gore re fokotse madi a a kanakana ao, P1.5 \textit{million} ke madi a mantsi. Fa gongwe go a bo go nna jaana e le gore mongwe o tsere tshwetso fela koo molao o le teng o tlhamaletse, ene a re o bakisa semangmang, kante ke kgang e e leng gore la bofelo e tlaa felela e dira gore re ye go latlhegelwa ke kgetsi.

Bodiredi jo bo ntseng jaana le jone bo nne bo lejwa thata. Fa motho e le gore tiro ya gagwe ke go direla batho molemo, ene nako le nako a tlhola a tsere dikgato tse di ko thoko, mme e bile a dira gore re latlhegelwe ke dikgetsi, nnyaa. Motho yo o ntseng jalo ga re le ene a nne a ntse a lejwa sentle ka gore, jaanong o senyetsa puso madi a mantsi mo go maswe.

La bofelo, bonya jo bo kana jo fa gongwe re lebelelang dikgetse tsa rona ka jone kgotsa fa gotwe motho o sentse mo lephateng lengwe. Fa ke ka fa sekai fela ko Letlhakane, mongwe o ne a dirisa one madi a Self Help Housing Agency (SHHA), ya re fa a sutisiwa foo go santse gotwe go a sekasikiwa go bo go tsisiwa yo mongwe. Yo mongwe fa a bona nako e ntsi e tsamaya a re, owaii nnyaa, ba ga ba kake ba tlhola ba dira sepe, le wa bobedi a bo a a betsa, a a kgaritlha. Ba bo ba ntsha yo ba sutisa ba mmeela fale ba tsenya wa boraro, go ntse go twe ditlhotlhomiso di tsweletse; o sa itse gore jaanong yo o tlhotlhomisiwang ke ofe? Bonya jo bo kana jwa rona fa gongwe ke jone jo bo tlaa dirang
gore re latlhegelo ke ditsheko tse di neng di sa tshwanela go re latlhegela. Bonya ke jone jo bo dirang gore fa gongwe re bo re oketsa madi a a kana-kana a 1.5 million. Ka a le kalo, ke ema kopo e nokeng mme o tshwanetse gore o sekaseke mo lepheteng la gago. Ke a leboga.

**MR NAGAFELA (LETLHAKENG WEST):** Ke a go leboga, Modulasetilo. Ke batla go itebaganya le mabaka a le mabedi. Lebaka la ntlha ke le Tona a reng ka lone Lephata la ga Mmamelaomegolo le na le bothata jwa go ka ngoka batho ba dithutego tse di faphegileng ka fa melaong le go nna le bone lebaka le le leele. Tona ga a papamale gore mme tota selo seo se tsalwa ke eng? E tshwanetse e bo e le gore ga ba duelwe sentle, e tshwanetse ya bo e le gore mabaka a bone a tiro ga se one. Fa o bona batho ba bilediwa lefura, ba sa tle ko go lone ga le lone. Gompieno jaana fa go ka nna le advert e e reng go batlwa di Permanent Secretary, o ya go bona ba ba duleng diatla ka ba itse gore lefura le foo. Jaanong mathata a rona a gone fela fa. Ga go tlhoke gore re bo re re, re a leka go bitsa batho ba ba tlhwatlhwa, mme ga ba tle, mme le ba re ba bonang ba se kae nnyaa, ke ba ba tlang malatsinyana fela ba bo ba tsamaya, mathata ke gone fa. Gape fa re ntse re sa bone bone batho ba ba leng tlhwatlhwa, ba ba yang go dira le melao e ka yone go ka falodiwang batho leso kana le bagaangnga le leso ke go tlhoka kitso. Fa ba ba tshwereng dikgang tse di ntseng jalo e bile e le bagakolodi ba puso, puso e tlaa welwa ke ditsheko. Mme fa e ntse e welwa ke ditsheko e oketsegelwe ke ditshenyegelo tsa go duela batho. Mathata e le gone gore go a ne e re jaanong ba ba ka reng ga ba ise ba nne le kitso, ba bo ba re nnyaa, mma re ye go itisa-itisa foo re itlatse e tlaa re re nna botoka re fuduge. Ke gore fa o lebelela mo go yone Paragraph 4, e bua one mabaka a, mme mathata ke gone gore ka fa ba tshwerweng ka teng, go supa sentlentle fela gore ga ba duelwe sentle.
Ga go na se se diyang motho mo tiron jaaka go duelwa sentle. Ga o ka ke wa tlhoka motho wa kitso yo o ka dirisang kitso ya gagwe ko ntle goora goromente ya mo direla matshelo, wa bo o rata go e dirisa mo goora goromente mo a sa duelweng teng. Duela batho mme ba tlaa diega mo diphatlheng tseo. Mo Paragraph 8 go ntse go a itshupa e le mathata a Lephata la Mmamelaomegolo gore, bone bo matwetwe ba ba tlhokwang ka fa molaong, bogolo jang ba ba nang le dikitsa tse di farologanyeng tsa tiro, kwalo le tlhaloso ya melao, ga ba motlhoho go bonwa. Ba ka nna motlhoho fela fa ba duelwa. Ka jalo, go itseelwa ba bashanyana fela gore ba tle go nna ba katsiwe-katisediwe mo jokweng. Ee, moo lo dira sentle, ke gore le ba baakanyetsa go eme lela ba ya mafulong a matalana, ga le ba tsisetse fa gore le ba katisetsa gore ba tle go diega. Bone ba a bo ba tsile go ikopela gore ba bone go itlatsa ka se ba se tlhokang ba bo ba emelela. Jaanong a re tlhomamiseng gore batho ba re nnang le bone ga re tswe diatleng ka mabaka one a re setseng re a itse.

Tona ke kopa le baka ulengwe ba gago ba Cabinet ba eteletswe pele ke Tona ya Madi. Re a itse gore maphata a a botlhokwa a mantsintsi a a tlhokang madi. Mme maphata a a tshwanang le one a, a a tshwereng matshelo a batho, a go lekweng ka thata gore a nne a tsenyediwa lentswana. E tle e re Tona a akanya gore ke oketsa diphatla, mme fa ke oketsa diphatla tota di structure tsa dituelo tsone ke ka kopa gore ba sutelediwe fa ka kae ka mabaka a a ntseng jang, go bo go na le madi a gongwe a tlaa thusang.

Mme go na le kgang e ya bail out. Kgang ya bail out is a constitutional requirement ga go na jaaka o ka itsa motho go ya mo beiling. Mme ke ne ke re Tona, a ye go lebaleba mabaka a dikgang tse e leng gore di diphatlsa jaaka tsa dipolao tsa batho, le fa mola-o motheo o neela motho tshawanelo e. Mme e rile mo ngwageng o o fetileng olemotho a
bolaya motho ko Takatokwane. Fa a bolaile motho a bo a ya go neelwa *bail out*, a bo a ya go bolaya ba babedi jaanong ba nna bararo. Ga ke re o bona *bail out* jaanong e tswa go oketsa dintsho; e tswa go oketsa bohutsana. Jaanong selo seo a se lebelelwe gore go ka dirwa jang gore ditsheko tsa mofuta o o nang le dintsho mo teng, sengwe se dirwe re sa re batho ba rontshiwe tshwanelo ya bone. Mme a go ye go sekasekwa.

Ke a leboga Modulasetilo.

**MR RALETOBANA (KWENENG SOUTH EAST):** Ke a leboga, Modulasetilo. Le nna ke ema Tona nokeng mo kopong ya gagwe ya madi. Ke tsaya gore le ka fa a sutisitseng ka teng, go supagala fa go na le tswelelopele mo Lephateng le la Attorney General. Ke boe ke leboge go bo a supile gore e re ntswa a re gone go na le tswelelopele ya go supa maduo, go sa ntsa go na le gore ba ka oketsa go feta ka fa ba dirileng ka teng. Mo go yone thulaganyo e, ke na le sengwe se se ntshwenyang sa go thapa (*to recruit*) di *lawyer*. Tona o a supa gore boagentle ba ba hirwang ko lepheteng le mo dinakong tse dintsi, ba tlogela ditiro ba ya go senka ditiro ko maphateng a sele kgotsa ko dikomponeng tse di ikemetseng ka nosi. Mme kana lephata le ke lone le le botlhokwa thata mo pusong ya rona, mo ga goromente ka gore ke bone ba ba fang puso dikgakololo tsa semolao. Jaanong go botlhokwa gore re sadise batho ba e leng gore ke bo mmamaboko le borramaboko ba e leng gore mo dinakong tse dintsi ba re fa dikgakololo tse di ka fa molaong e bile ga di ka ke tsa felela di tsentse puso mo bothateng jo bo kae-kae. Jaanong a e nne lengwe la maphata a re a sekasekang go tlhomamisa gore ba ba itseng tiro e nne bone ba e leng gore ba nna ko lepheteng le. Re seka ra nna le batho fela e le gore tiro ya rona ke go trainela maphata a mangwe.
MADAM SPEAKER: Order! Order! We are not quorated. Can you ring the bell?

MR RALETOBANA: Modulasetilo, go lebega ke ne ke buile motsotso le half fela. Ke ne ke rotloetsa gore a lephata le tswelele ka recruitment jaaka a ne a bua gore ba setse ba bone diagente di ka nna thataro mo maphateng. Nnyaa, o ne a supa gore go sa ntse go tlhaela diagente di ka nna thataro mo diministiring. A e nne nngwe ya ditiro tse e leng gore le a di itlhaganelela gore di dirwe ka lebaka la gore, o fitlhela e le gore mo mabakeng a mantsi, setshaba se a ngongorega ka melao e e tshwanelwang ke gore e fetolwe mo maphateng a a farologaneng. Kana dinako tse dintsi go ne go nna go buiwa gore ba Attorney General ke bone ba ba diyang go drafta melao, go reng jalo-jalo. Jaanong tsela nngwefela e e leng gore le ka ikgolola gore melao e dirwe ke maphata ka go farologana. Jaanong le thomamise gore ba a hilwa ba nna mo go one maphata a, e tle e re fa molao o sa diragadiwe kana go sa nne le diphetogo ka nako e re solofetseng, re bo re itse gore re lebagana le lephata le le rileng. Se se dira gore e seka ya re dinako tshotlhe re bo re kgala Lephata la Attorney General. Ke kopa Tona gore e nne dingwe tsa dilo tse di itlhaganelelwang.

Ke ntse ke le mo go lone Lephata la ga Mmamelaomagolo, go na le sengwe se se ntshwenyang. Puso go le gantsi e latlhegelwa ke ditshoko mme fa gongwe e le tse e leng gore dingwe tsa tsone di attract international attention. Fa o tla go lebelela mabaka a e leng gore re latlhegetswe ka one, fa gongwe o ka ipotsa gore a mme gone Mmamelaomagolo kgotsa lone lephata le, ba ne ba re file dikgakolo tse di nonofileng kgotsa rona re le babusi ga re a ka ra di tsaya. Kgotsa ke kgang ya gore fa gongwe
dikgakololo tse ba re di fang ba re fa tota e le gore ba eletsa gore ba re itumedise re le ba re busang. Kana lephata le, le na le gore fa re tsena mo dikgannyeng tse di tshwanang le e e ntseng e feta ya Survival, e bo e le gore tiro ya bone ke go re fa dikgakololo ka fa ba bonang case e ntse ka teng semolao. Ga ba tshwanela go re fa se e leng gore rona re le puso re ka eletsa go se utlwa. Fa e le gore dinako tsothle ba tlaa bo ba re gakolola ba lebile gore keletso ya rona e ka nna eng, ke sone se e reng fa jaanong fa re ya go tsena draft casing…

LT. GEN. MERAFHE: Madam Speaker, on a point of elucidation. I think it is very unfortunate for the Honourable Member to question the integrity of the Attorney General, to suggest that the Attorney General will not give a well-considered advice, an opinion in order to please the leadership. It is a very serious insinuation, which really cannot be left to go unchallenged.

MR RALETOBANA: Thank you, ke tsaya gore Leader of the House, ga a nkutlwe. Se nna ke se buang ka re Lephata la Attorney General ke le e leng gore le tshwanelwa ke gore le bo le na le bomme le borre ba e leng gore ka dinako tsothle ba fa puso kgakololo e e tiileng mme e bile ba e fa jaana ba lebile molao. Ke a rotloetsa e bile ke a gatelela gore go ka nna botlhokwa thata fa e ka re mo tirong ya bone ka dinako tsothle, ba bo ba dira ka tsela e e ntseng jalo, ba sena poifo epe e e leng teng. Jaanong ke akanya gore fa ke rialo, ga ke ise ke re Mmamelaomegolo kampo Rameleomegolo o file kgakololo nngwe e e sa reng. They must guard against go re fa dikgakololo tse rona re batlang go di bua ka gore rona re mapolotiki, re nna le dikeletso fa gongwe tse di farologanang le one molao ka fa o dirwang ka teng. Se ke se buang ke gore ba nne cautious fa ba dira jalo. I do not think go na le sepe se ke se implyang ka go nyatsa dikgakololo tse ba di fang. Ke raya
fela gore mo tirong ya bone e, ba itse gore ke se rona re se solofelang re le Palamente ka
dinako tsothle.

**LT. GEN. MERAFHE:** Madam Speaker, on a further point of elucidation. I am reluctan
to engage in a dialogue with the Honourable Member but the point he is making
is given. That is exactly what the Attorney General and any Legal Advisor is expected to
do. It is superfluous to suggest that they should do what they are supposed to do,
precisely that is what they do, that is the point I am making. I understand you fully well,
Honourable colleague.

**MR RALETOBANA:** Nnyaa, mme mma ke fete ka yone ka gore ga ke bone gore a go
ba kgothatsa gore ba dire jalo tota ka tsela nngwe ke raya gore ga ba dire tiro. Ke solofela
gore the Leader of the House o thaloganya gore ga ke ise ke re ga ba dire, *I am simple
saying* ka dinako tsothle ba nne ba ntse ba itse *mandate* wa bone.

Eo ke fetile ka yone mme yone eo ke e buela mo goreng selo sa go nna jalo se ka re thusa
re le puso. Se ka re thusa gore fa re tsaya ditshwetso tse di fapaaneng le ka fa tsamaiso ya
molao e ntseng ka teng, e bo e le ka ntata ya gore ke rona ba e leng gore ga re a amogela
se bone ba ka bong ba ne ba se re file.

Jaanong, kana fa go ntse jalo go raya gore bone kgakololo ya bone kana tiro ya bone ba a
bo ba e dirile, rona ba re neng re tshwanelwa ke gone gore re ka e tsaya, ka gone re sa
patelediwe gore re ka e tsaya ampo ra se ka ra e tsaya, mme gone seemo sa teng, se ka
felela e le gore mo tirong ya bone, se thusitse gore re itse fa re na le bogakolodi jo bo
nonofileng.

Kgang e nngwe e ke batlang gore ke fete ka yone ke ya gore, ngwaga o o neng o feta re
ne re fetisa molao fa, o e neng e le gore *the Directorate of Public Prosecution*, go ne go
supafala gore moeteledipele wa lephata le, o sekaseka ditshoko tse e leng gore di a tla tse di tshwanelwang ke gore ba di sekise ampo ba se ka ba di sekisa.

Mme o ka re go na le kgang e ke eletsang gore Tona e ka re fa a ema fa, a tla a e re tlhalo setsa. O ka re go na le dikgang tsa dikgotlhakgotlhano tsa gore, Director of Public Prosecution le Attorney General, tota ga twee ke mang yo e reng fa tsheko e tsisitswe foo a bo a kgona gore a nne le tshwetso ya bofelo gore a go a sekisiwa ampo ga go sekisiwe.

Jaanong, ke eletsang gore Tona fa a araba fa, e nne sengwe sa dilo tse a fetang ka tsone gore re utlwe gore tota fela tsamaiso ampo thulaganyo e e leng gore e teng gompieno ke ya mofuta o o ntseng jang.

Se sengwe gape se ke ka fetang ka sone, e ntse e le mo go lone lephata le ke gore, ke rotloetsa lephata le gore le nne kelothoko thata mo go sekasekeng boagent e kgotsa bodiredi jo bo hirwang mo maphateng a a puso. Segolobogolo jang ke lebile maphata a tshwana le Land Board le dikhansele. Diagente gantsi, fa gongwe tse di hirilweng kwa go one maphata a, nna ke bona puso gantsi e nna e wetswe ke ditshoko fela. Puso e nna e sekisiwa, mme fa go tsamailwe go ilwe kwa ditshekong tsone tseo, o fitlhela e le gore bogakolodi jo ba bo filweng ke babueledi ba e leng gore ba tshotswe koo, fa gongwe o bo o ipotse gore, a mme gone tota batho ba, ba hirwa e le gore ke batho ba e leng gore boleng jwa bone ke jo bo tshwanetseng gore ba bo ba ka gakolola puso at that level kana ke gone gore, go a bo go se na ope yo e leng gore o ka hirwang kwa kgao long ya go nna jalo, ga bo bo go felela e le gore go tsewa fela ka gore ke mongwe yo o neng a batla tiro.

ASSISTANT MINISTER OF EDUCATION (MR SIELE): Ke a leboga Modulasetilo go ntetlelela sebaka se gore ke latlhele mafoko a se kae mo Lephateng le la Melao, ampo la ga Mmamelao Mogolo.
Ke ema fano go ema Tona nokeng gore Palamente e, e mo letlelele madi a a a kopileng. Mme ke tshwaele dintlha di se kae, bogolong jang jaaka Tona a ile a umaka gore, mo lebakeng le le khutshwane kana mo go yone nako e. Go tlaa re go ntse jaana, go isiwe ditiro kwa maphateng a puso a a farologanyeng gore ditlamelo tsa bogakolodi ka fa molaong, maphata a tle a di bone segaufi ampo ba dire tiro ka bofefo.

Go a tlhokagala gore golo foo Tona go tle go fefosiwe ka gore, gompieno jaana go na le dikgang tse dintsi tse e leng gore maphata a tshwaraganye le bothata, a sa ntse a paka bogakolodi jwa molao kwa ofising ya ga Mmamelao Mogolo.

Fa ditiro tse di ne di ka atumela kwa maphateng, go ne go tlaa dira gore ditiro tse dintsi tse maphata a lebaganyeng le tsona, di fefoge. Jaaka gompieno jaana, re na le dikgang tse dintsi tse e leng gore boradikonteraka ba phuaganya ditiro. Mme e re ka gore go na le mongwe ampo batho ba le ba babedi fela kwa ofising e ya ga Mmamelao Mogolo e, go bo go tsaya nako e telele gore dikgang tse di ntseng jalo di ka fefosiwa tsa kgona gore di sekwe ka bofefo kana di lerwe mo maemong a a tshwanetseng.

Gompieno jaaka fa o bona Lephata la Dikgaolo jaana, ba bua ka backlog ya classrooms le ditiro tse dingwe tse di farologanyeng. Di diilwe ke gore go tsaya lebaka le leelele gore ditiro tse di ntseng jalo di kgone gore di sekwe ka bonako go tle go tsewe kgato ya gore lephata le tle le kgone go dira tiro ka bofefo gore ditlhabololo tsa rona di kgone go gatela kwa pele.

Jaaka gompieno jaana re le mo mathateng a gore kgotsa motlhaope re tlaa lala re saletse kwa morago mo go wetseng ditogamaano tsa boferabongwe. Mme batho ba tlhoka ditlamelo tse di ntseng jalo kwa magaeng rraetsho. Gape nako e tsile ya gore re akanye gore jaaka gompieno jaana re na le dikgaolo, mme e bile batho ba tshwana le balaodi ba...
tshwanelwa ke gore ke bone ba ba ka sekasekang ditsheko tse di ka bong di sekilwe, fa ba ne ba na le bogakolodi jo bo ntseng jalo gaufi, kana ba ne ba tlaa kgona go thusa balaodi mo ditirong tse di ntseng jalo.

Sengwe gape jaaka fa re bua ka go isa ditlamelo kwa bathong, re a lemoga gompieno ka fa Palamente e isitsweng kwa bathong ka teng, ka fa batho ba thusegang ka teng, ba kgona go ya kwa diofising tsa Mapalamente ba isa boikuelo jwa bone. Mme ke re, le yone ofisi ya ga Mmamelao Mogolo fa e ne e ka akanyediwa jalo, mo sebakeng sa gompieno, re bona batho ba nyoretswe kitso e ntsi. Ke ka baya sekai Tona; e rile mo ngwageng o o feticeng ka laletsa Mmamelao Mogolo kwa kgaolong yame, gore a ye go bua le Dikgosana tsothle tsa kgaolo ya me. Mme e ne ya nna tiro e e molemo thata e e neng ya lebogelwa ke batho, ya ba ya atliwa ke magosi. Ke gakologelwa gore Kgosi Seepapitso IV le Kgosi Lotlamoreng II, ba ne ba kgatlhegela go ya go reetsa, ba bo ba feta ba nna le seabe se se tona thata mo go gakololeng Mmamelao Mogolo ka fa seemo se tshwanelwang ke gore se ka nna ka teng. Ke sengwe se se thlokafalang se e leng gore mo malatsing a gompieno go tshwanelwa ke gore go nne le tiro e e ntseng jalo.

Se sengwe rraetsho, go na le madi a e leng a phimolo dikeledi mo ditirong tse dintsi tse e leng gore di amana le phimolo dikeledi, kgotsa motho a tlhokafetse ka letshotswa, kgotsa gongwe a ka bo a bolailwe ke koloi ya ga goromente kana ka mabaka a fe fela, compensation e a diega rraetsho. Dilo tse di tsaya lebaka le leleele thata, mo e leng gore fa gongwe fa batho ba tla, o fithlaha e le gore go tsere dingwaga di ka tshwara botlhano le go feta foo, batho ba ntse ba emetse gore ba ka tla go phimolwa dikeledi. Re re, a selo se o ofisi ya ga Mmamelao Mogolo e se ele tlhoko go bona gore batho ba a dira.
Se sengwe rraetsho ke gore, gompieno jaaka re le fano jaana, seemo sa ditlhabelo, batho ba tlhalefile, ga ba sa tlhole ba dumela sengwe le sengwe fela, gore jaaka fa motho a atlholwa kana sengwe se mo diragalela, o ka ema fela jaaka fa a nte jalo. Go ne go raya gore yone ofisi e ya ga Mmamelao Mogolo jaaka f a e nte jaana, e nne le batlhalefi, ba e leng gore ba ka kgona go thusa mo ditirong tse di farologanyeng. Bogolo jang jaaka re bona seemo sa bone batlhalefi ba ba ikemetseng ka nosi le bone jaanong ba ntsifetse. Kana go ntsifala mo go raya gore ba emela batho ka fa go ntseng jalo.
Mme go raya gore go tshwanelwa ke gore seemo se se ntseng jalo se itepatepanye le seemo sa gompien, bogolo jang mo go yone ofisi e, gore e nne le batho ba ba tlhalefile. Go bo go nne le maano mangwe a e leng gore a ka kgona gore a ka ba tshegetsa, ba natefelelewa ke tiro fa ba leng teng. Ka gore re bona ka bontsi jaaka fa bakaulengwe ba ntse ba bua, ba ntse ba tswa ba tsamaya ba ya go ipereka, ba bo ba ya kwa mafelong a mangwe. Re re, a seemo se rraetsho, se elwe tlhoko ka gore lebaka lwa gompieno la ditlhabelo tse di ntseng jaana tse, di batla batlhalefi ba e leng gore ba ka kgona go thusa puso le batho ba re ba emetseng ka fa go ntseng ka teng.
Mme ke re, ka mafoko a a kana Modulasetilo, ke akgola thata Tona go bo a ile a re baya mafoko a a ntseng jaana pele. Mme a nne a rotloetse jaaka fa ke ne ke bua ke bo ke baya sekai se se kileng sa diragala, gore ofisi e ya ga Mmamelao Mogolo, ya Attorney General’s Chambers, e ikatumetse batho thata kwa dikgaolong kwa re leng teng, gore batho ba kgone go nna le kitso e e lolameng ka ditshwanelo tsa bone, gore ba tshwanelwa ke eng, ga ba tshwanelwe ke eng, mo mabakeng a a gompieno a.
Modulasetilo, ka mabaka a a ntseng jaana, ke ema Tona nokeng gore Palamaente e, e mo rebolele tiriso ya madi a a a re beileng pele. Ke a leboga mma.
MR MABILETSA (KGATLENG EAST): Modulasetilo, mme ke leboge sebaka se o se mphileng. Tona ke re, ke eme nokeng kopo ya gagwe. Mme mo go emeng kopo ya gagwe nokeng, ke na le sengwenyana se se ntshwenyang fa re bua ka Lephata la Attorney General’s Chambers, mme re bua Setswana. Bothata jwa me ke gore fa o bua ka lephata le tshwana le la ga Chief Justice, ke la Moatlhodi Mogolo. Mme fa o bua ka la Director of Prosecutions, ke la Mosekisi Mogolo. Mme le, fa re bua ka lone re tsenya an element of gender, Lephata la ga Ramelao Mogolo, Lephata la ga Mmamelao Mogolo. Ke ipotsa gore a mme Setswana sa rona tota se tlhaela mo e leng gore ga re ka ke ra dirisa lefoko fela le le thamaletseng jaaka ofisi ya ga Moatlhodi Mogolo, re sa re Mmamelao Mogolo.

MR GUMA: On a point of procedure Madam Chair. The point I am rising on Madam Chair is that, I am getting confused. We are supposed to be discussing the budget, the figures themselves here, not other general principles that have got nothing to do with the issues of the budget.

I am wondering whether what the Honourable Member is saying has got anything to do with the proposals as presented by the Minister.

MADAM CHAIR: Honourable Guma, I do not think Honourable Mabiletsa was terribly out of order. Proceed Honourable Member.

MR MABILETSA: Ke ne ke ipotsa gore Morotsi o o tshwanang le o o ka nthuta Setswana.

MADAM CHAIR: Nnyaa, se mmitse Morotsi.

MR MABILETSA: Ke tsala yame. Ke ne ke batla fela go itse jalo, segolo jang mo bagolong ba ba itseng Setswana thata jaaka boRre Siele, Mme Mma Nasha, Rre Pono
Moatlhodi, gore a ga re na lefoko le le siameng le le ka thalosang ofising e, e le ya Molao Mogolo, go tlogela go nna re re Mmamolao Mogolo, Ramolao mogolo.

Nna ga ke itse gore re leka go supa eng. E ne e le sengwe se e leng gore ke ne ke batla go feta ka sone fela, gore golo gongwe we *should address our minds to it*.

Motlotlegi Moatlhodi o ne a bua ka kgang e e builweng ke Motlotlegi Raletobana, ya ofisi e ya *Attorney General’s Chambers* le ya Mosekisi Mogolo, o ka re go na le kgotlhakgotlhano nngwe e e leng gore re tlhoka go itse sentle ka yone.

**HONOURABLE MEMBER:** Ke tshele.

**MR MABILETSA:** Mme yone kgang e go tweng ke tshele e, bommaditshele le boraditshele ba itse gore yone e teng, ke botsa gore mo gareng ga maphata a mabedi a, le e leng gore le okametse le lengwe ke le fe? A ofisi ya Mosekisi Mogolo e ka fa tlase ga ofisi ya Molao Mogolo kana ke diofisi tse pedi tse e leng gore nngwe le nngwe e ikemetse koo, ga go na epe e e begang mo go e nngwe? Ke batla gore Tona a tle a tlhalose seemo se ka gore fa re bala dipampiri re lemoga seemo se se tshwanang le se, re tshwanetse gore re tshwenyege. Mme Tona, ke wena fela yo o ka re fang tlhaloso e e utlwalang. Jaaka re itse, go na le *Attorney General’s Chambers*, go na le ba *Administration of Justice*, mme re bona e le gore bone e kete ba bereka sentle fela ga go na conflict e e supagalang gore o ka re e teng. Jaanong, seemo se se tshwanang le se re se bonang se, tota se tsalwa ke eng se re se bonang mo diofising tse pedi tse ke neng ke bua ka tsone tse? Jaanong, re tlhoka tlhaloso fela gore re le Palamente, re u tlwisise gongwe ka selekanyo se se tshwanang le sa gago gore a mme tota kgang e teng kana gongwe ga re lebe dilo sentle? Mme ka mafoko a makhutshwane a a kalo, ke batla go supa gore ke go eme nokeng. Ka dipalo tsone tse di batlwang ke Motlotlegi Guma, nnyaa re bua ka tsone,
tota ga re na dingongorego ka tsone rraetsho. *That is why* re re re go eme nokeng. Ke a leboga.

**MR MOOKA (MOSHUPA):** Ke a leboga Modulasetilo. Mokaulengwe o o sa tswang go nna fa fatshe, o ne a tshwenyega ka Setswana le tiriso a mafoko a Setswana. Mme Setswana se siame fela se ntse jalo ka gore fa o ya kwa *Police*, fa moeteledipele wa mapodisi e le re, ke Ramaposisi, fa e le mme, ke Mmamapodisi. Setswana se ntse fela jalo, gongwe re ka akanya ka mafoko a mangwe a a *more gender neutral*.

**MR MABILETSA:** *Point of clarification Madam Chair.* Ke ne ke re, o sa ntse o eme foo Motlotlegi …

**MADAM CHAIR:** Ga ke a go fa gore o bue.

**MR MABILETSA:** *I oblige Madam Chair.* Ke ne ke botsa motlotlegi gore mme fa e le gore go ntse jaaka o thalosa ke eng kwa go moatlhodi mogolo re sa re ramoatlhodi-mogolo. Ke batla fela gore o thalose. Kana ke supile gore o mongwe wa batho ba ba itseng Setswana thata.

**MR MOOKA:** Kana ke rile Setswana se tlholegile se ntse jalo. Kampo ke bue ka Sekgoa ke re *that is the etymology of the word.*

Ke na le dintlha di le tharo, kampo ke re dintlhanyana ka di sa loa thata. Ke lemoga fa ka boitumelo maphata a puso a tlaa isediwa babueleledi (boagente). Golo foo ka tebo ya matlho a me ke ithaya ke re go tlaa thusa gore go latlhegelwa mo ga dikgang ke puso go fokotsege ka gore babueleledi jaanong ba tlaa bo ba lebaganye le dikgang tse di rileng, ba totile kwa ba berekang teng ba ya go buelelela puso koo. Go bo go raya gore dikgang tsa bone di tlaa betlega, ba tlaa emela puso ka nonofo go feta fa ba ne ba etela mafoko a go buiwang ka one kampo a go sekwang ka one.
Fa ke feta ntlha eo ke ya kwa mading, go na le dikoketsego mme dikoketsego tse o ka re di godile thata go na le jaaka mongwe a ka solofela ka gore fa ke tsaya dikai tse tharo travelling and transport (external) e godile thata ka a staggering 228 per cent. Travelling and transport (internal) – 155 per cent. Household requisites – 140 per cent increase.

Gore o ka re Tona o re timile mafoko fa. O ka re o ne a ka tswelela go sekaenyana gore dikoketsego tse ditonatona tse di tsetswe ke eng gore re tle re kgone go tlhaloganya gore ga twe go rileng.

Ntlha ya boraro ya bofelo ke gore Tona a tle e re o ntse o akanya ka tiriso ya madi jaana o ya o re gopola kwa diofising tsa rona tsa dikgaolo (constituency offices) gore these volumes tsa melao di romelwe teng, e ne e re fa re lebile go tsenya ditshetla mo melaong re bo re na le dibuka fa tse re ka di dirisang in our offices kwa dikgaolong. Jaanong ke raya gore rra budget for the law books for constituency offices. Ke a leboga.

MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (LT. GEN. MERAFHE): Thank you very much Madam Speaker. I will be very brief. I just want to flag one or two points, which are worthy of comment as far as I am concerned.

Let me start by saying that purely from an emotional point of view nobody wants to lose a case in court and therefore, the fact that some of the cases are won and lost as some Honourable Members have indicated, actually speaks volume of the vitality of our judicial system and by extension democracy. Some as the Honourable Member says are lost on technicality. I always say, and I want to repeat it on this occasion that law is a legal science and lawyers spend all their time arguing about interpretation of statues. I would want to repeat that statement on this occasion.
I welcome the creation of 12 positions of state counsels because I believe that this development will go a long way towards dealing with the problem of backlog of cases. I am acutely aware that the responsibility for making sure that cases are disposed off as expeditiously as possible does not just rest with the Attorney General alone, there are quite a number of other key stakeholders and players who should play a part in this process. The Police, Attorney General’s Chambers, the judges, the magistrates, lawyers, it is a whole spectrum of key players who should really put their heads together to ensure that there is a concerted effort to ensure that these cases are cleared. But we do worry and we get questioned about some of the cases that have been outstanding for so long. You know when somebody murders another person and then this individual goes to prison for one or two weekends and after that the man comes back into the mainstream of the society and he is seen a tsamaya a ya kwa ditebelelong a ya gongwe le gongwe people say, look, what is happening. Is this not the man yo e leng gore maloba jaana he was accused of having murdered somebody, when is he going to go to court. We really have a problem, a huge public relation exercise in terms of explaining to the people gore go diragala eng. Rre Koma maloba went to a funeral in Mahalapye…

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Koma ofe?

LT. GEN. MERAFHE: Kenneth Koma, and met one of these guys who had actually laid an ambush, shot and killed somebody in cold blood broad day light. This guy greeted him and because Rre Koma’s sight is failing he said I am so and so, and then he said, ‘Ah ke wena rra?’ a re, ‘Yes ke nna rra.’ A re, ‘Ga go a twe o bolaile motho?’ Really this tells the story. The man says why does he want to come and greet me mo lesong when I am aware that he committed this very serious offence. I am just giving this example just
to demonstrate how serious it is for us to try and satisfy the curiosity of our people in terms of people *ba e leng gore ba tsamaya fela ba dira melato* and takes an awfully long time for these people to go to court. *Kana go e tle gotwe ntsanyana e a re fa e sa ntse e dira jalo o e iteye, fa o itaya* days later it cannot remember *gore gatwe o iteela eng*. That really underscores the need to ensure that you deal with these issues when facts are still fresh in everybody’s mind, *mongwe le mongwe a itse gore nna a re gatwe ke sekisetswa eng*. When people are taken to court years after the offence has been committed I am not too sure whether they do remember *gore gatwe* what is it that they have done. The gravity and the seriousness of their action in terms of how the society looks at and deprecates their actions. So, I really want to appreciate the fact that efforts are being made to try and improve overall improvement in terms of making sure that all the arms of law are reinforced in as many ways as possible to ensure that they contribute towards ensuring that cases are taken to court as soon after they have occurred as possible. I thank Madam Chair for giving me the floor.

**MR S. M. GUMA (TATI EAST):** Thank you Madam Chair. I also would want to support the Minister’s request. Before I do that Madam Chair just a general observation which worries me at times that whenever we discuss a budget I tend to see a lot of digression, people tend to go out of the issues that are presented before us. May be that is tradition, but I just feel that we may find ourselves one day history judging us differently. Having said that Madam Chair, if you then allow me to express my concerns generally about what has been the trend with the recurrent budget as a whole and then I would get back to the Minister’s proposal.
I want to refer Paragraph 9 of the recurrent budget, and if you may allow me to quote Madam Chair. It says; “I request the sum of P72, 096,120 for the recurrent expenditure for the year 2007/2008 financial year.” That I accept, but I am concerned about under expenditure Madam Chair. As at 31st January 2007 the total unspent money by government on recurrent expenditure alone was P4.1 billion and given that we are now left with only two months one wonders whether we will spend that amount of money. The effect of under expenditure Madam Chair is that funds are tied somewhere which government could actually utilise for other projects. So, the essence of this argument Madam Chair is that whenever ministries bring in their proposals we must go item by item and request justifications for high figures and look backwards and see exactly what has been the trend. And then we may as well come out may be with alternative measures on the way we should actually do our budgets. It is very important for us to critic the figures, to go through them and particular at this particular stage. I liked what Honourable Mooka did say here that the Minister must actually explain a few items which in his view the increase has just been very high. As of the end of 31st January 2007 this department Madam Chair, they are still sitting with about P14 million unspent. I am wondering whether in two months’ time they would have finished the P14 million.

**MR REATILE:** *Point of clarification.* Ke a leboga Motsamaisa Dipuisanyo tsa Palamente. Ke ne ke re ke botse motlotlegi ga ke a mo utlwa sentle. Ke ne ke re ke tlhaloganye gore a madi a a buang ka one o bua ka recurrent kana o bua ka development budget.

**MR GUMA:** Thank you Sir. It is recurrent budget, P14 million unspent as at 31st January 2007. It is not the only department that is under spending it is just the trend. So, it is
about P4.1 billion and I am just saying if he could just have a general comment on what the problems since on the recurrent budget the issues are known. It is not like on the development budget, on the development budget we could talk about other bottlenecks, but on recurrent budget you know what you are going to be spending and why you are not spending the money.

Again, I must emphasise and say sometimes yes, it is not possible that you are going to spend all that we have given you. However, we do accept within reason two to three per cent is acceptable everywhere. However, when you now start with a variation of up to more than 10 per cent, I am worried.

I must give an example here, for instance Ministry of Education, as at the 31st March they had under spent by P1.3 billion. You tell me whether they are going to spend this money in one or two months. I am concerned about the issues of under expenditure because they have a huge impact in the way we manage our finances. With that, I want to rest my case Madam Chair.

MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT (DR M. NASHA): Ke a dumedisa. Ke a leboga Modulasetilo. Modulasetilo ke batla go bua go le go khutshwane fela ke re ke ema Tona nokeng ka pelo yame yotlhle, ka gore lephata le la ga Mmamelao le a re seka. Nna tota ga ke bone sekoreletsi sepe mo go sekeng ga bone, ba a seka. Le gone ke gore fela fa gongwe fa re lathegetswe ke kgetsi, re tlaa bo re soboka fela re bo re ba latlhegelwa ke dikgetsi mme re sa lebe gore, fa ba ne ba sekisa dikgetsi di le lekgolo ba kgonne di le kafe mo lekgolong leo. Ke gone fela re ka reng gongwe ba a palelwa, mme nna ke bona ba re seka sentle Modulasetilo. Le gale go nale tse di buang, tse di buang tsone kana mme di tsena mo seatleng, jaanong re seka ra nna re ba kakoba ka tsela e e ntseng jalo. Fa ke
seno go rialo Modulasetilo, ke ne ke re ke bue fela gore e kile ya re nako nngwe mo 
dingwageng tse di fetileng di ka nna some kana go feta foo, ra tsaya tswetso re le puso re 
le mo mathateng a a tshwanang a re leng mo go one gompieno, a tlhelo ya babueledi. 
Kana jaaka e le gore diagente, kana tsone tse di pasang di tla mo mmarakeng tse, ke tsone 
tse re di isang kwa gore di e go nna bommakaseterata. Ba bangwe ba ya ko Attorney 
General’s Chambers, ba bangwe ba ya go thusa Rre Ntlhomiwa ko Lobatse, jalo-jalo 
anela. Mme ke re ra bo re tsaya tshaweto re le puso gore kana, go raya gore re dire maiteko 
mangwe a re ka a dirang gore diagente ba nne teng. A bo re ba isa sekoleng ka mmetela, 
ba pasa ba le bantsi-ntsi, ba tsena mo diphetlheng tse ra ba ra kgotsofala. Mme go raya 
gore e rile morago ga foo Modulasetilo, ra bo re itapolosa, fa re santse re itapolositse ba 
bo ba nna ba tsamaya ba tsamaya ka gore ba senka mafulo.
Gongwe go tlaa re jaaka tse dingwe, a mangwe maphata a re tlaa nnang re ntse re bua ka 
one fa re tsamaile mo pusong, lephata le ga re gongwe re boele ko motlhaleng ole wa 
bogologolo, re tabole gape re e go rutuntsha batho ba. Bogolo jang mo mhameng wa go 
kwala melao, ka gore one mhama o ga ke itse gore go rutelwa jang. Mme ba ba itseng 
sekgowa jaaka bo Rre Merafhe, motlotlegi jaana ba a tle ba boele gore ke mpho e e 
tseneletseng ko teng ya skill, selo se gotweng go kwalwa molao. O neelwa dintlha fela 
gotwe rona re batla go dira molao mme re batla se le se, wena o bo o nna fa fatshe 
jaanong o dira mo go tweng drafting. I believe it is a very special skill, mme gongwe go 
raya gore re tsenele mo teng ka gore re ko morago ka melao e e tshwanetseng gore e ka 
bo gompieno jaana, e tlaa re fa re fetsa budget e re bo re e bua. Mme ka ntlha ya tlhelo 
ya batho ba mofuta o o ntseng jaana dilo di saletse ko morago. Ke re re tlaa go ema 
nokeng Tona ga o ka tla ka dikopo tsa mofuta o o ntseng jaana.


Ke re se sengwe se ba se simolotseng se le sesha mme e bile ke se rata thata ke gone gore, fa re ya kwa re ya go buisana le batho ka dikgang tse di amang molao, ba na le kgatlhego ya go tsamaya ba re patile gore ba tle ba utlwe sentle gore go buiwa eng golo koo. Thuso e ke thuso e e gaufi e mo baebeleng, e re e tlhokang rotlhe ka gore fa ba reeditse rona re oloma re oloma, bone ba reeditse gore ntlha ya molao ke eng gone golo foo. Ke re golo fa ke a a kgolela Mmamolao gore a bo a re thusa ka thuso e e ntseng jaana ka gore, tota e kile ya re nako nngwe ra bua gore a go nne le babueledi mo maphateng. Gore di re thuse mme fa re santse re sena tsone jaana, thuso e ya gore ba nne ba re ema nokeng ba tsamaya le rona fa re ya go bua dikgang tse e ka reng ka moso ra di sekisediwa, e molemo thata e a re thusa Modulasetilo.

**MR MASISI:** Clarification.

**DR NASHA:** Ga ke itse gore o batla go tlhalosang ka gore ka re batho ba tsamae le rona.

**MR MASISI:** Modulasetilo ke ne ke utlwa Tona a re ga re na batsaya molao mo maphateng kana bone dilawyara, *so to speak*. Jaanong rona re itse re na le bana ba bantsi ba ba rutilweng molao ba tletse mo seterateng, ba teng ga ba bereke. Ke eng ba sa tsene mo diphatlheng mo maphateng go thusa? Tanki.

**DR NASHA:** Go raya gore o tle o mo neele sebaka a bue ga gagwe Modulasetilo ka gore tota nna, ke ne ke bua ga me mo ke go lebogelang thata. Fela gore re tlhoka diagente mme ga re na natso mme ba a re thusa.

Jaanong ke wela ke riana. Fa ke tswa foo rra o ba ntebogele *on my behalf*. Ke tsena mo go ya goreng jaanong gone o buile puo e ntle mo mafokong a gago Tona, mme re ne re ipotsa fa le moagisanyi gore mo puong e ya ga Tona e, ke eng go sena sepe se se buang ka development kana ga go na development ko Attorney General epe fela. Mme ke sone
se ke neng ke adima buka ele ke bo ke fitlhela sengwenyana se le mo teng, ke bo ke ipotsa gore ke eng fa Tona a sa ka a re thalosetsa gore, mme ka porojake e ke bonye e le nngwefela fale, yone mme a o tsamaya golo gongwe.

Ke gone fela mo ke neng ke re ke tlaa go emela Modulasetilo. Gone rra ditlhabololo di dintsi golo kwa, sengwe sa ditlhabololo tse dintle tse di ratang mo go maswe ke gore computerisation e e diragalang fale e ko godimo mo go maswe. Gore e tle e re mo sebakeng se se sa fediseng pelo e bo e le gore, re kgona gore ba ba itseng go bala melao jaaka borre Kedikilwe jaana mokaulengwe le moagisanyi le Tona, a bo a ka tobetsa fela computara a batla molao o o rileng fela e bo e le gore chaptara e a bulega. A ke re o a bona jaanong, a o ko Mmangothai a o ko kae. Ke re maiteko ao a mantle thata. In fact, I think ba re fetile rotlhe mo ga goromente in terms of computerising, a ga ke bolelele ruri Ntuane? Ba re fetile rotlhe rotlhe ba ko pele Modulasetilo. Mme batho ga ba dira sentle nako nngwe go a twe nne re ba akgola re lese go nna re senka diphosof fela all the time, all the time. Tanki Modulasetilo.

**MR MAOTO (FRANCISTOWN SOUTH):** Ke a leboga Modulasetilo. Mma ke eme le nna ke dumelane le Tona ka kopo e a sa tswang go re e baya pele. Mme ke re a a fiwe se a se kopileng, ditlhabololo tse a solofetsang gore a di dire mo lehateng le di diragadiwe. Mme Mmaetsho ke ne ke re ke fete ka ntha gongwe di le pedi e le ngongorego fela ya gore o ka re bo agente ba rona mono, ba nna le bothata bone gore ba kgone go ka practisa mo mafatsheng a re bapileng le one. Mme go le motlhofo mo diagenteng tse di tswang mo mafatsheng ao gore mo go rona di tsene di kgone go tla go practisa mono. Mme rra ke re selo se se a tshwenya ka gore, re fitlhela e le gore bogolo jang ga go tla mo go goromente fa a hira diagent ba bangwe ba bone ba tla jaana ba tla go theogela mo go...
goromente mo. Re sa itse gore a thulaganyo ya gore High Court e ba letlelele go bereka, 
a e a bo e setse morago ka gore o fitlhelang fa gongwe mothe wa bone a bereka dingwaga- 
ngwaga, mme fa a fetsang teng a batla go tsena mo private practising e bo e le gore 
mathata a tswa gone foo. Go a palega gore mothe yoo a fenye kana a fiwe tetla eo ya gore 
o ka practisa mo lefatsheng le, a ikemetse ka nosi.

Se sengwe gape se e leng gore se a tshwenya ke gore diagente tse o fitlhelang di hirilwe 
ke bo Land Board, di hirilwe ke dikhansele, tiro ya bone e ba e dirang rona ga re e bone.

Ka gore jaaka fa mongwe a ne a bua, gantsi o fitlhela e le gore diphoso di a diragala tse di 
seng kana ka sepe ba le teng foo. Gape ba bo ba sa letlelelewe gore fa Khansele kana Land 
Board e ya go seka, lawyara ya go nna jalo a bo a ka ya go tsena mo court go emela 
Khansele kana go emela Land Board. E bo e le gore jaanong go ya go hirwa diagente tse 
di ikemetseng ka nosi tsa di-firm di sele, ene a ntse a le fa a duelwa kgwedi le kgwedi go 
twe ke agenta wa Khansele kana wa Land Board.

Kgang e nngwe e e re tshwenyang ke e ya gore di-case mo court o fitlhela e le gore di a 
postponiwa, jaaka fa bangwe ba ne ba bua, ga di tsene ka nako. O fitlhela e le gore le fa 
mapodise ba ka dira bojotlhe jwa bone gore ba dire ditlhotlhomiso ba di kgobokanye di 
tle fa go tle go sekwa, ga e tsena ko Attorney General’s, kana ke ene Attorney General’s 
kana ke Department of Public Prosecution (DPP), ka o ka re go santse go sena 
pharologanyo fa gare ga tsone, fa e tsena koo kgang e a nna.

Re bua ka di-case tse dingwe tse di nang le bo five years, motho a tshwerwe a bolaile 
gwana up to this day mothe o ntse o ya for mention, case ga e ise e sekwe. Selo se se a 
tshwenya ka gore jaaka fa bangwe ba ne ba bua, re tshwenngwa ke gone gore dikgang e 
ya re go santse go le go sha jalo, di seke di sekwe le fa bosupi bo le teng. Mme di diege di
bewe lebaka le le telele go feta bo *five years*, motho a ya go seka morago ga nako e telele. Re re selo se o fitlhela e le gore o ka re ke sone se se rotloetsang fa gongwe.

Motho fa a dirile molato a ka sekisiwa ka bonako batho ba santse ba gopolana, ba utlwe *judgement* e e leng gore e tserwe mabapi le molato o, go tshosa ba bangwe ba seke ba akanye go dira melato e e ntseng jaana. Mme fa e le gore go ya go lebalwa, le nako e e ya go sekwang, fa gongwe le basupi ba sule, *investigating officers* di sule, ao selo se ga se a re ema sentle, ga se a ema Batswana sentle. Tota re ne re lopa fela gore a ko e nne e re dikgang fa di tlothomisitswe ke mapodise, fa ba di isa ko *director of prosecutions* e bo e le gore ka bonako jo bo sa fediseng pelo, di tseelwa kgato. Ba ba bonwang molato ba bonwa molato e re le fa ba tsamaya jalo, ba ntse ba kopana le batho ba ba raya ba re a ga go a twe o bolaile motho, a re ke ne ke bolaile motho mme *court* ga e a mpona molato, bogolo. E seng fela gore motho yo a nne a tswe a thakatlhakane le rona ...

**HONOURABLE MEMBER:** A ye dimmecheng.

**MR MAOTO:** Ee, a ye dimmecheng, a ye dintshong tsa batho ba bangwe mme re ntse re itse gore o ko ntle jaana mme o bolaile motho. Ke raya gore ke tsone dilo tse e leng gore di a re tshwenya. Mme kgang e nngwe fela jaaka bakaulengwe le nna e e leng gore e a ntshwenya, ke ketsaetsego e o ka reng e teng. Rona lephata le la DDP ga le tlhongwa mo ngwageng o o fetileng, re ne re itheile ra re e tlaa nna lephata fale le e leng gore le dira tiro ya lone fale. *Director* wa lone kana moeteledipele wa lone e le ene yo o tsayang ditshwetso fale, mme fa e le gore go na le tsietsego kana thakatlhakano ya gore molao o re neng re o dira re dumelana gore motho yoo o ya go nna *independent*, ga go tlhole go ntse jalo gongwe Minisitara o ko o re tlhalosetse. Re tswe fa re itse gore tota gatwe thakatlhakano ga e le gore e mo go rona re e tlhaloganye, fa e le gore e mo seemong se
se teng le yone re e tlhaloganye. Mme ka bokhutshwane jo bo kalo Mmaetsho, ke ne ke re re dumelana le wena Tona, ra re madi a o a kopileng o a newe rra, o e go dira tse o eletsang go ya go di dira. Ke a leboga.

**MR S. TSOGWANE (BOTETI NORTH):** Ke a leboga, Modulasetilo. Ke batla go simolola ka *Paragraph 16* e ke sa e utlwisiseng sentle. Gongwe Tona o ka e re tlhalosetsa botoka. Tona o bua ka go phimola dikeledi le fa go sa tlhalosega gore ke ga mofuta o o ntseng jang. Kana *compensation* di a farologana ka se e tla bong e le sone se se phimolelwang dikeledi. Mme se e leng bothatanyana jwame mo go yone kgang e ke gore o tlaa bo a direla tiro e maphata a mangwe. Jaanong ke tshwenngwa ke ka fa e kwadilweng ka teng e bua gore e tlaa bo e le go leka go phatlalatsa ditiro tsa *compensation*. Jaanong ke bona o ka re *the reverse* ke yone e e leng gore *is the truth*, gore e tlaa bo e le go centralaisa. Ke tle ke e nopole, Modulasetilo. “*The compensation item is P1,500,000. This is a new item which has been decentralised to Attorney General's Chambers to cover for compensation in cases where Ministries incur liability.*” Ka yone eo nna tota ke ne ke bona e le gore *it is the reverse*. Ke go leka go centralaise tsone dikgang tsone tse, go na le gore go bo go kwadilwe fa gotwe dia decentralaisiwa, di ntshiwa kwa maphateng jaanong di fiwa lephata lone le gore e bo e le lone le e leng gore le ya go di direla maphata a mangwe. Gongwe Tona o tlaa leka go e re tlhalosetsa, mme ke bona e sa balege sentle. *Policy* ya ga goromente yone e ntse e leka gore dilo tse di phatlalatswe le maphata, jaanong gatwe a di boele mo lephateng. Ke tshwenngwa ke lefoko le le dirisitsweng leo la gore *it is a new item* e e leng gore ea decentralaisiwa. E a centralaesiwa ka fa e ntseng ka teng, le fa tota e ka bo e decentralaisiwa jaaka go buiwa, e
tswa kwa maphateng a mangwe. Mme tota jaanong fa e ya go dirwa ke lephata le lengwe fela go ya go raya gore jaanong re kgbokantse ditiro tse tsothle.

**MR GAOLATHE:** On a point of clarification. Thank you very much, Madam Chairperson. Just to indicate that this is decentralisation from the Ministry of Finance to the AG’s Chambers, to a line Ministry or a line agency. The payment used to be centralised in the Ministry of Finance, which is responsible for most of the payments.

**MR TSOGWANE:** Nnyaa, mme ke tsaya gore ke transfer. Jaanong go transferelwa kwa go e. Kana fa re bua ka gore re ya go decentralaisa e ya go nna kgang e sele ka gore ga o ka ke wa re o ntsha mo *Ministry* o le mongwe fela o isa kwa *Ministry* o le mongwe fela o bo o re o decentralaisitse. Go tshwana fela maina a di Ministry ke one a fetogileng. Ke sone se gongwe e neng e ntsietsa. Le gone jaaka e kwadilwe gotwe “cases where Ministries”, di *Ministry* tse di farologanyeng o ka re go raya gore di ne di itirela. Fa e ntse jalo bagaetsho, a e boele kwa di *Ministry* ba ituelele dikgang tsa bone, go na le gore e bo e ya go nna le one mathata a e neng e a ntsietsa kwa *Ministry of Finance*. Fa e le gore go ne go na le mathata a go tlhaelelwa ke bodiredi a ntse a ya go nna teng. *The Attorney General's Chambers* ba setse ba boletse fa ba na le bothata ja bodiredi. Jaanong fa re e ntsha mo *Ministry* o mongwe re ya go neela o mongwe gore jaanong e ye go nna one o o dirang, *still* re ya go nna le mathata one ao. A re boneng tsela e ngwe e e leng gore gongwe re ka leka go tokafatsa seemo se sa go duela phimolo dikeledi e o.

Mme mo gongwe mo ke batlang go feta ka gone ka gore le le ba *Attorney General's Chambers*, *you have vested interest* mo go tsone ke go bona gore ditshoko di tsamaya ka bofefo, mme le tsone di *Magistrates' Courts* go leke gore di dirwe kwa dikgaolong. Le kgothatse lephata le le lebaganeng le kgang e gore le bone ba leke go le thusa, ka gore fa
ba ka seka ba le thusa le lona le ya go nna le mathata. Kana fa e le gore *justice delayed is justice denied*, e ya go le ama lotlhe go sa kgatlhelesege gore ba ba agang di *court* ke ba fe, ba ba neng ba tshwanetse go ya go dira tiro eo ke ba fe. Go raya gore lephata la go nna jalo le lona le leke gore le le eme nokeng gore di *courts* di bonale kwa dikgaolong tse di tshwanang tsa Boteti, go nne le *Magistrates' courts* tse e leng gore gompieno ga diyo. Bosupi bo setse bo tshubelwa mo di *Customary court*. Ke bua jaana e le gore *Customary court* ya Mosu e ne ya tshubiwa bosupi jotlhe bo kgobokantswe moo, ka gone gore e tlaa re fa tsheko e tshwanetse go isiwa kwa go Makaseterata, go ya go beiwa kae dilo tse. Jaanong ditsheko tse di simolola di diega gone kwa dikgotleng tsa Setswana di emetse gore *visiting Magistrate* a tle. Golo moo go ka re thusa thata, mme le lona le ba rotloetse ka gore *you have vested interest* mo go bone gore ditsheko di tsamaya ka bofefo e bile ga di nne mokgwele. Ga se mokgwele wa ba Administration of Justice fela, le lona go a le ama, mme lekang go thusa ka kgang e e ntseng jalo.

Le yone kgang ya gore ditsheko tsa bogodu ja dikgomo di sekelwe kwa dikgotleng tsa tsa Setswana, le e emele ka dinao le le ba *Attorney General's Chambers*. Le e emeleng fela thata ka dinao, fa e le gore *motion oo would have been here yesterday*, re ka bo re o emetse ka dinao, gore tota le a thalaganya le lona mme le lone le a tle le bue. *You are sympathising with the situation*, re itse fela sentle. Tona o bona seemo se gore ke se go tshwanetseng ga bonwa gore se ka dirwa jang. Kgang e bagaetsho, re emele ka dinao ka gore tota batho ba e leng gore ba a sekelwe ke ba ba dikobo dikhutshwane. Batho ba ba tseelwang dilo tsa bone ke batho ba ba sa itsholelang sepe, ba ba palelwang ke gone gore ba ka hira dilawera. E bile re setse jaanong re ba gateletse ka ntateng ya gore bone ga ba na *choice* ya gore a re tsheko ya me e ya go sekwa kwa lekgotleng la gore. Jaanong
babelaelwa ke bone ba ba nang le sebaka sa gore ba fiwe tshwanelo eo ya gore ba tle ba re, ke ya go sekela ko kae. Mme batlhologadi ba e leng gore ba tlogeletswe dilonyana tseo, ke bahumanegi ba ba se nang sepe, bone ga ba na that choice ya gore a re kgomo yame e e utsulweng ke ka ya go e sekela kwa kae. Ke sengwe sa dilo tse di re tshwenyang tse le tshwanetseng la itebaganya le tsone.

E nngwe ke kgang ya di appeal, bo Kgosi kwa dikgotleng tsa rona ba a re tshwenya gore ba bona batho ba golotswe fela mo ke Balaodi ba sa itse gore gatwe go tsamaile jang. Tota fa e le gore go na le bothata ja gore ga ba seke ditsheko sentle, a go bonwe gore ba ka nonotshiwa ka tsela e e ntseng jang, go na le gore ba bo ba seka ditsheko e bo e re ka moso ba bo ba bona batho ba golotswe, e bile ba ba ikgantsetsa mo metseng mo, ba bua gore ke ne ke ka dirwa jang. Ke dilo tse e leng gore ba Attorney General's Chambers ba tsenye leitlho teng foo. Fa e le gore go na le bokoa ja go seka kwa dikgotleng tse dipotlana ba bone gore ba ka thusa ka tsela e e ntseng jang, ka gore ke bone ba re lebileng justice yotlhe mo go bone gore ba thuse batho ba ba dikobo dikhutshwane. Ke nngwe ya dilo tse le tshwanetseng go di lebelela.

E nngwe ke yone e e ntseng e buiwa ya recurrent budget. Next time fa e tlisiwa e tle e kgaogantswe gore re tle re tlhaloganye. Re seka ra re madi a setse gongwe e le madi a batho ba e leng gore bangwe ba tlhokafatse ba ne ba bereka, bangwe ke ba ba emetseng di gratuity tsa bone, a mangwe ke di-pension. Gore re tle re itse gore madi a a ntseng a sala a mangwe a, tota bokete ja madi e a bo e le eng. Go a bo go sa dirwa eng ka gore fa re ntse re bua jaana ka recurrent budget gore madi a sala a le mantsi, go lebega o ka re ga re budgete sentle. Mme ke sengwe sa dilo tse e leng gore re le Mapalamente ga re ka ke ra tlhoka go bua ka tsone, gore budget e e tshwanetse e nne realistic, e tle e nne yone e e
leng gore le ka moso re ka tshepha gore go budgetilwe sentle. Mme kana rona re tsaya
gore *recurrent budget* e bolthokwa ka gore ga o ka ke wa e kgaola. Go a bo go
budgetilwe go lebilwe dilo tse di tshwanetseng gore di diragale, tse di ka sekang tsa
tlosolosiwa ka nngwe tsela. Mme jaanong gongwe re tle re tlhaloganye gore a e a bo e le
dituelo tsa batho jaaka go setse dikgwedi di le pedi di le tharo, le ntse le bolelelwa gore
ga le ka ke la ya go e fetsa jaaka e setse e le bokete ka fa e ntseng ka teng. Mme kana fa e
le dituelo tsa batho ga go na ka fa le ka duelang ka teng pele ga dikgwedi tseo di wela.
Jaanong ke dingwe tsa dilo tse di tshwanetseng gore di nne di farologanngwe *to
disintegrate the recurrent budget* gore go bonale gore tota di *item* tsa teng tse e leng gore
re bua ka *under expenditure*, re bua ka di *item* tse di rileng tse di bolthokwa, madi ao a
santse a tlile go dirisiwa mo nakong e e tlang. E seka ya nna o ka re ke madi a e leng gore
ga a ka ke a tlhola a dirisiwa. Ka mafoko a a kalo, Modulasetilo, ke a leboga.

**MR B. NTUANE (SPECIALLY ELECTED):** Thank you, Madam Chair. Recently I
read a story in the newspaper about an on-going murder trial in which a certain
gentleman went out and shot his girlfriend and her lover. Essentially, a love triangle
murder, two people were shot in the process. Now, in his testimony this gentleman says
he discovered about the relationship, became very angry about the whole thing and got
frustrated and decided to go across the border to South Africa to acquire a gun, which he
allegedly used in the murders. I am concerned at the proliferation of firearms in this
country. Botswana seems to be now awash with firearms, especially those acquired from
across the border. We are in the unfortunate position where in South Africa people are
allowed to keep guns legally, and most of them illegally just keep their weapons. It so
happens that young people especially get fascinated by firearms, and some of them who
are based in South Africa as students and probably who work there, come into this country carrying those very firearms. When you cross at the border they do not do any searches, so it is easy to conceal a weapon and just drive across or put it in your bag. It is so easy, there are no searches of any meaningful kind. The rate at which things are going, very soon Botswana will no longer be a gun-free country.

We need to recommit ourselves to ensuring that Botswana remains a gun-free society, and I believe the only way we can be able to achieve that is we stiffen sentences for illegal possession of firearms.

**MR TSOGWANE:** *Clarification.* Motlotlegi o bua kgang e e botlhokwa thata, mme gongwe re seka ra tloga ra tshosa bannabagolo kwa gore re bua ka ditlhobolo tsa bone tse ba disitseng leruo la bone ka tsone. Re nne re leka go thalosa gore re bua e le gore ditlhobolo tse dintsi ke tsa mofuta ofe o e leng gore ga re batle gore o tswelele o nna teng.

**MR NTUANE:** I do not know what they are called. Well, pistols and revolvers, the ones that you can simply put in your pocket. Not rifles and assault weapons. So, my view is that we really need to examine the possibility of bringing a Bill here that will seek to impose stiffer sentences for illegal possession of firearms. It is becoming a serious problem, I know of people who have friends who own firearms and who would just move around with them in their cars and in their pockets when they go out to night clubs and so on. Most of those people acquired from across the border in South Africa. We need to act on this thing very quickly before it gets too late.

**MADAM CHAIR:** Order! Order! I now call upon the Honourable Minister to reply to the debate.
MINISTER OF STATE PRESIDENT (MR SKELEMANI): Thank you, Madam Chair. I think that in so far as the increases in the several Heads, it will be apparent that the base from which we were working was very low. When you now want to provide for example, paragraph 15, the 228 per cent so that you can service the Ministries so that you can service the ministries by sending counsel on the various trips they take to negotiate, you have to increase that sum tremendously.

Short of that you must then require that each Ministry, which requires counsel must provide, and then we would give them the person. Usually, it does not work very well that is the reason why you get 155-percentage increase; you get 228, because the base from which we were working was very low. There is no other reason.

The Attorney General’s Chambers they have created after the Constitution Amendment Act was that, the prosecutorial powers, which were being exercised by the Attorney General, were now being transferred to the Director of Public Prosecutions. In the same Constitution Amendment Act you provided that the administrative functions remain with the Attorney General.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: … (Inaudible)…

MR SKELEMANI: Yes, that is what the Act said. The issue of the Daily News Honourable Moatlhodi; I do not know who they had asked. If they had asked me and I kept quiet because I do not find it amusing that people are supposed to be fighting for and then talking to the Daily News, I do not think you will resolve it that way. Indeed bone le go tlhaloganya ga ke itse gore a ba a bo ba tlhaloganya gore ba bua ke eng. So, I would have refused, but I do not remember refusing. Indeed the truth must be told that immediately after the coming into effect of these Constitutional Amendments, when the
two learned ladies were now putting the thing into practice, there was a feeling that there were gray areas. There is a provision in the Constitution Amendment Act that those criminal cases, which are of national importance, the Directorate of Public Prosecutions (DPP) should consult the Attorney General, and then the DPP has the duty to make the final decision…

MOTION

ADJOURNMENT

LEADER OF THE HOUSE (LT. GEN. MERAFHE): Madam Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn.

Question put and agreed to

The Assembly accordingly adjourned at 7.00 p.m. until Tuesday 27th February 2007 at 2.30 p.m.

Tuesday 27th February 2007

THE ASSEMBLY met at 2.30 p.m.

(The Speaker in the Chair)

PRAYERS

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QUESTIONS FOR ORAL ANSWER

MADAM SPEAKER (MS KOKORWE): Questions, Honourable Raletobana.

MR SEBETELA: Procedure, Madam Speaker. Madam Speaker, the Minister of Finance has raised an issue of procedure with regard to questions two, three and four, I am just asking for guidance. The Minister says that the order of the questions is such that instead of starting with four and then moving on to two and eventually to three the questions
have been mixed. I am just wondering whether procedurally when it comes to those questions you can start with four; go to two and three, just asking.

**MADAM SPEAKER:** Why did the Minister not tell me that? I start with four, Honourable Minister of Finance.

**ASSISTANT MINISTER OF FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING (MR MLAZIE):** Yes, Madam Speaker, what I was saying is that if you look at the order in which these papers are…

**MADAM SPEAKER:** Just tell me which one I should start with.

**MR MLAZIE:** Okay, if you can start with 374 and come to 372 and then 373.

**NUMBER AND VALUE OF PROJECTS PLANNED FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 2003/2004 DEVELOPMENT BUDGET**

**MR L. B. SEBETELA (PALAPYE):** asked the Minister of Finance and Development Planning to explain, with respect to the financial year 2003/2004 development budget what:

(a) The number and value of projects planned were;

(b) The actual expenditure and actual number of projects completed and commissioned was; and,

(c) His answers to the foregoing say about project implementation in Government and what measures are being put in place to change the situation.

**ASSISTANT MINISTER OF FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING (MR MLAZIE):** Madam Speaker, during the financial year 2003/2004 a revised development budget provision of P4 billion was made available for implementation of 1,288 projects
and programmes. The actual expenditure for the financial year 2003/2004 was P4, 256,356,286.00.

Madam Speaker, I beg your pardon because this has confused the whole response. However, what had happened was that the actual expenditure was P4.2 billion. 626 stand-alone projects were completed and commissioned.

MADAM SPEAKER: What is happening, Honourable Minister?

MR MILAZIE: Yeah, it is a bit unfortunate because the response was actually designed in the order in which…

MADAM SPEAKER: No, but Honourable Sebetela says you are the one who came up with the changes?

HONOURABLE MEMBER: He actually gave them to you, why are you wasting my name.

MADAM SPEAKER: Honourable Minister, what should we…

MR MILAZIE: However, I will read it as it is. Madam Speaker, as pointed out in the 2003 Budget Speech, measures that were undertaken to improve project implementation were: merging of the Department of Building and Architectural Services as well as Electrical and Mechanical Services to form the Department of Building and Engineering Services (DBES) to improve project co-ordination and management. The formulation of a comprehensive plan to eliminate the maintenance backlog of Government; and the re-establishment of the Project Implementation Unit at DBES with a staff complement of 32 professionals to improve capacity in that Department. Based on the high expenditure during 2003/2004, I could say that we fared relatively well in implementing our projects. I thank you, Madam Speaker.
MR SEBETELA: Madam Speaker, how can the Minister say, 'we faired well' in 2003/2004 when we started off with 1, 288 projects worth P4 billion and ended up spending P4.2 billion for 626 projects, not even half of the original. How does he derive his conclusion that we faired well?

MR MLAZIE: Madam Speaker, maybe what I did not read on the response was that the expenditure of P4.2 billion against a budget of P4.4 billion is what I am talking about that at least we did very well at that point in time. However, the other thing is that it has to be understood that some of the projects had to be rollover from one financial year to the other such as the some of the educational projects, HIV/AIDS and disease control projects which had to go to the following year. I thank you, Madam Speaker.

NUMBER AND VALUE OF PROJECTS PLANNED FOR FINANCIAL YEAR
2004/2005 DEVELOPMENT BUDGET

MR L. B. SEBETELA (PALAPYE): asked the Minister of Finance and Development Planning to explain, with respect to the financial year 2004/2005 development budget what:

(a) The number and value of projects planned were;

(b) The actual expenditure and actual number of projects completed and commissioned was; and,

(c) His answers to the aforegoing say about project implementation in Government and what measures are being put in place to change the situation.

ASSISTANT MINISTER OF FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING (MR MLAZIE): Madam Speaker, during the financial year 2004/2005 a revised development
budget provision of P4, 435,639,000.00 was made available for the implementation of 1,082 projects and programmes. The actual expenditure for the financial year 2004/2005 was P3, 910,081,360.00. Two hundred and fifty stand-alone projects were completed and commissioned. You will be aware that the implementation cycle of most development projects is more than one financial year, hence the relatively low number of projects completed in one year.

However, the expenditure was also on programmes which are continuous such as education facilities, primary health care programmes, disease control programmes like malaria, including HIV/AIDS programmes, numerous minor projects implemented by Local Authorities and consultancies.

Madam Speaker, you would be aware that the budget for the HIV/AIDS during that particular year was roughly P650 million. As mentioned in the 2004 Budget Speech, project implementation is still a problem within Government in that it encompasses capacity constraints within service departments, land related issues, of late Environmental Assessment requirement, poor performance by some contractors and delays in adjudication by Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Board (PPADB). As part of addressing project, implementation problems through the PPADB established decentralised decision-making institutions to accelerate the procurement process and project delivery. Ministerial Tender Committees and District Administration Tender Committees were established in that regard. This has helped in that PPADB concentrates on the adjudication of larger projects hence the tender approval process is shortened. On the other hand, this has enabled procuring entities to quickly adjudicate tenders for minor projects. In parallel, the establishment of Work Improvement Teams and the adoption of
Performance Management Systems are meant to improve productivity and service delivery. I thank you.

**MR SEBETELA:** Madam Speaker, is the Minister aware that according to the answer he has just given, we spent 90 per cent of the budget to do 25 percent of the work that had been planned. If he is, what does this say about the value per Pula every financial year since 2003/2004?

**MR MLAZIE:** Madam Speaker, I said a total of 250 stand-alone projects were completed and commissioned but I also said that some of these projects are rolled over, they cannot be completed in one single financial year; in 12 months. Therefore, the Ministries had spent quite substantial amount even if some of the projects could not be considered to have been completed, but much money had been spent on some of the projects.

**NUMBER AND VALUE OF PROJECTS PLANNED FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 2005/2006 DEVELOPMENT BUDGET**

**MR L. B. SEBETELA (PALAPYE):** asked the Minister of Finance and Development Planning to explain, with respect to the financial year 2005/2006 development budget what:

(a) The number and value of projects planned was;

(b) The actual expenditure and actual number of projects completed and commissioned was; and, his answers to the foregoing say about project implementation in Government and what measures are being put in place to change the situation.
ASSISTANT MINISTER OF FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING (MR MLBAZIE): Madam Speaker, during the financial year 2005/2006 a development budget provision of P4, 690,158,451.00 was made available for implementation of 1,177 projects and programmes. The actual expenditure for the financial year 2005/2006 was P3, 783,472,247.00. Two hundred and thirteen stand-alone projects were completed and commissioned. However, as I mentioned in answering the first question, the expenditure was also on programmes that rollover from one financial year to the other.

As mentioned in the 2005 Budget Speech, Government adopted Public Private Partnership (PPP) as an alternative method to achieve efficiency and value for money in project implementation. Secondly, my Ministry introduced a system for the approval of Domestic Development Fund tranches for Project Memoranda on a weekly basis in order to avail funds to implementing Ministries and Departments in time. Thirdly, Ministries and Departments were also allowed to start pre-tender activities on the basis of Cabinet approved draft budget estimates, so that they could be ready for award of tenders and implementation on 1st April of each financial year. I thank you, Madam Speaker.

MR SALESHANDO: Ke a leboga. Ke ne ke re a Tona o ka tlhalosa gore fa a re stand-alone project o raya e e ntseng jang le gore e farologana jang le tse dingwe. What is special ka stand-alone ka rona ga re itse?

MR MLBAZIE: Madam Speaker, stand-alone go tewa project e e leng gore e ikemete ka bonosi, which can be completed within the 12 months. I think that is the best response I can give.

BOTSWANA RAILWAYS AND AIR BOTSWANA POLICIES ON SERVING EMPLOYEES ACTIVE IN
MR S. KGATHI (BOBIRWA): asked the Minister of Works and Transport to:

(a) Explain the policy, if any, of the following organisations with respect to the active participation of their serving employees in politics;
   - Botswana Railways
   - Air Botswana

Explain whether the participation of such employees in politics enhances or disadvantages the organisations' efforts, particularly in relation to ethical issues and possible conflict of interest.

ASSISTANT MINISTER OF WORKS AND TRANSPORT (MR RAMSDEN):

Madam Speaker, the General Regulations governing the employees of Air Botswana (Revised in 2005) debar them from active participation in politics. However, employees who were already holding political positions at the time the revised regulations came into force were allowed to continue until the end of their current political term of office. After this period, they were given the option to resign and continue in politics or to remain in the organisation without active participation in politics. Debarring of employees from active participation in politics is to avoid any potential conflict of interest and to prevent employees from utilising their work hours on activities that are unrelated to the organisation.

Madam Speaker, in the past Botswana Railways General Conditions of Service allowed employees to be elected into Council Positions and to continue serving the organisation. However, the frequent absence of Councillors adversely affected and compromised their productivity and the performance of the Railways, and work was often relegated to junior
officers during the Councillors’ absence. This resulted in overtime since those at the workplace had to work extra hours to make up for such absenteeism. The situation rendered employees holding political office not to be transferred, as this would take them away from their constituencies.

Because of problems experienced, Madam Speaker, Botswana Railways has since reviewed its General Conditions of Service to bar employees from holding political office while being employed in the organisation. I thank you, Madam Speaker.

MR MOATLHODI: Does this apply to the industrial class also?

MR RAMSDEN: Ee rra. Ra re the employees of the organisation. Thank you.

TERTIARY EDUCATION COUNCIL AND UNIVERSITY OF BOTSWANA
POLICIES ON SERVING EMPLOYEES ACTIVE IN POLITICS

MR S. KGATHI (BOBIRWA): asked the Minister of Education to:

(a) Explain the policy, if any, of the following organisations with respect to the active participation of their serving employees in politics;

- Tertiary Education Council
- University of Botswana

(b) Explain whether the participation of such employees in politics enhances or disadvantages the organisations’ efforts, particularly in relation to ethical issues and possible conflict of interest.
MINISTER OF EDUCATION (MR NKATE): Madam Speaker, under the Terms and Conditions of Employment for Tertiary Education Council the following provision exists, and I quote:

“Employees of the Council are not de-barred from membership of any political party by reason of their employment by the Council. However, notwithstanding the generality of the above, by virtue of their employment with the Council, employees are not permitted to take an active role in politics, or hold an elected political office of any nature, or appointment to any political office.” That is with regard to the Tertiary Education Council Madam Speaker.

Regarding the University of Botswana, I am informed that there is no policy on active participation in politics by serving employees. Madam Speaker, while there is no such policy at the University of Botswana, it is my ministry’s considered view/opinion that care should be taken that those involved should not allow, their participation in partisan politics to colour their objectivity as this could compromise the quality and integrity of instruction at the institution. I thank you.

MR MASIMOLOLE: Ke botsa gore, a Tona mo nakong ya gompieno o a kgotsofala gore seemo se se kwa UB se dira gore go nne jaaka ene a re bolelela jaana? Fa e le gore ga a kgotsofale, o dira eng go baakanya seemo seo?

MR NKATE: If the Honourable Member is asking me for my personal opinion, I am obviously not happy with the situation. For instance, lecturers are so strident in their political views that it could be considered that even in the course of their instruction as lecturers, whether for instance, it be history of political ideology; they could impose their own personal views on students and thereby compromise objective thinking.
I however, am informed that within the University Statutes exist provisions for dealing with those lecturers who misconduct themselves in this and other regards. Therefore, that for instance, if a lecturer were found to be failing student because they do not agree with his/her political ideology, within the Statutes of the University exists measures that have been put in place to take care of that situation.

PUBLIC ENTERPRISES/ORGANISATIONS POLICY ON SERVING EMPLOYEES ACTIVE IN POLITICS

MR S. KGATHI (BOBIRWA): asked the Minister of Finance and Development Planning to:

(a) Explain the policy, if any, of the following public enterprises/organisations with respect to the active participation of their employees in politics;

- Botswana Unified Revenue Service
- Bank of Botswana
- Botswana Development Corporation
- Public Enterprises Evaluation and Privatisation Agency
- Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Board
- Citizen Entrepreneurial Development Agency
- National Development Bank

(b) Explain whether the active participation of such employees in politics enhances or disadvantages the organisations’ efforts, particularly in relation to ethical issues and possible conflict of interest.

ASSISTANT MINISTER OF FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING (MR MLAZIE): Madam Speaker, in terms of the conditions of service of the Bank of
Botswana, Botswana Unified Revenue Service, Botswana Development Corporation, Citizen Entrepreneurial Development Agency, National Development Bank, the Public Procurement Asset and Disposal Board and Public Enterprises Evaluation and Privatisation Agency, employees are free to be members of a political party of their choice. However, employees are not allowed to play an active role in politics or hold a political office. Furthermore, employees are barred from holding any form of political meeting or displaying any political insignia or political written material on the institution’s premises during working hours, or when on duty. The rationale for such conditions of service is that active participation of their employees in politics, could affect negatively the delivery of the mandates of the concerned organisations and hence, their quality of services to the public. Furthermore, there is a risk of damage to the concerned organisation’s integrity and impartiality, if its employees actively participate in politics. At the very least, active political participation creates a perception of lack of impartiality by the parastatal concerned. Therefore, in all these parastatals, being active in politics is a disciplinary offence, making the employee liable to disciplinary action. I thank you.

MR SALESHANDO: Ka CEDA e balelwa mo teng, Tona o ka re bolelela gore go ne ga tsewa dikgato dife mabapi le modiredi wa CEDA yo o neng a ikwadiseditse go emela primary elections, tsa Kweneng South East tsa bopalamente mo ditlhophong tse di fetileng tsa Domkraga.

MR MLAZIE: Madam Speaker, I am not aware of that individual. I thank you.
MR M. G. K. MOOKA (MOSHUPA): asked the Minister of Works and Transport to brief this Honourable House on progress in the construction of the following bridges and whether delays will not occasion disruption during the rainy season;

(a) Kolobeng Bridge in Manyana
(b) Moshupa Bridge in Moshupa
(c) Digopo Bridge between Moshupa and Letlhakane West

ASSISTANT MINISTER OF WORKS AND TRANSPORT (MR RAMSDEN): Madam Speaker, a recommendation to award the contract for construction of Kolobeng River Bridge was submitted to PPADB on the 6th February 2007. The construction is expected to commence by the end of March 2007. Moshupa Bridge in Moshupa and Digopo Bridge between Moshupa and Letlhakane West, have been awarded under one contract to Consolidated Contractors Company. Construction of both bridges commenced on 8th January 2007. The expected completion time is towards the end of 2007. Madam Speaker, in the event it rains heavily this year, the likelihood of delays in completing the projects within the scheduled time cannot be ruled out. However, it is difficult to predict the extent of delays caused by such an eventuality. I thank you, Madam Speaker.

PROVISION OF TOILETS FOR TEACHERS/STUDENTS AT MANYANA PRIMARY SCHOOL

MR M. G. K. MOOKA (MOSHUPA): asked the Minister of Local Government to state if enough toilets will be provided for both teachers and students at Manyana Primary School.
ASSISTANT MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT (MR MASALILA): Madam Speaker, my ministry’s intention is to eventually provide sufficient toilets for both teachers and students not only at Manyana Primary School; however, in all schools around the country, under the primary schools facilities backlog eradication programme. As the Honourable Member may be aware, surveys to determine the number of existing and required facilities for Manyana Primary School have already been done. The programme for construction will be considered alongside other priorities from the Southern District, and indeed the country as a whole. I thank you.

RATIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS

MR A. MAGAMA (GABORONE NORTH): asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation whether he does not consider it necessary for Parliament to debate and ratify international treaties and conventions before they are signed or ratified and given legal force.

MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (LT. GEN. MERAFAHHE): Madam Speaker, the question of whether or not it is necessary for Parliament to have a role in the signing and ratification of international treaties and conventions is neither here nor there. There are no universally applied rules regarding how countries should go about the process of ratifying international treaties and conventions.

The general practice is that different jurisdictions follow different systems, depending on the Constitutional regime in that particular jurisdiction.
In some jurisdictions, some of which the Honourable Member may be having in mind, there is often a Constitutional provision which makes it mandatory for Parliament to sanction the process of ratification of international treaties and conventions.

In the case of Botswana Madam Speaker, there is no such provision, the signing, and the Executive exercises ratification of international treaties and conventions. I thank you Madam Speaker.

**MR SEBETELA:** Would the Minister however consider the debating of these conventions in the House even if the President, purely for popularisation, ratifies them so that people get to know about them.

**LT. GEN. MERAFHE:** Madam Speaker, it is entirely up to this Parliament or any authority for that matter, in the land, to decide that the menu of doing this thing should be changed.

**ALLOCATION OF FUNDS TO COUNCILS FOR INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATIONS**

**MR M. E. RALETOBANA (KWENENG SOUTH EAST):** asked the Minister of Local Government:

(i) Whether there are funds allocated to Councils annually for independence celebrations;

(ii) If so, how much money was allocated to the Kweneng District Council in 2005/2006 and 2006/2007 financial years; and,

(iii) If not, was Kweneng District Council the only Council that was not allocated any funds for purposes of such celebrations, the Minister should further say why such funds were not allocated.
ASSISTANT MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT (MR MASALILA): Madam Speaker, there are no funds allocated to councils annually for independence celebrations. However, some councils provide for the independence celebrations within their own internal budgets. I thank you.

MR MOATLHODI: Ke botsa Motlotlegi Tona gore, a go raya gore fa dikhansele di sa abele mokete wa boipuso madi, a go raya gore they are failing to attach the importance to this event.

MR MASALILA: Ga ke dumele jalo ka gore, dikhansele maikaelelo a tsone ke gore di direle batho development. We are concerned with development; that is top priority.

MR RAKHUDU: Nna ke farologana le Tona. Dikhansele di abelwa madi mo budgeteng. Jaanong fa e le gore go ntse jalo, Tona a thalose gore ba Gaborone City Council bone, a ba itirela ka fa ba ratang ka teng, ka gore, ngwaga le ngwaga for the five years e ke neng ke le kwa, le gone ga maabane, ba na le budget fela e e leng gore e ya mo meketeng ya independence. Jaanong o bue gore a ba itirela ga bone.

MR MASALILA: Ga ke gakologelwe a botsa potso, o ne a akgela, ka jalo ga gona ka fa ke ka arabang kakgelo ka teng.

ASSEMBLY IN COMMITTE

(THE CHAIRMAN in the Chair)


ATTORNEY GENERAL’S CHAMBERS

HEAD 1300

(Resumed Debate)
MADAM SPEAKER: The debate on this schedule is resuming today. I, therefore, remind Honourable Members that the question will be put at 3.10 p.m. At the time of adjournment yesterday Honourable Minister was on the floor replying to the debate.

MINISTER OF STATE PRESIDENT – ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, ATTORNEY GENERAL’S CHAMBERS, BDF, POLICE, DCEC AND SECURITY (MR SKELEMANI): Thank you very much Madam Chair. Yesterday I was dealing with the issue raised I think first by Honourable Moatlhodi, regarding the publication by the Daily News. Some alleged fight for turf between the Attorney General and the DPP, and I stated that the law which you passed, the Constitutional Amendment Act establishing the DPP provided that the administrative powers will remain with the Attorney General.

He further provided that in cases of national importance the Director of Public Prosecutions should consult the Attorney General but the Director would be the person to decide whether or not any charges against any person should be proceeded with or brought.

MR MOATLHODI: On a point of clarification Mr Chairman. Ke a leboga Motlotlegi Tona. Motlotlegi Tona Rraetsho P. T. C. Skelemani, a mme tota go tlaa bo go tlhamaletse, *is there any fairness in this*, gore DPP a ba a okametse ditsheko a laolwa ko godimo, a laolwa ke *Attorney General? Is there any fairness* gore di tlhakanele leseka, *leadership is all about power?*

MR SKELEMANI: Thank you Madam Chair. *Ga ke itse tse di tlhakanetseng lesaka.* *Batho ba ke bomme.* The issue Madam Chair is that the power to decide on a prosecution vests with the Director of Public Prosecutions alone, independently of any authority, the
Attorney General or the state or anybody, she is independent of any authority. Therefore, there is no issue, the issue arose as far as I understood it on the argument as to whether any particular case is a case of national importance, and one can imagine what can happen. We could differ, some would think that if the person who is helping the Police is the son or a daughter of a Parliamentarian is a case of some national importance whereas I would think, rubbish, what importance, is a child like all children, so what! It was in that regard. As far as I am aware, the matter is settled. There is no issue anymore as I said because it is well understood that the DPP has the final authority. Even in those cases where the DPP has to consult the Attorney General if the case is considered of national importance. The DPP has the final say. Nobody else can direct the Director of Public Prosecutions what to do.

Honourable Reatile spoke about the P4 million, almost asking whether we are anticipating any cases. As far as I know, we try indeed to anticipate. We used the information from the past year to see the trend of cases and we make an educated guess. It does not mean of course that we know we are going to be losing cases around, but we have to ask for provision, especially that we know that every now and then costs have to be paid.

MR REATILE: *On a point of clarification Madam Chair.* Ke kopa go tlhatswetsa Tona kgang e ke neng ke bua ka yone. Ke ne ke supa gore P4.5 *million* ga kena bothata le yone ke tshwenngwa ke P1.5 *million*. Ka gore P4.5 *million* ene re tswa kwa re ntse re mo budgetela *but* P1.5 *million* ke ne ke re o mosha. Ke la ntlha o tla o mo budgetetse jaanong o tlhalose ka ene.
MR SKELEMANI: That Madam Chair was explained by the Honourable Minister of Finance and Development Planning when we were then asked what we mean by decentralisation. It was said it is the sum of money, which had otherwise been held by the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning but which now the Attorney General has to look after. Madam Chair, the issue of the percentages again I dealt with those. That yes, some of the percentages look high, but is because we anticipate a lot of travelling, in some instance by council helping the several ministries to discharge their duties properly. On shortage of staff Honourable Nagafela, you are right that we are becoming the training ground. We have always, in fact, for a very long time been the training ground. If you look at all the prominent Lawyers who are running ba Batswana companies here, law firms, they went through the Attorney Generals Chambers; it has provided a very good training. However, as I understand the Honourable Member is saying why cannot we do something to retain these Lawyers, and as I say, is the issue of money.

On the issue of bail ultimately as we all know it is the court that determines whether in any particular case bail has to be granted. Even if as the DPP and the Police prosecutors always oppose bail in proper cases, the court has the final say. I am afraid we are sort of doing a radical amendment to the constitution, which I will propose. I will be one of those who would propose it.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: O raya o le nosi?

MR SKELEMANI: Ee le fa ke le nosi. It is a matter of principle that the courts must have the final say to determine. This is because if we gave that power to any other authority I am not sure what is going to go into this case, to weigh whether or not to campaign. I am a firm believer in the courts so I would oppose interposing any other
authority, not that I know where they would be getting the intelligence to be better than the courts from. Honourable Raletobane said we should not allow people to always leave. Honourable Member it is true, except of course that the pay structure by Government is there and we have tried. We have come a long way trying this. I know the Attorney General and the DPP will be happy if we reviewed the salaries and came up with something, we would use to retain the Lawyers. At one time of course, we attracted quite a number from the private sector but not sufficient, certainly not at the level at which we want in terms of experience. Yes! Honourable Siele we second the Lawyers, the Attorney General will continue to do that. Time, funds permitting and depending on the workload, I am sure the Attorney General will be happy to address kgotla meetings by herself or through her officials. This will ensure that any matter relating to law can be explained to Batswana in their own environment where they can ask questions and understand the issues clearly. Honourable Mabiletsa, I have dealt with the fight over the turf and in fact, there is none now. It is good to second officers, Honourable Mooka we agree. The Honourable Member is also worried about the percentage increases. As I say Madam Chair, we have to do that if we are going to service other Government departments properly e seng gore kamoso they then blame us that the Attorney General is not giving them the legal advice that they need. Of course, the statute books of the constituencies do not come from the Attorney General but the Clerk of this Parliament should supply. He can buy the books from the Government printer and send the books to the constituencies. Honourable Guma, the P14 million which he says will be left, I will be happy to get the P14 million and give it to the Attorney Generals’ Chambers, but I am not aware of the money that remains. Madam Chair, may I therefore move that the sum of P72. 396,120
under the recurrent head for Attorney General stand part of the estimates for the financial year 2007/2008. Madam, I move accordingly.

