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REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA

REPORT OF THE DELIMITATION COMMISSION, 2002

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REPORT OF THE DELIMITATION COMMISSION, 2002

Delimitation Commission
Private Bag 00284
GABORONE

6 February 2003

His Excellency Mr. Festus G. Mogae M.P.
President of the Republic of Botswana
Office of the President

Your Excellency,

DELIMITATION COMMISSION 2002

We were appointed in terms of Section 64(1) of the Constitution of Botswana by the Judicial Service Commission on 18th July, 2002 to delimit constituencies after Parliament had made provision altering the number of seats of Elected Members in the National Assembly from 40 to 57. We have the pleasure and honour to inform Your Excellency that we have delimited the constituencies and now submit our report.

Yours faithfully,

Mr. Justice M. Dibotelo
CHAIRMAN

Mr. C. G. Mokobi
COMMISSIONER

Mr. K. S. Bingana
COMMISSIONER

Mrs. Diana Sebina
COMMISSIONER

Mr. M. J. Busang
COMMISSIONER

B. K. Sebele
SECRETARY

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Commission would like to place on record its profound appreciation of the facilitation of its work by various people including many District Commissioners who, working hand in hand with *Dikgosi* and others at the local level, ensured successful meetings in every place visited by the Commission. Proceedings of the Commission would not have run as smoothly as they did without the meticulous logistical arrangements that we found on the ground in most of the places visited by the Commission. In some places, overall assistance was of high standard.

An invaluable contribution was made by the staff of the Department of Information and Broadcasting at Headquarters and throughout the country. The publication of the Commission's schedule and reporting of the proceedings of the meetings was critical to the success of the meetings and the education of the nation. The Commission expresses its gratitude to the Director and staff of the Department.

Pilots of the Botswana Defence Force and drivers of the Central Transport Organisation greatly facilitated the mobility of the Commission in what was clearly a very tight programme of visits. Their equipment never failed the Commission in any way, and for this we extend our gratitude to the pilots and drivers as well as the BDF Command and the Management of the Central Transport Organisation.

We give special thanks to the Director, Mr B. B. H. Morebodi, and staff of the Department of Surveys and Mapping in particular Mrs Lucy M. Phalaagae, Mrs Melriges S. Monyatsi and Mrs Hilaria O. Mphafe who worked with the Commission most of the time; and the Government Statistician and his staff in particular Mr. Keabetswe Mabaka, Ms Bakang Motswagae and Mrs Tutu Lebengo for assisting the Commission with maps and population figures.

The Headquarters staff of the Independent Electoral Commission (I.E.C) greatly assisted the Commission in a number of ways including the processing of the claims, and generally sound administration of the finances of the Delimitation Commission.

The assistance of the field staff of the I.E.C who went to great lengths in facilitating the work of the Commission is greatly appreciated.

Last, but not least, the Secretariat of the Commission, headed by Mr. B. K. Sebele, Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs, included very capable officers in the persons of Mr. A. Matlhaku, Deputy Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Trade and Industry, Mr. M. B. R. Palai, Deputy Permanent Secretary (Political) in the Office of the President, Ms. Setlolo Mogonono, Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs, Department of Labour & Social Security and Ms. Bontle M. Kwenane, Ministry of Education, Department of Primary Education. Their sterling performance without a break throughout the eight months of the work of the Commission is greatly appreciated.

INTRODUCTION

Section 63 of the Constitution of Botswana provides that Botswana shall be divided into as many constituencies as there are Elected Members of the National Assembly and that each of those constituencies shall elect one member to the National Assembly, and in Section 64 (1) of the Constitution, it is provided that the Judicial Service Commission shall at intervals of not less than 5 years or more than 10 years appoint a Delimitation Commission consisting of a Chairman and not more than four other members. It is provided further in Subsection (2) of Section 64 of the Constitution that the Judicial Service Commission shall at any time appoint a Delimitation Commission as soon as practicable after the happening of any of the following events, namely -

a) When Parliament has made provision or passed a law altering the number of seats of Elected Members of the National Assembly; **OR**

b) When a comprehensive national population census has been held.

On the 18th July 2002, the Delimitation Commission was appointed by the Judicial Service Commission in terms of Section 64(1) of the Constitution and the appointment was made or done after a comprehensive national population census in 2001 and after Parliament had increased the number of seats of Elected Members of the National Assembly from forty (40) to fifty-seven (57) under the Constitution (Amendment) Act No. 12 of 2002. The last Delimitation Commission was in 1992.

The functions and powers of the Delimitation Commission are set out in Section 65 of the Constitution in the following terms:

> "65(1) Whenever a Delimitation Commission has been appointed the Commission shall as soon as practicable submit to the President a report which shall state whether

any alteration is necessary to the boundaries of the constituencies in order to give effect to Subsection (2) of this section or in consequence of any alteration in the number of seats of Elected Members in the National Assembly and where any alteration is necessary shall include a list of the constituencies delimited by the Commission and a description of the boundaries of those constituencies.

(2) The boundaries of each constituency shall be such that the number of inhabitants thereof is as nearly equal to the population quota as is reasonably practicable:

Provided that the number of inhabitants of a constituency may be greater or less than the population quota in order to take account of natural community of interest, means of communication, geographical features, density of population, and boundaries of Tribal Territories and administrative districts.

(3) In this section "population quota' means the number obtained by dividing the number of inhabitants of Botswana (as ascertained by reference to the latest comprehensive national population census in Botswana) by the number of constituencies into which Botswana is divided under Section 63 of this Constitution.

(4) The President shall as soon as practicable after the submission of the report of the Delimitation Commission, by Proclamation published in the Gazette, declare the boundaries of the constituencies as delimited by the Commission.

(5) A Proclamation under Subsection (4) of this section shall come into force at the next dissolution of the National Assembly after it is made.

(6) The Commission may by regulation or otherwise regulate its own procedure and may, subject to its rules of procedure, act notwithstanding any vacancy in its membership or the absence of any member and its proceedings shall not be invalidated by the presence or participation of any person not entitled to be present at or to participate in those proceedings.

(7) In exercise of its functions under this section the Delimitation Commission shall not be subject to the direction or control of any person or authority.

(8) A Delimitation Commission shall stand dissolved upon the date on which its report is delivered to the President".

In carrying out its task of delimiting or demarcating the 57 constituencies that have now been created by Parliament, the Commission took into account and considered one or a combination of some or all of the factors set out in Section 65(2) of the Constitution in relation to each locality or geographical area. The primary factor which the Commission is empowered by the Constitution, when carrying out its task, to take into account is the "population quota", which phrase it will be noted, is defined in the Constitution in this instance as meaning the number obtained by dividing the inhabitants of Botswana as ascertained from the 2001 national population census by the number of the 57 constituencies which have been created by Parliament. According to the 2001 national population census the population of Botswana is 1.7 million and when that figure is divided by 57, the population quota obtained is 29 825. It must be emphasised that among the factors to be taken into account when delimiting constituencies the one factor that has been clearly defined by the Constitution is the "population quota".

The Constitution also gives the Commission, when demarcating the boundaries of constituencies, the power to have in a constituency the number of inhabitants who are less or greater than the population quota when regard is had to geographical features such as deserts, forests, rivers, and swamps, means of communication such as roads, and telephones, population density, administrative districts' and tribal territories' boundaries and natural community of interest. While other factors such as geographical features, means of communication, density of population, boundaries of Tribal Territories and administrative districts to be taken into account as listed in the proviso to Section 65(2) of the Constitution are easy to understand, the Commission has noted that the phrase "natural community of interest" is too loaded and all-encompassing and yet it is not defined in the Constitution. After considering and debating what may have been intended by framers of the Constitution by the phrase " natural community of interest" , the Commission, for the purpose of this exercise or task, has taken this phrase to mean a collection of common interests that arise from an association of a group of people brought about by natural as opposed to artificial means.

MODUS OPERANDI

After appointment members of the Commission took some ten days to assemble together in Gaborone because three of them had to make arrangements to travel from as far as the Central District, North West District and Kgalagadi District. Members of the Commission as well as its Secretary and two Assistant Secretaries were sworn in by the Honourable Chief Justice in the morning of Tuesday 30th July 2002 in Gaborone.

Following the swearing – in ceremony the Commission held its first meeting at its headquarters in Gaborone on that day as well as on the 31st July 2002 to consider and approve a work plan that had already been prepared by the Secretariat. The Chairman in his opening remarks in particular drew the attention of other members of the Commission to the provisions of sections 63, 64 and 65 of the Constitution in regard to how the Delimitation Commission is appointed, its functions and powers and how it should conduct its business.

The Commission spent a considerable amount of time going through the schedule of visits to various localities throughout the country and it decided that the *Kgotla* would be the venue for its hearings because it represents the most revered and accepted forum for consultations with the majority of the people who still feel very much at ease to express themselves freely in the *Kgotla*. Where it was not feasible to hold the hearings in the *Kgotla*, such as for example in urban areas, the Commission decided to hold its hearings in Civic Centres. It was decided further that at the *Kgotla* the Chief would welcome the Commission and hand over the Chairmanship of the meeting to the Chairman of the Commission to conduct the hearings and to that extent the conduct of the meetings of the Commission would differ from ordinary *Kgotla* meetings.

Due to the peculiar circumstances pertaining to some constituencies, the Commission decided to hold more than one meeting in some of those constituencies. For example, the constituencies of Ghanzi, Kgalagadi, Letlhakeng, Sebina-Gweta, North East and Maun/Chobe were visited more than once.

The documentation that had been prepared by the Secretariat and given to members of the Commission consisted of the Reports of the 1982 and 1992 Delimitation Commissions, the 2001 Population and Housing Census Report and the Constitution of Botswana.

The Commission decided that in carrying out its task it would particularly pay more attention to the provisions of the Constitution in their application to Delimitation Commissions. The Commission further decided to publish the schedule of its meetings throughout the country in the official and private media.

The Commission addressed its first *Kgotla* meeting on the 12th August 2002 at Kasane in the Maun/Chobe Constituency and its last public meeting was in the Gaborone Central Constituency at the Civic Centre on the 25th October 2002. It travelled about 5187 kilometres by road, 1924 kilometres by air using Botswana Defence Force (BDF) aircraft and by BDF boat from Mohembo to Shakawe along the Okavango River.

In all the Commission covered about 7 111 kilometres over the whole country by air and road.

The Commission travelled the length and breadth of the country, for example it visited places as far north as Matsiloje and Masunga, as far south as Bokspits and Struizendam, as far as Shakawe and Mohembo in the North West, and as far west as Ncojane and Mamuno. It visited all the 40 constituencies and in all addressed 54 public meetings, 49 of which were held in *Dikgotla*, among them Gaborone West and Gaborone South, while only 6 were held in Civic Centres in Francistown West, Francistown East, Gaborone North, Gaborone Central and Lobatse Constituencies as well as Jwaneng in the Ngwaketse West Constituency.

The 54 public meetings of the Commission were attended by about 7 795 people out of which about 865 gave oral evidence. A record attendance was registered in Kanye where 450 people attended the Kgotla meeting. At every public meeting the Chairman explained the provisions of sections 64 and 65 of the Constitution in regard to what delimitation was, how and why the Commission was appointed and by whom, as well as its functions and powers. It was further explained at those meetings that in addition to oral evidence people were free to make written submissions. The Commission received written and oral submissions as shown in the Appendices to this Report. On the 28th October 2002 the Commission heard submissions at its headquarters from people who had for one reason or another not been able to attend its public meetings.

The Commission is satisfied that all the people who attended the public meetings, as well as those who spoke at the said meetings, fully understood or comprehended what was required of them and gave their oral evidence freely and constructively. The Commission is very grateful for this.

Finally, the Commission revisited certain places from January 7th to January 14th, 2003 in the company of officers of the Department of Surveys and Mapping to conduct on-the-spot verification of its preliminarily determined boundaries with a view to assessing their

appropriateness. Such on-the-spot visits proved helpful because not only did they help the officers of the Department of Surveys and Mapping become clear on the demarcation lines, physical features and points indicating the boundaries, they also enabled the Commission to make some alterations to its preliminary demarcations to avoid practical problems that could arise from such demarcations. Places revisited included the Tswapong North Constituency and Bobirwa Constituency border areas of Tsetsejwe and some Tuli Block farms, Sebina village, Nshakashogwe village, Selebi-Phikwe town, Mabuo village, Sehunou village, Mahalapye village, Maun village and Etsha villages Nos 1 to 13.

OBSERVATION

The Commission observes that in the course of its work some public figures, especially politicians, made public statements which created an impression in the minds of the public that constituencies had already been delimited. This deplorable conduct tended to cause confusion in the minds of the public and had the potential of discrediting the work of the Commission. The Commission hopes that in future stern measures will be put in place by the appropriate authorities in order to deal with such conduct without necessarily impinging on the people's right to freedom of speech.

EVALUATION OF EVIDENCE BY AND DECISIONS OF THE COMMISSION

MAUN/CHOBE CONSTITUENCY

Through oral presentations and written submissions, people made a very strong plea for the sub-division of the constituency, citing its vastness and hostile terrain as factors that must be given greater weight than the population factor. In their view previous Commissions overemphasised the population factor, and if this trend was to continue, the Chobe Sub-district would be denied representation on the basis of the current population of 18 258.

It was argued that the physical features of the constituency made it difficult for it to be serviced by one Member of Parliament. For example, to travel between Maun and Xaxaba, a distance of 90km, it was not unusual for the Member of Parliament to fly, drive and then travel by boat in one leg of the trip, a round trip of this nature costing more than P1 000.

Other examples given of difficulties in traversing the constituency included 800km from Somelo in south-east Maun to Parakarungu, and 300km rough and sandy road from Chobe (Ngoma) to Maun through the heavily forested and predator-infested Chobe National Park, which took longer than the commonly preferred 600km Kasane-Nata-Maun route. Thus to travel within the Maun/Chobe Constituency the Member of Parliament was sometimes compelled to traverse the Central District through Nata.

Still related to the geographical features of the district, it was further argued that because of its importance as a major tourism destination of international repute, issues of conservation and the need to develop and nurture ecotourism on a sustainable basis, needed greater attention. It was, therefore, felt that the Member of Parliament and other leaders in the area should play an important leadership role in articulating such issues. To achieve this, travelling in the constituency should be made easy to enable frequent contact with constituents by a Member of Parliament and other leaders.

In the view of everyone, the Maun/Chobe constituency deserved to be divided into three constituencies, one consisting only of the Chobe Sub-

district, and the other two resulting mainly from the division of Maun and surrounding localities.

In consideration of these submissions, the Commission looked at the North West Administrative District as a whole in order to determine appropriate adjustments that could be made in the three constituencies namely Maun/Chobe, Okavango and Ngami.

Within the Maun/Chobe Constituency, communication between the Chobe Sub-district and the Maun component of the constituency is made difficult by the existence of the vast Chobe and Moremi Game Parks between them. What is only 300km translates into approximately 10 hours of gruelling driving through heavy sands. The alternative route through Nata in the Central District is over 600km.

The Commission is of the view that although the population of the Maun/Chobe Constituency does not mathematically add up to three constituencies in relation to the population quota, the physical separation of the Chobe Sub-district from the rest of the Maun/Chobe Constituency is such that, for all intents and purposes, the Sub-district exists as an entity. The resultant smaller population of the Sub-district is, in the view of the Commission, counterbalanced by the hardships of vastness, remoteness and harsh terrain.

The foregoing notwithstanding, the Commission feels that there is need to slightly boost the population of the Chobe Sub-district by incorporating into it some localities within the Batawana Tribal Territory portion of the Maun/Chobe Constituency. The Commission feels it reasonable to do so more especially that no overlap in administrative boundaries will result as Chobe is within the North West Administrative District. This is not comparable to the case where a similar approach would result in a boundary that overlaps into another administrative district.

It will be noted that previous Commissions have grappled with these issues before and considered possibilities of boosting the Chobe Sub-district population by annexing parts of the Sebina-Gweta Constituency. The small population of the Sebina-Gweta constituency, however, made

the option untenable. Previous Commissions were also dealing with a much smaller population of the Chobe Sub-district then which, for instance, was 14 126 in 1992. According to the 2001 Population and Housing Census, the population is now 18 258. Taking into account the population of the Chobe Sub-district and greater account of factors other than population has enabled the Commission to resolve this long-outstanding case.

Having taken account of geographical features which hinder communication within the constituency, the vastness of the area together with the remoteness of the Chobe Sub-district from the rest of the constituency and inspite of the population size in relation to the population quota, the Commission has decided to create a new constituency named **Chobe** comprising the Chobe Sub-district and a few localities from the Batawana Tribal Territory with a population of **19 390.** From east to west, the boundary will be the administrative Sub-district boundary with a diversion in the west such that the following villages/settlements from the Maun component of the constituency fall within the new Chobe Constituency: Tsaro Lodge, South Gate, Santawana Lodge Workcamp, Khwai River Lodge, Khwai, Machaba Safari Camp, Jovure Camp, Mababe Hunting Camp, Mogotlho Photography, Sankuyu, Keziekene, Mowana Veterinary Gate, Dinao, Machaba Camp, Kanana, Mopako, Tshipidi and Boikhutso.

The creation of a separate Chobe Constituency leaves Maun and other villages in the remainder of the constituency with a population of 52 510. Not only is the population too big for one constituency but the area is also extensive. In the view of the Commission, the combination of the fairly large population and the vastness of the area calls for remedial measures.

The Commission recalls that there were two suggestions with respect to possible boundaries. The majority view was that the Thamalakane River offered the best option as it not only divided Maun into fairly equal parts, but was also unmistakably visible. A minority suggested a configuration in which Maun village would form one constituency, with its surrounding localities forming the other.

The Commission considered the Maun/Chobe Constituency against the background of calls in both the Ngami and Okavango Constituencies for a sub-division of those constituencies. It was, therefore, desirable that a solution which has the potential to address a number of problem areas simultaneously, be found.

Having taken account of the size of the population, the vastness of the area, the wisdom of dividing Maun village into two fairly equal parts, and the value of a holistic approach in the North West District, the Commission has decided: -

a) to divide Maun and surrounding localities into two constituencies named:-

   Maun East with a population of **28 125**
   Maun West with a population of **29 060**

b) that the boundary between Maun East and Maun West will follow the road from Sehitwa from the south west of Maun village up to the traffic circle between Riley's Hotel and the Rural Administration Centre, turning left in a north-westerly direction and then northerly proceeding to the North West District Council Ponds, passing close to and west of Prisons, Police Housing, Maun Airport, Central Transport Organisation, the Pump Station, and east of Land Board houses.

c) to adjust the boundary between the new Maun West Constituency and the Ngami Constituency such that the settlements of Komana, Matsebe, Lediba, Phuduhudu and surrounding settlements are included in Maun West. This makes sense from a geographical point of view in terms of their proximity to Maun and also achieves a reasonable balance in population figures between Maun West and Ngami Constituencies.

NGAMI CONSTITUENCY

In their submissions people informed the Commission that the constituency was large, that some parts of it were very sandy whilst others had black cotton soil and that the distances between villages and settlements were enormous. These characteristics and the vastness of the terrain, it was further submitted, made travelling very difficult, especially during the rainy season, with the result that the Member of Parliamanent was unable to effectively consult constituents between meetings of Parliament on issues before Parliament, and was also unable to sufficiently update them on policies and programmes adopted by the Government.

In their view, infrequent interaction not only deprived them of the fruits of Government assistance programmes, but it also limited opportunities to influence policy and decision-making and the distribution of resources in the constituency, resulting in uneven development.