Question put and agreed to.

HEAD 1400 – AUDITOR GENERAL

MINISTER FOR PRESIDENTIAL AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (MR SKELEMANI): Thank you Madam Chair. Madam Chair in terms of Section 124 of our constitution of Botswana, the public accounts of Botswana and all offices, courts; the Auditor General audits authorities of the Government and some public enterprises. The findings of the Auditor General are reported annually to the National Assembly through the Minister responsible for Finance as required by the Finance and Audit Act. The Auditor General also audits the city councils, town councils, district councils and Land-Boards and their audit reports are tabled before the Local Authorities Public Accounts Committee (LAPAC). The Office of the Auditor General is not only limited to undertaking audit work in Botswana but it can also be engaged to audit regional and international bodies in which Botswana is a member. For instance, in 2006, the Office was appointed to audit the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) and this appointment was initially for one year but SACU Council of Ministers of Finance agreed to make it a two years assignment. Still on regional issues, Botswana, Angola and Zimbabwe are scheduled to conduct the audit of SADC institutions in the next financial year and it is expected the appointment will take a period of three years. Therefore, in future the Office may take up audit jobs in other international organisations. The Office of the Auditor General has committed itself to ensuring timely production of accurate audit reports and associated services, conducting more frequent audits that make
an impact, collaborating and communicating with customers to ensure the best possible results and understanding of the Office’s responsibilities and services, and for staff to conduct itself in a professional manner. To achieve the above strategic objectives, the Office had throughout the year sent its staff to a variety of courses to build capabilities in financial audit, performance audit, information technology audit, human resource management and other disciplines.

Madam Chair, in its endeavour to be an independent and proactive supreme audit institution, the Office of the Auditor General has entered into an institutional co-operation with the Swedish National Audit Office. The purpose of this Cupertino is to strengthen capacity of the Office of the Auditor General in the areas of legal framework, professionalism and standards in auditing, quality management systems, and mentorship for management and support processes. The co-operation should go a long way in ensuring that the Office becomes more responsive to the needs and expectations of the nation and keeps abreast of regional and global developments. The result should be the promotion of accountability in the public sector by the Auditor General to ensure the nation that public resources are applied for purposes intended.

The Office of the Auditor General continues to maintain strong relationships with other Supreme Audit Institutions (SAIs) in Africa and internationally, all of which contribute immensely to enhancing and raising the standard of auditing in the Office.

Because of the interaction with other audit institutions, the Office benefits by way of staff training and development and benchmarking of audit processes. For instance, in October 2006 the African Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions for English speaking countries (AFROSAI-E) Secretariat assisted the Office of the Auditor General in
enhancing documentation of internal controls, undertaking risk assessment determining materiality and preparing audit programs. This is expected to improve audit quality, quality assurance methods and audit techniques. The International Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI) has also developed an Audit Manual for use from December 2006 by Member countries. This has saved the Office time and money that could have been used to develop a similar audit manual.

Madam Chairperson, with regard to HIV/AIDS, staff is continually encouraged to test for this pandemic and enrol for ARV treatment if they should qualify.

Newly recruited staff are inducted on HIV/AIDS issues such as its impact on productivity and how infected and affected people should cope with issues of stigma and culture at the workplace and at home.

Madam Chairperson, I shall now turn to the Recurrent Budget. The total amount that is requested under Department 1401 Auditor General is P30, 100,230. This represents an increase of 9 per cent or P2, 459,820 over the 2006/2007 estimates due to an increase in salaries, petrol, oil and lubricants, hire charges, minor works, training allowances, furniture and equipment.

**Parent Account 00110 – Salaries and Allowances**

An amount of P16, 307,350 is allocated to Salaries and Allowances, representing an increase of 15 per cent over the 2006/2007 estimates. The increase is due to three additional posts for Principal Auditors and HIV/AIDS Coordinator. Last year the Office had an increase of 32 posts to improve the financial and performance audit coverage and to have information technology skills to deal with computerisation of government accounts.
Parent Account 00200 – Travelling and Transport (Internal)

Madam Chairperson, Internal Travelling and Transport is allocated P2, 265,090 representing an increase of 16 per cent over the 2006/2007 estimates. The nature of audit work requires substantial travelling of audit staff during the audit of regional government offices, town and district councils and land boards. This allocation is meant to cover subsistence costs for the internal travelling needs of the office, which also includes hire charges, petrol, oil and lubricants for vehicles.

Parent Account 00200 – Travelling & Transport (External)

The External Travelling and Transport is allocated P330, 880 which is the same as the 2006/2007 estimates. This is to enable the office to participate in regional and international events and to audit Botswana Missions abroad.

Parent Account 00400 – General Expenses and Supplies

General Expenses and Supplies is allocated the sum of P4, 436,610 representing a modest increase of 3 per cent over the 2006/2007 estimates. This is to enable the Office to print audit reports, pay for utilities and purchase some domestic and household requisites.

Parent Account 0500 – Departmental Services.

Madam Chairperson, last year I reported that Office of the Auditor General’s workload increased when the operation of community junior secondary schools was taken over by Government. This led to the Office experiencing capacity constraints and it necessitated that private auditors be engaged to carry out the audit of community junior secondary schools. This year, Departmental Services is allocated P4, 121,120 which is the same as 2006/2007 estimates.
Parent Account 01200 – Training

Madam Chairperson, Training is allocated P1,512,710 representing an increase just 1 percent increase over the 2006/2007 estimates. This amount is requested to cover the cost of training and the Performance Management System to close identified competency gaps. The Office will send its staff for postgraduate studies in the region and abroad, professional accountancy studies at Botswana Accountancy College and short developmental courses in local and regional institutions.

Parent Account 01300 – Councils, Conferences and Exhibitions

Madam Chairperson, this Account is allocated P151,800 which has not changed over the 2006/2007 estimates. The amount is requested to cover attendances at seminars and conferences internally and externally to provide continued professional education to staff in order to keep them abreast of developments in the audit profession.

Parent Account 04300 – Special Expenditure

The Special expenditure Account is allocated P560,000 representing a decrease of 30 percent over the 2006/2007 estimates. The amount requested is to cover the purchase and replacement of furniture and computer equipment. It should be noted that last year I requested P720,000 for the replacement of computers so that the Office keeps pace with technology to enhance efficiency.

Madam Chairperson, this concludes my budget proposals for the Office of the Auditor General and I request that the sum of P30,100,230 be approved and stand part of the Estimates.

I thank you Madam Chairperson and I move accordingly.
MR SALESHANDO (GABORONE CENTRAL): Thank you, Madam Chairperson.

Let me thank the Minister for seeing the need to preface his submission by outlining the importance of the Office of the Auditor General and the constitutional mandate that has been given. I think that after 40 years Madam Chairperson of independence, we ought to work on strategies to deepen our democracy and strengthen those institutions that are put in place purely for purposes of check and balances. Auditor General’s Office is one such office with the key responsibility of ensuring that public funds are indeed utilised for what they are intended and I think there are number of issues that we need to look at with regard to democratising or strengthening the independence of the Office of the Auditor General.

The first one is the issue of appointment of the Auditor General. In a number of countries nowadays, Parliament plays a role. A Parliamentary Committee would contribute to the selection process of who becomes Auditor General because the Auditor General mostly audits the financial performance of institutions that are regulated by the Executive. Therefore, it is an anomaly that you would have the head of the Executive single handedly appointing the officer who will be responsible for the audit of departments headed by the Auditor General. I think we need to take lessons from other jurisdictions where this office is more developed to find out whether it is not yet time to actually provide for the involvement of Parliament in the appointment of the Auditor General and not necessarily make it the prerogative of the President alone. There is only the issue of enhancing the administrative and financial independence of the Auditor General. Things like recruitment, to try to give them greater autonomy in terms of deciding the conditions of service for staff in the Auditor General’s Office. There is high competition both
nationally and regionally and may be to an extent even internationally for auditors and for this office to be able to retain highly qualified experienced auditors. You then need to be able to make provisions for the office to come up with conditions of service that are special to the Office of the Auditor General.

**MR LEFHOKO:** On a point of clarification, Madam Chairperson. Thank you Madam Chairperson, ke ne ke re, Motlotlegi ke dumalana le wena ka mogopolo spiritually and otherwise. Mme fela ke re, a tota ga re palame setlhare ka dikala fa e le gore e ka re re setse re palelwa ke gore re bo re na le role in appointing Clerk ya rona e e bileng molao o re letla gore re nne le role re bo re setse re ya go kopa tseo? Ke a leboga.

**MR SALESHANDO:** Thank you for that comment but I think at the level of just stating the basic principles of what amounts to good governance nowadays, we ought to be clear and advocate for what we think ought to be the case in Botswana. I was still making the point that we now need to look more closely, at how we can enhance the autonomy of this office even in terms of taking very basic administrative and financial decisions. Issues of recruitment to make sure that the terms and conditions of service for people engaged by the Auditor General are competitive not only in the local market even regionally. There is no point training and then losing auditors to new companies setting up around town and then you think that you can have your freshman from university to audit government institutions. You need to have a strategy for retaining skills, for retaining experience within the office of the Auditor General.

Let me also address the issue of the Auditor General taking care of local authorities, city councils, town councils and district councils. Madam Chairperson, I think it is an anomaly that the reports of the Auditor General arising from those audits are not tabled in
this House, they are rather taken to another Committee called Local Government Public Accounts Committee (LPAC). The key responsibility of performing the oversight function in this country or in any country for funds allocated by Parliament rest with Parliament. It should not be that we have to be seen to be delegating part of our responsibilities to institutions outside this House. Parliament ought to know about the financial performance of the local authorities in Botswana and I think it is an anomaly that such reports never reach the National Assembly.

Let me also add, Madam Chairperson, that as we continue to enhance the capacity of the Office of the Auditor General, we ought to have a strategy as Parliament of ensuring that we also enhance the capacity of Parliament itself to be able to effectively analyse the reports of the Auditor General. There is no point in having your excellent reports in terms of the standards set by the audit profession and yet when it comes to your Public Accounts Committee for example, you do not have the sufficient support staff within Parliament. There is need for them to be able to help members to analyse these reports and make informed interrogation when it comes to questioning the Accounting Officers, that ought to be addressed, otherwise if there is a disconnect, if there is a mismatch between the capacity of the Office of the Auditor General and the capacity of Parliament to be able to analyse these reports, then we are wasting resources.

**MR GUMA:** On a point of clarification, Madam Chairman. Thank you Honourable Member I thought that this Parliament did approve that the Secretariat in the PAC must be strengthened by appointing a specialist person in areas of audit to assist Members of Parliament.
MR SALESHANDO: That is, indeed, correct Honourable Moyo, but my submission would be that, that is inadequate. You also need to be able to develop internal capacity for Parliament Secretariat to service this particular Committee. That to me would be a short-term measure but in the long-term, we need to be able to develop the capacity of the staff in Parliament to support more effectively the Public Accounts Committee. There is a new practice of doing this, what they now call performance audits as opposed to financial audits. It is a new development within the Office of the Auditor General and I think Parliament ought to develop a strategy of how they will evaluate those particular reports. Currently, the Office of the Auditor General is producing a number of Performance Audit Reports and there are tabled in Parliament but do not seem to have a strategy for debating them and making sure that Parliament is able to affirm that we got the best results for the resources that were allocated for a particular project.

I am sure it has to do with the systems or procedures of this Parliament. It is time for someone within the administration to work out a system of making sure that we indeed get to debate the contents of these reports and they are not just shelved after completion.

I thank you, Madam Chair.

MR MODIPANE (KGATLENG WEST): Ke a go leboga, Modulasetilo. Modulasetilo, ke ne ke re ke akgele ka bokhutshwane.

Kgang ya ntlha fela mma ke bue gore ke ema nokeng kopo ya ga Tona ya go kopa madi a go tsamaisa lephatana le la go dupa dibuka. Maiteko a gago, Tona, re a a lebogela, a o a dirang gore o nonotshe lephata le, ka gore malatsing ano go na le bonweenwe fela bo bo kwa godimo. Mme go tshwanelwa ke gore go itekatekanngwe le bone ka go dupa le go bo upolola gore e re fa bo dirafala, bo kganelwe bo sa ntse bo ise bo aname. Ke selo se re
se lebogelang thata go tsamaya o ntse o dira maiteko go bona le go rutuntsha ba ba dirang tiro e ya go dupa dibuka tsa ga goromente.

Mmaetsho Modulasetilo, ke ne ke re tiro e ya go dupa dibuka ka e le botlhokwa fela thata, go botlhokwa thata gore tsone tse ba di upololang gantsi fa ba tlahthoba dibuka, go dirwe sengwe ka tsone dipego tseo tse ba di ntshang ba supa gore dilo dingwe ga di tsamaye sentle mo maphateng a a farologanyeng. Fa e le gore ga go dirwe sepe ka diripote tsa mothale o o ntseng jalo, go raya gore ke go senya madi fela. Re a itse gore gantsi mafelo a a nnang le bothata ke madi a babereki e reng ba le mo tirong ba tswetsa ka kwa ntle ga lefelo le ba berekelang mo lone ba a fiwe, a a bidiwang imprest. Gantsi ga go kgonwe gore a busiwe kana a latedisiwe go bona gore a a dirisitswe sentle mme a a setseng a a boa, mme go ntse go itsewe fela sentle gore batho ba ba dirileng jalo ke bomang. Goromente o setse a kolotwa madi fela a a gakgamatsang a a lebaganeng le selo se. Mme dilo tse di a upololwang fa go ntse go dupiwa dibuka.

Selo se sengwe se se botlhoko fela thata ke sa Lephata la Thuto, mo e leng gore go adimiwa batho madi go ya go ithuta; e le dikadimo, a mangwe e le madi a e leng gore ba a filwe fela e le gore ga ba ka ke ba a busa. Mme gantsi…

**MR GUMA:** *Point of clarification, Madam Chair.* Ke ne ke re ke botse mokaulengwe gore a tota one madi a imprest ke sekoloto, kana e a bo e le magatwe fela? O tlhalose gore a e a bo e le sekoloto kana e a bo e le magatwe fela.

**MR MODIPANE:** Nnyaa, ke sekoloto ka gore o a bo o filwe madi ao gore o a dirisise, mme e re a a salang o a buse. Jaanong go raya gore o a bo ka mothale mongwe, o tsere sekoloto, o kolota goromente. Go tshwanetse gore go rurifatswe fela sentle gore a dirisitswe jang mo lebakeng le e leng gore le a fiwa gore o bo o dirile jalo.
Ke ne ke sa ntse ke bua ka Lebhata la Thuto ka re le gone, Mmaetsho, go matlhabisa ditlhong fela o fitlhela e le gore goromente o kolotiwa madi a a gakgamatsang. A e leng gore barutwana ba ya go ithuta, mme e re fa ba fetsa ba tshwanelwa ke gore ba tle ba rurifatse se ba se dumalaneng le goromente ka go busa madi ao fa ba se na go bereka, ga ba dire jalo. Mme madi a o bo o fitlhela a lesitswe fela a sa tsewe.

**ASSISTANT MINISTER OF LABOUR AND HOME AFFAIRS (MR MATLHABAPHIRI):** *On a point of clarification.* Ke ne ke re ke botse Mopalamente yo o Tlotlegang gore fa e le madi a motho a a tsayang e le *per diem*, ka gore ke tshwanelo ya gagwe, mme fa a sa a busa a ya go tsewa fela jaaka *im prest*, a e a bo e le sekoloto?

**MR MODIPANE:** Kana fa e le gore o dumalane le goromente gore o tlaa dira selo ka madi ao, o tshwanetse o se dire. Fa o sa dirisa yone tumalano eo, go raya gore o a kolota. O ka tswa o kolota madi ao kana o kolota go a arabela, o a kolota.

One madi a, Modulasetilo, ke ne ke re a mantsi-ntsii fela thata, mme a senolwa ke go dupa dibuka mo go dirwang mme a bo a lesiwa fela. Fa gongwe fa motho a sa le a feditse sekole, a sa bolo go bereka a re o botsa gore o kolota goromente bokae, o fitlhlele ene goromente kana lone Lebhata le la Thuto le sa itse le gore motho oo o le kolota bokae. O tshwanetse a bo a busitse madi ao mo lebakeng le le kae.

Kgang e nngwe e ke neng ke batla go tsena mo go yone ke molao wa *Finance and Audit Act*. Molao o, o pataganye, ke molao wa *finance* le wa *audit*. Jaanong, gore dilo di tle di tsamaye sentle, dilo tse di tshwanetse gore di kgaogannwngwe wa *audit* o nne nosi le wa *finance* o nne nosi. Selo se o se bothokwa, Modulasetilo, go ya go nonotsha one mabaka a ke ntseng ke a bua a gore madi a ga goromente ga a latelwe mme a busiwa.
Kgang ya me ya bofelo e mo go *Paragraphs 11, 12 and 13*. Fa le gone, Modulasetilo, go buiwa ka gore madi a ngwaga o o fetileng le a a kopiwang a ntse a lekana fela. Selo se, se a belaetsa. Ke eng madi a tshwanelwa ke gore a lekane? A go raya gore *service* e wela kwa tlase kana go raya gore go akanyetsa gore go tlaa dirisiwa bokae ga go dirwe sentle?

Fa go ntse go lekanangwa ngwaga le ngwaga, Modulasetilo, mme go na le dilo tse di tshwanang le *inflation* le tse dingwe tse di oketsang ditshenyegelo, go raya eng? Tona e re a re araba, a tlhalose ntlha e, gore fa madi a nna a lekana fela ngwaga le ngwaga go raya eng.

Ka mafoko a a kalo ke a go leboga, Modulasetilo.

**MR SEBETELA (PALAPYE):** Modulasetilo, le nna ke ema go tlatsa Tona. Lephata le la *Auditor General* ke lengwe la maphata a e leng gore a dira tiro ya one ka manonthotho, ba ba sa tshabeng ope go kwala nnete jaaka e ntse. Mathata a bone fela ke gore ba tlhoka bathusi. Kana Lephata la *Auditor General* lone tiro ya lone ke go supegetsaa babusi gore madi a lona a dirisiwa jaana, go senyega fa, go ka baakanngwa fa. Mme mo go utlwisang botlhoko, Modulasetilo, ke gore ba kwala dipego mme ga go na sepe se se dirafalang.

Jaaka ba bangwe ba setse ba buile, ke kile ka nna mo *Public Accounts Committee*, ga ke itse gore e ne e le ngwaga ofe. Mme e le gore phuthego nngwe le nngwe ngwaga le ngwaga, ba *Auditor General* ba tlaa bo ba supa ka fa e leng gore bodirelapuso bo tlogela tiro. Ke tlogela tiro go ntse go itsewe gore ke sa le ke tsere *imprest*, ke sa le le ke tsere sennanne, dilo tse tsotlhe, fa ke tsamaya di tshwanetse gore di gogiwe mo mading a me a bofelo, ga di gogiwe, mme go ntse go itsewe gore ke mang yo o nang le boikarebelo joo. Go tla go tsena nako eno, go ntse o dirafala jalo fela ka gore ga go na yo o tswapediwang gore a utlwe gore golo fa ke ne ke dirile phoso.
Tautona e kile ya re a bua mo Ntlong yone e, fa ke sa lebale e kete e ne e le ka **November** 2003, a bua gore o ya go itaya foreselaga mo bathong ba ba sa direng tiro. Tautona o sa le a buile jalo, foreselaga ga re ise re e utlwe e lela ka gore fa o tlaa re foreselaga e a lela, o tlaa utlwa kgomo nngwe e kua gore e thabilwe ka foreselaga. Jaanong, *Auditor General* o dira tiro ya gagwe ka botlalo, mathata ke gore *Permanent Secretaries, Ministers, Vice President* go ya go tsena kwa go Tautona, ga ba thuse Auditor General. Mmaetsho Modulasetilo, ke bua jaana ka gore ke kile ka etelela lephata le. *Auditor General* fa a ntshitse pego, *Permanent Secretary (PS)* o tshwanetse go e tsaya, Tona o tshwanetse go e tsaya a bitsa *Heads of Departments* le PS a ba baya fa, a ba raya a re lephata la me mo lekwalong la ga *Auditor General*, go buiwa jaana le jaana ka lone, jaanong go dirwa jang. Nna fa ke le Tona, Modulasetilo, ke ka go rurifaletsa gore ripote nngwe le nngwe e e duleng, PS wa me le di-**heads** ke ne ke ba bitsa ba tla go thalosa gore a *Auditor General* o bua gone, fa e le gore o bua gone, ke batla dikarabo ka bofeho. Ga ke itse gore a Modulasetilo o a itse gore le dikarabo fa gongwe *Auditor General* a kopile gore a di bone, ga a di bone. Go tsaya lebaka le le leele, motsotso wa bofeho ke gone go simololwang go ntshiwa dilo tse. Modulasetilo, *value for money* jaaka *we approve projects* fa jaana, *is a political job*. Ke tiro ya boTona, Mothusa Tautona le Tautona go bona gore madi a a ntshitsweng go ya go direla setshaba a dirwa jang.

Modulasetilo, ke ntse ke arabiwa kgantele ke Lephata la Finance, mme e bile ke itumetse gore ba bo ba ntsha karabo e letsatsi le nne Tona a tla go bega fa. Ga ke itse gore a le ne le reeditse Mapalamente a a Tlotlegang, gore ka 2003/2004, Modulasetilo, goromente o ne a budgetetse P4 **billion** wa di-project di le 1,288. Modulasetilo, re tswa go dirisa P4, 256,000,000 go dira 626 projects, *not even half ya di-project* tse di neng di plenetswe. Ka
2004/2005, puso e ne e budgetsetse P4 billion for 1,082. Modulasetilo, go tswa go dirisiwa P3.9 billion go dira di-project di le 250. Fa e le kwa go 2005/2006 gone, moo ke mathata. Kana ke gone fa performance audit e tsenang teng. Mme kana, lephata le, bone ba kwala fela, ba re supegetsa re le boPS, Matona, Motlotlegi Mothusa Tautona le Tautona gore, bagaetsho, ga re madi a lona a dirisiwa jaana. Rona, go simolola ka ba ba nang le executive powers, Ministers, Mothusa Tautona le Tautona, ba tshwanetse gore ba betse foreselaga, P1 a fe Batswana as much as possible. Mme, Mmaetsho, dilo tse ga di dirafale. Ke itse jang gore ga di dirafale? Tsaya ripote nngwe le nngwe ya ga Auditor General, selelo se sengwe fela. Mo go rayang gore ngwaga go tswa mo go o mongwe go tsena mo go o mongwe, tshenyetso madi a puso e tsamaela fela kwa pele. Bagaetsho, re tlaa tshwanelwa ke gore re dire sengwe se se farologanyeng. Madi a setshaba ga a dirisiwe sentle, a a tshamekisiwa e bile a ganelela mo dikgetsing tsa batho. Goromente ga a duelwe, mme fa a sa duelwe jaana re ne re na le sebaka sa gore fa ke tswa mo tirong madi a a gogiwe. Yo o lebetseng go a goga o itewa leng? O a tweng?

Ke gakologelwa ke botsa potso gone mo Palamenteng e, e Rre Skelemani a saleng a ntsholofeditse gore o tlaa tla a e araba. Ya gore mongwe kwa ofising ya ga Tautona a ba a lebala go budgetela P60 million, go bo go tliwa mo go yone Palamente e go tla go buiwa ka Sekgoa fela se se tlhamaletseng gotwe badiredi ba lebetse. Ka botsa potso gore, ka badiredi ga se mongwe le mongwe, ene tota yo o lebetseng go tsenya P60 million ke mang; o dirilwe eng. Go tla go tsena tsatsi jeno. Ke tlaa gakolola Rre Skelemani, ke motho yo o utlwisisang gore a tle go araba potso eo.

**MADAM CHAIR:** Honourable Skelemani.
**MR SEBETELA:** Motlolegi Skelemani gore a tle go re thusa. Mme ke digela puo yame motlolegi ka gore, lephata le le tshwanetse la fiwa *capacity*. Kana bagaetsho, mo dipakeng tse re leng mo go tsone tse, fa re sa ntse re bua fela re re *private sector* e a duela; goromente ga a ka ke a duela, Modulasetilo, kana ke gore Setswana fa gongwe fa o re o a se bua e kete ga o bue sentle. Mme ke tlaa bua fela ka gore ke bua Setswana.

Heelang, re a tshameka. Re buile gore mo *White Paper* ya Tsa Badiri re ya go tokafatsa dituelo tsa badirelapuso gore, ba se ka ba siiswa ke *the labour market*. De Villiers *Report*; *White Paper* Modulasetilo re buile gore re ya go dira gore badirelapuso ba se ka ba siiswa thata ke ba bangwe. Mmaetsho, re ne re sa ntse re le mmogo gone ka kwa nako ya teng, ditshwetso di tserwe…

**HONOURABLE MEMBER:** Ko kae?

**MR SEBETELA:** Ka ko khudu-thamageng, ga se sephiri. Ditshwetso di tserwe, *White Paper* e dule le Mme Mma Nasha o ne a le teng. *White papers* di dule. Fa ke bua le lona jaana, *parastatals* di sia goromente ka mo go tshosang. *Parastatals* tse re ntshang madi gone fa, di sia bana ba *Auditor General* mo go tshosang. Fa o re, a re okeletseng badirelapuso, gatwe ga go na madi, mme kwa *parastatals* ba ba tsayang madi gone fa, ba sia bana ba ka bo 60 *per cent*.

Fa o goboka dikoloi, mantlo le dilo tse dingwe, batho ba re fetisang madi gone fa, ba sia *Auditor General* ka madi a a gakgamatsang. *Auditor General* ga a na koloi, ga a na ntlo. Modulasetilo, a re tlhabologeng, re itse gore *Auditor General* o tshwanelwa ke go fiwa *official car*, o tshwanelwa ke go fiwa *official house* le *utilities* gore bomonnawe ka fa tlase le bone ba tle ba tsholetsege. Fa ba tsholetsega e bo e le gore yone tiro e re e kopanetseng fa e, e ka dirafala. Modulasetilo, kgang ya ga go na madi ga e ka ke ya
tshwarega ka gore *parastatals* di feta fa, re bo re di neela madi ba ya go sia bana ba rona, bone ba gompieno ba leng ka fa ba tlile go re thusa.

Ke re ka one mafoko ao, Modulasetilo, ke a go leboga mme ke re ke kopa ka thata gore Matona a puso, Mothusa Tautona le Tautona; bana ba ba dirang tiro e e kana-kana e e supang gore ga re tseye dikgato, nna ke a ba kopela gore a ba thusiwe ka *executive powers*. Gore batho ba ba senyang ba ba itse gore ba ka tseelwa dikgato, e seng jalo re tlaa tswelela Mmaetsho, re ntse re dirisa *90 per cent to do 25 per cent*. Golo mo ke tshenyetso sechaba. Ke a leboga, Mma.

**MR GUMA (TATI EAST):** Thank you, Madam Chair. I wish to support the Minister’s request, but there are a few concerns that I want to raise. Some of them have been raised by Honourable Saleshando and in particular, about the appointment of the Auditor General. First, I want to remind this Honourable House that, in 2005 when we examined the books at Public Accounts Committee (PAC), the Auditor General who came to appear before us was also the Accountant General by then. The present Auditor General was the Accountant General and he was actually coming to examine his own books. I am saying, honestly speaking, this looks very odd. No one can actually examine his own books. This has nothing to do with him; it has something to do with the way the Auditor General is appointed. He did not appoint himself but it was very ironic that he was appointed at the time when the following two months or three months later, he has to examine his own books.

**HONOURABLE MEMBER:** Very strange.

**MR GUMA:** Very strange thing and again, that raises another question. The Auditor General’s office year after year as we are doing right now, we are going to be allocating
them funds and no one here questions who actually examines his books. Year after year, the Auditor General will come to us and say, I am concerned about under expenditure. Honourable Minister, yesterday I was reading a statement, which I extracted from the Accountant General. We have a new system; on a monthly basis you can extract the accounts and the schedule that I have here, is the schedule of Recurrent Expenditure as at 31st January 2007. If you look into the schedule; the Auditor General’s accounts as at 31st January 2007, the balance outstanding or the amount that they have not utilised was P12 million. We had allocated them P27 million; on an average, they are using about two million per month.

I really doubt if the good office of the Auditor General in two months’ time would have spent P12 million. This is the very same office that is in-charge of going around the offices and monitoring other ministries to make sure that, there is no over or under expenditure, but they are the worst culprits. You know why: No one checks his or her books. In other countries, an independent firm of auditors audits the Office of the Auditor General. I am going to be urging this Honourable House to look into making provisions that the Auditor General’s accounts, are audited by an independent firm because we cannot keep on allocating funds to someone who will not account to anybody. They should actually be audited.

I want to also clarify one issue of imprest. I think this matter has been blown out of proportion. Imprest is sitting there as another item of revenue; but if you look at the Imprest Account as a percentage of the other total revenue, it is a very minute account. I want to emphasise again that the situation of imprest really has improved tremendously since the introduction of the new accounting system. We should not actually blow it out
of proportion in this House and keep on saying officers are not retiring, they owe large amounts of money. If you look into the amount that we are talking about as a percentage of the total amount that we have actually allocated to government, it is a very little amount. The main emphasis, which we should be telling the Auditor General, is that his focus should be auditing revenues of government.

No one says anything about the P1.4 or P1.3 billion outstanding from Student loans sitting at Ministry of Education. That is a serious matter and we are worried about P10 million. No one worries about the systems that are in place to make sure that we do not incur all these amounts that keeps on outstanding. We are not worried about the systems; we only pick up a little or minute one and say, *nnyaa Rre Masisi;* I know he is always appearing in the books.

I just wanted to really say that the issue of imprest should not be blown out of proportion; it has since improved. I also want to emphasise that an independent firm of accountants must as well audit the Auditor General’s office. Thank you, Madam Chair.

**MR BATSILE (KANYE NORTH):** Ke a leboga Modulasetilo go mpha sebaka le nna, go latlhela mo kgannyeng e ya botlhokwa ya madi a e leng one botshelo kana kgokgotsho ya tsamaiso ya lefatshe.

Mme Mmaetsho, gongwe ke simolole fela ka gore mo tsebeng ya ntlha jaaka fa Rraetsho a ne a bua, ntlha ya bofelo e ke neng ke tlaa e ama e amilwe ke *Honourable* Guma fa a digela. Mma ke e fete go tswelela kwa dikhanseleng. Mmaetsho, re batla go itse ka botlalo seemo sa dikhansele, ke gore se ripotiwe le rona re se itse. Ke kgang e e botlhokwa thata gore re e tlhaloganye.
Mme Mmaetsho, mo thulaganyong ya go rotloetsa kana go oketsa badiredi gore ba nne ba atolosiwe, ba tlhathelelwe, ba rutwe; ke kgang ya botlhokwa. Ke bua jaana ke ipotsa gore a go a ipaakanngwa; a ofisi ya ga Tona e a ipaakanya ka gore mo nakong eno ga se dikole fela tsa communities tse di tserweng tse e leng gore di hupetsa goromente, fela di okeditse boikarabelo ja ofisi ya ga Auditor General. Re lebeletse le brigades tse goromente a leng in the process ya gore a di tseye; tota kgang ya teng e fedile. Tota ba ipaakanya go le kae, e seng gore la bofelo e bo e le gone go tshwaraganngwang. Ke kopa gore kgang e e lejwe nako e sale teng. Nna ga ke rate dilo tse di lejwang ka motsotso wa bofelo, ke rata dilo tse di lejwang nako e sa ntse e le teng.

Kgang e nngwe ya botlhokwa ke gore, gone go boammaaruri go a tshwenya ka gore dipego tsa Auditor General ga di felele fela di le letsatsa, di kgona go nna di sukolola di supa makoa a a leng teng. Jaanong ke ipotsa gore Tona, go a tle go tsewe kgato go le kae mo go fithelwang bosutlha jo bo tsitsibanyang mmele kana tshenyo e le kwa godimodimo? Tota dikgado tse di a tleng di tsewe ke dife? Ke beye sekai ka kgomo e e kileng ya wa ka nako ya thulaganyo ya bolwetse ja makgwafo, e e leng gore e ne ya jewa ke manong; madi kwa a tshwerwe ka mpa tsa menwana, ga go itsiwe kwa a tsenyeng teng. E builwe ke Palamente e gantsi-ntsi. Ke seemo se e leng gore o nna o ipotsa gore dikgado tse di a tleng di tsewe ke dife. A go felela fela mo phefong? Ke selo sengwe sa dilo tsa botlhokwa.

Ke re a e re Rraetsho a araba a ko a re amuse ka tsone ka gore, re a tshwenyega fa madi a sechaba a timela mme go na le motlhala wa gore a sentswe. Mo go rayang gore kana go kokonela itsholelo, go babalela gore e re ka moso fa re ntse re re madi ga a yo, a tle a nne.
teng a tseisiwe phefo ka tsela e e bonwang e ka thibelwa. Ntilha e Rraetsho o e leba jang, mme e bile o tlaa re amusa go le kae?

Fa ke feta ka thulaganyo ya HIV/AIDS, ka re badiredi le bone ba tshwanetse gore ba tlhatlhobelwe one mathata a segajaja a. Jaanonfa go dirafala gore ba tlhatlhobiwe mme ba le mo dikgaolong tse e leng gore go thata gore anti-retrovirals (ARVs) di bonwe, a ba ya go tshela ka selelo le khuranyo ya meno se e leng gore se tshelwa ke Batswana ba bangwe? Kana ditlamelo tse ga di ise di goroge kwa dikgaolong dingwe kwa ba tshwanetseng go di bona ka nako tsothe. A seemo sa bone ke go itse fela mme thuso yone e sena go nna teng? Jaanon a Tona a tlhatswe golo foo ka gore selelo se se teng, se aname le lefatshe, ga se felele fela fa Batswaneng ba bangwe ba e leng gore ga re ba lebe e le badirelapuso.

Rraetsho, mangwe mabaka a le one a eletsegang gore re a itse, re a lebe gore go tsamaya jang, ke go lemoga gore go tlhokafala gore re itse dilo dingwe tse di lebaganyeng gore di tlhatlhobiwe, re ntse re itse gore dikompone tse dingwe…

**PROCEEDINGS SUSPENDED FOR 20 MINUTES**

**MR BATSILE:** Ke a leboga Modulasetilo, Rraetsho yo o tlotlegang. Ke ne ke setse ke kile ka supa gore madi a tshwanetse go tlhokomelwa fela thata. Fa pego ya ga Auditor General e supang teng tshenyego ka fa madi a ileng a tshwarwa ka mpa tsa menwana ka teng, a maphata a go nna jaana a tle a tseelwe kgato fela e e gagametseng, kana go felela fela mo lefatlhakgofeng. Ke nngwe ya dilo tse ke neng ke di gatelela Rraetsho gore gongwe a tle a di tlhatswe fa a araba.

Sengwe sa dilo tse ke neng ke feta ka tsone ke go supa gore re a itse gore, re le goromente re tla re tsenya lebogo mo maphateng a mangwe a a ikemetseng ka nosi ka go
ntsha lemmenyana le le tswang mo kgetsing ya setshaba. Mme le fa go ntse jalo kana re a itse gore ga se tsotlhe tse goromente a ka dikgonang gore a nne a tlahlhobe le mororo re thhakanetse.

Fa e le tse di tshwanang le maphata a matona a a tshwanang le matlhabelo a bo BMC jaana, jaaka re na le diofisi ko bo Lontone, le gone go botlhokwa Modulasetilo gore re ipotse ka gore ba a ne ba rekisa, gore go elwe tlhoko thata. Ka gore fa go na le menwana e re e bonang e thamuketse ka tshenygo gaufi yo o kgakala ene. Jaanong ke sengwe se re se ipotsang ka gore Tona re thela madi a se kana ka sepe mo go tsone.

Sengwe sa dilo tse di nthlobaetsang ke gore, re tlaa tswelelela re ntse re tlahthelela bana ba rona re ba rutela tiro e gore ba butswe, ba wele, ba e itse ka botlalo, mme mathata a re nang nao ke go tlogela ditiro. Fa re tla go tsena mo go nna re tswelela ntse re ba kaela metlhala re ba gakolola ka thulaganyo ya *Performance Management System (PMS)* maduo a yone a tlaa felela a ntse a reketla ka gore ba tlogela joko ba bangwe ba siela ko mafulong a matalana, jaanong re tlaa nnela go ruta fela.

Mme lephata le la madi, le tlhoka gore le lejwe thata ka gore ke bona go tshwanela gore le bone seemo sa bone sa dituelo, se kgotsofatse. Ka gore go tshwara madi ke gore selo sa ntlha o seka wa tloga wa metsa matlhle, selo sa bobedi ba seka ba tloga ba re latlhegela ka dikitso-kitso tse re di tlhokang. mme e bile go tlhela, jaaka ke setse ke beile sekai gore go builwe ka di community tsa oketsa tiro e ntsi mo lephateng le la ga *Auditor General*.

Ke ne ke sa ntse ke supa gore re ipaakanyetse thata seemo sa brigades ka gore le tsone di gorogile mo diatleng tsa puso. Ke selo sengwe sa dilo tse e leng gore di tshwanetse tsa lejwa thata Tona a tle a supe gore mme ba ipaakanya go le ka e go gatela pele ka gore go monate gore re ipaakanye nako e sa ntse e le teng e seng ka motsotso wa bofelo.
Selo sengwe se se tle se tlhobaetseng thata ke gore, ba ipaake go le kaem temaneng e a neng a e gatelela thata a supa gore, madi mangwe a ya go tokafatsa seemo sa gore go okediwe *furniture*. Eo yone e boruma e ka dirwa ka pele ka gore, gantsi fa go tshwere bone bana ba rona e bile jaana, go na le rona jaaka re tle re di kope, le ko diofising tsa rona kwa, go tsaya monamaoya, mme ga e le bone ba ithekela ba tlolaganya ka boféfo.

Jaanong dilo tse di tshwanang le gone go boloka dikitso tse di tlhokafalang kana go boloka e bong *computers* fa gongwe go lebega go le bona gore ba dife tshwanelo ya tsone, ba di neele kitso e e tlhokafalang gore e bolokwe, e e ka reng ka moso ya re thusa golo gongwe.

Rraetsho la bofelo le ke ka le gatelelang ke gore, e re ke tswe ka tlatsa Tona mo kopong ya gagwe, ke eletsaa fela gore go gatelewe pele mo go lebeng thata gore re seka ra latlhegelwa ke mabutswa mo lepheteng le, ba sianela ko mafulong a matalana.

Ke kgang ya bothokwa fela e tona-tona ka gore go dira jalo re tlaa bo re dira sololobeya, e le go ruta fela ba tla ba tsamaya, mme tlhaelo yone e le teng e le ntsi e godile. Mme fa re ka dira jalo e tlaa bo e le namane e tona ya tswelelo e e e tlhokang re le lefatsho go leba-leba tseo tsotlhe tse di tlhokafalang. Ka a le kalo Rraetsho ke a leboga.

**MR KGATHI (BOBIRWA):** Ke a leboga Modulasetilo. Ke tlaa a nna mokhutshwanyane mo kakgelong ya me. Bomosola jwa lephata le le Tona a le kopelang madi re ka le gatelelela re bo re le gatelele re supe gore le botlhokwa fela thata. Botlhokwa jwa teng bo mo go reng tiro ya lone e itebagantse le go kanoka tiriso ya madi a lefatsho la rona. A e leng gore maikaelelo ke gore re bone gore a dirisetswa se Palamente e rileng a se dirisetswe.
Mme jaaka bangwe ba buile molao o o laolang lephata le, one wa *Finance and Audit Act*
jaaka bangwe ba ne ba bua, re sa ntse re gatelela jaaka re tshepisitswe mo potsong e ke
kileng ka e botsa. Gore di tlaa kgaogangngwa, tsamaiso ya teng go seka-sekwe go bona
gore *financial management services* e nne ko thoko le *audit* e nne ko thoko go tle go nne
le molao o o itebagantseng le *audit*, go kgona go nonotsha lephata le. Seo se bothokwa
se tshwanetse gore se dirwe ka bonako, gore re tle re kgone go tsenya leitlho le le
tseneleletseng mo tirisong ya madi a setshaba.

Se sengwe se se tlhokafalang ke gore re nonotshe ba ba kanokang madi mo maphateng,
mo re reng ke di-*internal auditors*. Keletso yame ke gore batho ba e nne bone ba ba
simololang tiro e e tseneleletseng go bona gore tshenyego kana ..

**MR RAKHUDU:** *On a point of elucidation, Mr Chairman.* Ke re ke go botse o ise o e
kgakala Motlotlegi Kgathi wa Bobirwa, gore fa o re, ka potso ele ya gago, o letsa gore go
nne le a *separate Audit Act from the Finance Act* o eleletsang jalo ka gore yone *audit is
part of financial administration and financial management?*

**MR KGATHI:** Rraetsho go nnile le tsholofetso e e duleng mo go Tona, o ne a araba a re,
goa le mosola o o ka nnang teng mo go kgaogannyeng *Act* e go e dira gore e nne *Acts*
tse pedi.

Mosola wa teng o mo go reng re tlaa nonotshe lephata la *Auditor General*, go tlaa bo go
nna le *Audit Act* e e leng gore e tlaa mo fa dithata tse e leng gore dingwe tsa dilo tse e
leng gore ba ka tswa ba ne ba sa di dire kana ba di dira ka pitlagano ya go lebelela le tse
dingwe, ba tlaa di dira ka nonofo.

Ke kopa gore *internal auditors* mo maphateng di nonotshiwe di dire tiro ka botlalo. Re
kgaole dipe tse e leng gore di ne di felela di wela mo *accounts* tse di felelang di isiwa ko
Public Accounts Committee, ka ke bone ba e leng gore ka letsatsi le letsatsi, ba lebagana le tiriso le tsamaiso ya madi mo maphateng.

Mme fela fa go tla go nna le dibuka tse dikimakima tse e leng gore, ka pego ya Auditor General, di felela di supa gore, sengwe ga se a ka sa simologa se dirwa sentle ko maphateng. Ke sone se ke reng a re tsenyeng leitlho go bona gore internal auditors di simolola go tshwara tiro ka manonthhontlo.

System e ntsha yone e ba reng Government Accounting and Budgeting System (GABS) e e lekang go tsamaisa thulaganyo ya tiriso ya madi mo maphateng, le yone a re itlhaganeleng gore batho ba rutwe ba ba mo maphateng ba kgone go e tlhaloganya. E seka ya ne e re fa dipalo di dirilwe, e re fa ba ntsha justification kana boipobolo, gotwe ke GABS System. Seipato se se ntseng jalo se seka sa nna teng, a ba rutwe nako e le teng ba kgone go tlhaloganya gore ba network le Auditor General le ba bangwe botlhe ba e leng gore ba a amega mo tsamaisong e. Se sengwe se ke batlang go akgela mo go sone ke gore a auditing ko Local Government segolo jang ko dikhanseleng e lebelelwe fela thata. Ka pono ya me, ke sone se ke reng, e tlhokafala fela thata. Mo pusong e ya rona, re na le go akanya gore fa go dirwa piloting ya sengwe, re simolole ko Central Government, fa re setse re re di tsamaya sentle, re bo re di anamisetsa ko Local Government. Mme the bigger Government e ko tlase ko Local Government ko e leng gore madi a mantsi jaaka o ka bona budget le vote, madi a ya ko Local Government. Ke gone ko re tshwanetseng go bofa ditlhapo teng fela thata, go bona gore madi a dirisiwa ka tsela e e ntseng jang. Go tshwanetse gore mo auditing yone e, go auditwe processes and the procedures gore a di setswe morago. Fa re ka seka ra audita processes and procedures, re tsile go nna le bothata kwa bofelong jwa go bona gore golo fa, ga go a ka ga tendariwa ka tsamaiso e e
leng gore e beilwe. Jaanong fa re ka audita mo re gateletseng, mo go tweng ke auditing ya tiriso ya madi, gotwe figures tse ga di add, go dirilwe jaana le jaana, re felela re latlhegelwa ke kgang. Kgang e tona e e tshwanetseng go gatelelwa mo auditing ke ya processes and procedures go bona gore go dirilwe jang.

Le yone actual disbursement, madi a a ntshiwang a e leng gore fa go sena tiriso ya madi mo dikgweding tse nine mo ngwageng, fa go tla nako yone e, go na le virements/varmints tse dintsi tse di dirwang ke maphata. Maikaelelo e a bo e le go leka go supa gore, go na le tiriso ya madi fale le fale. Dilo tsa go nna jaana tse di pataganang le supplementary estimates, ke dilo tse audit e tshwanetseng go tsena mo go tsone. E bue ka tsone, go bona gore, ke nngwe tsela ya go by-pass processes tsa tiriso ya madi jaaka Palamente e dirile.

Audit gape ka pono yame le kakanyo ke gore, e gatelele kgang ya variation, ya agreements le projects. Fa Palamente e dumalanye gore go ya go dirwa se, ka tsela e e ntseng jaana, e question variation gore, ke eng go tulwe gatwe go ya go agwa sekole ko bokete, mme sa bo se sa agwe. Go nne le explanation e e tlaa reng fa go tsenwa fa, go supiwe gore ke eng go nnile jalo. Ka gore e tshwaraganye le tiriso ya madi, le go sutisa madi ko a ne a lebisitswe go ya go dirisiwa teng, a tsewa a isiwa kwa. Variation of projects ke sengwe se e leng gore le rona re na le keletso ya go se itse. Ka gore ke tumelano ya processes e re buang ka ga yone. Ke gatelela kgang e e ne e buiwa ke bakaulengwe ya performance auditing. Performance auditing e ya tlhokafala ka seemo se PAC e leng mo go sone ya react to problems tse di dirafetseng. Performance auditing e tlaa tokafatsa seemo sa gore, fela gone foo go kgone gore go bonwe bothata fa bo leng teng. Se sengwe se ke batlang go se gatelelwa gore auditing e jaaka e tlaa bo e
nonotshitswe, e se lebisise, ke development projects. Ke feditse ngwaga ke le mo PAC, e ne e kete o ka re re audit petty cash, mo go lebelelwang imprests, advances le dituelo tsa accidents. Tota fela gone ko e leng gore madi a mantsi a e leng gore ga a dirisiwa sentle, a a tswang through the cost overruns, projects tse di disserted di tlogetswe ke batho. Sekai se re neng re se bona maabane mo newspapers ga twe, LA2 e e neng e tshwanetswe go agiwa ka madi a a kanang ka P250, 000, e feletse e duelelwa madi a a kanang ka P1.4 million.

Dilo tse di ntseng jaana, ke tsone dilo tse re reng, tshenyo ya madi, e tona e e kana-kana ke selo se e leng gore, it is the core business of the Audit Department. E e tshwanetseng go supa gore, fa tselo go tulwe e ya go agwa ka P33 million, e bo e felelela e agwa ka bo P70 million, that should be explained. Ke sone se ke reng a audit e tsenye leitlho mo development projects. Go tlhalosiwe cost overruns, and repeated projects, gore fa tselo e nts e dirwa e ba e dirwa, tota yo o neng a seka a monitor process ya teng ke mang, mo e leng gore madi a ka bo a tserwe a ya go aga clinic golo gongwe ko e tlhokafalang teng.

Sone seo, ke sone se ke reng, a re remeleleng mo go sone, re kgone go bona gore selo se se a diragadiwa.

Parastatals and statutory bodies, ke kile ka botsa potso ka arabiwa gore, tse dingwe di listed tse dingwe are not listed tse di ka auditiwang ke Auditor General. Re tshwanetse go supa standardasation ya consistency. O ka bona sekai mo potsong e ke neng ke sa tswa go e botsa ya participation in politics, go na le a lot of inconsistencies. Parastatal e ya re, ba, ga ba a tshwanela go tsena mo polotiking; ba le ba re ba tsene mo polotiking. Mme e nts e le bana ba motho, ka kwa they deny bana chance, ka kwa they do not deny them a chance.
Mo ke buang ka *auditing* mo *parastatals*, go na le ba ba auditiwang go na le ba ba sa auditiweng. A re ba rulaganyeng ba botlhe ka gore, madi a votiwa mo Palamenteng.

Ke ka a fa sekai, ba *Youth Council* le ba *Sports Council*, le ba bantsi ba bangwe ba e leng gore tiriso ya bone ya madi ga e tsene mo Palamenteng e mme re felelela re buelela gore a madi a okediwe go dirisiwe jaana ka maikaelelo a gore re nne le boikarabelo ka gore go dira jaana go rotloetsa *accountability to the nation*. A selo se se ntseng jaana se ko se lekwe gore se dirwe. Le *Auditors*, go na le *parastatal* jaaka ke kile ka botsa potso tse e leng gore di dupiwa ke *firm* e le nngwe fela *continuously*. Nna ka kakanyo yame golo mo go nale *clash of interest* mo e leng gore maikaelelo a *even though there is a level of professionalism*, maikaelelo a go supa bothata jwa gore kompone e e na le bothata mme dibuka di supa gore seemo se siame. Morago ga dikgwedinyana kompone eo ya phutlhama le fa Tona a kile a tlhalosa a supa gore seo ga se supe gore *Auditors* ga di a dira sentle. Ke sone se ke reng yone *clash of interest* e e leng gore *the Board of Directors* ba na le thata ya gore ba re re tlaa go fa thata ya gore o nne *Auditor* ya rona le gore lona le ka supa se e leng gore ke sone se se siamang mo tsamaisong ya *auditing*. Mo mafatsheng a mangwe…

**MR CHAIRMAN (MR BALOPI):** Your time is up, Honourable Member. Honourable Masisi. When we prepare our own legislation on political party funding.

**MR MASISI (FRANCISTOWN WEST):** Ke ne ke re, fa ke ne ke kgona nna ke ka bo ke gana Tona ka madi a. Ke gana gore a seka a tswelela ka gore a mannyennyane thata gore bana ba dire tiro ya bone ya botlhokwa-tlhokwa, e e tshwereng setshaba, e e tshwereng madi a goromente gore ba e dire ka bonatla. Mme ke re ka gore ke tlaa bo ke gana ke le nosi, mme le fa ke gana ke kope fela gore e re ngwaga e e tlang a okediwe fela
thata ka bone ba batla gore ba tlhomelwe meno ba fiwe thata, thata ya gore ba kgone go tthatlhoba dibuka le go di seka-seka ba gololesegile. Mme kgoolesegile e ke e buang ke raya gore go na le kgatlhego gore, ba dire tiro ka bonatla ka gore dituelo tsa bone ga di ba iteye tsebe.

Modulasetilo, fa o bereka golo o tla o duelwa kwa tlase go tshegetsa mala fela ka motogonyana kana go tshegetsa gore o seka a wa o nna o akantse kwa ntle go nna go nna o ya go dira tse dingwe tsa gago go ikeletsa botshelo gore o kgone go dira sentle. Jaaka o bona ba seyo jaana Modulasetilo, ke gone e le gore jaanong kakanyo di kwa ntle o taboga le tsele le tsele. Bana ba ba tsamaya ba tswa ba tlogela tiro ka bokete jo kwa godimo ba sena go nna ba rutuntshiwa mme e bile ba nonofa mo ditlhaloganyong e bile e tia mo go itseng go kanoka dibuka. Mme ke re fa re tsena mo training madi a a mannye fela thata.

Ke dumela gore fa o rutuntsha batho ba dira tiro e e ntseng jaana e aname gore le ba ba dirang dibuka tseo kwa tshimologong ba rutuntshiwe gore di batlega di dirwa jang gore fa go nna diphetogo tse di rileng e bo e ntse ba Auditor General ba ntse ba ya go ba tthatlehela go ya go tsena kwa dikhanseleng, department, Ministries tse tsotlhe gore tiro e tle e nne bobebe e kgone gore e relele.

Fa re tsena ko gotweng lekgotla la Mapalamente le le seka sekang dibuka tsa mmuso, Modulasetilo, go boelela dingwaga di ka nna tlhano, di nna supa ntse molato wa department o mongwe le o mongwe o ntse o boelela o bonwa ke Auditors, gore morwa moketekete kana lekgotla la gore ga le a ka la duela. Kana sekole sa gore go boile ga senngwa madi a mantsi-nts i e le gore ba department e o ga ba sale tiro morago kana ba dira ka fa go batlegang ka teng ke ba Auditor General. Go botlhokwa thata mo dithutong gore tiro e seka ya kgona gore go nne go boelediwe gotwe kana sale jaaka seven years
ago, e ntse e le gore nnyaa, mme pego e ntse e bua sele se le sengwe fela fa e tla go tsena kwa PAC (Public Accounts Committee). Go botlhokwa go ka thusega thata gore fa go rutuntshitswe bana sentle go ka seke go nne le diphosoposo. Ke tlatsa le one mogopolo o o buang ke gore Internal Auditors gongwe le gongwe di tshwanetse go nna teng di nna le refreshers’ courses di kgona gore tiro e e re e tswana koo e ya go tsena mo Auditor General e bo e polisegilele thusegile. Ke dumela le bone gore ba ne ba nna le mathata Modulasetilo, gore e rile fa Community Secondary Schools di tsewa ba tlhaela mme ke foo ba ne ba loga maano ke ba leboge. Mme a ba leke thata go oketsa, fa o utlwa ke re madi a kganelo ke gana gore e fete ka gore madi a mannye ba tlaa palelwa le ke go okeletsa babereki ba Auditor General ka ga ba a akanyediwa mo go reng ba setse ba tsere ditiro tse dintsi, tiro ya bone a gola a supafale fa e gola. Ka gore gompieno go botlhokwa thata gore le dikompone tse e leng gore madi a tswe mo Palamenteng kana mo mmusong gore go e go neelwa dikompone tse dingwe tseo, go tshwanetse gore leithlo la mmuso le tlahitho gore a madi a a dirisitswe sentle. Go seka ga nna go abiwa fela e kete ke mpho, go botlhokwa Modulasetilo.
Mme mpe ke re fa gontse jalo maiteko a bone a bonala. Se se tona fela ke gone gore nna ke batla ba okelediwa dithatanyana tse e leng gore ba kgona go sala morago motho yo o dirileng phoso e e leng gore dipalo di fosege kana madi a senyege gore ba atlhole kana ba charge, gore ba dire a surcharge so to speak. Gore ba dire surcharge mo motho yo o rileng, mma ke fe kwa Francistown re ne ra nna le sekole sa Francistown Secondary School. Ya agiwa go dumalanwe ka madi a a rileng, ya tlogelwa. Fa e tlogetswe jalo e tsole go ya go duelwa ya boa a agiwa e baakanngwa ka gore o ne a tlogetswe dipolanka dibola, a e tlogetswe e senyega e bo e boa e senya madi a mantsi go feta jaaka a ne a
tshwanetse. Mme kana go ne go nale yoo beileng leithlo, goromente a mmonye gore wena o ne o bone gore a tiro e ntsi e a direga go tsweng foo go tlogelwa fela. A go nna le tsela ya gore ba seka ba *audit* dipalo fela le yone tiro tota ba e tlhokomele gore a e ya go felela e dirilwe sentle ka gonne goromente o senyegelwa ke madi a mantsi ka ditsela tse dintsi tsa go latlha *projects* mo tseleng.

Mme e bile ke feta ka mogopolo o wa gore bone ba e leng gore ba tlogela di *projects; they abandon the projects* mo tseleng goromente a dira gore a ba otlhae ba seka ba tlhola - *black list*, ba fiwa tiro gape. Le fa ba ka fetola maina a dikompone fa go itsiwe gore ke Rakhudu, ke ene Rakhudu yo o neng a nale Rakhudu *Company*, ke ene Rakhudu yo e leng mong wa Molefe *Company* mme fela ene a seka a ba a neelwa sepe. Ke fa sekai fela gore ke gone mo e leng gore kgantele motho o tlaa tswelela a tlogela ditiro tsa ga goromente a bo a dira gore goromente a senyegelwe ke madi fela a mantsi. Ke tsaya gore selo se se botlhokwa fela thata mo tseleng ya go babalela ka gore re tlhoka gore re babalele madi a mmuso. Modulasetilo, mma ke eme gole kalo ke ne ke sedimosa sone seo.

**MR NAGAFELA (LETLHAKENG WEST):** Ke a go leboga, Modulasetilo. Ke ne ke re, le fa ke dumalana le Tona mo kopong ya gagwe ke supe diloh dingo tse e leng gore gongwe di tshwanetse di tsewe tsia. Fa o leba sentle mo pegong ya ga Tona ya kopo ya go rebolelwa madi a o a supa fela sentle gore *Auditor General* e tlhomilwe ka fa molao motheo o batlang ka teng. Mme e bile e tlhomiwa jalo e le gore le dibuka tsa dikhansele le makgotla a mangwe, *Land Boards*, dibuka tsa bone e di tsenye leithlo. Mme jaanong ka re amiwa thata ke dikhansele re tshwanetse re ipotse gore tirisanyo ya dikhansele le
"The Committee is greatly concerned about the following:

i) Continuing accounting deadlock experience by some Councils,

ii) Continuing failure to take corrective action on time and late submission of substandard responses to audit queries by some Accounting Officers,

iii) Inability of Kweneng District Council to discuss audit reports with Auditor General,

iv) The Committee has made remedial recommendations in sub-section 4 of this report,

v) The Committee had planned to produce for the first time a report containing final accounts for the same financial year 1999/2000 for all the 27 Local Authorities. It has however, been possible to achieve this target for all the 12 Land Boards and only 10 of the 15 Councils because Central, Gantsi, Kweneng, North East, North West District Councils were unable to submit their audited accounts on time for examination in the period."

O ka bona Modulasetilo, gore Auditor General o tshwere bothata jwa go dira le dikhansele tse gongwe go ka seka-sekiwang gore a di nale maikaelelo a go dira tiro e di e
neetsweng go e dira. Kana di dira ka go lathelela ka di na le tshwanelo ya go ka diega lebaka le le telele go se na ope yo o di rayang sepe. Fa e le gore Auditor General o eleditse gore nako le nako a bo a ntse a okomela dibuka tsa dikhanele a bona ka fa tiriso ya madi e ntseng ka teng. Ke eng fa e le gore khansele ya Kweneng e ka seke ya tla go tshwarela meeting le Auditor General gore ba buisanye ka tse ba di bonyeng mo pegong ya bone ya dibuka tsa bone tsa madi. Ke eng fa khansele ya Central e sa ka ke ya tlisa audited accounts in time? Ke eng fa dikhanele di tshwane le tsa bo Gantsi, North East le North West di sa ka ke tsa tlisa audited accounts in time? A go re bontsha gore dikhanele ga di neelwe bomaitsaneape ba dipalo, madi kana ba ga ba neelwa mme e se palo e e lekanyeng, kante ba ba neelwa e se ba ba rutetsweng yone tiro eo? Tota ke sone se ba salelang nako le nako mo dibukeng tsa bone tsa madi? Mme fa e le gore bothata bo tswa ka kwa lephateng le le okametseng dikhanele sengwe se tshwanetse se dirwe. Ga re ka ke ra tswelela re le Palamente re aba madi fa nako le nako re a abela maphata a sa ka keng ba tla ba arabela gore ba a dirisitse ka tsela e e ntseng jang. Gore re tle re itse gore re a go aba madi re a tsenya mo diatleng tse di yang go a tshwara sentle. Go diega mo ga audited accounts go ka raya dilo di le dintsi; go ka raya gore gongwe tiro ga ya dirwa sentle, gongwe e dirilwe sentle mme go na le golo gongwe fa e leng gore go sa diriseng madi sentle go teng. Go diiwa dibuka ka bomo gore ba gongwe Modimo o ka tlang wa ba bitsa, o ba bitse ba ise ba arabele diphosos tse di dirafetseng mo dibukeng tsa bone. Mme selo ke sone se Modulasetilo, se diyang tswelelopele ya dikhanele ka gore ga re ka ke ra solofela gore dikhanele di tsweletse sentle mme di tshaba go tla go supa gore di dirisitse madi a di a neetsweng ka tsela e e ntseng jang. Di tshwanetse di supa e re kamoso re re di neelwe madi re beye sekai gore jaaka khansele ya kgaolo ya gore, yone e
MR TSOGWANE (BOTETI NORTH): I thank you, Mr Chairman. Let me also take the floor to support the Honourable Minister’s request for his budget proposals. Let me hasten to point out that I am not averse to the consistency that has been maintained of a modest increment as far as the budget is concerned compared to last year’s budget. I think there is a reason behind this and I think the figures are realistic. As long as those have been taken into account, I do not see any problem of saying maybe they should have been given more. I think if they had wanted more they should have been given more than what they have already received.

Mr Chairman, I want to start with a critical problem or point, so to speak, that is of performance auditing. Performance auditing is lagging behind Mr Chairman. It is not given the fullest support that it deserves. I hope we will take this seriously because it is
the origins of all the problems that we experience as a country or as a government. Because without performance and productivity, we are bound to fall into the pitfalls of lack of implementation, cost overruns and time overruns. Therefore, we need to take performance auditing seriously, particularly for local authorities because that is where performance leaves much to be desired. I hope the Honourable Minister will take these on board and make sure that performance auditing is done timeously. This will help in addressing problems such as projects abandonment at an earlier stage. In that way, we can save much money on abandoned projects or those that will have prolonged periods. In the process, people continue to suffer opportunity costs as these projects are not implemented or completed on time. Therefore, I hope performance auditing will be taken seriously with all the dynamics that it incurs because it is not only about saying we have not performed. It is all about money. It is all about time overruns, cost overruns and the extra overheads as we move forward to try to make sure that such projects are completed. We give an example of such project like a project in my constituency, which took about two terms of this Parliament, more than five years. Therefore, you can realise how much suffering the people who are expecting to use those building or to use such developments. You can realise, Mr Chairman, that they will continue to suffer.

Moving from performance auditing, I must also show a disappointment as far as the local authorities accounts are concerned because we understand they are presented or tabled to a Committee, just like may be of the same status with the Public Accounts Committee (PAC). As other Members, Honourable Saleshando has pointed earlier on, that indeed such accounts have to be presented. If they cannot be presented on the floor of this House, at least they have to be presented elsewhere to an authority that will take seriously
some of the implications therein. I take councils to be legal assemblies where Councillors
do assembly and decide on matters of such a budget. Therefore, I hope such accounts
after being audited they have to be presented to the councils.

Mr Chairman, I am also worried about the auditing done by the councils themselves.
They have to oversee the VDCs’ accounts. Some of the VDCs accounts are submitted
there and it takes over years to try to address those. I remember, we had a case where a
VDC could not function because they had long submitted their accounts to their
respective council and they were not yet given a feedback. Some of the VDCs could not
be renewed because the old members are still awaiting the response from the council’s
auditors. We need to strengthen the capacity as well because by strengthening the
councils’ capacity we are lessening the job; we are making the job easier even for the
Auditor General’s Account.

Let me commend the Auditor General’s relationship with our National Assembly through
Public Accounts Committee, because indeed by sitting in that Committee they provide
advice, they really provide guidance and I think they are doing a lot of work to try to
assist Members of Parliament who are also part of the PAC. They are doing a
commendable job.

Moving on Mr Chairman, I wish also to address one or two points here. Other Members
have addressed the issue of capacity, I also do agree with them. I also do agree that really
we need not only to talk about being competitive in terms of productivity. We also need
to be competitive in terms of salaries that we give to our own employees because most of
the institutions are suffering from brain drain because they cannot maintain, they cannot
retain their experienced employees as a result of people trying to look for greener
pastures. Therefore, we need to look into such important institutions like the Auditor General’s institution. That it should really retain its experienced employees, but they cannot do that without competitive salaries. These are some of the scarce skills that have to be considered when we consider the scarce skills institutions where we need scarce skills. S, this will be one of them. I hope this will also be looked into.

Mr Chairman, Honourable Sebetela has already addressed some of the issues by way of asking questions, and we could see really that through the answers that he got like the one that he got today for Question Number 4, where money has been spent on projects intended but half of the project cost more than the total estimate. We need to look into such a thing and see what could be the problem because if money has been intended for 1,288 projects and we spend more than that amount only for 626 projects, that shows there is a problem somewhere and we need to look into that. The answer that was given to that question indicates that there is a problem somewhere. Therefore, we also have to look into such because that also goes along with the performance audit that we are calling for and it seems really there is absence of performance audit in most cases. Therefore, we are looking at the financial situation, we are not even realising that all these financial problems that we experience are as a result of lack of performance, lack of implementation where projects are not completed on time and then they attract cost overruns. These are some of the issues that we also need to look into, Mr Chairman.

Mr Chairman, yes, I have addressed the issue of a marginal increment which I said it all depends on whether these are realistic figures. However, if they are, then I do not think there is much problem with that …
MR CHAIRMAN: Your time is up Honourable Member. Honourable Minister, you seem to have had an extra five minutes.

MINISTER OF STATE PRESIDENT – ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, ATTORNEY GENERAL’S CHAMBERS, BDF, POLICE, DCEC AND SECURITY (MR SKELEMANI): Thank you Mr Chairman. I think all the Members think that enough has been said and I agree. Mr Chairman, probably one should start by saying the obvious, that auditing for the purpose of ensuring performance comes after the event. That is what auditing is. Auditing will not ensure that any given project is completed in time, within budget. The auditing comes after. Therefore, what you need to ensure the delivery is to have the officers in charge of these projects so that when the doctor who is the Auditor General comes to examine, conduct a post-mortem, you do not find that in fact there are so many things wrong. You have to know of course what has gone wrong. However, I would rather have the ability to avoid things going wrong.

MR KGATHI: On a point of clarification Mr Chairman. Honourable Minister, ke kopa go tlhaloganya gore, jaaka o bua o re auditing has to come kwa morago, are you aware of ya performance auditing which requires gore at every given stage you audit what is happening to check compliance go bona gore are you on track. This will help in that you can be able to put corrective measures.

MR TSOGWANE: Honourable Kgathi has indicated, yes, auditing comes at the end, but a project has various stages. Therefore, if you leave everything, that is what we are saying. If you leave everything until the tail end, then you are bound to miss many issues that could have been corrected, there before the project can collapse.
MR SKELEMANI: Mr Chairman, that is assuming exactly what I say we should not assume. Once somebody comes to audit, you audit what has been done.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Each stage.

MR SKELEMANI: Whether each stage, you audit what has been done. I am saying, for proper delivery of projects we need to ensure that the persons responsible for the delivery, that is where the problem is, with the delivery of projects. The Auditor General of course is necessary whether it is financial auditing or performance auditing. That is necessary, but it only helps you to lament.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: …(Inaudible)…

MR SKELEMANI: While you do not agree Honourable Member, show me an audit, which worked before the project, and I should be surprised if there is any such. The other problem is, you will then have to have as many auditors as there are project run by this government. Is that reasonable? I do not think so.

MR TSOGWANE: On a point of clarification, Mr Chairman. Mr Chairman, if the Minister is saying that, in the same breadth is he saying that project monitoring is not going on because there can be as many project monitors as the projects are?

MR SKELEMANI: Mr Chairman, it is not my understanding that project monitoring is the same as auditing.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Go tlaa tlhoka batho.

MR SKELEMANI: Of course, go tlaa tlhoka batho. Let me give a simple example, you are going to get sand from Metsimotlhabe and you want that to be done efficiently, you do not send auditors there, you want the people who
are going to load to know what they are doing, and then you check whether they have done what you wanted them to do.

**MR TSOGWANE:** On a point of clarification, Mr Chairman. Honourable Chairman, what we have been requesting for is that even when the Minister is saying auditing is done at the tail end, yes we do agree, but what we are saying is that is there any performance auditing? He must show that there is indeed performance auditing. We are talking about a subject that has been recently introduced and we are saying it must be strengthened; there has never been any performance auditing.

**MR SKELEMANI:** Mr Chairman, I do not understand what the quarrel is about; I have never said that we do not need performance auditing. My reaction was that we should not speak as if auditing is the one that is going to ensure proper execution. Auditing will, of course, teach us for the next project to know what to put in place. I would rather we concentrate for the delivery, all those who are charged with the execution. I have no problem with financial or performance auditing.

**MR KGATHI:** On a point of elucidation, Mr Chairman. Mr Chairman, the subject that we are discussing is very important, I will give a classical example of the importance of performance auditing in ensuring that delivery of projects, is done on time and within budget.

There is a stadium *ko Serowe*, and performance auditing was not done to ensure that the specifications were followed. In the final analysis when auditing was done, it is now costing P8 million to redo the project, whereas had the Project Manager, through the internal auditors within the ministry done appropriate auditing, we would have ensured that there is no repeat for such a project. All we are trying to emphasise is that
performance auditing within given stages, will ensure appropriate delivery of projects within time and budget.

**MR SKELEMANI:** Mr Chairman, I still do not understand what the quarrel is about. I have never said we do not need performance audit.

Honourable Saleshando is of the view that probably in the appointment of the Auditor General, Parliament should be involved. I think probably this is done somewhere else, as I understand the Honourable Member is talking about a change in Policy. Of course, this Parliament controls the policy and it is within the province of this Parliament. I am glad that Honourable Saleshando and the other Honourable Members are not saying that, because the Executive appointed the Auditor General, things have gone wrong, or that we appointed through that route incompetent persons. I am glad that is not your quarrel, because I am a firm believer that the Executive has done very well.

Mr Chairman, it would have been observed so far that the problem of retention of staff, seems to be running right across the departments we have dealt with. Government does not seem to have that ability to retain staff that Government has actually taught, has trained, and that is the problem of money. The Local Authorities Public Accounts Committee (LAPAC) reports, other Honourable Members have also dealt with this one. Again, it is a provision in the law, which we passed and created this form of reporting. I have no objection, Mr Chairman, but I am just wondering about the speed at which the Public Accounts Committee deals with the accounts that are brought to it now. If we added the 12 councils and how many Land Boards, whether we should not be running even the sitting of this Parliament parallel with the Public Accounts Committee so that they finish the work. However, I have no problem.
I believe though, Mr Chairman, that the authority looking at the accounts of the Local Authorities is a competent body and from what Honourable Nagafela has just quoted, there is indication that indeed this body, looking at the accounts of the Local Authorities, knows what it is doing. Unfortunately, it finds that the auditing, which it does not do, is not being done on time.

**MR SALESHANDO:** On a point of elucidation, Mr Chairman. Thank you, Honourable Minister. I think the point really was that the report ought to be ultimately tabled in Parliament, not necessarily that the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) should take over the function of LAPAC, but that it should be tabled here, and if Parliament has any other contribution that it wishes to make, it should be given the opportunity. Thank you.

**MR SKELEMANI:** Thank you, Mr Chairman. I cannot see any difficulty speaking for myself why we cannot once they have processed, table the reports here so that any Honourable Member who thinks that there is something untoward in any of those reports, can move a motion and we can debate it. I cannot see any problem with that.

To capacitate Parliament itself to deal with these reports, I totally agree that is what we need. Even though the Auditor General actually helps Parliament to deal with the reports, Parliament itself would benefit greatly if the staff from within Parliament, those who service the Committees were actually given more skill in dealing with these matters. Honourable Modipane, of course like every Honourable, said there is good work done by the Auditor General, what he finds amiss is that there does not seem to be a proper follow up. The Auditor General identifies shortcomings or even things, which had not been done properly. The issue of follow up, particularly with imprests and other monies, the culprits, those who do not retire the imprest *kana ba aja madi fela ba bo sa e ko re reng*
ba e teng, do not seem to be followed. It is something that the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) has raised before.

Honourable Member, you are quite right to be worried about that. These are public funds and following the report of the Auditor General, several Accounting Officers really, on the next round as it were, should be called to account. I agree with those who think that probably what we should do to ensure that there is proper delivery is to look at the possibility of giving more authority to the Public Accounts Committee to deal with the Accounting Officers. If you are given a job to do and you are not given the power to make sure that those people who are supposed to do it will do it, because they are scared or they do not like the pain that would follow, you do not normally get very far.

As to why some of the votes are the same as last year or this financial year, my enquiry, Honourable Modipane, indicates that we are unlikely because of this provision, to have the work of the Auditor General not done properly. The feeling is that the funds which we are requesting will be adequate to do what the Auditor General intends to do.

Honourable Guma has indicated that on the accounts as produced 31st January, some of the departments on the recurrent accounts were holding substantial amounts of money and he was looking at the one relating to the Auditor General, which shows as at that date about P12 million. However, I can assure this Honourable House having spoken to the Auditor General, that the money will be spent even if not every thebe, it will be spent because they have hired a number of firms to help them audit as they are directed.

Honourable Sebetela says the Auditor General’s job is to indicate to Governments as to what should be done, but the Auditor General’s reports are not acted upon. I have already
indicated that we then should follow up and see whether the answer is not to give the PAC some power.

Honourable Ridge, sitting down, said that the power should include dealing with the Ministers. The nice thing about it is that as soon as you have planned how to deal with the Minister, you will be appointed a Minister and they will deal with you. That is what happens usually. When you set up to deal with somebody, you find that you have to answer the question yourself, so it might not be such a bright idea.

Mr Chairman, that the Ministers indeed and the Permanent Secretaries should particularly read carefully the comments of the PAC when they have gone through these reports, and avoid the same mistakes. The issue of a proper structure, so that you do not have to have the Auditor General competing with the parastatals is a problem, which is probably going to take quite some time. I understand that some countries have created the Auditor General as an Office, which is not within the Government setup and actually when they audit the Government books they charge and Government pays.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: (Inaudible)

MR SKELEMANI: The money goes to the Auditor General, who is probably like a parastatal. However, for our purposes I said, I did not understand that we have reached a stage where we think things are so terrible that the accounts are not being properly audited because the Auditor General does not stand outside the jurisdiction of the Executive. Indeed, the Auditor General is independent in the execution of his or her job.

Who policies the policeman and who audits the Auditor General? I do not know. The first remark was that the previous Accountant General was appointed Auditor General and there was feeling that there might be conflicts of interest. Of course, what happens like in
any other office, it is not an individual who is responsible for this auditing so that the auditing can be done perfectly well even if the erstwhile Accountant General is now Auditor General. This is because the staff will do it and as a professional, the Auditor General would not go and audit the Office of the Accountant General where he had been the boss. That would be lack of professionalism.

Mr Chairman, I have alluded towards what Honourable Moyo Guma has said, it is not yet time. Honourable Batsile, I agree with the Honourable Member on the issue of the follow up and the serious concern about people who leave for greener pastures but as you know, government has a problem with the public coffers.

Explanations for cost overruns; however, everybody would agree that there should be explanations when we ask. This is because cost overruns usually results in supplementaries and those that come here Parliament is entitled to demand explanations and if the explanation is not proper or forthcoming to refuse the supplementary.

The auditing of the youth and sports council - if there are public funds and they are not being properly audited now, it is a matter for consideration. Honourable Masisi thought that it would have been a proper thing to refuse the request because the amount budgeted is small. However, I do not know gore fa dijo di tlhaela, o tima bana gotlhelele ka gore di a tlhaela. That would be odd.

The Auditor General to grow; we agree because he is assuming more and more responsibility; the brigades are coming, they need auditing, of course; we can increase the money so that the Auditor General can hire people to help.
Honourable Nagafela: Auditing as he read from the report for quite a number of councils was not being done and that is, it is unfortunate but as you know, the Local Government Public Accounts Committee (LPAC) issues are not old issues. It is a new development. Honourable Tsogwane is disappointed with Local Authorities accounts to the extent that of course, they do not come on time; one cannot but agree that we are also disappointed. Our salaries should be competitive. I wish it were possible to do that because then we would retain quite a number of people. However, as you see and as you continue debating in the coming week, you will see that we are bleeding right through. The government salaries are just not enough; the nurses are leaving; the doctors are leaving; the accountants are leaving; I do not know. Mr Chairman, I move that the sum of P30, 100,230.00 be approved and stand part of the estimates for the financial year 2007/2008. I thank you, Mr Chairman.

Question put and agreed to.

ORGANISATION 1600

INDEPENDENT ELECTORAL COMMISSION

MINISTER OF PRESIDENTIAL AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (MR SKELEMANI): Thank you very much, Mr Chairman. Mr Chairman I rise to present to this Honourable House, the 2007/2008 Budget Estimates for ‘Head 1601/ 1600 – Independent Electoral Commission (IEC)’. Before I proceed to do so, Mr Chairman, I wish to share with this Honourable House, progress made on activities undertaken by the IEC during the 2006/2007 financial year.

Mr Chairman, most recently, I have been working closely with the IEC to agree on the recommendations, which must be forwarded to Government for consideration. As this
Honourable House would recall, Mr Chairman, these are recommendations that I informed this Honourable House during the last budget session that they have been forwarded to my office. A draft Bill is in place to facilitate possible amendment of the Electoral Act and take the agreed recommendations on board. It is my wish to see this concluded latest by the next sitting of Parliament if not earlier (that should be the next session).

Mr Chairman, I continue to be concerned about the number of by-elections that the IEC holds every year. This financial year was no exception. Four by-elections were held during the year under review and they were all because of the incumbents departing from this planet. Three by-elections are yet to be held for the same reason.

The by-elections are not only a financial burden but also a sign of the extent of the loss of great men and women who would have helped to take this country to a higher level of development and political maturity.

The IEC, Mr Chairman, continues to seek ways of enhancing their efforts toward Civic and Voter Education. This year has seen the IEC emphasising on reaching the youth through visit to various institutions of learning. This is intended to assist the youth to internalise the importance of their participation in the electoral process and the mechanics of voting. The Commission has, through its outstations, established linkages with its key stakeholders. This will assist in strengthening the partnerships that can help in disseminating civic and voter education.

Mr Chairman, 2009 is fast approaching and it is only natural that the IEC must start to prepare for the anticipated general elections now. To this end, Mr Chairman, the IEC has
resolved to undertake a general voter registration exercise during the third quarter of the 2007/2008 financial year.

Guided by its commitment to the democratic principle of making voting accessible, the IEC has after extensive consultations with the Local Authorities and Party Liaison Committees increased the number of in country polling stations from 2,179 to around 2,350 (the final figure is yet to be confirmed). Consultations with Botswana Missions abroad are ongoing to review the locations and the number of polling stations in those countries.

Mr Chairman, the IEC will accordingly publish the locations and names of the polling stations for public information. I should, Mr Chairman, hasten to mention that the intended general voter registration will be preceded by an intensive publicity and voter education campaign. Both print and electronic public and private media will be used. I implore Honourable Members to take it upon themselves to add their voices to the campaign.

**Recurrent Budget**

Mr Chairman, it is not my pleasure to request from this Honourable House the sum of P49, 070,500.00 for the financial year 2007/2008. This represents 61 per cent increase or P18, 516,380.00 over the last financial year’s approved budget of P30, 554,120.00.

The individual Parent Accounts are as follows:

**Parent Account 00100 – Personal Emoluments**

The Account is allocated P28, 282,980.00 representing an increase of P16, 747,530.00 or 145 per cent over the approved amount of P11, 545.00 for the 2006/2007 financial
year. The increase is due to wages and allowances, which will be paid to registration clerks and other employees during the anticipated general voter registration.

**Parent Account 00200 – Travelling and Transport (Internal)**

This Account is allocated P8, 718,380.00. This represents an increase of P1, 608,240.00 or 23 per cent over last year’s approved estimate of P7, 110,140.00.00. The increase is attributable to increased travelling costs during the anticipated voter registration exercise.

**Parent Account 00300 – Travelling and Transport (External)**

The Account is allocated P2, 428,800.00 and remains as it was in last year’s budgets.

**Parent Account 00400 – General Expenses and Supplies**

The Account is allocated P4, 628,440.00 representing a decrease of P406, 190.00 or 8 per cent decrease from the last financial year’s approved amount of P5, 034,630.00.

**Parent Account 00500 – Departmental Services**

The Account is allocated P126, 940.00 representing another decrease of P100, 560.00 or 44 per cent decrease from last year’s approved amount of P227, 500.00. Only limited purchases and that is the reason for the decrease of services are anticipated during the financial year.

**Parent Account 00700 – Maintenance and Running Expenses (Equipment)**

The Account is allocated P180, 010.00 representing an increase of P134, 800.00 or 298 per cent increase over the last year’s approved estimate of P45, 210.00. The increase is due to the anticipated maintenance cost of recording and visual aid equipment for the Outside Broadcasting Van.

**Parent Account 00800 – Maintenance and Running Expenses (Other)**

The Account is allocated P37, 500.00 and remains at last year’s level.
Parent Account 01200 – Training

The Account is allocated P1, 808,440.00 representing an increase of P378, 930.00 or 27 per cent over last year’s approved estimate of P1, 429,510.00. The increase is due to the increased number of staff who would be going on skills development training.

Parent Account 01300 – Council, Conferences and Exhibitions

The Account is allocated P2, 256,650.00 representing an increase of P556, 640.00 or 33 peer cent over last year’s approved estimate of P1, 700,010.00. The increase is mainly due to the training workshops intended for registration clerks during the anticipated general voter registration.

PARENT ACCOUNT 01700 – GRANTS, SUBVENTIONS AND OTHER PAYMENTS

The account is allocated P505, 000.00 representing an increase of P5, 000.00 or 10 per cent over the last financial year’s approved estimate.

The increase is due to the increased exchange rate from Pula to the American Dollar.

PARENT ACCOUNT 04300 – SPECIAL EXPENDITURE

Mr Chairman, the account is allocated P542, 360.00 representing a decrease amounting to P408, 010.00 or 43 per cent from the last financial year’s approved estimate of P950, 370.00. The decrease is due to the fact that most of the items sourced under this account are new and only few need to be replaced.

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET

Mr Chairman, I now wish to move to the Development Budget. As this Honourable House would recall, last year the IEC was allocated P2, 100,000.00 for the construction of an office block and one residential house in Gantsi. The project is ongoing and is
expected to be completed during the ensuing financial year. During the 2007/2008 financial year; the IEC intends to start pre-construction works for office blocks and staff houses in Maun and Mahalapye. This is intended to address the acute shortage of both office space and staff housing and to provide a conducive working environment.

Mr Chairman, I request the total amount of P3, 800,000.00 towards the completion of the Gantsi project and pre-construction work at Maun and Mahalapye.

That concludes, Mr Chairman, my budget proposals for both Recurrent and Development Estimates for the Independent Electoral Commission and I accordingly request that the sum of P49, 070,500.00 under Head 1600 and the sum of P3, 800,000.00 under the Development Estimates be approved and stand part of the financial year 2007/2008 estimates. I move accordingly and I thank you Mr Chairman.

MINISTER OF MINERALS, ENERGY AND WATER RESOURCES (MR KEDIKILWE): I would like to thank you Mr Chairman. I would like to support the request. In supporting the request, I would like to make two points.

Mr Chairman, my contribution relates to the first point, which is about the length of time any individual waits in the queue to cast their vote. This all in the backdrop of our complaint, occasionally legitimate, that our people do register to vote, but they do not cast their vote on voting day.

It seems to me that there is an indirect encouragement of voter apathy, unless we facilitate as vigorously as we possibly can the voting exercise on voting day, by reducing those possible hurdles that might in fact reduce the number of people that would cast their vote that day. Some in fact, may have legitimate reasons to abandon the effort midway or earlier on. There could be any number of reasons, they would have left their
sickly, and they would have wanted to go back to work or that kind of thing. They only had a few hours that they were excused to go away from and they are not able to vote within the period within which they had thought they would cast their vote.

I have had the same experience. I have made this point before. In a small village where I come from, Sefhophe, there are three polling stations. I stood on the queue from 5.00 a.m. and I was not able to cast my vote until 4.00 p.m. I could have decided to ask my elders or any that were in the queue to enable me to jump the queue, but I did not want to do that because I wanted to have this experience. The question is, how many people would have the patience to want to wait that long until they cast their vote? It seems to me that it should be administratively possible, and I suppose it has been done before, where in any given polling station we should have a number of booths that would facilitate the voting exercise. I would also have thought that one of the booths should be dedicated to the elderly, the infirm and the disabled, not that it should be entirely dedicated even if there are no such candidates that are using that booth, but give them priority. It could be used for other able-bodied persons to speed the process of voting.

That is the first point I would like to make.

The second point, Mr Chairman, relates to the Delimitation Commission and its powers. I have no difficulty with the powers of the Delimitation Commission; I have also made this point before. This is with reference to Sections 64 and 65 of the Constitution, which talk about the setting up the Delimitation Commission, the functions and its power where its decisions are determined by any other person or authority. There is a problem, Mr Chairman. I think we are not only courting a problem, but we are incubating a Constitutional crisis. Because in some cases there are evident contradictions with respect
to the report to the Commission on the one hand, in other words, the principal
observations, and then on the other hand the actual demarcation on the map. The question
is, in that kind of contradiction, which do we consider the valid document. Is it the
original report, the principal report or the demarcation on the map? It seems to me that
this should not be allowed to go the way it is.

An example that I have always given is that, in my own constituency, Mmadinare, the
main report said Fole Settlement would be hived off to Tonota South. That was in the
main report, but in the actual demarcation, Fole remained within Mmadinare
Constituency. Given the litigious nature and disposition of our people now, if someone
says ‘I worked hard with the population within Fole’, our understanding within the report
was that they would be hived off to Tonota and I had hoped that they would vote for me
in Tonota, but then the demarcation says no, they are still in Mmadinare. Whether or not
their case will be frivolous, that is not the issue. Ultimately, it will be disturbance within
our Constitutional provision that there were contradictions and someone ought to say, of
the contradictions, which one is valid. I am told this case that I am citing is not the only
one, there are others. However, it seems to me that we are waiting for a crisis to occur
until we deal with this problem. My plea is, let us deal with this problem. At least for the
time being, the Commission should be allowed to pronounce itself on its own
contradictions so that there is no hesitation or confusion as to which document of the two
is the more valid one.

At least someone ought to make that pronouncement, it seems to me, so that we know
ahead of time what happens in the case of such contradictions rather than wait for a crisis.
That is not good, it does not take a whole lot for the image of the country to be tarnished
on points that may seem small, but grow out of proportion when individual emotions and considerations are now at stake. I thank you Mr Chairman.

MR MABILETSA (KGATLENG EAST): Thank you Mr Chairman. I rise Honourable Minister, to support our budget request. I also wish to refer to paragraph 2 of your submission, to say that you are telling us that you will soon be bringing a Bill to facilitate possible amendment of the Electoral Act. That will be a welcome thing, but now we do not know what is the blueprint of those amendments that you are bringing, except to hope that maybe they include those that we have previously articulated in this House.

Let me remind you, Honourable Minister, that in this House, some of us have called for political party funding; even smaller economies like Lesotho can do it. An economy the size of ours can obviously make a better job in that line Mr Chairman. Therefore, I hope that the Minister will have included that in the Bill that he proposes to bring. That is the first point.

The next point is that, we have also articulated in this House that the polling day should be declared a public holiday in order to enable each and every Motswana who is qualified to vote, to exercise his/her right of poll. I do not think it is an impossible demand, but I think, Honourable Minister, you ought to accede and I hope you will have included this particular issue also in the Bill in which you propose to bring to this House.

Furthermore, Mr Chairman, there is this issue of bye-elections. I think there ought to be a standing policy that indicates after how long bye-elections should be held if the incumbent has passed away. Otherwise, we keep on guessing, sometimes it comes within a month, two months or three months. However, if there is a standing policy, it will allay
all the speculations and the confusion. I think that is very necessary in the best interest of our democracy.

Mr Chairman, we debated the issue of special nominated Councillors, a motion that was brought by Honourable Kedikilwe, which was not concluded. I do not know what his intentions are now that he has moved out of our camp, _jaanong o kile a nna motho jaaka rona_.

**HONOURABLE MEMBER:** Jaanong ke eng?

**MR MABILETSA:** Ke Tona.

I think Mr Chairman; we need to really come out clear, particularly in the proposed Bill. If there is really a need to have specially nominated Councillors, why would we not have it take place within the Council Chambers the same way like we do it in this Chamber? My own humble opinion on this is that, we ought to abolish this practice because as it is right now, it is only used to reward political allies and losers and I do not think it serves any purpose.