Another aspect of communication which was highlighted as having negative consequences on representation was inadequate communication infrastructure in the form of telephone lines which, the Commission was informed, existed in only a few villages along the main road.

Whilst very much appreciative of the status and benefits which flowed from appointment of a representative to a Cabinet position, they nonetheless expressed regret that Ministerial obligations tended to place an extra burden on the representative's functions, resulting in even more infrequent visits to the constituency, as in their case.

People were in full agreement on the communication inadequacies and the effect of vastness and difficult terrain but were, however, divided on response measures. Some proposed that the constituency should be divided into two on account of the stated difficulties whilst others proposed that the constituency should remain undivided on account of the small population which, according to the 2001 Population and Housing Census, is 37 695, and did not justify two constituencies.

The Commission agrees that the constituency has a relatively difficult terrain owing to its vastness and physical characteristics and that communication, in terms of road and telephone networks, needs improvement. However, the Commission notes, on the other hand, that the current population of 37 695 is not excessively above the population quota.

With only 17 new constituencies to be created throughout the country, the Commission was confronted with the mammoth task of responding to the most needy and to do so in a manner which generates maximum benefit. It is for this reason that advantage was taken of the fact that Ngami, together with Okavango and Maun/Chobe Constituencies fall within the same administrative district of North West. This has enabled the Commission to make adjustments which, in aggregate terms, respond in some way to the needs of the area.

Consequently, the Commission has decided to leave the constituency largely as it is save for the realignment of its northern boundary with the Okavango Constituency and its southern boundary with the Manun/Chobe Constituency.

In the north, Etsha 1 to 13, Nxautshaa, Peeqa, Xenega, Gao, Qamaxaxe, Xamako, Koroga, Toberega and neighbouring localities are being excised from the Okavango Constituency and incorporated into the Ngami Constituency. In the south, Komana, Matsebe, Lediba, Phuduhudu and surrounding settlements are being excised from the Ngami Constituency and incorporated into the new constituency of Maun West.

It is the view of the Commission that the creation of two new constituencies within the North West District and the realignment of some of the boundaries are adequate.

The name of the constituency thus remains **NGAMI** with a population of **36 115.**

OKAVANGO CONSTITUENCY

The people of the Okavango Constituency made a strong plea for the sub-division of the constituency into either three or two constituencies citing two major factors to justify their case. First, the constituency was reported to be too vast with some areas barely accessible by conventional means of transport because of lack of river crossings and roads or none at all in such places. This situation was said to be compounded by the nature of the physical features of the constituency such as desert, wetlands, major rivers and forest. Vital as they are, ferries and boats could not always be relied upon as they broke down now and then, thus placing people's lives in a precarious situation.

A second major area of concern reported to the Commission was the non-availability of telecommunication infrastructure which rendered inter-village contact virtually impossible. The situation was reported to be so critical that not even cellular telephones could be used in some places. Mogotlho, Seronga and Gudigwa were mentioned as places that were difficult to communicate with in this regard. The only facility that people depended on was the Police radio communication commonly referred to as "Roger-Roger".

These factors or conditions were said to seriously hamper effective representation by one Member of Parliament, resulting in the relative underdevelopment of the Okavango Constituency. In calling for the sub-division, especially into three constituencies the presenters of the case made it clear that they were not un-mindful of the fact that the population of the constituency at approximately 37 512 would yield very low new figures per constituency. They concluded by pleading with the Commission to consider at least two constituencies.

During the few hours that it spent at Shakawe, which included a ferry crossing and boat ride along the Okavango River from Mohembo to Shakawe, the Commission was struck by an eerie atmosphere of

isolation of some of the people of the constituency not only from other parts of the district, but also from the rest of the country.

The Commission is, however, unable to accede to the request for the sub-division of the constituency, as it is limited by the number of additional constituencies. Nonetheless, in recognition of the plea to address the issues of concern articulated by the people as well as the vastness and difficult terrain of the constituency, the Commission believes that some form of relief is justified. In this regard, it has been decided to adjust the boundary of the constituency with the Ngami Constituency in the South, such that the villages of Etsha 1 to 13, Nxautshaa, Peeqa, Xenega, Gao, Qamaxaxe, Xamako, Koroga, Toberega and neighbouring localities will now fall under the Ngami Constituency.

With this boundary adjustment no material change will occur to the administrative affairs within the constituency as it (the constituency) falls within the North West Administrative District together with Ngami and Maun/Chobe Constituencies which have themselves been affected by the restructuring.

The name of the Constituency remains **Okavango** with a population of **30 280.**

NORTH EAST CONSTITUENCY

The North East Constituency straddles the Railway line north and south of Francistown. At meetings addressed by the Commission at Matsiloje and Masunga as well as from written submissions, an appeal was made to sub-divide the constituency into two.

Several arguments were advanced in support of the proposal and they included the following:-

(a) the current 42 recognised villages in the constituency were a very large number of villages for one Member of Parliament to service, necessitating the holding of 2 – 3 meetings per day on some occasions;

(b) although the constituency was serviced by a Loop Road, roads leading to some villages were in poor condition with numerous streams and rivers without bridges. Examples of bad roads were said to include Matsiloje - Matopi, Tonota – Ditladi and Kalakamati – Gungwe. It was said that to reach some settlements, such as Patayamatebele across a stream from Matsiloje, weather conditions sometimes compelled travellers to first go to Francistown, then Tonota and back to Patayamatebele;

(c) over 2000 people lived in 100 privately owned farms and un-recognised villages such as Sekwakwe (544), Rooikopo (420), Pobepobe (343) and Phoenix Mine (118), and vote for the Member of Parliament. Yet the Member of Parliament was unable to visit them most of the time because the 42 recognised settlements themselves placed enormous pressure on the one Member of Parliament;

(d) The inclusion in the Member of Parliament's schedule, of meetings with Village Development Committees, Village Extension Teams, School Authorities etc. further added to the burden borne by one Member of Parliament. In this era of HIV/AIDS, the Member of Parliament also had to undertake trips to sensitise workers, youth etc. on the dangers of the scourge;

(e) according to the residents, the creation of a second constituency would enable the electorate to access Members of Parliament as there would be at least two constituency offices in the North East region;

(f) people from the eastern side of the constituency, e.g. from Jackalas No. 1 had to travel long distances at great expense to obtain services from the District Commissioner's and Member of Parliament's offices at Masunga in the west; and,

(g) a new constituency in the east would bring developments such as a new eastern loop road.

There was general agreement that a boundary running from Vakaranga along the Railway line up to the Foot and Mouth Cordon Fence at Ramokgwebana, turning west into the Loop Road and into and along the Ntshe River to the boundary with Francistown and over to Gerald Estates and back into the Tati River would sub-divide the constituency into two roughly equal parts.

A considerable amount of time was taken, especially at the Masunga Kgotla meeting, on the names to be given to the new constituencies. Some people proposed North East East and North East West, some Dati East and Dati West and some proposed Tati East and Tati West - the latter reportedly being the most familiar to the people of the area because of the Tati River. One speaker recalled that the constituency was once known as Tati.

There were two other contentious issues raised at the particularly well-attended meeting at Masunga. One issue concerned the position of the boundary from Vakaranga to a point between Moroka and Ramokgwebana villages. The concern was that none of the villages should be dissected. The second issue concerned the position of Themashanga village over which there was disagreement as to whether it should be in the east because of the history of working together with Tsamaya and Tshesebe, or in the west.

It is the view of the Commission that although the constituency is one of the smallest in physical terms, the reasons advanced for its sub-division, especially the population size and the large number of villages and settlements to be attended to, are justified. As regards the position of the boundary, neither Moroka nor Ramokgwebana will be split. The Commission has confirmed that part of the current North East Constituency was once called Tati West.
Consequently, the Commission has decided to:-

a) divide the North East Constituency into two using a combination of the Railway line, Ntshe and Tati Rivers.

b) place Themashanga in the east since it lies east of Ntshe River.

c) name the new constituencies:

i) **Tati East** with a population of **24 988** and
ii) **Tati West** with a population of **24 311.**

The boundary will run from Vakaranga in the north along the Railway line up to the Foot and Mouth Cordon Fence at Ramokgwebana, turning west into the Loop Road and into and along the Ntshe River to the boundary with Francistown, proceeding easterly around the Francistown boundary until it crosses the Tati River south of Francistown in a westerly direction south of the SSG Camp and to include the villages/settlements of Goldmine, part of Gerald Estates, Shashe Lands, Tati Lands, Tati Siding and back to join the Tati River near Kereng and down along the River to a point where the Tati joins the Shashe River.

FRANCISTOWN EAST CONSITTUENCY
FRANCISTOWN WEST CONSTITUENCY

A preliminary point worth noting is that submissions concerning the two Francistown constituencies have been amalgamated for ease of consideration as they were identical in content and presentation.

Submissions to the Commission with respect to the City of Francistown were centred around the issue of the population quota. People argued that on the basis of the population of 82 985, the city was a candidate for sub-division into three constituencies, and that such a sub-division would satisfy the basic requirement that constituencies should have inhabitants who are equal or close to the population quota. They told the Commission that given the population quota of 29 825 and a population of 82 985, each of the two constituencies carried far in excess of a reasonable variation of the quota, and that as a consequence, representation was compromised.

Another key point of their submissions was that in their view, it was desirable to retain the urban character of Francistown by resisting the temptation to incorporate rural communities into it. One reason given for this view was that such a mix would bring a conflict of interest as rural and urban communities do not have a community of interests. Another reason which was advanced was that operational difficulties arose when a Member of Parliament had some Councillors who reported to and had allegiance to a District Council and others who reported to a City Council, as had happened in the past.

Everyone who made a submission requested that the three proposed constituencies should be called Francistown East, Francistown West and Francistown South.

With respect to the actual division and grouping of parts of the City into the 3 constituencies, the Commission was requested to group together areas with common interests, as there were varied interests in the City.

Although people were agreed in regard to the division of Francistown into three constituencies as well as on the names to be given to them, they disagreed sharply over the boundaries of the proposed constituencies, in particular the location of Gerald Estates. One view was that Gerald Estates had closer affinity with Tati West, Bluetown and Monarch in addition to being geographically in the west of Francistown. According to this view, Gerald Estates should, therefore, be in Francistown West. Another view was that Gerald Estates should be placed in the south not only on the basis of proximity to "the Blocks" which are in the south, but also because Gerald Estates co-existed with "the Blocks" on account of shared services such as schools, shops and clinics.

Those who argued that Gerald Estates was in the south of Francistown proposed that boundaries should be a combination of the Vakaranga – Francistown railway line, the Francistown – Sowa railway line and the Tati river whilst those who argued that Gerald Estates was in the west of Francistown proposed a combination of the Ntshe/Tati rivers, the Thapama – Marang road and the Francistown – Gaborone railway line.

The one boundary proposal placed Gerald Estates in the south whilst the other proposal placed it in the west.

The Commission considered the submissions made and noted that the population of Francistown had grown significantly with the result that each of the existing Francistown constituencies exceeded the population quota considerably.

In regard to the location of Gerald Estates in relation to the City of Francistown, the Commission concluded that it was geographically in the west of Francistown as opposed to the south. Having so concluded, it only remained for the Commission to determine the most appropriate boundaries if it decided that Francistown should be divided into three constituencies. The Commission was conscious of the unanimous recommendation that if it decided to divide Francistown into three constituencies, they should be named Francistown East, Francistown West and Francistown South.

Having taken account of the various submissions made, in particular the population quota factor, the Commission has decided:-

a) to create a third constituency in Francistown;

b) that the boundary between Francistown East and Francistown West will follow the course of Ntshe River from the north in a southerly direction until it meets the Tati River, whereupon it follows the river until it meets the Francistown – Gaborone railway line, at which point it follows the railway line southwards towards Gaborone. The boundary between Francistown East and Francistown South starts at a point where the Tati River crosses the Francistown – Gaborone railway line, follows the Tati River until it reaches the bridge where the Francistown –Gaborone Road (A1) crosses the river, whereupon it follows the road (A1) northwards up to Thapama Hotel circle, then follows the Thapama – Marang Road, past Nyangabgwe Hospital until it meets the Tati River, at which

point it follows the course of the Tati River out of Francistown.

c) to name the three constituencies;

i) **Francistown East** with a population of **26 271**
ii) **Francistown South** with a population of **29 211**
iii) **Francistown West** with a population of **27 503**

SEBINA/GWETA CONSTITUENCY

In general, submissions to the Commission fell into two categories. In one category, people argued that there was no need to divide the constituency and in the other, they argued that there was justification for a division.

Those who were not in support of a division told the Commission that given the population of the constituency, a division would result in figures far below the population quota. Secondly, it was their view that communication both in terms of roads and telephone facilities in the constituency was at an acceptable level as, for instance, very few villages did not have telephone facilities. They said that what was required instead was the realignment of the boundary to take account of natural community of interest.

In the context of community of interest, it was suggested that DUKWI village should be excised from the Nkange Constituency as it was geographically separate from Nkange, so much so that the Member of Parliament had to travel through parts of Sebina - Gweta in order to reach it. The village was also said to be socially and economically connected to the Sebina/Gweta Constituency.

Similarly, they submitted that part of Makuta Village which fell under Sebina-Gweta Constituency should be excised and incorporated into Nkange as it was part of NSWASWI Village which itself was in the Nkange Constituency.

Those who sought a division of the constituency envisaged a boundary along an East-West axis, justified on the basis of vastness and poor communication. On account of distances estimated at 255km from East to West (Marobela to Gweta) and 260km from North to South (Maitengwe Gate to Kwadibe), the Member of Parliament was said to be unable to visit all villages and settlements for consultation.

The Commission was informed that the constituency, characterised by desert-like conditions with heavy sand and black cotton soil in some parts coupled with inadequate telephone services (generally found along the main tarred road), altogether resulted in poor communication and delay in the delivery of services. Still related to vastness, there was a complaint that competition for developments amongst villages was very tight, often resulting in the concentration of developments in bigger villages.

Proponents of the division of the constituency charged that in general people lived in poverty, and reasoned that with more Members of Parliament, there were higher chances that developments would come to the people as resources would be divided equitably between and amongst constituencies. They also expressed the hope that with such a division, interaction between a Member of Parliament and constituents would also improve.

They ended their submission by stating that the combination of Ministerial duties and those of a representative, as it was in their case, tended to make the Member of Parliament even more unavailable.

The Commission considered the various submissions and proposals made and noted that with a population of 39 485, the constituency was quite above the population quota. Further, the Commission agreed that the constituency was vast and characterised by difficult terrain in some parts and that even though communication (road and telephone) infrastructure was available in some parts of the constituency, other parts remained in need of them.

With respect to proposed measures dealing with the vastness of the Sebina-Gweta Constituency, the Commission noted that there were

suggestions made in Sebina-Gweta and elsewhere that the southern and south eastern part be excised and incorporated into the proposed new constituency within the Tutume Sub-district.

Having taken the foregoing into account, the Commission has decided that:-

i) Dukwi village together with kgwana farm, Dakati and Hondegoree be excised from Nkange Constituency and incorporated into the new Nata/Gweta Constituency;

ii) Makuta village in Sebina-Gweta be moved to Nkange Constituency;

iii) whilst the constituency may be vast, the population is not big enough to justify a division into two constituencies, especially as some achievements have been made in the area of communication;

iv) even though the constituency is not being divided, there is justification for some amelioration measures. The vastness and the population have thus been reduced by excising a portion which includes the villages of Matsitama, Sebina, Nshakashogwe, Marapong, Semitwe, Tlapane, Baswabile and Mmapatsi. The excised portion will augment a new constituency created out of the division of the TONOTA Constituency. This realignment of the boundary is permissible as the two constituencies (Tonota and Sebina-Gweta) fall within the same administrative district.

v) the remainder of the constituency will then be called **Nata/Gweta** with a population of **29 011.**

NKANGE CONSTITUENCY

In their submissions, people sought to persuade the Commission to adopt an approach in which the entire Tutume Sub-district was taken as one entity instead of focussing on each individual constituency within

the Sub-district. The argument made in favour of this approach was that the people of the constituencies in the Sub-district had the advantages of community of interest.

On the basis of this line of thinking, the argument made was that the Tutume Sub-district, comprising the Nkange, Tonota and Sebina-Gweta Constituencies, made a case for a 4th constituency on the basis of a population of 125 797. The proposal was that this population should be divided proportionately throughout the 4 constituencies in direct correlation to the varying difficulties of each geographical area in the Sub-district.

With respect to the actual distribution of the population within the Sub-district, an assessment of the various parts of the Sub-district was given. It was stated that in general, communication within the Sub-district was fairly good with most places accessible by all-weather roads. Another positive attribute given was that in general, the Sub-district was compact and that over and above this, most places had access to telephone services. Of the three existing constituencies, Sebina-Gweta was the only one singled out for being characterised by difficult terrain, vastness and relatively poor communication. On account of this, it was argued that a smaller population in a restructured Sebina-Gweta Constituency would be justified.

Proposals on the composition of the 4 envisaged constituencies were in broad terms given as follows:-

i) a new constituency called Mathangwane or Sebina-Mathangwane, created out of parts of the south and south eastern Sebina-Gweta and northern parts of Tonota Constituencies;

ii) the remainder of the Sebina-Gweta Constituency would then be called Nata-Gweta Constituency generally consisting of the central and northern part of the current Sebina-Gweta Constituency;

iii) after annexing the northern part of the Tonota Constituency to the new Mathangwane or Sebina-Mathangwane Constituency, the remainder would then be called Tonota Constituency, generally consisting of the southern and south eastern part of the current Tonota Constituency;

iv) the Nkange Constituency would remain largely unchanged save for the realignment of its boundary with the Sebina-Gweta Constituency such that Dukwi and associated localities would fall in Sebina-Gweta and Makuta would fall in Nkange.

The Commission considered the Sub-district approach proposal and noted that:-

i) as submitted by virtually all who gave evidence, the Nkange Constituency was compact, the longest distance being 80km between the furthest villages whilst communication within the constituency by road and telephone was considered to be good;

ii) the proposed new Constituency to be called Mathangwane or Sebina-Mathangwane was to be constituted entirely out of the constituencies of Sebina-Gweta and Tonota, with the Tonota Constituency contributing a larger part of the population of the new constituency;

iii) other than the proposed transfer of a few villages into and out of the Nkange Constituency, the constituency remains largely the same on account of compactness, good communication and hospitable terrain; and, .

iv) save for the Nkange Constituency, opinion was divided over the district approach in Tonota and Sebina-Gweta Constituencies. In Tonota there was another view which argued for a division of the constituency on the basis of the population quota whilst in Sebina-Gweta, there was an argument for non-division on account of what was seen as a

small population and relatively developed communication infrastructure.

Consequently, the Commission has decided to:-

a) realign the boundary between Nkange and Sebina-Gweta such that Dukwi village, Kgwana Farm, Dakati and Hondegoree are excised from the Nkange Constituency and incorporated into the new Nata -Gweta Constituency;

b) to excise Makuta from Sebina-Gweta and incorporate it into the Nkange Constituency and;

c) leave the **Nkange Constituency** with a population of **36 258.**

TONOTA CONSTITUENCY

Submissions to the Commission with respect to this constituency fell into two categories. There were those who argued for a division into two constituencies and those who took the view that the constituency be taken as part of the Tutume Sub-district and in this context, suggested that a portion of Tonota Constituency be excised and incorporated into the proposed new constituency in the Sub-district.
Those in support of a division of the constituency into two along the Francistown – Gaborone railway line submitted that with a population of 48 115, the Tonota Constituency deserved to be divided into two constituencies.