Initially, I understood the motive for it was to try to improve the level of elected Councillors by bringing those, where somebody would have screened them, to try to add value to those that have already been elected. However, I do not see that happening any more. Therefore, what I believe in, which I think is right, is that if at all there is need to increase the number of elected Councillors.

Why do we not create new wards to cover that area so that everybody can contest openly and win without those that are legend to the Minister that has voted for them and not so much to the electorates. The majority of these people really it is just employment for
them, commuting between their home and the council. I am saying Mr Chairman; it is no use continuing with this practice, it is not serving us any good purpose anymore.

Let me tell you something Mr Chairman, if you take the last elections as an example, where I am made to believe there were 105 such special nominations, all 105 except three went to the ruling party. I think it really smacks of corruption to do things that way because if you take the mandate that the Batswana gave to all the political parties. You will see that opposition combined was carrying a mandate of at least 48 per cent whilst the ruling party only had 52 per cent. This is fact Mr Chairman. I am saying Mr Chairman if really the people who were deciding on this special nomination had any considerations to make they should have respected the will of the voters. It has been the practice ever since our independence, the will of the voters are never respected. I am saying this is something that is no good Mr Chairman; we should really exercise democracy proper and do the right thing. Mr Chairman, the democracy in Botswana is no longer as shining as forty years ago. There are now better democracies that have taken place and Botswana democracy is lacking behind. A good example is next door, South Africa and Namibia. You know, Honourable Minister, for a fact, that we are crying hue for portfolio committees. This government is resisting that. Formulation of budget is being resisted by Cabinet Ministers. This is why I am saying we are lacking behind and this is why you do not want …

**MR CHAIRMAN:** Order! Order! Please let us hear him.

**MR MABILETSA:** I saying Mr Chairman, this is something that we ought to consider that Botswana democracy must not lag behind. This is the humble, simple, innocuous submission that I am making. I thank you Mr Chairman.
MR MORUTI (OKAVANGO): Ke a leboga Modulasetilo gore o bo o mphile nako ya gore ke akgele mo puong e. Modulasetilo ke ema fa ka ke kopela batho ba kgaolo ya me mo kgaolong ya Makgobokgobo gore batho ba le bone ba letlelelewe go tlhopha jaaka Batswana ba bangwe. A batho ba ba tlhophisang ba e teng ba e go bua le batho ba Makgobokgobo gore ba tle ba kgone go golola bana ba ba mo Makgobokgobong ba ikwadisetse dithlhopo ba bo ba tlhophe jaaka Batswana bangwe le bangwe. Mo nakong ya gompieno ba tshwara bothata gore ba tlhophe, ga ba kgone go tlhophe jaaka go tshwanetse. Mme ke ne ke kopa ka tswee-tswee gore e se ka ya nna o ka re bone ba runtshiwa ditshwanelo tsa bone tsa go tlhopha ka gore ba mo Makgobokgobong. A Makgobokgobo a tsewe fela jaaka lefatshe la Botswana.

Se sengwe sa bobedi ke ne ke kopa gore batlhophisi kana batsamaisa ditlhopho fa ba dira matlhopelo ba lebe metse e me tona e e tshwanang ya bo Shakawe, Seronga ba oketse matlhophelo mo teng. Ba bo ba dire dithulaganyo tsa gore go nne le molao fela o o papametseng wa gore molwetse a kgone go fiwa nako a e go tlhopha e seng gotwe a tle go tsena mo laeneng go tswana fa a ba a itlhoboga a lwala a ba a boela gae. Le basadibagolo le bannabagolo ba e leng gore ba setse ba tsofetse ga ba ka ke ba kgona go fola dilaene tse di folwang tsatsi lotlhhe le bo le ya go phirima foo. Go tshwanetse gore go dirwe special arrangement ya gore basadibagolo, bannabagolo le balwetsi ba kgone gore le bone ba direlwe molawana fela o o ba khavarang gore fa ba tla ba tlhophe ka bofefo ba tle ba kgone le bone go nna le ditshwanelo tsa go tlhopha mo lefatsheng la bone. Gompieno kana bontsi ja bone ga ba tlhophe. Basadibagolo le balwetsi o fitlhela go pala gore ba tlhophe ka ntata ya gore mo laeneng go tlala fela batho ba e leng gore ke bana ba bo ba itlhoboga batho ba Modimo ba ba tsaya ba ba kgarametetsa kwa.
Sa boraro se ke batlang go bua ka sone ka ntata ya go tlhoka nako, fa go ikwadisiwa labobedi go boelelwa ditlhopho tsa bobedi *voters roll* e tswa *late* fela thata. Ga re kgone go e *reconcilia*, re e sekaseke re bone seemo sa yone. E tla *late* go bo go raya gore diphosodi nna dintsintsi mo teng. Le fa o ka di supa wa di *highlight* diphoso tseo ga di kgone *to be attended to* ka ntata ya bokhutshwane ja nako.

Go tswa foo go nale *transfers*. *Transfers* le tsone di tla *late* fela thata. Ke gone kwa e leng gore boferefere bo dirwa teng. Fela fa batho ba setse ba transferwa ba tswa kwa Maun ba ya kwa bo Shakawe batho ba transfera batho ba e leng gore le go nna kwa Shakawe ga ba nne kwa Shakawe ba masika a bone ba ditsala tsa bone. Fa go setse batho ba ngongorega gore kana batho ba ga se ba kgaolo ya rona ditlhopho di a tsena. Go tswa fa fa ditlhopho di sena go fela go lebalwa ka bone. O tlaa utlwa gotwe go *expensive* gore re boelele ditlhopho koo, mme totha batho ba tlhophile kwa mafelong a ba sa tshwanelang go tlhopho kwa go one ka ntata ya gore e rile fa gotwe *transfers* batho ba bo ya go tsaya ditsala tsa bone le ba masika ba ba sa nneng koo. Ke ne ke re seemo se se tshwanetse gore se emelwe ka dinao se baakanngwe nako e sale teng.

Se sengwe se e leng gore ke ne ke se kopa ke sa makhanelara a a itlhophelwang. Ga ke dumele gore motho yo o sa itseng kgaolo o ka tsamaya a ya go tlhopho bao koo a ba a re batho ba ba nonofile go ka ema mo khanseleng. Tumelo yame ke gore fa go tla mo nakong ya gore go nne le makhanelara a a itlhophetsweng batho ba kgaolo ba nne le seabe sa go tlhopho batho ba ba ba itseng. Ga o ka ke wa solofela gore motho a le kwa Maun a ba a ya go tlhophela batho ba Shakawe motho yo e leng gore o nonofile. Ga go motlhofo, mme selo se o ka re se a dirafala. Kana raetsho o buile ka gone, mme ke bona o ka re moono wa rona ke gore a go tswelele seemo se se ntseng jaana. Mme fa go
tswelelwa a go dirwe sengwe se se botoka. Rona kana golo mo go re direla mathata re le mapalamente a dikgaolo. O fitlhela e le gore tlhaloso fa e ntshiwa go nna o ka re wena mopalamente o na le seabe mo go tlhophiwend ga makhanselara a a itlhophetsweng. Fa go tlhophilwe batho ba sele o tlaa utlwa gotwe ke ene yo yo o re tlhophetseng batho ba ba ntseng jaana. Le fa o ka re o a itatola wa re nna ga ke yo foo ke boikarabelo ja ga Tona, gatwe ga go a nna jalo ke wena. Seemo se se re direla mathata mo dikgaolong mme wena o ise o ko o nne le seabe sepe fela, o ise o ko o akgele gope. Le fa o ka bo o ne o na le mabaka a go itse batho ba ba nonofileng o sena kwa o ka ba ntshang teng gore o bolelele batho gore batho ba ba nonofile. Jaanong mathata a ya go nna a gago.

**MR REATILE:** *Point of clarification.* Ke a leboga Motlotlegi Moruti. Ke ne ke re e re fa Motlotlegi a santse a le mo kgannyeng e gongwe a tle a nthatswetse sengwe, matshwenyego a gagwe ke dumalana le one a gore ga go na jaaka motho o ka re a le kwa Okavango go bo go tlhopha mongwe a le kwa Maun. Mme ka gore ke itse gore wena o mongwe wa batho ba ba kileng ba boelwa ka go supiwa ka monwana, tota wena o ne o tlhophiwa ke bafe?

**MR MORUTI:** O na le mathata ka gore ga o nkitse. Nna bagolo ba ne ba tsamaya, le bomolaodi ba ne ba tsamaya, ke berekile gape le gone ka bereka le mo lekgotleng la kabo ditsha, ba a itse nonofo yame.

**HONOURABLE MEMBER:** Gape o berekela phathi.

**MR MORUTI:** Ke berekela phathi.

**HONOURABLE MEMBERS:** …laughter!…

**MR MORUTI:** Ee, le gone gape ke ne ke berekela phathi. *Yes, it is part of it.* Ga se sephiri, le fa o bereketse phathi le gone e ntse ke boikarabelo. Batho ba lemogiwa mo
phathing le mo Village Development Committees (VDCs). Se ke se buang gompieno ke gore ka re motho a le kwa Gaborone. Nna batho fa re tswa mo dithophong ba feta ba kwala kwa kgaolong ya me ya Okavango ba re re kopa motho yo gore a nominatiwe, go kwala bone batho ba kgaolo. Go ne go sa tlhophe motho yo o tswang kwa Gaborone.

**MR KARIO:** Ke kopa tlhaloso. Ke ne ke re mokaulengwe a re thuse ka gore gone mme fa Botswana National Front (BNF) e tlaa tlisa Mme Mma Letshabo e le leina gotwe go tle go nominatiwe fano, a ba ne ba sa remelela ka ko go BNF?

**MR MORUTI:** Ga ke re ga ba ka ke ba tlhopha Mo-Domkrag ba a itse. *That one is obvious,* fa gotwe tisang leina ga ba ka ke ba tlhopha Mo-Domkrag, ba ya go tlhopha Mo-BNF. Rona e bile re botoka ka gore o a bolela gore go tsene ba le bararo. Mo go bone ga go nale fa e le a le mongwefela wa Mo-Domkrag yo ba mo *recommendileng* ka nonofo ya gagwe. A le raya gore Ma-Domkrag a a mo dikgaolong tsa lona botlhe ga ba a nonofa? Jaanong ke mathata fela a a teng a e leng gore mo ga re a tshwanela go bua ka gone. Mme rona re botoka thata ke bone ba ba ganang e bile ba re bone ga ba rate. Mo kgaolong ya rona go ne go ntshiwa maina tota le a ba kganetso, go ne go gana mapalamente a bone a re rona ga re dumalane le seo, mme e le gore batho ba re le yo wa kganetso. E bile batho ka bontsi ba ba neng ba tlhophile mo kgaolong ya rona ba bangwe e ne e le ba BNF ke bone ba bo ba fetoga ba nna Ma-Domkrag. Ga se molato wa rona. E rile fela ba tsena mo khanseleng ke ba bona gore golo mo BNF ga go na botshelo mo teng ba bo ba simolola ba boela mo go rona mme ba tlhopilwe ke Ma-BNF. Ke selo se ke se itseng, le bo Kapita ba gompieno ba leng teng (*I am sorry to say that*) ba ne ba tlhopilwe e le batho ba BNF mo kgaolong ya rona. Jaanong mafoko a gore go lebiwa Ma-Domkrag fela ga go na boammaaruri, mme se ke se buang se tlhamaletse fela. Fa batho ba kgaolo
bone ba determine gore batho ke bana ba rona re a ba itse ba nonofile ba ka thophiwa, I have no quarrel with that. Ke gana mo motho a ka nnang gotwe ke molaodi ke mokwaledi a nna kwa Maun a ba a ya go tlphela batho ba Okavango bone ba sa tsaya tswetso. Ke a leboga.

MR MAGAMA (GABORONE SOUTH): Thank you Mr Chairman. I rise to support the Minister’s request, but in doing so I wish to raise a few issues. First, you know for many years Botswana has been regarded as front-runner in multi-party politics. However, we are lagging behind in terms of our democratic practices and institutions of governance. We are lagging behind countries, which embraced the multi-party democracy during the second wave of democratisation in Africa. Therefore, some of our governance institutions need urgent reforms and one such institution is the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC). We have said it before in this House that in order to enhance the independence in partiality and the professionalism of the IEC, the IEC should be de-linked from the Office of the President with respect to for instance, the appointment of its Chief Executive and other staff. I am aware that currently there is a workshop going on in Kasane and I hope that workshop is addressing this particular issue. It is my honest believe that the outcome will be a Bill, which should be brought by the Minister to this House to try to reform the IEC and delink it completely from the Office of the President.

Secondly, the date of elections it is our considered view that the date of elections should be regulated so that it is known to all political parties in advance and to the citizens of this country. The current practice, which gives the head of state who is also the president of the ruling party the right to announce the date of elections, is grossly unfair. Normally,
what happens is that the date of elections is announced when he knows that his party is ready, and this is unfair. Our view is that it should be regulated so that all political parties contesting the elections should know in advance as to when the elections would be held.

Thirdly, the issue of political party finance I strongly support funding of political parties. This is necessary to level the political playing field and to strengthen the democratic process in the country. There are many countries in the world including this region, which have legislation on political party funding, and I hope we can learn from them when we prepare our own legislation on political party funding.

I hope we can learn from them or draw lessons from them. Normally, the practice is that the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) will administer the fund to ensure that all political parties fully account for the funds given to them.

In addition, I believe that serious consideration should be given to coming up with a law, which compels political parties to disclose their sources of funding. Including everything: political parties, presidents of parties' and all other necessary things. They must be compelled to disclose their sources of funding. Because it is important in a democracy that, you see I do not think every year during the election we hear that the BDP has received P3 million from unknown sources, BNF only receives P150, 000, this can endanger the security of the country. I think in a democracy all those who fund political parties should be identified; the sources for funding should be disclosed.

The other point is with respect to the media. I think this country should develop guidelines to promote equal access to the media by all parties contesting the election. We are all aware that at present the state media in particular, is biased towards the ruling party particularly during election time. Therefore, if they have this clear regulation it will
go a long way in ensuring that all parties, which are contesting the elections, have access to the public media.

Finally, I wish to observe that in Africa generally, including Botswana, there is a tendency by ruling parties to abuse their incumbency by using the resources of the state for election purposes. It is also common here in Botswana. The case in point for instance is, the Vice President who continues to use state resources to campaign for the Botswana Democratic Party, despite recommendations of the Ombudsman. I recall that last year around February, there was a by-election in Dutlwe, Letlhakeng West; Honourable Nagafela’s constituency and on the eve of that by-election, the Vice President went there accompanied by Government Officers. The District Commissioner for Molepolole accompanied him, District Officer Letlhakeng and other senior Government officials to go and campaign for the BDP using state resources and this is undesirable in a democracy.

I also believe that the transparency of the electoral process can be enhanced by counting ballots at the polling stations, instead of transporting them to some central place in the constituencies. Of course, this requires resources like electricity, communication but at least it brings some confidence into the electoral process. I thank you, Mr Speaker.

MS TSHIRELETSO (MAHALAPYE EAST): Ke a leboga Modulasetilo. Rraetsho mma ke emelele fela ka gore ke lebogele gore e rile maloba fa o le ko Lesotho, wa re emela sentle mo ditlhophong tsa Lesotho. O eteletse lekoko la Southern African Development Community (SADC) la mapalamente le e leng gore ka fa o ne o bega ka teng, nna ke ne ke tsaya gore one o dira sentle gore dilo dingwe jaaka gotwe dilo makwati, di tsewa mo go ba bangwe le rona re tle re tseye dingwe gone foo. E ne e le fela...
gone gore ke go akgolele boeteledipele joo jo re neng re ntse re go bona, le fa ba ne ba sa go supe ba supa tlhogo ya gago le lentswe fela. Mme fela ke raya gore re ne ...

MR SPEAKER: One o batla go bona eng same?

MS TSHIRELETSO: Nnyaa, Rraetsho, ke ne re raya gore gongwe jaaka le itse gore dilo tse tsatshikinyego di ntse jang, ke ema gone foo. Mme ke bo ke simolola ka gore ke leboge bone ba lekgotla le le tsamaisang ditlhopho la IEC, ka fa e rileng morago ga ditlhopho ba nna le dithuto tse dintsi le bokopano le baeteledipele ba makgotla a dipolotiki, mo dikgaolong. Jaaka ko Mahalapye ba ne ba bitsa badulasetilo le bakwaledi ba di-party tsa sepolotiki, ba rera le bone. Ga go ise go ke go nne by-election ko Mahalapye mme selo se ke ne ke bona e le kgatelopele ya gore ba leke go rotloetsa bamapolotiki bogolo jang ka gore ke bone ba ba berekang nabo.

Mme ke rata ke re ke bona Tona jaaka a kile a bua, ke gore jaanong ga ke gakologelwe tse dingwe tse a di buileng. Mme e le itseng gore ga e yo mo go tsone ke e le tlaa e buang fano e e amanang le bo 50 le bo 30 per cent. Gore jaaka go akanngwa paakanyetso melao ya ditlhopho go sekga ga itebatswa gore go na le bothata mo lefatsheng la rona, fa re tsamaya re ya di-primary election tsa di-party re a ema re le bo mme le borre. Mme jaaka re itse mathata one a bo mme a ba a tshwereng a go itlhoka, o fitlhela e le gore tota ga ba na ditsompelo tsa go tsamaya mo dikgaolong ba ipapatsa gore gongwe, ba tle ba wine ba e mo peong letlhokwa. E bo e le gore ko bofelong ba fitlhela e le gore ga ba a kgona go fenya mo ditlhophong tse tsatse peo letlhokwa.

Bao ba ba kgonneng fa gongwe o fitlhela e le gore, ba tlile go ema mo dikgaolong tse ba ga rona ba kganetso fa e le ba party ya Domkraga ba leng teng. Fa e le ba kganetso fa gongwe o fitlhela e le gore ba ile go ema jaaka bomme Mmamotalaote ko Serowe ko
eleng gore ga ba ka ke ba wina. O ka lemoga gore bomme ba na le bothata jo bo ntseng jang go tla mo seemong sa ditlhopho.

Mme Tautona wa rona le bo tautona ba bangwe ka gone go lemoga seemo se sa gore tota bomme mo mafatsheng ka bophara bogolo jang one a Africa a e leng gore re a itse gore tota mo gongwe le fa e ka tlhola batho ba re ba a itlhokomolosa, re godile. Re itse gore moeteledipele ke mang, mojaboswa ke mang, kgosi ke mang, jalo-jalo fela. Re itse gore mme ga gotwe moeteledipele kana go tse kgosi, go tewa ene motho yo e leng gore o bokete, mo e leng gore le fa o le mosadi fa o eme le rrre go ya go nna bokete kana o le mme gore o ka kgona gore o fete.

Mme baakanya botautona ba rona kana ba mafatshe ba re bomme ba mme re ka dira jang ka gore, ke fa ba siilwe ka tema jaaka ke bua ka Botswana a ntse jaana. Jaaka mo lefatsheng la Botswana jaaka re tsaya fela Palamente ya rona, Modulasetilo, o ka tsaya fela gore kana *seven yo is a drop in the sea*, ke lerothodinyana fela le wela mo lewatleng, ga go na bomme mo dipalamenteng tsa rona. Mme ba bo ba leba gore re ka ba tsenya ka tsela e e ntseng jang ba bo ba re mme, a re lekeng gore bogolo fa banna ba le *ten*, ba bararo e bo e le bo mme. Ka tsela e e ntseng jalo, go ka siama fela fa e le gore molao o ka baakanngwa gore golo moo, go kwelwe mo motheong wa lefatshe la Botswana.

Gompieno jaana ba setse ba dumelane ba re fa banna ba le batlhano bomme ba nne batlhano, tautona wa rona o saenne o dumetse. Jaanong se re se kopang fela mo go Tona ke gore, a e re jaaka go seka-sekwa molao wa ditlhopho, dintlha tse ba ga rona ba di buileng tsa *party funding*, e bo e le gore mme le yone e ya gore 50 *per cent* wa bomme mo dikhanseleng mo dipalamenteng a nne teng a seka a e lebala. Mme nna gape ga ke batle go tlhabiwa ke ditlhong gore tota nna ke ema nokeng *political party funding*.
bathong, ke a itse gore go ka bo go na le mathata a go lwa go tikanwa ka ditilo jalo-jalo. 
Mme fela se se tona ke gore re a babalelwa le fa re ka itiya ra ya kae, e bile gongwe kana le a bo le batla gore MaFront fa ba ka busa nako nngwe, ba tle ba re gatelele ka gore bone fa ba tsaya ba ya go dira political party funding, ka re fa ba ka tsaya. Jaanong rona re ne re ka iphemela gompieno re santse re bua. Go lebelelwa dipalo fa go dirwa political party funding mo mafatsheng jaaka re le mo SADC, go lebelelwa party e e nang le dipalo tse dintsi, re ne re ya go akola.

Jaanong gompieno jaana go bokete jaaka re bua re riana. Ee, re ne re ya go akola. Go bokete bagaetsho ga o tsamaya o re o a campaigna mo dikgaolong tse di tshwanang tsone tsa rona tsa bo Mahalapye East. Tse e leng gore, ga ke tsaya tsa bo Shoshong yo ke bapileng nae tse e leng gore o fitlhela motse o mongwe e le 200 o mongwe o le kwa, fa o ka tsaya gore ke simolola ka Flowertown ke dikologa ke tla go wela mo Dibete, akanya mme e le gore ke a ituelelela gatwe indoda iasibonela, heela ke mathata. Jaanong ke re nna ke e ema nokeng ...

**MR SPEAKER:** Order! Please, let us give our colleague the chance to debate.

**MS TSHIRELETSO:** Ee ba a ntiya, ee mong wa me, ee Modulasetilo. Jaanong ke re nna tota ka re a re tseyeng chance ke e bagaetsho, re lese go ya kwa le kwa. Batho e bile ba phatlaletse jaana re bone gore re dira jang. Jaanong ke re re e seka-seke Rraetsho.

Mme ke ne ke re, fa ke batla go bua gape ka e nngwe e gongwe ke tlaa bong ke tsamaela ko bofelong, ke gore re kope gore IEC e fiwe meno kana e seka-sekelwe gore tota e re thuse jang. Gompieno ke a itumela ba a ruta ka diTV, ba a ruta ka dipampiri tse di ikemetseng, mme ga go tla go tsena mo ditlhophong jaanong, kana ko o teng ba lebelela fela gore ba Minisitiri wa tsa dikitsiso le seromamowa e nne bone ba laolang. Batho ba
Modimo ke utlwa ba kganetso ba ntse ba re he wee-he wee, batho re le bantsi gone fa gongwe le fa e le go begwa gangwe fela ga re ise re ko re begiwe ka nako ya ditlhopho. O fitlhela e le gore motho o feta fela ka wena jaana, go na le bangwenyana fale le fale a ke ba kganetso, kana ke ba ba busang ba e leng gore dikgang di ba bega tsatsi le letsatsi. Jaanong ke re gone fa IEC gone fa, gore go tle go nne level re ipapatse ka go lekalekana ba tsene mo teng ba itse gore bobega dikgang bo... ga ke itse gore ke ka re go baakanngwe jang ka gore mo gongwe ba bangwe tota ga ba begwe gotlhelele.

Mme ga ke digela ka re ga ke gane gore letsatsi le ka itsiwe, ke gakolola mokaulengwe yo a neng a eme Mokwaledimogolo wa party ya BNF gore nnyaa, mathata ga se letsatsi rraetsho. E rile ka 1998 le lebile 1999 kana le gana 9, ga iwa ko Palapye ga thubegiwa, le ka bo gongwe le dirile. Kana le ne le le 13 gongwe 15 gompieno le ka bo le le 20. Gompieno ke 07 ba lebile 09 ba gaketse gape ga ba batle go ka ba ba tsaya, nako le nako morago ga 10 years ga ba senke. Jaanong ga se mo go ka tweng letsatsi ke lone mathata, mathata ga se letsatsi mathata ke lona. Gompieno Motsheganong ke yo, rona re ne re itse gore le tlhopha ngwaga o o tlang, le tlhopha gompieno ba bangwe e seng lona. Lona le ka nna la re ke tlaa itshoka ke Magama, ga ke na go seka ba bangwe ba shakgetse gompieno jaana ga ba na go le ema sentle mo ditlhophong. Jaaka mme yo a neng a tswa maloba ko ga Re Mokgwathi, o rile fela a sena go bua gore ke ntshiwa ke dikgogakgogano tse di ko BNF ...

**MR SPEAKER:** IEC, let us talk about IEC,

**MS TSHIRELETSO:** Ee ke yone rra ke mo go yone ya gore, ke gore ke ne ke bua gore go sa beyeng letsatsi re a eletsa gore go ka nna jalo. Mme ga se jone bothata, ke mo go yone IEC.
Jaanong ke wele ka gore di-\textit{polling station} rraetsho re di itse nako e le teng gore re bone gore a di re siametse ka gore, tota Rre Kedikilwe o fetile ka kgang eo jaaka a bua. Ke ne ke rile ke tlaa e bua, batho ba bangwe ba a bowa mo dilaeneng, gape ba bangwe ga ba tle ka nako ko dithophong ba tla ba nole, fa o le mogolo o itholetse foo o tshwerwe ke tlala fela fa ba tla ba tsosa modumo o a tsamaya. Jaanong a go seka-sekwe seemo se sa gore e re matlhophelo jaaka fa one o bua ka ba Lesotho, batho gongwe go akanyetswe 500. Mme gape nna ga ke na mathata a gore go balelwe gone koo. Ke a leboga, Rraetsho.

\textbf{MR NTUANE (SPECIALLY ELECTED):} Mr Chairman, last year July I had the rare experience of being one of the observers at the DRC elections, the first elections they had in 40 years. Where for the first time ever since independence, the people of that country were given the opportunity to enter into a social contract with a new government, because previously all governments had been illegitimate. However, one of the most remarkable things I witnessed there were the smooth manner in which the whole election process was undertaken.

I was in a place called Bukavu in the Eastern part of DRC, heavily populated, and on polling day I think they had over 200 000 voters in that area. That is about half the entire roll in Botswana thereabouts, they started six in the morning as we do here, by 4 o’clock in the afternoon they were through and they were done. All these scores, tens of thousands of people were done by 4 o’clock and the counting process got underway. What I am trying to say here is, I do not understand how with the population of 1.7 million people, with the voters roll of less that 400 000 we cannot be done. Why we cannot be finished by 2 o’clock in the afternoon, or at least have the vast majority of people having completed or having cast their ballots by 2 or 3 o’clock in the afternoon.
You know, you run on until after 6 or 7 and then the gates have to be locked. Then some drunkards come in and cause mayhem and there is all sorts of trouble, when you have polling stations that have only about 2,000 or 3,000 people registered. I think the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) has to be more efficient in this area. I think there is a lot of improvement that can be done. Certainly, drawing from examples in places like Lesotho and DRC, I hope in 2009 we will see a much more marked improvement.

The second issue that I wish to speak on is that of reforms. I believe that Botswana there is no doubt about it, has been a leading light, has been a torchbearer in multiparty democracy on the continent. We have been, but certainly we have become complacent, we believe that our position is unchallenged and that we are unrivalled. I think that is a dangerous way of doing it. We need to constantly re-examine and interrogate our political systems. In that regard, I believe that the time is ripe for us to introduce a package of reforms in time for 2009.

We have been talking about these issues since when, I do not know. Even before I came to Parliament we were discussing these issues at All Party Conventions, in all sorts of forums but it is all been a lot of talk and no action. Therefore, I believe that we need to commit ourselves to effecting some kind of action, before 2009. In mind, I have the issue of political party funding as a priority, as top of the list. There is no rationale at all for denying political parties funding. When you come up with arguments that there is going to be a proliferation of political parties, well, so what? I get embarrassed when at election time you have to go around, even the Botswana Democratic Party (BDP), the ruling party, begging bowl in hand, going out to business people, *nnyaa re tsile go kopa madi a*
ditlhopho, and you are held hostage. Two or three individuals in the business community hold you at ransom.

Special interest groups business, the trade unions or whoever. They ultimately determine public policy because at the end of the day, if they are going to be funding you, they want something in return. We really need to look at this issue carefully and introduce party political funding before 2009.

Designation of polling day as a holiday - I think that one is necessary: there is no debate or whatsoever it needs to be done. We need to also establish election tribunals. I hope that in the Draft Bill that will be coming along to facilitate possible amendments, we should also look at election tribunals. You get some dispute over 40 or 10 votes; the issue sits on the High Court roll for about three years. Before it even goes to court, somebody is dead. Why can we not deal with these issues expeditiously because these are issues of power, of politics and we need to do them quickly. Therefore, I feel that election tribunals are also important.

The other issue that I want to speak about is that of the prohibition of transfers during by-election. I do not understand the rationale. There is a lot of voter trafficking that takes place in this country. Voter trafficking happens a lot during by-elections because smaller parties, can ship voters to certain areas so that they can enhance their prospects of winning, but when you have a general election time, nobody is going to be shifting around voters because everybody is contesting and they want to win. However, during by-elections, people weigh their chances and decide that look, let us move out 200 people from this area to the other and we stand a better chance of winning. Therefore, in the package of amendments that we will be coming up with, let us just put a stop to transfers
during by-elections. I do not know what the big deal is about it, why do you want to transfer 10 or 5 people who never voted in the general election, in any case. Why do they want to go and vote for somebody different? Why can they not just wait to register for the national election?

The other things as well that I think the IEC needs to look at are administrative, they do not have to come here for amendments. Why can we not have transparent ballot boxes, for example. If people feel that they enhance the transparency of the process then why can we not have them? I remember the panel discussion or the presentation some time ago, I was accused by one of the panellists from the Botswana National Front (BNF) that yes, it is your party that is refusing with some of these things that are contained in the SADC norms and standards. I said look, this is not a BDP issue it is an administrative issue. It is for the IEC when they order ballot boxes for the coming elections, to simply order transparent boxes. That is all they have to do and then of course the other issues that were raised are suggestions; have a line or a separate queue for the infirm and the aged. That also needs to be done. However, as I say, we tend to be resting on our laurels and we believe that yes, we have been doing these things, if it is not broken do not fix it. However, we cannot operate that way in this age and era.

I want Botswana to maintain her position as a leading light in democratic governance on this continent, in the developing world. I want to be proud of a Botswana that is always moving ahead, but today some of these things, you just cannot justify them because we feel that look, it is not broken therefore, let us not fix it. I believe that the amendments that will be coming should contain some of the proposals that have been coming from other Members, some of the proposals that I have just been making, particularly party
political funding and we need to effect them in time for 2009. We need to breathe new life into the political systems of this country. We need to consolidate our democracy. I thank you, Mr Chairman.

MR REATILE (NGWAKETSE WEST): Ke a leboga, Modulasetilo. Mme le nna ke simolole fela ka go dumalana le kopo ya ga Tona e a e beileng Palamente pele.

Ke bo ke simolole fela ke re re bua ka kopo ya madi ya ba IEC, mme ke dumela gore go na le fa e tlaa reng ke ntse ke tsweletse ka go dumalana le Tona, ke supe matshwenyego a a ka tswang a le teng. Mathata a ke nang le one ka lekgotla la rona la IEC ke gore ke lengwe la makgotla a e leng gore mo Botswana, le tshabelelwla ke lehuma le le seng kana ka sepe. Fa re lebelela gore gompieno re na le di Constituency di le 57, IEC e sa le e tlhomiwa go pala gore ba nne le dikoloi di le 57 tse di khavarang dikgaolo tsa go nna jalo. Go pala gore go nne le badiri di le 57 tse di berekang dikgaolo tseo. Ba bo ba gaisiwe le ke phathi ya Domkraga ka letsatsi la dithlopho, e kgona go nna le dikoloi tse di fetang 57. Jaanong ke sone se e leng gore e tshabelelwla ke lehuma le le seng kana ka sepe. Ke one matshwenyego a ke tshwanetseng ke a supe. Ke dumela gore ka tsela tsotlhe IEC e tshwanetse gore e eme ka dinao, e batle madi go supafale gore ka boammaaruri ke lekgotla le le ikemetseng. E seng lekgotla le e leng gore e tlaa re re dumela gore ke lekgotla la lefatshe, le bo le tla go gaisiwa ke political party.

Modulasetilo, bakaaulengwe ba sa tswa go bua gore mathata a mangwe ke gore go bonya kwa dithophong, mme bonya jo bongwe tota bo tsalwa ke batlhophisi. Fa o tsena kwa o fitlhela e le gore motho ene ka tsalo ke motho yo o bonya mo puong, e re fa o tsena a bo a go raya a re, ‘Diphathi ke tse di eme di le tharo, o tlaa bo...’ O ka bona gore tota tsatsi leo go tlaa tlhola go ntse jang mo polling stationeng eo.
HONOURABLE MEMBERS: (Laughter)

MR REATILE: Fela fa e le gore fa o tsena go bua fela ga motlhophisi go ntse jalo, oa bona gore le ya go tswa fa gare ga masigo. O botsa gore kante bothata e ne e le eng. Go ne go sena le fa e le bothata, bothata jo bo tona le puo fela, go sena mo e ka reng a tsena a ba a re, ‘Ee, mong wame diphathe ke tse ditharo, jaanong o baya sefapaano ka fa mo go e leng gore o tlaa bo o e ratile’. E se mo e leng gore o wetswe ke letsapa go tswa maphakela, jaanong fa letsapa le ya go tsena e nna bothata jo bongwe.

Ke ne ke batla gore bone ba IEC a ba leke gore e nne bone ba ba tsamaisang di by-election. Ga re kake ra nna le ofisi ya IEC e e iseng e ko e tsamaise ditlhopho gope. Fa go na le by-election ba ntse ba batla Balaodi le bo Council Secretary. O ka ipotsa gore bone tiro ya bone ke eng ka gore ka letsatsi la ditlhopho, re a bo re tlhaloganya gore ga ba kake ba kgona gore ba tsamae e nne bone batlhophisi. Jaanong se se padisang gore ka letsatsi la ditlhopho motho wa IEC re bone e le ene motlhophisi, e le ene presiding modiri yo mongwe e le retaining modiri, go ka senya eng. Kwa go bo Molaodi le bo Council Secretary go a bo go batliwa eng ka letsatsi la by-election?

Mme bone ke gore ba fetsa le ditlhopho ka 12 bosigo ba sena go gorosa di box le di ballot paper mo Balaoding, jaanong e bo e nna balebeledi fela jaaka ba mafatshe a sele, jaaka ba ne ba ile Lesotho maloba. Ditlhopho ke tsa bone ba tshwanetse ba di tsamaise ba bone botlhoko ja teng, ba bo ba bone le motlhoho jwa teng. Nako le nako bone ke gore ba bo ba ile go lebelela motshameko fela ka letsatsi, mme re re ke bone beng ba ditlhopho.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: (Inaudible)

MR REATILE: Didimala Bemba, ke sa ntse ke tswelela ka dikgang tsa me. Modulasetilo, kgang e nngwe e ke batlang go tsena mo go yone ke ya gore ba IEC ba ne
ba reka koloi e nngwe ya manobonobo. Yone e e tshamekisang television, e ba reng ba ruta ka yone. Go ntse le ditlhopho kwa Dutlwe le ko Mabutsane, mme koloi eo ga e ise e ko e gate koo.

Gompieno jaana ditlhopho di kwa Hatsalatladi, le gone ga re itse gore a dia go felela di tsene e ise e ko e gate koo. Jaanong ga re itse gore a ke koloi e e tli leng go kgabisa fela mo di lephateng mo, ka gore kwa ditlhopho di leng teng, re dumela gore e tshwanetse e latele batho koo, ga go kgonagale gore e ye go tsena kwa batho ba leng teng. Jaanong re ipotsa gore mosola wa yone ke eng. Mme kana gompieno fa koloi e, e ne e rwele maikarabelo ka fa e ne ya re madi re a fetisa mo Palamenteng, ra nna le tsholofelo e ntsi ya gore koloi e e ya go dira tiro ya mofuta ofe. Gompieno jaana re ka bo re bua gore gongwe ba IEC ba kopanye le Palamente ya gago Modulasetilo, le ka bo le setse le bua le ba BTV gore le nne le channel e e tlaa bong e le ya Palamente, e bile le e kopanetse le ba IEC.

Fa e le gore re ya ditlhophong, ditlhopho di rutiwa ka yone channel ya go nna jalo. Sengwe le sengwe se bokete ka koloi ka gore ke e ga re e dirise, ke re re extende kgang e e ntseng jalo re fetele kwa go reng gongwe ba IEC, ba ne ba ka nna le channel ya go nna jalo.

Mme bothata jo bongwe, Modulasetilo, mo dikoloing tsone tse tharo tse IEC ba ka tswang ba na natso, fa ba reka dikoloi ba tlaa bo ba isa koloi kwa dikgaolong tsa rona kwa go senang ditsela kwa dikakeng. Ba bo ba isa 4 X 2, rona kwa selo se re se thokang ke di Cruiser. Koloi ya go nna jalo ga e kgone go fitlha kwa batlhophi ba leng teng. Jaanong e nne e re fa ba reka ba itse gore ditlhabololo tse di leng mo Gaborone kwa dikgaolong tsa rona ga diyo. Re batla dikoloi tsa di 4 X 4 gore di kgone go latela
batlhophi kwa ba leng teng, di ise dithuto kwa batlhophi ba tlhokang dithuto teng. E seng mo nako le nako re tlaa bong re ntse re letetse gore, re bo re re ka letsatsi lengwe go tlaa nna le dikoloi tse e tlaa bo e le tsa bo Molaodi ka letsatsi la ditlhopho.

Modulasetilo, e nngwe e ke neng ke batla gore ke fete ka yone ke ya madi. Ka fa tlase ga Parent Account - 01349, go na le madi a gotweng a IEC P400, 000 mme re discuss IEC, jaanong ga ke thaloganye gore one madi a IEC ka gore a under Councils, Conference and Seminars. Tse e leng gore mme go na le madi a Seminars and Workshop a P1.8 million, jaanong P400, 000 ene ke wa eng, mokaulengwe, o re thuse. Re itse gore fa re fetisa budget, P400, 000 ene re mo fetisa re re o ya go dira eng?

HONOURABLE MEMBER: (Inaudible)

MR REATILE: No, ga ke koo ke fa. Ke sone se ke batlang gore o ntlhalosetse gore re itse gore e tle e re fa re fetisa madi, re bo re itse gore tota ene P400, 000 yo o ya go bereka eng ka gore a mangwe madi a tswa kwa le ntse le a thalosa re a thaloganya. Jaanong ke itse gore ke debaita budget ya IEC jaanong ke boa ke nna le Parent Account e nngwe e e buang ka IEC, ga ke itse gore madi a teng a tlaa bo a bereka fa kae.

Ke tsena mo kgannyeng e nngwe ya selelo se se tona ya gore, bomme ba tshwanetse ba tsene mo Palamenteng ka dipalo tse di rileng, Tautona o dumalanye. Go boammaaruri Tautona o ka tswa a saen, mme system e re e dirisang gompieno e bokete gore bomme ba tsene mo Palamenteng ka dipalo tse di tshwanang le tsa bo Afrika Borwa. Go nna motlhofo ko go bo Afrika Borwa, o bona bomme ba lepalepane le borre ka gore go dirisiwa di party list; ke proportional representation e e leng gore tsatsi la fa ditlhopho di sena go feta go tlisiwa di list, go bo gotwe bomme re batla ba le kana borre ba le kana. Ke
gone ka fa e leng gore go ka kgonafala ka teng, mme kwano gompieno mo e leng gore go a iphataphatelwa, ga go kake ga kgonafala gore go nne jalo.

Jaanong ke sone se ke neng ke re ke rotloetse bone ba e leng gore ke batshwarateu ba bomme gore kgang e ya PR system, e nne yone e ba e emelang ka dinao. Ba e kope gore e tshwanetse gore e fetisiwe gore bomme, ba tle ba kgone gore ba tsene mo Palamenteng e e ka kwano. E seka ya re nako le nako re bo re bua fela re opela mme re itse gore ga go na jaaka Motlotlegi Sebetela, o ka tlogela Constituency a bo a re jaanong ke bapatsa Mme Mma Tlou gore a ye go tsena koo. No o ya go ema le ene kwa di Primary. Mokaulengwe Sebetela re tlaa bo re mo mmapatsa gore a mo dige, fa a se na support, tough luck, mme fa e le ka PR system o ne a ntse a ya go tla. Ka jalo, ke gone ka fa go ntseng ka teng. Re tshwanetse dilo tse di ntseng jaana re felele re ntse re supa gore, bagaetsho...ga ke lose ope ke bua se se leng teng.

Jaanong, Modulasetilo, re ntse re dumela nako le nako gore IEC ba a tlhaela, they are thin on the ground.

Potso ke gore, fa e le gore go na le Rre wa maemo a a ko godimo yo o neng a tlogela ka bogodi mo ofising, jaanong phatlha ya gagwe e tla thibiwa leng? A ke re gatwe re seka ra bua ka maina a batho. Ke yone kgang e ke neng ke re, mogolwane yo o neng a tlogela tiro ka bogodi yo, ba tlaa thiba leng phatlha ya gagwe gore ditiro tsa IEC di nne di tswelele? E seka ya re golo gongwe ba felela ba ntse ba tlhaela e le gore bangwe ba sa ntse ba ile go tsena diphuthego ko bo-Dubai, kwa kae, kwa e leng gore ba tlaa bo ba tlhokafala teng. Jaanong a re netefatseng gore fa phatlha e nna teng, re a e thiba. Mokaulengwe Sebetela o mmoleletse jaanong, ke a leboga, Modulasetilo, ke a leboga, mokaulengwe Skeli.
MR GABORONE (SOUTH EAST NORTH): Ke a leboga, Modulasetilo. Ke simolola ka go leboga, e re ke ema kopo ya ga Tona nokeng ke leboge Motlotlegi Ntuane, ke mo reye ke re, e tlaa re motsing o golang o tlaa nna monna, o phale bagolo ba ba ka kwa bale ba e keteng ga ba bone gore dilo di a fetoga. Mme e bile re bo re kope le Modulasetilo gore a mo lese a nne fela ka fa, bothhale jo bo tswang ka fa bo nne bo tsene mo go ene. A kgone gore a lebe dilo jaaka moeteledipele wa setshaba. A bue jaaka a buile jaana, e le motho e se Modomkraga kante Mofronte. Re a go leboga rra, o gole o bo o tlhogole.

Le nna ke eletsa go akgela ka tselo e *delimitation* e dirwang ka yone gangwe le gape, mme segolo thata e ke e bonang mo *South East North*. Mo go kgaogantsweng bontlha bongwe jwa Ga-Malete bo isitswe ka fa Tlokweng. Se se ntswenyanang ke gore fa jaanong ke tshwanetse go bua ka *developments* tsa *wards* tse di ka fa Ga-Malete, ke bolelelwa gore *your responsibility* e felela fela mo *political representation*, ya *development* yone ga o tsene mo go yone. Selo se se a tshwenya gore a tota o ka dirisanya le batho nako ya fa o ya go kopa tlhopho, mme fa o tshwanetse go bua ka…

HONOURABLE MEMBER:…(Inaudible)…

MR GABORONE: E le ba khansele. Mme fa o tshwanetse gore o e go bua le bone ka *developments* go bo gotwe tota ga se wena o tshwanetse go re bolelela, e ke kgang e e tshwanetse go tswa kwa ntlheng e nngwe ya kgaolo ya botlhophi. Selo se, se a tshwenya. E kete batho ba dirisiwa fela gore ba tlhophe ba bangwe, go tsweng foo ga go kgathalesege gore a ba kgona go ba buelela mo matshelong a bone. A selo se e re go tsweletswe se bonweng, go dirweng gore *representation* e ya sepolotiki e tsamaelane le ditlhabololo tsa batho, di seka tsa farologanngwa ka tselo epe.
Selo se sengwe se e keteng se re tsenya letsatsi, fa re bua ka sone, o ka re batho ba a lebala gore tota boammaaruri diphetogo di a nna teng. Ke sone se ke neng ke re Honourable Ntuane o buile ka sone, sa gore, mo botshelong jwa sepolotiki re simolola dilo re sa ntse re sa dirise mananeo a mangwe jaaka a gore diphathe di thusiwe ka madi. Gongwe e le gore madi ga a yo, gongwe e le gore batho ga ba ise ba bone go thokafala ka nako eo. Mme fa e leng gore re kgona go ya go thusa mafatshe, re ya go bona gore ba tsamaisa ditlhopho tsa bone jang, jaaka re ntse re bona ba garona ba le kwa Lesotho, le ene moeteledipele wa IEC tota a le koo, re eletsa gore e re ba tla ba bua ka se ba se boneng ba reediwe. Mme dikgakololo tse re buang ka tsone nako le nako, ra re fa e le gore re batla gore re nontshe puso ya batho ka batho, a diphathe di thusiwe. Go lebeletswe gore go na le batho ba e leng gore ba mo ditoropong ba emetse ditlhopho, mme ba bangwe ba kwa mafelong a kgakala a a thata a tshwanang le a bo Honourable Moruti, Honourable Nagafela, Honourable Tsogwane. A e leng gore go emelela fela o tsamaya o ya kwa, go tshwana o tswa kwa Mahalapye o ya kwa Lobatse mme o ntse o le mo kgaolong ya botlhophi. Dilo tse re di lebelele gore ga di direlwe gore fela e nne o ka re re raya gore ba bangwe ba fenya. Go ntse jalo, ba tlaa fenya, kante ba tla latlhegelwa. Mme selo se se tona ke gore, fa re re puso ya batho ka batho re tlhoka gore re e godise, re e thatafatse, re bua ka motho yo e leng gore o kwa gareng ga mpa ya lefatshe, ga go ka ke wa fitlha kwa go ene, fa o sena ditsompelo tsa go fitlha koo. Mme le gale ka gore re bua le batho ba phathi ya bone e nang le se e nang le sone, gongwe fa gongwe ga ba tlhaloganye gore botlhe re a tshwanelwa gore re fitlhe koo, re ye go ipapatsa. Jaanong ke sone se re reng, e re re ntse re ganetsa dikakanyo tsa mofuta o bagaetsho, re ipotseng gore a mme re direla Batswana ba ba kwa tengnyanateng sentle.
Se sengwe ke one malatsi a re buang ka one a ditlhopho, a bakafulengwe bangwe ba buileng ka one gore tota sephiri sa gore letsatsi la ditlhopho le leng se tswa kae? Le gore go palega eng gore letsatsi leo le dirwe gore le nne letsatsi la boikhutso, batho ba tle ba seka ba ipata ka gore ba ile go bereka, ka gore bahiri ba bangwe bone ga ba letlelele batho ba bone go tlogela ditiro tsa bone.

Selo se sengwe ke gore batho ba dipathhi dingwe ga ba letlelelewe go tsena mo dipolaseng kante go tsena mo madirelong mangwe go ipapatsa mo go one. Go na le ba ba letlelelwang.

**HONOURABLE MEMBER:** Go na le a e leng a beng ba one.

**MR GABORONE:** Go na le a e leng a beng ba one. Go na le ba bangwe mo dikgaolong tsa rona ba e leng gore ba tlaa baya batho mo polaseng ya bone go fitlhelela go setse malatsi a bofelo a go kwadisa e bo e le gore ba ba ntsha ka teraka e le gone ba yang go ikwadisa. Ba bo ba ba bolelela gore le ya go tlhopha semangmang. Ga se puso ya batho ka batho selo seo, e bile ke kgatelelo ya batho. Fela ka gore o a ba duela, o batla gore o bo o ba laolele le gore ba tlhopha mang. Mme selo se, re tshwanetse gore re se bue, go sa kgathalesege gore a batho bao ba a bo ba tlhopha dipathhi tse ri leng. A go dirwe jalo.

Mme legale Batswana ba setse ba tlhalefile, ga o ba pateletse-pateletse fela ka nnetlane. Mme selo se se tona ke gore, a molao one o o papamale gore ope ga a na tshwanelo ya gore a thibelele ope yo o ka bong a batla go tla go ipapatsa mo madirelong a gage ka gore. Batho ba ba ka foo ke ba re ntseng re ba rotloetsa nako le nako gore a go ipapadiwe, a go tlhophiwe. Jaanong dilo tse, Modulasetilo ke tsone tse di tlhokagalang gore e re fa re aba madi jaana, re lebelele dingwe jaaka thuto e tshwanetse ya dirwa sentle, gongwe mo
malatsing *the penny will drop*, batho ba bo ba tlhaloganya gore fa gotwe *party funding is necessary* go tewa eng. Ke a leboga.

**MR MAOTO (FRANCISTOWN SOUTH):** Ke a leboga, Modulasetilo. Mma ke tseye sebaka se Rraetsho go leboga kana go ema nokeng kopo e Tona a re e beileng pele. Tiro e e dirwang ke ba IEC re a e bona e botlhokwa, mme re rotloetsa jalo gore a e re fa ba ntse ba tsamaya jaana, ba tseye malebela a ba ka lekang ka one go tlabolaola tsamaiso ya bone ka kwano. Keletso ke gore lefatsho la Botswana re seka ra salela kwa morago mo tsamaisong ya ditlhopho. Mme re ba rotloetsa gape gore ba tswelele, ba seka ba ipona tsapa, ka dinako tsotlhe ba dire *voter education*. Ba e dire ba goroge gongwe le gongwe mo Batswana ba leng teng go ipaakanyetsa ditlhopho tse di tlang. Mme re utlwa jalo fa ba ntse ba tsweletse ka tse dingwe. Re rotloetsa gore ba oketse dikopano tse ba rotloetsang batho go ithuta ka ditlhopho. Gongwe gape re tswelele re re, se se tona se gongwe re bonang se ka thusa ke gore, a e re fa go duwa mo ditlhophong kwa ntle ga gore ba diiwa ke tsone *by-elections* tse di nnang di nna teng tse, ba tswelele thatha ba leke gore tsone dipathhi tsa rona, ba kopane le tsone ka gore ke tsone tse di ka ba thusang go rotloetsa batho go ikwadisetsa ditlhopho le go ya go tlhopho.

Nna gongwe se se ntshwenyang ke batho ba o fitlhelang ba ikwadiseditse ditlhopho mme e bo e re letsatsi la bofelo ba bo ba sa tlhophe, e le ka di-*transfer* tsa gore gongwe mothe nako eo o ne a le kwa Francistown, o fudugile jaanong o kwa. Mme mothe a bo a bona go se mosola gore a bo e a e go tlhopha kwa a neng a ikwadiseditse teng. A IEC e dire sengwe se se ka letlelelang batho ba fa ba ikwadisitse gore ba tlhophe. Ke gore, fa a ne a ikwadisitse kwa Maun, a le mo Francistown, go seka ga tlhoka gore gongwe a dire *transfer* ya gore o tsile go tlhophe la mo. A a ye ka karata e, a tlhophe phathi e a e ratang
kana moemedi yo a mo ratang gone kwa lefelong le a neng a ikwadiseditse kwa go lone.
Kana bontsi jwa batho ga ba tlhophe ka lone lebaka leo la gore motho fa gongwe fa a sa
ggone go dira transfer, o a itsapa jaanong go boela kwa a ya go tlhopha ka letsatsi leo.
Tsamaiso e, e ka dirwa gongwe ya tlhofofatswa gore batho ba e leng gore gongwe ba
ikwadiseditse kwa ba sa eng go tlhophela teng, gongwe ba tlhophe nako e le nngwe fela
le badirelapuso ba e leng gore e a re letsatsi la ditlhopho bone ba bo ba theogetse.
E nngwe ke ya gore re a leboga fa re bona polling stations tsa rona di okeditswe. Mme se
se botlhoko ke gore, polling stations tsa rona tota le fa bangwe ba eletsa gore gongwe go
balelwe fa go tlhophelwang teng, kana o fitlhela e le tante e beilwe mo lebaleng le e leng
gore didirisiwa gone foo ke lebonenyana le e leng gore fa go nna bosigo gongwe le
tshubiwe. Mme ra re a IEC e leke go leba gore matlhophelo a rona a nna le ditlamelo mo
go one, tse di tshwanang le matlwana a boitiketso, le gore golo foo go ka kgona go
balelwa teng, e seng mo tanteng. Mo ditlhophong tse di fetileng re ne ra utlwa gotwe
tante nngwe kwa bo Kgalagadi e ne ya tsewa ke phefo ya e latlhela kwa Afrika Borwa.
Jaanong fa e e latlhela ka kwa, across the border, go ya go balelwa ka? Dilo tse di
ntseng jaana tse, a go lekwe gore di baakanngwe. Mme re eme IEC nokeng.
Kgang e nngwe ke ya gore, re a bo re bona fa kwa Gantsi go ntshiwa madi a a fetang P3
million go agiwa diofisi, mme ntlo ya modiredi e agiwa e le nngwe fela. Ke eng fa ba sa
simololele ruri ka gore ofisi eo ga go ka ke ga bereka motho a le mongwe fela mo go
yone? A e re jaaka fa go agiwa jaana, matlo a nne mane kana matlhano. Le kwa bo-
Maun, Mahalapye, a go nne fela jalo; ditlamelo di nne teng gore batho ba hirwe ba le
tsopana koo ba e leng gore ba ya go dira tiro e e kana-kana ya botlhokwa.
Mme fela jaaka ba bangwe, gongwe nako e tsile ya gore go lejwe party funding. A e ko party funding e, e sekwa-sekwe e dirwe ka gore re lapile ke gore e bo o ka re re gana Batswana ba rutwa ka ditlhopho, re gana dipathi di ya go tlhopho. Mme a e nne teng fela ka tsholofelo ya gore, fa e dirwa go ya go lejwa gore phathi e kgolwane e ya go tsaya a larger share. Diphathi tse di potlana, ka e bile di a a lwela madi a, a re ba neele di thubege fa e le gore di a thubega ka gore re itse gore ga ba itse go a tshwara. Ba ya go a neela yo mongwe, madi a bo a tsena ka lenga la seloko. Rona re tlaa ya ditlhophong madi a ile ka lenga la seloko.

Re utlwa fa IEC e bua ka go ya go rutuntsha registration clerks, ra re ke yone e e tshwanetseng gore e dirwe eo. A ba tswelele ba dire jalo. Ke a leboga, Modulasetilo…

ASSISTANT MINISTER OF EDUCATION (MR SIELE): Ke a leboga Modulasetilo go bo o nneetse sebaka se gore, ke latlhele mo kgannyeng ya gore Tona a neelwe madi a tsamaiso ditlhopho. Mme ke re, kana tiro e ya ditlhopho ke tiro e kgolo thata e Motswana mongwe le mongwe a tshwanelwang ke go nna le seabe mo go yone a sena kgoreletsego epe. Mme ke re, tiro e ya ditlhopho e tshwanelwa ke go sekwa-sekwa thata ga elwa tlhoko, bogolo-jang jaaka fa maemo a Palamente a oketsegile jaana. Sengwe sa dilo tse di re kgoreletsang kana tse di kgoreletsang batho, ke seemo sa ka fa diofisi tsa tsamaiso ditlhopho di ntseng ka teng. Mo lebakeng le la gompieno go na le thulaganyo e ntsha e e dirilweng, e e leng gore Modulasetilo le Motlotlegi Tona, e tsile go re tsenya dingalo. Ke baya sekai, gore ka fa kgaolong e ya rona, re ntse e le gore diofisi tsa rona di ko Lobatse, go le gaufi le ko ofisi-kgolo ya constituency e leng teng, gompieno jaana di fudugile di ile ko Jwaneng. Jaanong mo e leng gore re tsile go kapalala go ya go tsaya ditlamelo ko Jwaneng ko bokgakaleng jo bo kana. E tsile gore le ka nako ya fa go simololwa go
kwadisiwa, ka gore ofisi e koo, go bo go raya gore jaanong ka fa go ntseng ka teng e bo e le gore, kgaolo e ya go simolola go jaka go a go tsaya ditlamelo mo diofising tse dingwe, e le go tshwaraganya digogole fela. Mme tota bodiredi jo bo kabong bo le gaufi le ofisi le bogakolodi jo bo ka bong bo le teng, bo le kgakala le kwa dikgaolo di ka bong di le teng.

Ke re ke sengwe sa dilo tse di tshwanelwanga ke gore di elwetlhoko, ka gore e tlaa re fa re ntse re tsamaya jaana, go felele e le gore batho ka lebaka la ditlamelo tse di leng kgakala, dilo tse dingwe di a ba foroka kana ba di tsamaela kgakala.

Sengwe se re ka buang ka sone jaaka fa go ntse go buiwa ka gore tota ofisi e e tshwanelwa ke gore e ikemele. Modusetilo sengwe se se nthobaetsang, ka gore gompieno jaana bodiredi e setse e le sepolotiki fela jotlhe, ke seezo se e leng gore gompieno fa re tla go tsena mo ditlhophong, Retaining and Presiding Officers, nna ka re golo fa IEC e tshwanelwa ke gore e go emele ka dinao, e go lebe e go seka-seke. Gore go dirwe selekanyo sa gore, e re fa go tla go tsena mo ditlhophong, tota batho ba ba leng mo kgaolong ba ba itseng mapolotiki a a foo, ya seka ya nna bone ba e leng gore ba a go lebagana le tiro.

Go na le dilo tse re tleng re di tshwaele, tse re a tleng re lemoge gore bodiredi jo, retaining officers, tse di nnang foo le batho ba ba leng foo ba ba emetseng ditlhopho, go na le ka fa ba tleng ba tshelepanye mabogo ka teng ba seke ba dire tiro ka thamalalo, ka fa go tshwanetseng ka teng. Golo moo go bo go senya seezo se tota se tshwanetseng sa Independent Electoral Commission (IEC), gore independence o fitlhela e le gore golo foo ga go yo. O fitlhela e le gore fa o kile wa gotlhana le mothe e le motsamaisi, o a go go tshwarela gone teng ko ditlhophong. Bogolo jang jaaka e le gore go na le temana e e leng mo molaong e e leng gore bodiredi kana Retaining Officer fa a le foo, ga go na jaaka fa o.
ka re o ntse fa wa bua le ene. Ke gore o tshwanelwa ke gore e re fa o tlaa bua le ene kana o tlaa nna le ngongorego, e bo e le gore o a to petition the High Court morago ga ditlhopho.

MOTION

ADJOURNMENT

MINISTER OF MINERALS, ENERGY AND WATER RESOURCES (MR KEDIKILWE): Mr Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn.

Question put and agreed to.

The Assembly accordingly adjourned at 7.00 p.m. until Wednesday 28th February 2007 at 2.30 p.m.

Wednesday 28th February 2007

THE ASSEMBLY met at 2.30 p.m.

(The Speaker in the Chair)

P R A Y E R S

* * * * *

QUESTIONS FOR ORAL ANSWER

FORFEITURE OF DAY OFFS BY OFFICERS

MS B. M. TSHIRELETSO (MAHALAPYE EAST): asked the Minister of Agriculture why officers forfeit day offs accumulated during public holidays and weekends if such days are not taken at the end of December, even where the workload prevented officers from doing such as during the Foot and Mouth outbreak at Bobonong and Kasane, National Vaccination Campaigns and loading of cattle for slaughter at Botswana Meat Commission.
ASSISTANT MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (MR MFA): Madam Speaker, the
determination as to when officers take day offs is negotiated between the officer and the
supervisor, which normally is granted at the end of every routine activity such as national
vaccination campaigns and loading cattle to abattoirs over the weekend. Notwithstanding
the above, supervisors as a matter of principle take into consideration that farmers are not
unduly denied services due to this dispensation as such will ordinarily arrange that taking
day offs is done on a rotational basis.

As regards emergency operations such as during Foot and Mouth Disease outbreaks,
teams are rotated so that they can take day offs on alternate basis. Where this option is
not possible like it proved during the Bobonong FMD outbreak government granted a
special dispensation that allowed permanent and pensionable staff involved in this
emergency operation to be paid for overtime worked. I thank you.

MR MOATLHODI: A Motlotlegi Tona o a lemoga gore fa ba tseela badiredi malatsi a
bone a ba tshwanetseng go roba sogo ka one ba sa rera le bone, a ba a lemoga fa ba gata
ditshwanelo tsa bone ka dinao.

MR MFA: Ke a lemoga gore fa go diragala jalo e tlaa bo e le go gataka ditshwanelo tsa
bone ka dinao. Mme se se diragalang Motsamaisa Dipuisanyo tsa Palamente ke gore, ba
ba setseng ba berekile ka malatsi one ao, a ba sa tswang go bolela ka one, ba bua le
moeteledipele wa bone jaaka ke sa tswa go tlhalosa gore ba ka tsaya malatsi a bone leng.
Mme se sengwe se se diragalang ke gore, fa gongwe le bone badiredi ba kgobokanya
malatsi a bone gore ba tle ba a tseye ka nako e e rileng, ba sa dumalana le supervisors tsa
bone. Ba tshwanetse ba dumalane ka thulaganyo yone eo.
MS TSHIRELETSO: A Tona o a itse gore badiredi bangwe ba ofisi ya veterinary ya Mahalapye ba ne ba le kwa Bobonong, ba ne ba tseelwa malatsi ka lebaka la gore gatwe, ba ne ba fetile nako e ba neng ba ka bo ba tsere offs ka one. Mme e se gore ke ka bomo, e le ka gore ba ne ba le mo tirong.

MR MFA: Ga ke lemoge gore go ka tswa go ntse jalo. Mme fa e le gore go ntse jalo, ke kopa Mopalamente yo o tlotlegang gore a thusanye le nna, ke tlhotlhomise kgang e ke bone boammaaruri jwa yone ke tle ke tseye kgato.

CONSTRUCTION OF MAHALAPYE VETERINARY OFFICE

MS B. M. TSHIRELETSO (MAHALAPYE EAST): asked the Minister of Agriculture why the construction of the Mahalapye Veterinary Office which was planned for NDP 9 has not been stated in the Plan; could the Minister indicate when construction is scheduled to start.

ASSISTANT MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (MR MFA): Madam Speaker, the Mahalapye Veterinary Office is among projects planned for construction during NDP 9. Its construction is planned for 2008/2009.

Madam Speaker, the Mahalapye Veterinary Office is stated in the Plan on page 21 of the yellow pages, Part II under the Heading AG 216 (51/216 – Improvement to Disease Control. I thank you.

DONATION OF CHRISTMAS HAMPERS TO LOCAL POLICE

MR P. P. P. MOATLHODI (TONOTA SOUTH): asked the Minister of Local Government:
(i) whether she intends to donate Christmas Hampers to members of the Local Government Police on duty during the festive season, as is the case with members of the Botswana Police; and,

(ii) if so, what financial provision has she made for this purpose.

ASSISTANT MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT (MR MASALILA): Madam Speaker, my Ministry neither donates Christmas Hampers to members of the Botswana Local Police on duty during the festive season nor have any intention to do so. As the Honourable Member may be aware, the Botswana Police is at times provided with Christmas Hamper donations from some interested individuals. I thank you.

MR MOATLHODI: Motlotlegi Mothusa Tona, a o a lemoga gore bone ba a ba buang gore ba fiwa dimpho ke bangwe ba sele? A o a lemoga gore di jela golo go le gongwe fela le bone ba a reng ga a a fe sepe? Mme a o a lemoga gore ka Setswana ra re, ‘molomo fa o ja o roga o mongwe’ e bile fa e le gore o a lemoga, a o itse gore golo mo go kgoba badiredi ba ba lephata la gagwe marapo le gore fa e le gore go ntse jalo, o dira eng ka gone?

MR MASALILA: Kana ka re, *interested individuals* ke bone ba ba ntshang dimpho tseo. Jaanong ga e kake ya re go na le bangwe ba e leng gore ga ba na *interest* wa ya go re, ntshang dimpho le neele bongwanake. Ga se goromente yo o rekang *those hampers*, ke *interested individuals* ba ba dirang jalo. Mme fa e le gore ba ka ya go galela, ba bo ba ba fa, kana wena o ka nna wa thusa rra wa baya sekai sa go ntsha mpho. Mme o bo o lemoge gore e seka ya re ka moso go bo go lebega e le gore go na le *some strings attached* mo dimphong tseo.

MR L. B. SEBETELA (PALAPYE): asked the Minister for Presidential Affairs and Public Administration:

(iii) brief this Honourable House on the crime situation in the country during 2003/2004 – 2004/2005 and in particular, highlight the categories of offences which are increasing rapidly;

(iv) and further state whether the war against crime is being won; and,

(v) if not, state what special measures are being put in place to make Botswana safer.

MINISTER FOR PRESIDENTIAL AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (MR SKELEMANI): Madam Speaker, the crime situation in Botswana during the periods 2003/2004 – 2004/2005 shows that crime was under control in that, in almost all the violent and intrusive crimes, decreases were recorded save for the following crimes:-

- Rape and Attempts for the period 2003/2004 went up by 0.27 per cent or 4 cases in absolute figures and for period 2004/2005 rose by 1.99 per cent or 30 cases in absolute figures.

- Murder and Attempted murder for the period 2003/2004 decreased by 3.35 per cent or 9 cases in absolute figures and for the period 2004/2005 rose by 15 per cent or 31 cases in absolute figures.

As reflected earlier, the crime situation is generally under control as most of the crime categories have recorded decreases, including targeted violent and intrusive crimes.

- Burglary and theft for the period 2003/2004 went up by 8.12 per cent or 585 cases in absolute figures and for the period 2004/2005 decreased by 6.6 per cent or 514 cases in absolute figures.
• House Breaking and theft for the period 2003/2004 went up by 1.41 per cent or 92 cases in absolute figures and for the period 2004/2005 decreased by 17.66 per cent or 1,167 cases in absolute figures.

• Robbery and attempts for the period 2003/2004 went up by 13.23 per cent or 329 cases in absolute figures and for the period 2004/2005 decreased by 17.58 per cent or 495 cases in absolute figures.

• Store Breaking and theft for the period 2003/2004 went down by 6.55 per cent or 333 cases in absolute figures and for the period 2004/2005 decreased by 16.87 per cent or 802 cases in absolute figures.

• Theft of Motor Vehicles for the period 2003/2004 went down by 19.14 per cent or 155 cases in absolute figures and for the period 2004/2005 decreased further by 17.71 per cent or 116 cases in absolute figures.

Madam Speaker, despite these successes, the Botswana Police Service continues to employ proactive strategies calculated to reduce the levels of crime in the country. These are some of them:

• Targeted Patrols
• Stop, Question and Search
• Joint Anti-Crime clean-up Operations
• Sporadic and Permanent Road Blocks
• Under Cover Operations – (which you would not know about)
• Crime Prevention/Neighbourhood Watch Campaigns
Madam Speaker, the war against crime has not been lost and every necessary action will be taken by all Law Enforcement Agencies and members of the public at large are being asked to join to make Botswana safer. I thank you Madam Speaker.

MINIMUM NUMBER OF SECURITY GUARDS AT PRIMARY SCHOOLS AND CLINICS

MR S. KGATHI (BOBIRWA): asked the Minister of Local Government:

(c) the recommended or specified minimum number of security guards to be employed at each primary school and clinic/health post,

(d) the situation as it obtains at Mabolwe, Semolale, Kobojango, Mothabaneng, Lentswe-le-Moriti, Mathathane and Molalatau; and,

(e) to explain the causes of the delay in accomplishing this and when the Minister will ensure that the required minimum number of security guards are engaged.

ASSISTANT MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT (MR MASALILA): Madam Speaker, the specified minimum number of security guards to be deployed at each council primary school and clinic/health posts is two (2) per facility.

With regard to the areas indicated by the Honourable Member, two (2) security guards each currently man eight of such facilities while six (6) have only one security guard. I do have a table detailing the deployment of security guards per facility, which I will avail to the Honourable Member.

In an effort to improve efficiency and effectiveness, the district council has decided to outsource this service. As a result, when a vacancy occurs, a private security guard is engaged in replacement thereof. All current vacancies will therefore be filled with effect from 1st April 2007. I thank you.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Primary School</th>
<th>Health Post</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mabolwe</td>
<td>2 guards</td>
<td>2 guards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semolale</td>
<td>1 guard (initially 2, one transferred in December 2006)</td>
<td>2 guards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kobojango</td>
<td>1 guard (2 died in June 2005)</td>
<td>1 guard (1 retired in September 2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mothabaneng</td>
<td>2 guards (2, one died in June 2005)</td>
<td>1 guard (retired in September 2002)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lentswe-le-Moriti</td>
<td>1 guard (retired in September 2002)</td>
<td>2 guards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathathane</td>
<td>1 guard (retired in December 2005)</td>
<td>2 guards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molalatau</td>
<td>2 guards</td>
<td>2 guards (private)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MR RAKHUDU:** When the Honourable Minister says that the minimum number prescribed is two per facility, does he mean two per shift, per facility or for what duration?
MR MASALILA: What I mean is that, it is two per facility, and they will see how they can attend to the task assigned to them. *Fa e le gore ba batla gore ba kate botlhe ka nako e le nngwe fela, jaanong go tlaa raya gore ga ba na nako ya go tshaisa. Go tshwanetse gore yo mongwe a ye go itapolosa, yo mongwe a theogele.* Thank you.

ATTACHMENT OF GRADUATES TO PRIVATE SCHOOLS

MR K. KARIO (SELIBE PHIKWE WEST): asked the Minister of Education if it would be possible and beneficial to government and the nation, to attach or forward interested excess graduates (those that have not been absorbed into our schools) from our Teacher Training Institutions to willing private schools at government expense as a way of reducing the recruitment of expatriate teachers by private schools while our citizen graduates are roaming the streets.

ASSISTANT MINISTER OF EDUCATION (MR SIELE): Madam Speaker, the plight of unemployed graduate teachers is a source of concern to my ministry. The policy at the moment is that government does not subsidise private schools as this will not be sustainable. To pay the salaries of teachers in private schools amounts to subsidising these schools. Private schools do advertise vacancies whenever they become available and our citizen graduates are free to apply for them.

Madam Speaker, at any given time in our economy there may be graduates who are unemployed other than teachers. If government were to recruit teachers for private schools and pay their salaries, there would be nothing to stop other private organisations demanding that government recruits and pays unemployed graduates for them. This proposition is, therefore, not sustainable. Thank you Madam Speaker.
TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR BATSWANA DOCTORS

MR N. M. MODUBULE (LOBATSE): asked the Minister of Health what her ministry’s training programme is to engage Batswana doctors for the newly constructed Mental Hospital.

MINISTER OF HEALTH (PROF TLOU): Madam Speaker, Psychiatry is one of the priority specialities for which my Ministry is actively encouraging young Batswana doctors to pursue by offering them scholarships. A major obstacle is that in the past, most medical officers did not show any interest in this field. The difficulty of potential candidates meeting admission criteria in foreign post-graduate programmes is another obstacle. I am glad to state, however, that one Motswana doctor will be proceeding to Australia to specialise in psychiatry this year, and another one who has shown interest in pursuing the same specialisation will be considered for sponsorship in the coming financial year.

Madam Speaker, our Medical School project is expected to significantly increase the pool of Batswana Medical Doctors from which to train in the various specialities, including Psychiatry. Thank you.

MR MOATLHODI: Motlotlegi Tona wa Botsogo, a mme the conditions of service tsa dingaka tse di baakantswe. Fa e le gore ga di a baakanngwa, a o a lemoga gore fa ba tswa kwa ba tlaa bo ba feta jaaka dingaka tsa rona tse di kwa Enyelane ba lebeletse mafulo a matalana?

PROF. TLOU: Di baakantswe Madam Speaker, ke ne ke kopa Honourable Moatlhodi gore a emele karabo ya potso e e tlang.

IMPROVEMENT OF HEALTH WORKERS’ CONDITIONS OF SERVICE
MR N. M. MODUBULE (LOBATSE): asked the Minister of Health when she intends to improve the conditions of service for health workers.

MINISTER OF HEALTH (PROF TLOU): Madam Speaker, My ministry has already taken measures, some of which are ongoing, to improve the conditions of service for health workers. I will confine my response to five areas:

Salaries

We continue to make recommendations to the Directorate of Public Service Management (DPSM), who are responsible for the conditions of service for the public service at large, regarding the improvement of conditions of service for healthcare workers. For example, recently medical and dental officers had their salary scales upgraded following the recommendations that we made to DPSM. These officers now start at the 5th notch of the C1 salary scale as interns, and progress to the first notch of the D4 scale on completion of their internship.

My ministry has created more promotional positions for nurses as one of the means to improve their conditions of service. In addition, overtime allowance is another benefit for most bedside professionals working in hospitals.

Accommodation

Accommodation is another aspect related to working conditions. My Ministry continues to work with the Ministry of Lands and Housing to build staff houses as a component of all new and upgraded hospitals and institutions to complement the housing that is provided to civil servants through the Government pool housing.

Improvement of the general environment
Madam Speaker, the completed and ongoing hospital renovations and upgrading, as well as provision and maintenance of equipment, has greatly improved the work for health staff, resulting in better patient care and self satisfaction.

**Training**

Another important benefit for health workers; this is the provision of continued education in the form of in service lectures, short courses and post graduate specialisation training has greatly improved.

**Staff health and wellness**

Regarding staff health and wellness, caring for health workers is an essential element of successful provision of health service in the country. The high disease burden in the country has resulted in congestion of the health system and burnout of the health workforce, thereby leading to poor patient care. My Ministry is in the process of putting in place a wellness programme for health workers, which will be rolled out to individual facilities this coming financial year. More still needs to be done Madam Speaker, but within our limited resources we will continue to explore other avenues to improve the conditions of service of health workers with key stakeholders in the public service. I thank you.

**MR KGATHI:** Ke botsa Tona gore mo go sekasekeng go tokafatsa conditions tsa babereki ba botsogo a kgang ya the risk allowance ga le a ka la e lebelela? Sa bobedi, a ke go thaloganya fa o re baoki a o kopanya le baoki ba ba ko dikokelelewaeng le di Health Post kana o remeletse fela mo go ba bo mo ministiring wa gago?

**PROF. TLOU:** Ke tlaa simolola ka ya bobedi Madam Speaker. Fa ke re, baoki ke bua ka baoki ba ba mo lepheteng la me. Baoki ba ba ko Local Government ba hirilwe ke Local
Government mme le yone ke solofela gore e tlaa tokafatsa ka gore tota fela fa re re ngaka e simololwe ka salary ya boketekete le bone go raya gore koo ba tlaa dira jalo. Kgang ya risk allowance rra re e buile mme re bone gore ga go na gope fela mo lefatsheng ko go fiwang risk allowance to healthcare professionals and le rona ga re kake ra e fa re kampo ra tokafatsa.

ASSEMBLY IN COMMITTEE

(CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

APPROPRIATION (2007/2008) BILL,

2007 (NO. 4 OF 2007)

HEAD 1600: INDEPENDENT ELECTORAL COMMISSION (IEC)

ASSISTANT MINISTER OF EDUCATION (MR SIELE): Modulasetilo, batsamaisa ditlhopho, e bong Retaining Officers le Presiding Officers, ga ba a tshwanela go tswana mo mafelong a e leng gore ditlhopho di tsile go tshwarelwa mo go one. Golo foo go ka nna le tlhakatlhakano e ntsi jaaka re tle re lemoge. Ka gore go tshwana fela le jaaka Modulasetilo, Kanye High Landers e tshameka le Matsubutsubu go tswana ko Shoshong o bo o a go tsaya referee yo o tswang mo Kanye le Linesman o re ba tlhokomele match wa go nna jalo. Ga go na sepe se se ka siamang fa go ntse jalo. Mogopolo wa me e ne e le gore a e re fa go a go tsenwa mo ditlhophong Modulasetilo le wena Tona, batsamaisi ba ditlhopho e nne batho ba ba ikemetseng. Fa re emetse ditlhopho jaana re le mo dikgaolong tse di farologanyeng Balaodi ba bo Council Secretary le Land Board Secretaries, re gothagotlhana le bone letsatsi le letsatsi. Mme jaanong ba ka tla go tsamaisa ditlhopho jang ba le independent ba le mo seemong se se ntseng jalo. Ke sengwe sa dilo tse ke neng ke di bua Modulasetilo. Ka fa ke lemogang ka teng go tshwanelwa ke
gore golo foo go elwe tlhoko. Le fa e le baopedisi, fa e le sekolo kampo khwaere e tswa
golo gongwe, ga o kake wa tsaya motsereganyi wa kopelo mo kgaolong e e leng gore
khwaere eo e ka bo e tswa mo tikologong e motho yo a tlaa bong a le mo go yone
Modulasetilo. Ke utlwile ka fa bakafulengwe ba buang ka teng ka go duela, gore dipathhi
di thusiwe ka madi. E re ntswa golo fa motsamaisa ditlhopho nna ke go utlwa…

MADAM CHAIRPERSON: Honourable Siele, order, ga ke Motsamaisa Ditlhopho.

MR SIELE: Sorry, Modulasetilo.

Modulasetilo re ntswa nna ke go lemoga tota re tle re lemoge dilo tse dingwe tse fa
dipathhi di neelwa madi jaana. Gompieno jaana dipathhi gantsigantsi tlhakatlhakano e
tsosiwa ke madi a o fitlheleng ba a neelwa jaana. O tlaa gakologelwa gore re kile ra utlwa
mo ditlhophong tsele go sa ntseng go le fare gore dipathhi e rile fa di tlaa kgaogana,
Botswana Peoples Party (BPP) e tlaa kgaogana, go bo go ne go lwelwa Land Rovers di
tswa ko Ghana. Mme le bosheng fela jaana re a utlwa gore go kile ga nna le
tlhakatlhakano e e kileng ya nna ko go bo Palapye kwa. Fa re ntse re utlwa re fitlhela e le
gore tota tlhakatlhakano e e ne e le tlhakatlhakano e e neng e le gore e ne e tsosiwa ke
madi a a neng a le moo. Ke gakologelwa moeteledipele wa phathi ya Botswana National
Front (BNF) a bua mo phuthegong a re lona jaanong le tswa go ntsha sephiri, e le gore go
lwelwa dikoloi tse go tweng di ne di filwe ke batho ba ANC. Gompieno jaaka fa re le
fano jaana dikgang di a tswa mo dipampiring tlhakatlhakano e e leng teng e e tsosiwa ke
P150,000 o go tweng o tswa mo lefelong le go sa itsiweng teng. Mme tota gone fa
Goromente a ka ntsha madi a a ntseng jalo, a re tlaa bo re sa ye go dira gore go ye go nna
le tlhakatlhakano e ntsi jaanong go lwelwa madi a go a go tsenwa mo ditlhophong tse. Ga
ke itse, go tshwanelwa ke gore golo fa go elwe tlhoko thata. Go bonwe gore a madi a ga a
ka ke a tlaga a tla go re tsenyetsa mathata, jaaka fa re bona gompieno jaana a thuba
diphathi lotshekge, madi a a leng gore ga re itse kwa e leng gore a tswa teng. Dingwe tsa
dilo tse di ka sekwa-sekwa tsa bonwa gore tota bomo sola jwa tsone e ka nna eng Modulasetilo. Modulasetilo ka mafoko a a ntseng jaana, o utlwile Tona ka fa ke neng ke
akgela ka teng mabapi le seemo sa Retaining Officers ba tla tshanelwa ke gore ba nne
batho ba e leng gore they are independent in the true sense of the word. Mme ka mafoko
a a ntseng jaana Modulasetilo ka re a Tona a rebolelwe madi a go tsamaisa lekgotla le le
ikemetseng le. Ke a leboga Modulasetilo.

ASSISTANT MINISTER OF LABOUR AND HOME AFFAIRS (MR
MATLHABAPHIRI): Ke a leboga Motlotlegi Modulasetilo wa komiti eno. Fa re bua ka
ya tsamaiso ya dithlopho e go a tshwanela Modulasetilo gore re tle re bone Lephata le la
Tsamaiso Dithlopho le ntse le oketsega le gola gore jaanong Batswana ba tle ba kgone
gore ba tswelele ba ntse ba tlhaloganya gore tsamaiso ya dithlopho e tokafadiwa jang.
Dithuto-puisanyo tse e leng gore di tshwanetse gore di rulaganngwe kana di tshwanetse
gore di ntshetswe madi. Mme re leboga go bona gore bonnyennyane bongwe bo a tswa
bo bo nnang bo ntse bo latlhelwa gore seemo se o sa go godisa dithuto tsa Batswana gore
ba tlhaloganye gore dithlopho di ntse jang ba nne ba se neelwe. Kana mo dingwageng tse
di feti leng ge no ge na le mathata fela a gore batho ba ne ba sa tlhaloganye sentle ka
dithlopho. Mme o bona gore ke tlhomamisa gore le dipalo mo dingwageng tse di tlang tsa
spoilt votes di tlaa bo di ntse di fokotsega. Seo se supa gore Batswana ba tlaa bo ba ntse
ba tlhaloganya ka ntateng ya seminars tse di tsamayang di tshwarwa ke ba Lephata la
Tsamaiso Dithlopho. Modulasetilo ke batla gore ke tlatse ba ba ganang mogopolo o wa
gore diphathi tsa sepolotiki di neelwe madi. Lebaka ke gore gompieno jaana di party tsa
sepolotiki fa di ichebachebela fela go a bo go sena gope fa go nnang go twe party e e busang e tsaya madi a setshaba e a dirisa ko e a dirisang teng. Gape ga ke thaloganye logic ya gore go twee fa go ntshiwa madi a neelwa dipathhi tsa sepolotiki go tlaa bo go dirwa gore di tle di gaisanye ka tekatekano. Ga re itse tekatekanyo e e buiwang ka gore di tlaa bo di sa lekalekane. A o bua ka gore o bala Mapalamente ba le kae mo Palamenteng kana ka gore party e na le maloko a le kae? Dingwe tsa di party di ya go neelwa madi a mantsi go feta tse dingwe di bo di bowa di okelediwa mo seemong sa itsholelo se di nang le sone. A re tseye jaaka party ya Domkrag. Party ya Domkrag yone mo lebakeng leno e ikagile ya itshenkela ditsayone ya itirela jaanong tse dingwe tse go sale go nna go twee hei go agiwa Kopano House, e padile go tla go tsena gompieno. Jaanong se se salang ke gore yone e gompieno e e itsamaisang ka dithata tsa yone fa le bowa gape le re le batla gore e tseye e bo e le gore fa go abiwa madi a setshaba e bowa e okelediwa. Ka moso e tlaa bo e ntse e le tsone dipathhi tse tsa sepolotiki gape tse di tlaa bong di re Domkrag kana gompieno jaana e neelwa madi a setshaba go feta tse dingwe.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: A mantsi.

MR MATLHABAPHIRI: A mantsi, ka gore one a tlaa nna mantsi of course, a re bala Mapalamente a re a reng, jaanong nna bagaetsho ke re, ga ke bone gore a golo moo e a bo e se nke e re ka moso re bo re iphatlha ka lefuka e le la rona?

HONOURABLE MEMBER: On a point of clarification, Madam Chairperson.

MR MATLHABAPHIRI: Ke filwe 10 minutes fela. Jaanong nna ke ne ke bona e kete fa e le gore le batla gore go nne le fund nngwe e e leng gore e tlaa bo e ruta dipathhi tsa sepolotiki e beilwe fela e le fund e le golo gongwe jaaka gompieno jaana re na le funds tse dintsi-ntsi mo mafatshe-fatsheng e seng gore gotwe dipathhi di neelwe madi. Jaaka
mongwe a ne a bua gompieno jaana, gompieno jaana dipathhi di ne di neetswe madi ke
mongwe yo re sa mo itseng. Mabane le letse le bala mo dipampiring gotwe dipathhi tse
dingwe di sekisa mookamedi wa party e nngwe gone mo gore kana o sa le jaaka o re ela
ka dinakana bodibeng and just imagine fa e le gore ke madi a sechaba e le gore jaanong a
tswa mo makgethong.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Le a selasela.

MR MATLHABAPHIRI: Nnyaa, ga re selasele ke lona ba le gasang mo dipampiring
tsone tse, ke lona ba le isang dikgang ko dipampiring. Nna ke mongwe wa batho ba e
leng ke bona gore golo mo re tlaa bo re iphatlha ka lefuka e le la rona ka gore le a itse,
bogolo thata lona ba dipathhi tsakganetso le a itse gore ka moso e tlaa bo e le lona gape
le nna le re party ya Domkraga e itaya e re e re. Nna ke batla fela gore re thaloganye
seemo seo gore le lona, le bone tota ba ga Domkraga ba ba dumalanang le selo seo le
batla gore ka moso e bo e bowa gape bone ba dipathhi tsakganetso ba le supa ka
menwana go nna gotwe Domkraga ke eo e tsaya madi, gompieno ga gona ope yo o reng
Domkraga e tsaya madi a sechaba ka gore re itirela madi a rona. Le bone ba itirela madi a
bone ba ba a jang ba a a ja jaaka gompieno ba bangwe ba sekisa ba bangwe jaana, ga go
molato. Jaanong fa le simolola gape le ya go gwetlha dilo tse di seyong le batla gore go e
go tsewa madi a e leng gore ke a sechaba le a neela dipathhi tsa sepolotiki e bo e le gore
jaanong go tswa fa le yone auditing ya tsone jaaka gompieno jaana auditing e sa ntse e
pala fela gore e dirwe mo seemong se re leng mo go tsone. Le fa e le tsone parastatal
organisations, tse dingwe re sa ntse re ntse re lela gore di dupiwe.
Ke gore re bo re simolola gape re tla go okeletsa Auditor General mathata a e leng gore
gompieno jaana ke a gore ba ntse ba lwa jaana ba lwela madi ba bo ba kgaogana; e bo e
le gore gatwe o nne o dupe fela, go nna gotwe Auditor General a okelediwe madi a tle a kgone gore a nne le staff se sentsi, a dupa madi a a jewang ka bomo ke diphathi tsa sepolotiki tsone tse dinyennyane tse di senyang tse, tse di tlwaetseng go senya. Jaanong nna ke tlamaletse fela ka re go setse go supagetse Modulasetilo gore diphathi tse dingwe tse ga di na tsamaiso ya go tshwara madi. Jaanong ga di ka ke a re di sena tsamaiso ya go tshwara madi tsu bo di batla gore goromente a bowe a di tshelele madi di ntse di sa itshupe gore di ka tshwara madi a tsone sentle, what more jaanong e le madi a sechaba a e leng gore ba tlaa bo ba sa a berekela? Makgetho a rona, ka moso go tlaa bo go ntse gotwe ba ja makgetho a rona. Jaanong dilo tse bagaetsho, a re ko re seka ra simolola fela re ya go gwetlha dilo tse di seyong. Re ko re lese fela dilo tse di nne jaaka di ntse jalo ba ba itirelang madi ba a itirele, ba ba senyang madi a bone ba a senye go ye koo; rona re sale fela ka se e leng gore rona ba party e e busang re tswa kgakala re iperekela madi a rona, re iperekela re itirela. Jaanong ga re itse gore tota rona gompieno jaana re batla eng mo mading a ga goromente? Ke raya rona Ma-Domkraga re sa itirele madi a rona fela jaaka re tlwaetse ra lesa go ema batho nokeng ba e leng gore bone jaanong ba batla gore ba re dirise e re ba sena go nna ba re dirisa go bo gotwe kana ke Ma-Domkraga ba ba ntsi ke bone ba ba neng ba tsaya tshwetso ya gore goromente a neele diphathi madi. Ba tlaa bo ba supa lona ka menwana lona ba le ntseng le ema ka dinao le ntse le re hee madi a tswe, hee madi a tswe.

Modulasetilo, ke a leboga ga ke dumalane le ntlha eo.

**MR SEBETELA (PALAPYE):** Madam Chairperson, thank you very much. I stand to support the Minister and I start by saying how I disagree violently with Honourable Matlhabaphiri in the manner in which he is talking about party funding. Madam
Chairperson, the time has come for us to talk about these things. We simply cannot say we are not willing to open our minds as to what to do about party funding especially in the light of what is happening in the United Kingdom. Parties have cash problems that they are having and I think it goes beyond just giving batho bo-Lord and what have you, it goes actually to what is happening during election times where big business is given the labour party funding, giving the conservative party money so that a few months later ba fiwa bo-Lord and what have you. I think we must be open-minded and talk about this thing. How we do it is a different matter, but I think certainly we must think about how we do this thing. Party funding is something that must be on the political agenda, on the public agenda, re tlhalosetseng Batswana re utlwe gore ba reng. However, to throw it away without giving it a chance is completely unacceptable.

Minimum qualifications Madam Chairperson, I think the time has come for politicians to be subjected to what all employees are subjected to. Politicians must also have minimum qualifications, right from Councillors to Members of Parliament; we cannot continue with this situation where we have Councillors and in some cases Members of Parliament who cannot read or write, there is that possibility. The way we are going currently without minimum qualifications it is easy to end up with a Member of Parliament, who cannot read or write; it is easy to end up with a Councillor who cannot read or write. Therefore, I think just like all other jobs, all politicians elected to serve Batswana must have some kind of minimum qualification and it does not have to be education only because if you served in some capacity, you can equate that to education, it is already happening in the work place. Therefore, when I talk about minimum qualification, I am not talking about a certificate from a college. It can be a sweat of all kind of things just to make sure that
those who are represented can be properly represented especially today when we deal with very complex issues, we need men and women who can read and write and be able to explain to people what we discuss in Councils and in Parliament.

Madam Chairperson, primary elections are a source of confusion during general elections. I think the dates of primary elections for all political parties…

**HONOURABLE MEMBER:** Is it part of the chapter?

**MR SEBETELA:** Yes, it is about elections, it is in the law. I am talking about the law governing elections. When we have primary elections very close to general elections, some people actually do not go to the polls because they think that they have already voted. I think it is about time we think about a good 12 months between the latest primary elections and the date of the election. I am speaking from my experience in my own constituency and others, where if you hold them too close, people just do not know the difference, even Ma-Domkraga *tota*, they will tell you I was at central *ke tlophile maloba* when they are basically talking about primary elections. We must find a way to deal with this matter.

Generally, Madam Speaker, I must say the IEC in my view is one of those departments that is trying to do their best in terms of what they have been asked to do and I want to encourage them especially when it comes to young people; this voter education should go to where you will find young people, into night clubs, discotheques etc where you will find young people because there is no use hoping that these big billboards are enough for you to educate young people. Therefore, you must find innovative ways and one way is to ask yourself where are the young people. Therefore, in nightclubs and other places where you know young people are likely to be, these things that you are talking about;
promotional materials and fliers, make them available there so that young people can get them there.

Madam Chairperson, when it comes to the actual money given to this department, I have difficulty with some of the head for example 00200 – Travelling and Transport (Internal) only 23 per cent increase when you would expect that if the IEC was doing 10 up to now before all the campaigns and the registration they are going to do, you would expect at least the amount of money to be required here to be 2, 3, 4, fold. I am not able to understand how they arrive at 23 per cent. The same is true, Madam Chairperson, for Maintenance and Running Equipment – 00700, the same is true for Councils, Conference and Exhibitions where you would expect it to be a lot more, it is only 33 per cent and one would expect that they would be moving around the country talking to different stakeholders. I wish Madam Chairperson, instead of the 63 per cent that we are giving them, we could give then a 100 per cent increase taking into account the fact that for them to come here for supplementaries it would mean delaying some of the good work that they have to do. I hope some kind of consideration can be given especially to the heads that I have talked to that they be given a bit more than they had been given. Otherwise Madam Chairperson, I fully support this particular vote.

I thank you.

MR RAKHUDU (GABORONE NORTH): Thank you very much Madam Chairperson. I stand to support the Minister, but I want to point out that I wish it could be worked into the Electoral Act that anybody who deliberately misinforms a voter on modes or methods of voting should be criminalised. For instance, some activists go around telling voters
that if you do not like party X, please put an X in front of the name of the party. That should be criminalised, Madam Chairperson.

I also want to say that I violently and vehemently oppose to what Honourable Matlhabaphiri said when responding to the issue of political party funding. That was a minority view. In our view, it is time that there should be political funding. All parties will benefit and I do not know whether the Honourable Member was talking about equality or equity. We are talking about issues of equity and justice and I for one, and the majority view in this Parliament feel that that should be done. I am talking for the majority Madam Chairperson. I think the other thing that we should do is to make a deliberate attempt to resource the office of the Independent Electoral Commission to ensure that they increase the number of polling stations and that they have taken into consideration the challenges that are faced by those living with disabilities.

I think it is also time that we give more concern to the issue of personal hygiene and comfort. *Kana fa gongwe* Madam Chairperson *o fitlhela ko matlhophelong go sena ko batho ba ka itiketsang teng fa re le ko matlhophelong.* Madam Chairperson, I also agree with those who say that election day should be declared a national holiday and we should take it away from Saturday, Ma-Sabbath *ba ya kerekeng ka Tshipi, re batla ditlhopho tsa Ma-Sabbath,* we should vote on a week day and it should be declared national holiday.

Thank you very much, Madam Chairperson, I support the Minister.

**ASSISTANT MINISTER OF EDUCATION (MRS MBAAKANYI):** Modulasetilo ke a go leboga. Ke lebogela lekgotla le ka fa ba tshwereng tiro ka teng, dipuisanyo tse ba nang natso le dikgaolo le dipathhi ke a di lebogela mme nna ke tlatsa ba ba reng letsatsi la ditlhopho a e nne letsatsi la boikhutso. Baberek! ba bantsi ga ba kgone gore ba e go
tlhopha gape go tswa mo go reng ene mohiri wa bone mo gongwe ke wa party efe. Fa a bona gore ba e ka re ga se ba party ya gago mo gongwe o a ba kganela kana fa e le gore o motho yo e leng gore o bona gore ga go go tshwenye gore a go a tlhophiwa kana jang babereki ga ba ye go tlhopha. Jaanong ke dumalana le ba ba reng a e nne letsatsi la boikhutso gore batho ba tle ba ye go tlhopha mme e bile e nne letsatsi le le fa gare ga beke. Re lebelele mo mafatsheng a mangwe, ko bo Rwanda ko ke tswang teng maloba, ba na le one Saturday a month e e leng gore ba e bitsa ba re ke Omoganda. Go tswalwa dishopo go bo go dirwa cleaning kana any voluntary work mme go simolola fela ka Tautona mongwe le mongwe yo o tsenang mo motseng go dirwa tiro eo ya voluntary work. Mo go rayang gore fa re ka re letsatsi le ke la ditlhopho, le tlaa bo le supa maikaelelo a rona ka gore ditlhopho ke selo se se botlhokwa jang.

**MADAM CHAIRPERSON:** Your time is up. Order! Order! I now call upon the Honourable Minister to reply to the debate.

**MINISTER OF PRESIDENTIAL AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (MR SKELEMANI):** Thank you Madam Chairperson. Madam, I think we all are agreed that when it comes to voting, everything should be done to facilitate and ensure as humanly possible that people can vote as speedily as can be done. What has happened at least ko toropong we had a number of booths at the polling station, a number of classrooms being used, the school being the polling station, if we could increase that. The IEC of course, would want to limit the number of people at any given point to 500 so that we can vote quickly. The problem though is that you would have observed that only those who really mean to go voting are going to go early and vote, then there is a lull, and people come just an hour or so before closing time, which is unfortunate. But we will
ensure that there are extra polling officers, extra polling stations and booths. As I indicated, polling stations have already been increased and the matter remains constantly under review.

With regard to the issue of the elderly, I think partly we should invoke our own botho, that if an elderly person who obviously cannot wait in a line comes along, they ought to be allowed to go ahead and vote. If need be, probably when it comes to the amendments I spoke about, we could give power to the presiding officers that as they go out and look at the queue, if there are elderly people they should take them to the front. The same should apply to our nurses and doctors, if they are in uniform and are obviously on duty, they must have preference and vote, and go back to help those who are suffering.

Honourable Mabletsa, we can discuss the time limits for determining when vacancies should be filled through bye-elections, but I do not think we should be quarrelling about one or three months for a bye-election. If it is one month some people will say, *wena o batla go iwa ditlhophong batho ba sa ntse ba apere bontsho jaana*. If it is three months they will say, *jaanong go emetswe eng?* So, we should discuss and come to some agreement. I am sure we are capable of coming to an agreement. We could also strike an administrative agreement at the caucus.

Honourable Moruti, regarding education, yes, the Commission knows it is their duty to educate both the employers and the employees about the importance of voting. Of course, *go na le diganana* as you know, those who will not allow their workers to go and vote. Whether in fact we should compel everybody or the answer will be to have a day set aside as a public holiday for voting, I do not know whether if that were done, each institution, be it a lodge or whatever, would then be obliged to close. I doubt very much
that we would want to do that. So, probably we should still continue to persuade and indicate to these people that it is important that every Motswana who qualifies should be given the opportunity to go and cast the ballot, because that is how we choose the government in this country.

I think our values of *botho* are very important. We should guide the young ones so that they know. We should sympathise with those who are elderly, *le ba ba itsholofetseng tota*. You do not expect an expectant lady to come and wait for hours in a queue. *E le gore o motho yo o ntseng jang?* So, I agree with you, Honourable Member, that we have to do something about that and as I say, if need be, I do not see why we could not put a little clause to force the issue. The presiding officers, as I say, may be empowered to allow the elderly and others to skip the queue.

I agree that all forms of registration must be done early enough to allow publication and checking. *Fa e le gore* we want to prevent cheating as much as possible, we ought to allow each of those interested political parties to make sure that this voter actually stays within the constituency. If there is no time for checking, then of course we cannot do it. It is important, I agree with you, Honourable Member, that the rolls themselves must be out in time. The IEC is composed of very reasonable men and women and they are guided by the law, I am sure they will do that.

We agree, Honourable Member that transfers can be a nuisance and sometimes are done not in a genuine manner. I am not impressed about this trafficking. You should vote where you registered to vote until you can change in the next elections.

Honourable Magama talked about the issue of transparency when counting is done at the polling stations. As a Parliamentary candidate, I want the counting to be done where I
will be, I do not want everybody to be counting in every little corner where I am not there to watch. So, there is a lot to be said for counting at the headquarters, be it a polling district headquarters for a ward or constituency headquarters. There I would have no problem, but I do not agree to having the ballots scattered all over.

HONOURABLE MEMBER:… (Inaudible)…

MR SKELEMANI: Ee, ba bangwe ba a ithobalela. That is my problem; I do not want people sleeping on my behalf.

MR KGATHI: Point of clarification, Madam Chair. Ke botsa gore is it a matter of the law gore fa go tlhophiwa go bulwe cubicle e le nngwe fela kana the presiding officer o na le discretion ya go ka bona gore fa line e le ntsi o ka bula cubiles di le mmalwanyana gore batho ba tlhophe ka pele?

MR SKELEMANI: Madam Chair, as I indicated, the intention is to have no more than 500 people. It is better to do that ahead because if you then suddenly midstream and do what the Honourable Member is saying, you may have complaints from the observers that ga ba itse gore mang jaanong o ya ko kae. So, all these things must be done in advance so that when you go there you know exactly how many booths are going to be there and where you position yourself. Madam Chair, as I say, the counting, to me, at districts or constituency headquarters appears to be okay.

Honourable Tshireletso, the only problem we will have to continue and discuss is the quota. There is a conflict between vibrant democracy and this quota business. Who are you going to say should not stand in a given constituency or ward to give way to a female person, on what basis? Just because yo ke mosadi ke mo sutele? We have to discuss that. I know about the agreements that were signed, I do not know about the basis for that. In
my view, there is a serious conflict with democracy. Like everything else, I do not think it is beyond our ability to discuss these things and ultimately find a solution. With regard to the issue of funding political parties, Honourable Members, I think clearly the majority of the Honourable Members here think that it is time. It is something we will have to discuss and see whether we can afford it. The issue of whether other people are going to misuse the money, I think can be dealt with. One of the suggestions is, if people are going to be given public funds and they cannot account, then probably we could start by saying that political party for the next two elections is not getting anything, as a punishment to put them in a straight and narrow line. You have to account for public funds, ga o ka ke wa tsaya madi go bo go tshamekwa fela. We can find ways of dealing with that. So, let us continue the debate on the political party funding.

Honourable Ntuane, as to whether we can finish elections at 4.00 p.m., as I say, not in this country. Go nowa bojalwa and then you go when you are pretty soused ka 5.00 p.m. So, short of saying that elections now are going to end at 4.00 p.m., ba ba batlang ba tle pele ga 4.00 p.m. the rest you will forfeit your right, go ka nna le mathata.

As for the speed with which election disputes are resolved, after the last elections the Chief Justice dedicated judges to deal with election cases both in Lobatse and Francistown. But then lawyers interfered with the whole thing by asking for postponements and all sorts of things. In the end they then abandoned the clients, gongwe ba sa duela and then go and do something else, then before we know it we are six months after the elections.

**MR NTUANE:** On a point of elucidation, Madam Chair. Thank you very much, Honourable Minister. My point yesterday was that we can start polling at the usual time
and close at the usual time, but if you reduce a lot of the red tape, then suddenly we can be done by 4.00 p.m., not to say that people cannot go on until 7.00 p.m. Thank you.

MR SKELEMANI: The red tape, Madam Chair, is what we want to eliminate. It is not necessary for anybody to spend five minutes on the explanation and then go and vote. No, that is tedious.

Madam Chair, let me move that the sum of P49,070,500 under Recurrent Estimates, Head 1600 and the sum of P3,800,000 under the Development Estimates be approved and stand part of the financial estimates for the year 2007/2008.

I thank you, Madam Chair, and I move accordingly.

Question put and agreed to.

MINISTRY 1700 – OFFICE OF THE OMBUDSMAN

MINISTER FOR PRESIDENTIAL AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

(MR SKELEMANI): Madam Chair, I wish to present to this Honourable House the Budget Estimates for Head 1701 - Office of the Ombudsman and I request a total sum of P6,290,410 being the overall provision required to meet the financial requirements of the Office of the Ombudsman during Financial Year 2007/2008. This represents an increase of 16.07 per cent over the 2006/2007 budget.

Madam Chair, the Office of the Ombudsman is now on its 10th year of operation and continues to investigate complaints of maladministration across the Public Sector in accordance with the Ombudsman Act, 1995.

Throughout the years, the Office of the Ombudsman has been receiving complaints of maladministration from members of the public. Starting 1st January 2006 to 31st December 2006, the office received a total of 1,341 complaints compared to 1,296 over a
similar period last year. The 1,341 complaints received are for both offices in Gaborone and Francistown.

Out of the 1,341 complaints, 653 were from the Gaborone office, whilst the remaining 688 were received from the Francistown branch office, both over the period of January to December 2006. Of the total 1,341 complaints, 1,287 complaints have been resolved, representing an aggregate of 84 per cent resolution of the total number of complaints received by both offices. For the Gaborone office, 475 out of 653 cases were resolved, representing about 72 per cent resolution whilst in Francistown 652 out of 688 complaints were resolved, indicating 94 per cent resolution rate.

Madam Chair, the Office of the Ombudsman continues to conduct circuit investigations with a view to reaching distant and disadvantaged communities. During 2006/2007, circuit investigations were conducted in the villages of Kang, Hukuntsi, Hunhukwe, Tsabong, Middlepits and Bokspits respectively. Other related public outreach campaigns intended to keep educating Batswana communities about the role of the Ombudsman were also conducted at Kang, Hukuntsi, Hunhukwe, Tsabong, Middlepits, Bokspits, Maun, Francistown and Moshupa. This exercise has proved to be effective in improving the office’s customer service delivery, a Strategic Key Result Area for the office.

Madam Chair, the Office of the Ombudsman’s Computerised Case Management System has been operating well until it encountered problems at the beginning of September 2006 due to the crushing of the server. This problem of the server was fixed at the end of September 2006, but the Case Management System still requires backup to put it back on track. Government Service Desk at the Government Computer Bureau and consultants, are currently working on the backup to bring the situation back to normal. As a result of
the server problem, the Office File Management (recording and tracking) is at the moment processed manually.

Madam Chair, during 2006/2007, the Office of the Ombudsman has been engaged in the development and implementation of Website in Internet services. The Project was awarded by the Ministry Tender Committee Public Tender in October 2006 to Project 3 Investment (Pty) Ltd, a wholly citizen owned company at a total cost of P165,440 VAT inclusive. The anticipated completion date of the project is 31\textsuperscript{st} March 2007.

Madam Chair, the tender for construction of an office block at Plot 21 Gaborone for the Office of the Ombudsman and the Land Tribunal has been awarded to Stock-BIFM Consortium in October 2006. The final concession agreement is to be signed soon, and construction is estimated to take about 18 months. This will be one of the pilot Public Private Partnership (PPP) Projects.

Madam Chair, I now turn to the Budget Estimates for the Financial Year 2007/2008.

The overall provision requested under Head 1701 – Office of the Ombudsman amounts to P6,290,410.00. The details are indicated as follows:

**Parent Account 00100 – Personal Emoluments**

This Parent Account is allocated P4,111,290.00 or 65.36 per cent of the entire budget of the Office of the Ombudsman. This represents an increase of 27 per cent over the 2006/2007 estimates as a result of salary adjustments in April 2006 and an increase in the number of staff members.

The remaining 34.64 per cent of the budget goes to other charges and add back items.

I therefore request that the sum of P6,290,410.00 be approved and stand part of the estimates for the Financial Year 2007/2008.

I thank you Madam and I move accordingly.

**MR MASISI (FRANCISTOWN WEST):** Modulasetilo, mma ke go leboge ke bo ke re, ke ema lephata la ga Tona nokeng. Ke amogela gore matsana a, a a neelwe. Madi a a ye go tsweledisa go tlhabolola lekgotlana le le botlhokwa le.

Mme ke re ke tshwaee tse pedi tse tharo jaaka e le gore lekgotla le la Mosireletsi (*Ombudsman*), tiro ya lone e tona ke go reetsa dingongorego tsa go tlhoka go tsamaisa tiro sentle ya sechaba sa Botswana. Fa ke leba *paragraph three* go supega le dia bontle jaaka go supa gore dikgang tse di bolelwang, palo ya tsone e tsholetsegile go le gonnye. Ga se bontle jo bo kgatlisang, mme ke bontle ka go raya gore gongwe ga di yo, gongwe di teng. Ga go tshwane le tshoo-tshoo.

Mme Modulasetilo, e re di ntse di dirwa ka bo 72 *per cent*, 84 *per cent*, 94 *per cent* di seka-sekwa jalo, go bo go twe ‘*they have been resolved*’; kana ga re itse gore a di resolviwa e le gore gi siame kana go baakantswe. Mme fa re ntse re gagabisa ditsebe mo babereking ba lefatshe leno, ba setse ba tshaba le go isa mafoko a kwa basireletsing, ka go nne baeteledipele fa ba sena go nna ba bolelewa gore ba sokamisa dilo, ga ba tsewe sentle. Ke fe sekai fela gore gongwe mokgwetsi o ntse a kgweetsa ka manontlhotlho, ka *licenses* tse tsotlhe. E re jaanong a tshwanetse gore a tsholediwe maemo, go bo go ya go tsewa yo mongwe yo e leng gore ke wa ditlankana tse di kwa tlase, gongwe a ba a ya go kgweetsa Tona. Kana go kgweetsa Tona ke maemo a matona, ke *promotion*. Dilo tse kgantele ba felela ba tshaba le go ya go bolelela ba ba tona mo go bone, go ba ripota kwa Mosireletsing.
Ba bangwe ba kgobotliwa mo ditirong. Fa ke gopola maloba, ke buile thata ka gore bagolwane bontsi ja bone ga ba dire gore tiro e berekwe ka tsela ya go neelana mmerekon (good working relationship). Ba bangwe ba dirwa tse tsotlhe; ba a kgerisiwa ka letshwenyo le le kalo, go bo go felele lekgeriso le le kana le ba rontsha ditshwanelo tsa bone. Fa ke fa sekai se sengwe, e ka nna ya re director yo o tshwanang le Tona yo montle jaana, e bo e le gore o a tsewa o ya dithutong golo gongwe a bo a ya go tsaya mongwe yo a mo ikutlwang a bona a ka bereka le ene a sa dirise tsamaiso ya puso kampo tsamaiso ya madirelo ao; a bo a tsamaya le ene ba ya dicourseng tseo mmogo. Seo ke tshokamiso ka go nne ba bangwe ba felela ba tlhothololwa mo ditirong ka ntata ya bolwetse jone jo re rileng re se ka ra tlhotholola ba bangwe.

Mme e re o bontshiwa o le yo motona gore o tlhothololola yo mongwe ka gore o lwala bolwetse jone ja segaga, e bo e le gore go tswa foo phelelong o tshaba gore o tlaa bo a tsewa ka molema, a kgerisiwa kampo a ba a kobiwa a sena go nna a ripota ko Mosireletsing. Dingongorego tsone di a suma, di teng, mme go beilwe motho yo o ka kgonang gore a gakolole kampo a tsamaye a lebisisa dilo tse, ka Mosireletsi a ka re nnyaa, mme ga le dire sentle foo. Mo gongwe Mosireletsi a ntshe tshwetso a tlhalosa gore, foo ga o a dira sentle o le moeteledipele kampo motsamaisi, kampo yone komiti e e leng gore e dira management, mme ba bo ba ya go e gata ka dinao tshwetso ya Mosireletsi. Ke dilo dingwe tse di tshwenyang. Batho ba tshwanetse go nna le kgololesego ya gore ba ye go ipobola gore tiro e tle e tlhamalale sentle. Ba ye go ripota fela ba gololesegile; ba se ka ba tshaba sepe gore ka moso ba tsoga ba jela mo kgobedung.
Ya bofelo e ke lekang go feta ka yone ke gore, ee, Tona o buile ka bontle ja lekgotlana le. Ga go na sepe se o se supang sa makgoreletsi kampo mathatanyana mo go lone. Ga o bue sepe gore mme le go ntse jalo go na le dikgoreletsi dingwe kgotsa le kopana le mathata afe. Kampo ga ba a go ngathela Tona ka mangwe mathata? Ao, mme tiyo ya bone e ntle jang thata e e sa kopaneng le mathata a re ka a itseng! Ke dingwe tse di makatsang. Re ne re re, dilo tse di tshwanetse gore re di lemotshiwe.

Mme ke re, a ba nne ba leke ka campaign ya bone gore ba ba kgakala ba ba tshware jaaka ba simolotse lenaneo la go leka jalo. Ba ba tshware gore ba lemogetse gore bosireletsi jo ja bone, bo ka kgona gore bo ba thuse mo go tsamaiseng tiro. Kana kwa bofelong goromente ke ene a tlaa nnang le maungo kampo a bone maduo a gore batho ba bereka ka kgololesego e seng ka go kgokgontshiwa kana ditshotlo kana ka go fetisiwa ka botsala. Go setse go runtse sengwe mo babereking ba lefatshe le. Go na le go hirana ka botsala le go mpampetsa mo go golang ka tsela e e makatsang. Dilo tse e ka bo e le gore di kgona gore Mosireletsi a di phutholole; batho ba di bue ba gololesegile kwa e leng gore ba na le security sa gore, ga ba ka ke ba harasiwa. Ke ne ke re ke latlhele a le kalo, Modulasetilo.

ASSISTANT MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY (MR MOKALAKE): Ke a leboga, Modulasetilo. Ke ne ke re, le nna ke latlhele a le mabedi fela, ke ema nokeng kopo e re e beilweng pele ke Tona. Lephata le la Motshereganyi ke lephata le le dirang tiro e ntle thata, fa re lebile dipalo tse re ntseng re di bewa pele fa tsa batho ba ba thusitsweng, le fa go padileng teng go padile. Mme fela re tsaya gore le leka thata go tshereganya.

Mme ke ne ke re, a le nne le tsamaye le lefatshe le lotlhe le rute batho gore tota tiro ya lone ke eng. Batswana ba le bantsi ga ba itse gore gatwe Motshereganyi o tshereganya fa
go rileng, ga a tshereganye fa go rileng. O ka re go na le ketsaetsego ya gore o remeletse thata mo public sector, mme bontsi ja Batswana ba ntse ba le teng ba e leng gore bone tirisanyo ya bone ya tsatsi le letsatsi, ke ya dikoneraka tse e leng gore di ikemetsa ka nosi. Kgotsa fela e le le ba ba amanang le batho ba dihiro tse e leng gore gongwe ga se dikompone, kgotsa ga se makgotla a e leng gore a ka tsewa gore ke public sector. Ke re nnya, tota gongwe re ka bo re ntse re okeditse fela ra re Motshereganyi a ame maphata a otlhe, a ame dingongorego tsotho tse e leng gongwe re tsaya gore di dipotlana mo e leng gore, o ka tshereganya mo go tsone a thuse Batswana.

Fa o ka tsaya mafelo a tshwana le bo Selibe Phikwe le bo Orapa o tlaa fitlhela e le gore bontsi jwa batho ba a bereka mme ga ga ba mo public sector. Mme ba kgona go bona ditshenyo tse di dirwang, bofrefero jo bo dirwang, jo e leng gore gongwe ba ne ba ka tsibosa Motshereganyi nako e sa ntse e le teng. E seng gore fela ba itshopare ba re fela ka gore rona ga re badirela puso, ba ba welang mo lekokong le le ka thusiwang ke Motshereganyi, re tlogela fela dilo di senyega. Tota le fa e ka tswa e le dikompone tse di ikemetseng ka nosi, fa gongwe di a bo di tsere diketekete tsa madi ko go goromente. Goromente a tsentse letsogo mo teng, gongwe e le through Botswana Development Corporation (BDC), fela jalo, e le gore madi a setshaba one a teng.

Fa go ne go ka atolosiwa tiro ya Motshereganyi, gongwe one a ka thusa maphata a mantsi. Gape ke tsaya gore bana ba rona ba ba dirileng melao ba bontsi, gongwe ba ba rutetsweng tsone dihiro tsa go tshereganya. Ba e leng gore ba ka tswa ba tsamaya mo diseterateng mo ba ise ba hirwe. Ka o ka re tiro ya ga Motshereganyi e ama lefatshe lotlhe, go ka nna jang fa go ka dirwa gore bana ba ba nne ba hirwa bogolo jang fa ba tswa ko universiting, ba sa ntse ba emetse gongwe mafulo a matalana ka ba tlaa boa ba sia. Ba
MR MAGAMA (GABORONE SOUTH): Thank you Madam Chairperson. I want to support the Minister’s request, but in doing so I would like to make few comments.

In the past I have said in the House here that this Parliament must pass legislation to free all our oversight institutions from control by the Executive in an effort to enrich our democracy.

In the same vein, it is my considered view that the Ombudsman Act of 1995 should be amended to enable Parliament to have a say in the appointment of the Ombudsman, and also to free this office from control by the Executive arm of the Government.

At present, in terms of the Act the President appoints the Ombudsman after consultation with the Leader of the Opposition. But in reality the Leader of the Opposition is simply informed about the decision already taken by the President. So, there is no consultation in reality, which is a violation of the Act. So, it is better to amend the act and allow Parliament to have a say in the appointment of the Ombudsman. The ...

MR NKATE: On a point of clarification Madam Chairperson. The Honourable Member says that the Leader of the Opposition is merely told and not consulted. I would like the Honourable Member to make a distinction between real consultation, as opposed to being
told. I am hearing this from him for the first time because he has never been a Leader of
the Opposition, is he suggesting that previous Leaders of the Opposition, indeed the
current Leader of the Opposition have been colluding with the Government on this
subject?

**MR MAGAMA:** Well, I am not talking about collusion; I am merely stating the fact. For
instance with respect to the recent appoint of the Ombudsman, the President simply wrote
to the Leader of the Opposition informing him that so and so has been appointed
Ombudsman, that is not consultation. He should be involved much earlier in the process.
So, that is why I say it is a violation of the Act to do that.

The point, which I want to emphasis is that lack of independence and the operational
autonomy of our oversight institutions renders these institutions ineffective. To illustrate
my point Madam Chairperson, I would like to quote from an article written by a certain
Coldham, the title of the article is ‘Legal Responses to State Corruption in
Commonwealth Africa’. This article is in the journal of African Law, Volume 39, No 2 of
1995, page 95 if Honourable Nkate wants to see it. I quote with your permission Madam
Chairperson, “The performance of Ombudsman in combating mismanagement and
corruption in Commonwealth Africa is unimpressive. The features, which underlie their
poor performance, are in particular their lack of independence of the Executive.
Typically, they are appointed by and answerable to the Head of State. And the fact that
they are without an independent budget and the powers to enforce their
recommendations.”

All these limitations apply to the Office of the Ombudsman in Botswana. It is powerless
relative to the Executive arm of the Government. In terms of the Act again, the
Ombudsman cannot investigate certain areas such as defence and security, and again the Act is silent on the enforcement and prosecutionary powers of the Ombudsman.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: ... Inaudible ...

MR MAGAMA: Yes, it is none that is why I am saying it is toothless. The final point, which I want to emphasise, is the point referred to by Honourable Mokalake that the current arrangement is such that the Ombudsman is confined to the public sector and yet there is a lot of corruption and mismanagement in the private sector.

Something should be done to protect employees in the private sector. If indeed the powers of the Ombudsman is extended to the private sector, I am sure the numbers quoted by the Minister would be much higher. With those few comments Madam Chairperson I support the request by the Minister.

MINISTER OF PRESIDENTIAL AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (MR SKELEMANI): Thank you Madam Chair. Madam Chair I thank the three Honourable Members who stood up to support and I thank also all the Honourable Members of this House for supporting my request.

Indeed it is possible that some people even in the public service may fear to go to the Ombudsman when they consider that things have not been done above board. But that is human nature, and I am not sure what the substitute for faint hearts can be. If in fact they are then discriminated against, as Honourable Masisi fears might be the situation, then they should go to the Ombudsman if they cannot go to their superior because that is the only way we can know. Honourable Member the Ombudsman must continue to hold workshops to teach these public officers about their rights, and if need be for them to be afforded some kind of protection. If their case is unknown then it could be followed to
see whether in fact somebody is later then promoted above them when in fact they are the
senior ones.

As to the decision of the Ombudsman being ignored, I have not come across that Madam
Chair, but I am sure the Ombudsman would protest and in terms of the Act the
Ombudsman has the power to make a special report to this Parliament, regarding any
Permanent Secretary or Minister or Government Department that ignores the advice of
the Ombudsman.

Honourable Mokalake I agree that the Ombudsman indeed is doing good work. As to
whether the cases which has been resolved leave out some more important cases, that we
cannot know because if “the more important cases” are not brought to the Ombudsman,
the Ombudsman will not know anything about them, and so we go by the reports which
are, as Honourable Mokalake observed, very impressive. That they should educate the
people Honourable Member we are all agreed; the Ombudsman should continue and do
that.

The issue of bringing other enterprises other than Government, under the purview of the
Ombudsman, I think we should be very careful because as I understand the law we have
labour officers whose duty is to look after the welfare of the workers who are not
Government employees. If they are not Government employees, the Labour Department
is there to take care of their complaints. So, whether or not the Ombudsman should cover
private enterprises we should go slow on that route. Of course, the BDC and the likes of
it if there is maladministration and they could not be covered by the Labour Department
then that will be unfortunate and we would certainly be amenable to get in the
Ombudsman involved, because no one is supposed to be left unchecked. The
Ombudsman checks on Government and the private enterprises by the Labour Department. As indicated in the report, the Ombudsman has gone to a number of our rural villages.

Honourable Magama on the issue of freeing the Ombudsman from the Executive and the other institutions, I do not know Madam Chair whether you could actually have an Ombudsman appointed by himself or herself, somebody ultimately will be involved in appointing. I do not see how we can run away from it. If there is a case of interference then by all means we must protest. About the consultation of the Leader of the Opposition, Honourable Moupo, have you been consulted or you just got a letter? You see he is not replying; it shows that he has been consulted. Madam Chair...

HONOURABLE MEMBER: ... Inaudible...

MR SKELEMANI: No, seriously the law is quite clear on the consultation. It should not be taken lightly. There should be meaningful consultation. Madam Chair, may I therefore move that the sum of P6,290,410.00 for Head 1701 be approved and stand part of the estimates for 2007/2008. I thank you Madam Chair.

Question put and agreed to.

PROCEEDINGS SUSPENDED FOR APPROXIMATELY

20 MINUTES

ASSEMBLY IN COMMITTEE

(CHAIRMAN in the chair)


(NO. 4 OF 2007)

HEAD 0600
Introduction

MINISTER OF EDUCATION (MR NKATE): Mr Chairman, I have the honour this afternoon to present my Ministry's 2007/2008 Budget proposals amounting to P5,580,026,620 to this Committee. This budget proposal comprises the following P4,995,547,620 for the Recurrent Budget and P584,479,000 for the Development Budget. In order to contribute to the achievement of the theme for this year's budget speech: "Improved productivity - The key to Sustainable Economic Diversification and Global Competitiveness", graduates of our education system will be equipped with relevant knowledge and skills to enable them to contribute to the diversification of the country's economy at high levels of productivity. We will ensure that the quality of education is such that its graduates can compete successfully with the best in the world in terms of skills and productivity.

In this regard, I will be presenting a number of key policies for consideration by Government during the 2007/2008 financial year. These include the Tertiary Education Policy, a Funding Model for Public Tertiary Education Institutions, a Human Resource Development Strategy, which my Ministry is developing on behalf of the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, and a National Qualifications Framework. The Tertiary Education Policy will lay the foundation for the major reforms anticipated in the tertiary education sub-sector. These reforms are aimed at improving efficiency, effectiveness and capacity to admit more students into local institutions. The Human Resource Development Strategy will help guide training, the matching of skills with the labour market and will raise the level of learners to meet the needs of the economy as well as their own individual potential to contribute to social development. The National
Qualifications Framework will provide linkages and pathways between education and training and ensure quality delivery at all levels of the education and training system.

Access to and Equity in Education and Training

Mr Chairman, we continue to do well in the provision of ten-year basic education. While we have made provision for 100 per cent to primary education, and indeed to a ten-year basic education, there are still some pockets of children who are not accessing schooling and some are dropping out of school. We shall strive, in accordance with our Millennium Development Goal obligation, to pursue even these to ensure they come to school and are retained. We intend to achieve this by increasing access to pre-primary education and mainstreaming programmes such as Circles of Support, and Emotional Intelligence.

The transition from junior to senior secondary has increased from 61 per cent in 2006 to 63 per cent mainly due to the completion of the Francistown, Madiba, and Letlhakane Senior Secondary Schools Expansion projects.

I might say Mr Chairman that you will recall that in 2004 we did announce that we were at that stage sitting at 51 access to senior education. That improved to 61 per cent or thereabouts as a result of double shift and now we are reporting another 2 per cent increase as result of the said senior secondary schools expansions projects.

Our target of 70 per cent transition to Form 4 by NDP 10 is still on course and is expected to be achieved upon completion of the five planned senior secondary schools and unified schools. It is envisaged that 13 per cent of Form 3 leavers will be absorbed by the technical/vocational education system, raising access to post-Junior Certificate education to 83 per cent.
Mr Chairman, my Ministry continues to seek ways and means of maximising training opportunities at tertiary education level by, among others, extending sponsorship to local private tertiary institutions that are registered with the Tertiary Education Council (TEC). So far, 4,834 students have been placed in the five institutions already registered with TEC. The target is to increase participation at tertiary level from the current 7 per cent to 15 per cent by 2016.

To further develop institutional capacity and increase tertiary education and attainment rates, the Medical School, which is housed within the Faculty of Health Sciences at the University of Botswana, is progressing appointment of its Founding Head who is busy working on the recruitment of core staff, development of curricular and internship programmes. It is expected that the core academic staff will be in place by mid 2007.

Mr Chairman, Members will recall that the legislation the Botswana International University of Science and Technology was passed by Parliament in December 2005. I have, pursuant to that appointed an Interim Council to, among other things; facilitate recruitment of a Founding Vice Chancellor during the first quarter of 2007. We have also made an offer to a Transaction Advisor (TA) to undertake a feasibility study and advice on the most appropriate method of procurement for this project. The TA will also facilitate the preparation of the Campus Master Plan and the tender documents necessary for procurement through Public Private Partnership (PPP). The Botswana International University of Science and Technology is expected to admit its first intake in 2009 with a target enrolment of 10,000 by 2016. I must warn, however, that this is a tight timetable and we will have to be innovative in our approach to meet it and we might require the cooperation of Honourable Members in that regard. For instance you know, our tendering
system, the EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) legislation, and such things as feasibility studies. We might have to forego some of those in so far as we are satisfied we can undertake this project without going the full hog in some or other of such components.

Quality and Relevance of Education

With respect to school curriculum, my Ministry continues to adapt the curriculum for children with special needs such as hearing and visual impairments. In addition, a comprehensive evaluation of the Senior Secondary curriculum will be carried out in preparation for its revision. In order to improve efficiency and effectiveness in examinations, my Ministry has established the Botswana Examinations Council (BEC) as a semi-autonomous professional examinations body that will conduct all national school examination programmes currently conducted by Examinations, Research and Testing Division (ERTD). The BEC will also provide technical advice and support on assessment policies, and generate relevant feedback on the performance of the education system. This move will allow the Ministry to focus on the design and delivery of the curriculum.

Teachers are the backbone of the education system. I wish to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the sterling job they are doing in our education system. The improved PSLE and BGCSE results are testimony to the teachers' commitment. I would like to assure this Honourable House that my Ministry would continually seek ways of improving their conditions of service within the confines of what is possible and feasible. In this regard, I am happy to inform this Honourable House that the pay structure for primary school teachers has been improved. With effect from April 2007, the Head Teacher of a primary school moves from C1 to D4, the Deputy Heads and Heads of Department move from C2
to C1 and Senior Teachers from C3 to C2. In addition, teachers with Diploma qualifications entering at C4 progress to C3 after at least two years of good performance without assuming a post of responsibility as had been the case hitherto. I am aware that this does not address the question of levels of operation, which should be the result of other processes such as Organisation and Method Review and Job Evaluation.

Mr Chairman, I want to just pause here and say that by the way, this improvement to the pay structure of Primary School Teachers is a result of a decision by Government as a result of a Cabinet Memorandum submitted way back in June 2006. And after a bit of …(inaudible)… and…(inaudible)…finally approved in some revised or improved form by Cabinet in December 2006. I am saying this Mr Chairman, because they have been recent reports by some Teacher Trade Union organisations implying or insinuating that this decision was taken as a result of some kind of discussion in one day between them and us at the Ministry of Education recently.

Mr Chairman, the transportation of students in open trucks has been a source of great concern to me and, I know, to the nation at large. Honourable Members will recall that during financial year the sum of P10 million was allocated for the purchase of busses for transporting students on school excursions and sporting trips. On the 13th November 2006 ten busses were ordered to augment the five that are presently at the Regional Offices. They are presently being manufactured and the expected delivery date is June this year. I acknowledge that this is not enough. My Ministry is exercising its mind on how to make additional funds available to hire public transport to bus students on school excursions and sporting trips.
It must be noted, Mr Chairman, that even if we were to have all the money in the world to hire all the buses in the world, there will still be places in this country that are not accessible by buses. Therefore, we will continue in some places of this country, to transport students by open trucks. Fortunately, these are places where the roads are usually poor and the speeds that can be travelled at are very low. Therefore, I suppose that limits the number of accidents that happen in those places.

**PROVISION OF A COMPETENT HUMAN RESOURCE**

Mr Chairman, in order to foster sustainable economic diversification and global competitiveness, high quality Advanced Certificate and Diploma Level programmes have been developed. These programmes cover sectors such as: Engineering, Business and Commerce, Information and Communications Technology, Multimedia, Tourism, Hospitality and Catering, and Health and Beauty. The programmes will be offered at the Francistown Technical College and at the Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology.

In addition, the University of Botswana introduced a new degree programme in Tourism and Hospitality Management in August 2006. The programme has been developed in partnership with all relevant stakeholders including Government, Tourism Board and operators. My ministry is also continually and on a regular basis engaged with employers to determine their human resource needs so as to help direct our training better. For instance, we have had indications for training needs of the Mmamabula Export Power Station, Tati Nickel Mine and Botswana Railways, and it is only natural that we should oblige.
UPDATE ON INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

Mr Chairman, construction of the Francistown College of Technical and Vocational Education has now been practically completed and 62 members of the academic staff have been deployed to the College. The construction of Oodi College of Applied Arts and Technology (CAAT) started in December 2006 and is scheduled for completion in February 2009.

I hope that the Honourable Member can now go back to dikgotla and tell the members of the public that he told me that he was dismissing me from my job, and that he is reinstating me.

Mr Chairman, the upgrading of Gaborone Technical College and Auto Trades Training Centre, which include facilities for persons with disabilities, will commence in May 2007, while the design stage of Selebi Phikwe CAAT will be completed at the end of 2007.

The Tlokweng and Francistown Colleges of Education are being refurbished in order to meet the University of Botswana affiliation and Tertiary Education Council registration requirements. Tlokweng College of Education refurbishment started in September 2006, and will be completed this month. The refurbishment of Francistown College of Education stated in December 2006, but was halted at the end of January 2007 due to High Court order.

I am told, Mr Chairman, that what happened is that, the tender committee adjudicated over the tender and decided on a tenderee who was allocated the job, and then some officials somewhere along the way changed the allocatee or allotee of the job and put in
someone they preferred. This is what I have been told because I wanted to know what the
court action is about. Therefore, this is being attended to in the High Court.

The team that is making the detailed designs for the upgrading of Serowe College of
Education commenced work on the 19th February 2007. The tender for the detailed
design of Lobatse College of Education is being evaluated.

With respect to Secondary Schools, I report the slow progress on implementation of the
proposed Shakawe, Nata, Mmadinare and Mogoditshane senior secondary schools.
Tenders for Shakawe and Nata were interrupted by Court Order in September 2006, by
one of the civil engineering consultants and the hearing is scheduled for the 14th March
2007. We also experienced delays with acquisition of land for Mmadinare and
Mogoditshane senior secondary schools. I am happy to say that this has now been
resolved. We will start the designs and construction of these schools during the next
financial year. Meanwhile, the expansion of Shashe River School, the construction of
Mphuthe CJSS and a new senior secondary school at Goodhope are ongoing.

On a related matter, the construction of a new Community Junior Secondary School at
Kauxwi did not commence this financial year because the contractors who were awarded
the project declined our offer. They had tendered, we gave them the tender and the figure
they tendered for, and they declined the offer. We have since re-advertised the tender and
expect construction to start by May 2007. The expansion of 26 CJSSs is also expected to
commence around the same time.

Mr Chairman, as the Honourable Minister of Finance and Development Planning has
noted when delivering the 2007/2008 Budget Speech, a total of 71 out of 206 CJSSs have
so far benefited from the maintenance backlog programme. I intend to maintain 22
additional CJSSs during the next financial year. I shall come back to this Honourable House for more funding upon completion of this batch for another batch to be funded.

2007/2008 BUDGET PROPOSALS

Mr Chairman, I now wish to present a breakdown of my ministry’s 2007/2008 Budget as follows:-

(a) RECURRENT BUDGET

The proposed total recurrent budget for the financial year 2007/2008 is P4,995,547,620, representing an increase of P472,203,770 or 10 per cent over the approved budget of P4,523,343,850 for the 2006/2007 financial year.

0601: Headquarters

The budget proposed for Headquarters is P636,164,100, representing an increase of P90,887,350 or 17 per cent over the approved amount of P545,276,750 for the 2006/2007 financial year. Apart from the increase of P5.9 million under Personal Emoluments, other notable increases are in the subventions in the sum of P53.5 million and P69.3 million paid to the University of Botswana and Botswana Examinations Council, respectively.

0602: Department of Vocational Education and Training

My request for this Department is P230,129,130 representing an increase of P5,993,690 or 3 per cent over the approved amount of P224,135,440 for the 2006/2007 financial year. The provision is to cover the increased activities resulting from the opening of Francistown College of Technology and Vocational Colleges and new programmes at other technical colleges.

0603: Student Placement and Welfare
Mr Chairman, the proposed budget for the Department is P1, 456,316,760, which represents an increase of P79, 249,010 or 6 per cent over the approved amount of P1, 377,067,750 for the 2006/2007 financial year. The requested amount is to support continuing students at tertiary level as well as increased intake at both local and external institutions.

0604: Department of Non-Formal Education

Mr Chairman, for this Department, I am requesting the sum of P59, 791,080, representing an increase of P7, 227,820 or 14 per cent over the approved amount of P52, 564,260 for the 2006/2007 financial year. The request includes Botswana College of Distant and Open Learning (BOCODOL) which accounts for 50 per cent of the Department’s budget. The amount will sustain on-going and new programmes.

0605: Department of Curriculum Development and Evaluation

The proposed budget for this Department is P19, 538,660, which represents an increase of P1, 653,140 or 9 per cent over the approved amount of P17, 885,520 for the 2006/2007 financial year. The requested amount will support the development of Pre-primary curriculum, review of the Junior Secondary and Senior Secondary curriculum, review of radio programmes, implementation of Emotional Intelligence and other life-skills programmes in the education system.

0606: Department of Teaching Service Management

Mr Chairman, the proposed budget for this Department is P1, 899,503,070, representing an increase of P205 ,719,220 or 12 per cent over the approved amount of P1, 693,783,850 for the 2006/2007 financial year. The notable increase is under Personal Emoluments in the sum of P234, 287,030 to cover the creation of 831 new teaching posts.
0607: Department of Primary Education

Mr Chairman, my request for this Department is P40, 209,280, representing an increase of P2, 793,430 or 8 per cent over the approved amount of 37, 415,850 for the 2006/2007 financial year. The requested provision is to enable the Department to sustain on-going programmes.

0608: Department of Secondary Education

The proposed budget for this Department is P570, 145,970, representing an increase of P70, 573,380 or 14 per cent over the approved amount of P499, 572,590 for the 2006/2007 financial year. The provision is to support on-going programmes.

0609: Department of Teacher Training and Development

My request for this Department is P83, 749,570, representing an increase of P8, 107,730 or 11 per cent over the approved amount of P75, 641,840 for the 2006/2007 financial year. The requested provision is to enable the Department to develop new curricula for teacher training in order to prepare teachers to deliver quality education. Focus will also be on creating a high level of awareness of HIV and AIDS; enhancing the use of information and communications technology in education training; strengthening of Mathematics and Science in secondary education; and, developing competent management teams for the school system.

(b) DEVELOPMENT BUDGET

Mr Chairman, under the Development Budget, I propose to spend P584, 479,000 during the 2007/2008 financial year. This amount is P56, 213,000 more than the approved budget of P528, 266,000 for the 2006/2007 financial year, representing an increase of 11 per cent. The Secondary Schools and Colleges of Education projects will be allocated
P480, 840,000 or 82 per cent of this budget, while the remaining projects share P63,215,000 or 18 per cent.

**0601: Headquarters**

Mr Chairman, I am requesting P257, 880,000 for undertaking project activities under the Ministry Headquarters. This represents a decrease of P15, 420,000 or 6 per cent over the approved allocation of P273, 300,000 for the 2006/2007 financial year. Out of the requested amount, P175, 590,000 or 68 per cent will be allocated to Colleges of Education projects that include Oodi and Selebi Phikwe Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology, Gaborone Technical College (GTC)/Auto Trades Technical College (ATTC) upgrading, Serowe and Lobatse Colleges of Education upgrading as well as refurbishment of the Francistown College of Education. Construction of staff houses for the GTC/ATTC at Block 5 is scheduled to start during the course of the next financial year.

Other projects with substantial allocations are:

- Ministry of Education Computerisation with a budget of P19, 200,000 for networking and procurement of equipment as well as development of Botswana National Examinations Processing System and rolling out the existing systems;
- Fleet Expansion with a budget of P30, 386,000 for purchasing of buses and light duty vehicles and
- Consultancies with a provision of P15, 004,000.

The remaining P17, 700,000 will be allocated to the following projects:

- Education Facilities with a budget of P9, 700,000 for the e-learning institute, computer refurbishment centre and renovation of the Curriculum Development and Evaluation
building; Special Education with a budget of P6 ,000,000 for the design and construction of a centre for children with severe and multiple disabilities at Maun; and, Tertiary Institutions with a budget of P2, 000,000 for designing the TEC headquarters building.

0602: Department of Vocational Education and Training

I am requesting P10, 500,000 for this Department in order to start the preliminary activities for brigades take-over and rationalisation. The requested amount represents an increase of P5, 500,000 or 110 per cent over the approved allocation of P5, 000,000 for the 2006/2007 financial year. I will approach government for more funding once the process is in full swing.

0604: Department of Non Formal Education

I request P10,849,000 for this department, representing an increase of P8,249,000 or 375 per cent over the approved allocation of P2,200,000 over the 2006/2007 financial year. Provision is made to cater for design and construction of an integrated regional office for the Botswana College of Distance and Open Learning (BOCODOL) and Department of Non-Formal Education (DNFE) in Maun.

Department of Secondary Education

Mr Chairman, I request P305,250,000 for this department, representing an increase of P57,484,000 or 23 per cent over the approved allocation of P247,766,000 for the 2006/2007 financial year. This amount is required for completion of Mphuthe Community Junior Secondary School (CJSS), Shashe River School, Moeding College and Goodhope Senior Secondary School, as well as design and construction of new senior secondary schools at Mogoditshane, Mmadinare, Nata and Shakawe.
Other projects include: Community Junior Secondary Schools’ maintenance and expansion of Community Junior Secondary Schools, designs of four (4) Community Junior Secondary Schools at Ngware, Gantsi, Francistown and Maun, as well as construction of Kauxwi Community Junior Secondary School and additional facilities at the double shift schools. By the way, Mr Chairman, we have not expanded double shift this year because we realised that it has got real problems in terms of; teacher accommodation, ablution facilities, libraries and the like, and we have paused to sort out these problems. I want to say to this House that this programme is important, it has added an additional 10 per cent access to senior secondary education in the country since its introduction. Once these problems have been ironed out, I intend to revisit it to see how we can go forward with it.

CONCLUSION

Mr Chairman, this concludes my presentation of the 2007/2008 Recurrent and Development Budget Estimates. I therefore move that the sum of P4,995,547,620 for the Recurrent Budget for Head 0600 be approved and stand part of the Schedule of Appropriation for (2007/2008) Bill 2007, and that the sum of P584,479,000 in the Development Fund Estimates for Head 0600 be approved and stand part of those estimates.

I thank you, Sir.

MR SEBETELA (PALAPYE): Modulasetilo, mma ke ithaganele gore ke re ke dumalana thata le kopo e, mme e bile ke nngwe ya dikai tse di sa tlhokeng ngaka ya Setswana go supa gore mo dingwageng tse di masome a mane, re gatetse ko pele ka thuto. Ka gore re ne re e fa madi a bo billion-billion gore bana ba ithute.
Modulasetilo, mo puong ya ga Tona kgang e ya go adima bana madi, go tswa foo go bo go sa nne le thulaganyo e e rurufetseng ya gore jaanong ba a buse a tle a neelwe ba bangwe, re tshwanetse re e emele ka dinao. Kana golo mo go tshwana fela jaaka re ne re re bua ka Small Medium and Micro Enterprises (SMME); re bua ka Citizen Entrepreneurial Development Agency (CEDA), gore fa madi a seyo jaana, jaanong re adima eng ba bangwe ba ba tshwanetseng go a busa.

Lephata la gago, rraetsho, le tshwanetse gore le ikiteye ka thupana le bone gore madi a a a bowa, e re re bala dibuka tsa madi re ya ko lepheteng la gago, re bone gore re a go fa mme le wena o a collecta. Ke solofela gore re tlaa dumela ka bongwe fela jwa pelo gore re ka utlwela botlhoko ba ba sa berekeng ba ba sa ntseng ba senka tiro, mme ba ba mo tirong bone ba tshwanetse gore dithebenyana tseo, ba di buse ba ye go di neela ba bangwe le bone ba tle ba kgone go tsamaela ko pele.

Ke ntse ke le mo student placement, re bua ka information and knowledge society. Nna ke kopa gore a go nne le thulaganyo e e faphegileng, Modulasetilo, gore bana ba e leng gore ke ditsenwanyana tsa dipalo, tsa Sekgoa, tsa Geography, motho a pasa First Degree ka maemo a a ko godimo a a seka a boela kwano a re mo kgoromeletseng ko Masters. Fa a tsena kwa a pasa a le setsenwanyana sa dipalo a ye ko go PhD. Re a diega, Modulasetilo, re sa ntse re re tlaa o bereke one year. Jaaka re lemoga gore re ko morago ka bo PhD le bo Masters jaana, ke eng re sa fast-track ba ba botlhale thata?

Ke itse gore fa re dira jalo re tlaa bo re fokotsa madi golo gongwe, mme botshelo bo ntse jalo. If Africa must not miss the information and knowledge revolution, jaaka re misitse industrial revolution and others, we must do special things. Mme nna, rraetsho, ke ntse ke itse gore ke kgang e e thata, tota ke kopa gore e akanyediwe gore re bone gore bana ba
ba botlhale ba ba pasang First Degree ko godimodimo a bo a fetisetswa ko Masters. Fa a tsena kwa a pasa ko godimodimo re bo re mo kgoromeletsa ko PhD, so that we can build a critical mass ya Batswana ba ba nang le PhD ka gore, re a ba thloka gore ba ye go re direla research.

Ke batla go go akgola thata ka kgang e ya Primary. Le fa ke go akgola mme ke a ngongorega gore kana, rraetsho, ko page 5 re ntse re bua le wena ka kgang e e leng gore it is more than just grades. Tona yo o tlotlegang o a itse gore Schemes of Service sa primary schools, e rile fa di dirwa Primary Schools go ne go twee ke Artisan, e ne e le batho ba Primary Teaching Certificate (PTC) le ditlhaka tse dingwe tse tharo ke a di lebala. E ne e le bo PTC ba ba kileng ba nna barutabana ba a di itse, e le artisan model.

Community Junior Secondary Schools ka gore ba ne ba felela bogolo mo Diplomeng, e ne e le gore selo sa bone ke technician model. Jaanong o dirile tiro e tona, rraetsho, barutabana ko Primary Schools are Diploma and Degree holders, but bontsi e sa ntse e le Diploma holders, mo e leng gore go safe gore re re re ka dirisa Technician Model ko primary schools.

Mo go rayang gore fa re tsaya Technician Model mo Primary Schools, kana head ya primary e tshwanetse gore e nne D3 jaaka go tshwanetse. Re bo re ya ko go Community Junior, re ne re rile ke technician, re ka e dira professional e e ko tlase ga professional ya Senior Secondary School gore bana ba re ba tiiseng mooko. Batho ba Modimo, barutabana ba bereka under some of the most difficult conditions. Mme ko ntle ga conditions tseo fela, nna ke bona fa jaanong, Modulasetilo, e le gore fa tota ke go ba tsietsa. Ka gore, model wa bone wa bogologolo wa Schemes of Service, re ne re le
mmogo rotlhe dilo tse di dirwa, go ne go twe ke artisan jaanong ke professional technician.

Ba le ba Community Junior Secondary Schools jaanong, mostly professional, re ne re tshwanetse gore re baakanye jalo. Ke a go akgola, mme ke solofela gore e tlaa re ka bofefo, rraetsho, o baakanye o bone gore tota re dira jang gore re baakanyetse borutabana fela jotlhe re lebeletse gore bo tsamaela kae.

Ka bofefo mma ke ye ko go ya Primary Education. E mathata ke gore e tlhakanetswe. Mme, Modulasetilo, ke tsaya gore ga go na yo o sa itseng gore maduo a Primary Schools, ko ntle ga tså ditoropo, ke raya Palapye le ene a le mo teng e le motsana, fa o lebelela A le B ke matlhabisa ditlhong. Mme e bile gongwe, Tona, re fetole *style* sa go kala dikolo.

Ke gore jaaka go na le A, B, C, D jaana, re lese go raya batho re re ba nnile 100 per cent ba tsere boC ba le ba ntsintsi, yo mongwe ene a tsere boA le boB, ke gore rwe classify them like in Olympics. Kana mo metshamekong fa o tsere gold, le fa yo mongwe a ka tsaya bronze bo le kae ga a ka ke a go feta. *We are sending wrong messages to head-teachers, therefore,* ke kopa gore a re akanyeng gore how we classify dikolo jang fa re re ba pasitse, re weite ditlhaka tse; A, B, C, D, E. Fa e le gore di five A re mo fe 5, B re dire jalo. Go tswa foo one maduo a, we multiply numbara tsona tseo re bo re tlhakanya. Fa re dira jalo yo o nang le boA ba le bararo yo mongwe ene a bo a ya go nna le boC ba ba ntsi, *when you have multiplied* o tlaa fitlhela e le gore yo wa boA ba ba raro yo o a go nna ko godimo, head-teacher a bo a lemoga gore go nna le boC ga go bereke, o tshwanetse gore o phushe boB le boA. Mogopol o re tshwanetse gore re o dire ko Primary le Secondary Schools tsotlhe gore batho ba itse gore re kgoromeletsa ko go reng bana ba rona ba tsamaele ko pele.
Mme ke fetsa ka gore rona kana ko Palapye re sale re shetswe ke sekolo, mme ga re bone sepe se se faphegileng se se dirwang go re thusa. Re shetswe se sekolo la ntlha sa a sha la bobedi. Jaanong Lotsane e setse e nna letlotla fela. Batho ba Modimo, gore bana ba ithate ba eletse dilo tse di ntle, the surrounding must also be good. Kana ko Palapye kwa fa ke bua mo dikgotleng, ke bolelela ba Palapye gore go rata dilonyana ga go molato, go nna o ntse o ipaakanya-paakanya jaana, ke gore e kete o rumula-rumula ba bangwe ga go molato. Mme gore bana ba nne ba shieshienyana go tsenngwe matsogo mo dikgetseng ba ithate ba rate dilo tse di ntle, go tshwanetse ga simolola ka environment.

Mme, bagaetsho, Lotsane jaanong e setse e le makgasa bana ba nna depressed, nna ga ke bone gore a re tlaa tsamaela ko pele. Modulasetilo, ke kopa Tona gore a ko go dirwe sengwe se se special ka dikolo tse di thubegileng, gore bana ba berekele mo environmenteng e e leng gore nnyaa ke gore o fitlhele di iponenyana.

**HONOURABLE MEMBER:** E le gore se tshubiwa ke eng?

**MR SEBETELA:** Nnyaa, gore se tshubiwa ke eng ga go ka ke ga re thusa ka sepe, nna ke itse gore se tshubilwe, bana ba nna mo seemong se e seng sone.

Modulasetilo, go na le kgang e nngwe e e tshwenyang ya curriculum, ko Primary Schools e kete re kgaramediwa ke badiradibuka jaanong gore re fetole curriculum jang. Le fa re se ready dibuka di ise di kwalwe di lekane, re fetole syllabus. Fa ke tsamaya le dikolo tsa Palapye, which I do three times a year, because as you understand that is the most important thing mo lefatsheng le, barutabana ba palelwa ke go fa bana home-work ka gore dikwalo di a tlhaela.

Mathata a mangwe a re tshwanetseng gore re a kopanele, Mapalamente, ke gore bana ba nna le bo-nkukuabone le borraabone-mogolo. Ga re ka ke ra ba ra ya go nna a knowledge
and information society fa batsadi ba sa nne le bana ba bone, ba ba thusa homework. Fa e re 7.00 p.m. basadibagolo le bannabagolo ba lapile ba a ithobalela, bana ba bo ba sa kgone go dira homework. Kgang e ke e simololetse ko Palapye ya gore batsadi ba busetse bana ko batsading ba bone. Batho ba ko Phikwe, Orapa le Gaborone ga ba nne le bana, bana ba isitswe ko basadibagolong homework ga e dirwe, maduo a wela ko tlase. A re e tlhakaneleng kgang e, bagaetsho. Fa re bua jaana go tlaa twe re rontsha batho bana ba bone, mme the fact of the matter is, if this country must move forward mongwe le mongwe o tshwanetse a nna le ngwana wa gagwe.

Ba ba ka nnang le bannabagolo le basadibagolo ke ba masiela ka gore ga re itse gore re ka ba reng. Mme fela ba e leng gore batsadi ba bone ba sa ntse ba tshela, a mongwe le mongwe a itseele ngwana wa gagwe e re maitseboa ba bo ba ba thusa homework, e seng gore ba bo ba ba isitse ko go boPalapye kwa ba nna le basadibagolo le bannabagolo ba ba sa kgoneng go ba tlhokomela, ka gore bana ba ke mathata le bone jaaka le itse gompieno gore bana ba gompieno ba dingalo.

Ka one mafoko a, Modulasetilo, ke ema Tona nokeng mme ke re a ko a tsibogele bogolo jang ele ya structure sa Matichara sa dituelo.

Ke a leboga.

**MR MOLEFHABANGWE (GABORONE WEST SOUTH):** Modulasetilo wa phuthego e e fano, mma ke re, ke go leboga ke simolole ka gore fa nne puo e e buiwang ke Motlotlegi Nkate e, e ne e sa tswe mo Modomkrageng ke ka bo ke mo galaletsa go feta go galaletsa, mo maitekong a go leka go tlhabolola seemo sa thuto mo lefatsheng le. Jaanong ke tlaa mo galaletsa go na le fa ke emang teng ka gore, Modomkraga e a bo e ntse e le Modomkraga.
Mme, rra, ke tlhalose gore ke dumalana le kopo ya gagwe mo mading a mantsintsi a a ntseng a a bala fa gore nnyaa, a a a neelwe ke lebile dintlha. Ke na le dintlhanyana fela di se kae tse e leng gore mo godimo ga go dumalana gore a neelwe madi ao tsono ke di ame. Ke simolole ka gore maloba e rile mo Ntlong yone e, Tona o ne a seyo go ne go na le bathusi ba gagwe ba babedi. Ga nna le kgang e ke neng ke e botsa fa ke re, go supagala fa e le gore go na le maiteko mangwe a go romela bangwe kwa ntle ka thulaganyo ya go leka go tokafatsa boikarabelo kampo thutego mo go ba re ba neetseng tiro. Mme potso ya me ka nako eo e ne e re, a go ne go ka seka ga nna botoka gore ba phuthelwe golo gongwe, ra bo re ba bonela ba ba ka ba rutang fa go fokotsa bokete jwa madi. Batho ba ba ne ba tsya mo metseng e mennenyanye bo Nokaneng e le mengwe ya yone. E rile fa ke sena go bua jalo, phakela ke diromamowa di bua ka fa Nkate e leng serukutlhi ka teng. Di ne di bua le kafa ke a bong ke mo tshwere gape ka borukutlhi ka teng; ke sa itse gore ke kile ka mo tshwara kae la ntlha ka borukutlhi; go buiwa dilo tse dintsdi tse di gakgamatsang.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Bona jaaka a shenne meno.

MR MOLEFHABANGWE: Nnyaa, ga e ka ke ya re fa batho ba ntse jalo wa thhoka go shena meno. Mma ke mo itshwarele, ke bue ka ba ba neng ba dira gore a shene meno. Kana fa dithhaloso di nna jaana Modulasetilo, di tsala gore e re selo se se neng se tlhamaletse fela, se felele jaanong re lebana ka modilo. Boammaruri jo bo leng teng ke gore, mo maphateng a puso kampo Maphata a le kana, lengwe la mafelo a e leng gore ke tsena letsatsi le letsatsi kwa go lone, ke bua le bagogi ba lone, ke Ministry of Education. Fa ke sa fitlhele Rre Nkate ke fitlhela Mme Mma-Mbaakanyi, ke tsamaiso ya me le bone e e ntseng jalo. Mme golo foo ke ne ke botsa. E rile ke felelets ka botsa gore a go ne go.
sena tsela e e botoka e re ka dirisang madi a mo go yone kampo ra leka go direla bone ba thuto e re ba e isetsang ko America ra e dira mono gore re leke go fokotsa ditshenyegelo. Jaanong ke dumela gore fa ke buile jaana Modulasetilo, ke tlhatswitse kgang e ke neng ke e bua fa maloba.

Mma ke e fete, e re fa ke e feta ke thalose gore, ke kgatlhegela mafoko a a tshwanang a a dirisitsweng ke Tona a bo *Human Resource Development*. Kana fa a bua jalo, o raya go nonotssha le go oketsa thuto mo go ba e leng gore re tlaa bo re ba neela tiro mo go tsamaelanang le letshego la boipelego. Gantsi fa batho go twee boipelego ba tsaya gore go tewa go berekela phaletshe, ntswa moswi Seretse a rile o raya go e ikanya; ke gore go ikanya wena pele fa o batla thuso mo go yo mongwe. Mme e simolola ka yone tsela e e ntseng jaana ebile ke dumalana le wena Tona gore ke kgato e ntle.

Selo se sengwe gape se se nkgatlhileng thata sa bo sa ntheba bogale mo go reng gongwe ke gane o fwa madi, ke thulaganyo ya *e-learning*. Thulaganyo ya *e-learning* kana go tewa jaanong re ikanya thata go dirisa bo *machine* ba dibalamakgolo go ithuta. Yone thulaganyo e, Tona o seka wa e itsapela ka gore, fa o na le yone e le gore bothle jaanong batho ba re nang nabo re ba file bothlale le boranyane jwa go dirisa bo *machine* bao, o tlaa lemoga gore kwa pele thulaganyo ya go aga dikole ko bo Xere, ko kae, ga e sa tlhole e tlhokafala mo go kalo-kalo. O ka fitlhela e le gore lefelonyana fela le le nnyennanye le le tshwanang Mosolotshane, le ka tsisa thuto fela e e leng gore motho o e bona kwa Gaborone a sa fuduga go tla kwano. Thulaganyo e Rraetsho, o e ikanye fela thata, e ka thusa go oketsa dipalo tsa batho ba e leng gore ba amogela thuto mo lefatsheng le fa gare ga letlhoko le le kalo-kalo la dikole le dilo tse dingwe. Mme thulaganyo e fa o ka e dira ka botswerere; wa e dira o tiile moko, kgang tsa bo gore nnyaa, rona dikole kwa ga rona
go a reng, go a reng, e ka fokotsega ka gore, jaanong e tlaa bo e setse e le thuto ya segompieno e motho a ka kgonang go e direla le mo ga mmaagwe tota. Dithulaganyo tsa bo *Open Learning* tse dingwe di kgonagala thata Rraetsho, fa e le gore yone thulaganyo e o buang ka yone e, e itshetletse mo lefatsheng le tshwana la Botswana.

Mme fa ke bua tsone dintlha tse, mma ke lebogele thulaganyo ya ditlhabololo tsa sekole sa Gaborone Technical College. Rra ke lebogela gore e bo e le gore le nna kgaolo ya me, ntle fela le gore re tle re kopane golo gongwe kwa go itseng nna le wena, gompieno o nkgopotse.

Le fa go ntse jalo, ke na le matshwenyego a ke dumelang sentle gore nna le wena re a tshwaraganetse le Mme Mma-Mbaakanyi. Matshwenyego a ke a tsamaiso ya dingwe dikole tse di ikemetseng ka nosi (*private schools*), bogolo thata tse di mo Gaborone. Ke bua jaana Rraetsho, ke lemoga e bile ke gakologelwa sentle gore ke kgang e nna le wena re sa ntseng re e tshwere mo tafoleng ya gago. Ke tshwenngwa ke dikole di ka nna pedi, tse gompieno ke ka sekeng ka di bala ka maina. Se sengwe sekole se se seng kgakala le fa ke nnang teng, ba ba itseng fa ke nnang teng ba tlaa se gakologelwa, mathata ke ba ba sa itseng kwa ke nnang teng. Sekole se kafa ke utlwang ka teng, fa se simolola, go simolotse go kopiwa setsha sa morafe go aga kereke. Kereke yone e ya re kgatla-se-gare ya tsenya sekole, sekole fela sa maemo a a kwa godimo. Gompieno ke utlwa fa sekole seo jaanong se rekiseditswe mogwebi mongwe wa kereke e setse e le nosi. A mme gone fa Tona a e a bo e se nngwe thulaganyo e ntsha jaanong ya gore batho ba tsena mo ka dikereke ba itse gore go tlaa nna motlhofo gore ba bone lefatshie. Jaanong fa ba sena go le bona ba bo ba le rekisa madimadi le mororo ba tsile ka gore, nnyaa, re ka tsena fa ka go tsena ka sekole le kereke ka gore, tseo ke dilo tse lefatshie la Botswana le tsayang gore ke dilo tse di
amang morafe, ka jalo, o ka bona lefatshe sentle. Tona a re ko kgang e ya dikole tse le dikereke tse ts a Sekgoa, bo born again re e lebe. Jaanong ba setse ba nna born again mo go nneng le ditsela tse di botlhale tsa go tsaya lefatshe ka seipato sa dikereke le dikole. Golo mo Tona jaanong phelelong go tlaa dira Batswana baheitane fa e le gore tumelo e raya go tla o patsame ka maika elelo a bogotswana le dinalanyana ntswa Baeb e yone e re o se ka wa utswa. Golo mo Tona a re ko re go lebe. Mo go gongwe Rraetsho, gongwe e le nthla ya bofelo e ke tlaa fetsang ka yone, maiteko one a mantle a o lekang go a dira in good faith le ba ba go thusang le a dira go ts wa botenny e jwa pelo ya lona, gone mme fa gare ga lona ba le berekang nabo kafa, ba sa ntse ba tsweletse ba dira dilo ba tshokamo. Mathata go sa ntse go na le dilelo Rraetsho, tsa go tsholetswe maemo. Go sa ntse go dirisiwa botsala le semorafe se le teng mo teng. Bangwe ba a rekwa ka se o ka rekwang ka sone kana se o ka rekang ka sone. Dilo tse tsotlh e di sa ntse di le teng. Fa e le gore ba ka ganetsa ba o berekang nabo, ba reye ba nkgwetlh e go ntsha bosupi mo go se ke buang ka sone se. Ke tlaa bo nshetsa teng gone ko ke reng nna le wena re kopanela teng e le mo ofising ya gago. Tsone dilo tse di ntseng jaaka tse Rraetsho kana e a bo e le bone bo Tsekele le bo Thubaruba ba jaanong ba bo lelang mo sedibeng sa motswedi wa metsi a mantle a o buang ka one. Mo godimo ga maiteko a, a ko o leke go kgopha leswe mo lephateng la gago. O sa ntse o dira ka baokamedi ba ba pelotshetlha, ba ba senang setho, ba ba fang ntsa tlhong, ba ba sa lae gang, ba ba sa thae gang, ba ka jalo ba sa rupelang go tshwara tiro ya tshaba e e itlotlang jaaka Batswana jaana. Mo godimo ga tsone dilo tse, ke ne ke kopa gore Rra kgopha leswe le le kgotlelang maiteko a o tlang ka one a bo Human Resource Development le tse dingwe.

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Ke a leboga.

**MINISTER OF WORKS AND TRANSPORT (MS MOTSUMI):** Ke lebogile, Modulasetilo. Modulasetilo, ke emela go ema nokeng Tona mo kopong e a e dirileng, mme ke leboga jaana bakaulengwe ba bangwe gore a neelwe madi a a a kopileng.

Modulasetilo, ke ne ke batla go itebaganya le *special education*. Ke lemoga ka fa Tona ba tsweletseng ka go tokafatsa *special education* ka teng le gore ba ka jala dikole tse mo lefatsheng la Botswana. Mme ke batla go lemotsha Tona gore, fa re tla go lebelela *special education*, go ama bana ba ba senang kutlo, ke kgang e e bokete. Fa o lebelela gompieno, bana bao ba tswa mo *Primary School* ba bo ba romelwa go ya go tsena ko *Secondary School* ba a bo ba sa tshwara le fa e le sepe. *I have had an occasion* go etela bana bao go ya go bona ka fa ba dirang ka teng kwa sekoleng sa bone. Mme ke tswa go tsitsibana mmele ke lemoga ngwana go twe o bala *Form One* a sa ntse a rutwa go kwala leina la gagwe. Se se go tlogela mo seemong sa go ipotsa gore, ke gore ene yo go tweng a rute ngwana yo, o felela maikutlo a gagwe e le morutabana e le eng, ka bothata jo a bo tshwereng jwa go leka go ruta bana. Se se utlwisang botlhoko Modulasetilo, Tona a lemoge gore lephata la gagwe le le tlhokometseng *special education* le sa ntse le tlhoka gore go dirwe go le go tona. Ga ke dumele sentle gore, a tota le gone go etela ko dikoleng tse, go ya go itebaganya le mathata a, go ya go bona se barutabana ba se tshwereng, a tota mme gone go a tle go dirwe?

**MR CHAIRMAN:** Go na le ba ba dirang modumo bagaetsho, a re reetseng, *a colleague is on the floor*, e tle e re le wena o bua kgantele, o reediwe.

**MS MOTSUMI:** Go bothokwa Modulasetilo gore go itebaganngwe le gore a tota mme *curriculum* e e neetsweng bana ba, a e ba sologela mosola? Fa ngwana a sena kutlo mo
ditsebeng, go bo go twe o ya go rutwa *Geography*, selo sa ntlha le yone puo tota a e se a kgone gore o ka bo a setse a e tshwere mo e ka reng le go twe o a rutwa a bo a dira, a sengwe sone se a tsena? Bone barutabana ba go tweng ba ka bo ba ruta ka puo ya mabого; *sign language* gore bana ba ba utlwe ba rutilwe go le kana ka eng. Ke ne ke kopa Rraetsho, gore le itebaganye le *special education* go bokete mo go ruteng bana bao. Mme le bone barutabana ba teng ga go na tswelelopele. Ke sone se e tlaa reng gompieno fa ba bona go na le phatlha kwa dikoleng tse e leng gore ke tse di rutang bana ba ba itekanetseng, ba bo ba batla gore ba ka fuduga ba ya go ruta kwa teng gore ba bone go tswelela pele.

Maloba go ne go na le tiragalo e e bolthoko ya bana ba ba tswang go tsenelelwa ke serukutlhi kwa dikoleng dingwe ka ntlha ya ga Ngwaketse?

**HONOURABLE MEMBER:** Nnyaa, Rasephotho.

**MS MOTSUMI:** Ee, Rasephoto jaaka fa Rre Rakhudu a mmolela. E ne ya re fa ke sena go utlwa kgang e, ke ne ka kgaoga pelo, ke ipotsa gore ke gore bone bana ba ba senang kutlo ba ba nnang mo jarateng ya sekole ba e leng gore le Rasephotho a tsene mo teng, le ba bangwe ba kua ga ba ka ke ba utlwa sepe, *God forbid* gore fa batho bao ba ka ya go tsena koo, go ka diragala eng?

Ke kopela gape gore gone ko dikoleng tse, bana ba ba fiwe kwa ba ka neng ba itlosa bodutu teng. Fa o ka etela kwa dikoleng tse go le *weekend*, o ya go bona bohutsana jwa bana ba, ba kotame foo le ba ba lelang ba ledisiwa ke gone gore ba nosi, go phatlalaetswe ga go na kwa ba yang go ikhutsa teng, kana kwa ba ka yang go tshamekela teng; go utlwisa bolthoko.
Modulasetilo, ke leboga gape le tokafatso e Tona a e bolelang ya go leka go tokafatsa ko Student Placement. Mme Modulasetilo golo ko Student Placement go sa ntse go na le mathata. Ke gore ke a tle ke ipotse gore fa ngwana a tswa ko kgaelong ya ga Rre Moruti, a tsile kwano a teilwe ga tse gompieno ke letsatsi le e lengleng gore ba tlaa bo ba ya go kanokwa kana ba ya go neelwa difomo, kana ba ya go dira dithulaganyo tsa go ya sekoleng, a bo a tsena mo Gaborone a ya go tlhola mo mokolokong o o sa feleng wa laine, batho ba tla go theogela ka 10 ba bo ba itswalelela ka ofisi bana ba nna ko ntle go bo go nna bosigo, ngwana a sena ko a lalang teng, dilo tseo ga di re eme sentle gothelele. Tona ke kopa gore le ye go lebelela gore tota ga tse go ka tokafadiwa tsamaiso e, ka tsela e e ntseng jang. Ke a itse gore fa le bolelelwa go tse go siame fela re tokafaditse, you only have to go there o ye go bona go le mo tirong, o tle o tle o bone gore golo mo ga go diragale ka fa go tshwanetseng gore go ka bo go diragala ka teng.

Mma ke itebaganye le kgang ya bana ba ba sa paseng ko sekoleng, bogolo jang ba sa ntse ba ko sekoleng sa primary. Re a itse gore maikaelelo a rona re le puso ke gore ngwana mongwe le mongwe a ko a tsene ka kgoro ya sekole; ngwana mongwe le mongwe a ye go tsena a itewe seatla ka tsela nngwe. Mme fa le ka elelela gompieno go lebelela dipalo tsa bana gore ba pasa jang go tswa ko primary go tsena ko secondary le gore ba ye go tsena ko senior secondary, o bo o tsaya ka motlhala bana ba e lengleng gore ga ba a dira sentle kwa Senior Secondary, o tsile go tla o bona gore bana ba ga ba ise ba ko bo pase go tswa ko primary. Jaanong ke bona e le go sokodisa bana, ke bua ke le morutabana ke itse bothoko jwa go ruta ngwana a palelwa ke go tshwara; o eletsa o le morutabana gore ngwana o ka tshwara. Gongwe re tshwanetse ra simolola ra gadima ko morago gore, a tota bana ba ga se nako ya gore re akanye gore ba ka boelela (to repeat)? Ke a itse gore
go na le thulaganyo e re ka reng kana gore ngwana a boelele, go ya ya go re lopa madi-madi a re neng re ka a dirisetsa mo baneng ba bangwe. Mme re tshwanetse ra lemoga le gone gape gore go thusa eng go tshela madi ka motlhobodika, bana ba ba ka seka ba ithuta gore ba bo ba ye go pasa. Re tshwanetse ra go elelela gore re bone gore, a mme gone bana ba, ba ka re tswela molemo ba tsweledisiwa, ba kgokgoelediwa fela jaaka morwalela, mme re ka seka ra boelwa ke sepe mo go bone.

Selo se sengwe Modulasetilo, ke ne ke re gongwe re tshwanetse gape re leboelege Tona jaaka fa a bua gore, ba ikaelela gore ba tokafatse ka kgang ya *pre-school*. Ga go na ope yo o ka ganelang gore ngwana yo o kileng a ya go thameka le ba bangwe, ngwana yo o kileng a ya go thala dibeke, ngwana yo o kileng a ya go thatha mopopi wa matsela a na le ba bangwe ba le mo ntlwaneng ya borutelo g, o botoka fa a setse a ya go dira *Standard 1*.

Tota selo se se tshwanetse sa rotloediwa, sa tokafadiwa ga ba ga thusiwa gore fa e leng gore dithulaganyo tse di ntseng jalo tse batsadi bangwe ba sa kgoneng go di dira gore di nne teng, di tshwanetse tsa nna. Ke go utlwile Tona jaaka o re o tlaa nama o sa ntse o *iketletse double shift* gore o ye go rulaganya gore o tokafatse. Rra, thulaganyo ya gago re a e atla, ke thulaganyo e ntle thata.

Mme ke ne ke re, fa o bua ka dikgang tsa boroko, le rona re le Batswana ke sebaka sa gore re ko re ithute sengwe. Go na le mathata a a buiwang a boroko jwa barutabana. Ke sa ntse ke tle ke ipotse gore, a tota ra re kwa metseng e go neng go na le *double shift*, a rona re le Batswana ga re itse gore re iphe sebaka sa go itirela dikgwebo ka go aga matlo a re ka a hirisetsang batho ba. Gompieno jaana fa o le kwa kgaolong o ka kgona go bona setsha, go na le fa o ka dirang bonno teng, a go ne go ka se ka ga nna botoka gore go agiwe o kgone gore o hirisetse batho ba tle go nna foo. Ke a kopa rraetsho gore o
itlhaganelele go bona tokafatso e o e buang. *Double shift* e dikile e re thusitse le fa bangwe ba ne ba e sotla, ba e kobotletsa gore o ka re go tshamekwa ka bana ba batho. Ga ke itse gore ba ne ba bona diketo fa kae mo tirong e ntle e o neng o tsile ka yone.

Modulasetilo, kgang e ngwe gape ke kgang ya gore, tota barutabana ba dira tiro e tona, mme ke bothata go ruta go se na dikwalo. Mokaulengwe mongwe o boletse fa a re, ga re itse gore a jaanong re setse re kgoromediwa ke bakwadi ba dibuka go fetola *curriculum*.

Ke kile ka bereka mo Lephateng la Thuto ke le morutabana, gape ke kile ka bereka le ba ba ba kwalang dibuka, mme ke itse bothata ba teng gore buka ga e kwalwe ka letsatsi, e tsaya lebaka go kwalwa. Mme fa e le gore re ka ipolelela gore fa bangwe ba re raya ba re, ke tsile kwa go lona ke tsile go le bontsha gore outcome based education e ka nna ntle jang, a re e direng, re bo re tsena mo dilong tse di ntseng jalo re sa ipaakanyetsa gore re ye go dira jalo, go direla barutabana bothata jo bo boitshegang.

Jaanong, Modulasetilo, le kgang ya *transport* re a e lebogela rra, a go rotloediwe beng ba dibese le bone ba tsene mo kgwebong e. Ke a leboga Modulasetilo.

**MR LEFHOKO (SHOSHONG):** Ke a leboga Modulasetilo. Ke ema jaana gore le nna ke itlhaganele fela ka go itsese gore ke ema nokeng kopo e e bewang ke Tona wa Thuto fa pele ga Palamente, le madimadi a a a kopang le tse a di a kopelang.

Mme gape ke akgola Lephata la Thuto, le fa e tlaa re kwa bofelong ke ngongorege, mme ba tsere kgato ya go leka go tokafatsa seemo kwa dikolong tse di potlana go lebilwe barutabana, le tse di amang dituelo tsa bone.

Mo pegong ya ga Tona mo tsebeng ya borataro, o wela ka go amogela gore selo se ke sone se go tweng; “lemme ga le bolaye”, kana, “sejo sennye ga se fete molomo”. Mme o amogela gore ga go a lekana, go na le metlhala e mengwe e e tshwanetseng go salwa.
morago gore seemo se, se tle se wele gone fa re eletsang se ka wela teng. Jaanong, potso e ka nna gore, yone metlhala e, ke eng e sa salwe morago, temana e ya wela gore selo se se fele go nna kgang. Ka gore, fa re ntse re dira go le gonnye re tokafatsa, e tlaa tswelela e nna kgang, ba bangwe ba tlaa tswelela ba ntse ba bua gore tokafatso e potlana eo, ke ka go bo le ne le kopanye maabane. Gore le kopanye ga kae, moo nna ga go ntshwenye.

Se se tona ke gore, re a dumalana gore, go na le fa go sa siamang teng fa go tshwanetseng go baakanngwa, e seng go bankanngwa. Jaanong re re, a go tsene paakanyo ka gone gore, se se buiwang ka Seesemane se go tweng Organisation and Methods (O & M) Review le Job Evaluation, di dirwe. A di dirwe temana e, e wele ka gore, go a tshwenya, barutabana ba ngongoregetse ruri ka selo se se sa weleng se.

Boammaaruri ke gore jaanong le gone kwa primary, fa re ka tsaya mogopolo wa ga Rre Sebetela, Motlotlegi Mopalamente wa Palapye, barutabana jaanong ba na le Diploma, e bile ba bantsi jaanong ba tsenye mo go nneng le Degree, ba a ithuta. Bangwe ba ba nnang mo ditoropong ba ithuta mo maitseboeng go tokafatsa seemo se. Mme le puso fale le fale ba le bantsinyana e a ba romela go nna le Degree mme ba ya go ruta kwa dikolong tse di potlana.

Gone ke na le fa ke tlak ke ngongorega teng gore, pego ya gago Tona, e re phuthela ka kgetsi nako tsotlhe. Go na le fa re phuthelwang ka kgetsi, ga se gantsi ke utlwa lephata le le leka gore ba re gololele go se ka jaaka maphata a mangwe, gore dingwe ditiro tse ba yang go di dira ke di fe.

Ba ama di se kaে fela e bo e le gore tse dingwe di sobokwa fela gangwe fela. Ke ka baya sekai, rona re le ba kgaolo ya Shoshong, re ntse re leletse re solofela gore re tlaa agelwa hostels kwa sekolong sa Mahutagane. Re ne ra solofetswa ke puso ka lone lephata le,
gore re tlaa agelwa *hostels* kwa sekolong sa Kalamare. Mo nakong e khutshwane ya metsotso e le some, ga go thokafale gore ke ntshe mabaka a a neng a dumalanywe ka gore a dumalanywe. Ka ga ke a reetswa ke ba ba itseng, bangwe ba mo lefifing, re sa ntse re teilwe ke puso gore nnyaa, ga re ka ke ra nama re lebile le dipalo, go aga sekolo se se botlana sa *Junior Community* mo kgaolong yone e e amang metse ya Otse le Mokgenene, one mafelo ale.

Jaanong, mme go ne go tulwe, go tlaa dirwa *hostels* kwa Mahutagane go tokafatsa seemo. Re a itse gore re na le mathata a a kae, ngwaga le ngwaga ke ya go thusanya le officials tsa lona gore re ye go hepela kwa batsading re kopela bana ba diphatlha tsa *hostels* kwa mafelong a mangwe a a kgakala le magabone. Re kopela bana ba Basarwa le ba letso la Sekgalagadi.

Go bo go simologa go nna le dithulathulano tse di nnang teng gone kwa boMokobeng kwa, jaanong go na le dintwa tse di tswang fa gare ga Batswapong le Basarwa koo, go sa nne sentle. Ke dilo tse di realistic: *they are happening*. E bo e le gore bone bana ba rona ba Shoshong ba ba kopelwang gone kwa, ba a boa, bone bagaetsho ba Sesarwa ba boOtse le boMokgenene. E bo e le gore jaanong dikhansele di mo bothateng ka go tshela di ba rwele di ba isa kwa, ba boa jalo jalo. Fa gongwe fa ke ntse ke a leletswa go twe, ba dule kwa ka dinao e bile ba kwa Serowe.

Dilo tse re tshwanetse gore re di amogele, gore our integration is not yet full. Jaanong, go sa ntse go na le tsone dikgogakgogano tse di nnang teng fela jaana. Fa ke ya kwa Poloka le Mokgenene, batsadi ba bo ba ngongorega gore bone ga ba kgone go ataatela bana ba bone jaaka go thokafala gore batsadi ba atumalane le dikolo. Jaanong ke re, le akofe le re thuse, ka gore, dilo tse ke tsone tse di ka re okelang bomaratahelele. Re a ba itse ga kere
bomarathelele ba ba bidiwang boSurvival International (SI). E bile jaaka re na le ba bangwe jaana ba ga rona ba kganetso gone kwa, ba e leng gore ba tle ba umake gore ba tlaa ya go re laleletsa bomaratahelele. Ga ke bue e le sephiri, fa le batla maina, wena Leader of the Opposition, I can tell you your members who keep on advocating gore ba tlaa re laleletsa bomaratahelele.

Mme ke leboga maiteko a a dirilweng Tona. Gape ke akgola gore le simolotse go tsaya kgato ya gore brigades jaanong le di tseye di tsene mo taalong ya puso. Maloba go ne go tsile bangwe ba re lekodisa gone kwa mafelong a rona kwa, gore mo metseng e e nang le brigades megopolo ke eng. Ke selo se re tshwanetseng go se akgolela puso, lephata la gago in particular. Le maiteko a a dirwang ke ba Tertiary Education Council, ke itumetse thata gore ba tshwere ka natla, mme e bile ba gagamaditse melawana ya bone. Ga ba oshaoshe, fa go tsena mo go reng jaanong ba kope dikolo tse di ntsintsi tse dingwe tse di ntseng di tsietsa le Batswana tota, jaanong ba simolotse go hehera, ba kgaoganya mabele le moroko. Ke re, ke ba akgole, ka maiteko a bone, re a bona gore, ba tshwere namane e tona ya tiro, mme ba e dira ka dipelo tsa bone di nitame.