In addition to the population quota, the people told the Commission that the constituency was vast, with the western part being particularly difficult to traverse due to poor roads and black cotton soil. It was also said that other forms of communication were also inadequate and that all said, the Member of Parliament was unable to visit all the villages and settlements regularly for consultation and information sharing.

In their view, if it was considered necessary, the population of Tonota could be increased by annexing parts of neighbouring constituencies with excess population but which on their own were not big enough to justify a division.

Proponents of the Tutume Sub-district approach conversely envisaged a situation of overall re-structuring of the Sub-district, arguing that with a population of 125 797, the Tutume Sub-district deserved a fourth constituency on the basis of the population quota.

They told the Commission that parts of the Sub-district were vast such as Tonota which from east to west was estimated to be 215km and Sebina-Gweta which from the north to south was estimated to be 255km. In their assessment, these distances were taxing on Members of Parliament.

In further justifying why the Sub-district approach was preferred, they said that the three constituencies of Nkange, Sebina-Gweta and Tonota were each too small (population wise) to justify sub-division into more constituencies. Thus their recommendation was that a new constituency called Mathangwane or Sebina/Mathangwane should be created out of portions of the three constituencies. The residual constituencies would then be called Nata/Gweta, Nkange and Tonota respectively.

The Commission considered the various submissions and took the view that for purposes of fairness, especially where there were opposing views with respect to approach, each constituency deserved focussed attention. In the view of the Commission, focussed attention does not preclude adjustments amongst constituencies which share a common administrative district.

The Commission noted that the Tonota Constituency with a population of 48 115 was too big to stand as a constituency. On the other hand, whilst the Sebina-Gweta Constituency was fairly vast, its population was not large enough to justify a division into two. However, amelioration measures were considered necessary.

Having taken account of the foregoing, the Commission has decided to:-

a) excise Foley from the Mmadinare Constituency and Incorporate it into the Tonota Constituency;

b) make Sebina-Gweta Constituency more manageable by excising a portion which includes the villages of Matsitama, Sebina, Nshakashogwe, Marapong, Semitwe, Tlapane, Baswabile and Mmapatsi. These villages and their associated settlements are incorporated into Tonota Constituency. This realignment of boundary is permissible as the two constituencies (Tonota and Sebina-Gweta) fall within the same administrative district.

c) divide the Tonota Constituency into two;

d) establish a boundary starting at Mphane in the east moving westerly until it reaches the boundary between Boteti and Tonota Constituencies where it intersects with the Orapa - Francistown Road and the Makoba-Kaka Veterinary Cordon Fence. The following villages and settlements will fall just south of the boundary: Gowa, Thalamabele, Swiijanaa, Marulamantsi, Geeshore, Poloka, Tshamphana, Lebu, Majwana-a-dipela, Shashe Mooke and Mphane;

e) name the new constituencies **TONOTA NORTH** with a population of **32 070** and **TONOTA SOUTH** with a population of **28 458.**

BOBIRWA CONSTITUENCY

According to written as well as oral evidence submitted to the Commission, the people of Bobirwa stated that the population of the constituency had grown since the 1991 Population Census from around 31 000 to over 40 811 people. This, it was however admitted, was not enough to justify two constituencies, given that the population quota was 29 825 people per constituency. The current population would give 20 000 or so people per constituency.

The residents argued that vastness and hostile terrain warranted consideration in addition to the population quota. Heavy sands, sandy, black cotton soil, numerous rivers and streams and roads with potholes made travelling difficult, especially during the rainy season. Settlements of Lepokole, Tshokwe, Morale, Mmadikgaka, Mashabe, Lenyetse 1 and 2 right up to the confluence of the Shashe and Limpopo rivers (Sha–Limpo), were mentioned as particularly problematic.

Several speakers made a plea for sub-division, almost without exception basing their arguments on vastness, poor road infrastructure and poor or non-existent telephone services. The burden of attending to the needs of the electorate was reported to be of concern not only to the Member of Parliament but also to Councillors of Polling Districts such as Lenyetse and Mmadikgaka, with internal distances of 120km and more.

As regards problems of a unique nature to the constituency, the Commission was told that the border with Zimbabwe and South Africa presented enormous challenges to the leadership of Bobirwa. Problems included illegal immigration and cross-border crime. A subdivision of Bobirwa into Bobirwa South and Bobirwa North would, in the view of the residents, divide the task of dealing with these problems between two Members of Parliament, with the Member of Parliament for Bobirwa North dealing with the problems relating to the northern border while the Member of Parliament for Bobirwa South would deal with those relating to the southern border of the constituency.

It was proposed that if the Commission saw it fit to do so, it could consider sub-dividing Bobirwa into Bobirwa North with an estimated population of 20 752 and Bobirwa South with an estimated population of 20 059 using the Selebi-Phikwe – Bobonong – Lekkerpoort Road as the boundary. If this proved not to be feasible, the Commission was requested to leave the constituency intact to preserve its identity.

This is one constituency which gave the Commission a major challenge when considering whether or not to sub-divide. The population is too low for two constituencies and too high for one constituency at 40 811,

yet the factors of vastness, fairly poor communication and fairly unfriendly terrain, prevail.

In considering the representations made by the people of Bobirwa, the Commission took the view that some portions of Bobirwa should be excised and incorporated into the Tswapong North Constituency. This is permissible because the two constituencies are within the same Administrative District. In the premises, the Commission has decided as follows:-

(a) to excise the villages/settlements of Peloyanaga, Tapalaphala, Sephephe, Mmamaunatlala, Mokgojwe, Sepalamoriri, Khurwaneng, Tsetsebjwe, Semela, Manamatshwana and Mmadiepo with a population of 4 257 people from the Bobirwa Constituency and incorporate them into neighbouring Tswapong North Constituency; and,

(b) to excise all farms adjacent to the current Tswapong North/Bobirwa Constituency boundaries up to but excluding Pegs Valley, Renburg and Bainesdrift, and incorporate them into the Tswapong North Constituency.

(c) to retain the name of the constituency as **Bobirwa** with a population of **36 844.**

MMADINARE CONSTITUENCY

Submissions made in respect of the Mmadinare Constituency were basically two: one for subdivision into two constituencies and the other for the retention of the constituency as it is. Advocates for sub-division argued along the following lines:

(a) the Member of Parliament was too busy to visit all parts of the constituency as he had to carry out other official engagements outside the constituency from time to time.

(b) the constituency was too vast, e.g. the distance from Tamasane to Robelela was 203 km. This was the longest route across the constituency; and,

(c) two Members of Parliament would compete to bring developments to the whole area.

Those who opposed the sub-division told the Commission that Mmadinare was one of the rural constituencies which enjoyed a reasonable level of good road and telecommunications infrastructure. Examples given were that the road from Tamasane/Dikabeya through Damchojenaa and Foley was all tarred and that the thirteen or so bridges and river crossings in the constituency had greatly facilitated travelling.

They submitted that telecommunications services in the form of fixed lines and mobile telephones were available in most villages in the constituency. Electricity, which was considered a major facilitator of communication, was reported to be available everywhere except at Robelela, Damchojenaa and Foley.

Both groups, however, requested the Commission to consider incorporating the village of Foley into the Tonota Constituency as the residents thereof had stronger ties with Tonota than any of the villages in the Mmadinare Constituency. A case in point was the service provided by the Tonota Sub Land Board at Foley.

The Commission takes the view that the Mmadinare Constituency does not require subdivision, especially taking into account the size of the population and the ease of servicing the constituency from the point of view of all the factors required to be taken into account when considering delimitation in terms of Section 65(2) of the Constitution. Major roads in the constituency are of all-weather standard and telecommunications facilities are available almost everywhere.

Consequently, the Commission has decided that:

(a) the Mmadinare Constituency should not be sub-divided;

(b) Foley be excised from the Mmadinare Constituency and incorporated into the Tonota Constituency;

(c) the name of the constituency is retained as **Mmadinare** with a population **35 190.**

SELIBE-PHIKWE CONSTITUENCY

The main submission of the people of Selebi-Phikwe was reported to be based on prior consultative meetings involving the Botswana Democratic Party, the Botswana Congress Party, the Botswana National Front and the Botswana People's Party. In addition, some individuals also made contributions. The Commission was told that the Selebi-Phikwe Township had grown sufficiently with a population of 49 849 to justify sub-division into two constituencies.

Although the presenters said that they recognised that the population of the Township would yield two constituencies whose populations would be slightly below the population quota, i.e. approximately 24 925 persons each, if the Township population were split into two equal parts, they argued that some parts of the Township were potentially high growth areas, which meant that the population quota would sooner rather than later be exceeded. In this regard, they cited the case of the eastern portion of the Township at which new residential plots were being developed.

The Commission was told that the Botswana Defence Force Camp which was reported to be in the Central District but whose residents voted for a Member of Parliament for Selebi-Phikwe while returning a Councillor to the Central District Council, should also be incorporated into the Township to increase the population of the Selebi-Phikwe Constituency. A few speakers suggested that the villages of Tobane and Sefhophe could be incorporated into the Township, again to increase the population of Selebi-Phikwe. The advocates of these suggestions said they based their positions on the fact that these places all obtained their services from Selebi-Phikwe.

Some people, however, dismissed the suggestion to bring into an urban constituency, the rural villages of Sefhophe and Tobane, saying rural and urban centres did not have a community of interest.

The people argued that the sub-division of the Selebi-Phikwe Constituency into two would increase and strengthen representation as the workers in the Township would have greater access to their Parliamentary representatives. The presenters called for a sub-division into Selebi-Phikwe East and Selebi-Phikwe West Constituencies.

With regard to the boundary, the Commission was requested to commence it, if it accepted the subdivision, where the Selebi-Phikwe-Sefhophe Road entered the Town, joining Independence Road at Syringa Lodge, proceeding along Independence Road up to the Traffic Lights at Union House, turning into Meepong Road to the BCL Mine, past Oxygen Plant to the Motloutse River.

The Commission has, after careful consideration of the reasons advanced, taken the view that the Selebi Phikwe Constituency should be divided into Selibe-Phikwe East and Selebi-Phikwe West basing its decision on the population factor.

In order to achieve a balance in population between two constituencies in Selebi-Phikwe, the Commission has considered a boundary that departs from the above mentioned proposal by the people of the Selebi-Phikwe, although the starting and finishing points are the same. The Commission notes that the BDF Camp is already within the Selebi-Phikwe Constituency and further notes that the Camp has already been made part of the Selebi-Phikwe Town Planning Area, and is being serviced by an 8km road which is the responsibility of the Selebi-Phikwe Town Council. The Commission sees no difficulty in this area being declared part of the Selebi-Phikwe Township so that it can return a Councillor to the Selebi-Phikwe Town Council. It is not possible, however, to accede to the request for the incorporation of the villages of Sefhophe and Tobane into the Selebi-Phikwe Constituency as they belong to a different administrative district.

In the light of these considerations, the Commission has decided to:

i) subdivide the Selebi-Phikwe Constituency into two; and,

ii) name the constituencies

Selebi-Phikwe East with a population of **25 019** and **Selebi-Phikwe West** with a population of **24 830.**

The boundary will be as follows: from the direction of Sefhophe, turn right into Dr. Meyer Avenue and then left into Molwa Sekgoma Road and left again into Mabeleapudi Avenue, and then right into Maraka-kgosi North Close, proceeding past Plot 6228 and immediately turn left to join Bobonong Drive at Plot 6229, proceed along Bobonong Drive to join Ratsie Setlhako Street (with Segomotso Primary School on the left), turn right to join Phillip Matante Road and proceed there-along to join Malekantwa Crescent, turn left and proceed along Malekantwa Crescent and proceed straight, turning right between plots 3197 (Bamangwato Motors) and 3198. From there follow the road to BCL, cross the railway line, pass left of Liquid Air Botswana Company, pass mine dump just south of Liquid Air, turn right and follow the dirt road into the Semme River which passes next to Botshabelo, follow that River course into Mathathane River, proceed along the Mathathane River to its confluence with Lotlhakane River and follow Lotlhakane River westwards.

TSWAPONG NORTH CONSTITUENCY

The residents of Tswapong North submitted basically two scenarios to the Commission. The first scenario, which was a majority view, entailed the retention of the boundaries of Tswapong North as they exist. The proponents of this scenario told the Commission that:

a) at 29 640 people, according to the 2001 Population and Housing Census Report, Tswapong North fitted neatly into the population quota;

b) since the de-linking of Tswapong North from the Palapye Constituency in 1992 – an arrangement that had subsisted

for 25 years – the people of the sixteen villages that make up Tswapong North had developed a community of interest;

c) Tswapong North had attained a high level of development in roads and telecommunications infrastructure, thus making the constituency easily accessible, both within and from outside; and,

d) ten (10) years since de-linking from Palapye was too short a period to disturb what was essentially a stable constituency.

The second scenario, which was a minority view, presented to the Commission was one involving a restructuring that would put into one bag Tswapong North, Tswapong South, Bobirwa, Mmadinare and Palapye Constituencies and re-arrange the boundaries and re-group the villages such that a new constituency known as Tswapong North East would be created.

An example of this restructuring would have, for example, yielded a Tswapong North East Constituency consisting of the villages of Moremi, Matolwane, Maunatlala, Mokokwana, Mosweu and Seolwane from Tswapong North; Moletemane and Tsetsebjwe from Bobirwa, and Sefhophe, Mogapi, Mogapinyana, Kgagodi, Diloro and Tamasane from the Mmadinare Constituency. Tswapong North would have gained the villages of Moreomabele, Serule and Topisi from the Palapye Constituency etc. This approach found very little favour with those who gave evidence because, according to those who opposed it, there was never consultation with the people of those other constituencies.

In considering the submissions, the Commission took note of the satisfaction of the people of Tswapong North with the progress that had been achieved in developing road and telecommunications infrastructure. It is clear that communication, geographical features and other impediments to the effective servicing of the constituency are not a major concern to the residents of Tswapong North.

When dealing with the neighbouring constituency of Bobirwa, the Comission was confronted with these factors, i.e. vastness, hostile, terrain and poor communication which, according to the provisions of the Constitution of Botswana, constitute the basis for subdivision of constituencies. The Commission took the decision to ameliorate the burden of the Bobirwa Constituency by excising an adjacent portion thereof and incorporating it into the Tswapong North Constituency instead of subdividing the former. This arrangement is permitted by Section 65 (2) of the Constitution since both Bobirwa and Tswapong North Constituencies are in the same administrative district.

The Commission has thus decided to:

a) excise the villages/settlements of Peloyanaga, Tapalaphala, Sephephe, Mmamaunatlala, Mokgojwe, Sepalamoriri, Khurwaneng, Tsetsejwe, Semela, Manamatshwana and Mmadiepo, and all farms abutting the current Tswapong North and Bobirwa Constituency boundary up, to but excluding, the settlements of Pegs Valley, Renburg and Bainesdrift, all with a combined population of 4 257, from the Bobirwa Constituency and incorporate them into the Tswapong North Constituency and;

b) retain the name of the constituency as **Tswapong North** with a population of **33 515.**

PALAPYE CONSTITUENCY

Submissions to the Commission relating to the constituency were centered on the issue of the population quota. The Commission was told that the population of the Palapye Constituency estimated at 38 925, was far in excess of the population quota, although it was not big enough to justify sub-division into two constituencies. They said that Palapye village and associated localities accounted for some 29 565 people, which was equal to the population quota. In their view, what was needed was an adjustment of the constituency boundary in relation to neighbouring constituencies.

The people, therefore, asked the Commission that in its consideration of measures which could be taken to address the slightly high population in the constituency, regard should be had to what they said was the urban character of Palapye village vis-a-vis the rest of the constituency which was largely rural in character. In their view, residents of Palapye village had no community of interest with the rest of the constituency. Consequently, people suggested that on the basis of the population of Palapye village which was virtually equal to the population quota, and its different interests arising from its urban character, it was desirable that a separate Constituency comprising Palapye and associated localities be created. In their view, this would not create any difficulties as villages and localities in the remainder of the constituency could be incorporated into the Serowe constituencies where they were prior to the 1992 Delimitation Commission.

It was further argued that the separation of Palapye village and associated localities from the rest of the constituency would result in focussed attention by the Member of Parliament.

With respect to boundaries, they proposed that the current boundary of the constituency in the east should remain the same. To the north, west and south of Palapye village, suggestions were that the boundary should pass north of Dikabeya, loop around Morupule on the western side, proceed southwards until it reaches the Makoro Veterinary Cordon Fence, follow the Cordon Fence easterly and rejoin the existing eastern boundary of the constituency.

The Commission considered the submissions in their totality and noted that the population of the Palapye Constituency was well above the population quota. The Commission also took note of population growth in the neighbouring Serowe constituencies which also called for attention. Consequently, the Commission concluded that the combined population of the Palapye and the Serowe constituencies justified the creation of a 4th constituency in the Serowe/Palapye Sub-district. It was also noteworthy that views about this Sub-district approach and the envisaged measures were the same in the three constituencies of Palapye, Serowe North and Serowe South.

Having considered the foregoing, the Commission has decided to:-

a) create a separate constituency comprising Palapye Village and associated localities with a population of **29 094**. The constituency is named **Palapye**;

(b) excise villages/settlements from the Palapye Constituency and incorporate them into the Serowe constituencies as follows:-

(i) In the south, it is Mokwena, Mabatwe, Mmabi, Radisele and associated localities.

(ii) In the north, it is all the villages and localities north of Dikabeya which include Moreomabele, Serule, and Sese siding.

TSWAPONG SOUTH CONSTITUENCY

The majority of the residents of the Tswapong South Constituency took the view taken by the majority of the residents of the Mahalapye and Shoshong Constituencies that it was in the interest of the Mahalapye Sub-district that there should be an overhaul of the three existing constituencies such that a fourth constituency of Mahalapye East could be created, based on the population of the Sub-district as a whole.

They submitted that the villages of Kudumatse, Makwate, Dovedale and their asscoiated localities should be excised from Tswapong South and incorporated into the proposed Mahalapye East Constituency because, in their view, the villages were geographically close to Mahalapye and obtained their services therefrom. A few people, however, spoke against the proposal to incorporate Makwate under Mahalapye East, arguing that it (Makwate) had a strong community of interest with Machaneng. This opposition was followed up later in Gaborone by an eleven (11) person delegation from Makwate.

The delegation argued that Makwate shared *bogosi* with the people of Sefhare and that it would, therefore, not be appropriate to incorporate

it into any of the Mahalapye constituencies. Some in the delegation recalled that Makwate was once under the Mahalapye Constituency under former Member of Parliament Mr. G. K. Koma and only went to Tswapong South under former Member of Parliament, the late G. G. Sebeso. According to the delegation, this practice of "tossing Makwate around" interfered with the development of the village.

Having considered the representations made by the residents of Tswapong South and taking cognisance of the fact that the restructuring of the three constituencies of the Mahalapye Sub-District enjoyed widespread support throughout the Sub-district, the Commission accepts the proposal to group the three constituencies together in order to create a fourth constituency. Section 65 (2) of the Constitution permits the boundary realignment within the same administrative district.

The Commission rejects the objections of some of the people of Makwate in regard to the village becoming part of the Mahalapye Constituency because delimitation is about political representation and not *bogosi*. The Commission is of the view that the excising of some villages/settlements from the Tswapong South Constituency and incorporating them into the new Mahalapye East Constituency will reduce the physical size of the former, thus improving representation of the people of Tswapong South.