Modulasetilo, e nngwe kgang e ke neng ke batla go feta ka yone ka bofetshwana ke e e builweng ke Mopalamente wa Palapye. Bagaetsho, go a re tshwanela gore, re le lefatsho la Africa le le tlhabologang, ba e leng gore re ntse re saletse kwa morago ka mabaka a re a itseng a re sa thokeng gore re a toute fa, gore re dire dilo ka mekgwa mengwe e e sa tlwaelesegang. Re tshwanetse gore re nne le barutegi ba rona ba ba tswetileng, ba ba tsamaileng le dithuto tsa bone ka bofeso ba tloga ba tla go nna bomatshwetshwe kana bo tswere ba thuto.
Ga go ka ke ga diragala jalo fa e le gore, go tlaa nna go ntswe go twe nnyaa emang pele, fa o fetsa Degree tsa ntlha ya go ruta. Re tshwanetse gore re tlhaole bao ba e leng gore ke bone lobebe la rona la barutegi, ba itshupa ka maduo a ba a amogelang morago ga thuto nngwe le nngwe e ba e setseng morago. Gore re tle re nonotshe lefatshe la rona, e re mo go iteisanyeng borathana le mafatshe a mangwe, re bo re na le batho ba rona, re dira ka bone. Kana ke gone mo e leng gore jaanong re ngongoregetse ruri ka gore re ngoketse ruri Ma-Zimbabwe le batswakwa go tswa mo mafatsheng a otlhe fela ka gore, rona re felela fela fa Degree tsa ntlha. Jaanong, fa go tlhokafala botswere ke gore re leba kwa ntle. Ba bo ba tla mo, mme ba bangwe ba bo ba tla ba le dibedi, ba na le dibelebejana, e bo e le gore jaanong ga re tsweelele sentle mo go tsamaiseng itsholelo ya lefatshe la rona. Kgang e, ke e e botlhokwa tota, re kopa lephata la gago le ye go e leba le bo le tsaya kgato le sa oshaoshe, le tsaya kgato e e nitameng. E bile le tlhamalala fela gore ke tsamaiso e re tlaa e dirang gore re tle re nne le barutegi ba e leng gore malatsi ano a titeisanyo borathana mo itsholelong tsa mafatshefatshe, go a tlhokafala gore, jaaka Motswana a bua, sere se sekaku se monate se ingwaelwa, se bo se ngwaiwa ke Batswana.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Seso.

MR LEFHOKO: Ka re sekaku. Seso e a bo e le sekae jaanong? Wena jaanong Mokhurutshe, kana golo kwa le amule dipuo, le makgatlanela thapong a mantsi. Le setsesetse gone kwa. Ka re sekaku, ga re na seso ka Setswana. Sekaku se monate se ingwaelwa, puo ya rialo. Mma re a lese rra, re tlaa bua, 10 minutes ga se nako ya go nganga ka seso fa.

Ke iteela kobo moroko mo mafokong a ba thuto e e faphegileng...
MR CHAIRMAN: Your time is up Honourable Member. I am trying to rationalise the allocation, in case some of you want to know why.

MR MODUBULE (LOBATSE): Thank you Mr Chairman. I am very disappointed to say the least, confused, frustrated and demoralised by the way the Lobatse College of Education project is being handled by the Ministry of Education.

Mr Chairman, in November 13th 2002, I did put a question in this Parliament as to when this college of education is going to upgraded and the answer I got then was that, I quote Mr Chairman with your permission, this was Question No. 29, “Mr Speaker, it is estimated that on the renovation and expansion of Lobatse College of Education will commence at the early stage of implementation of National Development Plan (NDP) 9. Currently, work is being carried out at the master plan stage and funds have been allocated for this phase, which entails the development of a comprehensive master plan for the college to provide all the facilities required to deliver a Diploma level Teacher Training Programme. The design for the college’s additional and new facilities will be commissioned in the first year of NDP 9 so that construction work can start early in the Development Plan.”

This was in 2002 by the Ministry of Education and that was the answer I was given then. In 2005 I made yet another question following up on this matter because it is a matter of concern to me and to the residents of Lobatse. Question No.136 on the 7th December 2005, this is the answer I was given in this House. I was still asking the question as to when the college will be upgraded. The answer was as follows: “Mr Speaker, there are plans to upgrade the Lobatse College of Education facilities during the National Development Plan Nine. Environmental Impact Assessment and feasibility studies for the
College’s refurbishment and upgrading were completed in August 2005. The master plan which specifies all the details of the facilities needed by the College was also completed in August 2005.” Notwithstanding the fact that these two are contradicting each other, there was yet another question that I asked in this Parliament in July 2006 with regard to the same project.

The reason why I am worried Mr Chairman is that this House has always been given answers, which are contradictory to one another. I will quote again with your permission Mr Chairman, the answer that I got on the 19th July 2006. “Mr Speaker, construction at the Lobatse College of Education is expected to commence in November 2007. Stage one and two which involved the drawing, the master plan were completed in October 2005.” Now not August 2005 as was said earlier on. Now it is October 2005. “Funds for development of detailed construction drawings (stage three) were approved on the 26th June 2006. The drawings according to project plan should be completed by April 2007. Stage four: tendering for construction is expected to commence in April 2007. Stage five: Construction is expected to begin November 2007. Mr Speaker, while the master plan was completed in 2005, it must be appreciated that all these processes are necessary, take time and may not be short circuited.” Mr Chairman, I am very much concerned that now according to the Minister on page 8 this is what he has to say to the House today. “The tender for the detailed design of Lobatse College of Education is being evaluated.” We have been told that we are going for tendering, now I am being told in this House today on the 28th February 2007 when in July 2006 we were preparing that we are going to go for tendering for construction. Now we are back to the design stages. This is a worrisome factor.
I am very much worried Mr Chairman, and I would like the Minister to really clarify this matter to this House as to what is happening to this project. Whether the Government is intending to upgrade this College or not, it must be clearly stated to the nation and to the residents of Lobatse so that we know exactly where we stand. I for one would not like to be telling stories to people. I go to them and tell them that this is the answer we got from Parliament from the Ministry of Education; the next day a different answer totally is being given to the House. I think Mr Chairman this is not being fair to the Lobatse residents. I really feel frustrated by this type of development.

Mr Chairman, I would like to touch on the question of transportation of students using open trucks. I think again the Government is not very serious on this matter. I would like to appeal to the Ministry of Education to do more than what they have done now. P10 million yes, I appreciate that; it is a step in the right direction, but I think we must treat this as a matter of urgency and the Government must be able to provide the Ministry with more resources to buy enough buses for transportation of our kids. We cannot go on to have the students being transported in open trucks, it is very dangerous and it is not acceptable at all. If we can manage to build a house for over P14 million, we can manage to buy an aeroplane for P215 million, all these things, we must then budget properly for our students. They need not be transported on open trucks.

Mr Chairman, having said that I would like to stop that far. I thank you.

MR MOLEFHI (SELIBE PHIKWE EAST): Ke a leboga Modulasetilo. Mafoko a me ga a na go nna malele ka a mbedinyana fela.

Lefoko la ntlha Modulasetilo ke gore le fa maiteko a dirilwe mo go paragraph 11 gore barutabana kana bagokgo ba Primary Schools ba akanyediwe, go sa ntse go setse
barutabana ba *Community Junior Schools* ba e leng gore bone go tlhatloga maemo ga bone ba ba nang le *degree* go bonya mo *Community Junior Schools* go gaisa kwa *Senior Secondary Schools*. Process ya go tsholetsegela kwa godimo e bonya. A le yone e sekasekwe.

*Paragraph 12* Modulasetilo go supafala fa gore go rekilwe dibase. Nna ga ke dumalane le theko ya dibase. Ka fa ra re re kgarametsa mogopo lo wa *privatisation*, go ithola ditiro, ka fa re a reka. Gompieno jaana e ka bo e le yone tselela e ka yone Lephata la Thuto le la *Works and Transport* ba nnileng fa fatshe ba bitsa bagwebi ba ba mo go tsa mesepele gore seabe sa lona e ka nna sefe, tshiamelo ke e ya gore re ka nna fa fatshe ra bona gore seabe se se ka nnang teng ke sefe. Mo nakong e fa di le kana jaana ga di a lekana lefatshe, mme madi a ke dumela gore fa a ne a dirisiwa go duelela dibase go di hira mo go beng ba tsone go ne go tsaya bagwebi tema gore go nne botoka. Ba ba tshwanang bo Botswana Teachers Union (BTU), BOSETU, Botswana Civil Servant Association (BCSA), Botswana Unified Local Government Amalgamated Services Associations (BULGASA) ke makgotla a babereki a le one a ka bo a ne a itlhaganelela mogopo lo wa gore nnyaa, rona re na le madinyana golo gongwe mme re ka nna le seabe mo go boneng gore re ka tokafatsa jang kana ra tshwaraganna le puso mogopo lo jang wa go babalela le go sireletsa bana.

*Paragraph 15* Modulasetilo e bua ka *projects* tse dincha. Mme mo go yone go na le tiro ya sekole sa Selibe Phikwe College of Applied Arts and Technology. Ka 2006 re ne ra amogela kopo ya madi fa a *design* e le madi a a ka bong a dirisiwa mo go 2006/2007, mme ga re tlhalosediwe gore madi a Palamente e neng e a rebotse a ile kae fa gompieno mo go *paragraph 15* go twe go ya go senkwa madi ao ke gone togamaano ya yone e yang
go akanyediwa. Ke ne ke riana ke re e bile go molemo ka gore Minister of Finance o teng fano. Maloba Motlotlegi Mlazie o ne a bua re mo reeditse gore madi a teng, a madi a ye go batlwa sekole seo e re design e fela se simololwe go agiwa mo ngwageng ono wa madi. Le pampiri e re neng re e amogela fa ya projects tsa Mid-Term Review go kwadilwe footnote ya re; “2006/2007 figures have been approved by the Projects Review Committee" Mme go tladiwa ke mafoko a a go rebolwa ga madi a a design. Ke re a go ye go batlwa P8 million wa design a rebolwe a tswelele, le P124 million wa go aga sekole mo ngwageng ono. Fa ke sena tlhomamiso ya gore seo se tlaa dirwa nna ga ke na go dumalana le gore madi a a rebolwe a a yang kwa Lephateng la Thuto go fithlelela le rona re tlhomamisediwa gore tiego e e tssetswe keng gore project e e bo e ntse e boela kwa morago mo mabakeng one a.

MR GUMA: Clarification Mr Chairman. Honourable Member, are you saying that in the paragraph that you are reading there it is stated that the funds are not available for that project whereas there were approved in the last financial year? That cannot be true. As far as I understand they are funds that have been approved for development in the last financial year; they are just carried over in the next financial year.

MR MOLEFHI: Rraetsho, ke ne ke bua gore tiro e e ka bo e dirilwe mo ngwageng o o fetileng, ga re ise re tlhalosediwe gore tiego e tssetswe ke eng gore e bo e le gone e ttileng go dirwa ngwaga ono. Se se raya gore le fa go ka bo go twe carry over mo ngwageng ono rona ra re a tiro ya design le go aga di dirwe mmogo jaaka re ne re e dumalane mo go Mid-Term Review approved projects. E tswelele e ntse jalo.

Ke ne ke re, Modulasetilo ke fetele kwa go tse dingwe.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: O rile di pedi fela.
MR MOLEFHI: Dipedi fela ka gore mo gongwe ke madi a a abelwang University of Botswana. Bana ba ba kwa University of Botswana Modulasetilo ke ne ke re, a go senkwe tsela e e bofeso ya sennela ruri ya go alafa mathata a gore ngwaga le ngwaga go sekwa *allowances* le gore re ja kae, re ja ka tsela e e ntseng jang. A go seka-sekwe tsela ya sennela ruri go alafa mathata a. Se sengwe se se tsamaelanang le sone se sa kwa University of Botswana ke gore ba neelwa madi a dibuka; dibuka ga di rekwe, dibuka ga di yo, mme go utlwala gore kwa *library* ya University ka gone gore madi a a jelwe ke baithuti ga ba a reka dibuka, ba tsena mo *library* fa ba fiwa *assignments* motho o tsaya buka o nna fa fatshe o feta a somola ditsebe mo bukeng e. Ke re a se le sone se elwe tlhoko gore fa e le gore University of Botswana e thwaafasetse go alafa mathata a a e reke *cameras* di tlale mo *library* gore ope mapodise ba bo ba mo lebile gore se a se dirang ke eng. Re tlaa felela re na le batho ba ba tseneng sekole mme ba sena thutego e e ka dirang gore itsholelo ya lefatshe le e ka ba isa gope, ya re isa gope re le sechaba. A me mafoko a ne a le kalo Modulasetilo.

MR GUMA (TATI EAST): Thank you Mr Chairman. Mr Chairman my main focus of presentation today is just on the figures. I still want to emphasise this point Mr Chairman that we cannot budget without revenue. Revenue is a very important component on any budgetary process and every Minister who comes to present to us must always give us his own contribution towards the revenue collection aspect. It is very important.

As I say this Mr Chairman, if I go to page 113 of the draft estimates, the total allocation for Student Placement is about P1.3 billion which is about 30 per cent of the total recurrent budget. But we all know that out of that most of the amount goes to grants. We know from the submission previously of the Minister that there is a lot of money
outstanding. I am concerned about the revenue collection in this Ministry. The total revenue that we are going to be getting out of this Ministry revenue for this financial year, the estimate is only P52 million. That is a sad development. I think the biggest problem that we are having in that Ministry is lack of proper controls, and then because of the big volumes and the numbers, the Ministry of Education is finding it very difficult to cope with the collection process. I want to suggest to you Honourable Minister that you must consider having an interface within the present Government Accounting System and then create a credit control module such that each and every payment that you make for any student it will be properly accounted for. I then further suggest to the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning a revolving fund because you know that each and every financial year there is a certain sum of funds that you are going to be taking towards grants. Why do you not open up a revolving fund? It will then force you Honourable Minister to always top-up the grant by running around and collecting the very same revenue that is outstanding from students.

If you look into what you are requesting right now, I have a summary of Statement of Recurrent Expenditure for the year ended 31 January 2007. The approved estimates were P4.5 billion, as at the end of January we are left with the balance unspent, P1.3 billion, Recurrent Expenditure not Development.

These are huge sums of funds, Mr Chairman, that are tied out there and not being used. Then one should start to question himself, as to the entire budgetary process, that if you can have funds put aside, stuck out there, not being utilized what are we saying? I am suggesting to Honourable Minister that in future when budget estimates are presented through various committees, Ministers must actually get involved and dig deeper.
Because this kind of historical way of budgeting by just throwing figures, I can say it to you and I am still saying it now that maybe by the end of this financial year we will be left with a balance unspent of not less than P3 billion because at the 31st January we were sitting at P4.1 billion.

That is not the only Ministry. I am just questioning the entire process of the way we budget because some times you keep on saying, “We are short of funds, funds permitting.” He is saying there are no funds, but we are having funds tied somewhere on the Recurrent Budget, not on the Development Budget because that is already there. However, the Development Budget is short of funds, but on the other hand, we are not spending.

Therefore, in summary Honourable Minister, I am saying please consider looking at a possibility of interfacing between the GABS System and introducing a credit control module. I am sure your finance officers will be able to explain deeper on this particular module such that you can account for each and every student and all the amounts disbursed to each and every student. Then you are able to now know this is the amount that you are going to get, right now there are revenues that you are supposed to be getting back from grants and has not been budgeted for. Because in all fairness if there is an outstanding amount of nearly a billion, there is no way you can only be collecting only P52 million.

The amount that is estimated here is inclusive of school fees from secondary schools and there is no comment about the revenue that is going to be coming, and the problems that you have been experiencing on the collection of revenue and the success story from the
various schools. It is because of the budgeting system. Figures are just being thrown in there and nobody scrutinizes this. With that let me rest my case, Mr Chairman.

**MR MASWABI (KANYE SOUTH):** Mma ke go leboge Modulasetilo, tota ke a itumela ka gore fa re sale ka re simolola *budget* beke e e fetileng ka labobedi, ke ema tsatsi le letsatsi ke sa supiwe, ke ne ke batla go ithloboga gompieno gore owai, ga ke ka ke ka ya gope.

Mma ke re, ke ema Tona nokeng ka kopo ya gagwe, mme ke ka bua dilo di le pedi fela fa. Maloba fa re ne re le fa Palamenteng fa, Tautona one a bua ka yone *double shift* e le gore maikaelelo ke gore bana ba seka ba nna ba latlhega e bo e le gore jaanong, e ka re re re tthatlhara ra fitlhela jaanong about 85 *per cent* ba tsena mo sekoleng. Mme Tona o a bolela fa gore owai kana jaanong ke kgonne kana o rile 62 *per cent*, ke ipotsa gore jaanong a o tswa go bolelela Tautona gore golo mo go na le mathata. Ke botsa gore fa ba ne ba tabogela ko go Tautona gore nnyaa, re tlaa tsenya bana mo sekoleng wena tsamaya o e go bua ko Palamenteng, go nale mathata a le kana ba sa mmolelele ba re mabaka ke afe?

Tona o bolela gore kana barutabana ga ba na fa ba robalang teng, jaanong a re o tlaa nama a santse a tshwere golo fa a go emisitse. Jaanong ke re, ka gore letlhoko la matlo le ne le ntse le le teng a ke gone a bonang?

Kana jaanong mme thulaganyo e e setse e simolotswe mo dikoleng dingwe, jaaka ko Kanye e simolotswe ko Seepapitso mme wa re ko go tse dingwe dikole jaanong ga o ye go tsena mo go tsone. Ke re, Bangwaketse ko Kanye ga ba sa tlhole ba dumela gore bana ba bone ba ka ya ko Seepapitso ka gore go na le ...

**HONOURABLE MEMBER:** Ba ba isa kae ka ke yone fela?
MR MASWABI: Ba ba isa ko go wena ko e leng gore *double shift* ga e ise e tsene teng. Gatwe thuto ya teng koo e tona fela thata mo e leng gore, e gaisa ele ya Seepapitso. Ka e ebile ba bolela gore le bana gompieno, ba dule fela botlhe mo sekoleng ga o ka ke wa itse gore mathata a bone ke afe, ba a ne ba sa le ba bolotse ba bangwe ka bo 1 *o’clock*, ba tla bosigo. Mme fa ba tla bosigo e bo e le gore le wena o le motsadi, ga o itse gore ba ntse ba dira eng ko ba leng teng. Ke mathata fela a a sisimosang mmele a re a bonang ko Kanye ka selo se. Ke re, nna ke ka itumela fa e le gore o ka ya ko Kanye rra wa feta wa ntsha *double shift* e e mo Seepapitso ka gore o bonye gore ga e bereke e na le mathata a yone. Sa nna sekole fela ra tla ra bona maduo a sekole seo ka fa se ntseng ka teng. Kgang e nngwe ya bobedi ...

MR NKATE: On a point of elucidation, Mr Chairman. Well, first of all just to say, Mr Chairman, that it is totally fabricated, it is not a matter of fact that we said to the President we would have by now achieved some 80 per cent access to senior secondary education, President never stood in this House to say that. He said in the State of the Nation Address in 2004 that we would achieve 70 per cent access to senior secondary education by NDP 10.

Anybody who knows what NDP 10 is will know that we still have a couple of years before we get there. That is the first thing. The second thing I want to say Mr Chairman, and I apologize for taking a bit of his time, is to say that double shift was not introduced only in Kanye, it was introduced for instance in schools like Maun Secondary...

HONOURABLE MEMBER: ... Inaudible ...

MR NKATE: *Hei, wena ka nte o mo go afe ka gore yo o ntetleletse gore ke bue.*
MR MASWABI: Nna fa fatshe ke go utlwile.

MR NKATE: Excuse me Sir, may I complete the point I just want to make...

MR SPEAKER: Once a member has obtained the right to speak, he can only sit after he has concluded.

MR NKATE: I would be brief Sir I am not trying to be unreasonable, just to say double shift is in many schools around the country. Yes, we did discover that there were problems with it and we are only being reasonable to say, let us pause and sought out these problems before we can decide how to proceed with it. Thank you Sir.

MR MASWABI: Fa ke ne ke ka bo ke itsile gore o tlile go bua jaana, ke ka bo ke sa go letlelela gore o bue. Ke a itse gore double shift ga e ko Seepapitso fela e mo go tse dingwe mme mo go tse dingwe dikole ga e yo. Jaanong rona kwa, bana ba rona ga re ba bone ba tla bosigo, ga re itse gore ba rileng e bile ga ba tsene sekole. Jaanong ke re sekole se, se bana ba tswang bosigo se, nnyaa, tsamaya o e go phimola ko Kanye. Kgang yame ya bobedi ke gore goromente o ne a bua gone fa gore go tlaa nna le tuelo ya school fees, mme a bolela gore ga go na ope yo e leng gore o tlaa kojwa mo sekoleng ka gore ga a na madi. Jaanong school fees se a duelwa, jaanong ga se duelelwa jaana parents are assessed, mme ka gore bommaboipelego ga ba yo batho ba ga go na ope yo o ba sekasekang. E ya re o le motsadi o sa bereke, o sa reng, ngwana a bo a kojwa mo sekoleng gotwe a e go batla madi. E le gore o bo o taboga o ya ga adima madi fale, fa o ya go adima madi mmaboipelego a fitlhela e le gore o tswana go adima madi gatwe jaanong o ka kgona gore o duelele ngwana.

Puoe e e neng Tona a e bua fa, a tlhaloganye gore jaanong bana ba le bantsi ba latlhega mo sekoleng ka ntata ya school fees, ba tshaba go ya ko sekoleng, bogale jo bo ko sekoleng
ga se jo motho a ka bo reng sepe. Jaanong ke re, thulaganyo e le ne le e bua fa gore ga go na ope yo o tlaa kojwang ko sekoleng, ga se se e leng gore le se boleletse barutabana. Ka gore bone ba batla madi, fa ba batla madi jaana ba roma bana ko lwapeng gore tsamayang le ye go batla madi ao, bana ba bo ba tsamaela ruri. Jaanong ke re, a thulaganyo ya school fees e ntshiwe gotlhelele fela bana ba kgone go tsena sekole mahala. Ka yone tselo e e ntseng jalo re tlaa bona bana ba bantsi ba tsena sekole, go sena le fa e le ope yo o kojwang mo sekoleng.

A ko tlhe o bone gone gompieno jaana go hirilwe bommaboipelego go ya go assessa batsadi ba e leng gore ga ba ka ke ba duela school fees, ka fa Local Government ka fa go hirilwe ba bangwe go tshakatlhakanye. Ga o ka ke wa itse gore tota gatwe ke mang yo o etletseng bommaboipelego bone bao. Ke re thulaganyo e bagaetsho, ke a e bona mme ga e tsamaye sentle ka gore, ga o ka ke wa itse gore ba okametswe ke mang. Mme bana rra, ke go tlhomamisetsa gore ga ba e sekoleng ka ntata ya thulaganyo ya school fees.

O buile mafoko a mantle thata ka primary school gore go tokafaditse dituelo tsa bone fale, mongwe one a santse a bolela le nna ke gatelele mafoko a gore ee, o ka re go botoka ko primary school. Mme tlhe leba ko junior community secondary schools le gone ko dikoleng tse di tona o bone gore golo fa go ka baakanngwa ka tselo e e ntseng jang. Gore go tshwane fela go simolola ko primary school go yeng kwa, mme dituelo tsone di nne botoka. Ke a leboga rra.

MR MOUMAKWA (KGALAGADI NORTH): Ke a leboga Modulasetilo. Ke itebaganye le kopo e e beilweng ke Tona. Modulasetilo go lebega gantsi e re fa re bua kana re tla mo palamenteng re bo re leba the structural aspect. Bo tona ba tlaa fá e le gore ga o bala lekwalo la ga Tona lotlhe, ke le e leng gore lone le gatelelela ditiro tse dintle in
structural terms and quantity terms tse e leng gore lephata le a di dira. Mme nna mo dikoleng tota matshwenyego a aka a matona ka ke tlaa leka go ganelela ka fa kgaolong e ke e emetseng ke gore, quality kana go tsewa mo go tsone dikole tse di agiwang tse go tshwanetse gore go bo go na le tsheka-tsheko e e tlhomameng ya gore, a mme gone fa re aga dikole jaana ....

MR SPEAKER: Bagaetsho, go na le modumo ga le a reetsa mokaulengwe wa lona. Ga re a tlela go itumedisa batho, yo a sa itumeleng fa a tseye kgole a ye go ipolaya.

MR MOUMAKWA: Modulasetilo ga ke kgone go tswelela mme go na le selelo se se tlhaloganyesegang. Kana re ne re dumalane maloba ga re simolola Modulasetilo gore, nako e re ka e bolokang mo lephateng le lengwe e tlaa oketsa ya lephata le le latelang, jaanong o ka re gompieno ga go a tsamaya jalo....

MR SPEAKER: You are not debating the supplementary.

MR MOUMAKWA: Nnyaa, ke ne ke re ke thusa ba ga rona.

MR SPEAKER: O senya nako ya gago.

MR MOUMAKWA: Modulasetilo ke ne ke santse ke bua ka gore mo kgaolong e ke e emetseng bana ba ga ba ntshe maduo, kana mo dinakong tse di neng di feta Modulasetilo dikole di ne di sa siane-siane jaaka di siana gompieno. Fa o tshwantshanya bo Lehutshele le bo Motaung le dikole tse dingwe, o fitlhele e le gore le fa tota mme re agetswe dikole ga go na boleng jo tota re ka reng re bo bona mo go tsone. Tota nna ke batla tsheka-tsheko fela e e tseneletseng ya gore, re simolole go tlhaloganya gore re dira eng ka megokgo kana administration e re e bayang foo, mme go sa tswe maduo mo go bone. Ke golo mo go tshwenyang tota mo kgaolong ka gore ga o tsena mo dikgotleng, batsadi ba a ne ba ntse ba go botsa gore bana ba a palelwa. Ke buile gantsi gore nna ga ke ka ke ka
tsaya gore ngwana ga a sa dire sentle mo sekoleng, ke *responsibility* ya sekole fela. Ke itse gore barutabana ba na le seabe, botsadi bo tshwanetse go nna le seabe jaaka mokaulengwe a ntse a bua gore kana bana ba nna le basadibagolo le bannabagolo. Mme tota le gone le *administration* re tshwanetse go e bona e dira maiteko a gore ba fetole. Re dira eng ka mogokgo yo e leng gore o tlaa bo a tswa ko Swaneng a fetela ko Tshabong, a tswa ko Tshabong a ya ko Tutume mme fa a tsenang teng, e ntse e le gore *performance* e ya ko tlase. Ba teng ba bantsi ba e leng gore ba tlogelwa fela, sa gagwe ke gore a fudusiwe mme fa ba ntse ba fudusiwa jaana o felela a tsamaela ka fa bophirima tsatsi. Golo moo ga go re tseye sentle Modulasetilo.

Go na le kgang e Tona a e biuleng ya *access, access* fa re bua ka *primary school* re ka re eng re a leka re le puso gore bana ba tsene mo dikoleng. Mme kana go na le bana ba bantsi ba *pre-education* ba e leng gore tota o ka re, puso e ba itlhokomolositse fela go ka kgona yo go nang le *crèche* fa a leng teng. Mme kana kgang ya *pre-school* e ama itsholelo fela thata ka gore, bana ba bantsi ba felela ba le ko ntle ba sa tsene dikole, fa ba tla ba tsena dikole ga ba kgone go simolola sentle ka gore e ya bo e le gone a tsenang mo lefelong le le ntsha.

Re na le bodiredi mo dikgaolong tse dintsi tsa lefatshe la rona, fa e le ko Kgalagadi *for instance*, re na le babereki ba e leng gore one a ratile gore a nne le ngwana wa gagwe. Ngwana wa gagwe a bo a tsena mo *pre-school*. Mme ga ba kgone go tsamaya le bone ka gore mo malatsing a gompieno go thata gore ngwana o mo tlogele le mmangwane wa gago, mogoloo kana monnao, ga re o nne le ngwana wa gago. Jaanong kgang e ya *pre-schools* fa re bua ka *access* a re lemogeng gore re sa ntse re na le bana ba bantsi ba e leng gore ga ba tsene mo dikolong.
Lephata le la ga Tona le na le mathata. Ke ne ka tsaya nako yame ka tsamaya le dikolo mme ka fithlha matlhotlhapeloe mo dikolong ts a kgaolo e ke e emetseng. Ka tsaya nako ka kwala lokwalo mme ga ke ise ke bone phetolo. E rile ke tshwanetse go bona phetolo Mothusi wa gago a bo a ema mo Palamenteng mo a re e bile ke tswana go itirela boithatelo kwa ke bolelela firms gore di dire dingwe ditiro tse ke ne ke sa tshwanela go ba instructa go di dira. Mme dilo tse ke neng ke di fithlhetse e ne e le gore sekolo se tshwanang le Lehutshelo, Tona, the dining hall ga e na tafole e e jelang le ditilo; the whole dining hall.

Dijo tsa bana di bewa fa fatshe ba tsamaya ba di tshela dithole ba di sela ba di ja. Materase a ne a seyo mo sekolong kana a tlhaela bana, malao di pegilwe mo dithining tse di neng di tsentse di nespray milk. E ne e le matlhotlhapeloe a a sa tshwanelang go fithhelwa.

Ke ne ke tsere gore puso e tlaa re e tsaya dikolo tsa di CJSS e bo e itebaganya le kgang ya toilets and ablutions. E fedisa di toilet tse…

MR REATILE: Clarification. Ke a thalogyana Motlotlegi gore o feletswe ke nako, mme ke ne ke re ke kope gore o re tlhalosetse gore e rile fa o fithlha materase a seyo, ditafolo le ditilo a o ne wa di ordera kana o dirile jang?

MR MOUMAKWA: This is why ke ngongorega ka gore ke ne ka kwalela lephata le le lebaganeng gore matlhotlhapeloe a ke a fithlhetseng mo kgaolong ke a, mme ga go na kgato e e tserweng ke sena go impa matsapa. Mme fa bo Tona ba bua mo Palamente ba re Mapalamente emang ka dinao le re thuse re tsamaise puso. Mme fa o dira maiteko ga go na se o se bonang.

Kwa brigade e e kwa Lehututu ke go sale go rekilwe material for the auto workshop mme material oo o na le more than three years o ntse mo ditlhareng go sa feleletswa auto
workshop. Mme kana dilo tsa ditshipi di nna obsolete with time, go bo go raya gore nako e go tlaa bo gotwe di a tsenngwa di bo di sa kgone go bereka.

HONOURABLE MEMBER:… (Inaudible)…

MR MOUMAKWA: O ne o ntsena ganong mokaulengwe Ke ne ke itse gore puso e tlaa re fa e tsaya dikolo tse e bo e itebaganya le fedisa toilets tse di epiwang le ablutions. Fa o tseeno dikolong tsa rona o tla fitlhela go na le monko o o sa siamela ope yo o mo tikologong e e ntseng jalo. Tona o bua gore o dirile provision ya madi a brigades, mme le fa ke lebogela gore go bo go na le provision for the structure tsa brigades tse e leng gore di tlaa okediwa, re na le the human resources aspect. Brigades di na le instructors ba e leng gore le fa ba di tsamaisa, gongwe dituthego tsa bone ga se tse e tlaa reng puso e tsaya ba bo ba lekane gore ba ka tswelela ba le mo tirong eo. Tona a itebaganye le kgang e gore o ya go dira eng ka batho bao, a ba ya go ntshiwa fela kana go ka nna le thutuntsho e e lebaganeng gore ba tle ba kgone go tsweledisa ditiro tsa bone.

Gape go na le provision ya gore Tona o ikaelela go oketsa CJSS’s. Mo CJSS’s Heads of Department go lebega e le gore fa go dirwa di expansion tse ga ba thusiwe ka diofisi. O fitlhela morutabana a neetswe boikarabelo jwa Guidance and Counselling kana bongwe fela boikarabelo, mme ka gore ba kopanetsa matlo, fa a tswa ka diiphiri tsa bana, consultation notes, o ya kwa lwapeng ka tsone go sena fa a ka di bayang ka teng. Tona, seka-seka gore e re o oketsa jalo, Heads of Department o ba direle diofisi ka gore ke diofisara fela jaaka gongwe le gongwe.

Ke sa ntsa ke kopa Tona, gore mo dikgaoalong tse re di emetseng re na le batho Sekgalagadi le batho Sesarwa ba ba ntsi ba e leng gore sekolo mo go bone tota is still a
foreign environment. Gongwe re ka leka fa re ka ba bulela phatlha kwa university gore re nne le a quota system; affirmative system ya bana ba Sesarwa re kgone go ba tsenya mo sekolong sa university e tle e nne bone role models gore ba bangwe ba bone gore sekolo go riana se bothokwa. As we speak today bana ba bantsi ba felela ba boa…

HONOURBLE MEMBER: …(Inaudible)…

MR MOUMAKWA: Ee, nna ke ka tswa ke le role model ya ba bangwe, mme go na le ba bangwe ba ba fa moragonyana fale. Go na le ba ba boneng mo go Moumakwa gore ke ka ya sekolong, mme fa re ne re ka tswelela ra nna le that small space ya gore nako le nako fa maduo a tswa fa re amogela bana kwa university le ko technical colleges, re bo re re bulela gore go nne le space sa bananyana ba e leng gore ba tlaa bo ba boa ba ya go tsena mo dikgaolong tsa bone ba ba kaetsa bamosola jwa sekolo. Golo mo go ka thusa bana ba bantsi. Re na le mathata a bana bantsi ba ba boang kwa sekolong. Tona ka fa a kwadileng ka teng fa a re, go na le maietko a a tseneletseng, kana go tlaa dirwa strategy kana…

MR CHAIRMAN: Your time is up, Honourable Member. There is eight minutes left and I will allocate that to the last presenter before the Minister replies.

MS TSHIRELETSO (MAHALAPYE EAST): Ke a leboga, Modulasetilo. Ke rata thata gore…

MR SALESHANDO: On a point of procedure, Mr Chairman. Was it not agreed that time saved for one organisation will be added on to the next organisation? I thought we saved time during the debate on the Ombudsman's vote and we ought to add it to education, otherwise if we conclude on the Ministry of Education now there is nothing else on the order paper, we then go back home.
MR CHAIRMAN: Yes, indeed Honourable Member, if we finish the Ministry of Education before 7 o'clock that will be the end of the agenda of today's business, therefore, we adjourn and go home. You better refer to Standing Orders because they are clear on those issues you are raising. Proceed Honourable Tshireletso, your time is being eaten up.

MS TSHIRELETSO: Ke simolola pele ka go leboga Tona ka dintlha tse a tsileng ka tsone, bogolo jang fa re lebelela kwa barutabaneng ba dikolo tse dipotlana. Rraetsho, Mapalamente fa re se na go tswa mo Palamenteng, re tsamaya le dikolo mo kgaolong tsa rona. Mo kgaolong e ke leng mo go yone, Rra, go na le mathata. Go na le sekolo sa boarding se bidiwa Dikgatlho. Sekolo seo se tsere bana ba ba fetileng palo ka ntateng ya gore go ne go se na kwa ba neng ba ka ya teng. Jaanong boroko ke mathata. Go na le sekolo sa Mookane Community Junior Secondary. Le sone se tsere bana ba fetileng palo ba okeditse classes ka gore go ne go se na gore ba ka dira jang. Jaanong re na le mathata, jaaka e le boarding schools jaana, Mookane…

MR CHAIRMAN: Order! Order! Honourable Members, let us pay attention please.

MS TSHIRELETSO: Modulasetilo, bana ba robala fa fatshe in the hostels. Ke kopa gore fa re tswa mo Palamenteng Tona kana mongwe wa Bathusi ba gagwe a etele kgaolo ele a ye go bona mathata a re a bonang kwa dikolong. Ba tsoga ka 4 a.m. gore ba tlhape ba sutele ba bangwe. Go pitlaganye ke mathata kwa sekolong sa Dikgatlhong le sa Mookane, Tona. Tsamayang le ye go bona mathata a ka bofefo le a tsibogele, ka gore le gone go tlala kwa ba tlhapelang teng letsatsi le letsatsi go makgobokgobo, go a ela go a nkga, Rraetsho.
Mme gape barutabana ba teng baa lela. Headteachers ba teng ba amogela mo gotweng boarding allowance, mme le bone mo masigong ba tsosiwa ke bana ba ka gore baa boarda. Mme re ne re re gongwe o ba akanyetse gore le bone ba nne le boarding allowance.

Jaanong mo gongwe mo go latelang ke gore bana ba ba mo Dikgatlhong, Mookane le Pekenene ba ya kwa Secondary Schools tse di kgakala, jaanong re kopa gore gongwe go akanngwe gore go nne le Senior Secondary School, ka gore Tswapong ele yotlhe, kwa ntle ga go ya kwa Moeng ga go na Senior Secondary School. Mo dikgaolong tsotlhe tsa bo Mookane, Mmaphashalala, Dibete le Dovedale ga go na Senior Secondary. Mme fa ke tsaya bogare jwa Tswapong le dikgaolo tsonne tse di kwano, tse di mo boolhaba jwa sekolo, gongwe Makwate gone go ka siama gore go nne le Senior Secondary School teng.

Fa ke leba fa bogare jwa Tswapong le dikgaolo tse di mo Mahalapye Bothhaba, o lebelela le catchment area gore go ka nna le mafelo a le kae. Fa o ka dira gore go nne le sekolo gone foo, o tlaa bona bana ba ba tswang mo mafelong a ke setseng ke a boletse a, e re ba ba yang kwa Moeng ba ba tswang mo Tswapong North, bo Palapye le mafelo a a farologanyeng, o ka bona gore bana ba teng ba nna jang. Mme ke a kopa, raetsho, gore ba kgaolo yame fa re ntse re kopane mo dikolong baa kopa. Fa o tsaya ngwana a tswana Dikgatlhong a ya Molepolole botsadi ba na le bothata ja go tsamaya. Dikgatlhong kana ke raya e le bana ba bo Makwate, Mokoswana, Dovedale le bo Mmaphashalala.

Jaanong e nngwe e e latelang Rra, fa re lebelela mo puong ya gago, go na le kgang e o e tlogetseng kwa morago ya gaegolelwe, e seng ya BOCODOL (Botswana College of Distance and Open Learning). Thuto ga e goelwe ya batho gotthelele ba ba sa itseng go kwala. Fa o bua mo puong ya gago ya ngwaga o o fetileng ga oa bua sepe mme le mo.
puong ya gago ya gompien na oa bua sepe ka yone. Mme mo mafelong a mangwe a rona re a emetseng go sa ntse go na le batho gotlhelele ba ba sa ntseng ba sa itse go kwala. Mme gaphe re bo re nna le bothata le ba primary schools, ba gana gore ba gaegolelwe ba rutele moo, ba rutela ka fa tlase ga setlhare. Gone moo a go buisangwe le go sekaseke, Tona, ka gore tota ra re ka 2016 re bo re le tshaba e e rutegileng, e e itseng. Re itse gore Motswana mongwe le mongwe jaaka gaegolelwe e dirile tiro e tona gore batho ba isaenele maina ba bo ba ipalele dikwalo, re tsaya gore golo moo o sa ntse o ka go sala morago, Tona. Mme e rile ke ntse ke tsamaya mo dikgaolong mo VDCs (Village Development Committees), ba kopa Tona gore kana ga e golelwe e na le mosola mo mafelong a re a emetseng. Mme ke a kopa Rra, gore thuto e ya gaegolelwe o seka wa e lebala. Jaaka re bua ka Primary Schools, Junior Secondary Schools le nursery schools re seka ra lebala gore go na le batho ba ba tona. Bangwe ba bone ke badisa, bangwe ba bone ke bagolo fela ba e leng gore fa go ka dirwa go ka rotloediwa, Raetsho, Batswana e ka re ka 2016 e bo e le tshaba e e rutegileng.

Mme fa ke tswelela mo metsotsonyaneng ka gore ke bua fela ke tabogile, dikgang tsa dibese, ga ke e bue jaaka rraetsho ka gore eo ga le e se le ithole ditiro. Ke a amogela kgang eo, mme le ko le lebe mafelo, go seka ga lebiwa dikonotiri fela ka gore go na le ditsela tsa gravel tse di tsamaegang. Kwa go bo Makwate, Kudumatse, le Dovedale fa di bus tse di ka tsamaya ya ne e re fa go tserwe ba Mahalapye (Xhosa, Flowertown, Frederick) kwa go nang le dikonotiri, go bo go iwa kwa go bo Dovedale, Kudumatse, le bo Mmaphashalala. Ditsela tsa teng kana di a gopiwa nako le nako, bogolo jang tsa backline. Mme fa ba kopa di bus tsa khansele gatwe ditsela tsa bone ga se tsa sekonotiri,
di bus ga di tsamane mo ditseng tse e seng tsa sekonotiri. Nnyaa, mme fa tsele e le ya gravel go nna le mosola.

Kwa bofelong o lebe ditlhatlhob o tsa senior Secondary School, o tlhotlhomise tota gore go diragala eng. Tsaya dikolo bogolo jang tse di kgakala, jaaka Gantsi, gompieno gotwe matshwao a sone ke bo 26/27 per cent. Re botse gore tota go dirwa ke eng gore bana e bo e le gore matshwao a bone a ya kwa tlase? A go ka bo go na le dingwe tse di tlhaelang teng? A ga se gore barutabana ka nta teng ya go tlhoka boroko jaaka dikolo tse ke neng ke di bolela, ga ba nne sentle? Gongwe go na le ditlamelo dingwe tse di tlhaelang. Raetshe, tsamaya o ye go tsena boteng ja pelo ya gago mo dikolong tse ka gore go tlaa re gakgamatsa gore dikolo tse di gau fi le seporo maduo a tsone a siame, mme dikolo tse di kgakala maduo a tsone a kwa tlase. Re ipotsa gore bone bana ba ba neng ba le mo go Form 5 go pasitse…

**MR CHAIRMAN:** Your time is up, Honourable Member. Honourable Minister, it is your time now to reply.

**MR SALESHANDO:** Further point of procedure, Mr Chairman. I had thought that earlier on in responding to my request that time be added as there are Members still wishing to present, you would at least state the Standing Order that disallows that. I still feel that it would be weird and possibly out of order for this House to adjourn before 7 p.m. when there is business on the order paper and there are Members still wishing to debate.

**MR CHAIRMAN:** Honourable Members, I keep on referring you to Standing Orders because we cannot run an institution like this, out of individual whims and expectations. We are guided by Standing Orders, which are the rules of this institution. The Standing
Orders are very clear, refer to Standing Orders. If you need a copy it is available here, you will pick it up. All I am saying is this Head has been allocated 2 hours 35 minutes, I said that when we introduced the Head and we are working within that time frame. The Minister is going to reply up to 6:55. At that stage if there is nothing else in terms of the order paper of today, Parliament has to adjourn. If for instance, Members choose not to have said anything this afternoon, we would have adjourned because in the order paper there would be no other item to discuss other than the last item today, which is Head Education.

Straightforward. So, let us try and refer to our own rules because it will be helpful to be guided by that. Just go into the Standing Orders. In any case, it is a matter that we can discuss outside this Chamber now because we are totally out of order, in terms of the procedures of the House. I have now called upon the Minister to reply, he has 30 minutes to do so in terms of the time that is allocated here and the question will be put at 6.55. This was announced right from the beginning.

MR MOUMAKWA: On a point of procedure, Mr Chairman.

MR CHAIRMAN: When you stand on a point of procedure, you have to refer us to the Standing Orders.

MR MOUMAKWA: Nnyaa, ga e tsamaye jalo Mr Chairman. Tlaa ke thalose sengwe, Mr Chairman.

MR CHAIRMAN: You know which procedure in the Standing Orders we are violating. Refer us to the Standing Order because I have the Standing Orders with me here. Otherwise you are taking the Minister’s time. You are being out of order.
MINISTER OF EDUCATION (MR NKATE): Mr Chairman, thank you very much. I thank all my colleagues who have spoken for supporting our submission. I thank those who would have wished to speak, but who have not been able because of the time constraint, but who would have given us very useful information and advice about what is happening in the Ministry, in their respective districts, schools and communities to do with education. This is as I am sure Honourable Members appreciate, a very big Ministry. We cannot pretend that at any given time we know all the issues on the ground. We may have policy, we may be able to pronounce policy, but because we have so many schools we are dealing with, we are always indebted to the information we are receiving from Honourable Members. I want to also say that, our Ministry remains open to engage and interface with those Honourable Members who wish to do so on those issues that are of concern to their respective constituencies or areas, so that even if Honourable Members who were unable to speak here today, we are happy to receive them and to hear them out and to investigate and follow up matters of concern to them.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: We want to speak here not …(Inaudible)…

MR NKATE: That is okay. I will not welcome you if you do not come to my Ministry. I want to first start with the query by Honourable Modubule and I have noted that he is referring to three answers that we gave in this House. I have asked for a comprehensive explanation of the contradictions he referred to. I am not able at this juncture to reconcile, or even to confirm that there are contradictions. I would like to undertake in this House and for the record, it can be an assurance issue to engage with Honourable Modubule to go over what difficulties if any, we have had with the Lobatse project and explain to the Honourable Member. There is need as it is indeed my responsibility as Minister, to
explain any contradictions that we may in the end agree between himself and my Ministry that they have been. I am happy to make a statement here to explain what might have happened, but I am not able just on my feet right now, to say, there are contradictions and what the causes of those contradictions might be. But again I undertake to engage with him to get to the bottom of such discontent on his part.

I want to thank those Honourable Members who have supported us on the controversial, controversial in the minds of sum, but of course in my own mind nothing controversial about it at all, such as Honourable Sebetela and two or three others who have spoken on this particular issue of recoveries. I think this is important. I think the mindset that we have created over the years in this country, where members of our communities expect that everything will be given to them for free, where you said they vilify those of us who are trying to say, let us work together, let us take the burden together, I think that mindset must be dealt with right now. And I want to say this that government’s commitment to exempt or waiver for those who are unable to pay schools fees for instance, just to give an example, is a serious declaration of intent. In fact I can say here and now that, we have exempted over 24,000 students from paying school fees. So, this was not an empty rhetorical statement on the part of the government. But the point is, those who are able to pay really should come to assist government to pay their dues. I want to say here and now that, because I have been travelling around the country meeting with schools heads, it has been brought to my attention that we have put school heads especially, under some strain because they are trying to persuade parents to pay. Parents are finding no need to pay, there is no enforcement mechanism and the law is very clear, in my capacity as Minister for Education, I am empowered to exclude a child from school whose parent refuses to
pay, not whose parent is genuinely unable to pay. I have said in this House that those children whose parents are genuinely unable to pay will be exempted, but those children whose parents refuse to pay will sooner or later, and I think it is now becoming soon rather than later, will have to be faced with the consequence of being returned from schools. But I want to say this, especially to Honourable Sebetela who was very vehement on this particular point that we intend in terms of recoveries in other areas, I am talking for instance about beneficiaries of scholarships for tertiary education. We intend to engage private sector companies to help us pursue those that are indebted to us for scholarships. In this regard, we have also computerised our data regarding those who are beneficiaries of the grant loan scheme; in fact I know that we have actually gone to tender on this particular project where we should be sending people out to collect on our behalf. I would like to encourage people therefore to come forward to pay.

MR SEBETELA: Ke kopa tlhaloso. Modulasetilo, ke ne ke re, mo go e ya recovering from batho ba grants kana ba ba adimilweng, re a utlwana. Mme fa e le mo go e ya secondary and technical colleges, mo speeches tsa budget tsa ga Rre Gaolathe, tse gompieno ke sa di tshwarang fa, mme ke ka di tsisa fa e le bosupi, re buile mo Palamenteng e gore bongaka le fa re ka dira cost recovery, le tsone tse, ga re ka ke ra ba ra busa ngwana ope wa sekolo. Re buile mo Palamenteng, go bua Rre Gaolathe mo speeches tsa gagwe. Jaanong wena o raya o busa bafe? Ba universities kana bone ba?

MR NKATE: Nna rra, I am happy to refer to my own statements. I do not recall the statements where Honourable Gaolathe made that commitment. I have said, no child will be returned from a school on account of their parents’ genuine inability to pay. I have said it in this House. I have been cross-examined by the Press, I wish I used the word
deliberately to say, but the understanding had been that no child will be returned from school. Can you imagine if I am going to be paying for my child, what policy of government is an option for anybody? There is no policy that is based on option. Policies will be enforced and therefore this is a government policy and it will be enforced; that is all I am saying. If other promises have been made in the past, my position is very clear, of course, we have our principal Honourable Gaolathe and I, and if you are otherwise directed, we will comply with our principal direction. But that will be new policy or no policy because right now, school heads have written to me and said, how can we enforce this thing; we are out of our bound in terms of persuasion?

Let me move to another point. I agree with Honourable Sebetela, sometimes we have excellent people who could go on to master’s and may be doctorate and who could come back to Botswana and add real value to their respective professions. I would personally be inclined towards supporting the idea of having them go all the way while they are there already. Sometimes we even have private companies that want to sponsor them. The problem is that we are a small economy and conditions of employment in this country…

**HONOURABLE MEMBER:** Ke kopa tlhaloso.

**MR NKATE:** No, I really have no time. I have a lot of points to deal with. I want to deal with at least as many of them as possible. The problem is that when you do that most of the time they do not come back. But it is something we will have to examine. Maybe it is not a question of just refusing, may be it is a question of also looking at the fuller circumstances of our…

**HONOURABLE MEMBER:** Ke kopa tlhaloso.
MR NKATE: No, I am declining Mr Chairman because I have so much to deal with here. I have the assurance that these people will come back to the country, because otherwise we are training these excellent brilliant people for other countries and then at the end of the training thing, they take them over and we are left with nothing. So, it is a very difficult one, but I understand the point.

The other thing I want to respond to is the suggestion that we should now go to the technician model because of the qualifications that primary school teachers have attained. There is an ongoing O & M. These are the sort of issues I expect O & M to answer and so I think that one let us just rest assured; the O&M will deal with that and we shall take the advice as given and make submissions to government.

We have a problem in this country of vandalism. Even yesterday we received a report from Gantsi that a Science Laboratory had been burnt and when we ask, why are these people agitated? We were told they just want to close the school so that they can go home. I have said very clearly that we will be tough and what I mean by tough, I know it does not make me popular, but if anybody is found to have actually vandalised public property, they will be dealt with in the sternest terms. And of course the first sternest term is to exclude them from the school and to blacklist them for further educational opportunities because clearly, they do not appreciate the privileges that they are enjoying. I agree with Honourable Molefhabangwe, it is a pity he is not here. I did make a statement in this House about the comments attributed to him to do with the training of some people on PMS in the US from my Ministry. The import of the Mmegi article that I referred to was that he was implying that money had been sent first of all into individuals’ accounts and secondly individuals for my constituency. I have upon further
checking on the Hansard realised that perhaps he had inadvertently or deliberately, I do not know, referred to Nokaneng. But of course that is what the paper harped on and the way the article appeared was that it was an accusation suggesting that money had been sent from my Ministry into individuals’ accounts in the US and that those individuals were actually from Nokaneng for instance, in my constituency, hence my very stern reaction in the House. But I think in fairness to him, I have looked at the Hansard, he did not specifically accuse the Ministry or me of sending money into individuals’ accounts, although there was room for a naughty paper to play with what had been said. But I think we have put that issue to rest.

There is a very serious allegation of non-transparent promotions, transfers and corruption in the Ministry. I would like to say once again, we are running an open House. People have allegations they want to make, make them openly to us. If you want your identity to be concealed, go to DCEC or take me or the Permanent Secretary or the Director of a department into confidence where you think some senior official is being corrupt in promotion, transfers and issues like that. But honestly if we just generalise like this, it does not help us. It is a serious matter, but it is a matter we cannot attend to on the basis of generalisations of this sort.

Again I agree with Honourable Motsumi on automatic promotions. There is actually a policy of assessed progression.

Obviously there is only so many places or opportunities in a school, so you cannot repeat everybody, but at least there must be a number of children who can be targeted because of their potential to be allowed to repeat. I think the figure if I am not mistaken is 5 per cent of any given class any given year. My officials are sitting too far away from me but
it is some percentage, so we do not actually have a policy of automatic progression, we have a policy of assessed progression. Unfortunately it seems it is easier for people just to push people away and this is something we will have to pay some attention to.

Preschool is very important, I agree. In fact there is evidence that people who go through pre-primary school stay longer in school, they have less dropouts, and therefore it is something we are examining within the ministry to see how we can promote. We already have guidelines for private providers who come to us and say we want to open a pre-primary facility. We ourselves are looking at our facilities and saying since the people we are targeting are usually the very young ones, perhaps we could use some of the primary school facilities in the villages in the afternoons when the regular school is out of school, if you know what I mean. We are actually engaged in a discussion in the ministry, which includes training for pre-primary education.

You have said that special education is under-resourced; there is poor instruction, poor conditions for the workers and even poor conditions for the learners themselves in terms of just general care. This is why we are currently looking at what we can do to improve. If you refer to my speech you will see that I am saying there are new facilities coming up. I think the one way I am not able to give any specific undertaking is with regards to the entertainment, for instance, of the kids, because there is no use just having there and not finding some special way, because there are a special category of making sure they are properly engaged after regular activities. We are striving, for instance in Maun and Tlokweng, putting up new facilities for special education, very modern facilities for special education.
Honourable Lefhoko said that he is happy about takeover of brigades. I have said that I am sounding a word of caution that when the preparatory stages have been completed with regards to negotiations with the; communities, preparatory work, we will probably come to this House hopefully accompanied and holding hands with the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning to seek the necessary finance or resources to now takeover, but this is something we are definitely going ahead with.

Sometimes we hear from some communities or Heads of Boards of these Brigades that they do not want to relinquish them to Government, and there are deeds of trust. These are community projects, strictly speaking legally they own the facilities but they must understand that those who want to keep their brigades will have to forego Government funding. Because one of the biggest problems is that we are funding; but we do not have accountability. In fact we can say with some certainty that public resources are being squandered and abused.

I have had some indications that in some areas some people are unhappy about us taking over. The deeds of trust will state what their legal rights are and what our legal rights are, and we will then have to deal with the legal situation as such. The likelihood is that we will say; ok; that is fine you can carryon with your facility and then we, as Government will go elsewhere where we will have a little bit more control. Mind you, is not just about resources, it is also about introducing new programmes into the technical education, so that this level of education is more relevant to a modern economy, such as we think we have or certainly we aspire to at this juncture in the country.

Honourable Molefhi is rather perturbed, and disappointed about the delay in doing the designs and progressing to construction of the College of Applied Arts and Technology
in Selebi Phikwe. I am happy that Honourable Motsumi sent me a short note saying there has been a problem in fact with land. I know that you have said to me and I do not want us to argue here, you and me have argued before about this particular issue about land. The issue was that we were either given inadequate land or there was a delay in allocation and then we had to ask for more land. Now we have the land and as I say we are progressing to design the project.

Honourable Gaolathe, in fact just sitting here and I hope I am not embarrassing him, sent me a note saying but why is the design work going to take until the end of 2007. It is something I am going to have to revisit with the officials to say is this really necessary to take all of eight months just to design the project. But you are in a fortunate position, where the Minister of Finance and Development Planning says Jesus; get on with this thing let us get it done.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: That is blasphemous.

MR NKATE: Ok maybe not Jesus apparently is blasphemous, but you know what I am saying. We will progress when the design is available.

Unspent money; Honourable Guma Moyo made a very valid point, I think we need to devise a better way of tracking spending. Therefore making sure that the funds we require from Government, from the feast, are funds we know we can reasonably spend, based also on track record and trends. I think this is something that we have to follow up. However, I want to say that the figure that you have right now, of money that was unspent, will go down significantly based just on the recent intake of students in local institutions. You know I announced we have taken more than 4,800 students into local institutions at tertiary level. Although the figure in January looked rather hefty it will
actually go down. I do get your point that we need to be more efficient in the way we spend the public resources rather than tying up resources that could be used elsewhere, just because we were able maybe to make a good case of requesting during the preparatory stages of the budget. Honourable Maswabi does not support double shift; I am disappointed about that. I understand when people complain that double shift was introduced and it had its problems; our teacher accommodation; ablutions, small libraries taking into consideration the numbers of kids. But the fact of the matter is that it increased access to Senior Secondary level education from 51 per cent to 61.3 per cent. We have now moved of course to 63 per cent as I said because of expansion of some numbers of Senior Secondary Schools in the country. I have paused it this year but I have not abandoned it. I have paused it because I have said there is no point going on while I am being advanced their problems, let us deal with the problems first. I hope that in those places that we have targeted for further double shift introduction we will be able to get the teacher accommodation sorted out and the other much smaller issues. I think ablutions and libraries are much easier to resolve than teacher accommodation. The fact of the matter is that if we are to attain the 83 per cent we have set ourselves for access to Senior Secondary level education, and if we are to attain the 15 per cent by 2016 at tertiary level; we have to be innovative in the way we use our resources, and our resources include of course the classrooms the teaching staff. Right now we have an excess of about 500 teachers who are unemployed and we have people who could go to schools, so why should not we utilise these people and have these people access Senior Secondary education. I am sorry that he feels the way he feels, actually I am not so sorry
I expect it from him. We will continue with it but we will take the advice of people who give us reasonable advice.

He also says that we must not expel kids from schools whose parents refuse to pay. I use the word ‘refuse,’ and I am using it deliberately because I think it is important that we distinguish between people who refuse to pay and people who are genuinely unable to pay. At the risk of being too repetitive that distinction is very clear, that is why we have exempted the 24,000 or 26,000 people because of their social circumstances during the assessments. Otherwise if we want this thing to be based on persuasion then it cannot be a Government policy of cost recovery. Then it must just be people because they are charitable, contributing to their respective schools in their communities. If it is a Government policy it must be enforceable as a policy. We will exclude kids whose parents refuse, deliberately refuse, when they have been assessed professionally so; not by me Mr Chairman, not by Honourable Modubule, not by Honourable Gaolathe, we are politicians we might want our friends and our supporters to go in, but by professionals in the Social Welfare Department.

Honourable Tshireletso says there is a case for a Senior Secondary School in the Tswapong area. Probably there is, but as she would have noted we are going to build five new senior secondary schools around the country. We will continue to assess the needs and do the needful, including resources permit. *Thuto gae golelewe* is currently under review. There is a consultancy to review non-formal education. We are hoping to move from this non-formal education, as we know it, to what is, I think the Permanent Secretary keeps referring to it as adult basic education, which will be a much more formal
type of education probably with professionals as teachers, and other facilities which we can share of course since we have facilities out there in the country.

Mr Chairman, I move that the sum of P4,995,547,620 for the Recurrent Budget for Head 0600 be approved and stand part of the schedule of Appropriation 2007/2008, Bill 2007, and that the sum of P584,479,000 in the Development Fund Estimates for Head 0600 be approved and stand part of those estimates. I thank you Sir.

Questions put and agreed to.

MOTION

ADJOURNMENT

LEADER OF THE HOUSE (L.T. GEN. MERAFHE): Mr Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn.

Question put and agreed to.

The Assembly accordingly adjourned at 7.00 p.m. until Thursday 1st March, 2007 at 2.30 p.m.

Thursday 1st March 2007

THE ASSEMBLY met at 2.30 p. m.

(THE SPEAKER in the Chair)

PRAYERS

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QUESTIONS FOR ORAL ANSWER

CONSTRUCTION OF A REGIONAL INFORMATION OFFICE FOR THE NORTHERN PART
MR P. P. P. MOATLHODI (TONOTA SOUTH): asked the Minister of Communications, Science and Technology;

- What is delaying the construction of a Regional Information Office for the northern part of the country, long earmarked for construction in Francistown.
- Is the Minister aware that staff morale in Francistown is gradually waning due to the lack of suitable/proper working facilities; and
- Can the Minister state how much is estimated for the entire project; and the estimated time for construction as well as the completion date, assuming that financial provision has been made.

ACTING MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (MR MOKALAKE): Mr Speaker, construction of Francistown Regional Office was delayed by a lengthy procurement cycle for the appointment of consultants. I am pleased, however, to inform that the final report for the appointment of the architects is now with the Tender Committee of my ministry pending approval during this week’s committee meeting.

Mr Speaker, Francistown Information office relocated to Ntshe House on the 18th of August 2006. The staff now occupies 15 offices and has a conference room. These premises are shared by Broadcasting Services personnel. The relocation to Ntshe House has brought the Department of Information Services closer to other Government departments, which are located within the same complex. This has contributed to improved working relations with other Government departments as well as enhancing staff morale. I am inclined to believe that there is now greater staff motivation as opposed to the alleged waning of morale.
Mr Speaker, the entire project is estimated at P29.6 million, including design and construction. The estimated period for project design is between four and six months. Construction is expected to start in August 2007. The estimated date of completion is February 2009. I thank you Mr Speaker.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A SATELLITE POLICE STATION IN RAMOKGONAMI VILLAGE

MR O. S. MOLEBATS (TSWAPONG SOUTH): asked the Minister of Presidential Affairs and Public Administration if he has not yet considered establishing a satellite police station at Ramokganami Village on account of the escalating crime in the area.

MINISTER FOR PRESIDENTIAL AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (MR SKELEMANI): Mr Speaker, we currently do not have any plans to establish a satellite police station at Ramokganami Village. The expansion of Machaneng and Martin’s Drift Police Stations will significantly improve policing in Ramokganami Village. Machaneng Police Station is scheduled for completion during the first quarter of the next financial year and pre-contract processes for Martin’s Drift are scheduled to start during the next financial year, that is after the 1st of April. I thank you Mr Speaker.

COST AND COMPLETION DATE OF THE DIBETE-MAHALAPYE ROAD

MR L. B. SEBETELA (PALAPYE): asked the Minister of Works and Transport what the original cost and completion date of the Dibete-Mahalapye road were at the start of the project and what the revised cost and completion date are today; the Minister should further explain what has caused the variations and further say if she is satisfied with progress to date.
MINISTER OF WORKS AND TRANSPORT (MS MOTSUMI): I thank you Mr Speaker. Mr Speaker, the original cost of Dibete-Mahalapye road was a P170.916,678.99 and the scheduled completion date was 11th May 2007. I must indicate at this point Mr Speaker, that the revised cost of the project will only be known when all the claims by the contractor have been computed and approved. We expect the project to be completed in December 2007. Mr Speaker, the variations in cost and completion time are due to delays caused by excessive rainfall during the months of February and March 2006 and protracted mobilisation of the equipment (crusher) by the contractor. The crusher was damaged in transit from the United Kingdom (UK) where it was ordered and it took six months to repair.

Mr Speaker, I am satisfied with the progress to date because when my ministry realised that the contractor was running behind schedule, he was asked to accelerate progress and he complied by mobilising two construction teams to work from both fronts. I thank you Mr Speaker.

MR SEBETELA: Can the Minister say when she can avail to this House the revised cost, because it is of interest to us with respect to whether we are making progress or not?

MS MOTSUMI: Mr Speaker, I did say in the body of my answer that such information will only be provided once the claims from the contractor have been computed and approved, and I will indeed at that time avail that information to the Honourable Member.

MR LEFHOKO: Thank you Mr Speaker. Could the Minister explain why an issue of equipment contracted by the main contractor becomes an issue where we should pay as Government, because if it is a contributor to the delay why must we pay for it as Botswana Government?
MS MOTSUMI: Mr Speaker, I mentioned in the body of this answer that the issue of equipment or the crusher was that on delivery from where it was purchased. It was damaged and was brought from the United Kingdom (UK) by the contractor not by the ministry. It has taken the contractor almost six months to have it repaired and that caused delay, hence then when we realised the delay it was causing we then advised the contractor to mobilise more resources so that this work could be brought up to schedule, it is not under Government.

MR LEFHOKO: The Honourable Minister does not seem to have captured my question. The question is not that Government is buying the machine, no, we are going to pay the cost overruns. Why should be carry the burden of costs overruns as a result of the contractor and his other contextual obligation with UK.

MS MOTSUMI: Mr Speaker, in the body of the question I have indicated that delays were caused by the excessive rainfall that we have had between February and March. There were two parts to this question; first of all the issue of delays and the issue of pricing, this is why these two are in the body of the answer.

EFFECT OF BCL MINE EMISSIONS ON THE HEALTH OF SELEBI-PHIKWE PEOPLE

MR K. KARIO (SELEBI PHIKWE WEST): asked the Minister of Health what the effect of the BCL Mine emissions is on the health of the people in Selebi Phikwe and surrounding areas, with special reference to;

- Prevalence of lung and respiratory related illnesses in the Selebi Phikwe area in terms of number/cases; and,
• Whether the Selebi Phikwe area has a greater incidence of lung and respiratory related illnesses than other areas in Botswana with or without mining emissions.

MINISTER OF HEALTH (PROF. TLOU): Thank you Mr Speaker. Mr Speaker, Population based data for estimation of prevalence of lung and respiratory are related illnesses, which could be caused by the BCL Mine emissions in the Selebi Phikwe area, are not available. However, according to the 2002 outpatient attendance records from Health Statistics Reports, out of 111,018 attendances 26,394 or 23.4 per cent were due to episodes of infectious and non-infectious respiratory illnesses. In 2003 out of 120,828 attendances 28,492 or 23.6 per cent were due to these conditions, thus showing no difference in prevalence during those years.

Mr Speaker, during the same period of 2002 and 2003, comparisons of proportionate morbidity has been made with other districts as follows:

**Boteti**

Episodes of infectious and non-infectious respiratory illnesses accounted for 22.4 per cent and 24.4 per cent of the outpatient attendance respectively.

**Okavango**

The same conditions accounted for 20.2 per cent and 20 per cent respectively.

Therefore Mr Speaker, statistics from health facilities do not suggest any significant difference in prevalence of lung and respiratory related illness in the Selebi Phikwe area compared to other health districts. I thank you.

MR KARIO: A mme Tona o ka kgothatsa bape ba ba ka eletsang go dira dikgwebo ko Selebi Phikwe gore ba seka ba tshoswa ke mosi ole ga o tshwenye?
PROF. TLOU: Ke ka bolelela ba ba batlang go dira dikgwebo teng gore ba seka ba tshoswa ke mosi o ga o tshwenye. Mme kana go na le batho ba e leng gore ga gongwe gongwe mosi o o ka bo o ba ama ka bokete thata, gongwe ba asthma jaana, mme fela tota fa re leba dipalo ga di supe o ka tshabelelwa ke bolwetse joo go gaisa motho yo o ko Boteti, Okavango kana yo o ko Serowe.

OPERATION OF GANTSI HOSPITAL LAUNDRY

MR C. DE GRAAFF (GANTSI SOUTH): asked the Minister of Health:-

• If the Gantsi Hospital Laundry operates to her satisfaction.

• Whether the e-medicine connection between Gantsi Hospital and Princess Marina Hospital is in operation and if the doctors at both stations can access the service from their work stations as the public was made to believe;

• If there are any malfunctions in relation to (b) above, can the Minister say when these occurred and when they will be remedied; and,

• Specify what effect, if any, these malfunctions have had on the hospital staff and patients at Gantsi Primary Hospital.

MINISTER OF HEALTH (PROF. TLOU): Mr Speaker, the laundry in Gantsi does not operate to my satisfaction. This is mainly due to the absence of adequately trained technicians to service the sophisticated laundry equipment. My ministry is working with the Ministry of Works and Transport to find a long lasting solution to the problem. Although the malfunctioning of this equipment does inconvenience the running of the hospital, patient care has not been affected by the breakdown of these machines because there is an alternative laundry machine in use.
Mr Speaker, the Tele-medicine connections between Gantsi Primary Hospital and Princess Marina Hospital is not yet in operation as the project is still at tender stage, but it will soon be operating. I thank you.

MR MABILETSA: Can the Minister explain to this House why they bought such complicated equipment without ensuring that there are technicians to operate it from the onset?

PROF. TLOU: Kana ke jaaka fela gompieno re nale telemedicine mme re ise re bo re nne le ngaka e e ka o dirisang. Re itse gore go a re o nne le selo o bo o rutuntsha batho gore ba se dirise rather than o ye go tsaya se se gologolo o bo o re ga ke na batho. Go tlaa bo go thusa eng, ke raya gore tota re berekela into the future.

MR SALESHANDO: Ke ne ke re Tona a tlhalose gore mathata a these laundry services a ke ko sepatele sa Gantsi fela kana le dipatela tse dingwe mo Botswana di nale mathata a bo machine bone ba le ba dirisang ba laundry?

PROF. TLOU: Nnyaa ga ke kake ka kgona go e araba eo. Fa o ka botsa potso ke ka kgona gore ke go bolelele gore ke sepatele sefe le sefe mme fela di-laundry ka bontsi di a bereka, a ke rialo.

**NUMBER OF PHARMACIES AND PHARMACISTS EMPLOYED IN BOTSWANA**

MR K. KARIO (SELEBI PHIKWE WEST): asked the Minister of Health;

- The number of pharmacies in Botswana, and the number of pharmacists employed in these pharmacies broken down by nationally;
- The number of pharmacists the Government trains annually to localise expatriate held positions; and
• Whether annual training plans are informed or guided by the localisation and training strategy.

MINISTER OF HEALTH (PROF. TLOU): Mr Speaker, there are 92 private community or retail pharmacies with the following distribution of pharmacists according to nationalities.

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<th>SERIAL NUMBER</th>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Botswana</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>India</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>Philippines</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Zambia</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>86</strong></td>
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There are also 14 registered private wholesale pharmacies, with the following distribution of pharmacists according to nationalities.
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>15</strong></td>
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There are 23 Government Hospitals and two missions Hospitals with pharmacists, and the overall distribution is:

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<tr>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>31</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Malawi</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>DRC</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Zambia</td>
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<td>SERIAL NUMBER</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Botswana</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Lesotho</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>28</strong></td>
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**PROF TLOU:** At Central Medical Stores and the Drugs Regulatory Unit, the distribution of pharmacists is shown below:

Mr Speaker, the pre-service training of Pharmacists is done by the Ministry of Education.

From the information that we got from them, there were 24 students sent for Pharmacy Training in 2005 and nine students in 2006.

My Ministry is represented at the annual career interviews and student selection to go and study in the different health care specialities. The number that is eventually sent, however, depends on availability of training slot at different institutions outside the country as well as the budget the Ministry of Education has for that particular year. We are also aware Mr Speaker, that some of the students sent abroad do not come back after training and this affect our localisation plans.

I thank you.
UPGRADING OF THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE IN PALAPYE

MR L. B. SEBETELA (PALAPYE): asked the Minister of Communications, Science and Technology what plans are being put in place to upgrade the telecommunications infrastructure in Palapye in preparation for the increase in demand by businesses and residential customers as a result of the new 1200 MW power plant, the second university as well as the Morupule Colliery operations.

ACTING MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (MR MOKALAKE): Mr Speaker, Botswana Telecommunications Corporation has a number of projects currently ongoing in the Palapye area to address issues of capacity, network resilience, products and service delivery. Such projects include:

- Installation of fibre optic as part of the Trans-Kalahari fibre optic Project (to make it part of the national backbone ring);
- Re-arrangement of the current network in Palapye;
- ADSL phase 3 which is currently operational; as well as;
- The WiMax wireless project, which will compliment the delivery of broadband services.

Meetings are held on regular basis with the second university consultants and a decision has already been made to connect it with fibre from the Palapye main exchange. BTC is currently awaiting detailed specifications from the university consultants for further detailed actions.

Mr Speaker, an exchange has already been installed at the Morupule Power Station to provide for the current and the near future demands. We have started engaging the project
management team to discuss all the future demands for consideration in future expansion programs.

Most of Palapye residential areas are connected with copper and wireless systems. A further wireless project for a broadband system is targeted for completion by August 2007, and that will help to connect residential areas where copper is not available.

I thank you, Mr Speaker.

OPERATION OF THE STATE-OF-THE ART PRIMARY HOSPITAL IN GANTSI

MR C. DE GRAAFF (GANTSI SOUTH): asked the Minister of Health;

- When the state-of-art primary hospital in Gantsi started operating;
- When she officially opened that facility and whether that hospital has started to deliver at the levels, which were expected.

MINISTER OF HEALTH (PROF. TLOU): Mr Speaker, the new Gantsi Primary Hospital started operating on the 1st July 2005 and I officially opened it on the 4th August 2006. The facility is delivering services as expected despite some maintenance challenges on the mechanical and electrical infrastructures and we are working with the Department of Buildings and Engineering Services (DBES) to attend to these.

I thank you.

AN ‘ACCOUNTING LAPSE’ SUFFERED BY NACA

MR L. B. SEBETELA (PALAPYE): asked the Minister for Presidential Affairs and Public Administration to explain how NACA suffered an ‘accounting lapse’ and resulting in Botswana losing over P55 million for HIV/AIDS programmes from the Global Fund on AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria by the end of the two-year grant period that ended
June 30th, 2006 and further say whether anybody has been found culpable and what action has been taken against them.

MINISTER FOR PRESIDENTIAL AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (MR SKELEMANI): Thank you, Mr Speaker. Mr Speaker, Members may recall that in 2002 Botswana submitted a funding proposal amounting to US$18,580,414 to the Global Fund, which was only approved in December 2003. However, the first disbursement amounting to US$9,019,119 (about P42.2 million) was received in July 2004 for a period of nine months. Disbursement of the remaining balance of US$9,561,295 was dependent on programme performance results from the first disbursement.

In order for the answer to this question to be fully understood and appreciated, it is critical that the structure and hierarchy of coordination, implementation and monitoring of activities, including reporting on the performance of the grant are properly laid out. These funds were first received from the Global Fund by the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning as the Principal Recipient. The Ministry then allocated these funds to NACA for disbursement to ‘Implementing Partners’ i.e the registered Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) in various parts of the country. The CBOs themselves got the money through Sub-Recipients of the Global Fund, namely the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Local Government and the NGO Networks (BONEPWA, BOCAIP, BONELA and BONASO).

One of the key requirements of the Global Fund was that each Sub-Recipient would sign an Agreement with the relevant Implementing Partner (CBO) after it has satisfied a pre-award assessment. This assessment was the basis for determining whether or not an
Implementing Partner (CBO) was ready to receive the Global Fund money to start implementation of agreed activities.

Each Implementing Partner i.e. CBO was in turn required to implement the agreed work plan of activities and report on a quarterly basis to their Sub-Recipient. The Sub-Recipients were also required to consolidate these quarterly reports from the CBOs, and submit them to NACA, who would in turn consolidate the reports for approval by the Country Coordinating Mechanism (CCM), and subsequent submission to the Local Fund Agent (Global Fund Country Representative) for verification. Once the Local Fund Agent has verified and corrections made (if any) to the reports, he/she would then submit these reports to Global Fund Office in Geneva.

According to the hierarchy and structure that I have described earlier, in order to report, NACA needed reports from the Implementing Partners that would have come through their Sub-Recipients. It goes without saying that in order for a report to be affected, performance of agreed activities should have occurred. There were in this regard serious challenges, which caused NACA to experience what has been termed ‘accounting lapse’.

It is important to note that implementation of this Grant was delayed as a consequence of the following factors:

- Procurement strategy was only approved by Global Fund in September 2004, that is three months into implementation period. However, the actual procurement was effected around December 2004 due to other necessary processes;
- Disbursement to NGO Networks was only effected end of September 2004 after finalisation of contract agreements;
• Recruitment process was too long due to non-availability of qualified persons who were then working with the CBOs;

• The Global Fund Coordinating office at NACA which was to assist the National Coordinator to manage the project only became operational in December 2004, that is six months into the projects;

• Pre-award assessment of CBOs to determine their readiness for programme implementation was only finalised in January 2005 meaning that no funds could be disbursed to them until then. As a result, disbursement of funds to CBOs was only done in February 2005 and as a result there could be no implementation of the Global Fund Grant until March 2005; nine months into the project. It will be noted that this is the time the first performance report was expected from NACA. Yet, there could be no report as there had not been any implementation.

• Some CBOs were not registered at all and thus could not receive funding. This delayed implementation.

• Some CBOs did not have bank accounts such that funds had to be channelled through Local Authorities and that process had to be negotiated.

What the above narration illustrates Mr Speaker is the fact that where implementation did commence, it did so late as the structures were not ready for the money. In fact, by the time the country was required to report and request the next disbursement, the Grant has not yet been implemented or disbursed.

In addition to the delays described above, having multi-level and multiple implementing/coordinating structures also complicated the monitoring and reporting processes. Reporting system proved complex for most partners. As a result, some of the
partners up to now have not been able to report to NACA, thus posing a major challenge for NACA to report responsibly and comprehensively, hence the so called “accounting lapse”.

NACA, in fact in the first half of 2005, physically followed up (a non-NACA task) some of the implementing partners to get the required reports without little much success.

Some Implementing Partners such as Humana People to People and COCEPWA could not participate as originally intended because we suspected money was getting lost and, indeed, in respect of COCEPWA money was lost. This affected the achievement of the set target.

Having stated all the above Mr Speaker, I would like to say that this does not of course necessarily absolve NACA of any blame on the matter, in view of the fact that it is the coordinating agency of the HIV programme in this country. NACA should have communicated all these difficulties on time to all the principals including the Geneva Global Fund Office. That in my opinion is their main undoing.

I must conclude, Mr Speaker, by stating that NACA has however, disbursed all the funds it has given and has produced reports from the various recipients on how and where the money was utilised and these reports have been submitted (of course belatedly) to the Global Fund. In view of what has transpired, nobody was thus found culpable, as mostly the responsibilities were collective. We are, however, now reworking the system and processes such that we can apply for future funds for the future round without any problem.

I thank you, Mr Speaker.
MR SEBETELA: Mr Speaker, this morning on Radio Botswana (RB1) the head of NACA admitted that one of their biggest wrongs was their failure to negotiate or engage a Global Fund on all the problems that they were facing. What does the Minister say to this? Somebody failed to do something, why are they not able to identify somebody and take appropriate action?

MR SKELEMANI: Mr Speaker, I have just indicated that NACA accepted the responsibility because it was the Coordinator. However, for the disbursements to be effectively made all the other partners had to play their part and since there was a failure at each and everyone of the steps, other than blaming everybody who was involved, I do not see how we could pinpoint anybody.

ASSEMBLY IN COMMITTEE

(CHAIRMAN in the Chair)


(NO. 4 OF 2007)

HEAD 0800: LOCAL GOVERNMENT

MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT (DR NASHA): Mr Chairman, as usual I have prepared a Bible, but do not worry because a lot of it is just attachments for the consumption, use and information of the Honourable Members.

My presentation is very brief; it is 10 pages because I would like to allow Honourable Members enough time to debate my Chapter.

I beg to present my ministry’s budget proposals for the 2007/08 financial year. As the Estimates book is already before you, Honourable Members, I have decided not to tell you what you already know. Instead I have availed to you detailed information on the
development budget, showing the different components, project by project that my ministry will be implementing in the coming financial year. Allow me first of all, to outline to the Committee the major activities of my ministry during 2006/07 and highlight problem areas as well as progress on projects for which the Committee approved funds for last year.

**REVIEW OF THE 2006/07 PERFORMANCE**

Development Budget, Mr Chairman, my ministry’s 2006/07 original development budget was P894,000,000. The budget was later revised upwards to P976,000,000 mainly to cover projects under the Customary Courts, Roads, Village Infrastructure, Urban Land Servicing and Primary Health Facilities votes. The ministry’s expenditure as at February 2007 stood at P448,121,505 which represents about 46 per cent of the revised budget. This performance is not satisfactory and I will elaborate briefly the challenges that we are facing and how we are planning to overcome them both in the short and long term.

Honourable Members, my officials are a bit late with my presentation because the programme has been shifted several time, but they will be coming, do not worry. Anyway, my English is good enough for you to understand.

**Challenges in Project Implementation**

Mr Chairman, several factors have contributed to poor project implementation on our part, but our main challenge was in the area of capacity to implement. Over the years there has been an increase in both the volume and complexity of projects that my ministry has to undertake. This increase has not been matched by a corresponding increase in human resources. We have struggled to retain the few that we have, who consistently leave for greener pastures.
My ministry has an extremely skewed ratio of project managers to projects. This applies equally at ministry level and at local authority level. In some areas, one engineer is expected to supervise over 30 projects, whilst the ideal would be 1 to 2 projects in the case of large projects and 3 to 7 if the projects are small. At ministry level, the situation is that one roads engineer, who over and above coordinates the implementation of many projects at local authority level, including attending site meetings, is also expected to do the following:

- Ensure that the standards and construction of new roads across all the 16 councils are maintained.
- Develop and maintain standards in road maintenance.
- Carry out road condition surveys.
- Maintain a database for the entire local government road network and plan/prioritise major rehabilitation and development works.

Mr Chairman, in terms of kilometres, the entire road network under my ministry is much higher than that under our sister Ministry of Works and Transport and yet in terms of human and financial resources, the two are hardly comparable. The same applies in areas such as water and buildings. I am not jealous of my sister ministry, I am only envious.

Mr Chairman, we are currently working on measures both short and long term to address the problems that I have just outlined. In the long term government has already approved organisational restructuring for Local Authorities. If fully implemented and in accordance with our recommendations, our expectation is that Local Authorities will be better capacitated to attract and retain experienced project managers, which will in turn lead to improved project implementation.
Government has also approved the establishment of the Department of Local Government Technical Services. Provided that this department is adequately resourced in terms of manpower, this decision will go a long way in improving my ministry’s project implementation capacity, both in terms of volume and quality of work done. I am confident that the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, as usual, will probably listen to our pleas, with your assistance, of course, Honourable Members.

As a short-term measure, I intend to establish a Project Implementation Unit within my ministry to fast track project implementation. The establishment of the unit will entail contracting out supervision and management of project implementation to the private sector, and I am hopeful that local companies will not do us down in this area. We are currently working with the assistance of PEEPA to ensure that this unit is in place as early as possible in the coming financial year, so that it can have a significant impact on the 2007/08 project implementation.

Mr Chairman, the physical condition of infrastructure continues to be a major challenge, despite our efforts to eradicate maintenance backlog. A large number of clinics around the country are now very old and can no longer handle the number of patients visiting the facilities. We also do not have adequate drug storage in some of these clinics, and there is great risk of some of the drugs in such clinics being adversely affected by poor ventilation and/or exposure to excessive sunlight and/or heat. (Kana re bommantshwe, ga re fitlhe sepe, we must tell it as it is with the hope that Honourable Members can help us overcome these problems.) The most affected clinics include even those in major villages such as Maun. Our Maintenance Vote for 2007/08 financial year has been increased from P60 million to P100 million. Hopefully, this will take us some way in terms of coverage
of existing facilities. I must, however, point out that road maintenance is extremely expensive. I have been toying with the idea in my ministry together with my lovely officials out there, that perhaps we should think about concentrating on building, at least for this coming financial year, we have not made up our minds, if you comment on this one, *le tlaa bo le re thusa*.

**Cost Recovery Implementation**

Mr Chairman, cost recovery and cost sharing initiatives still remain difficult and slow to implement. Some Councils simply do not have the political will to collect user fees and other income due to them such as service levy, property rates, water fees and others. As a result, there is just too much dependence on subventions from Central Government, which remains unmatched by their persistent pressure for what they call “independence.” Despite such challenges, my ministry will continue to encourage Councils to identify new sources of revenue and intensify their collection mechanism. This coming financial year, my intention is to intensify our decentralisation programme through implementation of the White Paper on the Venson Report to ensure that services are further taken to the people.

Despite these challenges, Mr Chairman, it is not all doom and gloom at Local Government. Progress has been made in some quarters and I shall now take a few minutes to brief this Honourable House about those.

**SOCIAL SERVICE DELIVERY**

**Proposed Amendments to the Children’s Act (CAP 28:04) of 1981**

Mr Chairman, in August, 2006 Cabinet approved the drafting of a Bill to amend the Children’s Act, (CAP 28:04) of 1981. Following this approval, a thorough analysis of the
existing law was carried out, through the help of UNICEF. To speed up the drafting process, my ministry is working in collaboration with UNICEF to appoint a consultant who will work with the Attorney General to draft this Bill. The Attorney General’s office has already agreed to this approach, and is in possession of the working document. The main thrust of the proposed amendments is to make our law compliant with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, to which Botswana is signatory. We will concentrate on areas such as children’s participation and how best to ensure that their interests always come first.

**National Policy on Orphans and Vulnerable Children**

Mr Chairman, my ministry has all along been using the Short Term Plan of Action (STPA) for orphan care in Botswana for guidance on the implementation of the orphan care programme. I am happy to report that a preparatory process for the development of a National Policy on Orphans and Vulnerable Children has commenced. The evaluation of the STPA was completed in July 2006 and a Situational Analysis on Orphans and Vulnerable Children started in February 2007 and will be completed in June 2007. The findings and recommendations from these two studies will inform the development of a long term, comprehensive national policy on OVC’s envisaged to be completed during the coming financial year. Funding for these initiatives has been sourced from the US President Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). In the meantime, the STPA will continue to be implemented.

**Remote Area Development Programme (RADP)**

Mr Chairman, the Remote Area Development Programme continues to make a positive impact on the livelihoods of Remote Area Dwellers, by promoting income generating
activities and projects. During the year under review, a total of 622 cattle and 633 small stock were allocated to the RADS countrywide.

In 2003, a major review of this programme was conducted by the Botswana Institute of Development Policy Analysis (BIDPA). The overall goal of the revised RADP is to achieve sustainable social and economic development in the remote areas, through an integrated sectoral approach. A few stumbling blocks delayed finalisation of the reviewed programme, one of them being the protracted CKGR court case. Government should be able to make a decision in the not too distant future. I must report that, having been concerned about the welfare of disadvantaged Batswana living outside RAD settlements, my ministry has taken advantage of this delay to revisit the recommendations of the BIDPA study to ensure that it encompasses them all.

**Cash Benefits and Food Vouchers**

Mr Chairman, in an endeavour to improve on efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery, Cabinet has approved hiving off of the payment of cash benefits. At the moment consultations on implementation modalities continue between my ministry and the Public Enterprises Evaluation and Privatisation Agency (PEEPA). Implementation is expected to start at the end of 2007/08 following the results of the ongoing feasibility study.

In an endeavour to address challenges that we face in the supply of food baskets to beneficiaries, my ministry is working on introduction of a coupon system for food baskets for the Home Based Care, Orphan Care and Destitution Programmes. This is intended to give beneficiaries the freedom to buy from suppliers of their choice and remove the restriction of having to buy from shops, which have won tenders to supply the
food items. I know that some of the business people are complaining but, Mr Chairman, it must be understood that our priority and concern is the beneficiary first and foremost.

A Consultant has been engaged to conduct a study, which will guide implementation of this initiative. The study will be completed in April 2007 and implementation is expected to commence in October 2007, taking into consideration that we have to do the printing of the coupons themselves. I had hoped to introduce the system by April this year, as I told some of the councillors, but we have had to do some benchmarking to make sure that loopholes in the new system are closed.

**School of Industry (Ikago Centre)**

Mr Chairman, our efforts to sensitise Courts on the importance and benefits of sending young offenders to Ikago Centre in Molepolole, have so far been unsuccessful. As a result, my Ministry has taken a decision to use this facility to enrol delinquents before they get in conflict with the law. The intention is to take them in as day trainees. This new development is a preventive measure to reduce the incidence of young people being involved in criminal activities. Our initial plan was to start enrolling these children in November 2006 but this has been delayed by the need to consult with other institutions and organisations already working with these children to make the programme more effective. Enrolment is now planned to start in April 2007.

**Headmen of Arbitration**

Mr Chairman, as Honourable Members will recall, when additional positions of Headmen of Arbitration were approved in 2002, many were left unpaid. We have come a long way. But Honourable Members are now aware, that at long last my Ministry has been able to absorb the 740 remaining unpaid Headmen of Arbitration. So, the Chapter of unpaid
Headmen of Arbitration is now closed. Any future establishment of new courts of Arbitration will have to follow the established guidelines and be budgeted for, in the normal manner.

Some of you Honourable Members have been coming to see me, to bring to my attention a few flaws that have come up in the implementation of this decision. I want you to be rest assured Honourable Members, that these will definitely be addressed. Delay has been experienced by way of actually paying these Headmen of Arbitration but the problem has been the submission of the names of those who are to be paid from the Dikgotla, but even then there should not be any worry at all because as soon as we get those names we will pay them the arrears that are due to them.

**ORGANISATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS**

**Organisation and Methods**

Mr Chairman, as I briefly highlighted earlier, I have also kept to our promise in my 2006/2007 Committee of Supply speech in the Organisation and Methods Field. My Ministry was restructured during the 2006/2007 financial year. This restructuring has managed to establish a Department of Local Government Finance and Procurement and a Department of Local Government Technical Services. These major functions were previously lumped together under the same Department, which meant that neither of the services got the attention it deserved. The Department of Local Government Finance and Procurement should lead to improved financial management in the Local Authorities, whilst the Department of Local Government Technical Services should in the long-term lead to improved project implementation.
A new Department of Primary Health Care has also been established. The intention is to further improve delivery standards of primary health care in Botswana. This Department will work with Local Authorities and the Ministry of Health to fast track the roll out of ARV services to intended beneficiaries.

As I said during the general debates of this budget, Mr Chairman, I am truly indebted to my colleague the Minister of Finance and Development Planning and the Botswana Democratic Party Government for opening essential windows for project implementation by Ministries, mine included. I have no doubt in my mind that these windows will go a long way in assisting my Ministry to improve on implementation and spending.