Consequently, the Commission has decided to:-

a) excise from the Tswapong South Constituency and incorporate into the new Mahalapye East Constituency the following villages/Settlements: Moselane, Titsane, Shakwe 1, Shakgwe, Shakwe 2, Tidi, Ranala, Mokgachawadikhudu, Matsomane, Nkgodi, Mmalehutso, Mobelese, Mokobesane, Mmamokane, Lephane, Madibana, Lengwele, Kiti, Makwate, Mogami, Monganeng, Mmasetsola, Dikgatlho 1, Kudumatse, Kudumatse Cattle posts, Radipitse, Lekotsane, Mokgacha, Dovedale, Maipaafela, Dilotso, Ntswaneng 2, Raijagana, Seroojane Mahatakwe, Borobosi, Boakanaga, Sekwaba, Mogotlhwane, Legotlhong, Palla Ranch, and all the Farms from Parr's Halt southwards;

b) set the boundary between Tswapong South and Mahalapye East as following the old boundary between the present Mahalapye and Tswapong South Constituencies from the north down to Majwana village, then proceeding in a south easterly direction to May Flower Ranch; and,

c) retain the name of the constituency as **Tswapong South** with a population of **29 372.**

MAHALAPYE CONSTITUENCY

Submissions in respect of the Mahalapye Constituency were about doing two things. First the Commission was requested to sub-divide Mahalapye itself into two constituencies of Mahalapye East and Mahalapye West on account of the large population thereof, using the Gaborone – Francistown Road as the boundary. Second, and in addition, the presenters asked the Commission to consider a restructuring of the constituencies of Mahalapye, Shoshong and Tswapong South as they together formed the Mahalapye Sub-district of the Central District and obtained services from Mahalapye, and then create a fourth constituency out of the three.

The Commission was told that the vastness of the area covered by the three constituencies and their contiguous nature, made it necessary for any delimitation exercise to treat them as one area, which they said had a population of 110 000. The residents suggested that the Sub-district should be divided into four constituencies of Mahalapye East, Mahalapye West, Shoshong and Tswapong South.

The subdivision of Mahalapye, the Commission was told, would result in a Mahalapye West Constituency that would be compact and easy for the Parliamentary representative to cover, since the bulk of the population of the village of Mahalapye resides on the western side of the Gaborone - Francistown Road. The proposed constituency of

Mahalapye East, on the other hand, they maintained, could fall far below the population quota, as fewer people of the existing Mahalapye Constituency resided on the eastern side of the Gaborone – Francistown Road and lived mostly in scattered settlements.

The residents of Mahalapye said that in order to create a fourth constituency in the Sub-district, it would be necessary to bring into the proposed Mahalapye East Constituency villages and settlements of Makwate, Shakwe, Dovedale and Kudumatse from neighbouring Tswapong South and the villages of Tewane Dinokwe/Palla Road, Mookane, Mmaphashalala and Dibete, from the Shoshong Constituency.

The residents pointed out that the proposed Mahalapye East Constituency would be geographically more vast than Mahalapye West with a number of physical features such as rivers and streams which would make travelling in the constituency comparatively more difficult.

While the general consensus that emerged was for the subdivision of the Mahalapye Constituency along the Gaborone – Francistown Road and a restructuring involving neighbouring constituencies of Shoshong and Tswapong South, one presentation was for the use of the Shoshong – Mahalapye Road to subdivide Mahalapye into Mahalapye North West and Mahalapye South East Constituencies, again with some realignment of the boundaries that would affect some villages in the Tswapong South and Shoshong Constituencies.

In the debates that ensued during the discussion of the subdivision of the Mahalapye constituency, a request was made that Dibete should not be excised from the Shoshong Constituency as it was the service centre for some Remote Area Dwellers (RADs) which include settlements of Mokgenene, Poloka and Lephepe. Those who presented this request argued that the incorporation of Dibete into any of the proposed Mahalapye Constituencies would disadvantage the RADs as they had nothing in common with the more developed and sophisticated people of Mahalapye.

The Commission has carefully considered the proposals for the subdivision of the Mahalapye Constituency and is satisfied that its

population justifies the sub-division. The Commission has also agreed to the restructuring and realignment of the Mahalapye Constituency boundaries with the boundaries of neighbouring constituencies of Tswapong South and Shoshong which, in terms of Section 65(2) of the Constitution, is in order as the three constituencies are within the same administrative district.

The Commission has thus decided to:

a) subdivide the Mahalapye Constituency into Mahalapye East and Mahalapye West Constituencies, using the Gaborone – Francistown Road as the boundary;

b) excise the villages/settlements of Moselane, Titsane, Shakwe 1, Shakgwe, Shakwe 2, Tidi Ranala, Mokgachawadikhudu, Matsomane, Nkgodi, Mmalehutso, Mokobese, Mokobesane, Mmamokokane, Lephane, Madibana, Lengwele, Kiti, Makwate, Mogami, Monganeng, Mmasetsola, Dikgatlho 1, Kudumatse, Kudumatse Cattle posts, Radipitse, Lekotsane, Mokgacha, Dovedale, Maipaafela, Dilotso, Ntswaneng 2, Raijagana, Seroojane Mahatakwe, Borobosi, Boakanaga, Sekwaba, Mogotlhwane, Legotlhong, Palla Ranch and all the Farms from Parr's Halt southwards from the Tswapong South Constituency, and incorporate them into Mahalapye East;

c) excise the villages/settlements of Dinokwe/Palla Road, Ntswaneng 1, Kudumane, Sesekane, Mogolori, Mmamabula, Lecha, Maboane Maipaafela, Kgorwane, Bodibajankwe, Dibete, Mphebatho, Koromo, Sesana, Ramoketeka, Majwaneng, Kgorotlhwe, Ditshilo, Makolwane, Ditsomane, Monyai, Mosung, Ngwanaatshono, Seleketa, Mookane, Menoge, Segate, Leragatlhana, Mahatane, Mmaphashalala, Masama and Legotlhong from the Shoshong Constituency and incorporate them into the Mahalapye East Constituency;

d) excise the following villages/settlements/ portions of the existing Mahalapye Constituency and incorporate them into the Shoshong Constituency, namely Bonwapitse,

Bonwathothi, Morale, Mmasegotso, Mabelete, Malepe, Majwanaaphiri, Madiba, Mmadiperetla, Gwape 2, Tswaing, Lose, Patikwane, Kgarangwe, Modiane and Kainangwe; and,

e) name the new constituencies:

Mahalapye East with a population of **25 387**
Mahalapye West with a population of **29 743**

SHOSHONG CONSTITUENCY

The submissions of the people of Shoshong were substantially similar to those made by the people of Mahalapye in so far as they concurred on the need to:

i) sub-divide the Mahalapye Constituency into two constituencies of Mahalapye East and Mahalapye West; and,

ii) treat the constituencies in the Mahalapye Sub-district as one entity for purposes of restructuring, and creating a fourth constituency in the Sub-district.

The residents further argued that the Shoshong Constituency on its own needed to be reduced in size because it was too vast and was characterised by the heavy sands of the Kgalagadi Desert in some parts. Examples of areas that were said to be very far from the constituency Headquarters were cited as Otse (90km), Mokgenene (126 km) and other settlements that were scattered in the constituency all the way to the Central Kgalagadi Game Reserve. They submitted that these vast distances and heavy sands tended to compromise the quality of representation as the Parliamentary representative could not maintain a schedule of regular visits.

As regards the realignment of the boundary with other constituencies, the Commission was requested, inter alia,

i) not to excise Dibete from the Shoshong Constituency as it (Dibete) acted as the service centre for some Remote Area Dwellers (RADs) settlements which were said to have no natural community of interest with Mahalapye village; and,

ii) to transfer the settlement/village of Mabuo to the Serowe South Constituency because it (Mabuo) got services from the Serowe/Palapye Sub-district.

In considering the pleas of the people of the Shoshong Constituency, the Commission noted that the factors of vastness and harsh terrain of parts of the Shoshong Constituency were similar to those applying to constituencies covered in part by the Kgalagadi Desert, and were notorious for impeding communication. While no sub-division of the Shoshong Constituency is contemplated, the Commission is of the view that the realignment of the boundary between the Shoshong Constituency and the new Mahalapye East Constituency will alleviate the problems of the Shoshong Constituency by reducing its size.

In line with the spirit of the Sub-district-wide approach called for by the residents of the constituencies that make up the Mahalapye Sub-district, the Commission has decided to relieve the Mahalapye Constituency of some villages/settlements in order to improve the balance in population numbers across the Sub-district.

The realignment and restructuring is permitted by Section 65(2) of the Constitution as all the three constituencies of Mahalapye, Shoshong and Tswapong South belong to the same administrative district.

The Commission has, therefore, decided to:-

i) excise from the Shoshong Constituency and incorporate into the Mahalapye East Constituency the following villages/ settlements: Dibete, Dinokwe/Palla Road, Mmamabula, Mookane, Mmaphashalala, and their Associated Localities;

ii) excise from the Mahalapye Constituency and incorporate into the Shoshong Constituency the following

villages/settlements: Bonwapitse, Bonwathothwe, Morale, Mmadiperetla, Gwape 2, Tswaing, Lose, Patikwane, Kgarangwe, Modiane and Kainangwe;

iii) excise from the Shoshong Constituency the settlement of Mabuo and incorporate it into the Serowe South Constituency; and

iv) retain the name of the constituency as **Shoshong** with a population of **25 366.**

SEROWE NORTH CONSTITUENCY

In their submissions to the Commission, people made a request that the two Serowe constituencies should be combined into one and divided into three constituencies after excising parts of Palapye and Shoshong Constituencies and incorporating them into the combined Serowe constituencies. The basis for these proposals was said to be the population size and the vastness of the combined Serowe constituencies together with the incorporated portions.