As I pointed out last year, Mr Chairman, that the organisational restructuring for Local Authorities was being considered by Government, I am happy to report that it has since been approved. We are currently working on implementation with the full participation of BULGSA (our main stakeholder). Grading of the positions of Council Chief Executive Officers downwards is currently being considered and we hope that they will be graded in a manner that will be able to assist us to attract and retain quality staff at the Local Authorities.

A table showing our 2006/2007 expenditure; juxtaposed with the 2007/2008 allocations has been attached as Annex 1 and will be made available to Honourable Members for your information.

**DEVELOPMENT BUDGET**

Mr Chairman, as Honourable Members are aware, the requested Development Budget for my Ministry stands at P990 million for the 2007/2008 financial year which is 10.7 per cent increase on the 2006/2007 original budget of P894 million. This increase is mainly
due to the additional projects I referred to earlier in my presentation as well as the spill over projects which were not budgeted for P1,806,176,940 is at the latest Project Review exercise.

**RECURRENT BUDGET**

Mr Chairman, the total recurrent budget for the financial year 2007/2008 is P2,816,355,870 devoted Revenue Support grant to Local Authorities. The rest of the provision will be shared among all the departments in my Ministry.

**CONCLUSION**

Mr Chairman, this concludes my Ministry’s estimates presentation as I said, the attachments are there for your information. I therefore move that the 2007/2008 Recurrent Budget in the sum of P2,816,355,870 be approved and stand part of the Schedule of the Appropriation Bill (2007/2008) Bill 2007; and that the Development Budget in the sum of P990 million be approved and stand part of those estimates.

I thank you, Mr Chairman for your attention as usual

**MR MOATLHODI (TONOTA SOUTH):** Ke tsaya sebaka se Rraetsho Modulasetilo, ke lebogela nako e o nkadimileng yone. Ke batla go tlhalosa fela kwa tshimologong gore ke dumalana le Motlotlegi Dr Nasha ka kopo e a re e bayang pele. Ke a mo kopela gore e amogelwe.

Ke batla go dumalana le wena Tona mo temaneng e ya service levy; ke simolola ka yone. Ke kopa gore yo mokhutshwanyane yo o ka reng mokgothwane a tswe fa go wena ka gore ga o ka ke wa nkutlwa jaanong.

*Service levy:* Tona ke dumalana le wena, tsaya kgato, e bile ke a go nyatsa le fa o bona ke dumalana le wena jaana. O tsere sebaka se se leele matsogo a gago a le metsi o sa
gagamatsa ditshika. Tsaya kgato. *Some councils do not collect service levy.* Ke fa sekai ka Gaborone City Council; re ne re na le *bye-election* kwa Naledi North, ke ne ke na le tsala ya me Keletso Rakhudu…

**MR LEFHOKO:** Point of order. Mr Chairman, I think reference to Honourable Tsogwane should be withdrawn because we refer to each other as Honourable Members in this House, *e seng mokgothwane.*

**MR CHAIRMAN:** Order! Order! Honourable Members, I heard the expression ‘*mokgothwane*’ I did not even know to whom it referred. But if indeed those who understood it better than I did, felt it was meant to refer to Honourable Tsogwane, I will call upon Honourable Moatlhodi to withdraw unconditionally from that expression.

**MR MOATLHODI:** Nnyaa, ga ke ise ke reye ope, Motlotlegi Modulasetilo. Mme ga ke ka ke ka nganga le wena rra *I will withdraw* lefoko. Ke ipotsa gore batho ba lopela eng kwa go wena.

Mme se ke se buang ke gore, pele ga re ya kwa *bye-election, I made a lot of research* gore kwa re yang teng ke ye go bolelela batho ba tlhophe Domkrag, ke ba bolelele ka fà yo o ba emetseng a palelwang ka teng. *Service levy* mo Gaborone *runs at the range of about P72 million arrears.* Tsaya kgato Tona, *you have been too lenient for a long time.*

Mme mogopolo o ke go o neelang ke gore, o na le madi a ke itseng gore o a neela dikhansele, *80 per cent ya budgets tsa council e tlatswa ke madi a a tswang kwa go wena a bidiwa go twe deficit grant.* *Service levy* ya Gaborone City Council *is the highest in the country.* E bile ke kopa gore wena le monnao le fune le ditlhako and *move from one council to another,* bogolo jang tsone tse di sa phutheng *service levy* le gakolole
makhanselara tiro ya bone; gore tiro e nngwe ya bone e tona ke go phuthela khansele madi.

Le tshwanetse le ba gakolole gore makhansele ba tlhalosetse sechaba gore kana one madi a re a phuthang a *service levy*, ke one madi a re rekelang *clinics* molemo ka one, ke madi a re duelang Botswana Power Corporation *for street lighting*, le go duela ditlamelo tsa khansele ka go farologana. Ga se matshamekwane, ba tshwanetse ba itse *the importance of collecting this service levy*. Fa e le gore ga ba a ikaelela Tona go ka *to collect service levy*, makhanselela o ba gagamaletse dithapo, o ba gagamaletse setoropo. Ke go sapota *wholeheartedly* mo temaneng e. Ke kopa gore o eme ka dinao morena wa me.

**MR REATILE:** Ke kopa tlhalosoo. Ke a leboga, Motlotlegi. Ke ne ke batla gore Motlotlegi a thatswe kgang e a buang ka yone ya *to collect* madi a *service levy*, ke re ke dumalana le wena fela thata. Mme ke ne ke re, ka gore re na le bothata ja gore madi a *scholarships* ba *Ministry of Education* ba palelwa ke go a *kgobokanya*, foo tota jaanong *you compare* le yone ya *service levy*, o ka ntsha kgakololo e e ntseng jang?

**MR MOATLHODI:** O ntsheyetsa nako. Ga re bue ka *Education* golo fá; re bua ka *Local Government*. *It is quite proper; the advert that I see on the Daily News that some of the Members of Parliament do not understand what is expected of them. You are one of them.*

Ke dumalana le wena thata Tona ka *system* e ncha ya *coupons*; mme ruta makhanselela. Bagaehtso, re tshwanetse ra itse gore bokhanselara *is a very serious responsibility*. Batlotlegi Makhanselara ba tshwanetse ba itse gore melawana ya khansele, tota ya reng e ba tshwanetseng ba e isa kwa sechabeng; gore sechaba se tlhaloganye ka *coupons* tse. A
go rutwe, Batlotlegi Makhanselara. Tsamaiso e e ntseng e le teng e boradishopo ba phakisang batlhoki dijo, e ntse e tlhabisa ditlhong.

Bangwe boradishopo ba tlisa dijo tse di bodileng, ba tlhaetsa batlhoki dijo mme ba claimer cheque e le kompa. Mme ke lebogela thata temana e ntsha e e tlang. Ke kopa gore re e emeleng ka dinao gore, ba tle ba itse.

Ke lebogela thata headman of arbitration. Re tshwanetse ra itse bagaetsho gore batsadi ba ba dira tiro e tona thata. Ke lebogela go bo o tsile go ba neela sengwenyana, lemme ga le bolae. Lemmenyana le o tlaa le ba neelang le tlaa ba thusa. Mme ke a ba kopela Tona, ke tswanaya thata ka batsadi ba ba rona, ga ba na fa ba berekelang teng, ba nna ka fa tlase ga ditlhare bommantseane ba ba direla dilo tse di gakgamatsang, ba welwa ke mmamphorwana, ba diragalelwa ke dilo tse di sa kwalwang. Ke batsadi ba rona, fa o ka ba agela just ordinary size ya mo re go bitsang re re ke two and half, gone moo fela go na le metsi, toilet e e flushung, ke ka itumela thata.

Ke lebogela le kgaolo ya me ya Tonota le fa e neetswe ba le bane, ke tseela gore ke sengwenyana.

Le mororo staff sa gago e kile ya re lantlha sa seka sa dira sentle, ke a ba leboga, ke lebogela thata staff sa Local Government.

Ke itse bangwe ba bone ba ba saleng ba berekile mo Local Government ke sa ntse ke le Mokhanselara. Ke pelo botlhoko ka ga gago Tona, fa go tla mo go bone. Some of them ba tloa ke promotions and they are men and women who are very classic and capable when it comes to their work. Mme ke a kopa Tona consider them, a promotion e nne ka merit, e seka ya nna ka fa ke bonang o ka re e tsamaya ka teng.
Fa re bua ka *Local Government* bagaetsho, ke pelo e botlhoko thata ka *ministry* o, ka gore *it is a ministry responsible for projects countrywide*. Fa go tlhongwa *Permanent Secretary or Director* ko *Local Government* at least the first six months o ithuta projects. Ga ke ka ke ka ba ka itshwarela ope, e bile ga ke ka ke ka ba ka lebala selo se, *permanent secretary* yo o kileng a nna nakonyana e khutshwanyane a bo a bile a kojwa, a ne a sa ntse a ise a bo a itse *Ministry*. Pelo ya me e sa ntse e le khubidu jaaka madi a kgongwana e thudilwe ke *lorry*.

E re le mororo ke lebogela yo o leng teng, go bo a potologa le lefatshe a ithuta tiro sentle, ke a mo lebogela e bile ke a mo sapota. *But* ke a tshwenyega ka fa *staff sa tribal* se kgojwang se ba se omanngwang ka teng, mo dikgaolong gore ba adimile tshwene marapo. Le nkutlwe le ntlhaloganye, ga ke re fa ba sa bereke ba tlogelwe fela, *but* ke a tshwenyega ka fa ba omanngwang ka teng, ba sena didiriswiwa, ga ba na *lorries*, ga ba na matlo a boroko. Fa motho wa *tribal* a hudusiwa ko Molepolole a isiwa ko Tonota go solofelwa gore o ya go robala mo ntlong ya *Village Development Committee* (VDC). O solofela gore motho a robala mo ntlong ya VDC, yo mongwe mo Gaborone a robala mo ntlong ya Botswana Housing Corporation (BHC), fa re bua ka *productivity*, *how do we reconcile the two?* Ke kopa Tona a ko o bone gore *staff sa tribal* bogolo jang ko dikgaolong se agelwa matlo ba bo bo rekelo dikoloi. Motho a tswa mo Tonota a ya Mabesekwa a latela legodu la dikgomo ka dinao, *this is pathetic*. Go le gantsi fa ke *tour* kgaolo ke a ba pega, golo mo go nkutlwisa botlhoko. Ga ke ka ke ka ba feta fela ke bakaaulengwe ba me, ke bongwanake, mme ka tsweetsweee emela ba *staff* se ka dinao Tona o bone gore ba a thusiwa.
Ke buile ka yone ntlha e ke tlaa nna ke e gatelela ka gore e a ntshwenya. *Staff sa tribal, promotion* ya bone e bonya fela mo go maswe, fa gongwe ga e yo gotlhelele. Kana tota le bone ba ba simolotseng e le bakwaledi ba ditsheko, ka tsholofelo ya me, ke gore batho ga ba ntse ba gola ba nna le *experience* ba tshwanetse ba tlhatlosiwe maemo ba nne se sele. Motho o sale a nna mokwaledi Mosipori a ise a tsholwe. Letsatsi leno Mosipori is *about 12/14 years* motho ntse ke mokwaledi wa ditsheko. Nnyaa, ke a kopa Tona a ko kgang e e emelwe ka dinao. Nnyaa ke a kopa Tona a badiredi ba ba emelwe ka dinao, ga ke itumele...

**MRS KOKORWE (KWENENG SOUTH):** Tanki Modulasetilo. Modulasetilo o mosupi e bile le nna ke mosupi gore fa go buiwa ka *Ministry* o motona, o motonatona o e bileng o patlapatlile mo lefatsheng leno la Botswana go tewa one *Ministry* o re buang ka one o, wa *Local Government*.

Fa o leba tsa botsogo, dithuto, botlhoki, dikhutsana, ke gore gotlhe go magetleng a *Ministry* one o fa e le gore o na le magetla. O tshwere go le go ntsi. Fa o bua ka ditlhabololo, dikago tsa di *clinic*, tsa dikole, ditsela gotlhe go mo *Ministry* o. Tota ke one o o kakatletseng matshelo a batho mo lefatsheng leno la Botswana.

Mme ka mo go ntseng jalo rra, e bile gape o aname le ka dikhansele tsa one mo lefatsheng leno la Botswana. Ke gore gongwe le gongwe fa o tsenang teng o fithela *Ministry wa Local Government* mo lefatsheng la Botswana lotlhe ka kakaretso.

Ka mo go ntseng jalo ke dumelana ke sena le fa e le pelaelo epe gore, ba neelwe madi a ba a kopang one a. Madi a ba a kopang a *as far as I am concerned* e bile madi a ga a lekana.
Ministry o ga o ya ko dikhanseleng ba thlaelelwa ke bodiredi, fa e le ba SNCD bone ba e reng fa re bua ka batlhoki, re bua ka dikhuutsana, re bua ka mananeo fela a mantsintsi re bo re bua ka bone, bodiredi jo bo tlhaela fela mo go utlwisang botlhoko. Batsadi ba rona, Batswana, batlhophi ba rona ba a sokola, fa ba re ba ya go senka dithuso tse di lebaganyeng tse di lebilweng ke lephata la SNCD. Ka mo go ntseng jalo ke sone se ke reng Ministry o, o tshwanetse gore e ne e re fa o lejwa o tsenyediwa lentswana.

Mo godimo ga moo, Ministry o, o thlaelelwa ke didirisiwa. Re lebile mo go reng Ministry o o dira ditsela. Mme fa o ka ya ko go bo Kweneng o fitlhela ba na le graider e nngwe fela, mo gongwe e le makgasa. O bo o ipotsa gore, tota fa e ya re ba nyatsa re bo re re ga ba dire ditsela, gone fa gongwe re sa lebe gore a tsone didirisiwa ba na le tsone.

Tota puso e tshwanetse gore golo mo e go lebe ka leitlho le le tlhamaletseng gore ba neelwe didirisiwa tse ba di tlhokang, e tle e re re ba nyatsa, e bo e le gore re bua ka jaana ra re re lo neetse sengwe le sengwe se lo se tlhokang.

Kana fa o ka leba ditsela, o tlaa fitlhela gore ga o leba road network, e e lebaganyeng Ministry wa Local Government ka dikhansele tsa one, kilometres tsa teng di dintsi go feta tsa Central Government. Ke na le dipalo fa tse di supang gore ditsela tse di lebaganyeng Local Authorities di kae, tse di lebaganyeng Central Government le tsone di kae.

Mme o tlaa fitlhela e le gore tota-tota Ministry o, o rwele go le gontsi, mme ba sena didirisiwa. Graders jaaka ke sa tswa go bua, le bodiredi jo bo rutenberg tsone ditiro tsone tse…

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Ke magogoba.

MRS KOKORWE: Ke magogoba jaaka fa o bua motho wa Modimo, o rwele mo gotlhe.
I was happy the other day ke bua le Modulasetilo wa khansele ya Kweneng, a mpolelela gore o tshwere o tsamaya le kgaolo, le ene e bile a re, hei; tota tiro ga e dirwe. Jaanong o bona gore maikaelelo a gagwe ke gore a tle a letse shamboko. Ke batla go mo rotloetsa le
go mo akgola gore a dire tiro eo, gore a tsamaye le kgaolo e yotlhe e, a na le sone staff sa gagwe se bone jaaka fa dilo di salela ko morago. Ke sengwe se e leng gore re tshwanelwa ke gore, re se mo akgolele.

Mme e bile Modulasetilo e ya re nako le nako fa ke le mo Palamenteng mo, ke bo ke ngongorega gape ka maintenance, le maloba fa ke a bo ke ne ke bua after Rre Baledzi Gaolathe a sena go bua, ke ne ka nna ka bua ka maintenance. Gore kana ga go thuse sepe gore re age dikago re bo re di tlogela di re lebala. Fa ke tsamaya mo kgaolong ya me, ke bona dilo tse di utlwisang bothhoko. Fa o re o lebo dikole, floors di konomologile, difensetere go thubegile, go ntse jang. E rile maloba ka le bolelela gore, se se nkutlwisitseng bothhoko ke tsena ko sekoleng sa Kubung, ke fitlhetse e le gore ga twe batho ba maintenance ba tswa go feta gone fa, ba ne ba dira eng le eng. Ba pentile fensetere e bofilwe ka diterata.

Golo mo, ke golo fela mo e leng gore go batla fela o tsaya camera o ya go tsaya senepe o tle go kaetsa borre Nkate gore e re a re, “hei banna,” o bo o mo raya o re, “bona se ke buang ka sone.” Ke dilo tse di utlwisang botlhoko.

O bo o ipotsa gore jaanong bone, ba e reng fa go sena go dirwa maintenance ba bo ba tsamaya ba ya go dira inspection, a fa ba tswa fa, ba sign fela ba re, nnyaa, dilo tsothle re fitlhetse di apere tshiamo. E bo e le gore batho ba o ba ya go duelwa, mme ba sa dira le fa e le sepe. Dilo tse ke tsone dilo tse di utlwisang bothhoko, di dira gore bana ba rona ba tsenele mo dikoleng tse di makgasa, ba tloe ba welwe ke ceilings. Ke dilo fela tse di sa itumediseng. Le clinics rra, go ntse fela jalo, fa o tsamaya mo clinics, ceilings di a wa ga go kgatlhe.
Kana re kile ra bona batho ba tsena fa, *task force* ya ga Mme Mma Mabiletsa, ba re bitsa, ra nna fa fatshe le bone, ra ba bolelela mathata, ra tsaya *Development Plans*, nna ke ne ka simolola ka *Development Plan 4*. Ke ba kaetsa, ke ba raya ke re, mo *Development Plan 4* go ne go solofeditswe 1, 2, 3, 4 gore di ya go dirwa ko *constituency* ya me, bona *Development Plan 5*, gompieno re mo go *Development Plan 6* dilo tse dingwe tse di ntseng di solofediwa tse e leng gore ga di dirwe. Mme ra nna ra ba tlhathelela, jaanong ke ipotsa gore e kae *report*. A *report* eo e tswe, re bone gore *have they recommended* sengwe, a bone sengwe se e leng gore se ka dirwa, a go tlhokagala gore tota Kweneng District Council e tlhathamololwe yotlhe *staff* sa teng ga ke itse gore se isiwe ko kae; mme fela sengwe sone se dirwe. Ke solofela gore, ga e ka ke *task force* ya tsamaya mo fela ya senya madi *report* ya teng ya seka ya tswa. A re utlwe gore ba reng, ba re bonye eng, matsapa di a tsaya kae fa tiro e sa dirwe. Jaanong sengwe gape...

**HONOURABLE MEMBER:** Tona…

**MRS KOKORWE:** Heela o tlaa bua lesa Tona, o tlaa tla o bua, a ke re gongwe o tlaa fiwa nakonyana o bua. Re sale re solofeditswe Tona ko Kotolaname mma gore re tlaa agelwa *customary court*. O itse gore le yone ke bua dingwaga tsa bogologolo mo go maswe, re bolelelwa gore go ya go agiwa *customary court* e e tlaa bong e tswa ka *package* yotlhe, gompieno jaana re ntse re gadimile ga go na le fa e le sepe se se dirwang.

**HONOURABLE MEMBER:** Re mo tseleng.

**MRS KOKORWE:** Le mo tseleng rra, ke a itumela le itlhaganele lo gatele godimo.

Jaanong sengwe gape se ke neng ke re ke lo se bolelele *ten minutes* e ise e fete, ke gore, rona ko Kumakwane, le ko Mmankgodi re tshwere bothata jwa letlhoko la metsi Modulasetilo. Le teng ko Kumakwane re sale re boleletswe gore go ya go tshwarangwa,
ampo le ne le re kae le kae, go teng mo dipampiring tsa a ka golo gongwe. Re tshwere bothata, go na le lenyora le le utlwisang bothoko mo go maswe ko Kumakwane, le e leng gore tota go tshwanetse gore go engwe ka dinao, batho ba a sokola. Ga go na sepe se o ka se dirang fa metsi a seyo.

Re a itse gore fa le bua le bua ka bo village water supply, LG110, a go ko go dirwe sengwe tsweetswee re bone batho ba nna le metsi. Re a ba rotloetsa kana, mo malatsing ano a malwetse a a farologanyeng, re rotloetsa batho gore ba leme ditshingwana tsa merogo, mme ba ka lema ditshingwana tsa merogo jang ba sena metsi. Jaanong metsi ke botshelo; a sengwe se dirwe.

Sengwe gape se ke fetsang ka sone ke offices tsa dikgosi, tse di agilweng ka di VDC. Fa o ya ko Gakgatla o ya go fitlhela e le gore go na le office e e saleng e agiwa ke VDC. Offices tse di botlhokwa mo go rona, ka gore re a itse gore Ministry ga o ka ke wa kgona go aga customary courts tse tsotlhe mo lefatsheng leno la Botswana ka nako e le nngwefela fela, jalo offices tse ke difitlhisa go beng. A go bonwe gore they are maintained.

Ka gore gompieno kana o fitlhela e le gore ke office e e sale e nna foo, e tlhoka sele, dipati ga di a nna sentle, fa ba re ba ya ko VDC, VDC ya re, nnyaa, rona ga re ka ke ra kgona maintenance o, fa ba re ba ya ko khanseleng ba ba raya ba re, ga ba ka ke ba kgona. Jaanong a dilo tse tsweetswee di lejwe.

Sengwe gape se ke batlang go bua ka sone, ke gore re sale re solofeditswe clinic ko Mmankgodi. Go sa le gotwe Mmankgodi clinic e ya go atolosiwa, ra bo ra bolelelwa ngwaga mongwe ke ole, three years back, go twe go na le P1 million yo yang go diriswa
mo go atoloseng project ya go nna jalo. Gompieno go eme, fa ke re ke a botsa ke bolelelwa gore go santse go agiwa *clinic* ya Tsolamosese.

Dilo tse di utlwisa botlhoko ka gore, jaaka ke sa tswana go bua, di re dira baaki. Re a tsamaya re ya go ema ko dikgotleng re bo re ba bolelela gore, ga twee *clinic* ya lona e ya go okediwa. Nnyaa mme e bile o ka re jaanong go fetogilwe go ya go agiwa *clinic* e nngwe mo motseng wa Mmankgodi, e bo e le gore dilo tse ga di diragale. Ke dilo fela tse e leng gore di utlwisa botlhoko. Tanki rra.

**MR RAKHUDU (GABORONE NORTH):** Thank you very much, Mr Chairman. Mme re leboga Tona wa *Local Government* ka botswerere jo a bong a re file pego ka teng. Modulasetilo kgang e ya *funding* ya dikhansele e buiwa ngwaga le ngwaga le mme ke batla gore ke e bue gape le mo ngwageng ono gore dikhanele tsa rona ga dia fiwa ditsompelo tse di di lekaneng. Ga go na jaaka Lephata le la *Local Government* e le one o phatlaletseng le lefatshe le lotlhe o ka re pina e gotweng 'tlaba tlabang le melapo le senkeng mmagwe wa dikgong'. Ga go jaaka lephata le le ka kgona fa o sa okeletswe madi le ditsompelo tse dingwe tse di tlhokagalang. Re ntse re reeditse Tona a bua gore sengwe sa dilo tse di mo tshwenyang ke gore ga a na bodiredi jo bo lekaneng mme e bile ga a na le ditsompelo tse dingwe tse di tsamaisanang le bodiredi.

Mo ngwageng one o wa madi o re sa tswana go utlwa kgwedi nngwe ke ele ba Gaborone City Council ba sena madi le a a duelang baberekile ba khansele tota. Nna e ne e le santhla ke fela goromente a palelwa ke go duela bodiredi, kana ke raya *wages and salaries*. Ke ipotsa gore ke gore gone go diragala jang gore goromente a bo a palelwa ke go duela *salary*, kana le fa o ne o re o dira virements ga go ka ke wa *vire* mo go ao wa go tsaya ao wa ya go penta di *classroom* kana wa ya go dira sepe ka one. A di *salary* ke a beng ba
one. Ke raya gore moo ke matlhabisana ditlhong fela a a gakgamatsang. Nna e bile ke ne ke tshogile ke re mo go tlaa re ntsha le mo pusong mme ga ke itse gore a e a bo e ne e le fa go gatang *cyborg* kana ea bo e ne e le mo go rileng. Mme Tona ga re eletse gore re bone ka letsatsi lepe Makhenselara a siana lepaapaa ba adima ba palelwa ke go duela madi a di rente bodiredi ja gago le jone bo siana lepaapaa bo palelwa. Mo kgweding eo ga ke itse gore bo matshonisa ba ne ba huma go le kaes. Mme sengwe sa dilo tse e leng gore nna ke na le tumelo ya gore se tlaa go fa karabo Tona ke gore o re eme nokeng fa re ntse re bua ka golo mo go tshwanang le bo *devolution of powers to Local Government*, golo moo fa go ka dirwa go tlaa dira gore dikhansele di ikemele ka nosi ka natla yotlhe di seka tsa leba le fa e le kwa go ope, di somarele meamusyo ya tsone di bo di dira le ditogamaano tse di tlaa dirang gore di tsaelwe ke madi, di iphirele bodiredi jo bo lekaneng, di dire tiro ka botlalo. Kana di tlaa bo di sa leba le fa e le gope kwa ntle ga mo go tsone mme fa o sa dire jalo Tona, re sale re bua ka kgang ya *decentralisation* mme kana le yone *decentralisation* fa e sena *devolution of powers* ga e reye le fa e le sepe. Nnyaa, moo eabo e le go tshameka fela.

Tona, e rile fa o ntse o bua ke ne ke reeditse thata ke re ke tle ke utlwe gore ware ka *sewage reticulation* o tsamaya fa kae mo Gaborone. Ga ke a utlwa o umaka sepe ka yone ke bo ke re nnyaa, gongwe e a bo e le mo bukeng e tona e gongwe e tlaa re ntse re tsoma jaana re e bone. Mmaetsho, *Mr Chairman*, nako e rileng mo go yone ke gore dilo tse di tshwanang le bo *pit latrines should be outlawed. It is actually criminal of Government to keep the status quo* ya gore mo ditoropong tse di tshwanang le tsa rona go bo go ntse go dirisiwa *toilets* tsa mahuti. Jaanong ga re itse Mma, sengwe sa dilo tse di re tshwenyang *Mr Chairman*, ke gore kana madi a sale a ntshiwa mangwe *last year*, a ke re ka *April*
yone ya ngwaga o re tlogang re o bolaya o wa madi. Mme madi a ke gone a ntseng a simololwa go lekwa go dirisiwa gompienyo. Golo mo ga ke itse gore a ke gone mo Tona a neng a re gaana bodiredi kana gaana capacity ya go dira mo dikhanseleng. Ke belaela gore ke gone mo go dirileng gore e re a sa bolo go fiwa madi nako e e kalokalo e bo e le gone nako kgolo ke eno e le gone a simololang go akanya gore o ka a dirisa jang. Mme dilo tse kana di dia projects tsa rona.

Sengwe sa dilo tse ke batlang gore Tona o di dire o di akofele ke gore mo di ditoropong tsa rona tse ga re sa tlhola re batla ditsela tsa mebu bogolo jang in our high density suburb. Kana rona ba bangwe re emetse dikgaolo tse e leng gore they are predominantly composed of high density suburb, bone bo SHHA (Self Help Housing Agency). Jaanong mo go tsone tse ra re nnya, mo botsogong lerole le le kalokalo ga go sa tlhola go re siametse mo dingwageng tsa gompieno. Le wena Tona o buile ka fa o tshwengwang ke gore your schools and other services, institutions tse di tshwanang le dikokelwana di setse di kgautlhanye. Ra re a ko o dire ka natla yotlhe Tona o re emele ka dinao.

Mr Chairman, ke ne ke reeditse thata mme ke bone le mo pampiring e Tona a bua under go tlhabolola ditoropo. Ke bona gore mo dikgaolong tse dingwe o tlaa bo a ntse a neela batho dilo tse di tshwanang stalls jaana, ke re mme mathata a rona mo Gaborone mo re na le di-stall tse di diretsweng bagwebi ba ba botlana. Hei! stalls tse Mr Chairman, di rente tsa tsone di tura go feta le tsa diofisi le tsa mabentlele a mangwe a a mo di mmolong. Fa ke bua jaana stalls tse di kwa Gaborone North, fa BBS fale ke gore ka kgwedi khansele e phutha madi aa kanang ka P12,000. Mme e le mo go nnyenyane fela jaana mme le tsone stalls tse fa o re lebelela safety, ga go ka tlhagoga molelo in the stalls tsele re ya go bala stories tse di gakgamatsang mo dipampiring. E tlaa nna selelo le khuranyo ya meno, ke re
Tona o e itlhaganele gore batho bale o ye go ba baakanyetsa e re ba duela madi aa kalokalo, a a ba fetileng mme bogolo dilo tse di tshwanang safety, particularly safety for fire e bo e baakantswe sentle.

Mr Chairman, gone at the stalls ga go na dilebetiri, ke gore o tlaa fitlhela rona mo toropong mo fa gongwe batho ba bye-laws ba fudusa bagwebi ba ba botlana gotwe nnyaa, ga le ka ke la gweba fa ka dijo ka gore la go tlhapa diatlfa ka kae lone le bareki ba lona go sena le fa e le public facilities tsa di toilet jaana and bathrooms. Mme gone kwa…

HONOURABLE MEMBER:… (Inaudible)…

MR RAKHUDU: Nnyaa, Tona o iketle pele nako ya gago e tlaa tla o tlaa lela gone fa. Mme ka yone nako e ke buang ka yone Mr Chairman, batho ga ba na toilets gone fa go agilweng teng. Ra botsa potso gone mo Palamenteng e mme karabo e e neng e filwe Tona ke bodiredi, kana oa bo a ne a e fiwa ke bodiredi kwa khanseleng, e ne e le karabo e e sa siamang ka gore e rile fa go dirwa stalls tseo ga seka ga dirwa toilets. Mme kwa ntle ga toilets le tse di public fela Rra, motse wa rona wa Gaborone o godile. Fa o fitlhela fa gongwe batho ba tsamaya ba supa mabotana ka fa ba sa tshwanelang go a supa ka teng jaana, ke gore fa o tswa gone fa Broadhurst fale o ya ka kwa mmolong wa Gaborone o tsamaya ka dinao, o raletse motse fela, ga go na le fa e le public toilets le fa e le gope. Mme jaanong fa o tshwaregile o nna le mathata a a gakgamatsang.

Mme re itlhaganele re ye go bua ka tsa food baskets le tsa botlhoki. Mme Rra fa ke bua ka botlhoki ke bue pele ka destitution programme ya Local Government. Rona fa re utlwa re utlwa e le gore sengwe sa dilo tse di tlaa dirwang fa o le motlhoki ke gore o tle o thusiwe gore o tswe mo botlhoking. Ke gore o seka wa tsena mo lenaneong le la thuso ya batlhoki, o bo o tshelela mo go lone, o bo o golelela mo go lone o ya go swela mo go
lone. Konokono ke gore golo mo e bo e le gore ke thuso ya nakwana mme go tewa gotwe o tle o ogolwe mo botlhoking ka go fiwa boitseanape, dithuto kana dithuso dipe tse di ka dirang gore o tle o fenye seemo se sa eletsegeng sa gore o bo o le motlhoki. Mme ka fa tlase ga lenaneo le Mr Chairman, ga re bone moo go diragala, batlhoki ba ntse fela. Ke gore fa o tsene mo lenaneong o le motlhoki nnyaa, ke sennela ruri, re bona gore o ya go nnela ruri gone foo.

Jaanong fa re ya go bua ka bone batlhoki ba, ba fiwa dijo tsa food baskets Mr Chairman, mme dilo tse dingwe tse di tshwanang le boroko re bona e le gore jaanong khansele e nna maoto a tshupa mo go tsone. O fitlhela e le gore ga baa baakanyediwa boroko jaaka re ne re solofetse. Rona re ne re kopa gore khansele e eme ka dinao e bone gore e ka dira jang gore e batele batlhoki mafelo a e leng gore ba ka nna le boroko jo bo phepha, ga re re magasigasi. Ra re boroko le bonno jo bo phepha jo bo tshwanetseng go ka nna motho gore le yone khansele e tle e re e ba fa services tse dingwe e kgone go ba di fa ba ntse fa ba ka fiwang service teng.

Mme ke lebogela gore Tona ke bona mo pampiri ya gagwe a bua ka gore jaanong go tlaa tloga go tswa project memorandum, o e solofetse kwa khanseleeng ya Gaborone gore go ye go agiwa kana go simololwe go baakangwa kwa gotweng Tsholofelo Extension. O solofetse construction, ke re Tona fa o ka dira jalo o tlaa bo o re thusitse ka gore golo kwa re ntse re lebeletse tlhabololo ya Tsholofelo Extension ka matlho a mashibidu.

MR REATILE (NGWAKETSE WEST): Tla ke go leboge Modulasetilo. Mme ke simolole fela le nna ke lebogela go akgela mo pegong kana kopo ya ga Tona. Mme ke simolole ka go dumela gore kakgelo ya aka ke tshwanetse ke supe gore ga ke dumalane le madi a kopo e Tona a tileng ka one mo letsatsi la gompieno. Ka mabaka a gore re ne re
santse re le fa maloba mme e le gore fa re le fa re ne re dira *Mid-Term Review* ya NDP 9.
Gone foo re re na galaletsa thata ditshhekatsheko tsa *Mid-Term Review* ga ba ga supagala gore ka Tona a tlileng go dira ka teng go tlaa supagala gore ditlamelo tse e leng gore re di solofeditswe di tlile go nna teng. Jaanong madi a e leng gore Tona o ne aa akanyeditse gore e tlaa re mo ngwageng ya gompieno a tle go a kopa go ya go tsweledisa ditlamelo tsone tseo, e ne e le madi a a fetang P2.6 *billion*. Gompieno madi a e leng gore oa kopa ke P989 *million* mo go rayang gore ditlamelo tsothle tse e leng gore e rile fa Mapalamente ba tswa fa ba bo ba ya go tsamaya le dikgaolo ba solofetsa Batswana gore ka ngwaga wa gore go tlile go tla se, mo gotlhe e tlaa nna e kete jaanong re supa gore Tona o tlaa palelwa kana *Permanent Secretaries tsa* gagwe ba tlaa palelwa. Fa madi a tla e se one ga go na le fa e le gore ba ka dira marakalase ka teng gore ditlamelo tse di felele di fetele kwa dikgaolong.

Jaanong go tlaa bo go le bokete gore ke ipone ke dumela gore nyaa, kopo e e ntseng jaana ke a e amogela e le gore projects tsothle ga dia kgonagala gore di tsene mo lenaneong la 2007/2008 jaaka maikaelelo a *Ministry* a ne a ntse. Mme ke sone se e leng gore ke tshwanetse ke supe fela e le tlhobaelo, ke supa jaana Modulasetilo ka gore re ne re solofeditswe gore e tlaa re gompieno jaana re bo re ya go agelwa diofisi tsa kgotla kwa Tshidilamolomo le kwa Sese; tse tsothle ga diyo.

E bile ke gakologelwa mafoko a ga Motlotlegi Masalila fa re dira *review* ya NDP 9 a ntse a re *no*, fa e le gore sengwe se ne se le mo polaneng mme ga se a tsena tla ka sone kana madi one a teng, ba *finance* ba re solofeditse. Jaanong Motlotlegi Mlazie o ne a santse a bua tota gore madi a mantsi *Ministry* ke tsone di palelwang. Jaanong Tona nna ke batla gore madi ke se ka ka dumalana le one ka gore Motlotlegi Mlazie o sikere madi a mantsi,
tota tsamaya o ye kwa go ene o ye go tsaya madi, *projects* bogolo thata tsa Ngwaketse West ka gore ba bangwe ba dumalana le wena, tsone di tle di tsene ka fa e leng gore re ne re solofeditswe ka teng. Ke sone fela se e leng gore ga ke batle gore kamoso re bo re go supa ka monwana re re o tsere *Ministry wa Local Government* jaanong oa retela, bo PS ba gago baa palelwa mme tota madi o ne o sa a neelwa. Jaanong ke kopa gore gompieno jaana e ke seka ka dumalana le yone ka mabaka a a ntseng jalo.

Mme ke bo ke supa gore fa re tsweletse ka dikgang tsa gore re na le bothata jwa mapodisi a morafe. Mapodisi a morafe a dira ditiro tse dintle thata mo dikgaolong tsa rona tse di farologanyeng, mme selelo se e leng gore ke batla gore ke se fitlhise mo di tsebeng tsa gago Tona ke gore, a le bone ba simolole ba tshele jaaka mapodisi a mangwe. Ba seka ba duela *accommodation*, e nne…

**PROCEEDINGS SUSPENDED FOR APPROXIMATELY 20 MINUTES**

**MADAM CHAIR:** Honourable Members, 20 minutes should be 20 minutes. I told you last time that tea break last for 20 minutes. *Ga le itirele sentle because le ijela nako.*

When the House adjourned, Honourable Reatile was on the floor. Honourable Member, you are left with 5 minutes.

**MR REATILE:** Ke a go leboga Modulasetilo. Kgang e e rileng fa re ya kwa teeng ka bo ke le mo go yone ke ya gore, mapodisi a *Tribal*, ke kopa gore le bone fela jaaka ba sepodisi se sengwe, lephata le le lebaneng kana *ministry* wa bone tota o leke go ba emela ka dinao. O ba akanyetse gore le bone ba simolole go nna le boroko jwa mahala ka gore ke batho ba ba berekelang kgakala mo dikakeng tse di farologaneng mme ba dira tiro e ntle thata. Fa godimo ga moo gape Modulasetilo re tshwanetse re supe gore le letlhoko la dikoloi tsa diofisi tsa *Tribal* ke bothata jo bo tona, bogolo thata kwa dikgaolong kwa e
leng gore batho diofisi tse ts'a *Tribal* ba felela ba kgobokanya madi a dituelo mo metseng ya bone e e farologaneng, ba bangwe ba athholelwa dikgolelegelo. Lepodisi le kopa di-*lift* ka lepantiti gore a kgone gore a mo ise kwa kgolegelong. Ke bothata fela jo bo seng kana ka sepe. Jaanong, ka mabaka a gore go e go ntse gotwe dikoloi di tlaa nna di ntse di adimiwa mo metsaneng e e gaufi, mme go a pala ka gore le yone metsana ya go nna jalo dikoloi ga di yo, di felela kwa CTO. Ke gakologelwa kwa motseng o mongwe wa Lorolwane, koloi e le gore e sale e tsamaya ka *June last year* fa ke le kwa teng maloba jaana, e ile kwa CTO. E le gore mme e ne e ya go tsenngwa *V-belt* fela, go tla le gompieno e ise e boe go tswa kwa CTO. Mme ditiro tsa lekgotla tsone di thloka gore di dirwe nako le nako, motsotso le motsotso, dipego di tsena, ditsheko di tswelela. Jaanong ka one mabaka a a ntseng jaana, batho ba, ba bereka ka lerato le le feteletseng mo lefatsheng la bone le mo tirong ya bone. Jaanong a re boneng gore ka ditsela tsotlhe ba emelwe ka dinao, ba neelwe ditlamelo tse di tshwanetseng.

Kana bothata jo bongwe Modulasetilo yo o tlotlegang ke gore, mo dikgaolong tsa rona kwa e leng gore ditsela tse dintsi di mo diatleng tsa khansele, ke bothata fela. Fa re tsaya tsela e nngwe e fapoga fa Motlhalaakgomo, e ya ko bo Gasita, dikonteraka *win tenders* di bo di bereka 2 *kilometres*, tsela ya teng e bo e felela mo…., le Motlotlegi Siele o dule kwa e ntse e le Modulasetilo, tsela e e pala. O kite letsatsi le lengwe a feta *and inspected it* e le gore re dumela gore go tsile manke jaanong wa khansele, tsela e jaanong e tsile go phekoga. Go tla le gompieno Motlotlegi jaanong ke Tona, mme tsela e ntse e tshwere ka mokgwa o le mongwe fela. Ka re, a e ko e batlelwe dingaka di e thatlhobe di bone gore tota e ka tweng. Re tshwanetse re eme ka dinao re supe gore fa bothata bo leng teng re seka ra bo loba.
ASSISTANT MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT (MR MASALILA): On a point of clarification, Madam Chair. Kana mathata a a buiwang ke mokafulengwe, ke boradikonteraka ga se khansele. E file motho gore a dire tsela, a bo a ya go e tlogela. Bangwe ba e leng gore ke bana ba rona, and we are not saying anything to them.

MR REATILE: Ke a leboga Motlotlegi. Go boammaaruri ke boradikonteraka ba a bo ba neetswe tender gore ba dire tsela, ba bo ba ya go e tlogela. Mme se se hakgamatsang, a ntse a winne tsela yone eo a bo a felela a e tlogela, in the very same council o boa a wina tender e nngwe gape. Jaanong ga e kake gompieno jaana o bo o ntse o re ke boradikonteraka, nnyaa, ke khansele e e leng gore gompieno jaana ke yone e e leng gore e tswelela ka go neela motho yo o feilang di-tender nako le nako. Jaanong re seka ra tshaba maikarabelo re bo re ya go a rwesa boradikonteraka ka gore le yone konteraka fa e leng teng, go tshwanetse go nne le supervision. Mme fa e le gore re tlaa bo re ntsha madi re bo re a latlhelela fela re re go tlaa itira, ke metlholo, ga gona sepe se se ka dirafalang.

Bothata jo bongwe jo ke nang najo Tona mo kgaolong ke gore nurse kana fa a ya kwa matsatsing a boitapoloso, ga go ope nurse yo e leng gore o feta a tla mo kokelwaneng ya go nna jalo a tsile go mo tshwarelela. Jaanong ke gore fa a ya on leave bolwetse jwa motsana o le jone bo ya on leave. Bolwetse jaanong go raya gore bo ya go theogela fela nako ya nurse a boa. Jaanong, ke letlhoko le le tona le le aparetseng kgaolo.

Jaanong dikago le tsone di onetse mo go maswe. E bile se ke se dirileng maloba when touring, ke ne ke tsamaya ke bereka go tsaya dinepe fela gore e tle e re mo bogaufing ke bo ke ya kwa maphateng ke ya go ba neela ka gore dilo tse dingwe tse fa re bua ba dumela gore re oketsa marago ka matlapa. Jaanong ke tsere dinepe gore e tle e re mo bogaufing ba utlwa gotwe boloko (block) bo wetse bana ba sule, ba itse gore mme ke tse
e leng gore dinepe tsa bone di mo teng ga diofisi tsa bone in ministries. Ke sone se ke se dirileng.

Ya bofelo ke go akgola thata Tona gore o bo o kgonne gore o rarabolole kgang e ya bo Headman of Arbitration. Le fa ke go akgola jaana Tona, jaanong simolola gore o lebelele ka leitlho la gago le le ntsho-tsho, o seka-sekele metsana e e leng gore tota e tlhoka Headmen of Records, jaaka motsana o tshawana le wa…

MINISTER OF YOUTH, SPORTS AND CULTURE (MAJ. GEN. PHETO): Ke a go leboga Modulasetilo. Selo sa ntlha mma ke tseye sebaka se ke galaletse Tona Dr Nasha le lephata la gagwe, gape ke bo ke go eleletse masego le matlhgonolo gore o bo o bone senatlha se se kanakana sa mokwaledi-mogolo wa lephata le. Mme Modulasetilo, dikhansele di a lwala, dingwe tsa tsone, mme go na le tse di dirang botoka. E re tse di dirang botoka jaaka khansele e tshawana le ya Selebi Phikwe, re supe gore, re le boeteledipele re lebogela tiro ya bone, boiteko jwa bone ka fa ba lekang ka teng. Mme jaanong e e tshwanang le ya rona ya Kweneng Modulasetilo, ke mathata. Tota yone is in the intensive care unit, boeteledipele jwa teng ka fa seemo se ntseng ka teng. Se ke se rayang fela ke gore, leka ka bofelo gore o tseye kgato Tona, o bone gore khansele ya Kweneng boeteledipele jwa teng bo a tokafadiwa ka bofelo ka gore seemo se ka fa se ntseng ka teng se bolaile lefatshe, se bolaya kgaolo yotlhe ka bophara. Go na le dikgwetlho tse di ntsi Modulasetilo tse e leng gore re a itse gore lephata le, le lebagane le tsone, dikgwetlho tse di tshwanetseng go tsisa ditlamelo kwa bathong. Mme go na le mathata a e leng gore fa o tla go tsena mo go tsa metsi, tsa motlakase. Tsa metsi, tsa ditsela le tsa botsogo, go bothokwa gore dilo tse re nne re leke ka bojotlhe gore re di tseye tsia. Selo se se maswe thata mo dikhanseleng ke gore, dikolo tse di potlana tse, tota
seemo sa teng ke se se tlhabisang ditlhong bontsi jwa tsone. Fa o ka leba gore matlo a borutelo seemo sa teng se ntse jang, wa leba bodilo jwa teng, wa fitlhela gore ke dikhuti fela tse e leng gore le go roba motho di ka mo roba. Mo sekoleng sengwe re tsene teng maloba ra fitlhela e le gore mogokgo wa teng kwa Hatsalatladi o batlile go robega, e le dikhuti tse di mo ofising ya gagwe ene mogokgo yoo.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: ...(Inaudible)…

MAJ. GEN. PHETO: Nnyaa, re ya go fenya ga gona mathata, ba tlogele fela. Fa re tla go tsena mo ditseleng, se re eletsang gore se ka dirwa ka bofefo ke gore, o leke go thusa *in capacity building* jaaka re utlwa. E bo e le gore *engineers* ba metsi le ba ditsela, dikhansele di neelwa batho, mme re seka ra tsaya ba e leng gore tota ba tla kwano ba itlhobogile, e le gore kwa ga bone ga gona se ba ka se dirang. E bo e re ba tsena fa gompieno gape e bo e le gore jaanong le bone ba tswa batho fela ba e leng gore ke dikgosi fela tse di ka sekang tsa tewa ke ope sepe. Ke dilo tse re tshwanetseng gore re di ele tlhoko Modulasetilo ka gore go a tshwenya.

Seemo sa dikole mo kgaolong, mme ke tsaya dikgaolo ka bontsi, fa o ya kwa ga-Kuto, kwa Kopong, kwa Medie, o tlaa fitlhela gore tota go tlhokafala gore ka bofefo jo bo ka kgonegang batho ba thusiwe. Barutabana ba nna mo matlong a e eleng gore bommamantlhwane leswe la bone le wela mo dikobong tsa bone, le wela mo dijong tsa bone. Mo dikoleng tse ga gona dipati. Dikole tse dingwe go sa ntse go tswalwa ka tsela e e leng gore dipati ga di yo mo teng, go bofiwa ka diwairi. Ke sone se ke se buang sone seo.

Fa re tla mo seemong sa gore dikhansele di itirele madi kgotsa di tseye madi kwa di ka a bonang teng mo ditirisong tsa tsone, ke gore jaaka fa re bua ka kgang ya *cost recovery*,

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gore tota go botlhokwa gore dikhanele tse e leng gore maikaelo a tsone Modulasetilo ke gore di itumedise batlhophi ba dikgaolo tseo, ba seka ba tsaya madi a service levy, ba seka ba tsaya madi a SHHA, a e leng gore a tshwanetse go busiwa, ga boa ga thusiwa Batswana ba bangwe ba ba tlhokang madi one a, ga go kake ga ba ga siama. Ke selo se se tshwanetseng go tlhoafalelw. Ke tlaa go kopa Tona le mokwaledi-mogolo wa gago gore, elang tlhoko selo se ka gore madi a, a tshwanetse gore a boe a adimiwe ke ba bangwe ba ba a tlhokang. E seka ya bo e le gore jaanong go tshabiwa gore go tsewe madi mo go ba ba a kolotang mme madi e le a setshaba. Ke selo se ke bonang se le botlhokwa gore se dirwe, bogolo jang dikhanele tse e leng gore jaaka fa re bua jaana tota tsone di eteletswe ke batho ba e leng gore maikaelo a bone ke go dira lefatshe le e leng gore go neelwa batho fela go seka go tlhola go tsewa sepe mo tirisong ya se ba se dirisitseng.

A re tsene mo paragraph 15, page 8, re bua ka dikgaolwana tsa tengnyana-a-teng. Mo dikgaolwaneng tsa tengnyana-a-teng Modulasetilo, re leboga thuso e e dirilweng, jaaka fa batho ba thusiwa go neelwa dikgomo, ba neelwa diruiwa. Mme a re re bodiredi mo lephataneng le, e nne jwa tlhwatlhwa, jo e leng gore gape bo na le lerato mo bathong ba, go ba phutha, go ba thusa, go ba ruta le go ba rutunntsha gore e bo e le gore ba ka re ka moso ba ikemela ka bonosi. Ka gore bangwe ba bone fa ba tsena kwa, ba ba lebela kwa tlase, ga ba ba tlottle. Go na le dikgaolwana tse di ntseng jalo tse e leng gore gantsi o fithhela di ngongorega thata gore bodiredi jo ba nang le jone ke jo e leng gore ba ba tsaya fela e le batlhanka ba bone ba e leng gore ga ba kake ba ba thusa ka sepe. Selo seo se tshwanetse gore se kgalemelesege, mme gape re bo re bone gore ditlamelo mo dikgaolwaneng tson tse, a ke kwa Kweneng, a ke kwa Leologane, a ke kwa Kidia, ditlamelo di a tshwana. E bo e le gore ga go thusiwe ba le bangwe fela, ba bangwe bone e
bo e le gore jaanong ba simolola ba tswe pelo go leba gore mo dikgaolwaneng tse dingwe ke bone fela ba ba thusiwang. Ke kgang e ke bonang e le botlhokwa. Paragraph 17, kgang ya the cash benefits and food vouchers. Tota ke a utlwa fa e le gore ke keletso ya gago gore o ka bo o setse o simolotse tiro e kgotsa o tlaa e simolola ka kgwedi ya Moranang monongwaga, mme jaanong e boetse kwa morago. Ke re, e fetilwe ke nako. O kare go ne go ka leka ka bojotthe gore e fefogisiwe, kgwedi ya October e kgakala. Go na le mathata a e leng gore fa e ne vouchers tse di ka nna teng, coupons tse tsa nna teng, di ne di ka arabiwa ka gore gompieno jaana o ka fitlhela gore selo se sengwe se se dirafalang, dishopo dingwe kgotsa bagwebi bangwe ba digilwe ke dikhansele. Ba kolotiwa mo dikgwedwing tse di telele mo e leng gore la bofelo dikgwebo tsa bone di a phutlhama.

Mo gongwe gape go bo go tlisa tlolomolao ya gore batho ba ba duelwang mo mafelong a mangwe, e a bo e le ba ba nang le ditsala mo dikhanseleng dingwe mo diofising tsa Treasury, ke bone ba ba thusiwang. Selo seo ke sengwe sa dikgwetlho tse ke bonang go ne go ka nna botoka gore ka bofesofeso, Tona, fa o ne o ka leka go fokotsa nako e o e bolelang; ke a itse mma, gore go na le dikgwetlho tse di go emeng pele ke tsone tse di go dirisang gore o bo o sa ntse o bua ka dikgwedi tsa bo-October. Mme go ne go ka nna bothokwa fa tiro e ene e ka simololwa ka bofesofeso thata ka gore go na le mathata.

MR KARIO (SELEBI PHIKWE WEST): Thank you so much, Madam Chair. Let me start by congratulating the Minister for a good presentation and the good work she has done so far, although there is still a lot to be done. I must probably start off with pleading with the Honourable Minister to consider expanding the Maternity Unit for Selebi Phikwe Sesame Clinic. We have had this plea for quite a while now but nothing seems to
be happening. We honestly would want to have this Maternity Unit provided as you are also providing the one in Botshabelo and other places.

I would also like to touch on the issue of empowering the Councils by giving them the right kind of officers to do work, especially with regard to implementation of projects. It is very unfortunate that up to today we still have Council employees, especially in the engineering side, who find it attractive to go to Central Government as opposed to the Local Government, yet the Local Governments in all honesty are the most important when it comes to delivery of services to the people. I plead with you, Honourable Minister, to push this grading that you are going to do, of the Chief Executive officers, because it will automatically affect everybody below that cadre. I must say that it has been going on for quite a long time, you have been talking about doing this for the past two or three years and I think it should not become an open promise that is not coming to conclusion.

The issue of sewer reticulation; although this could be said to be covered by the Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism, I am worried by the fact that it is also the responsibility of the Local Government in a way. But the issue of pit-latrines is a major problem for some of us who are in towns. We need this job to be done once and for all. We have been pleading with you in Selebi Phikwe for the past five years, because the first bit of this project was done in 2000/2001 financial year and we have been pleading for funding since then. As I say, I do note the fact that the money is given to the Environmental people, and it is probably not the right thing to do. We need to bring them under one ministry in terms of funding and administration of the project.
The Kagiso Customary court; it has not been mentioned in your list of projects, but we really need it upgraded. We need the offices upgraded so that our people enjoy the benefit of serving under this government.

Mma ke bue ka the issue of the bus rank ya Selebi Phikwe. We are very grateful that you are going to provide that, but I am worried that it has been located in the centre of the town. I would have preferred it to go outside the town so that you reduce the congestion in the town. By providing the rank right next to the one that is currently in place will only make the problem that we have even worse, because they are already crowded and there is too much traffic. If you are not going to remove that and put it somewhere else, we are going to make the situation worse.

The issue of Local Government in Selebi Phikwe; we are seriously concerned about our offices. I hear you are going to build some chambers for Maun and that you have built one for Serowe, we need one for Selebi Phikwe Town Council. The one that we have is old and it is too small now, especially that the Council is growing, we need a well-designed centre for our Town Council, because it is one of the best Town Councils in terms of implementation. We need to give them the best in terms of tools of trade, which includes offices and all other things that come with a Chamber like that.

Community projects, Madam Speaker, especially for the Village Development Committees (VDCs). I am of the opinion that the open spaces in our town should be looked into and give some to (although it may be in temporary basis) our VDCs for community projects. We have a problem in our towns, our VDCs le fa ba eletsa go dira sepe fela they normally have a problem of land. Open spaces have effectively turned into rubbish dumps in a way, there are bushes in there and thieves use them as hiding places.
If we were to talk to your colleague in the Ministry of Lands to give away some of these open spaces to our people for community project purposes, we would go a long way towards enhancing *ipelegeng mo dikgaolong tsa rona*.

I must also touch on VDCs and the way they are elected. We have a serious problem because these VDCs have now been politicised so badly that, they are no longer serving the purposes they are meant to serve. They are actually voted along party lines; especially the Botswana Congress Party (BCP) and the Botswana National Front (BNF) which are making a whole mess of this thing. During the term of that VDC committee, they serve to only sabotage activities of the Town Council and all the elected officers, especially if they are from the opposing party. I plead with you to look into the way these VDCs are elected so that we remove the political biases that is created by the way they are elected.

Madam Chair, the other point I would like to touch on is schools. Primary Schools are needed but most importantly we need preschools. We do not have a preschool in our area in the western areas. If anything let us provide for a project that will build at least one or two extra classrooms in some of the schools we have, especially those that have chunks of land, so that we could have preschools in those schools. Considering the fact that *bana jaanong malatsing a ba amogelwa ba le* five and a half years to six years, it obviously means that the teachers are now facing a bigger challenge of having to introduce children as young as that to normal education. If we provided preschools it will go a long way towards assisting teachers to give proper education to our young people.

Madam Chairperson, those were my few points: The issue of sewer reticulation in the old (SHHA) areas, Kagiso Kgotla and the issues of community spacing.

I thank you, Madam Chairperson.
MR GABORONE (SOUTH EAST NORTH): Thank you very much, Madam Chairperson. I would like to support the Minister in her request for the amount of money mentioned in her speech.

In doing so I would like to refer to some of my concerns in my constituency, especially in the sub-district of Tlokweng, which is one of the fastest growing villages in this country because of its proximity to the city and attendant to that growth is the incidence of crime. We are experiencing a lot of problems related to this. The Police that are supposed to be handling the crime problems do not have accommodation, the place is unlit and as such criminals are over-spilling from the city, from Naledi into Tlokweng.

We have got an influx of Zimbabweans in Tlokweng who are causing a lot of problems; at night and during the day they are harassing people at the lands and outside the village. I would like the Minister as time goes on, to look at the possibility of lighting Tlokweng to assist in the fight against this scourge of crime. Also the issue of lack of accommodation for the staff, because as the village grows there are many departments and services coming into the village. We need houses for nurses, teachers and the Local Police. I would like to say to the Minister, please consider this very seriously.

Let me also talk about Gaborone City, in so far as what may turnout to be scandalous if it is not stopped now. Just yesterday someone came to my home and said they had a relative who died in June last year and terminal benefits have not been paid, and the reason is that money was taken for the Daisy Loo case and therefore they do not have money. This is scandalous; it has to be attended to very rapidly.

One of the things that worry me is the unfinished projects. There is a big building that was started in the sub-district that is still unfinished and there is nobody who is taking
responsibility ever since it was left where it is, at the wall level and nobody seems to be caring about it. You never know what is happening; whether the contractor that started it has moved elsewhere to do other projects or whether there is no money, we cannot get explanations.

In Primary Schools we need to take a look at the Revised National Policy on Education and see what we promised in that policy. One of the things that were said is that every school should have a grounds man to look after the school grounds, in terms of clearing the grounds. But this is being left to be done by pupils, and we are talking about very young children who really should not be doing this. You wonder why we have not employed such people; they even go to the extent of cleaning the toilets. This is unfortunate and very improper.

One other thing that is happening is that teachers at Primary Schools are also doing the work of Supplies Officers. It is only fair for teachers to be allowed to concentrate on their core business, which is teaching, and stop doing work that must be done by other officers other than themselves. I think we need to take these seriously and make sure that we do not make teachers do work that does not theirs. As far as maintenance is concerned the schools, Council houses and clinics need maintenance. This is going to be a perennial problem.

I would like to suggest that councils should be allowed or constituencies should be allowed to bring together people who have got skills to do this work; painters, electricians, plumbers and so on. They should be able to say if there is work to be done, they can be called as and when it is necessary to do that work rather than letting the same
companies that do not do the work to do that. So, this is my suggestion that we should let this work be done by people in the respective villages.

I thank you, Madam Chairman.

**MR RALETOBANA (KWENENG SOUTH EAST):** Ke a leboga, Modulasetilo. Mma ke ema Tona nokeng mo tshutisong ya gagwe. Mme pele ke simolola go bua ke akgola Tona yo o lebaganeng le lephata le le monnawe gore, ke bangwe ba Matona a ke dumelang ba dira tiro ya bone ka manontlhotlho. Bonontlhotlho jwa teng ke bo tsaya mo go reng, gantsi fa go na le diphoso kampo go na le sengwe se se sa tsamayang sentle, ga se batho ba ba tshabang gore ba amogele gore go baakanngwe. Jaanong Matona a mangwe ga ba dire jaaka lona, mme ba ka bo ba tsaya sekai mo go lona fa re na le mathata mo maphateng a bone. Jaanong ke sone sengwe sa dilo tse re tshwanelwang ke gore re se ba lebogele. Mme legale go lebega le bone badiredi ba gagwe segolobogolo jang ba ba mo lephateng ba setse ba tsaya *style* sa ga Tona. Dilo dingwe fa di sa tsamaye sentle, ga ba tshabe gore ba re nnyaa, re tlaa baakanya fale le fale. Mo ke gone fela mo go ka re thusang gore re tswelele pele.

Mme jaanong le fa go ntse jalo, go a supagala gore dintlha dingwe tse e leng matshwenyego a lefatse la rona ka kakaretso, ba re supegeditse ka fa ba ikaelelang gore ba baakanye ka teng. Mme tseo ga ke nke ke tsene mo go tsone, ke gore fela ke ba akgole.

Se jaanong ke tlaa fetang ka sone ke dingwe tsa dilo tse ke tsayang gore Botona ba tshwanelwa ke gore ba di sekaseke. Selo se se sa ntseng se ntshwenya ke gore Lephata le la *Local Government*, ke lone le le tshotse matshelo a Batswana ko gae. Mme kana lephata le jaaka le tshotse matshelo a Batswana ko gae jaana, go raya gore rona jaaka re
le baeteledipele, mo dinakong tse dintsi re di bua ka ditlamelo tse Batswana ba di tlhokang, mme re bua jaana re ikaegile ka bodiredi jwa Lephata la *Local Government.* Mme fà ba sa diragatse tse ba di solofetsang setshaba, tota pheletsong re felela re tsewa re le batho ba ba senang boamarurui. Mo go yone thulaganyo e e ntseng jalo, ke sa ntse ke rotloetsa Tona gore a bue le badiredi ba gagwe gore ba nne ba dira dilo tse e leng gore ba di solofeditse setshaba.

O ka re lephata le, le rwele ditiro tse dintsi thata segolobogolo dikago tsa Maphata a *Education* le *Health.* Kana tota ke mongwe wa batho ba ke dumelang gore re mo nakong ya gore maphata a a tshwanang le bo *Education, Local Government, Health* tota fela thulaganyo e e leng teng ya gore lephata la gago le dire dikago ba bo ba tsisa ditlamelo fela mo teng o sekasekwe. Go tlhomamisiwe gore dikago tsa go nna jalo di isiwa ko go one maphata ao, le gone gore ba go fokoletsa tiro e le bonang o e tshwere gompieno, Tona. Ke sengwe sa dilo tse di ka fokotsang tiro e ntsintsi e e mo teng ga lephata la gago.

Kgang e nngwe e ke tlaa fetang ka yone ke ya ditlamelo tse di teng tsa bodiredi. Ke sa ntse ke leboga thata gore puso e na le maiteko a mantle thata a go leka go thusa batlhoki, a go leka go tsisa ditlamelo ko Batswaneng. Mme sebe sa phiri ke gore bone ba ba tshwanelwang ke gore ba bo ba a fa Batswana ditlamelo tse dintlentle tse di tshotsweng ke puso, ba a tlhaela. Fa re bua ka seemo sa bommaboipelego, (ga ke nke ke bue ka kgaolo ya me fela) ke dumela gore ba tlhaela lefatshe la Botswana lotlhe. Mme mo kgaolong ya me ya Kweneng South East gone go le *worse,* Tona. Ke bua jaana e le gore ko motseng wa Gabane o o nang le batho ba ba fetang 15,000, mmaboipelego o mongwe fela, mme ga a okamela Gabane fela, o okametse Tloaneng, Mmokolodi. Fa o ya ko Metsimotlhabe, mmaboipelego wa teng o mongwe fela mme o okametse Mmopane le
Gaphatshwa, jalo-jalo. Se se botlhoko o fitlhela e le gore e re ntswa a le mongwe fela jaana, ga ba na didirisiwa tse di tshwanang le dikoloi. Jaanong nna kopo ya me ke gore, a e re bogolo fa bodiredi bo tlhela, mme gone re ba fe ditlamelo ka gore, tota jaanong o fitlhela e le gore re le Mapalamente, Makhanselara, bomang, ba nna ba re kopa gore re ba ise ko bathong gore ba ye go thusa Batswana ba ba ntseng jalo. A seemo se se sekasekwe, Tona ka gore tota jaanong se dira gore e re ntswa ba tlhela, se feteletse seemo sa go tlhela ga badiredi. Jaanong ke ka eletsa thata fa e ka nna nngwe ya dintlha tse le di sekasekang ka gore Batswana ba ya go felela ba sa akola mananeo a mantlentle a a dirilweng ke puso e ya rona ya Domkraga. Lebaka e le gore bone ba ba tshwanelwang ke gore ba bo ba isa ditlamelo tse ko Batswana ga ba yo jaanong.

Ke ntse ke le mo go yone ya bommaboipelego, ke utlwa kgang e Tona a e buang ya gore mo bogautshwaneng go tlaa bo go dirwa lenaneo la gore batlhoki, le bone ba ba tshelan ka mogare, ba fiwe di *coupon*, ba ithekele ko ba ka ithekelang teng. Ntswa seemo se se amogelesega, mme le ele tlhoko ka gore batlhoki ba ba ntseng ba reka mo go boradikgwebo ba ba botlana mo metseng e e rileng, jaanong ba ya go simolola go reka from supermarkets tse ditona tse e leng gore ga di yo ko metseng. Go ya go felela e le gore go ntshitse dithata mo Batswaneng ba ba neng ba iteka ka dikgwebo tse.

Mme ga se gone fela. Go utlwala gore ba setse ba ntse ba na le dipolane tsa gore fa jaaka go tlaa bo go jewa ka di *coupon* jaana, bangwe ba e leng gore ke balwetsi ga ba na go tlhola ba nna le sone sebaka sa gore ba reke dijo. Lebaka ke gore go na le dithulaganyo tse go tweng di dirwa le boradishopo tsa gore, fa kgwedi e fedile e le gore o ne o tsere dijo, kgwedi e e tlang o tsaya sekotlele jaanong ga o sa tlhole o tsaya dijo. E e tlang o ya go baakanya moriri; ga o tseye dijo ka gore go tlaa bo go ntshiwa dingwe tse di rileng.
Jaanong dilo tse le di ele tlhoko. Le itse gore jaaka le ntsha di *coupon* jaana, go ya go agiwa mantlo le go baakanya meriri. Go ya go ikgabisiwa mme lona le ne le leka go baakanya thulaganyo e. Jaanong ke sengwe sa dilo tse e leng gore ke eletsa gore le di ele tlhoko. Le itse gore re setse re di utlwaletse gore di a dirwa ke bangwe bagwebi ba ba ba phakisang batho mo dikgaolong ka thulaganyo e e ntseng jalo.

Sengwe sa dilo tse ke eletsang go feta ka tsone ke kgang ya metsi. Ke lebogela go bo go na le lenaneo la go phatlaladiwa metsi mo kgaolong ya me. Mme ke ntshwengwa ke gore diofisara tsa gago Tona, ba a bo ba sa go ga *brief* jo bo leng boammaruri. Thulaganyo ya metsi a a phatlaladiwa ko Mmopane, Metsimotlhabe, Mantsie, e sale e ntshedwiwa madi ngwaga o o fetileng ka *August* mma. Mme jaaka ke bua le wena jaana go sa le jaaka gotwe *engineers* kana *consultants* ba tlaa dira di *site visits*, ga go ise go dirwe lefa e le sepe. *So* ke eletsa gore e baakangwe, a go seka gatwe *it is ongoing*. Gotwe e sa ntse e le mo lenaneong la gore e batlalwe ka ga gona sepe se se diragalang on the ground. Ke tsaya gore e *they did not brief you* sentle, a ba go bolelele boammaruri ka gore nna ko kgaolong kwa ke tshwere bothata. Fa ke tsena batho ba mpotsa gore ka o rile madi a dule Rra, *project* e tsamaya fa kae? Kopo ya me ke gore a thulaganyo e e ithaganelelwe.

Se sengwe se ke fetang ka sone ke sa *major village infrastructure development*. Kgang e e neng e buiwa ke Motlotlegi Mme Mma-Kokorwe fa, ke dumalana le ene ya gore madi a a bo a ntshitswe a gore motse o tshwana le wa Thamaga o tsisediwe dikontere, mme go utlwala go na le ditshoko. Boemong jwa gore tiro e dirwe jaanong go simolotswe ditshoko. Ga tewe bangwe ba ba neng ba gapile dithendara go diragaleng ka bone; go a tweng jalo-jalo. Mme kana fa go nna jaana, boleng jwa madi bone bo a fokotsegan. Mme e bile metse e e neng e letetse gore e tle e bone dikontere le ditlamelo tse di ntseng jaana,
ga e kitla e di bona ka gore for as long as Thamaga a ise a bone dilo tse, metse e mengwe ga e kake ya di bona. Kopo ya me ke gore a go fefogelwe tiro e, bathong ba Modimo, re tlhomamiseng gore Thamaga e a dirwa gore metse ya rona le yone e nne le sebaka.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: …(Inaudible)…

MR RALETOBANA: Nnyaa, owai le sa ntse le itiile fela ga le na go bona le fa e le sepe.

Kgang e nngwe e ke batlang go bua ka yone; gravelling of roads. Ke eletsa gore kgang e ya dikhane se ya to gravel ditsela, le yone le e sekaseke ka gore tota mo dinakong tse dintsi ke tshenyo ya madi fela. Dikompone dingwe tse di hirwang to gravel internal roads, tota gone o ka utlwela madi a ga goromente botlhoko ka fa a dirisiwa ka teng. Batho ba rwala diretse fela ba bo ba di tshela mo teng ga tsel a madi one ba bo ba a tsaya. Jaanong a selo se le sone se sekasekwe. Gape a nako ga e a tla ya gore re senke technology nngwe e e ka nnang botoka go na le yone ya go tlhola re gasa-gasa diretse mo teng ga metse, re re re we are gravelling them mme gone e le tshenyo ya madi. Go bonwe gone a re ka seka ra dira ka bonya mme re dirisa technology nngwe e e sa amaneng le e ya gravelling of roads.

Kgang e nngwe ke ya di standpipe. Tona. Ke lebogela go bo puso e na le keletso ya gore e tswana di standpipe ka gore, batho bangwe mo metseng ya magae mo dinakong tse dintsi ba senya metsi ka go nosa dikgomo segolobogolo jang gompieno pula e sa na jaana. Go a supagala mo dikgaolong tse re leng mo go tsone, ntle le Mme Mma-Kokorwe fa re ntse re mo thusa ko Kumakwane jaaka ba sena metsi jaana. Go na le standpipe se batho ba gagwe ba ntseng ba gelela fa go sone, mme fa ke bua jaana se tswetswe, jaanong
ke ipotsa gore ba ya go ga ko kae? Jaanong botlhoko jo ke eletsang gore o bo itse o le
Tona ke gore ko metseng….

**MR MOLEBATSI (TSWAPONG SOUTH):** Ke a leboga, Modulasetilo. Mma ke simolole mosepele wa me ka bofeso gore ke kgone go sutela ba bangwe ka go bua ka *clinic*; tsa botsogo, Modulasetilo. Lephata le la *Local Government* ke le ema nokeng. Mma ke simolola ka tsa botsogo mo kgaolong ya me ke seka ka ya kwa le kwa. Re sale re lela selele sa *health post*, ntlonyana fela ko Borotsi. Mme ngwaga le ngwaga e sale e simolola ka 2002, e a tlosoloswa ga go na madi, 2003; fa gongwe fa o ya kwa ga twe nnyaa, kana Borotsi e mo teng. Borotsi ofe? Nnyaa, re ne re lebetse re raya Borotsi o o ko Bobirwa. Ke batla go gakolola Tona gore kana ke raya Borotsi yo o ko *Vice President* a nnang teng, jaaka le ka moso a tsoga a ya teng, mme ga go na le fa e le sepe batho ba a sotlela gone koo. Jaanong ga ke itse gore *health post* ya Borotsi gore e dirwe ke fa re ka bo re dirile jang? Kana ke gore re tshephahala go le kana; e tlaa nna e tlosoloswa fela, ka gore rona re badumedi ba ba tlaa dumelang fela nako le nako go fitlhelela leng? Ko Maape le gone *health post* ntlheng e nngwe ya motse, motse o kgaogane ka dikhilomithara tse tlhano, ga go na sepe se se diragalang.

Ke tswelela ke bua ka dikgotla tsa maloba re go fa madi mo *Mid Term Review* gore dikgotla di a agiwa di fiwa dikoloi, mme go a gakgamatsa. Dikgotla tse di tshwanang tsa Pilikwe tse go agilweng maobo, go dirilwe sengwe le sengwe ga twee jaanong ga di na di *certificate* tsa di Land Board, jaanong go raya gore batho go simolole re ye go bewa jaaka e kete ke dilo tse disha. Dilo tse a e seka ya ne e re go direlwa batho mo dilong tse di ntseng di le teng, re bo re re nnyaa, o ka re dilo tse ga go na di *certificate* tsa di *Land*
Board ka jalo batho ba ya go bewa sesha. Dilo tse le rona kana ke tsone tse re a bong re tlaa bona sengwenyana mo go tsone.

Re ne re utlwa Tona ya tsa Thuto maabane a bua ka dibase tse di rekelwang bana ba sekole di le ten. Mme wena, Mmaetsho yo o tlotlegang, ga o bue sepe ka bana ba dikole ba gago ba ba tsamayang sports. Kana bana ba bana ba rona, ruri wee, ba pegwa mo diterakeng tsa CTO tse di senang le fa e e le disaile mme wena ga o bue sepe ka golo fa.

Mme ke tsaya gore gongwe di tlaa dirisiwa ntlha tsothle le ko Local Government.

Sa bobedi, a e re fa dibase tse fa e le gore di ka rekwa, re neeleng le ba ba nang le dibase sebaka sa gore di hirwe gore di rwale bana ba sekole. Le mo go tsone dikole tse dikgolwane tse, a e ko e seka ya nna tsa ko ditoropong fela, e bo e le gore ko gaetsho ko Tumasera, Seleka ko Sefhare go bo go twe ga ga no ditsela, go tsentswe dikontere. A dibase tse le ko go rona di tle di bereke. Mme ke gatelela thata gore a ko bana ba bannye ba, ba seka ba bo ba lebetswe. A bone ba seka ba utlwalela dibase fela ba di bona mo dikoleng tse dikgolwane mme le gone ko toropong.

Kgang e nngwe, Modulasetilo ke ya ditsela. O ka re mo dikgaolong tsa rona ditsela tse e leng tsa gago Motlotlegi Mme Mma-Nasha, wena o beile letlhaku fela le go di gopa fela. Rona o tlaa itse leng gore khanele e tseny sekontiri; fa e tlaa re rona fa e le sekontere le bo le tsaya Ministry of Works, mme ministry wa gago re bona mo dikgaolong tse dingwe bone o ba tsenyetsa sekontere.

Tota re ne re re, go tswa kwa Tumasera, Maape, Mhalapitsa, Pilikwe, Radisele, ka ke tsela ya gago e e gopiwang gangwe fela mo dikgweding tse six kana tse seven, tota e tsena leng mo lenaneong la gore o e tseny sekontere, ka gore le wena o kgona go tsenya sekonotere? Ga re ka ke ra leba Motlotlegi Mma Motsumi gore ke ene a tsenye
sekonotere fela, mme wena o re gopela tsela gangwe fela mo ngwageng. Nnyaa, a ko le rona o re lebe ka leitlho la kutlvelobotlhoko.

Kgang ya me ya bofelo ke ya bommaboipelelo. Bommaboipelelo ba a thlaela kwa go rona, mo e leng gore o filhela metse e tshwana Tumasera leSeleka go se na Mmaboipelelo, bana ba ya dikolong ba sotlega. Jaanong, a ko re thusiwe.

Go na le motse wa Letloeng, bagaetsho. Go dumalanywe gore e re ka o le mo tshekatshekong ya gore o nne motse kana o se ka wa nna motse, ditlamelo di tswelele di nne di isiwe teng. Mme go lebega o ka re khansele golo gongwe, segolobogolo mo go bommaboipelelo, ba tla ba goga dinao ba re, lona ke eng le sa fuduge, ka gore go tulwe le a fudusiwa. A bodiredi jwa gago bo se ka ba tsena mo dikgannya tse di sa ba ameng.

Fa go tulwe ba ye go thatlhoba kgotsa ba kale bana, a ba dire jalo, ba se ka ba tsena mo polotiking ya motse. A dilo tse di sekasekwe, go bonwe gore batho bagarona ba direlwa sentle.

Kgang e nngwe e ke e lebogelang ka nna ke ne ke setse ke anamisitse mo dikgaolong, ke kgang e ya coupons. E re etswa re e lebogela ka batho ba e emetse ka dipelo tse di itumetseng, a e akofelwe. Batho ba e itumeletse ka gore ba tswa kgakala ba jesiwa dijo tse di bodileng, dinama tse di sa siamang. Mme a e akofelwe, e se ka ya diegelwa. Ke lemoga gore ga twe October, mme a e re October e tla jalo, thulaganyo e e bo e simololwa gore re tle re siamelwe.

Kgang e nngwe ke ya ditsela tse di gopiwang. Tsela ya Moshopha go ya kwa Shakwe, ke e batho ba ratang go e dirisa. Mme le yone ke nngwe ya ditsela tse e leng gore o gopa gangwe fela mo ngwageng. Fa e le gore o thlaela graders, tender le rona batho ba di dire kgapetsa-kgapetsa ka gore, ke ditsela tse di tsamaiwang ke batho.
Ke feleletsa ka dikoloi tsa *clinics*. Koloi ya *clinic* ya kwa Matlhako, e setse e na le dingwaga tse pedi go ntse go twe *it is being serviced*, mokgweetsi o a duelwa, ga go na sepe se se dirweng. Batho ba a sokola, le wena o bo o sa tlhole o itse gore tota e ne e rekelwa eng. Ke gore fela o ka re ga go na koloi. Ka mofoko a a kana, ke go ema nokeng Tona. Ke a leboga.

**MR MOUPO (GABORONE WEST NORTH):** Mma ke go leboge Modulasetilo. Le nna ke emela go ema nokeng Tona ka madi a a kopileng gore a a neelwe ka Lephata le la Dikgaolo ke lengwe la maphata a a dirang tiro e tona thata ka gore dikhansele tse e leng gore di ka fa tlase ga lephata le, ke tsone tse di tsisang ditlamelo kwa bathong. Mme a e re fa ke go ema nokeng jaana, Motlotlegi Tona, ke bue mabakanyana a sekaenyana a a ntshwenyang.

Santlha, re amogela ka mabogo a mabedi thulaganyo e le e dirang *to grade* batho ba ba berekang kwa dikhaneleng, *professionals* bogolo jang, jaaka *architects and physical planners* ba ba hirilweng kwa dikhaneleng. Dituelo tsa bone e ntse e le matlhabisa ditlhong, mme go a itumedisa gore le bo le bonye gore golo moo ke bokoa jo bo dirang gore ba felele ba tlogela dikhanelsele ba ya kwa go goromente kana ba tsena mo *private sector*.

Mme e le gore kana go isa ditlamelo kwa bathong, go tlhoka gore dikhanelsele di bo di na le batho ba ba nang le kitso e e tseneletseng, mme ba tshwanetse gore ba duelwe ka fa go tshwanetseng. Ke selo se se itumedisang.

Sengwe sa dilo tse di ntshwenyang ke gore, kana go na le batho ba ba ithekisetsang mo mebileng, ba e leng gore ba dira tiro e tona ya go iteka mo matshelong go jesa ba malapa
a bone, le go fokotsa lethoko la ditiro, jaaka re itse gore lefatshe la Botswana le na le mathata, batho ba bantsi ba gobeya mo mebileng.

Mme e bo e re fa batho ba iteka jalo, go bo go swabisa gore o fitlhele the law enforcement officers ba dikhansele ba ba thhorontsha, ba ba koba mo mekgwatheng e e leng gore ba rekisetsa mo go yone. Ke tsaya gore se se tshwanetseng ke gore, melao e tshwanetse gore e nne friendly mo bathong bao, ka gore, tota ba dira maiteko a matona a e leng gore a a thusa mo malapeng.

Lehuma le lethoko la ditiro le ka bo le le kwa godimo thata fa e ne e se batho bao. Mme janong, go a bo go tlhabisa ditlhong gore e bo e re batho ba dira maiteko a a ntseng jalo, a e bileng e le contribution e e siameng mo itsholelong, ba bo ba thhorontshiwa ke badiredi ba khansele.

Sengwe se se ntshwenyang gape ke gore, go na le dikhansele tse ditona fela thata. Fa o tsaya khansele e e tshwanang ya legare, e e simologang fa Dibete go ya go tsena kwa Makalamabedi, go ya go tsena kwa Maitengwe, e bo e nna le sub-districts di le six, sub-district ya Tonota, Tutume, Bobirwa le ya Boteti, ke ipotsa gore tota ke eng khansele e fela e sa kgaoganngwe ga nna le dikhansele di ka nna pedi kana tse tharo tse e leng gore di ikemetse ka nosi e le fully-fledged councils gona le go tlhola re dira sub-districts tse di ntsi jaana? A ga se gone fela go supa gore khansele eo e tona thata fela mo e leng gore, go felela e le gore ditlamelo ga di fitlhe kwa bathong sentle.

Fa o ka tsaya dikhansele tse di nnyennanye, tse di tshwanang le tsa Tlokweng le Ramotswa, o fitlhela e le gore ditsela tsotlhe mo motseng di tshetswe sekonotere ka mabaka a gore dikhansele tseo they are manageable. Jaanong, khansele ele ya legare, tota
e tona fela thata, ga ke itse gore ke eng lephata le le sa akanye restructuring, gona le go kgaoganya ka sub-districts jaana, go nne le dikhansele fela tse di ikemetseng ka bonosi.

Ke otlelela ka mafoko a a builweng ke bangwe bakaaulengwe ba me, bogolo jang mo ditoropong, gore thulaganyo e ya go dira toilets tsa metsi, ke sengwe se se tshwanetseng gore se fefosiwe, ka gore tota pit latrines ke mathata fela mo botsogong jwa batho. Go tshwanetse gore go fefosiwe thulaganyo e ya gore, go tsenngwe matlwana a boitiketso a e leng gore ke a segompieno a a dirisang metsi.

Ke ema nokeng gape mafoko a a reng toda boikarabelo jwa primary schools and clinics, kwa ntle ga gore Lephata le la Local Government le setse le na le ditiro tse di ntsintsi fela, bo tshwanetse jwa iswi kwa maphateng a e leng gore a lebaganye. Lephata la Thuto le tshwanetse gore le itebaganye le merero yotlhe e e leng gore e ama thuto go ya go tsena kwa primary schools. Le Lephata la Health le lone, le tshwanetse gore le itebaganye le merero yotlhe ya botsogo go ya go tsena kwa clinics, go fokotsa mokgweleo o o kanakana o e leng gore o rwesitswe Lephata la Local Government. Le to rationalise dilo fela gore it is more logical that clinics should fall under ministry o e leng gore o itebagantse le botsogo, jaaka fa e le gore clinics di babaletse botsogo kwa dikgaolong.

Fa ke itebaganya le ditlhokego, ke tlaa simolola ka motse wa gaetsho wa Radisele. Re lela thata ka letlhoko la metsi, batho ba bolawa ke lenyora.

HONOURABLE MEMBERS:.. (Laughter)...

MR MOUPO: Ke kwa kgaolong ya ga Mma Venson-Moitoi mme ke kwa gaetsho. Fa ke ile kwa gae gantsi ke fitlhela e le gore dipompo ga di tswe metsi. A go dirwe maiteko a
gore mathata ao a e leng gore re setse re na le dingwaga tse dintsi a ntse a le teng, go itebaganngwa le one.

Le nako ya Radisele a sa ntse a le ka fa tlase ga Palapye, re ne re ntse re lela ka lenyora. Jaanong Tona, a go lekwe gore selelo se sa batho ba Radisele se sekegelwe tsebe.

Fa ke bua ka tsa kgaolo ya me, kwa sekolong sa Bosele, re lela thata ka letlhoko la accommodation ya barutabana, ga ba na matlo. Ditlamelo tse e leng gore di koo tse di tshwanang photocopying machines, gotlhelele ga di bereke, ga ke itse gore mathata ke eng. Di toilet ga di lekane bana ba sekolo. Ke nngwe ya dingongorego tse di tona tsa sekolo sa Bosele kwa kgaolong ya Gaborone West North, e e leng ke kgaolo ya me.

Kwa sekolong sa Phillip Moshotle, makotswana a na le cracks, ceilings di a wa. A go ko go okediwe madi a e leng gore ke a maintenance go kgontsha khansele ya Gaborone gore e kgone gore e baakanye cracks and ceiling tse e leng gore di a wa.

Barutabana ba sekolo sa Phillip Moshotle le bone ba lela ka go tlhoka accommodation. Se se gakgamatsang ke gore, go na le matlo fela a e leng gore a agilwe gone koo, a e leng gore a neetswe barutabana ba dikolo tse dingwe. Ba ba rutang kwa Phillip Moshotle, bangwe ba bone ba nna kwa Mochudi le Molepolole ka mabaka one a gore ga ba na boroko. Se, ke selo se le sone re kopang gore se sekegelwe tsebe.

Go na le tsel a e fetang fa Bull & Bush, e e leng gore e lerole fela thata. Lerole le tsena mo dijong tsa batho. Go kile ga twee e rulaganyeditswe gore e tlabololwe kana e tsenngwe sekonotere mo lebakeng le le fetileng. Jaanong, ke ikuela mo boemong jwa baagi ba Gaborone West North gore a go akanyediwe tsel a, e ko e ntshetswe madi gore e tle e tsenngwe sekonotere. Batho ga ba bolo go ngongorega ka gore lerole le le kalo-kalo ga le a siamela botsogo jwa bone.
Fa go buiwa ka *service levy*, bakaülengwe ba bangwe ba re ba a tshwenyega gore *service levy* ga e phuthwe, tota re tshwanetse gore re akanye. Kana batho ba e leng gore ba duela *service levy* ke ba ba nnang mo matlong a SHHA, bontsi jwa bone ke batho ba eleng gore ga ba bereke. Ga re reye gore re rotloetsa gore batho ba se ka ba duela, fa ba tshwanetse gore ba duele. Mme mabaka a mangwe a a dirang gore go bo go na le melala e e kanakana ya *service levy* ke gone gore batho ga ba na madi a ba ka duelang ka one. Ke sengwe se e leng gore le sone se tshwanetse gore se sekegelwe tsebe…

**HONOURABLE MEMBER:** Point of clarification.

**MR MOUPO:** Nnyaa, ga ke na nako ya go go emela.

Fa go tshwaiwa phoso dikhansele tse di tshwanang tsa Gaborone gore ba tseye madi mo bathong, go akanngwe gore mangwe a mabaka a a dirang gore go bo go na le melala e e kana, ke one a gore batho ga ba na madi.

Ke gakgamala gape gore batho fa ba bua ka *service levy* ba bo ba sa bue ka *property rates* tsa batho ba e leng gore ke bokokobolo, ba bangwe ba a kgona gore ba ka duela, mme ba ntse fela e le gore le bone ga ba duele. A go buiwe ka bone botlhe, mme ba ba *service levy* ba, go itsewe gore tota kana mangwe a mabaka a gore go bo go na le melala e e kana, ke gone gore batho ga ba na madi a a ka ba kgontshang gore ba duele. Ga ba bereke, ba humanegile, ga ba kgone gore ba ka duela *service levy*. Ke sa re *service levy* ga e a tshwanela go phuthiwa mo bathong, *principle* yone eo e siame, ya gore e phuthwe.

Mme mabaka a melala ga se fela gore khansele ga e batle go tsaya madi mo bathong, ke gone gore lengwe la mabaka ke gone gore batho ga ba na ditsompele tse e leng gore di ka ba kgontsha gore ba duele *service levy*.

Ka mafoko a a kalo, ke ema nokeng Tona gore a neelwe madi a a a kopileng.
MR LEFHOKO (SHOSHONG): Thank you very much Madam Chair. I want to thank the Honourable Minister of Local Government for the presentation she gave and for affording us a bit of time to make a few interventions. I also thank her for her transparency in her presentation, both this afternoon and even in the document before us, but I want to deal with a few issues.

I am concerned about collection of service levy and rates, but I think we should be fair to the Honourable Councillors. It is not their duty. I was put aback by the former Councillor from Francistown, currently Member of Parliament for Tonota when he wanted to put the blame on Councillors where he should know better that the councils using their staff are the ones responsible for this collection.

MR MOATLHODI: Clarification.

MR LEFHOKO: O a itse gore ke 10 minutes, ga o kake wa bona sepe.

MR MOATLHODI: I was an urban councillor, it is their duty to collect the rates.

HONOURABLE MEMBERS: No, it is not.

MR LEFHOKO: It is not a councillor’s duty; a councillor is not a collector. I will defend Honourable Councillors till the day I die, whether they are urban or non-urban.

The issue Madam Chair raised by the Minister, I am also worried that when they talk about this cost recovery and cost sharing they say as a result of this, on page 5 to 6 councils continue to rely on subventions from Central Government. Where else could they look? In a set up of Botswana we are being unfair to the councils. Central Government has taken away the bulk of the known means of collecting revenue, and then what should they do? Ba tsamaisa dipampiri mo ba kope madi mo bathong. We are being unfair to councils. Where else would they get the revenue? Government collects all taxes;
Government collects all royalties through their land boards. Where else should councils get the money? We are a centrist system; therefore, we must look at Central Government to provide. I do not know where else we expect councils to get money from. *Kana ba dire dikhonsata, jaanong ba tlaa thulana le rona kwa Domkrag re re re a iteka gape ka rona le gana go we fund jaana.* I think it is an unfair assertion *ya gore* they want their autonomous status and yet they do not want to find ways of collecting money. How? You must tell me how Honourable Minister they can collect money. *Le bolaile* local tax, *la re ba tseye kae madi.*

Madam Chair, the other issue I want to relate to in the presentation is on page 8 - Remote Area Development Programme (RADP). I have pleaded with the sub-district of Mahalapye officials that they should review this thing of giving cattle. Allow me Madam Chair, just to lapse to Setswana because the point will be better made *fa ke bua selo se ka segaetsho.* *Bagaetsho go tlaa bo go tsewa morobanyana fela wa maabane o fusetswa go bo go ya go rekwa one marobanyana ao. O ya go o lebelela fa ngwaga tse pedi o sa tsale.* *Nna ke ba kopile gore ke eng le sa sekaseke gore bogolo le reke kgomo e e nang le namanyane ka gore ka seemo seo sa namanyane fela fa e goroga o e neela motho yo o reng o a mo thusa, thuso ya ntlha ke gore o nwa mashi.* *Thuso ya bobedi ke gore yone namanyane e mo thusa mo go laoleng motsamao wa yone kgomo e e tlaa bong e tlwaetswa.* *Jaanong le rona ba re itseng dikgomo fa go batliwa marobanyana one a a iseng a tsale o kgona go leba morobanyana ka fa o bone gore a o o a tsala, a o gaufi, a o ka tsala one o.* *Le mo e leng gore go ntse go palangwa go sa dire sepe go romelwa kwa khanseleng.* I just wanted to lapse to Setswana so that this point is made. When I personally got interest in buying cattle, I was advised by elderly people that you know if
you go for these heifers my son, you will lose. Borre Noge bahumi ba dikgomo kwa Gammangwato. You will lose interest ka gore you will lose some of them to the veld fela e nna matimela di sa tsale for two years o ntse o di setse morago. So, if we really mean to assist these people we must get them cow and calf and then they immediately see the gains by drinking the milk and also I have alluded to issues of control. I have said this to Mahalapye sub-district; I am offering this as a proposal that should be looked at countrywide for as long as we pursue this policy.

Let me go back a bit Madam Chair to the issue of clinics or health posts ka gore rona kwa we depend on health-posts by and large. Most of the villages even those with huge populations like Mosolotshane still operate on a health-posts in spite of the fact that in the financial year 20003/2004 and the ones before then there has been promises to build clinics. You will recall that these health-posts were built in such a way that with today’s volumes there is no shelter for those waiting, and even when you go into this one room scenario there is no privacy. Ke gore fa yo mongwe a kentiwa ka fa jaaka Rre Mfa a e tle a bue …laughter!… mma re a lese. It is sad. Nna I think you should look at these old model health-posts and do something to upgrade them. It should be a package. But let me hasten to say that in the Shoshong constituency we have been promised projects that are not getting delivered, but the message was loud and clear after the Mid Term Review that Government has committed itself to doing all the projects that are remaining. Now we hear that projects are not going to be done because the Minister of Finance, his deputy says there is lots of money and he says there is no money. We are having problems. That should be looked into. Although I will support the passage of the funds required by the Ministry of Local Government, I must say that these funds are far inadequate for the
Ministry of Local Government. Issues of equipment to maintain roads; I mean it is embarrassing, a sub-district the size of the district of South East five, six or 10 times has only two graders; one second hand one that is perpetually being repaired and one old one is being overhauled somewhere in Gaborone for a couple of months. These are the difficulties. How do we then point fingers? I am glad that the Minister has revealed to us this afternoon that the staffing situation is embarrassing, so failure to supervise projects is not only a result of inefficiency of the part of certain officials, but just that the person cannot stretch themselves enough over the projects that they are supposed to be looking after. So, why do we not assist this Ministry? The one that takes care of us the rural places where it is alleged by colleagues, and I do not subscribe to that, but I know that still while there is rural-urban migration the majority of the people are still found in the rural areas.

I would like to plead that in the next budget we should give this Ministry more money so that the people of Shoshong can get their internal roads promised by Central District Council development plan…

**MR MODIPANE (KGATLENG WEST):** Ke a go leboga Modulasetilo. Mma ke re lantlha fela ke leboge Tona mo maitekong a gagwe a a tlhalositseng fa a go tsenya ditlhabololo kwa dikgaolong le go phatlalatsa ditlhabololo le lefatshe leno la Botswana. Mme mmaetsho e re ke go leboga jalo ke bue dintlha dingwe tse e leng gore di a re tshwenya bogolo jang rona mapalamente a a emetseng dikgaolo. *Maintenance* ke selo se se tshwenyang thata mo dikgaolong. Ga ke itse gore a mo ditoropong go ntse jaaka kwa dikgaolong. Dikole le ditsela bogolo jang.
Mme fa ke bua ka ditsela ke fe dikai ka ditsela di le pedi mo kgaolong e ke e emetseng. Modulasetilo go na le tselo e e leng gore ke ya ga goromente mo Mochudi, e ralala Mochudi e ya go ema fa sepateleng sa Deborah Retief Memorial (DRM). Ke matlhabisa ditlhong, go ya go tsena fela mo kgorong ya sepatela. Sepatela re solofela gore go tla balwetse ba mefutafuta e e farologanyeng. Mme re buile thata ka tselo e. Mokhanselara wa kgaolo eo o buile re tlhola re rakana kwa lephateng la ditsela mme ba solofetsa. Ga go dirwe sepe, e maswe fela thata Modulasetilo.

Ke bo ke bue ka tselo e e ralalang Pilane e e senang mong wa yone. Fa o re o ya kwa khanseleng ba re nnyaa, ga se ya rona ke ya goromente yo motona. Fa o re o ya kwa go bone ba re nnyaa, ke ya khansele. Jaanong tota fela seemo sa yone se tlaa baakanngwang leng. Mme kana go ka bo go ka nna motlhoko fela thata fa re bua ka go e *maintain* fa e ka bo e neetswe khansele ka gore e mo gare ga motse wa Pilane. Ke seemo se se bothata fela thata.

*Connection of services* mo dikoleng le mo diofising; metsi, metlakase, difoune le tsone ke dilo tse e leng gore go bothata fela thata gore di nne teng.

Ke kgabole gape ka ntlha e ya *tenders*. *Tenders* ke mathata fela mo dikgaolong tse tsotho, ga ke ka ke ka bua ka ya Kgatleng fela. Mme Modulasetilo ke re selo se go tshwanelwa ke gore se lebalebiwe gore tota bothata bo bo mo teng ke eng o fithlha go na le dingongora fela thata ka gore *tenders* ga di abiwse sentle mo dikhanseleng. Mme se e leng gore re bua thata ka sone Modulasetilo ke gore dikonteraka ga di fetse *projects* mme o bo o fithlha e le gore konteraka e sa fetsa *project* e ntse gape e neelwa *project* e nngwe fa di abiwa…
**MADAM CHAIR:** Order! Order! Honourable Members, I now call upon the Minister to reply to the debates.

**MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT (DR NASHA):** Modulasetilo ke a leboga. Ga ke ka ke ka ya le bakaaulengwe ka bongwe ka bongwe ka gore ba bantsi mme o nnetse metsotso e le some fela ga ke ka ke ka kgona. Mme ke re ke ba leboge. Dilelo tse ba lelang ka tsone tsa gore badiri ga ba na boroko; a ke barutabana, mapodise, ga go na didirisiwa; dikoloi, diofisi tsa dikgotla ga di a agiwa, tse dingwe di a tlhaela eng jalo, ke dilelo tsa me; le lela le nna sentle. Ke a le leboga gore le lele le rona ka gore fa le ntse le re thusa selelo jaana rona beng ba leso re tlaa goroga golo gongwe ka gore ga re lelele Modimo o o senang ditsebe.

Mmang ke riana ke re Rre Moatlhodi ga ke dumalane nao tsala yame. Go ne o bolelela ruri fa o re gongwe ga ke a bolo go nna tsiditsana ga ke tseye dikgato. Go thata kana go tsaya dikgato wena o re o gamola khansele ka gore go ya go gamoga batho ba e leng gore ke bone ba ba direlwang ke khansele eo mokaulengwe. Ke dilo tse ke kileng ka nna ka di bua gone fa gore ke tlaa ba tima madi. Mme fa o akanya gore fa o ba tima madi batho ga ba ye go bona dinnanne le dinnanne o bo o kgobega marapo.

**HONOURABLE MEMBER:** Dinnanne ke eng?

**DR NASHA:** Dinnanne tse ba di batlang, dithoto.

Tsamaiso ya dikgotla ke gore go agiwa kgotla go simolola ka *Court of Record* e seng *Arbitration* mokaulengwe. Ke tsaya gore le gale gongwe o ne a di tlhakatlhakanya a sa reye yone *Arbitration* gore kgotla ya *Arbitration*...

**HONOURABLE MEMBER:** …inaudible…
DR NASHA: Nnyaa ke raya Rre Moatlhodi, re aga di-office go simolola ka court of record, kana record go tewa gore ba a sekisa, ba tsaya record, ba a atlhola. Jaanong Ralekgotla, kana rona ka Sengwaketse mothro yo arbitration re mmitaa re re Ralekgotla, yo e leng gore ke motshereganyi. Kgotla e e a reng fa go le leso go bo go isiwa setopo fa go yone, ke yone ya gagwe gore batho ba ba tlang ba lole kana ba omanye, ba fapaane a ba tshereganyetse foo, dikoko ts'a yo mongwe di jele momela.

Jaanong ke re, le bolelela ruri bommaboipelego le boraboipelego ba a tlhaela. Go riana mo maloba re ne re ipuwa ko Lephateng gore a ga se gore re e go dira tlhotlhomiso ya gore gone mme, ba ba leng teng ba pasitse e bile ba feditse sekole mme ba sa hirwa ba kafe. Gore gongwe e tle e re re ntse jaana, re e go khubama fa pusong gore bone mme ba teng jaanong re kopa gore le re okeletse diphatlha jaana, re bua le mokaulengwe Rre Gaolathe fa. Re tlaa leka go bona gore re dira sengwe ka gore ga go thuse sepe gore re nne re re buang, mme gongwe ba seyo.

Jaanong e rile fa mme mokaulengwe mongwe a le fa yo go tweng o bidiwa mme MmaKokorwe, Motlotlegi one a bua dilonyana di le mmalwa go balelwa le tsone tseo le go palelwa ga infrastructure implementation. Kana ke yone e ke neng ke e bua mmaetsho gore re lebile gore mo ngwageng o o tlang o ka ntata ya ditokafatso tse di leng teng, re tlaa kgona to cover mosepele. Task force ya ga mme Mma Mabiletsa, e mme yo a neng a le fa a neng a bua ka yone Motlotlegi, e dirilwe mme e rile fa re sena go e bala ra bona gore go na le dilo dingwe tse di batlang tlhotlhomiso e e tseneletseng ko teng, bogolo jang ya tiriso ya madi. Re hirile batho Pricewater House gore ...

MADAM CHAIRPERSON: Order! Mme yo o neng a le foo ke mang?
**DR NASHA:** Motlotlegi yo o ne a le fa Mme Mma Kokorwe Mopalamente, ga ke bue ka Deputy Speaker, ka re Motlotlegi yo one a le fa. Jaanong fa ba sena go tsenelela ko pele Modulasetilo, mo teng ba sena go tlhola dilo tse, ke gone re tlaa tsayang ditshwetso gore jaanong dikgato re tsaya dife. Le lona re tlaa le fa di-copy ka gore rona ga re itse fa dilo dingwe di tshwanetse gore di fitlhwe mo go kalo-kalo.

Mme ke re ke a utlwa Rre Rakhudu, ke dumelana nae gore gotwe madi mangwe a ne a seyo batho ga ba a duelwa, mme bone ba ne ba duelwa. Ga ke batle gore dipampiri e re ka moso di bo di kwala gore babereki ga ba a duelwa. Re na le mathata, fa gongwe ke mathata a budgeting fela gore ko e ne e simologa teng, ene e ntse e sa tlhamalala. Mme e rile maloba ra tsaya tshwetso, re neetse dikhansele tse madi, ya Gaborone le ya Kweneng le ya Lobatse gore ba itlhato madirelo, *I think it was about a P100 million.* O kae ene yo o fa morago ga me a sa re ee jaana? O re ee, jaanong o didimaletseng.

**HONOURABLE MEMBER:** Ke teng.

**DR NASHA:** Jaanong ke re re gatela pele gone foo bakaulengwe re di thusitse dikhansele tseo, ga se gore go ile fela jalo.

Jaanong kana tota fela kgang e ya ga Rre Rakhudu ya dirente tse di seng affordable tsa di-shelter tsa Gaborone, ke dikgang tsa council. Ke dilo tse e leng gore council e ntse fale ya tsaya ditshwetso ya dira jaana. Re buile, re kilo ra bua nabo gore mme lebalebang ditlhwatlhwa tse mme kana ke ditshwetso tsa bone, ga ba sa batle go di fokotsa ba bona di siame jaaka ba bua gore bone ba lebile dilo dingwe, ga gona sepe se re ka se dirang comrade.

*Destitution programme and graduation,* yes maikaelelo ke gore batlhoki ba tlhome madirelo gore ba tswe mo botlhoking. Mme dithulaganyo tsa teng di bonya Modulasetilo...
fela jaaka go le bonya le yone ya go reng, re ba neele housing ka gore re ne re berekela mo go P40 million wa Self Help Housing Agency (SHHA). Mme fa re re re raya Rre Maswabi re re, re agele ntlo ya SHHA fa ka P40 million a re nna ya me e ja P60 million golo mo le go buang mo, e bo e le gore P40 million re bo re nna le mathata gone foo. Tsela e tsena mo sekgweng mokaulengwe.

Mme kana Rre Reatile, Mid-Term Review, ga ke itse gore o ile kae, re ne re bua ka madi a the remaining years of the plan re ne re sa re re ya go a tshotlha re bo re a fetsa mo ngwageng oo. Ngwaga le ngwaga it is budgeted for go lebilwe gone fa mme rona e bile re bona gore re tlaa bo re e fete ka fa go ntseng ka teng. Mme re solofela gore with the improvement ya implementation e Modulasetilo re tlaa kgona. Kana bakafulengwe, jaaka Rre Reatile o ntse a bua ka tsela ya Motlhalawakgomo, kana rona re na le mathata a boradikonteraka a e leng gore, fa bakafulengwe ba bangwe ba tla mo palamenteng fa ba lela selelo sa ga Ragele, fa ba pota ka ko ditlhareng ba bua gore re batlatlapi re gateletse Batswana, re a ba reng. Ke gore motho o nna teme pedi re bo re sa tlhaloganye gore tota ga tweng. Re kopa thuso gore re bue puo e le nngwefela ya gore bathong, ga se gore go nna le omang ke gone mo go go tshwanedisang dilo, dira se o se neetsweng. We have this problem, a ko re pataganyeng maphata a maleme re bue teme e le nngwefela le boradikonteraka.

**MR MASWABI:** ... Inaudible…

**DR NASHA:** O foo ke fano Motlotlegi Rre Maswabi, o foo ke fano, fa re ka bua jalo dilo di tlaa tsamaela pele jaaka dilo tsa phakela.
Jaanong ke ne ke re Rre Pheto o buile ka mathata a a leng ko kgaolong ya gagwe, a bo a lebogela mokwaledi wa me yo o rategang thata yo a neng a ya go leba dilo tsone tse, ra ba ra tsaya dikgato tsone tse di nonofileng…

**MADAM CHAIRPERSON**: Honourable Nagafela please come back otherwise we will be without a quorum.

**DR NASHA**: Nna fa fatshe Motlotlegi Nagafela, nna fa fatshe. Jaanong ke rialo ke re re a leboga fa mapalamente ba a ne ba letsa mokgosi gore tlaang jaana le tle go re thusa. Re tlaa leka go fefosa di-vouchers, mme bakaualengwe kana di-vouchers le tsone di na le mathata a tsone. Re lebile dilo tse tsone tsa abuse e le e buang e gore re tshwanetse re tswale, le fa tota mokaulengwe Mopalamente Raletobana ene one a tshela letsuai, a loka thata, o ka nama wa ya ko hair salon jang ka voucher ya dijo mokaulengwe? Mme gone tota se a se buang ke gore abuse re e tlhokomeleng, re dumelana le ene.

Jaanong Mopalamente Rre Kario, tota nna ke batla go mo thalosetsa fela gore, o itse gore lona ba ditoropo fa o fitlhela le lela ka sekontere jaana kana sekontere se turu bo-comrade, se turu. Go dira a kilometre ya sekontere ya tsela go ja P1.2 million mme fa o thela gravel go ja P300, 000.00 to P400, 0000.00, jaanong ga e le gore we can cover dikilometaranyana ka gravel ga se gore re a rata gore bo SHHA, ba bo ba le mo mathateng a ba leng mo go one mme re tshwanetse gore re lebe gone golo mo. Gone gompieno jaana re na le mathata le fa e rile fa a bua a bo a peperetla fela, a bo a lebala go bua le ka Mekoro gore re a mo baakanyetsa kwa. Le nne le bua tse di siameng. Jaanong mo community project Modulasetilo ke ne ke re kana di-community project fa o bona di sa diragadiwe jaana, mathata ke gore tsamaiso ya di-community project ke gore community e tshwanetse go tsenya 5 per cent....
MR MOLEFHABANGWE: *On a point of order, Madam Chair.* Nnyaa kgang mma ke gore ba a tlhaela mo Ntlong mo jaanong Tona o ipuela a le nosi fela, ba *twenty*.

MADAM CHAIR: Re tlaa letsa *bell*, ga re na *quorum he is right, unfortunately* ga go na metsotso ya dikgobalo.

DR NASHA: Go botoka ke *mover* fela mma ka gore ga ke itse gore jaanong gatwe ke saletswe ke eng. Ke ne ke re *five per cent e community* ba tshwanetseng go e ntsha e le seabe sa bone *in projects* tse ga ba e ntshe. Madi a ngwaga le ngwaga a ga a dirisiwe sentle ka gore ga ba ntshe *five per cent* yo. Ga se gore ba tingwa madi le fa e le ka tsela epe fela Modulasetilo.

Nnyaa kgang ya *clinic* ya Borotsi re e buile re le ko ofiseng ke na le mokaulengwe wa me, ka mo tlhalosetsa mathata a re nang le one. Ga ke batle go a bua fa ka gore nna le ene re ditsala mme o a tlhaloganya gore ke eng fa re na le mathata go dira kokelwana ko Borotsi, ke sa e anamise mo Ntlong e. Le jaaka re bua jaana mma re ntse re tsweletse di-*council* di a hira dibase fa go tlhokafalang teng, fa e se ko metlhabeng ka gore mo metlhabeng gone ga go na fa base e ka tsenang teng.

Jaanong Letoreng, Letoreng ga e a palelwa ke *to be recognised* ka go bo badirelapuso ba ne ba dira selo sengwe, ke ka go bo *the information was so glaring gore it cannot qualify to be recognised* mma, go ntse fela jalo e rile fa e tsena ko Khanseleng kwa ba di leba ba bo ba bona gore, Letoreng ga e ise e tsene mo *staging*, go ntse jalo.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Ke kopa tlhaloso.

DR NASHA: Ee, nnyaa ga go na tlhaloso jaanong ke a fetsa. Ke fetsa ka Mopalamente Rre Moupo. Ke re kana nna bommaseapei ke tswa kgakala nabo *comrade* ke ntse ke kua gore a ba baakanyediwe, mme golo gongwe fale re ne ga nna le go phasama mo
Khanseleng mole ga seka ga dirwa dilo dingwe jaanong go thorontshiwa bommaseapei, kgang e ga e monate. Tota se se tshwanetseng gore se dirwe fela ke gore ba akanyediwe gore tota ba ka direla tiro e ya bone e e botlhokwatlhokwa e fa kae. Boemong jwa gore, le gale ka gore gongwe *Comrade* Mothei o tlaa leka botokanyana ka ene o ka re o a tlhaloganya dilo botoka go na le ba bangwe. Jaanong ke re nnyaa bagaetsho re na le lona le tlhaloganye gore ga re re *negotiate* gore di-*post* be graded *it is just that negotiation*. Re ka nna ra tswelelela sentle ka fa re batlang ka teng re ka nna ra seka ra tswelela mme a dipelo tsa lona di name di ise di fuduege.

Jaanong ke fetsa fela ka gore Rre Mokaulengwe Lefhoko gongwe ga a utlwa sentle, ga go twe batho ga ba *collect*, ga ba *collect; it is a fact*. Ga ba *collect di-rates*, ga ba *collect service levy*, ga ba *collect* madi a metsi, ga ba *collect*. A re nne re lese go nna dilo ka marago re bipa mpa ka mabele, boammaaruri fela ke gore ga ba koleke Mokwena, mme ga re a tshwanela ....

**HONOURABLE MEMBER:** ... Inaudible...

**DR NASHA:** Nnyaa ga re a re Makhanselara, Makhanselara a tsena fa e leng gore dikhansele dingwe, tse re di itseng di ntsha ditaelo tsa gore le seka la ya to *collect service* eo kana ke nako ya di *by-election* kana. O a bona gore ke raya jang, badirela puso e bo e le gore ba a phutha ba nna fa fatshe ba tshaba go kgokgontshiwa, ee ra riana, fa re re *political will* re raya jaana. *It has happened*, go diragetsa mo dikhanseleng tse dingwe, mme bontsi jwa dikhansele di na le boikarabelo jo bo tletseng. Go na le dikhansele tse e leng gore le *implementation*, le fa e le tsone *these tenders* tse, ba a dira rra, kana tota fa go nang le tshwaragano teng fa gare ga *Chairman* wa Khansele le mokwaledi wa gagwe,
Chairman wa Tender Committee, Finance Committee o fitlhela dilo di tsamaya sentle. Mathata fela ke fa e leng gore dilo tse ga di tsamaye sentle.

Mong wa me mma ke bale sekgowa janong ka gore ke pitlaganye le nako, ke re ke a kopa Mma gore Komiti e e fano e e re letlelele go dirisa madi a a kanang ka P2, 816,355,870.00 mo ngwageng o o tlang o wa madi o e le a tiriso ya madi a letsatsi le letsatsi, ga mmogo le madi a kanang ka P990, 000,000.00 e le madi a ditiro tsa ditlhabololo. Ke eme, ke kopa jaana Mokwena.

Question put and agreed to.

ASSEMBLY IN COMMITTEE

(CHAIRMAN in the chair)


(NO. 4 OF 2007)

HEAD 0700

Introduction

ACTING MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY (MR MOKALAKE): Madam Chair, it is once again my singular honour to submit for consideration by this august Committee, my Ministry's budget for the financial year 2007/2008. However, before I do that, allow me to first highlight a few points that I believe are worth noting by this Committee, and then give progress on both the challenges and achievements of the past year.

My Ministry continues to strive for excellence in business training, advice and support; effective consumer protection and attracting additional investment to Botswana; and
improved service delivery and effective implementation of policies, programmes and projects.

Madam Chairperson, as part of creating a conducive environment for doing business in Botswana, my Ministry has through the Botswana Export and Investment Authority (BEDIA), decided to employ investor-targeting strategies where we seek to match investors with specific investment opportunities. The intention is to focus on those business activities in which raw materials produced in the country could be used. To this end, the study on beef products and beef by-products has been completed. The study has concluded that the largest and most attractive opportunities in the short to medium term will be upstream, in the expansion of livestock production and primary processing capacity.

Preliminary indications of the World Bank investment climate assessment study suggest that there is room for improvement in areas of productivity, employment creation, reduction of labour costs, increased exports, high dependence on Government contracts and addressing perceptions of increasing rates of crime and corruption. Whilst investment climate in Botswana remains favourable, there is need to concentrate on curbing crime and corruption, as well as the general cost of doing business in the country. These challenges require commitment to collaboration among relevant authorities, if Botswana is to become the investor's destination of first choice.


**Formulation/Review of Policies and Legislation**

**The Industrial Development Act of 1988**
Madam Chair, I am pleased to inform this Honourable Committee that the Industrial Development Bill of 2006 was passed by Parliament during its December 2006 sitting. The Bill now awaits assent into law by His Excellency the President. Instructions for drafting implementing regulations have been issued to the Attorney General's Chambers, who have since started the drafting process. It is envisaged that the drafting process will be completed by end of March 2007.

New Companies Regulations

Implementation of the New Companies Act of 2004 did not commence in April 2006 as had been anticipated due mainly to the following:

a) protracted consultations with the private sector on the financial threshold for exempting small, medium and micro enterprises (SMMEs) from complying with the onerous international financial reporting standards; and

b) the need to revise some forms in the draft implementing regulations to make them compliant with the envisaged computerised work processes of the Registrar of Companies.

It is now anticipated that the draft regulations will be finalised by March 2007, and implementation of the Companies Act will commence by April 2007.

Copyright and Neighbouring Rights Bill, 2005

Madam Chair, in my last Committee of Supply statement, I informed this Committee that implementation of the Copyright and Neighbouring Rights Act, 2005 would commence before the end of the 2006/2007 financial year. This has not been possible because, after approval of the draft regulations, the process of acquiring a hologram, which is a security device used for authenticating sound recordings, took longer than was anticipated.
Implementation of the Act is now expected to commence by the end of the first quarter of the 2007/2008 financial year.

**Industrial Property (Amendment) Bill 2005**

Following Cabinet's approval of further amendments to the Industrial Property Act, (Cap.68:03), the drafting of the Industrial Property (Amendment) Bill is in progress. It is anticipated that the Bill will be presented to the July 2007 sitting of Parliament.

**The Trade Act of 2003 and Liquor Act of 2003**

Madam Chair, Honourable Members will recall that Parliament adopted the motion by Honourable Ntuane to hold in abeyance the implementation of the new regulations of the Liquor Act of 2003, pertaining to opening hours of bars and drinking places pending a comprehensive consultative process with all stakeholders. Consequently, the Trade Act 2003 and Liquor Act 2003 could not be implemented. I completed the countrywide consultations in December 2006 and will be submitting my recommendations regarding the operating hours of the liquor trade to Cabinet and this Honourable House during the next sitting of Parliament. I am hopeful that the implementation of the two Acts will commence sometime in the second quarter of the 2007/2008 financial year.

**Gaming and Gambling Bill**

Madam Chair, the Gaming and Gambling Policy was approved by Parliament in 2002. The policy's objective is to allow for the responsible and orderly development of the industry while mitigating the negative social ills that are usually associated with such activities. In line with the provisions of the policy, Government has produced and circulated to stakeholders, for comment, the first draft of a comprehensive Gaming and
Gambling Bill. A Stakeholders' workshop will be held this month after which, the Bill will be finalised.

Simultaneously, Government is developing a Gaming and Gambling Plan, which will determine the number of locations and sites where gambling facilities would be established in Botswana. In the meantime, Government has placed a moratorium on new applications for gambling facilities pending completion of the Gaming and Gambling Plan, which is expected by July 2007.

**Competition Bill**

Following approval of the Competition Policy by Parliament in 2005, my Ministry, with the assistance of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) has developed a layman's Draft Competition Law. The Attorney General's Chambers are now drafting the Competition Bill and it is expected that this bill will be tabled before the November 2007 sitting of Parliament.

**Micro-Lending Regulations**

My Ministry had developed Micro-Lending Regulations, which were intended to protect borrowers from exploitation by micro-lenders. I wish to advise that the recently approved Non-Bank Financial Institutions Regulatory Authority Bill of 2006, which Parliament approved during its November 2006 sitting, has provided for this dispensation. Micro-lenders will therefore be regulated by the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning under this Act.

**The Weights and Measures Act of 2006**
The Weights and Measures Act of 2006 was approved by Parliament in August 2006. The drafting of its implementing regulations is on going and nearing completion. Consequently, implementation of the Act is expected to commence by June 2007.

**Foreign Direct Investment Strategy and Foreign Direct Investment Law**

Madam Chair, the Botswana Export Development and Investment Authority (BEDIA) has produced a Draft Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Strategy, which my Ministry has reviewed. BEDIA is incorporating the Ministry's comments into the Draft Strategy, and it will together with the layman's Draft FDI Law, be presented to Cabinet by June 2007.

**Promotion of Locally Produced Goods and Services**

Madam Chair, as at 15th January 2007, only 60 out of 101 public procuring entities that should be participating in the promotion of locally produced goods and services had submitted reports to my Ministry. We continue to follow-up the remaining 41. Cumulative purchases reported for the period starting 1st April 2006 to 15th January 2007 stand at P855.7 million. Out of this figure, P490.9 million was spent on goods and services procured from local manufacturers and service providers; P196.2 million on goods procured directly from local traders; and P168.6 million on goods and services procured directly from foreign-based suppliers. Therefore, 80 per cent of the purchases were obtained from local suppliers.

**Trade Policy**

Madam Chair, my Ministry is working overtime in the quest to create a business environment that will engender predictability and stability in the trade arena in our country. An initial Draft Policy has been discussed by stakeholders and their
contributions are being incorporated into the Draft Policy. I intend to table the Draft Policy before the November 2007 sitting of Parliament.

**Export Development Strategy**

Madam Chair, last year I informed this Honourable Committee, that the development of the National Export Strategy will be completed towards the end of 2006/2007. I am happy to report that the Draft National Export Strategy was submitted to my Ministry in May 2006. After incorporation of the Ministry's comments, the Draft Strategy was then taken for consultation with various stakeholders. Consultations were concluded at a special meeting of the National Committee on Trade Policy and Negotiations in November 2006. The Draft Strategy is now being finalised and I intend to table it before Parliament at its November 2007 sitting.

**Entrepreneurship Development**

Madam Chair, my Ministry continues to strive for the promotion of citizen empowerment through enhanced participation in the economy. To this end, the Local Enterprises Authority (LEA) whose mandate is entrepreneurship development is expected to operate at full complement from thirteen (13) branches across the country effective 1st April 2007. LEA has completed its five-year strategic plan, the implementation of which will begin during 2007/2008 financial year.

The plan targets SMMEs in the agricultural, manufacturing, tourism and services sector in pursuit of government’s economic diversification strategy, which has also identified these sectors as areas of priority and focus.
Branding Botswana

The development of the National Brand for Botswana, which got underway in February 2006, is ongoing. At the beginning of February 2007, the Brand Leadership Team briefed the Brand Champion, His Excellency the President, on progress made in developing the Botswana Brand. His Excellency made useful comments, which the Brand Leadership Team is currently incorporating into the draft document. Once approved by His Excellency the President, the draft document will be presented to Cabinet, Honourable Members of Parliament and other stakeholders before it could be launched.

The Draft National Policy for Co-operative Development

Madam Chair, I am happy to report that the Draft National Policy for Co-operative Development, which sets out the roadmap to guide strategies for enabling co-operatives to improve their operations, was approved by Cabinet on 31st January 2007. Subject to the scheduled business of the current sitting of Parliament, I intend to present the Draft Policy before Parliament adjourns.

Trade Negotiations

Madam Chair, my ministry continues to look for new markets and expand existing ones in an endeavour to enhance market access for goods and services produced in Botswana. In this regard, my ministry is engaged in several trade negotiations at bilateral, regional and multilateral levels. Honourable Members would have heard about the suspension of the DOHA Development Round of negotiations, as Member States had failed to agree on the modalities on liberalisation of trade on agriculture and non-agriculture goods. Efforts are being made by all parties for the talks to resume soon.
On the SACU Preferential Agreement with the Common Market of the Southern Cone (commonly known as MERCUSOR) signed in 2004, negotiations on some of the annexes have not been finalised and as such the agreement has not been implemented. The outstanding annexes include: Rules of Origin, Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary Measures and Customs Co-operation.

It is expected that negotiations on these issues will be concluded by end of June 2007.

The SACU/USA Free Trade Agreement negotiations were suspended, as there was no consensus on issues to be covered in the agreement. The USA has proposed that a Trade and Investment Co-operation Agreement (TICA) be negotiated instead. Their proposal is currently being reviewed by SACU.

Madam Chair, SACU Members have agreed to prepare for negotiation of SACU-CHINA and SACU-INDIA preferential trade agreements and my ministry is finalising studies on the economies of these two countries to enable us to make meaningful input into such negotiations.

In an effort to beef up Botswana’s negotiating capacity, Madam Chair, my Ministry has appointed a full time Chief Negotiator, who commenced work in January this year. The Department of International Trade has also been strengthened and its staff complement will increase to seventy-one (71) during 2007/2008 financial year.

Madam Chair, SADC is continuing negotiations on the SADC Protocol on Trade. It is my pleasure today to report that all the SADC Member States with the exception of Angola and the Democratic Republic of Congo have ratified the Protocol. The milestones of the Protocol include the establishment of:
A free Trade Area by the end of 2008; a Customs Union by 2010 and a Common Market by 2015. Negotiations are currently centred on the rules of origin, non-tariff barriers and tariff phase down.

In my last report to this Committee, I indicated that the SADC/EPA negotiations were continuing, and that parties had already concluded negotiations on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) and Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary (SPS) measures. I also reported that negotiations would continue into 2006/2007 since they were expected to be concluded by December 2007. Regrettably, there has been little progress in these negotiations. This is due to the fact that the European Commission (EC) took too long to respond to the SADC–EPA proposed negotiating framework, on the basis of which negotiations would be conducted going forward. I am pleased, however, to report that the EC have now responded and negotiations will resume shortly.

**Review of 2006/2007 Development Projects**

Madam Chair, the following is the implementation status of the major development projects for which this Committee approved P70,700,00 for the financial year 2006/2007 for projects under my ministry. This provision was revised to P71,408,403 during the course of the year due to the introduction of a new project, the Development of LEA.

Madam Chair, spending for most projects has been slow. The total recorded expenditure on development projects as at 22nd February 2007 stands at P42,804,786 or 60 per cent of the revised 2006/2007 budget. However, additional spending amounting to P14,347,199 will bring the total expenditure for the year under review to P57,151,985 or 80 per cent of the 2006/2007 budget. I would like to assure this Committee that my ministry has, in the
majority of cases, completed the necessary processes to ensure that projects are implemented on time and within budget.

The cabling and networking of six (6) outstations in Maun, Ghanzi, Molepolole, Tsabong, Kanye and Serowe commenced in February 2007 and it is expected to be completed by end of March 2007. This project was only approved during the October 2006 Project Review. The Statement of User Requirements (SOUR) for MTI, project through which the ministry determined the best ways of computerising the processes of its core functions commenced in April 2005. Protracted contractual disagreements between the ministry and contractor delayed its completion on time. However, it was completed in August 2006 after the disagreements had been amicably resolved. Systems Development for the Registrar of Companies has been delayed by two (2) months and will now be completed in September 2007.

The tender to set up the Registrar of Companies as an autonomous body has been awarded. Contract negotiations are ongoing and the project is expected to be completed in six (6) calendar months.

Madam Chair, there has been a delay in staring procurement of the Botswana Bureau of Standards (BOBS) laboratory equipment, due to the late appointment of the Procurement Specialist. The specialist started work in October 2006 and acquisition of the first batch of equipment is scheduled for March and April 2007.

Madam Chair, whilst the BOBS office block and laboratories have been completed, settlement of the final account has been delayed due to non-compliance by the contractor. Consultants have been requested to look into the possibility of terminating the contract.
There is, however, a likelihood of a dispute, which may further delay settlement of the final account.

Madam Chair, refurbishment of the Pilane Leatherworks Estate was delayed due to a need for verification of land ownership since there were no records to prove that the plot had been allocated to Government. The matter has now been resolved and it is anticipated that the project will now commence in April 2007.

Mobilisation for the construction of Kasane Trade and Consumer Affairs office block and two staff houses was delayed. This was due to the need for an Environmental Impact Assessment, which was only completed in September 2006. It is now anticipated that the design and construction will commence during 2007/2008. That is why I underlined the lack of collaboration.

The servicing of land by BEDIA in Francistown for construction of factory shells has been delayed due to discovery of a railway spur and utility cables running through part of BEDIA’s plot. The land maps that were used for allocating the plot did not reflect the existence of such service facilities. Resolution of this matter is likely to be protracted, as it appears the BEDIA plot is not the only one affected.

The Glass Study, which was to be completed in December 2006 will now be completed in March 2007 as there were technical problems with the testing equipment.

Tenders for BEDIA ICT upgrading and customising project have been awarded and the project components are at different stages of implementation. Their completion is scheduled for March 2007. Work is underway to award tenders for the remaining components of this project.
Tender documents for construction of Serowe Co-operative Development office block and two staff houses, are being adjudicated. Construction is anticipated to commence during the first quarter of the 2007/2008 financial year.

The Co-operative Training Centre has been identified as one of the pilot projects for the implementation of the energy efficiency and conservation in Botswana financed by the Danish International Development Agency. The project’s major output is efficient building design and operation in energy use.

The inclusion of the project into the pilot scheme may further delay the commencement of its implementation.

**Recurrent Budget Expenditure 2006/2007**

Madam Chair, actual recorded expenditure on the recurrent budget stood at P142,478,604 or 90 per cent of the approved 2006/2007 budget as at 28 February 2007. It is expected that 95 per cent will have been spent by 31st March 2007.

**Overall Budget for 2007/2008**

Madam Chair, I would now like to table my ministry’s budget for the 2007/2008 financial year under Heads 0700 and 0701. The total budget, which covers both development and recurrent expenditure, is P404,509,501. I would like to submit the recurrent budget first.

**The 2007/2008 Recurrent Budget Proposals**

Madam Chair, the proposed recurrent budget for my ministry in the financial year 2007/2008 is P311,192,640. This amount represents an increase of P163,805,530 or 103.5 per cent over the warranted provision for the 2006/2007 financial year. Out of this increase, P139,086,970 or 85 per cent is for the subventions to my ministry’s parastatal
organisations. The proposed provision for LEA is P120,000,000, which is P93,847,700 or 359 per cent above the 2006/2007 provision.

This amount is to enable LEA to be fully operational in the financial year 2007/2008 with a staff complement of 345.

The provision for Botswana Export Development and Investment Authority (BEDIA) has been increased from P22,657,890 to P44,000,000 which is P21,342,110 or 94 per cent above the 2006/2007 subvention. The increase is to cater for BEDIA’s growth and additional assignments such as the Global Expo Botswana 2007.

The proposed provision for BOBS has increased from P27,248,450 in the 2006/2007 financial year to P51,145,610 in the 2007/2008 financial year. This represents an increase of 94 per cent or P23,342,110, which is due to the creation of additional posts from the restructuring of BOBS aimed at enhancing delivery to their mandate.

**Development Budget Proposals for 2007/2008**

Madam Chair, the proposed Development Budget for the financial year 2007/2008 is P93,316,867, which is P21,783,113 or 30 per cent above the 2006/2007 budget of P71,533,754. Funds are requested for the following projects:

**MTI Computerisation (09231) P11,470,000**

I request P11,470,000 for the Systems Development for the Register of Companies, Systems Development for the entire ministry and Document Management Systems at the (Registry).

**MTI Consultancies (09233) P3,950,000**
I request P3,950,000 for completion of the consultancy to establish Registrar of Companies as an autonomous body, implementation of the Joint Integrated Technical Assistance Programme (JITAP), development of position papers by the National Committee on Trade Policy and Negotiations (NCTPN) and the development of Gaming and Gambling Plan.

**MTI Infrastructural Facilities (09234) P31,443,867**

Madam Chair I request P31,443,867 for design and construction of the Kasane Trade and Consumer Affairs office block and two staff houses, continuation of procurement of laboratory equipment for BOBS, payments for the Procurement Specialist engaged at BOBS with the procurement, equipping and commissioning of laboratories and for the refurbishment of Pilane Leatherworks Estate.

**Development of BEDIA (09235) P27,100,000**

I request P27,100,000 for the construction of Francistown and Gaborone factory shells and purchase of residential houses in South Africa.

**HONOURABLE MEMBERS: Thaka!**

**MR MOKALAKE:** Yes we do have officers working in South Africa.

**Co-operative Development (09236) P11,900,000**

I request P11,900,000 for the construction of Serowe Co-operative Development office block, two staff houses and construction of the Co-operative Training Centre in Sebele, which is still at its early design stage.

**Development of LEA (09237) P7,453,000**
I request P7,453,000 for the consultancy on estates and business plans, needs assessment study, establishment of micro enterprises database, purchase of vehicles for new estates and development of LEA website.

Madam Chair, that concludes my presentation on the 2007/2008 Recurrent and Development Budget for my ministry. I therefore move that the sum of P311,192,640 for the Recurrent Budget for Head 0700 be approved and stand part of the schedule of the Appropriation 2007/2008 Bill 2007, and that the sum of P93,316,867 for Head 0701 in the Development Fund estimates be approved and stand part of the estimates. I thank you Madam Chair.

MR KGATHI (BOBIRWA): Ke a go leboga Modulasetilo. Ke simolole ke leboge mokaulengwe Motlotlegi Mokalake. Ke mo lebogele go bo a tsere setilo se se a re fang tshekatsheko ya madi ya lephata le. Gore lephata le la bone le botlhokwa fela thata ka gore, fa re bua ka Trade and Industry, re bua ka di Small Medium and Micro Enterprises (SMME)s, batho ba e leng gore mo lefatsheng le, ke bone batho ba bantsintsi, ba e leng gore ke Lephata le re ka le tshwantshanyang le ba Local Government mo seemong sa go thusa Batswana.

Mme Modulasetilo ke a gakgamala, ka go tlhoka lesego, ga ke a bua mo maphateng a a fetileng, e sale maloba ke ntse ke ema ke re ke batla go bua. Mo mophateng a a fetileng, se se gakgamatsang se ke batlang go se bua ke gore, go na le mokete o re buang ka one wa 2010. Mo maphateng a otlhe ga go na lepe lephata le le batlang go bua e kete o ka re le supa gore 2010 e tsile go nna le impact even on their programme planning. Ke seemo se eleng gore, go a tlhokafala ka yone nako e, re seka ra tla ra react re setse re le mo go 2009 re tsena foo, e bo e le gore ga twe re ya go dira factory-shells, go tlaa bo go na le
bagwebi ba bantsi ba ba tleng mo lefatsheng la Botswana. Re ya go dira ditsela go tlaa bo go na le *traffic* e ntsi.

Keletso ke gore, a re supegediwe maikaelelo *as a visionary country*, gore ke eng jaaka re tlaa bo re ya kwa. Ke a itse the *planning cycle* e ke ya ngwaga, mme ga go na le maikaelelo a go supiwang gore re ya ko kae ke gone mo go ka re supegetsang.

Se sengwe se ke batlang go se tsenya e le selelo se ke batlang se sekwasekwa ke, *criteria ya distribution ya projects*. Ke batla go gatelela kgang e, ke e buile le maloba ke re, fa o lebelela mo *Midterm Review* le mo *all these plans, there are a few selected centres* tse e leng gore, *probably out of history, I do not know* gore ke lebaka lefe, o kgona go bona gore *each and every ministry* fa o dira *projects* wa re, re tshwanetse gore re e ise kwa, fa ba ya go dira se, re tshwanetse gore re e dire kwa. Ke kopa gore a re ko re fetoleng mogopolo wa the *planning process*. Ka gore ditiro tse dintsi tse e leng gore di tshwanetse gore di ye ko mafelong a mangwe, di felela di sa ye teng, bakeng sa gore, re *planner* e kete *our formula is structured*.

Maikaelelo a me ke gore, *let us review policies*. Ke batla sekai se e leng gore, fa re lebelela the 2004 *National Settlement Policy*, e e leng gore ke yone *to an extent that guide* gore *developments* di isiwe koo ka tsela e e ntseng jang, e felela e le *outdated despite the fact that it was adopted in* 2004. *For example, e bua ka bo infrastructure development and services under Health* mo *page 30 ya policy* yone e. E supa gore *settlements* tse e leng gore di *na le population* e e 20,000 go ya ko godimo di tshwanelwa ke se le se.

Jaanong se ke se buang fela ke gore, fa ke re *policy* e ga e *relevant* e bile ga e thuse ke gore, e dirisa *settlement hierarchy as the main criteria ya to determine* gore *projects* di ye
That is inadequate, population is not the sole factor and tshwanetseng go lebelelwa gore e determine gore project e ye kwa, ga se yone fela. There are so many other factors; go na le factors tse di tshwanang le terrain, the vastness ya area, remoteness, and even proximity of similar facilities. There is no point ya gore fa re ka dirisa population, to give an example, mo Central District; fa e le gore population is the sole factor go tlaa raya gore Serowe, Palapye Mahalapye would be …

MR MABILETSA: On a point of order Madam Chair. Nna ke ne ke re Motlotlegi a re tlhalose gore a o bua Sehebera, kana Setshankana kana eng, ka go nne molao wa rona o bua gore o ka bua Sekgoa kana Setswana jaanong fa a thlakatlhakanya ke bona a tlodile molao wa rona.

MADAM CHAIRPERSON: Honourable Kgathi, will you please comply with Standing Order 10(1).

MR KGATHI: Ke a leboga mmaetsho. Tse dingwe fa ke feta ke ntse ke tlolela ko Sekgoeng ke gore, ke tshaba gore fa ke ka re ke a di bua, ke tshwere mafoko a Sebirwa a e leng gore mokaulengwe o ka seke a a utlwe, o tlaa bo a re ke a garea. Jaanong ke ne ke re ke di bue gore ke di tlhalose ka Sekgoa gore fa ke di shadolela gone koo, a tle a di utlwe ka gore, ke tlaa bo ke di bua ka Sebirwa se se ntseng jalo.

Ke ne ke bua ka kgang ya gore, sekale sa gore batho ba kae, ga e a tshwanela ya nna sone selekanyo sa go bona gore go isiwe ditlhabololo ko teng koo. Ke ne ke bua ka kgang ya gore, ke dumela gore se se neng sa dirwa go lebeletswe Masunga, ko ntle ga gore population ya teng e ne e le 1.5 ka 2001 go ne ga isiwa ditlamelo tse dintsi koo, go lebeletswe gore e tlaa create a nodal economic growth centre. Mo e leng gore e ka tla ya re batho ba ba foo, ba ba ko go bo Malambakweni le mafelo a mangwe, le fa dipalo tsa
bone di le ko tlase, ba tlaa kgona go bona services tse di tswang ko kgaolong yone eo. 

Jaanong re nna le kgang ya gore, where it suits us best go a twe; population, kgantele go a twe district headquarters, kgantele go buiwa se. A re ntsheng criteria e e leng gore e tlaa re nonotsha re kgone go bona sentle gore maikaelelo a rona ke gore re ye ko kae re le lefatse. Ka gore selo se, ga se eme sentle se felela mafelo a mangwe e le gore they will continue to be underdeveloped ka seemo sa go nna jaana.

A re lebeleleng kgang ya Local Enterprise Agency (LEA), ke sekai se sengwe. Out of history gongwe ke kgang ya gore fa go twe Central, go lebeletswe gore ga twe go ya go buiwa ka mafelo a a rileng. Fa go iwa ko center e e leng gore ga twe go tlaa bo go lebeletswe ko go yone, criteria ke eng? Kgang ke gore, a go na le bagwebi ba ba botlana bontsi koo, kana ke eng fela?

Jaanong ke tsone dilo tse ke reng ke batla gore dikgang tse, re ko re di eletlhoko. Re lesego ka gore mokaulengwe Motlotlegi Mokalake o ne a bua ka kgang e a bua gore, seemo sa gore batho ba tseye ditlamelo go tswa ko Serowe ba tswa ko Makalamabedi, ba tswa ko Dobonsetshe ko pele fela ko Bobirwa kwa, go twe ba ye ko Serowe, ke dikgang tse ke reng, a re lekeng go bona gore re dire di humps tse di rileng.

Ministry wa Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation le ba BEDIA, a go nne le tshwaragano e e lomaganang e e bonalang go supa gore, corner e go tweng international cooperation, e thusa ba BEDIA ka tsela e e leng gore e ka lomaganya mafatshe a a nang le ditlhabololo, a ka isiwa ko dikgaolong tse dingwe. E seka ya re fa ditlhabololo di tla kana di factory-shell di tla ga nna ga twe re ya go lekeletsa ko Francistown. Nna selo se se a ntshwenya, ka re a re nneng transparent ka criteria e re batlang gore re abe dilo tsa go nna jaana.

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Clusters tsa *textiles* tse e leng gore di ka dirwa, jaaka go na le bagwebi ba ba rokang ko kgaolong ya Bobirwa ba le ba ntsi, ba e leng gore re eletsa gore lephata la LEA le lephata la *ministry* wa gago a go iwe ko teng, *to create fund e* e leng gore e ka dirisiwa jaaka ba Kgalagadi Breweries, mo go tweng *kick-start*. Go kgarametsa batho ba e leng gore ba na le maikaelelo a go ipopa ditlhopha tsa go roka. Ke yone tsela ya go nna jalo go na le gore re tle re leseletse dilo tse.

Go na le *semi precious stones*, mantswe a e leng gore a mantle botsebotse jo e leng gore bo goletse ko godimo, fa re le ko kgaolong ya rona.

Ke tsone dikgang tse ke reng a re itibiseng, re seka ra itebatsa dikgang tsa go nna jaana. Go nale di *industry* tse di ka tsogang di ungwa di le koo go nale gore re eme fela re bo re re re ya ko Mogoditshane, mme go ntse go tletse dikoloi tse e leng gore di tswa ko bo Malaysia go pitlagane re bo re re ya go dira di-*factory shells* batho betsho. Ke bo ke re a re ko re lebeleleng mafelo a mangwe ka tsela e e ntseng jalo. Rone re bapile le bo Johannesburg, Pretoria le Pietersburg kako South Africa, seemo sa rona se re baya mo seemong se e leng gore re le mo kgaolong e re ka kgona gore *trade* e kgone go diragadiwa bomotlhofo, ka sone seemo se. Ke sone se e leng gore se supagala gore re ka kgona go dira ka yone tsela e e ntseng jalo.

*Branding* Botswana ke feleletsa ka yone, ke ne ke bua ka kgang ya 2010 ke re a re supeng gore re tsile go tsaya seemo sa go lomaganya go rekisa Botswana ka sone seemo se e leng gore batswakwa le batho ba ba tsileng go tla fa e le di-*tourists*, re tsile go anyywa seemo sa gore re rekise bontle jo bo kana jwa lefatshe la Botswana ka tsela e e ntseng jang. Ke ne ke rile ke tlaa tshwaraganya le tsa *Local Government*, tsa *Education* ka ga ke a bua jaanong Modulasetilo ke tshaba gore, *you can rule me out of order* mme
gone maikaelelo e ne e le gore ke tshwaraganyetse gone fa. Ke re le re akanyetse ka tsela eo.

Ke a leboga.

**MR TSOGWANE (BOTETI NORTH):** I thank you Madam Chairperson. Madam Chairperson I stand to support the Honourable Minister, my neighbour from Boteti South Constituency.

I would like to proceed briefly Madam Chairperson to say well he has presented a very important presentation and I should say money is never adequate. Really Ministry of Trade is a very important ministry and we must know that the programmes such as trade and investment, are very important programmes. It is only through investment and trade that we can create wealth for this country, we can create wealth for Batswana, we can create employment in the rural areas, we can reduce poverty in the rural areas and it is only through this Ministry that we must encourage that this Ministry must reach out to all parts of this country. We know most of the projects and issues raised here are just concentrated in certain areas, particularly in urban and peri-urban areas. The Ministry has not reached out to the rural communities where there is poverty, where there is high unemployment particularly amongst the youth.

I would plead with the Minister to say, not only in this Ministry but with other Ministries which are in a position to create an enabling environment in the rural areas because development is all about coming together as different ministries. Ministry of Lands, Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Health and other ministries to be at the same place at the same time. I have always given an example of an assembly line of production where cars are manufactured. Cars are manufactured, sub assemblies are sent to that
place to assemble cars but if one area is lagging behind, if one department is not providing the resources, therefore we are landed with such problems where the rural areas will be left out. Where we will not find Botswana Export Development and Investment Authority (BEDIA), Local Enterprise Agency (LEA) and factory shells in the rural areas. If we can take the model or development scenario of an assembly line of production where all sub assemblies will reach the assembly point at the same place at the same time, then we will adopt a model where we will find rural areas also having an enabling environment for such development. Which will help our people in the rural areas to alleviate poverty and also to create employment. I am saying that because I am very interested in this new development by the Ministry of Local Government, where they have a provision for service centres. These service centres are very essential and we must take it seriously because as the other Members have rightly stated, where we have headquarters in the rural areas all the resources are just tied to the headquarters and you find that some of the headquarters are not central to our sub districts, therefore you find that people still suffer to reach services from the headquarters.

I am giving an example of Boteti. We have Letlhakane, which is not at the central point of Boteti Sub District. You have to travel more than 200 kilometres to reach Letlhakane from some points of Boteti. Therefore if we can encourage these service centres and make sure that all the resources, all the enabling environments are available in the service centres. As Rakops has been earmarked for service centre, we need electricity, water and communication facilities in those areas. We also encourage these other departments, as we have said are very essential to developments such as BEDIA and LEA, to also reach out to the rural areas.
If you talk about Botswana Development Corporation (BDC) in the rural areas, people do not know what you are talking about yet land is available, I do not know what is amiss there because land is available they can acquire land at a very cheaper or low rate. Therefore I do not know what is amiss because even our government is prepared to try and provide facilities in the rural areas. So, if we can do that and encourage BDC to go to the rural areas, to create enabling environment where trade and investment will take place, some of the rural areas are very critical and are strategically located. I will give example of places like Orapa which are very central and you can reach Gaborone, you have access to the North and South, we only need a road from Orapa through Central Kalahari, along Central Kalahari to reach Gantsi therefore you would have reached both corners of this country and you can easily reach Walvisbay. So, such centres are very critical and very important. Sir…

HONOURABLE MEMBER: …(Inaudible)…

MR TSOGWANE: Walvisbay yes. So we need such centres to be developed, such strategic areas to be looked into so that we can also attract, we can make them hubs for export, we can make them hubs for regional trade. So these are very important areas Madam Speaker, I just wanted to make that modest contribution to say let us look into these areas, let us have these other development arms of government reach out to these places like BDC and BEDIA.

On BEDIA I would also want to caution government to look into this issue of dumping because it is like today, we seem to be receiving a lot of absolute goods from other countries. We know yes we say *difongkong* are helping our people, they are cheaper we can help people go get these *fongkong* cars but we must be very careful. I am not saying
all of them are useless but we need to be very careful with absolute goods, we need to be
careful with turning our country into a dumping area. These are critical areas because
some of them, are not so much helpful because they even impoverish our people. You
will be able to buy that but within a short time you would have lost your money, you
would have lost even the goods that you thought would be helpful in your life. So, I am
saying let us look into these things and make sure that all the goods are meeting at least
the minimum quality when they are to reach our country. We should not just receive
everything because our people will get cheaper goods. I know it is helpful but we need to
look into that.

Madam Chairperson with those few remarks I need to rest my case. I thank you.

**MR MORUTI (OKAVANGO):** Ke a leboga Modulasetilo gore o bo o mphile nako ya
gore ke akgele. Modulasetilo ke tshwenngwa ke ditlhwatlhwa ka fa di ntseng ka teng tsa
dijo le tsa didirisiwa fela ko dikgaolong. Pele go ne go na le price control e e leng gore e
ne e lebelela gore batho tota ba ne ba rekisa dilo ka seemo se se ntseng jang. Gompieno
price control eo e ntshitswe, jaanong se se utlwisang botlhoko ke gore mo dikgaolong tse
di kgakala jaaka ko ke tswang teng ko bo Seronga, ko bo Beetsha, fa motho a reka kwano
bag ya cement maybe ka P50, fa o tsena ko Beetsha o fitlhela e le gore that bag of cement
e le one ke P100. Mme ele gore yone bag of cement motho a e reka ko Beetsha ka P100
mo bathong ba e leng gore ga ba bereke le fa e le sepe, ga ba na le fa e le madi, ga ba na
le income epe fela, seemo se se tshwenya fela thata.

Ke sa le ke bua ka seemo se for quite a long time ke re nnyaa, a seemo se se lebelelwe
gore batho ba ba mo dikgaolong go bonwe gore ba ka thusiwa ka tsela e e ntseng jang.
Ka gore ke bone ba ba babaletsweng ke seemo sa go tlhoka itsholelo e e siameng, mme
gape ke gone ko e leng gore fa go tsenwa teng, di-price di ya ko godimo mme ga gona sepe se se dirwang go bona gore batho ba go nna jaana ba a thusiwa. Batho bao ba tshela ka namola leuba e e leng gore gape le gone, fa ba bereka namola leuba eo di-price tse ba di duelang mo namola leuba di ko tlase fela thata. Mme di-price tsone di bo di ya ko godimo jaaka gompieno di ntse; tsa diphaletshe, tsa sengwe le sengwe fela se e leng gore o ka se bona botoka mo mafelong a a tshwanang le bo Gaborone mo batho ba berekang teng.

O fitlhela motho a reka sukiri mo ka bo P5 fa e tsena bo Gudikwa the same sukiri e e rekwang mo ka P5 ke batho ba ba berekang ba ba nang le all the facilities, motho yole o ya go e reka ka P25. Seemo se se utlwisa botlhoko, se supa gore o ka re Batswana ba e leng gore ba ko tennyanateng bone, o ka re ga ba boelwe ke sepe mo boipusong jo re bo tsereng mo lefatsheng le la rona. Ka re seemo se ba Trade ba tshwanetse gore ba se lebelele gore the price control jaaka di ne di ntse, di diragadiwe batho ba thusiwe ba e leng gore ba ko dikgaolong gore le bone ba kgone go reka dijo, ba kgone go reka didirisiwa ka price fela tse di lekalekaneng, tse di reasonable jaaka batho ba ba mo ditoropong le batho ba dilo tse di dirwang segautshwane mo go tsone.

Se sengwe sa bobedi se ke batlang go bua ka sone ke go okela bagwebi ko dikgaolong. Tautona wa rona o a tsamaya ko mafatsheng a ya go buisanya le di-investors ko mafatsheng a gore, ba tle go dira kgwebo mo lefatsheng la rona. Mme fa o ka lebelela o tlaa fitlhela e le gore batho botlhe bagwebi ba ba tlang mo lefatsheng la rona, ke ba e leng gore gantsi ba nna mo ditoropong. Ba tla mo ditoropong mo Gaborone, ba tsisiwa mo Francistown, ko dikgaolong ko e leng gore batho ke gone kwa ba sokolang teng ko ba batlang thuso teng, batho ba ga gona di-incentive tse di dirwang gore le bone ba ye teng
kwa gore batho bao ba bone ditiro. *So, we end up* batho ba ba ntseng jalo ba tswa ko dikgaolong kwa ba tla mo ditoropong mo, ba bo ba tla go sokola ba tlhoka *accommodation*, ba tlhoka dijo ba bo ba simolola ba dira mekhukhunyana e e reng ko bofelong, go dirisiwa *graders* e simolola *being graded* gotwe ke bomaipaafela.

Mme ba tla ka kwano ka go batla ditiro jaaka e le gore jaanong sengwe le sengwe se mo ditoropong fela, ko dikgaolong gone go sa dirwe sepe. Seemo se ka re a se lebelelwe, a batho ba lebelele gore fa Tautona wa rona a tsamaya a ya mafatsheng a ya go batla *investors to come to this country*, di-*investors* tse a di ye ko dikgaolong gore bana ba ba ko dikgaolng kwa, ba seka ba tswa kwa ba tla ba nna mo Gaborone ba bo ba nna maipaafela mo Gaborone ka go tla go batla ditiro.

Selo se sengwe se e leng gore se a ntshwenya ke gore, go na le di-*business* tse ditona tse e leng gore di tla mo lefatsheng le. Borra di-*business, chain stores and everything*, dishopo tse gatwe ga di ka ke tsa kgona go reka dijo tsa Botswana ka gore ke tsa seemo se se ko tlase. Magapu, mmidi fela di latelwaa ko bo South Africa le ditlhapi tse re di bolayang mo Okavango brim, di rekwa ko mafatsheng a sele. Seemo se ra re se re utlwisa botlhoko ga se re kgatlhe. Re kopa gore seemo se se baakanngwe, a Batswana ba sirelediwe. Balemi ba lefatshes le a go bonwe gore di-*chain stores* tse di reka di-*product* tsa bone *because* fa e le gore ga go nne jalo, ga gona mosola wa gore re bo re ka rotloetsa batho ba go lema dilo tsa bone di tlogelwa go bo go ya ga rekwa ko bo South Africa. Gotwe ke tsa *standard* se se rileng mme di-*officials* ba e leng gore ba lebeletse di-*standard* tsa dijo, tsa eng, ba le teng mo lefatsheng la rona. Ka re selo se se ntseng jaana se se tshwanetse gore se lebelelwe.
Gompien lefatshe la rona le itirile mmaraka wa South Africa *in everything*. Sengwe le sengwe le magapu.

Le magapu fela a a lengwang gone mo, a rekwa kwa South Africa a tsenngwa mo dishopong ke *chain stores*. Ga go na sepe se se dirwang go bona gore Batswana ba ba lewang ba, ba a serelediwa gore dilo tsu bone di rekwe. Kopo yame ke gore a seemo se se lebelelwe fa e le gore re batla to *empower* Batswana, fa e le gore re batla go tsheletseng tiro mo lefatsheng la rona. Mme se ka dirwa fela ke ba lephata le.

Se sengwe se ke batlang go bua ka sone ke ka fa di *licence* tse di abiwang ka teng. Motswana go bona *licence*, a ke ya *trading* kana ke ya eng, go mo direla mathata mme batswakwa ba di bona motlhofo. Wena fa o tsenya kopa ya *general dealer*, o agile sentle, o na le dilo tse di tlhokegang, o fitlhela e le gore o tlaa kgerisiwa gotwe ga o a dira *sewerage*, ga o a dira eng le eng, *building* ya gago ga se ya *standard* se se rileng. Mme motswakwa ene o tla fela a bo a tla go tsena mo mokhukhung, a bo a dira le bolao mo teng moo, a bo a fiwa *licence* a bo a rekisa sengwe le sengwe. O bo o ipotsa gore ke eng o ka re Batswana *are made to suffer* mo lefatsheng la bone. Seemo se, se tshwanentse gore se lebelelwe se tle se baakanngwe. Fa o tsena mo dikgaolong o ya go fitlhela e le gore batswakwa mo ba direla ngi di *business* mo teng go tlhomola pelo. Mme wena o le Motswana, o kgaratlhile ka go batla madi kwa Botswana National Development Bank o bo o aga dikago tse di rileng, gore o bone *licence*, o tlaa bona *health inspectors* di go baya fa le fa. Ba batla dilo tse e leng gore mo bathong ba batswakwa ga ba di batle. Golo mo re ipotsa gore a ga se gore jaanong go na le mathata mo lefatsheng la rona. *Should Batswana be made to suffer* mo lefatsheng la bone le bo le jewa ntsoma ke batswakwa ba e leng gore ba bona dilo tse motlhofo ka gore gongwe go na le sengwe se ba se ntshang.
Seemo se, se tshwanetse gore se tlothomisiwe go bonwe gore ke eng fa go ntse jalo. Tona wa Local Government le Tona wa Trade and Industry ba tshwanetse gore ba kopane ba lebelele seemo. Nna kana bagaetsho fa ke bua all the time, mo Local Government fa o re o a bua o le wa kgaolo, ga o supiwe, jaanong o felela o supa dilo tsa toropo, o patelesega gore…

**MADAM CHAIR:** You are out of order.

**MR MORUTI:** Re buelela dikgaolo ka gore re nna mo dikgaolong. Kana batho ba ba kwa dikgaolong ke bone ba e leng gore ba tlhopha puso ya lefatshe le, mo Gaborone mo ke opposition fela le kwa Francistown. Batho ba ba re tlhophang ba kwa dikgaolong, gone kwa e leng gore people are made to suffer. Mme fa ke ba emetse fa, ke tshwanetse gore ke bue fela ka fa ke ka kgongan go bua ka teng ka gore ke bone ba ba re tlhophang, mme ke bone ba ba bogang go gaisa. Mme gape fa re re re a ba buelela gone fa, o ka re jaanong o lejwa ka leitlho le le maswe, mme tota e le gore ke tshwanelo ya gore o ba buelele ka fa ba bogang ka teng.

**HONOURABLE MEMBER:** O a bo o omana Tautona a le teng.

**MR MORUTI:** Ga ke omane, ke bua the truth of the matter ka fa go ntseng ka teng. Jaanong o fitlhela e le gore dilo ka bontsi, batho ba dikgaolo ba di bona ka bothata, a ke di licence kgotsa eng, sengwe le sengwe. Mme batho ba Modimo ke bone ba e reng kwa bofelong ba tlhophe puso yone e e mo teng e ka dipalo tse di kwa godimo fela thata. Seemo se, ke nako ya gore se sekasekwe. Ke nako ya gore dikgaolo di sekasekelwe. Bana ba ba kwa dikgaolong ga re batle ba tlala mo, ba tshwanetse gore ba sekasekelwe. Di business di e kwa dikgaolong gore bana ba, ba kgone go berekela gone kwa dikgaolong gona le gore e bo e le gore dilo tsotlhe jaanong di kgodakanngwa mo
ditoropong. Gongwe fa go ka dirwa statistics, go ka fitlhelwa e le gore bontsi jwa batho ba ba tletseng mo ditoropong mo ke bone ba ba tlisitsweng go tswa kwa mafatsheng a sele gore ba tle go bereka mo ba tseele bana ba rona ditiro. Ke bone ba e leng gore ba direla facilities tse di kana-kana tse, beng ba lefatshe le bone ba ba kwa dikgaolong kwa e le gore dilo tse ga ba di bone. Seemo se ga se re jese monate rona ba re emetseng dikgaolo. Ke a leboga.

ADJOURNMENT

MOTION

LEADER OF THE HOUSE (LT. GEN. MERAFHE): Madam Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn.

Question put and agreed to.

The Assembly accordingly adjourned at 7.00 p.m. until Friday 2\textsuperscript{nd} March 2007 at 9.00 a.m.

Friday 2\textsuperscript{nd} March 2007

THE ASSEMBLY met at 2.30 p.m.

(The Speaker in the Chair)

PRAYERS

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QUESTIONS FOR ORAL ANSWER

TAKE OVER OF DISTRICT HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

MR C. DE GRAAFF (GANTSİ SOUTH): asked the Minister of Lands and Housing whether he will concede that his take over of the construction of District Housing was premature; if not,
i. Can the Minister demonstrate district by district how he fared this financial year (2006/2007);

ii. Does the Minister accept that non-performance would aggravate the backlog on district housing; and,

iii. Does he agree that in the current financial year, councils would in fact have done better.

**ACTING MINISTER OF LANDS AND HOUSING (MS MOTSUMI):** Mr Speaker, I would not concede that my take over of the construction of district housing was premature. However, it did no produce the desired results due to a number of problems encountered.

I acknowledge the fact that the decision to engage Botswana Housing Corporation (BHC) is a major policy change and it needed consultation with the concerned stakeholders. However, my Ministry indicated in correspondence to Councils in June 2006 that the notice was rather short, but owing to the fact that the project had to be implemented this financial year, we had to adjust in order not to delay progress. This correspondence was not well received by Councils for various reasons, inadequate consultation being one of them. They, therefore, withheld the required information such as layout plans that BHC needed to kick-start the project. Only four Councils provided inadequate information after many follow-ups. Mr Speaker, in view of the problems I have just outlined, not much has been achieved this year. However, BHC has already advertised for the construction of 65 housing units at Kgatleng, Southern, South East and Kweneng. The tenders are being evaluated. Additional information has since been obtained from Gantsi,
Maun, North East and Central (Tonota in particular), which will enable BHC to advertise some.

Mr Speaker, it is regrettable that the problems encountered have resulted in loss of time and hence aggravating the backlog on district housing. Judging by the performance of some Councils, indeed some councils would have done better this current year and I am equally convinced that had we had their cooperation, we would have done even better in all districts.

Thank you, Mr Speaker.

**HOTEL ALLOWANCES FOR NURSES**

**MS B. M. TSHIRELETSO (MAHALAPYE EAST):** asked the Minister of Health if she is aware that nurses are not given hotel allowances when accompanying patients to referral hospitals.

**MINISTER OF HEALTH (PROF. TLOU):** Mr Speaker, nurses accompanying patients to referral hospitals do not get hotel allowances, but they are entitled to travelling imprest or subsistence allowance like every public officer. For emergency referrals, however, there is usually insufficient time to apply for and process an imprest, so the officers usually make their claims after the trip.

I thank you, Mr Speaker.

**DESTRUCTION OF LEPOKOLE AND TSOKWE MARKET STALLS**

**MR S. KGATHI (BOBIRWA):** asked the Minister of Local Government:

a) Whether it is the case that market stalls at Lepokole and Tshokwe have been blown away by the storm and have not been repaired since; if so,

b) When will these stalls be repaired.
ASSISTANT MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT (MR MASALILA): Mr Speaker, I am informed that indeed the market stalls at Tshokwe and Lepokole have been blown away by a storm in December 2005 and January 2006 respectively.

The delay in repairing the stalls was due to financial constraints. However, funds have since been secured and the project is at tender stage with the award of contract expected on the 7th March 2007.

Thank you.

CONSTRUCTION OF BOBONONG AND LEPOKOLE WATER PIPELINE

MR S. KGATHI (BOBIRWA): asked the Minister of Local Government:

a) When the construction of the water pipeline from Bobonong to Lepokole started and when it is expected to be completed;

b) If she is aware that due to irregular supply, the village of Lepokole often goes for weeks without water; and;

c) To state her long-term strategy, if any, to solve this recurring problem.

ASSISTANT MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT (MR MASALILA): Mr Speaker, the construction of the water pipeline from Bobonong to Lepokole started in May 2002 and was completed in May 2006.

While I acknowledge that there is irregular water supply to the village due to breakdowns in the supply system, I have been informed that there have never been situations where the village of Lepokole went for weeks without water. My information is that whenever the supply system experiences breakdowns, the village is provided with water through bowsers. Villagers who feed their livestock further inform me that these breakdowns are
caused by unprecedented vandalism of valves and pipelines. Therefore, I would implore
the Honourable Member to assist in educating the communities to curb this practice.

I thank you.

**MR KGATHI:** A Tona o a lemoga gore kana fa re botsa dipotso tse re a bo re na le
information e e leng gore tota re e tsaya ko bathong re na le bosupi jo bo ntseng jaana.

Mme jaanong fa go nna jaana go tsile go nna bokete gore re leke go thusana ka seemo se
ka gore tota fa batho ba kgona go tsamaya …

**MR SPEAKER:** Supplementary Honourable Member, do not debate.

**MR KGATHI:** Ke rile a Tona o a lemoga gore go bokete gore fa go nna ka seemo se se
ntseng jaana re tsaya mabaka a a supang gore sechaba se kgona go tsamaya dibekete tse
pedi ba sa nwe metsi, jaanong re tlaa thusa sechaba ka tsela e e ntseng jang ka seemo se?

**MR MASALILA:** Kana se e leng gore ke ne ka se bua le maloba, this is a situation e e
leng gore e ko khanseleng, it is a council project e e leng gore information eo re e tsaya
ko khanseleng. Council Secretary ke bone ba ba re bolelelang dilo tse, mo e leng gore
Mokhanselara le Council Secretary are so close mo e leng gore fa e ka bo e le ene a e
boditseng kwa, this matter would be handled better than fa e le ka kwano.

**MR KGATHI:** Tona o boelela kgang ya gore dikgang ke tsa khansele. A Tona o batla go
nthaya o re ke Mopalamente wa Palamente, ke tlogele dikgang tse di amang sechaba?

**MR MASALILA:** Ke batla go rialo ka gore go na le national issues, go na le local
issues. We have a Councillor who is supposed to be looking after local issues, national
issues the Member of Parliament is there to take care of them.

**MR MOATLHODI:** Ke a leboga Motlotlegi Motsamaisa Dipuisanyo tsa Palamente. Ke
ne ke re, a Motlotlegi Rraetsho Mothusa Tona o a lemoga gore ka dipaka tse dingwe
diofisara di a tle di neele Ditona dikarabo tse e seng tsa boammaaruri? Fa e le gore o a lemoga selo se, go pala eng gompieno gore a nne le pelaelo ya gore karabo e e na le pelaelo mo teng?

MR MASALILA: Ga ke lemoge fa e le gore go a tle go nne jalo. Mme kana se ke se buang ke gore a re boneng gore kana *there is division of labour* ko e leng gore tota *in the long run* Makhanselara ba tlaa bo ba botsa gore tota *their role* ke eng, *are we not undermining* Makhanselara ka go ba tseela ditiro jaanong?

PAYMENT OF STANDARD RENTAL BY TEACHERS IN BOBIRWA

MR S. KGATHI (BOBIRWA): asked the Minister of Local Government:

a) Whether teachers and nurses at Mabolwe, Semolale, Kobojango, Motlhabaneng, Lentswe-le-Moriti, Mathathane and Molalatau pay a standard rental of P361, 00 per month for un-electrified accommodation, whereas their counterparts in Bobonong pay the same amount for electrified institutional houses; and,

b) Whether such an arrangement is by design; if not, what plans does she have to resolve the disparity in such rental levels.

ASSISTANT MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT (MR MASALILA): Mr Speaker, I am informed that teachers and nurses at Semolale, Kobojango, Motlhabaneng, Lentswe-le-Moriti, Mathathane and Molalatau pay a standard rental of P361 per month for un-electrified accommodation (Improved LA2).

This arrangement is by design. The revised rentals are determined based on the floor area of the housing structures. Access to power/electricity was not one of the considerations in calculating the rentals of individual housing units in the Bobirwa Sub District.

I thank you.
MR MOATLHODI: Ke a itumela Motlotlegi Motsamaisa Dipuisanyo tsa Palamente. Ke ne ke re, Motlotlegi Mothusa Tona, *is there any fairness in this* gore batho ba bangwe ba bo ba ka duela rente e e tshwanang fa ba bangwe ba akola metlakase mo teng ba bangwe o seo, *is there any fairness in this?*

MR MASALILA: *Well, it is a question of policy; rentals are standard.* Ka jalo, ga gona gope ko e leng gore go katwe ka gore ga gona motlakase ka jalo rente e tlaa nna kana. Le mantlo a BHC tota fa e le gore ke *type four, the rental is the same throughout*, motlakase *is a different component.*

MR KGATHI: Ke ne ke re, fa seemo se ntse jaana, a Tona ga a bone e le sengwe sebaka sa gore o ka dirisa gore a fe ba ba ko dikgaolong *an incentive* ya gore ka go sena motlakase, ba seka ba duela madi a a lekanang le ba ba leng ko motlakaseng gore ba nne le kgatlhego ya go ka berekela ko dikgaolong, *as an incentive?*

MR MASALILA: Kana *that incentive can actually be done by council, we are going back to that one.* Council e ka dira gore e batla go nna le *policy* ya gore re dire jaana mo mantlong a a ntseng jaana e le *council policy and then recommend to the Minister* gore a dumalane gore go nne jalo *because* ga e kake ya nna le *policy* ya yone e e leng gore e tlaa bo e e sa dumalanwa. Fa ba ka dira jalo, go ka bonala. *In any case,* re setse re golotswe gore we *should electrify all the staff houses* tsa barutabana, tsa baoki, *tribal administration in all the villages.* So, *this problem will be short-lived.*

CONSTRUCTION OF POLICE STATION AT TSETSEBYE

MR T. D. MOGAMI (TSWAPONG NORTH): asked the Minister for Presidential Affairs and Public Administration;
i. Whether he is able to confirm the correctness of the assurance given to the Chief, Councillor and the Village Development Committee of Tsetsebye by the former Commissioner of Police at a Kgolna meeting that a police station would be built at or near Tsetsebye.

ii. If so, can the Minister state the plan period for which this project is intended.

MINISTER OF PRESIDENTIAL AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
(MR SKELEMANI): Mr Speaker, the only confirmation I can make is that Bainesdrift Police is planned for renovation during this plan period as (NDP 9). The renovation will entail a new office block and 20 houses.

All things being equal, Mr Speaker, the project is likely to be funded for the pre-construction processes during the last financial year of NDP 9. Bainesdrift is about 48 kilometres from Tsetsebye. No decision has ever been taken to relocate Bainesdrift or to build an additional Police Station at or near Tsetsebye. Bainesdrift is considered adequate to meet the policing demands in Tsetsebye and surrounding villages.

I thank you.

COMMENCEMENT AND COMPLETION OF LERALA INFORMATION OFFICE

MR T. D. MOGAMI (TSWAPONG NORTH): asked the Minister of Communications, Science and Technology to state at what stage of implementation the Leralala Information Office is presently; the Minister should indicate the estimated start and completion dates for construction.
ACTING MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(MR MOKALAKE): Mr Speaker, the implementation of the Lerala Information Office project is presently at the design stage, which is expected to be completed by May 2007. It is anticipated that construction will begin in August 2007 and the project is expected to be completed in June 2008.

I thank you Mr Speaker.

MR MOATLHODI: Mr Speaker, can the Minister tell us when this office was moved from Maunatlala as the original plan and the motion that was moved without notice had indicated so during the 8th Parliament?

MR MOKALAKE: Tota ke ne ke seoa, but all I can say is that the question was in relation to Lerala Information Office and not the movement of offices from any other place to Lerala.

CREATION OF PALAPYE SUB-LAND BOARD

MR T. D. MOGAMI (TSWAPONG NORTH): asked the Minister of Lands and Housing whether he does not consider it timely and appropriate for the Palapye Sub-Land Board to be spilt in such a way that a Sub-Land Board for Palapye alone is created, (given that currently this Sub-Land Board spends roughly half the year attending to Palapye cases alone with the result that the remaining villages share the remaining period which is not sufficient to cover them effectively), and another Sub-Land Board is established to cater for the remaining villages which are presently under the jurisdiction of the Palapye Sub-Land Board.

MINISTER OF LANDS AND HOUSING (MR SERETSE): Thank you Mr Speaker.

Mr Speaker, Palapye Sub Land Board covers 12 villages including Palapye. I am
informed that every two months the Board meets and covers all the villages including Palapye. Inadequate resources have however, restricted the Sub land Board meetings such that it spends a limited number of days in the fields during every session.

While it is clear, that Palapye Sub Land Board is not coping with the workload, with the ongoing process of re-engineering, I hope performance and delivery will be improved.

I will, however, be monitoring the outcome of the measures being put in place before considering any request for a second Sub Land Board that may be made by Ngwato Land Board.

I thank you Mr Speaker.

MR KGATHI: On a point of procedure, Mr Speaker. The procedure I seek from you ke gore Tona wa Dikgaolo le Ditsha ke lekgetho la boraro a ntse a re dipotso tse re di botsang di bodiwe kwa khanseleng. Ke batla go tlhaloganya gore bone e le boTona ba ba lebaganeng le dikgaolo, ditsha le dikhansele, dipotso tse di amang dikhansele di ama setshaba, di tlisitswe fa pele ga Mapalamente, ke re di dire jang? A go na le delineation e e reng ba tlogele tse ba dire tse, mme e le dipotso tse di national tse di amang di-policy?

MR SPEAKER: Order! Order! Honourable Member, you stood up on a point of procedure and you wondered whether it is right for the Minister to restrict you from asking questions on your constituency council matters. In terms of procedure, a Member of Parliament can raise any issue in this House. Thank you very much.

GOVERNMENT TO ESTABLISH A POLICY ON CITIZEN ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT
MOTION

MR LEFHOKO (SHOSHONG): Thank you, Mr Speaker. I move “That this Honorable House request government to establish a policy on citizen economic empowerment as a matter of urgency.” Mr Speaker, I want to give a brief history of this motion, so that we get into perspective about it. It will be recalled by some of my colleagues that I actually noticed this motion in the year 2002, which was during the time when Honourable Mokalake …

MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT (DR NASHA): On a point of order, Mr Speaker. Ke ne ke re a ke tsamaiso ya Ntlo e gore batho ba bo ba rwele difensetere fela tse dintshontsho, mo e leng gore le go ba itse ga re itse gore ke bomang mo Ntlong ya Palamente, Rraetsho.

MR SPEAKER: You will have to be clear Honourable Member as to what you mean by ‘difensetere tse di ntsho’ because a window is a window.

DR NASHA: Ke bua ka Motlotlegi Rre Maswabi, Motsamaisa Dipuisanyo tsa Palamente. A golo mo a go rweleng mo, a ke mo tota go letlelesegang gore a bo a go rwele?

MR SPEAKER: Bagaetsho, kwa ntle ga gore mongwe o ka re tlhomamisetsa gore Rre Maswabi ga a a rwala digalase tse a di rweleng tse ka mabaka a bokoa, go thata gore re di mo role.

MR LEFHOKO: Thank you, Mr Speaker. I was just saying that I would like to give some background and I was saying, indeed, that was during the time when Honourable Mokalake was not here, to use his own words, but unfortunately I was not able to pursue this motion at the time. I should also state that my interest to pursue this motion was
much earlier, because over the years we have had many budget speeches and many State of the Nation Address that have continuously referred to this abstract thing called citizen empowerment. We were fortunate that in 1999 there was a national conference convened at the request of stakeholders and indeed with the compliance of the Ministry of Finance and Development, by then under the leadership of the Honourable Kedikilwe. We were convened at Boipuso to discuss citizen economic empowerment. I was one of the people who benefited from that conference, where we had various presenters who gave us different approaches to the idea of citizen economic empowerment.

This was not an accident, Mr Speaker, the former President, Sir Ketumile Masire, had had various trips and missions to countries by then reputed as Asian tigers. He had numerous trips to Malaysia and Singapore, and he included in his entourages, stakeholder members and business people to go and look at what is happening in those countries and why those countries were becoming successful. Obviously he would take the officials of government and he even went outside to bring in other stakeholders. So, the conference was not an accident, it was a culmination of a number of events and information sharing.

Mr Speaker, I must hasten to say, let us make the distinction from the very beginning, citizen empowerment obviously sits at the core of the very purpose of us having a government and indeed proclaiming our independence. That is my belief. When we talk about citizen empowerment we are talking about a broad spectrum of issues and key amongst those is education. I think our pioneer leaders, Sir Seretse Khama and his immediate successor, were able to deal with these generic issues of citizen empowerment in that, it has been the thrust of our government policy to pursue education vigorously in
order to create the necessary personnel to empower the public service, that would then hopefully deliver and has delivered over time in our development endeavours.

Sir Seretse Khama’s era and that of his immediate successor dealt with the issue of universal access to education, free medical attention and also brought about the localisation policy, reservation policy and preferences on procurement policies. In fact, some of the interventions over time had to be shared as we changed our approach. Our monitory policy for example, as it evolved and changed, we had to shed some of the interventions that were used in the past. Things like price control fell away and so forth, which were useful interventions at the formative stage when we were striving to establish ourselves as a country within this region. Our history is known in terms of how we stood economically, I did not bother this House with the details that are so well known. They also dealt with other interventions such as Financial Assistance Policy (FAP) and Small Medium Micro Enterprises (SMME).

In our era we are now grappling with issues of privatisation. We of course know that FAP was abandoned at some stage and we evolved a new thing called Citizen Entrepreneurial Development Agency (CEDA) as an endeavour, indeed, to empower our citizens. I am bringing this background to illustrate what we have been grappling with over the years from the past till now, under the broad band of citizen empowerment. I have also alluded to the fact that citizen economic empowerment has been a catch phrase that appears in many speeches presented to this House, be they the State of the Nation Address or the budget speeches.

I am saying this conscious of the fact that His Excellency in his State of the Nation Address, opening this very session of Parliament on 13th November last year, said on
page 11, and I beg to quote Paragraph 52, “Let me also caution my fellow leaders that whilst it is tempting to use citizen economic empowerment as a political springboard, our duty to encourage citizens to work hard must not be sacrificed for political expedience.” I want to agree with His Excellency in making this assertion. By and large, what I am saying is that the expression, ‘citizen economic empowerment’ that has littered so many speeches has been akin to this very tendency that the President is talking about on page 52.

It is about time we move away from this tendency of political expedience to actually coming up with a policy. Once we have a policy in place, then we can start talking of measurable results. For now, and I insist (I would be glad if someone would prove me wrong) it has just been a nice catchy phrase because while in itself it is an important tool of giving Batswana ownership of their country and ownership of their independence, Mr Speaker, political independence comes to nought if citizens do not significantly own their economy, not even marginally. We have so far abused this concept of citizen economic empowerment, and I want us to move away from that.

I do not think it will be appropriate Mr Speaker, although I might allude to a few things. I do not want to dwell too long on details, but citizen economic empowerment; there are many case studies. From the few lessons that I have learnt, I could share a few. But it will be recalled that the Honourable Member for Palapye, my eloquent and able friend, Sebetela also put a motion here and we had agreed; it is not by accident. It was by design that we felt that if his motion on the audit of capacity in Botswana could be put through, and if indeed our executive could do something about it, it would assist in a long way when we come to the proposals to actually have a policy in place.
Mr Speaker, I think a policy on citizen economic empowerment is long overdue. Be that as it may, I suppose we can take solace in the English adage that; ‘it is better late than never’ because in the broad concept of citizen empowerment and narrowing it to economic empowerment, we are now in an era where what is important are factors of production and ownership of means of production; commerce and trade. The billions that we talk about, where do they go? Who owns the billions that the Minister of Finance requests Parliament every February to disburse for use? Who are the ultimate beneficiaries?

Currently and in the past in terms of economic activity, this money takes a flight because while there are arguments that Botswana has got a small private sector, I am not perhaps qualified to deal with those issues. Let me accept it at face value. The fact of the matter is, small as the private sector is alleged to be; it is run and owned in the name by foreigners. I do not know the appropriateness of my using the expression that I am tempted to use Mr Speaker; I would speak subject to correction. But in the business world, or perhaps I would lapse to the one that is generally used by the Member of Parliament for Mahalapye West that ‘the one who pays the piper calls the tune’. But in hardcore business parlance they just say, ‘money talks; bullshit walks.’

So if the owners of the money are not the people of Botswana, if the owners of the economy are not the people of Botswana; then you know who calls the tunes; then you know to whose tunes we hear in this very House, we will dance. We know then who will influence legislation, policy or even appointments in the Public Service. Facts not fiction! That is why some of us are anxious that in our short lives biblically to terminate at seventy with a painful bonus at eighty, in these very short lives we are anxious to see the
transformation; to see the movement of the ownership of the economy moving to the citizenry in whose name we asked for political independence. It is our plea. That is why we plead from time to time and I am saying this cognisant of the fact that lately, there is another catch phrase that does rounds in this House. I am rather disappointed; I must say this for the record Mr Speaker that as we discuss this issue; the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning is not represented by both its Minister and its Assistant Minister.

**MR SPEAKER:** Order! Order! Honourable Member. I have been informed, not unless the information is not correct and probably one would have liked the Minister himself to indicate that, than for me as the Speaker to do it, but I have been informed that the Minister for Education, Honourable Nkate is acting for the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning. I hope that information is correct, failing which you will be right in what you are saying, Honourable Member.

**MINISTER OF EDUCATION (MR NKATE):** Elucidation, Mr Speaker. Mr Speaker, I stand to confirm that the information given to you is correct, Sir. Thank you.

**MR LEFHOKO:** Thank you very much, Mr Speaker on that point of elucidation. But still, now that it has come to the fore, to me it is also indicative of how serious the matter is being taken by the principals. There are two principals involved, but they choose to delegate to third party feedback. It is unfortunate. I was discussing the latest catch phrase that emanates from the Ministry of Finance that you know ‘you are preaching to the converted’ Good Lord! I do not see conversion in the action.

For instance, if you convert to the Christian religion we expect to see a change in your behaviour. *Fa e le gore o ne o le monwi, o o nwa meno e le e go neng go twe ke ya ga Besele bogologolo,* we expect to see a changed person because one of the dictates of the
Christian religion is that when you fully convert and confess, you are baptised and forgiven of your past wrongs. You begin to anchor on the strength of Christ to fight the many temptations that will continue to besiege you in life. So, we see a different person. You know that when my sister got baptised a few years ago; Honourable Nasha, you have seen her a changed person. Me and her today; drink benign wine; benign wine is grape juice. You know wine; you have to ferment the grape juice in order to change it to wine. But we do not take that fermented form of grape juice. So we expect to see a change.

But year in and year out, Mr Speaker, Honourable Members of Parliament have raised issues around the issue of citizen economic empowerment and the catch phrase always looms in response that you are preaching to the converted, but we see no action. Mr Speaker, even when you marry, newly weds…

MR SEBETELA: Clarification, Mr Speaker. Mr Speaker, would the Member agree that in fact the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Board (PPADB) Act confirms that there has been no conversion at all. The Ministry of Finance is the same old Ministry of Finance especially if you look at the PPADB Act, which talks about citizens only being given low skill contracts.

MR LEFHOKO: Mr Speaker, I would indeed confirm. Let me finish my example of a newlywed couple in Botswana in Shoshong, in Serowe and let me make it even more intimate so that we are not talking in abstract terms. In 1990 when I married a beautiful lass from the Republic of South Africa…

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Ke nyetse pele ga gago, monna.

MR LEFHOKO: Ee, o nnake mme o nyetse pele ga me. I married rather late due to circumstances beyond my control. Honourable Rakhudu knows why the delay, but as a
matter of fact in 1990 on the fifth of the fifth month when I tied the knot, I then went back to my station and I had to do the wedding in South Africa then in Shoshong and then another little show in Serowe ka gore, I am a son of two villages. So after that I went away. The remainder of 1990 went, by mid 1991 I was being interrogated every time I got home. ‘Where are the fruits of your conversion from bachelorhood?’ Fact not fiction. And this is what happens generally.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: …(Inaudible)…

MR LEFHOKO: Then in 1992 the fruits of our labour appeared on the 15th August. This is what I am relating. Those of you who have had similar experiences where you are planning to deliver the fruits of your labour was a delayed process, you have gone through this interrogation. I am saying year in and year out ever since I have been in this House in 1999, Members of Parliament have raised concerns about citizen economic empowerment. The answer looming from the same Ministry and fortunately from the same person who has been charged with the responsibility of the same Ministry, has been that you are preaching to the converted.

How can you if every night you go in, you come out, months go by, years go by, questions are bound to be asked. And this is the question I am putting to the Honourable Minister or his delegate. This is the question; is it not therefore legitimate that at this point in time we have asked these questions and now we are demanding action. I will hasten to agree with Honourable Sebetela that the PPADB Act itself is testimony to the fact the converted are not yet converted.

There is a difference between a churchgoer and a converted Christian who is baptised. By the way the word ‘baptised’ means totally immense, ‘baptiso’ from words derived in
Hebrew. You get baptised, when you come out you are a new being. It is clear the Ministry of Finance are mere churchgoers; they have not yet been baptised. So, we demand of them to be baptised by this request for a policy. Clearly they have been placating us with this expression of being converted but we have now seen through the wall. Therefore, our plea this morning is that they take action.

I do not think it would be proper, or it can actually be proper Mr Speaker, I can talk about the black Economic Empowerment in South Africa as an example that is so near on our doorstep. At one of the dinners of the UB Foundation, I think it was Cyril Ramaphosa who was invited as guest speaker, and he showed us one of the magazines, Financial and Economic Magazine from Africa that Botswana is a tiger at the doorstep of the huge South Africa, but this tiger is hiding its spoors.

If we do not embrace the action to put our policy in place the tiger continues to hide its spoors. That is why every February when the Budget is to be presented those who get excited come from South Africa and the neighbouring states. When you talk about P7.26 billion they are the ones who are wagging their tongues. If you go into your own country, I have had opportunity, Mr Speaker, not only to address kgotla meetings, but I have had on the State of the Nation Address by his Excellency as presented on the 13th of November last year, which actually covers broad issues. I have had opportunity to interact with some of our affluent leaders in the rural areas, as in groups of teachers at their schools, different public servants and indeed business-persons. The question I always put to them is that when I give this rundown of the number of billions that are going to be spent in Mmamabula, what does it say to you? Where does it excite you? P42
billion for Mmamabula, how much of it do you think you are going to chisel off yourself?
P2 billion for the place that we are doing the dam in, what is it called?

**HONOURABLE MEMBER:** Ntimbale.

**MR LEFHOKO:** *Ee,* Ntimbale, lower Shashe there, which we are told will make the largest dam now, I thinkLetsibogo, looks like a *ledutela.*

The P7 billion that we are spending in the expansion of Morupule, what piece of action are you going to get as a citizen of this country? I have put these questions to people at the kgotla but more pointedly invited discourse on it with people that are considered to be leaders. You find that no; you know; all they can talk about is RASA, *Mopalamente* why are we not getting RASA? Because the tiger is hiding its spoors. But some are waking up to the call to say that these billions should not only be heard off and spent and all we see is infrastructure and a few well-paid expatriates.

I have invited people to think about this and I put a question to them to say that I am going to Parliament to listen to the Budget presentation, what do you think the budget holds for you? Oh! *Mopalamente a mme gone le re akenyeditse sengwe ka ko dituelong ngwaga o,* and my heart bleeds *gore* if that is all what our working educated Batswana are thinking of when you talk the Budget, God pity this country. But as Honourable Molefhabangwe has said in the past, there is a saying from the great lakes area that the fish rots from the head. If we ourselves in this House as the top leadership of the country are not taking these issues and pursuing them vigorously; what do we expect of those who follow us?
So the onus is with us to cause the change. I have never been more excited than when I presented this speech by his Excellency because it raises important issues and you can actually go deeper on the issues raised here.

Let me not dwell too much on that. The issue before us Mr Speaker is to have a policy in place. I have shown how much we have had this protracted foreplay if indeed we are converted in the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, a lack of delivery. There is no way I can run away from stating this for the record and for certainty, for indeed I shall come to pass and we shall all come to pass, but the question is what will we be leaving for those that will necessarily succeed us as such is the course of life.

I am not only speaking for the record, I wish that whilst I am around, God willing, one day walking around with a stick obviously remembering that I used to participate in the activities of this House and coming here with my tie skewed and a lot of gravy stains on it as is the picture of the former MPs and we are headed there anyway. We are headed there as a matter of fact, that at least in that state one would look around and see Batswana owning their means of production, one would look around and see Batswana owning their economy. One would walk around and see these glossy buildings where commerce and industry is striving owned by Batswana, Batswana holding the significant stake. That will not come by accident, it will not come by accident, we have to sit here and cause action to make it happen. It is my favourite belief Mr Speaker, that if we put this policy in place we would be taking the step to actually make sure that it happens.

Mr Speaker, I am aware that the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning has recently embarked on a study. I was favoured with a copy of these terms of reference of this study last week Thursday. Let me just read it as it is. “Terms of Reference for the
Proposed Study on Citizen Economic Empowerment”, very good, as a teacher I will give you upon, upon. They are converted but they are still students, they are going to study; the obsession with studies.

There is a report from the National Citizen Economic Empowerment Conference that was held in 1999, the many Hansards are littered with contributions from members of this House year in and year out. There are other fora that have held symposia and discourse on these very issues, but our friends are still going to study. Maybe after the study there will be a baptism, I pray for that.

When you look at this, when you actually go to the terms of reference and read them, I will not inundate with the background to this. Mr Speaker, allow me to perhaps read the terms of reference but they are too long, I will circulate a copy for Honourable Members.

When we go through the terms of reference, which are on page 4 of this document, they are talking about a strategy. Let me quote Mr Speaker the heading, the objective. What do we not know? What are we still studying? Why did we pay all that money, invite experts from Malaysia and Singapore under the rule of Sir Ketumile Masire? What were we studying in there? There is so much you know, that has been studied but let me quote the objective. It says, “The terms of reference for the study calls for among other things, among other things,” I repeat for emphasis and that is not in the direct quote, “the development of a comprehensive and cohesive citizen economic empowerment strategy. The strategy should cover other policy instruments that are fundamental for its realisation including private sector initiatives.”

The study is going to concentrate on a strategy, where do we hedge this strategy? I have referred to the lexicon in order to clarify not for my own sake but for the sake of clarity,
the difference between strategy and policy. I referred to the Longman Contemporary English Dictionary, Oxford, and the Webster, the meanings are clear and the same on policy, and then the meanings are clear and the same on strategy. Policy and strategy are not one and the same thing. A strategy can be used as a tool within a policy.

**HONOURABLE MEMBER:** ... Inaudible...

**MR LEFHOKO:** *Fa e le gore o tlaa tla o re o le* Deputy Speaker *o bo o rialo monna,* you are not doing yourself a favour in your campaign.

Mr Speaker, let me bring it to the fore that this Honourable House during the 8th Parliament made a resolution; I have heard it through the grapevines...

**HONOURABLE MEMBER:** O ntsha sephiri sa ngwana yo mongwe?

**MR LEFHOKO:** Setswana *sa re sephiri sephtinya se a nkga.* This very Honourable House passed a resolution on a motion moved by the Honourable P. H. K. Kedikilwe on establishing a Statutory Body on Citizen Economic Empowerment. That resolution has come to naught because it does not have a place on which it can anchor, a statutory body would hedge on the policy, a strategy would be a tool to achieve the policy and indeed pieces of legislation might then also be formulated to create impetus in achieving the objective of the Policy on Citizen Economic Empowerment.

I am here illustrating that the study limits itself to a strategy not a policy, that is why I think these two things can run concurrently and maybe this study on the strategy would assist in the formulation of the policy.

I do not deny that, I think those well versed on how the study is progressing will have opportunity to appraise the House. It is not my duty now as you can see Mr Speaker; some colleagues are beginning to be impatient.
Productivity; the Honourable colleague…

HONOURABLE MEMBER:… (Inaudible)…

MR LEFHOKO: Mr Speaker, I will not be destructed by side remarks, so the Honourable colleague can go on and bask in his litany of abuse. But it will not dissuade me from bringing some of the points that I want to put before the House in wooing this Honourable House to indeed support me, that in the end we should establish a policy.

Let me just mention a few examples, I am not going to take time now; South Africa, nearby and Namibia. You know when you talk about South Africa and Namibia, these countries that we Botswana established in terms of systems and administration. The Permanent Secretaries for the Republic of Namibia were trained here; if I am not telling the truth please advise me. Yo o ganetsang o ka feta jaana, they were trained here, they learned here and they have taken lessons from us, but they have far surpassed us. All I am pleading is that we should play catch up because it will not be for the benefit of the people of Botswana only, it will also benefit the region.

Let me repeat the example I gave, what Honourable Skelemani would perhaps refer to as nonsense and silly. Last time in this very House I reminded colleagues that if a young Motswana man or woman wants to tender to be given a stretch of road between Rasesa and Artesia, to remove cattle from the road and use slashers to cut the grass, we ask that person whether they have an office and a computer. We do not ask him whether he has a vehicle and slashers and labourers, this is what I term silly. So why are we asking these silly things, so that somebody can arrive with a laptop from some foreign country and say okay, I have an office here give me the job and use a few Batswana.
I have said in this House for example, in Namibia when they do the roads or any construction, tenders are clear. They write it there that any company that tenders must involve citizen companies at level X and Y. It is written into the tender and there is no excuse. Recently Mr Speaker, I was on my knees begging in the village of Kalamare, Mmutlane and Bonwapitse because there is a tarred road that is being done from Mahalapye to Kalamare, that will also benefit Bonwapitse and Mmutlane. I was begging the company to give jobs to the people of Bonwapitse, Mmutlane and Kalamare. As you know in our rural areas there are no jobs so when such a project comes, one would expect that we would deliberately require that at least the unskilled should be drawn from these rural areas so that there would be these spill over benefits. The answer we got from the Ministry of Works and Transport was that ‘oh, no, you know there is nothing we can do at this stage. If we had told these tenderers at the beginning, maybe in future we shall think of these things.’ That was the dreamy answer that I got at all the three kgotla meetings.

In Namibia it would be clear that issues of hauling sand, cement and gravel stones that are going to be used, just mere hauling, tsamaya ka teraka o olele, re rekile dimente kwa o di tsise re age tsela rona ba re nang le boitseanape ja tsela. Clearly they say these things must be done by their people, and it does not only end there. I am just talking about Namibia here. Ga ke itse gore a yone is it not a member of the SADC (Southern African Development Community) or they have never heard of WTO (World Trade Organisation). BEE in South Africa, I think you are all conversant with what they are doing, are they not members of the Southern African Development Community, do they
not go to these WTO meetings that normally are bought? Why are we the exception clinging into the ideals of WTO?

Now let me go to the USA because I have seen what happens. Sometimes when you want people to grasp the issues by giving examples that are here and more intimate, then you get bashed gotwe no, how can you say we benchmark here? You know some of these countries resort to how there is political mismanagement in Africa and a generalised blasphemous statement like that. I recall lately the Minister of Finance because examples were being given about how it is done in Uganda, the Honourable Member happened to raise the Uganda case. Then started bashing the benchmarking example where indeed they have good Portfolio Committee systems in Uganda irrespective of what you think of their current political set up. In terms of Portfolio Committees they are doing far better than us; I do not think I should say far better than us because we do not even have, there is no comparison. But then they rushed to refer to the historical mal-administration that took place in Uganda, politically. But there are good examples in Germany, and let me go to their home America and UK, the home of capitalism.

In America they use small business. It is known the world over that small businesses employ the largest numbers of people so they encourage their citizens and you know, you cannot run a legitimate small business in America if you are non-citizen. So what they do is they say small business and then they empower the small business because that is where the Americans are doing business and that is where the jobs are being created in great numbers. And they put in place legislation, statutory bodies to make sure.

On issues of procurement, the Honourable Sebetela has harped it many a times and I have reverberated it many a times that there the Federal Government's procurement budget
which runs in trillions, 23 per cent of it has been prescribed for America's small business. And there is somebody appointed to make sure that each department or ministry reports and complies on an annual basis.

So what is this to and from, why this protracted foul play when it comes to us? I am giving you an example of citizen economic empowerment as practised and legislated for at the very seat of capitalism, the founders of WTO when it was called ...(inaudible)... the home of all these. What is our problem, why are we bent on running a system that promotes the Irish coffee scenario, why are we bent on it?

In South Africa, BEE, they say any company that wants to do business must comply first with BEE conditions. There is no equivocation, you want to do business with South Africa do it with these blacks and for a reason, it is not by accident that they are asking for this. It is the black majority that they have fought for the establishment of the now Rainbow Nation that have all along been put ka fa mosing.

In Botswana you can say yeah, we did have apartheid, but in our few 40 years in the development of our nation we have concentrated rightly so in pushing education, in putting up a public service that can meet our requirements. But time has changed and we are now saying even civil service or public service is bloated. We have perhaps over done it.

In my last intervention here, I think during the last meeting of Parliament, I reminded this House that this talk about a bloated civil service that there is so much bureaucracy and the red tape, we will not get implementation every year, year in and year out we come and talk about lack of implementation. Recently the Minister of Education was telling us how many millions of Pula they have spent in sending 80 people to go and acquire more
and more new techniques or best practice techniques in terms of public service reform. We have spent millions and we have bought every known best practice intervention from WITS (Work Improvement Team Strategy), I think bo Honourable Sebetela were busy with WITS one time at Botswana National Productivity Centre. We have gone from WITS to what, to PMS (Performance Management System), PBRS (Performance Based Reward System), and Balanced Scorecard; we are buying these things, but we see no implementation. Productivity continues to decline and we continue to spend and pay in the millions. The millions that we require to build a primary hospital, internal and tarmac roads, clinics, health posts, schools and improve roads in the Shoshong constituency and indeed across the country. I think what we are doing is bordering on criminality because I think the root cause is red tape upon red tape. I have followed at the Council level and Central Government level the process of producing a cheque. Unfortunately, I forgot my chequebook I thought I would bring it. At Ditharapa Furniture Manufacturers, when I must pay Honourable Sebetela, I look for the other director and we make the cheque and pay. He has delivered the goods, we give him his money and wait for the next agreed transaction. But here at the Council there was a day I followed, I said I want to see where these vouchers go and you have a very educated man and woman sitting somewhere, making a little mark on these and it goes through about seven offices to and fro. And from where it was sent that is where you will finally receive your cheque.

We started in the morning, when I was a Councillor in the Central District Council (CDC), watching this process, and because we were watching it, they were able to produce a cheque by 4.00 p.m. starting in the morning at 8.00 o’clock. Under normal circumstances where there are no investigating Councillors and business people, it would
take forever. That is how our small businesses end up collapsing. Bureaucracy, you have somebody here Bachelor of Arts and BSc Accounting, but all they are doing is some clerical work; seven of them, to produce a cheque. How can we possibly compete when we are playing these games? We followed the process at Central Government, and in the end that resulted in the pronouncements that they made through the Office of the President. This took place when I was Vice Chairman of the BOCCIM business council in Serowe; we followed the process in Central Government. It was ultimately agreed that all other things, after you have gone through this rigmarole in the procuring, the ministry where you have delivered your goods or services of 7/8, the clerks should check it. These are not cheap clerks, very educated clerks holding degrees just to do clerical work. Then it will take another four days for the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning to produce the cheque, at the time. I want to give these examples.

The other thing is just discipline. There is no discipline. When you get to this clerk, when they are not in a good mood, you go to the senior and say, can you get your person to do what they ought to do and pass the paper to the next stage. All you get from the senior is, hei, rona re bona one a Rre Lefhoko. What is happening there? I think what we need in this country, is to move productivity, that is all we need because we have all the interventions that are alleged to be of best practice, so we need firm leadership and discipline.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Re utlwa gotwe o a blasta fa o riana.

MR LEFHOKO: Well, so be it if anybody thinks I am blasting. Maybe I even have the right to blast because I am a citizen of this country, and not only that, I am charged with
assisting other citizens who have sent me here in the Shoshong constituency, and that is 32,000 of them.

**HONOURABLE MEMBER:** Hee banna, *that is a lot!*

**MR LEFHOKO:** That is a lot of people in an area covering over 11,000 square kilometres. Mr Speaker, I therefore want to beg my colleagues to support me in resolving in this very Honourable House that a Citizen Economic Empowerment Policy be put in place. I thank you.

**MR L. B. SEBETELA (PALAPYE):** Mr Speaker, I stand to support my colleague and I think I should start by saying, *kana gone* we are doing this for history. Much has been said about the need to give factors of production to citizens of this country as further manifestation of the independence we attained in 1966. We are doing this for the archives because I think those who come after us must never think there was no advice, there was no thinking, this house did not have men and women who could apply their minds to issues and bring proposals to government. However, they should know that those who had the executive powers to do so had a different view. I think history must demonstrate that the desire to transform this country and give Batswana the upper hand in, especially, the private sector has always been in this House since I joined it in 1998.

Mr Speaker, the consultancy that is on-going on Citizen Economic Empowerment, in my own view is delaying making decisions. We are becoming a government that hides behind either commissions or consultants, when we have all the facts on the table to be able to make decisions.

I want to talk about something that happened recently; that for me confirms what I am saying. We have something called Business and Economic Advisory Council. Mr
Speaker, if anybody can go to the report written by this group and come up with something that has never been said, something that we do not know, something that BOCCIM has not talked about, something that MPs here have not talked about, hei, I will do something very special for that person. If anybody goes to that report, the Business and Economic Advisory Council report and can bring to this House something new that we do not know I will do something special for him or her. When that thing was put up, I remember I did say; kana we have great people in this country, economists, engineers, statisticians, social scientists. We are 40 years old, we have established business economic consultants ba Batswana who understand our socio cultural and socio anthropological beginnings, and know what Batswana need.

In this country, there is a star, and I do not mind calling names, that is what I am here for. There is a star in government called Mr Nico Czyapionka. There is a new guy on the block, a kid on the block, who is the brain behind everything we do now. I am told these days he is even an advisor in the Office of the President, that is a great job for him. If you ask how much that person is getting, when we tell everybody there is no money, for those we like to have there will be money.

This is the point I am making, Mr Speaker, without fear or favour. I do not really care what any paper goes to write about what I say, I am a free citizen, especially that I owe my life only to one person, the God all mighty, nobody else. This is why I have the freedom to speak as I wish and I want to thank the President for speaking as he wished when he addressed this House in November 2006, in the State of the Nation Address. He spoke liberally and you can count on this man on the floor to speak liberally about things that he believes in.
Mr Speaker, I want to tell you what I think the biggest problem in this country is, with respect to making decisions. I think we are suffering from a tsunami or hurricane of cynicism, arrogance, and indifference, of ill will and affection mentality. I want to repeat these so that I feel that I have expressed myself the way I want. We know that there is no shortage of boldness and I will give examples of boldness without fear or favour. We know that the Office of the President if they want to make decisions they will make them. Sir Ketumile’s executive house, about P6 million, a man who served this country as President for at least 18 years. I am not even talking about him as my President. 14 as Vice President and 18, that makes 32. This man chose to use an existing government plot. He chose that he will only build a house up to about P6 million. Therefore, we know there is no drought of boldness because the Office of the President has shown us that they are very bold to move away from six.

Currently, is it 15, for the executive house that His Excellency President Mogae will be moving in, in July or whenever he chooses to. Is it P20 million, the last time I think the figure came here it was bo P20 million, gone foo. Mr Speaker, I am demonstrating without fear or favour that, there is no drought; there is no shortage of boldness to follow the BEE example in South Africa, to follow what is happening in the Republic of Namibia.

The other day when we were in a caucus, I said to the Minister of Finance, in South Africa, unless things have changed; for a government purchase order to be issued in a currency that is not Rand, when you issue a government purchase order in a currency that is not Pula, do you know what you are doing, Mr Speaker. You are exporting jobs. I do not know whether your senior government officials, Ministers, understand that when you
write a GPO in a currency that is not Botswana, you are making a conscious decision that, for this one, I shall not employ Batswana, if it is Dollar I choose Americans to be the big beneficiaries.

Mr Speaker, I really want to repeat that, what we suffer from as a nation now, at all levels Mr Speaker, is a tsunami or hurricane of cynicism, arrogance, indifference, a tsunami or hurricane of ill-will and affection mentality. Ke gore, when you love something in this republic, it does not matter whether when you say lift your right hand they lift their leg, no. I am talking about the affection mentality. It does not matter. When you hate something, it really does not matter what you can get out of it. Mr Speaker, we do not suffer from lack of knowledge and of course, when you have bo ill-will and affection, the end result is what Honourable Ntuane came to call the dear leader syndrome, dear leader mentality because kana fa e le jaanong ke favours and what have you, what else, if you want to get tenders or if you want to get favours.

**PROCEEDINGS SUSPENDED FOR**

**APPROXIMATELY 25 MINUTES**

**MR SEBETELA (PALAPYE):** Thank you, Madam Speaker. I had just almost finished my segment on the fact that the problem is not knowledge, the problem is not that we do not know what to do, and we know that it is not boldness at all, because very bold decisions in recent times have been made which go against a lot of things we are used to in this country. I will give another example of boldness, the Presidential Jet, Madam Speaker. In this republic projects compete for funds. I want to repeat this point because during the Budget session when we were discussing broad general principles, I did not have enough time to develop it. All I want to say is that we know that there is no lack of
boldness in the Office of the President, if they want to follow the Black Economic Empowerment (BEE) example.

The Presidential Jet, Madam Speaker, the decision to buy it was a Presidential Directive, it did not follow the normal procedure of projects competing for money. This is economic prudence. Fiscal discipline means if anybody wants anything, we know when the budget process starts, so let us put it in and subject it to the normal processes of the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning. This is what we are all used to, and just to demonstrate that there is boldness in the Office of the President, the project committee got a letter from the Office of the President telling them, you will buy. There was no process that we are used to.

Madam Speaker, I am demonstrating that boldness is galore. What we need to ask this House to do is to really be bold and ask for decisions to be made on this matter of citizen economic empowerment. Madam Speaker, last year and this year I have asked questions on Government procurement. The reason I asked these questions was to demonstrate that Government indeed has empowerment programmes. I really hope Members of Parliament can understand this particular point, that what is the point in giving Batswana loans. What is the purpose of Citizen Entrepreneurial Development Agency (CEDA)? If you are given loans and you open a general store to deal in stationery and office equipment as a citizen empowerment programme. The answers that have been read here indicate that even paper, A4 size, cartridges, stuff that you buy and sell and you do not need any skill, over 50 per cent, Madam Speaker, is still being done by expatriates.

This is why I have a big problem with what His Excellency said when he spoke about citizen economic empowerment during the State of the Nation Address. When the
President says perhaps some of us want to exclude non-citizens from Botswana’s economy, far from that, Madam Speaker. What we are saying is that a country that has passion to have sustainable development must make sure that a critical mass of factors of production are in the hands of its citizens. The way to do that is that low, medium and high-low or low-high skill must now be in the hands of citizens.

When Honourable Duke Lefhoko talked about the United States (US), I gave an example in this House about how it is extremely difficult for the international private sector to enter the United States of America. I gave an example of the insurance sector in the United States, Lloyds of England, the reinsurance firm. In order to make it almost impossible for Lloyds of England to get into the United States the amount of collateral, the amount of security demanded by the US financial services sector, is so prohibitive that it runs into billions of Dollars gore heela Lloyds, if you want to be a player here show us this and that. Do you know why it is done, Madam Speaker, in the metropolis of capitalism, the metropolis of the market economy, simply to protect the financial services sector in the US so that it is dominated by Americans. Jaanong rona mo Botswana suddenly we are more capitalist than the United States of America. I have in this House cited the example of the Small Business Administration (SBA), and I want to cite it again because …

**MR LEFHOKO:** On a point of elucidation, Madam Speaker. Thank you, Madam Speaker. It is just that, Honourable Member, around the point that you are raising would you care perhaps to look at what happened to the public service pensions, how they went, to illustrate our seriousness vis-à-vis. I thank you.
MR SEBETELA: Madam Speaker, what the Member is saying are some of the things that I am briefly going to talk about. The SBA in the United States, congress confirms an SBA administrator proposed by the President of the United States of America. It is very easy to find all of this, it is www.fba.org, or just put in Small Business Administration in the United States. Madam Speaker, there is a man at the moment, I think he is Barosso, some name like that, his job is to make sure that…(inaudible) … in 23 per cent of federal procurement goes to the Small Business Administration. This person does not stop there, for minority groups like those from South America and those from Africa, in other words citizens of the US who are vulnerable and marginalised, there are clear quotas of what they will get. In this Republic of Botswana we have a Public Procurement Asset Disposal Board (PPADB) Act that relegates Batswana. *Ke gore* the only element *ya* preferential treatment *ke gore nnyaa* Batswana will be considered for low skill. We are saying that the time has come for this House to deliberate on a policy, a framework, to guide Government in decision making regarding citizen economic empowerment.

Honourable Lefhoko is raising a matter that some of us here have been exposed to in the last 18 months. Although having had the benefit of serving in the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, that is something that I have always known. Pension funds in this republic; *fa go ntse go twe* they are approaching P30 billion, find out who is managing them, even the Public Officers Pension Fund, the administrator. *Ke gore gatwe go pala eng gore* when you want an administrator *o indikheite gore* if administrators are not citizens they will have a Joint Venture (JV) partnership. *Heela,* we have a South African company, and I will tell you a Black Economic Empowerment (BEE) beneficiary by the way. In Botswana one of the funny things about what we are doing now is that even
Barloworld, logistics here, BEE. We are busy here thinking *re direla Makgoa madi but no*, colleagues, we are enriching blacks in South Africa, because in the Republic of South Africa it is very clear that if you want to do business with Government, there are four things you must fulfil.

It is in the law, which I want to quote with your permission, Madam Speaker, “Black Economic Empowerment is driven by legislation and regulation. An integral part of the BEE Act of 2004 is the balanced score card, which measures companies empowerment progress in four areas; direct empowerment through ownership and control of enterprises and assets, management at senior level, human resource development and employment equity, and direct empowerment through preferential procurement enterprise development, … social investment, a residual and open ended category.”

Madam Speaker, this is what the South African Government is telling big businesses in South Africa. If you want to do business Government or anybody, you have got to show me how you are doing on these four points. *Jaanong ke gore gatwe go pala eng* in this jurisdiction.

**HONOURABLE MEMBER:** There is no will.

**MR SEBETELA:** I want to say *nyaa* it is not will, because we have seen it demonstrated in other areas.

We will not accept that there is no political will, *ga gona eng* because we have seen political will demonstrated in very sensitive areas, where you would have thought *kgang ya ga Motlotlegi Skelemani ya batho ba tlaa reng* would have featured. Choosing not to be here and going to Phakalane is a tough choice, would you say so? It is tough, ka *madi a* public when there are plots, including the one I have lived in, plot 7071 opposite
Honourable Jonnie Swartz and many others tse di vacant. Making the choice ya gore no I am going to the Golf Estate. I would have thought that is a pretty strong decision, especially with serious political ramifications.

We know there is no drought of boldness and resoluteness. So, we can only conclude that bagolo are not ready to see Batswana flying helicopters. Bagolo are not ready to see young people in their mid-thirties and mid-twenties ba tsamaya ba agile, go tshwana le ko South Africa, Madam Speaker. We are not ready, we are just unable. That is why a lot of us in Government will have a fit go ipona fela o kwala cheque ya P20 million e kwadihwe ka Honourable Phandu Skelemani, the Gaborone Private Hospital (GPH) will probably be full. Those who see a cheque written in the name of Honourable Duke Lefhoko will all go to hospital, it is something we are not willing to take. I can give examples, Bamangwato Concession Limited (BCL) General Manager; I am a mechanical engineer from the mining sector. I have spent a few years working with the likes of Debswana.

In fact before I came to this House I had a fairly lucrative contract as a management consultant with De Beers or Debswana in Orapa and I was able to see dilo tse e leng gore ga ke itse gore ba bangwe fa ba ngongorega ka P50,000.00 wa ko BCL, a ba kile ba okomela ko Debswana? Do you know, if it is foreigners earning the money there is nothing wrong Madam Speaker. But as soon as it is somebody with a surname you can associate with some village in Botswana, we have fits, what a shame.

Do you know, the Debswana debacle, this thing of bonuses or what-have-you heela Madam Speaker, those bonuses have been paid for years. They have been paid for years for people who were mo payrolong ya De Beers. It is a normal thing, this is part of the
Cadbury or King report or issue ya gore when you become MD or a fairly senior person, you get benefits that include huge bonuses at the end of each year. This has been happening at De Beers, it has been happening right here, it has been happening ko Orapa because you will recall that for a very long time, the men and women who headed these mines were De Beers employees, each year they were laughing to the banks and there was nothing wrong with it. Now when Blackie Marole and Louis Nchindo received what white people had been receiving there was hullabaloo, ke gore when a Motswana receives US$8 million and yet Makgoa have been doing that; nothing wrong. So what I am sharing with you is that it appears to me the problem is not will you know, I think we are not ready to see Batswana earning P200,000.00 a month. Do you know there is a cadre in government called economic advisors?

You will recall that I asked a question in this House about the economic advisor at Trade and Industry, just how much they are earning per annum. If you recall, it is P1.3 million around there and besides I was a Minister in Finance, I can tell you more. There was a guy who used to head Botswana Institute of Development Policy Analysis (BIDPA), I have said this before in the House and to the best of my knowledge the guy did not even have a Masters Degree. A guy who used to head Botswana Accountancy College; these guys were earning over a million a year and how I actually came to know was when we appointed Dr. Fidzani at BIDPA because I called for the files. I had called for the files six months before and then when a contract for Fidzani was brought to me, I realised that there were not enough zeros. I said I am short of zeros for Fidzani. I said no, no, I am short of zeros because this one even has a PhD and I was told no, we have decided to give him an FO. Kana mme o gaisa yole. But do you know for BIDPA, it was not just the
boss, senior research fellows were at P700,000.00/P800,000.00 per annum in this republic. And do you know, when we sit in this House and we are told Professor Tlou cannot have the salaries of the nurses increased. Honourable Nkate cannot have the salaries of teachers increased, there is no money mme madi a teng mo go bomang?

Madam Speaker, I am demonstrating that nnyaa, tota fela we know it is not knowledge. We know it is not information and I know for certain that it cannot be boldness. This is because I have given ample examples to indicate gore nnyaa, maybe it is a readiness, paradigm or a mindset thing gore ke gore banna, re tlaa ba reng bana ba fa ba ka simolola go dira khumo I think we have to deal with this mindset. The problem is mindset and even this group that has been appointed to do a strategy, I know we are wasting time because I do not know what it is they are going to give us that we have not heard about.

Like Honourable Lefhoko says, I do not know what year it was when we had this thing at Boipuso hall where we shared real experiences of what nations were doing. Malaysia yone, Madam Speaker, I am actually very very familiar with what they did ka gore bone they had a problem similar to South Africa, where certain groups had advanced economically and there were certain groups tse di neng di saletse ko morago. I want to argue, Madam Speaker that what obtained in the Republic of South Africa ka 1994 when South Africa attained free rule or majority rule, obtains in Botswana today, obtained immediately after 1966. Madam Speaker, prime freehold land, a le itse ko e teng? I will bring a motion here again for history, for archives gore go seka gatwe go ne go na le bosetlaboshane ba tshabile go bua dipuo. I am going to bring a motion here on ownership of freehold land; re ka o dumela ra o latlha, kana this one ya freehold land I
do not know whether I have told the story in Parliament, how this matter was brought to my attention. This was during the time of the Republic of South Africa, President Mugabe a na le mathata a a neng a na le one and by Martins Drift I was fuelling. As I was fuelling the guy who was helping me o lemoga gore nnyaa, mothakanyana yo ke a tle ke mmone mo dipampiring yo. So he said to me, a ke wena Rre Sebetela. Ke bo ke re ee rra, ke nna. A bo a re le tshega Mugabe, Mugabe o dira dilo tse di siameng le a mo tshega. O a mpona nna, ga ke na tshimo, ga ke na moraka. O itse gore ke eng Rre Sebetela? Motho o fa, ke tshaba go mmua ka leina. Motho o fa o na le kana gatwe 13,000 hectares. Ke gore even when we were constructing that border, the Ministry of Finance knows that we had to engage owners of that piece of land, 13,000 hectares. Jaanong other countries are being pro-active and taking these problems of economic empowerment head on.

Like I say, ya freehold I have noticed a motion. I want to bring it here ke kopa gore we find out who owns freehold land, with a view to redistributing freehold land because my reasoning is that after independence, ke mang wa ko Nshakashogwe who knew about freehold land ne bathong? Ga ke re nako eo fa o le ko Nshakashogwe, o ne o itse gore tshimo ke tshimo fela?

**HONOURABLE MEMBER:** Ee.

**MR SEBETELA:** Ee, nobody knew gore go na le golo mo go tweng freehold land e e leng ya gago. Point number two Madam Speaker, even if they knew, who had enough pounds or rands at the time to buy the land. Madam Speaker, we have real issues which in my view are not different from what obtained in the Republic of South Africa in 1994 and therefore Madam Speaker, I fully agree with the Honourable Member that a policy
frame work detailing especially house citizens, can be favoured in government procurement. Detailing exactly how citizens can be given large sums of money to acquire Government Employees Motor Vehicle and Residential Property Advance Scheme (GEMVAS) jaaka gompieno Ministara o ne a bala fa a bua gore GEMVAS is going to be privatised and we know it is beyond Botswana. BBS is going to be privatised, NDB; we are spectators. Re utlwa fela di deal di ntse di dirwa, the management of the Public Officers Pension Fund, Madam Speaker.

It is not only that. Do you know, kana we have Botswana in professional services. There is a question that I will bring to the House ka this latest Public Private Partnership (PPP) thing and especially ya BIFM e e neng e sainiwa maloba. Kana this PPP thing Honourable colleagues here, ke gore once a deal is signed, if there is no citizen inside at that time of signing. No, we are going for crumbs again, re tlaa bo re nna re ya go ba kopa. Ee, jaanong I am coming up with a question this time before a motion comes gore ke gore mme, in this BIFM PPP thing, how much have we determined must go to citizen professional services? Madam Speaker, we have engineers nna ga ke re gatwe, ga ke re I am one of them. Ke a ba itse. I am one of them and I can take the electrical sector to tell you a sad story. Botswana Power Corporation (BPC): Do you know colleagues gore there is a consultant based in South Africa who has been an in-house consultant of BPC from about 1966 to today? Math and McClellan. Fa e le bo G4 le bo Mzwinila Electrical le ba bangwe nnyaa, they go there and ask for crumbs. If fact to make things worse Madam Speaker, there was a time when the company set on the Board.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Ao?
MR SEBETELA: Yes, you can go and check the records in the Ministry of Minerals, Energy and Water Resources. Math & McClellan there was a time when they did business for BPC and on one hand they set on the board to advise.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: …(Inaudible)…

MR SEBETELA: Mr Speaker, nnyaa le seka la bo la golega Rre Nkate but there are recent examples, Madam Speaker. PMS e re buang ka yone e, there is one company in the United States of America managed by somebody that I know, somebody I have worked with in the transformation of BTC ka 2QM. The contract is endless and if it was me ke ka bo ke le mo dipampingiring go twe o corrupt. Stephen Hecker; now I know it used to be the Learning Centre. The other day the Minister of Education was saying he has now changed names, it will be about the fourth time a fetola maina, but it is one person. E ka re Stephen Hecker o ko Portland Oregon. In fact the last time I was there, we spent a bit of time together and all this man could talk about was great Botswana; oh, you pay on time. I was looking at this man saying, kana he is telling the truth. PMS Madam Speaker, ke gore since its inception gatwe why are we not telling this man gore now you ought to have a Motswana partner because there are many out there.

Madam Speaker, management consulting which I still do and sometimes it gives me more than what I get here; there are many citizens, good citizens out there, kana I told you a story, Honourable Nkate knows this. We went to the Grand Palm the other day and we had some young professionals from, I think it was Singapore. Remember Nkate when they were telling all of us to stand; the President and the Vice President were also standing; going down, going up. Do you remember? I am talking about young people, bo Botsalo, younger than myself but because ba basweunyana, it was okay; re ntse re
ithapolola jaana le bo Tautona le bo VP fela ba re bolelela. Lebang kwa, re leba can you imagine Faith Mabu? Mabu this consultant from FBC, Mabu Nteta; can you imagine her a le ko pele kwa a ntse a re, all of you lift your right leg, can you imagine a citizen doing that? Mme nnyaa, go ne go le cool fela. It was cool, it was a good thing to do and these people, bone ba ba neng ba tsile ba ko Singapore, because I spent a lot of time in Singapore as a management consultant ko BNPC, batho bao did not even measure mo go nna at the time, but monna ke fa ba le di-starnyana. Mme re na le batho bo Mma-Maphorisa. We have excellent Management Consultants, Joyce Maphorisa. We have a lot of people in this country ba e leng gore fa e ka bo go dirwa dilo sentle, we would be in charge of management consulting. We would be in charge of bo Performance Based Reward System (PBRS), not Madam Speaker to mention economic consultants. Good economic consultants, engineers and so on ba teng but nna ga ke itse gore a ke sone Setswana gore gatwe motho ga a ke a laolwa; what is the Setswana expression for bongaka? Ngaka e e siameng...

HONOURABLE MEMBERS: Ngaka ga a ke a lapa. Ngaka ga e ikalafe?

MR SEBETELA: Nnyaa go na le e e reng ngaka ke e e tswang ko ntle or something like that. I do not know whether that is our problem gore we are still caught up in that idiom or saying gore ngaka ke e e tswang ko ntle.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: …(Inaudible)...

MR SEBETELA: No, there is a Setswana expression to the fact that a real traditional doctor should not come from around here.
It must be somebody from Malawi or from the other side of Maun ka kwa ga bo Re Nkate ka kwa, then you feel that I have a real doctor, even if the best guy is next door. I think this is what we are suffering from.

Madam Speaker, in conclusion …

MR MOLEFHABANGWE: Point of elucidation Madam Speaker. Nnyaa, Mokwena, gatwe moruti ga a ke a nna mogolo kwa ga gabo, ngaka ga e ke e tlotlega kwa ga yone.

MR KARIO: Point of clarification Madam Speaker. Ke ne ke re, Mokaulengwe Mopalamente wa Palapye fa a ise a nne fa fatshe ka gore ke ne ke mo utlwa a re in conclusion, a supe ka go gatelela gore kana bone batho ba a ba buang ba, ene monna yo wa Portland, le nna o ka re ke kile ka mmona, ba botlhe ba a ba balang consultants ba, tota madi a rona a Pula ba a tlhoka mo e leng gore fa puso ya rona fela ka moso e mo raya e re, ke batla gore o dire se, they will be so desperate to agree ka gore ga go na gope kwa ba ka go yang kwa ntle ga go ikanya one madi a a rona. Kana golo moo go supa gore ga re tlhoke go dira sepe fela se se bokete, go ba raya re re ba dire jaaka re eletsa. Ke a leboga.

MR SEBETELA: Thank you very much and I hope you will be as strong as you are expressing yourself now because that is my point exactly.

MINISTER OF EDUCATION (MR NKATE): On a point of clarification, Madam Speaker. The Honourable Member just a few minutes ago said something about doctors in Malawi and then said something about where I come from. I just wish to clarify that I come from Tsau in Ngamiland in Botswana and that we are nowhere near Malawi.
**MR SEBETELA:** No, go raya gore ga a nkutlwa. I was saying if I am in Palapye and I am looking for a traditional doctor, even if my neighbour is the best, there is just a belief that they are better when they come from far.

When I am saying that from your side, there are other good things apparently from your place. I would rather we discuss that outside the House, but I am told there are other things that you are good at.

**MR LEFHOKO:** *Point of elucidation Madam Speaker.* Gongwe gore motshwarelela Tona wa Madi, e bong Tona wa Thuto a re thhaloganye sentle ka polelo e, fa ke bereka kwa Transvaal ke bo ke boela mo gae, e rile fela ke ntse ke ntse kwa Serowe, ga goroga monna yo mongwe wa tsala ya me e ne e le morutabana le ene, morwa Makgala, a na le yo mongwe, ba tswa Phokeng. O ne a sa bolo go ntshwenya ke nna ka kwa a re gatwe le na le dingaka tse di bogale ka kwa tsa Masarwa, ba ne ba re Masarwa bone ka ga ba bue jaaka rona re re Basarwa.

Ke bo ke re nnyaa, nna ga ke ba itse, gone ke a itse gore go na le badisa ba ga rre ba ke ntseng ke bona ba ketemelwa ba alafa bangwe. Jaanong, mme rona ba re disetsa dikgomo fela. *So, I had a problem* kwa Serowe ka gore ga ke itse dingaka tsa Setswana teng, ga ke a golela teng, ke goletse mo nageng.

Ke bo ke bitsa ntsalake wa ga Rakgadi, Boy Monageng ka ke batho ba ra ruileng le bone, ba ka itse batho. Ka bo ke mo raya ke re, kana ke na le mathata, banna ke ba ba tswa Phokeng ba re ke ba batlele ngaka, nna ga ke itse tota ka e bile ga re dirise dingaka tsa Setswana. A bo a nthaya a re ba romele kwa go Letebele. Letebele ke monna yo o neng a nna fa Mannathoko. Ke bo ke re, ke a mo gakologelwa, go ne go ntse go nna mafisa a dikgomo tsa goora Badirwang kwa ga gagwe, ke motho yo ke mo itseng, re tlaa ya teng.
Fa ke ba romela koo, yo mongwe wa ga Rakgadi o oora Shashane a bo a re, nnyaa, yo ntsalake o tšhameka ka lona, ngaka tota e teng, e seng fa Serowe fa, kwa Seperetshaile golo gongwe kwa. *This mentality that the best has to come from far, this is what we are expressing.* When I am in Shoshong, matšwetšwhe wa Shoshong, Sibi, o tlaa bo a nyatsego go twe go na le matšwetšwhe tota yo o ba fetang kwa Tsau. Thank you.

**MR SEBETELA:** Madam Speaker, the point is we need to work at the mindset of leaderships because unless we can do that, the writing is on the wall and the factors of production, capital and land will continue to be in foreign hands.

And of course, our independence will be far from complete. We need to follow the example of South Africa. Honourable Kario’s point is valid because of BEE legislation, Madam Speaker, multinational corporations even in the IT sector who were dragging their feet are now looking for blacks to join venture with them on big companies.

In fact, Madam Speaker, not only IT, for example, one of the United States of America (USA) investment banks just February this year, offered 15 per cent to blacks. When it comes to financing, government plays a role because they know that these people do not have the money. The arrangements put in place for citizens to be able to buy Botswana Building Society (BBS), National Development Bank (NDB) and to buy out of the guy who is running the Public Officers Pension Fund…

**MR TSOGWANE:** Point of elucidation Madam Speaker. I heard the Honourable Member hammering on the issue of our independence not being complete, maybe I do agree, but maybe it is our citizenship, which will not be fully achieved.

**MR SEBETELA:** Madam Speaker, I want to finish and therefore, I will not take any more assistance from my colleagues.
The questions I asked here have demonstrated that even the simplest zero skill, retail business, is still controlled by non-citizens. That has been demonstrated in figures in this House. Madam Speaker, buying and selling in the IT sector, check what is going on. Above P300,000 is dominated by non-citizens.

With regard to the books in schools, I remember a time when Honourable Lefhoko was still active in that sector, a group of these guys tried to get a special dispensation. Sometimes what we even do Madam Speaker, to kill citizens completely, government decides to buy directly. *Tshipidi tonto ya business*, when you take out retail, *re ya go e bona kae?*

With respect to what I am saying Madam Speaker, the coupon thing by the Ministry of Local Government must be looked at. *Kana dimausu*, we are teaching Batswana business *ka tsone dilo tse*. Now, if you say coupons, do you know where they are going to go Madam Speaker? They are going to go to Choppies, Spar, etc. and we will be celebrating and saying we are running a most efficient system when poverty and unemployment *di tlaa bo di golela kwa pele*. Madam Speaker, we really need to think a lot deeper when we are discussing some of these issues.

With respect to procurement Madam Speaker, the Accounting profession for example, Botswana Accountancy College is churning citizen accountants in huge numbers and some of them are setting up companies. *O bo o ya lebelela gore jaanong kwa Local Government* who is auditing and training Local Authorities.

Madam Speaker, it is still dominated by foreigners. There are companies here, *tse dingwe ke tse ke di itseng, le tlaa intshwarela, jaaka e e tsamaisiwang ke* the wife of Honourable Nkate, e bidiwa Lilly Queue. When I was a Minister in the Ministry of Finance and
Development Planning, tenders went out *di ntshiwa ke* Ministry of Local Government for accounting services and auditing. *Kana ke raya* Land Boards. *Ke gore* what is so complex *ka go dupa dibuka tsa* Land Board ya kwa Ga-Mmangwato *kana ya kwa* Tlokweng ya transactions *tse o ka di balang wa bo wa di fetsa, dikhanselenyana tse di nnyennyane?* Bo-Lilly Queue *ba sa ntse ba fiwa crumbs, ke gore, motho a fiwa tiro e ntsi, fa e mo palela ke gone a reng kana go na le yo go tswana* Lilly Queue. And do you know what they get? If government was giving them P100,000, Lilly Queue is going to do the job at P25,000. This is the situation we are in.

We are saying, Madam Speaker, this thing has to stop. If it does not stop, history must demonstrate that in this House we indicated that the situation was no longer acceptable. The way to correct it, Madam Speaker, is to make sure that we have a policy. In consulting, *gompieno go na le company e bidiwa* Botswana Institute of Development Policy Analysis (BIDPA). *Ke gore, a go dirwa* agricultural this and that, *go isiwa kwa* BIDPA and it does not have the capacity, Madam Speaker. So, what does it do *fa ba tsena kwa*? They subcontract. *Ba isa kwa go bomang?*

A government that wants to build capacity in consulting services in all disciplines will tell BIDPA that, we are giving you the poverty reduction strategy or what, but remember, if you cannot do it and you choose to subcontract, you are not going to engage non-citizens without our permission. BIDPA has become a conduit for denying citizen registered consulting services in this republic the opportunity to earn millions.

I do not have a problem with a Motswana earning millions at all; but BIDPA is a good duct for making sure that happens. What happens after it goes to BIDPA? *Go raya gore jaanong ba ya go kopa kwa* BIDPA. Madam Speaker, we need to do what the South
Africans have done. I want to quote as I close Madam Speaker, on the scorecard, how it works with your permission, on the four areas I mentioned. “The scorecard is defined and elaborated in the recently released BEE codes of good practice which will soon be passed into law. The codes will be binding on all state bodies and public companies and the government will be required to apply them when making economic decisions on procurement, licensing and concessions, public private partnerships and the sale of state owned assets and businesses.”

I want to quote again with your permission Madam Speaker. “This scorecard is defined and elaborated in the recently released BEE codes of good practice which will soon be passed into law. The codes will be binding on all state bodies and public companies and the government will be required to apply them when making economic decisions on procurement, licensing and concessions, public private partnerships and the sale of state owned assets and businesses. Private companies must apply the codes if they want to do business with any government enterprise or organ of state.”

Madam Speaker, you will recall in this House, some of the questions I asked, especially on BBS and Bank of Botswana, the Minister said BBS ya re ga laolwe ke goromente. God help this nation. Mo potsong ya Bank of Botswana, karabo e rile, when we procure, we do not care who owns what and the Minister read the answer here in this House.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: The converted Minister.

MR SEBETELA: Apparently, converted Minister, in South Africa gatwe “the codes will be binding on all state bodies and public companies. Private companies must apply the codes if they want to do business with government or any organ of state.” In this republic Madam Speaker, ke gore Bank of Botswana and BBS, when you ask how much have
they spent, professional services at the Bank of Botswana, the investment advisers, I do not understand why Motswedi is not earning millions annually as an investment.

I do not understand why other citizen investment outfits in Botswana are not taking part in helping Bank of Botswana to invest the huge sums of money they have. Ke gore go re o nne a good investment advisor or partner you have got to come from outside. Madam Speaker, it must never be said that this House knew about these things and they kept quiet. Rather it must be said they researched, thanks to the internet in our offices. They spoke in the House but the executive decided that they were not ready. I will rest a free citizen both in life and in death and this is what my view is on these matters. On this point Madam Speaker, I fully support the policy. The time is now especially that we know that in the Office of the President there is a lot of boldness.

Let me just finish with another boldness example because there are plenty of them. You know Madam Speaker, Members of Parliament have always been told with respect to their pensions, we have always been told lona le bo Vice President, ministers, members of parliament and councillors we cannot apply a formula e e tshwanang le ya ga Tautona, you must contribute. If you want to have a pension you must contribute. Lo and behold, last week I saw a Government Gazette indicating that judges of this Republic will soon have a pension very similar to that of His Excellency the President. The judges as long as they have served 15 years will be entitled to 80 per cent of a serving judge. The Bill has been published, so I am just demonstrating to you. I hope the Minister responsible understands that I am giving him notice. I am not threatening, I am not in that business of threatening people, I just tell people what I am going to do. I am giving you notice that personally I would not support it.
The reason I mention it Madam Speaker is just to demonstrate that the Office of the President where it wants to be bored, or it becomes irritable where it chooses to be resolute, it actually goes up from this side to that side. Madam Speaker, I am asking that the Office of the President demonstrates its firmness, boldness and resoluteness to make Batswana part of the mainstream economy by accepting the policy and moving very quickly to electing legislation very similar to what obtains in the Republic of South Africa and indeed Namibia. Any of you who has holidayed in Swakopmont, Walvis Bay and in Ludrits you bump into people who own boats, who have been given dispensation by the Republic of Namibia to be part of the diamond industry. Le ba ba sha re ne re ba ruta go nna bo permanent secretary gone fa. I have had the opportunity of going on their boats fa ke le mo holiday and talking to them ba bua gore rra rona diteemane we are part of the industry, because bone as you recall mo Ludrits area these are diamonds that come from the water.

Madam Speaker, the Government of the Republic of Namibia, a very young government compared to us decided Madam Speaker that the diamond industry was not going to be a reading matter. You know where you read 20 billion, 10 billion, no. Namibians were going to be involved directly. Some of them will collect mined diamonds and sell them. This is the kind of boldness Madam Speaker we are asking for. It is the kind of boldness that will make sure that our development is sustainable. If business is in the hands of Batswana even the day the Pula becomes the Kwacha or behaves like the Kwacha, Madam Speaker, there will still be business people.

The current arrangement Madam Speaker, if our currency for some reason was to go the direction of others in Africa or if there was civil strife, men and women will fly out and
we will not even be able to photocopy. I would not be able to run copies of anything because as I speak to you Madam Speaker according to answers from ministers over 50 per cent of stationery in the offices of government are supplied by non-citizens and this has got to change. Madam Speaker, I support the motion. I thank you.

MR SALESHANDO (GABORONE CENTRAL): Thank you Madam Speaker. I also rise to support the motion calling for the establishment of a policy on citizen economic empowerment as a matter of urgency. I think the critical part is, ‘as a matter of urgency’. That is really where the focus for me ought to be, because like it has been said, this is a topic that has dominated public debate over a number of years.

In 1999 when they had the retreat, Ministry of Finance organised a hint about this same issue but nothing has come out of it. At the time a lot of people were expecting that there will be action coming from the side of government. One of the oldest independent countries after colonial rule in Africa is Ghana, (I think it is actually the oldest.) It is about 50 years old, at independence Kwame Nkurumah was going around telling the people of Ghana that, ‘seek ye first the political kingdom, and all things else will follow.’ But we know that that formula does not necessarily work, all things do not follow simply because you are independent. Political independence does not necessarily translate into self-economic determination, better lives for the citizenry and wealth flowing into the hands of the citizens automatically; you need to have some form of interventions.

Botswana gained their independence in 1966 and over the four years there is consensus amongst spectators that we have done extremely well in terms of economic development especially if you look at the micro-economic variables graduating from being a least developed country to a middle income country. But Madam Speaker, just before the
commencement of the budget session we attended a workshop where one of the (I think it was the UNDP representatives from South Africa) said that Botswana has the wealth of a middle income country but it has a huge population that depicts the characteristics of a non-developed country, primarily because in the midst of this wealth you have severe pockets of poverty. We have high unemployment rates, you have Batswana business people who are unable to graduate from being small business traders to something else and that ought to worry government because we have failed in the 40 years to distribute the wealth that we have generated in an equitable manner. It is correct to argue that Batswana are in effect spectators when it comes to real economic activity in this country. You do not need to do any thorough research about it, just go to International Commerce Park in Gaborone and drive around, see the businesses that we have that are driving this economy and ask yourself who owns those businesses. Opposite Game City we have the Millennium Park, who are the big businesses located there? Real players, it is mainly foreigners. More dramatic, this evening Madam Speaker if you have the time go and have dinner at Primi-piatti one of the good restaurants in Gaborone City and look around at the number of people who are dining there. Who can afford a meal at Primi-piatti, look at the number of black faces and the number of white faces. On a number of occasions you will be the odd one out, there will be one black chap sitting at a corner with their family…

**HONOURABLE MEMBER:** *O tse re* sitting allowance.

**MR SALESHANDO:** Yes, on a Friday with your sitting allowance. The majority of everyone else around there are foreigners. It is not only about Primi-piatti, go to Grand Palm, the Beef baron and see the people who are there enjoying the fruits of the wealth of
this country. I do not think it is because Batswana do not like going to these restaurants, they have a desire, the wish for the best …

HONOURABLE MEMBER: …inaudible…

MR SALESHANDO: No, maybe those from Boteti do not have the taste, but you have been in Gaborone long enough, you would have acquired it. It is some of these basic small things.

You know about 10 years ago or just over 10 years ago, I worked for one of the commercial banks and I was on what they called the executive trainee programme where you are taken around virtually every single department. I got to one division; they call it the treasury division and that is where the real money is made by the banks, where they trade with other currencies. When I got into the trading room, and that was at the time, (I do not know what the situation is now) something struck me. A whole row of dust in the middle of the room, one side all young white South Africans sitting there, the other side Batswana employees, and I made a remark which unfortunately got me into trouble and had to leave treasury quite early that, ‘Aa! Why this demarcation, why do we not just put a sign saying ‘nie blackie’ this side so that we all know when you walk in there blacks come the other side. And of course I was made to sit on the side where they have the blacks. But you know what we were doing there, clerical staff capturing data for the bosses the other side, and I got to ask at one point, what are the qualifications of these people. Not a single one of them had their first degree.

When you look at those who are really making money out of this country you may as well put a ‘nie blackie sign’ to say no blacks this side, there is a lot of money being made, blacks come this side, there are some cramps that you can fight over. I think this ought to
change. Normally when we call for citizen economic empowerment some of those who are not totally committed to the course are quick to say, we have had a number of empowerment schemes. But you know, what we are calling for is a broad outline of the strategy not piecemeal or haphazard programmes to say ‘we think we need to do something about youth unemployment.’ And then what do you do, you run a small scheme for five years, after five or 10 years you declare it a failure. It is one specific programme but there ought to be a number of programmes informed by a broad policy framework. I think that is what Parliament is calling for; we have not had that. We have had Financial Assistance Policy (FAP) and the others, but those are not policies, those were simply schemes of the time and so is Citizen Entrepreneurial Development Agency (CEDA) at the present moment.

When we come up with Citizen Entrepreneurial Development Agency (CEDA) we assume that CEDA meets the requirement of every citizen who needs to be empowered. We need to be empowered in different ways. The interests of certain business people vary from other groups within the country. You cannot develop a strategy of empowerment that will seek to empower someone, for example in Tsetseng in the same way that you want to empower a young person in Gaborone, the environment is different, the expectations are different. The latest example is the youth fund, Young Farmers Fund, which was a brilliant idea. It must have been within the first twelve months of my being in Parliament during one of the debates when I said that we need a special dispensation under CEDA for young people, but then we limit it to Agriculture. There are young unemployed graduates today who have brilliant ideas who would have benefited from a
special arrangement under CEDA but we are saying no, only if you want to go into farming and nothing else.

Therefore, the assumption is that to fight youth unemployment there is one policy or there is one strategy called Agriculture. You know there are enough opportunities for all young people in Agriculture and that is not necessarily the case. The argument that has been brought up on a number of occasions and it applies to other countries even beyond Botswana.

**MADAM SPEAKER:** Order! Order! Honourable Members there is no quorum.

**MR SALESHANDO:** Wealth distribution as opposed to wealth creation is a valid point in my view. But in the case of Botswana all that we are saying is that Government being the major player in the economy ought to be able to use its muscle particularly for purposes of procurement to enable citizens to participate more meaningfully than they are participating at the moment.

Reference has been made to the PPADB Act, Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Board. We attended a briefing session by the Chief Executive of PPADB sometime last year, the Chief Executive stated very clearly that issues of citizen economic empowerment are not their mandate. They are not required by the Act to procure goods and services for government in a manner that would empower the citizens, that is what he said. Now if the biggest player being government, does not see the need to come up with a strategy, to come up with a plan to favour the citizens then who else should? Do we expect the private investors in this country, the big private investors to be so magnanimous or to be so kind and put in place mechanisms of procuring from citizens when government itself is not committed? I do not think ...
MR LEFHOKO: On a point of elucidation Madam Speaker. Thank you Madam Speaker, just an example to illustrate the point you are making, hopefully. When I worked for the Ellerines Group starting in the late 80s to early 90s, because of the strong trade unions or trade unionism in South Africa, year after year employees of these companies were benefiting in Botswana from the negotiations that took place in South Africa.

When they established minimum wages R600 Batswana got P600. When they moved it up to R850 we got P850 this side. More so Botswana with the fewer shops compared to South Africa in the Ellerines Group, it was making more money for the Group. However, then they realized that we have not as a government, moved far enough in ratifying conventions. And that indeed in Botswana we have close to powerless trade unions, then they delinked Botswana, called it a region and we remained at P850 the following year and the subsequent year. In those years with negotiations, they took the minimum wage for a tea girl in the Ellerines shop, cleaner, shop assistant to R1500. I thank you, Madam Speaker.

MR KARIO: On a point of elucidation, Madam Speaker. Ke a leboga Mokaulengwe Mopalamente wa Gaborone Central. Mo kgannyeng e o ne o ntse o e tshwere, kana o ne o botsa gore a mme ra re tlaa ikanya private sector to lead the way. Ke batla go gatelela gore in fact it is the other way round, not the other way. Se ke lekang go se thalosa ke gore kana private sector yone gantsi e tlaa kopisa mo go se se dirwang ke goromente. Fa goromente a sa eme ka dinao a tsenya policy a bo a gatelela citizen economic empowerment, fa di ministry tsa rona di sa dire sepe go empowara Batswana jaaka go ne go botswa dipotso ke rre Honourable Boyce Sebetela. Tsone dilo tseo tse di sa diragaleng
tse, di dira gore *private sector* le yone e bone go sena mosola ope fela wa go akanyetsa *citizen economic empowerment*. Ba tlaa tswelela ba dira fela jaaka ba aga ba dira ba neela batho ba bangwe ditiro ko ntle ka gore ga go na ope yo o tlaa ba rayang a re ga re ga go dirwe jalo. Kgotsa ga go na gope fa ba tlaa bonang gore o ka re golo fa rona re le goromente ga a dire *or it is not leading by example*. Ka jalo, gongwe le fa o botsa ke go arabe ke re nnyaa, ga re ka ke ra ikanya *private sector* ka gore ga e sa kopise mo go rona ga go na sepe se se ka ba motivaitang.

**MR SALESHANDO:** *O e go bua jalo le ko* Phikwe. But indeed you are correct, actually sometime last year Madam Speaker, I met one friend, a Motswana friend who stays in South Africa. He said that one of the commercial banks in South Africa, ABSA was interested in participating in the Mmamabula project, obviously from a financing point of view. They were quite worried; saying are we going to get Batswana partners in this project, until someone told them that no in Botswana it is not necessary to get the citizens to participate in any way. Therefore, just comply with the rules in South Africa; get a few black South Africans that you can collaborate with because in Botswana it is not a requirement. This is a typical example of the private sector picky begging practices from government and saying this is the way in which we will develop.

You know in 1999 when we had the empowerment congress, the former president Rre Masire was in attendance and he participated during the deliberations, one of the very interesting things that he mentioned was the original strategy behind setting up Botswana Development Corporation.

**MR KARIO:** On a point of order, Madam Speaker. The House is out of order Madam Speaker. It is too cold here.
MR SALESANDO: The original thinking, the original strategy behind Botswana Development Corporation, according to former president Sir Ketumile Masire, he says that the thinking was that BDC would go out as a government investment wing, identify profitable ventures. Then set them up and gradually sell out its shares to Batswana entrepreneurs or Batswana investors who would want to invest in those organisations but obviously it is a strategy gone wrong. BDC today on an annual basis you would get their reports and BDC shows you the huge profits they have made. Some of those profits come from real estate, they own buildings around and they are not in the mood to sell to any citizen to divest and allow citizens to participate in areas that have been identified by Botswana Development Strategy. In developing that policy we need to revisit the original mandate of Botswana Development Corporation in that regard.

Why, Madam Speaker, should issues of citizen economic empowerment be located under the Ministry of Finance? I have never understood this. Why should it be under the Ministry of Finance? The Ministry responsible for business, for entrepreneurship because that is what we are talking about, participating more in productive economic activity is the ministry wa Trade and Industry, ee yo o ithobaletseng kwa yole, not Finance. Why should the study be carried out by Ministry of Finance, the role of Ministry of Finance I thought or I still believe is to coordinate, coordinate matters of development, the development policies, coordinate and take care of the government expenses and revenues, not to get involved in matters of business. Why is Botswana Development Corporation located under Ministry of Finance? Why is CEDA located under the Ministry of Finance?

HONOURABLE MEMBER: ... Inaudible ...
MR SALESHANDO: No, it ought not to be the case, CEDA is about development of entrepreneurship and the ministry responsible for business development is the Ministry of Trade and Industry not the Ministry of Finance. We are still getting the strategy wrong if we do not move issues of business away from Ministry of Finance to the relevant ministry we will not make any head way.

MR RAKHUDU: On a point of elucidation, Madam Speaker. Rra ke go utlwa sentle o e tshwere fela sentle. Kana in business terms if you were running a corporation it would be like entrusting the entire function and division ya marketing to the accountants, o bo o ya go neela accountants o re right jaanong ke lona banna ba marketing, ke sone se o se buang. Ke dumelana le wena fela sentle gore kwano ga go a tlamalala go supa gore o ka re ga go itsiwe gore go iwa kae, tswelela molekane.

MR SALESHANDO: Thank you Honourable Rakhudu. One of the problems that we have in Botswana if you do not have a policy on citizen economic empowerment is that of emerging foreign cartels. I am not referring to cartels in the form of big business clubbing against each other, certain nationalities teaming up, that is what we have in this country. I used to be involved in the business of retailing airtime, very simple thing. However, it is not easy for you to get an Indian client, it is not easy for you to get a Chinese because they have closed up the market. Simple buying of Mascom cards and Orange cards and selling, it is closed out, citizens are being closed out of that particular business.

Then you have huge cartels, you know they will only buy from each other. You will be very lucky to get a big Indian customer or Chinese, but I doubt if it is only Indians and
Chinese, there must be others as well who are teaming up and effectively closing out citizens from participation.

The case has been made about the strides made by South Africa with regard to Black Economic Empowerment. It may be that they have a number of mistakes, now Honourable Ntuane was only saying I should cite my friend, yes I have a friend who was a refugee, schooled here, struggled through his four years in university. Actually he was a year ahead of me but I caught up because he was a bit of a slow learner. However, as we speak today he drives one of the most expensive cars you can think of, a Ranger Rover, stays in a huge suburb in a double storey house. However, it is not only that, my father always tells me sometimes when we are watching TV: I schooled with that chap in Lesotho and you know who it is Tokyo Segwale.

He tells me that there was a day when they just woke up and they saw Tokyo being carried over to prison ba bona a picture in one of the newspapers. Spent most of the years in prison, did not get his qualifications, his counterparts including my father graduated, got their degrees, came here and worked for Government, became Balaodi and everything. This guy comes out of jail and as we speak today he is a multimillionaire.

**HONOURABLE MEMBERS:** (Inaudible)

**MR SALESHANDO:** No, I will not advise my father to go to jail because in Botswana if you come out of jail, it is even worse. You will be worse off, then you will register as a destitute.

In less than 10 years the case of South Africa is quite interesting; in less than 10 years you have a number of multimillionaires, billionaires. Patrice Motsepe is actually listed as a billionaire. The South African strategy may have its own flaws because they are
currently talking about broad based economic empowerment, to try and make sure that wealth is not ultimately…

**MR NTUANE:** Elucidation. Thank you, Honourable Member. On the issue of South African black economic empowerment, certainly it has its detractors who will cite the usual suspects; you know the few five, ten names that are usually with their hands in the money pot. But we need to appreciate one thing, that here we are talking about people who are in the blue chip upper categories but mid-level, lower-level there are thousands of South Africans who also benefit from the economic empowerment policies. Some chap will get a tender for 10 million and spend his money in Soweto or go and build in Sandton and get his friends from Soweto to go and construct his new mansion. Some chap will get 5 million, some chap will get 20 million, 15 million thereabouts or 45 million, but you do get it cascading down right from the top to the lower levels. So it is not as if it is the usual suspects, the 10 or 15 of them, it is thousands of other people as well who are also making millions out of this dispensation. Thank you.

**MR SALESHANDO:** Actually Honourable Ntuane is very correct. The friend that I referred to earlier, no one would know his name in this House but as we speak today he is a very wealthy young chap.

**HONOURABLE MEMBER:** *And* ga go molato.

**MR SALESHANDO:** There is no crime; we all aspire for greater riches. All of us, you may be a communist but you still aspire for greater riches. Actually a few years ago I attended one meeting of the SACP because in this country *batho ba ne ba akanya gore nnyaa, yo dikakanyonyana tsa gagwe di tsamaelana* towards the communist thinking *go raya gore o ila khumo.* We stayed in a huge mansion owned by Joe Slovo, show me
someone who is more communist than Joe Slovo in Botswana. Show me, I do not think there is.

Madam Speaker, there is also the issue of privatisation. We are going the route of privatisation in this country. My party, the Botswana Congress Party has been accused by other opposition parties for not opposing privatisation, and effectively being said to be in the same camp as the Botswana Democratic Party (BDP). We have our own reservations about privatisation, but we accept that it was never the intention of Government in the first place to perpetually own the parastatals that it owns today.

We have always said that Government holds these enterprises on behalf of Batswana. When you say on behalf of Batswana the implication is that these are really assets of the Government. We hope that there will come a time when they will be in the hands of Batswana. So privatisation in effect would be inevitable.

I know of no government in this world that has owned the major means of production, and has done so in an efficient manner over a very long period of time. But our view in the BCP has always been that Government ought to have developed a strategy of ensuring that these assets called parastatals, when the time arrives to now let go of them, there will be a big enough pool of locals who will be able to participate in the privatisation of those enterprises. That has always been what we stood for. Take for example the process of commercialisation where for argument's sake Water Utilities Corporation decides that it no longer wants to do meter reading for all the clients in Botswana and as a result outsource that to a Botswana owned company. That would have the same net effect of allowing Batswana greater participation in the running of those parastatals, and ultimately the objective would be to get Batswana to be the direct
shareholders, not through Government. But our quarrel with the current privatisation strategy is that there are not mechanisms in place to ensure that Batswana are able to participate. A typical example is Air Botswana. There is no strategy that at least I know of, of getting Batswana to participate in the privatisation process of Air Botswana. I am not referring to the scheme that we put in place for the employees, no, I am talking about your Motswana, your ordinary voter also saying that I want to get some form of participation in this privatisation process.

Telecommunications; Ministry of Communications always harps on the BTC (Botswana Telecommunications Corporation) as the next target for privatisation and no one is telling us how Batswana are going to participate in the privatisation of BTC, and that is what we have a problem with.

If you take the Botswana Stock Exchange, as we speak today, if you were to try and establish the percentage participation of all the traded shares, what is the extent of participation of Batswana on the stock exchange? You will be shocked. So effectively it means that we are undertaking a process that Batswana will not and have not been prepared to participate in the process of privatisation. That does not make the exercise itself evil, but it only means that we did not adopt the right strategy and I think if we had adopted the right strategy, we were going to achieve a lot in terms of citizen economic empowerment through privatisation, but we are not going to do that as things stand at the moment.

In developing that strategy I wish, Madam Speaker, I wish it would have been possible to actually delay the privatisation process to allow for a policy on citizen participation, so that at the end of the day once we have privatised these parastatals, we will have a story
to tell about how Batswana participated. If I were Head of State that is what I would call a legacy. That is what I would work towards; establishing a legacy to get Batswana to own these parastatals. To get more Batswana participating *mo* Botswana Stock Exchange and to get more Batswana benefiting from declaration of dividends by companies listed on the Stock Exchange.

Going towards conclusion there is always this issue *ya gore* citizens have failed. These citizens have failed, hey, we have tried them *kwa* construction and they have disappointed us, we have given them tenders. You know what, no one ever tells you how many foreigners have failed. We are not interested in these statistics. When we had the census, *batho ba balwa*, there was a white chap who was driving expensive cars around *o utlwa gotwe o winne* tendara *ya sengwe sa* Central Statistics Office. He bolted with the cash. Was it an issue for the leadership of this country?

**HONOURABLE MEMBER:** (Inaudible)

**MR SALESHANDO:** Yes the hospitals, Kentz Botswana, the number of hospitals that have not been completed on time and on budget because of a foreign investor. We never keep those statistics, we are not concerned when expatriates fail, but when citizens fail we have a huge whistle that we all blow. Here is an exhibit of how Batswana are unable to participate more meaningfully, *re a ba lekela ba a palelwa*. We will always have people who will fail and some who will succeed. The plan should be to try and help those who have failed, to make sure that they do not fail in the next venture.

**MR SEBETELA:** *Elucidation.* Mme e bile mo ditendareng tsone tsa goromente, ke ne ke santse ke botsa Tona fa gore tsela e ya Mahalapye/Dibete e fela leng. Fa e ka bo e le Motswana a le mo go yone re ka bo re sa bolo go utlwa gore ba a palelwa Batswana,
mme jaanong ka o a bo a le lesego a se Motswana. Fa ke botsa fa gore price ya gagwe e
tsamaya fa kae, o bona go botsa madi fela tender or contract variations; tender value
variations fa o ka ya go ela tlhoko gore ke eng batswakwa ba kgona, Batswana ba
palelwa, fa e le Motswana a ka re pula e ne e na, gatwe nnyaa, o tenderile o ntse o itse
gore pula e tlaa na. Fa e le bone ba ba tswang kwa, nnyaa, Tona o tlaa bo a go bolelela
gore February e ne e na ka mantswenyana. Jaanong ke re mathata a gone foo, Rra.

MR SALESHANDO: I think that is really the point I have been trying to make. I once
read a magazine, an American publication, where the author was trying to make a case to
show that some of the biggest business people in America have at one point in their lives
run some company that collapsed and they learnt from their mistakes. Recently I was
saying to some of my friends who used to own Coin Botswana, which was one of the
well-known companies that was financed by CEDA. Two young members of the BDP
were the directors of the company. It is a sad story when you sit down with any one of
them because the two of them will never sit at the same table. They will tell you how they
mismanaged the company.

At one point I was proposing to them why do you two not approach CEDA and become
mentors for some of these young Batswana on how not to run a business. They said no,
no, the day I knock at CEDA they do not even want to open the door because I ran a
project that failed, and they are looking for him by Deputy Sheriffs. For as long as we
have this thing ya gore Batswana cannot make it because we know too many Batswana
business people who have failed to make it in business, we will not make it in business.
There is nothing wrong in failing; you fail so that you can learn. Actually even in politics
some of the great political leaders have failed on a number of occasions contesting even for elections.

**HONOURABLE MEMBER:** Like Winston Churchill.

**MR SA莱SHANDO:** Yes, Churchill is actually one typical example, and a lot of us quote him today as if you know, here is a politician who has never experienced failure, but the man lived failure for most of his life.

**MR TSOGWANE:** Clarification. While I agree with Honourable Saleshando, when one fails because of mismanagement where one misdirects the funds and buys lavish cars, would you call that failure or just deliberate mismanagement of public funds?

**MR SA莱SHANDO:** Yes, whichever way you look at it really mismanagement is failure. So whether you call it failure or mismanagement we are just splitting hairs.

The last point is on the issue of the political will. A lot has been said that maybe there is political will and it is just that people feel that the time is not right. I am of a different view; the problem is lack of political will particularly from the highest office mo Botswana. Even when the President speaks about citizen economic empowerment ka State of the Nation Address, he qualifies it to say, do not talk about citizen economic empowerment as if you have not done much. Remember we have spent a lot on education and on health. Granted, but surely citizen economic empowerment is different from empowerment in terms of social upliftment. There is a distinction between the two. I have never heard the President of Botswana expressly supporting the cause of citizen economic empowerment. I have always heard him cautioning those who support it to say tread easily; it is not that we have not done much. That is where the problem is.
Sometime last year 2006, then the President was in one of the countries doing investment promotion, one of the things that he mentioned trying to woo investors and I think he was trying to compare us to South Africa, to say, come to Botswana, in Botswana you do not have this requirement of teaming up with citizens. That is what the President said. I mentioned it before in debating other issues in this Parliament, when it was still very fresh in my mind. 

Nako ya teng I stated where he was and who accompanied the President in that mission.

MADAM SPEAKER: Honourable Rakhudu, ga re na quorum.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: …(Inaudible)…

MADAM SPEAKER: Ee, o ka tsamaya jaanong.

MR SALESHANDO: So, I do not think there is demonstration of political will from the Head of State on issues of Citizen Economic Empowerment. I think we are too busy trying to demonstrate that we have registered success in certain areas, granted, I am not quarrelling with that. We have trained a good number of Batswana, we have invested a lot of resources ko health.

MR MOATLHODI: On a point of clarification. Madam Speaker, thank you very much, and thank you Honourable Saleshando for according me the opportunity to interfere with your good deliberation. In all fairness to His Excellency the President’s statements around the country, when he opened the Mlazie’s Complex in Kasane, if at all we need to be fair, patriotic, respectful, and all other relevant adjectives, the statement that he made encouraging the Mlazies and any other interested locals to venture into business, would you not recall that? If you do recall, would you not think that His Excellency the President was encouraging the locals. Thank you.
HONOURABLE MEMBER: ...(Inaudible)...

MR SALESHANDO: Deputy Speaker elect. Yes, indeed you are; you are entitled to your opinion. But all I am saying is this, when the President announces to potential foreign investors that come to Botswana, one of the benefits of coming to Botswana is that you do not have to team up with locals, what does that say? Is that supporting joint ventures like he also said recently in the last State of the Nation Address? It does not support. So, let us not confuse this with attending the launch of a business by a friend, and when making your speech you encourage those around to say, look, you may also participate in this particular endeavour. There were no investors in Kasane who can undertake the developments that I am talking about here. When he was out on an investment promotion mission, he was talking to big investors, not investors the size that you are referring to in Kasane, *tsa mabenkele, gore le lona fetang le bule dishoponyana tsa lona le rentise*. No, I am talking bigger investors in this case.

Madam Speaker, I think it was last week when the Young Farmers Fund was launched. His Excellency came out clear again there, *a re, ene kana* he believes in the free market where there is no intervention and each player is able to participate without getting assistance from somewhere. Here is a reluctant Head of State to intervene in the economy and he says it so clearly *gore* if I had my way, even this Young Farmers Fund thing would not be around. That is how I understood him, because you ought to compete freely in the market. But even the capitalist countries, is it UK or America; they intervene. The farmers in France are protected by the Government. *Mo Botswana we are told gore no, ga go na mathata*, the President’s view is actually that no one should be assisted, every man for himself and God for us all. As long as that is the framework that informs the
President’s approach to matters of national development, then I think we are really climbing the wrong tree on issues of Citizen Economic Empowerment because they are not close to his heart. *Re a mo pateletsa*. They are not close to President Mogae’s heart; issues of citizen economic empowerment.

On that note, Madam Speaker, I wish to state once more, I unequivocally support the motion presented by Honourable Duke Lefhoko. Thank you.

MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION (LT. GEN. MERAFAHE): Thank you very much, Madam Speaker. This is indeed a very thought provoking motion, one which I think deserves the undivided attention of this Honourable House. I take the floor Madam Speaker, to throw in one or two suggestions as to how in my view we should proceed on this very important matter.

I would like to start by saying that in my view, an important part of taking this story forward is to try and examine the issues, make constructive suggestions and ideas as to how we should proceed. There is no nation, nowhere in the world, let alone a nation which is only 40 years old, that can go up the escalator without encountering problems and challenges and this is what happening to this nation.

I am rather disappointed that we are not really putting a lot of emphasis on suggestions as to how we can empower ourselves. Of course, as President Mogae often says, “I cannot match the rhetorical brilliance of some of my colleagues who have spoken before me, or even their intellectual gymnastics”. Suffice to say Madam Speaker that, some of the examples that have been given about some of our neighbours are extremely difficult to deal with. Both of us have got friends on both sides of the border and we talk to them and I can tell you, if you talk to a Namibian, he will tell you what a wonderful place and
wonderful policies are there in Botswana. Similarly, if you talk to a South African, he will say the same story. Some of the people who are across the border who are being quoted lavishly here are our friends. It becomes difficult for us to say look, there are certain problems, with their problems, because otherwise it would be misconstrued as if we are criticising them. But there is no system, which even in the best will in the world is perfect. We are building a nation. Let us carefully and without any emotions, sit back and see how best we can empower ourselves; I entirely agree. We must sit back and soberly decide how we can empower ourselves.

Let us not introduce issues, which are extraneous to the issue that has been eloquently and ably articulated by the mover of the motion on the floor. Quite frankly, unless if we want to become incubators of hate and mistrust. What has the building of a retired President’s house for P20 million got to do with empowerment of citizens? What is the relevance of that? The problem is, once we start introducing these issues, which are extraneous to the issues that are on the table, we tend to build up resistance amongst ourselves and instead of looking at these problems or whatever, or issues as objectively as we should, then there is a problem. I really want to plead with my colleagues that I think we should really try to moderate our language and our eagerness to demand the rights for Batswana, which we are entitled to do, because as I say, we have to be very careful.

We must accept gore new challenges will continue to emerge, which will continue to shackle the efforts of this nation, and it is therefore important Madam Speaker, that we should really try and look at these matters as soberly as we can. Even more importantly, try and move from the stage of lamenting to a stage of action, and the only way we can
do that is by making sure that we look at these things as objectively as possible, and come out with ideas which are not coloured or motivated by any other consideration other than our genuine desire to do what we feel will be in the best interest of this country. Otherwise if we carry on the manner in which we do, and use the motive language that we do, we run the risk of becoming the targets of our frustration; fact. I am talking as a practitioner in life. Let us not ignore some of the things that have taken place in this country and behave as if nothing has happened, nothing absolutely.

Somebody arriving here sitting there as a foreigner or from somewhere, would say, what have these people been doing for the last 40 years? Certainly that is the impression that will be given. Kana re na le programmes tse di tshwanang le bo CEDA, they have got their own imperfections, but these are programmes that are dedicated to empowerment of Batswana. We may not think highly of them because they have not been as successful as we thought they would be, but we must take advantage of these things. God gives the birds their food, but the birds must fly for that food. So, I think it is important to acknowledge some of these things.

The Young Farmers Fund, I entirely agree with some of the criticisms that are being levelled against government in many respects. But I am saying, let us not exaggerate our own situation and behave as if this nation has not existed for the last 40 years and that, we have not made any progress during those many years as an independent nation.

In any case, I also plead that much as these examples that we quote are good enough to inform us about lack of progress that we have made, let us refrain from dwelling on the evils and the iniquities of the past, because it is in the future where all of us expect to spend the rest of our lives, not in the past. Let us come here and say, this is the way we
feel it should be done. I am sure it is within our human ingenuity and we have got some very fertile brains in this nation and in this Parliament, as indeed some of my colleagues have demonstrated.

Some of these invidious comparisons that are being made, particularly South Africa and Botswana, the economic fundamentals are not the same. The South African can pick and choose. Why can they pick and choose? They will do so because there is a scramble for the wealth of South Africa. They do not have to go round the world, belly crawling and clapping hands like we do, asking for people to come and invest in South Africa.

Because everybody, an American, you name it, when you look at the number of people who come to South Africa, the number of flights, there are almost 30 international flights flying into that Oliver Tambo Airport everyday and all of them are full from all corners of the world. You cannot compare a situation like that with Botswana.

In Botswana we have got certain realities that are staring us in the face, one of them is to do a balancing exercise of making sure that we promote Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and on the other hand, we empower our own citizens. It is a very delicate balancing exercise, because you cannot ask people to come and invest in your country and when they come here you shut them out. You cannot, it is a serious contradiction in the manner in which you will be doing business.

In any case let us inform ourselves gore this world now is going towards new trading arrangements, the Cotonou Agreement which has made it possible for us to import certain commodities duty free or tariff free into the very lucrative market of the European Union (EU). Those things are coming to an end come the 31st of December the year of our Lord 2007. When they do get out of the way, there will be what we call reciprocal trade
arrangements. This question of discriminating against people because they come from outside the country in matters of trade, the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and indeed other organisations will not allow such a situation. These are the realities that we face, but we still have to try and make sure we come up with the arrangement, which can...

**MR SEBETELA:** On a point of clarification Madam Speaker. Is the Minister aware that even as we speak about rule based trade, reciprocal trade arrangement, airbus and buoing, United States (US) and Europe, the union and the US almost every month *yo mongwe o tsenya* billions of Dollars *ka fa yone mongwe o tsenya* billions of Euro *ka fa*, and they are forever going to the WTO *yo gore yone mongwe o dirile jang*. Recently the Minister will know President Bush imposed 20 per cent duty on steel entering the US, just to protect the US, what does the Minister say to these issues?

**LT. GEN. MERAFHE:** Madam Speaker, we live in a real world not a world of fantasy. In this world might is always right, you cannot say the Americans did it and we must also do it. It is not realistic, because they control the world economy. The Americans account for 20 per cent of the world economy, followed by the Japanese, and therefore they call the shots. Much as we do not appreciate what is happening these are the facts of life. Therefore we really cannot realistically as Batswana, come here and say, no; they do it in America we will also do it, that is not being very realistic.

If we precede on that basis people will suspect that we have got suicidal tendencies, because there is no way, even in the best where in the world at this stage of our development we can say we compare ourselves with the Americans, that is a digression. But the impetus of my message Madam Speaker, is that I entirely agree with …
**MR KARIO:** Ke kopa tlhaloso Motsamaisa Dipuisanyo tsa Palamente. Ke gore kana dilo tse, e bile ka re na le Ministers ba Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation le ba bangwe ba ba tsamaileng mafatshe, gongwe re di tlhaloganye botoka gore, ke gore gone mme mo Botswana mo fa re lebeletse ditumalano tse di tlaa bong di goroga tse, mo Botswana mo fela fa re na le P2 billion re bo re re madi a re tlaa bo re a dirisa mo dikolong, mo go rekeng dibuka tsa dikolo tsa rona gongwe over the past three years. Re bo re re, re batla gore ope yo o tswang ko ntle yo o batlang to supply us ka dibuka a bo a na le partnership e e rileng kgotsa 30 per cent shareholding ya citizen, sengwe fela sa go nna jalo. Ke gore ke ne ke eletsa gore ke tlhaloganye gore golo moo, go ka re senyetsa jang mo mafatsheng a mangwe. Re ka latlhegelwa ke ditsala tsa mafatshe a mangwe jang fa re dirile jalo? Ke a leboga.

**LT. GEN. MERAFAHE:** A brilliant idea, why can we not do it? I am looking at broad issues here, I am not looking at a narrow issue of some partnership in the supply of one or two items. I am looking at the world trade in a broad sense.

The questions of political will which my dear colleague and friend, Honourable Saleshando, has been harping upon. This is a question of judgement; it is a judgemental issue, you are assessing the President. In fact reading a lot of things, in every statement that the President makes, and because you are negative in your judgement of the President you come to this conclusion. Not only negative; but you are also very subjective Honourable Member, and there is nothing we can do about it. We are prepared to live with your subjectivity. This is a free country and everybody is entitled to his own views but those views do not necessarily represent the gospel or truth, they remain personal views and that is what they are.
I really would want to plead that I am an insurable optimist; I believe that God loves this country as he has demonstrated over the years and that this country has got a future. All we have to do is to summon our collective wisdom and effort to come together and see how best we can fashion things in this country, in a manner, which will be able to benefit this generation and generations yet unborn.

I really would want to plead that much as we feel, I am the first one to admit, I will be the first one to admit that not enough has not been done, but this is a process; it is not an event. You are not going to wake up one morning and come to the conclusion that everything has been done; every Motswana has been empowered, we are all very rich and what have you.

Sometimes in any case, I wonder about the philosophy of some of these political parties, particularly my colleagues on the other side, because they are the ones who complain about uneven or skewed distribution of wealth in this country and yet in the same breadth they will admire a system which empowers no more than 10 people in a society of about 45 million. It is a serious contradiction, we must make up our minds. It is all very nice to bask in the atmosphere of criticism but I think we have to weigh our words then make sure that we try to be very consistent in the manner in which we deal with these issues.

As I say Madam Speaker, it is a balancing exercise, and these are the problems of governance. Sometimes I envy the people who are sitting there and criticising without any accountability whatsoever. What a heavy position to be in, when you can call everybody names except yourself; everybody is wrong, whatever you do, everybody ga a bue sepe ke nna fela ke buang, I am the only reasonable man, I am the only man who has got a monopoly of wisdom and intelligence.
This is an unfortunate attitude and I feel let us deal with these issues as objectively as we can possibly be, but let us stop denigrating other people in order to prove our points. You can make your own suggestions, which are not coloured by these prejudices that become so obvious when some people start discussing these very important matters.

In my view this motion is innocuous, very important, and I feel we have to look at it very carefully and support it. After this we should not just support it, we must make sure that certain ideas that are being floated around this Honourable House, as indeed will be presented to all these consultancy who are doing this work for the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, are implemented. We turn them into actionable items rather than just turning this Parliament into a talking show out of which nobody will be able to benefit anything.

Madam Speaker, with those few remarks I am greatly indebted to you for your kind permission for me to say something.

MR MOLEFHABANGWE (GABORONE WEST SOUTH): Motsamaisa Dipuisanyo tsa Palamente tshutiso ya re Ntlo e e kope Goromente go tla ka lenaneo, le le rurifatsang go tsenya itsholelo mo diatleng tsa Batswana ka bofeso jo bo kgonagalang.

MOTION

ADJOURNMENT

LEADER OF THE HOUSE (LT. GEN. MERAFFE): Madam Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn.

Question put and agreed to.
The Assembly accordingly adjourned at 1.00 p.m. until Monday 5th March, 2007 at 2.30 p.m.