Presenters recommended to the Commission that if the proposal for sub-division was accepted, the sub-division should be such that it resulted in minimal disruption to existing structures, took account of community of interest amongst people who had been co-existing, supported ongoing development programmes and projects in existing constituencies, and reduced distances between communities.

It was further proposed that the sub-division should be such that the Serowe village itself was apportioned amongst the proposed three new constituencies. Their reason for this proposal was that Serowe village was already apportioned between the current Serowe North and Serowe South Constituencies. They further said that whilst the village itself had a big enough population to constitute a constituency on its own, the remaining portions of the two constituencies did not have the requisite population to justify the creation of two additional

constituencies. Names proposed for the new constituencies were Serowe South, Serowe North-West and Serowe North-East.

They proposed that the villages and settlements of Radisele, Makoro, Madiaela, Lechana, Topisi, Moreomabele, Serule and Gojwane should be excised from the Palapye Constituency and incorporated into the combined Serowe constituencies. They further proposed that Mabuo from Shoshong Constituency and all farms east of the Makoba-Kaka Cordon Fence from the Boteti Constituency should likewise be excised and incorporated into the combined Serowe constituencies.

The Commission was also given an alternative restructuring proposal in which the village of Serowe would form one constituency, sandwiched between two constituencies, one in the north and the other in the south. The presenters, however, said that they did not find this option attractive as, amongst others, they thought it would be unfair to annex villages from the neighbouring constituencies of Palapye and Shoshong only to make them part of the periphery of Serowe village.

The Commission accepts the proposal for the combination of the two Serowe constituencies and the incorporation into them of portions that have been identified from the Palapye, Boteti and Shoshong Constituencies, and their subsequent sub-division into three constituencies. The Commission concurs that each of the three proposed constituencies of Serowe should have a portion of Serowe village. On the basis of this decision, the argument in regard to vastness falls away.

As a result, the Commission has decided to:-

(a) excise from the Palapye Constituency the villages/settlements/localities of Radisele, Makoro, Madiaela, Lechana, Topisi, Maope, Moreomabele, Serule and Gojwane and to incorporate them into the Serowe constituencies;

(b) excise Mabuo from the Shoshong Constituency and all the farms east of the Makoba-Kaka Veterinary Cordon Fence

from the Boteti Constituency and to incorporate them into the Serowe constituencies;

(c) sub-divide the combined and enlarged Serowe constituencies into three constituencies;

(d) name them:-

(i) **Serowe North-East** with a population of **27 754**

(ii) **Serowe North-West** with a population of **25 108**

(iii) **Serowe South** with a population of **29 434**

(e) establish boundaries as follows:-

(i) <u>Between Serowe North East and Serowe North West</u>

From a point in Serowe village near the Central District Council Supplies Depot, it proceeds towards the Khama Memorial School passing south of it, follows the old Serowe - Palapye road in a south easterly direction until it joins B.K. Kgari Drive, follows B.K. Kgari Drive in a north easterly direction until it intersects the Palapye - Serowe Road near the Brigades, folllows the Palapye - Serowe Road towards the centre of Serowe and shortly thereafter turns right and proceeds in a north easterly direction following the Masokola Drive passing west of the sports ground, crosses the Sepane and Metsimasweu rivers and then joins the Serowe – Orapa Road, follows the Serowe – Orapa road and thereafter leaves it such that it passes between Moko and Paje, crosses the Serowe – Orapa road south east of the Khama Rhino Sanctuary and proceeds northwards until it reaches the northern boundary of the current Serowe North Constituency such that the following places fall on either side of it:-

On the West of boundary	**On the East of boundary**
Serwe Ranch	Mangole
Tsakotshaao	Mokene
Kolokome	Majwana-a-dipitse
Mohoke	Matsabane
Mosomabedi	Bonwaphala
Dimaje	Tlapaneng
Tamatsiri	Mmuphuela
Motsosangwedi	Thamane
	Madibamantsho
	Bonwapitse
	Kgokong

(ii) <u>Between Serowe North-East and Serowe South</u>

From a point in Serowe village near the Central District Council Supplies Depot, it turns left and proceeds southwards passing east of the Spiritual Healing Church, then joins B. K. Kgari Drive at Ditlharapa ward and proceeds in a southerly direction. At the intersection near Bakwena Supermarket, it turns easterly following the road which passes north of the Central District Council houses, turns southwards along Mogatsapoo Road passing between Botswana Power Corporation Offices and the sports ground until it reaches the Motetswana stream and follows the stream southwards. As the stream leaves the village, the boundary turns eastwards around the village to join the Serowe - Palapye Road and follows it towards Palapye. At a point where the road meets the Palapye Constituency boundary, it turns northwards passing west of Morupule and Mogorosane, turns easterly and passes north of Nalalatladi, Dikabeana ending north of Dikabeya in the current Palapye Constituency.

The portion of the current Palapye Constituency north of Dikabeya which includes Moreomabele, Serule and Sese siding becomes part of the Serowe North-East Constituency.

(iii) Between Serowe South and the new Palapye Constituency

Proceeding east from Serowe, at a point where the Serowe – Palapye Road meets the current boundary of the Palapye Constituency, it follows the boundary southwards until it reaches the (Veterinary Cordon Fence), then follows the Cordon Fence eastwards until it reaches the current Palapye Constituency boundary, follows the boundary southwards, until it rejoins the current southern boundary of the Serowe South Constituency. The southern portion of the current Palapye Constituency which includes Mokwena, Mabatwe, Mmabi and Radisele become part of Serowe South Constituency.

(iv) Between Serowe North – West and Serowe South

From a point in Serowe Village near the Central District Council Supplies Depot, it follows Peto Road in a north westerly direction, passing right of the U.C.C.S.A. Church and Forefathers Bar, turns left into the road which goes to Sekgoma Memorial Hospital, then turns left into SAM SAM Road going towards Serowe Education Centre, then within a distance of about 200m turns right and goes around the hospital, and then immediately turns left and proceeds to the Manonnye stream, then follows the stream northwards and where the stream crosses the road, it turns right and proceeds along the Road towards Makolojwane Primary School where the road intersects the Thabala/Mogorosi Road. It then follows the Thabala/Mogorosi Road in a westerly direction and follows the current Serowe South and Serowe North Constituency boundary.

SEROWE SOUTH CONSTITUENCY

The majority of the people giving evidence submitted that on the basis of population, the two constituencies of Serowe North and Serowe South could generate a third constituency. They said that the case for the creation of the third constituency could be made stronger by the annexation of some villages and settlements from adjoining constituencies, especially Palapye. They further stated that the creation of a third constituency would result in the reduction of distances which Members of Parliament and residents of the two constituencies had to travel for consultation and services. People also expressed optimism that with reduced workloads for Members of Parliament, outlying areas with particular interests such as the Sandveld farms were likely to receive greater attention.

It was argued that representation was not only adversely affected by population size and vastness of terrain, but also by the appointment of representatives to Cabinet positions as in their case.

Although the majority view was that there should be three constituencies, there were differences over how this could be achieved. Basically two different proposals in regard to the creation of the three constituencies were given to the Commission. The first proposal was to merge the two Serowe constituencies and create therefrom three constituencies to be named Serowe East, Serowe Central and Serowe West.

The proposed Serowe East Constituency would be created by excising the villages of Radisele, Topisi, Moreomabele, Serule and Gojwane from the current Palapye Constituency and merging them with Tshimoyapula, Mogome and part of Serowe village.

The proposed constituency of Serowe Central would be created by grouping the villages of Dimajwe, Majwana-a-dipitse, Mokgware, Mabeleapudi, Paje, Mmashoro, and part of Serowe village. The third proposed constituency called Serowe West would group the villages of

Malatswai, Mogorosi, Thabala, Motshegaletau, Sehunou, Mabuo (the latter excised from Shoshong Constituency), Moiyabana, part of Serowe village and all farms and cattle posts east of the Makoba – Kaka Veterinary Cordon Fence excised from the Boteti Constituency. It was argued that the management of these farms would be improved through timely delivery of services.

Major arguments that were advanced for apportioning Serowe village amongst the proposed three constituencies were first, that all residents of the current Serowe constituencies were entitled to retain political affiliation to Serowe village to which they were said to have tribal affiliation through *bogosi*, and second, that everyone in the current Serowe constituencies had contributed to the development of Serowe to its current level. They said that it was, therefore, fair that everyone should retain the benefits derived from Serowe.

The second proposal that was given to the Commission was for the creation of three constituencies to be named Serowe North, Serowe and Serowe South. According to this proposal, villages/settlements to the north of Serowe Village as well as the northern portions of the current Palapye Constituency would be merged to create the new Serowe North Constituency, while villages/settlements to the south of Serowe village and the southern portions of the current Palapye Constituency would be merged to create the new Serowe South Constituency. The third constituency would then be the Serowe village itself.

The arguments advanced in support of the second proposal were first, that Serowe Village was more developed and urbanised and had interests which were different from those of the rest of the existing constituencies, and second, that the proposed grouping of villages in Serowe North and Serowe South brought together communities which had been interacting and living together and would maintain continuity with respect to ongoing developments in the current constituencies.

The Commission was requested to realign the boundary between the current Serowe South and Shoshong Constituencies in such a way that the villages of Mokgware and Mogome fell under the proposed Serowe

South Constituency because it was alleged that an error had been made in 1992 in that the boundary between the two constituencies placed those villages under the Shoshong Constituency.

Having already decided to restructure the Palapye Constituency, the Commission takes the view that the villages/settlements of Radisele, Makoro, Madiaela, Lechana, Topisi, Maope, Moreomabele, Serule, Gojwane and their localities should be excised from the current Palapye Constituency as well as Mabuo from Shoshong Constituency and all farms east of the Makoba – Kaka Cordon Fence and incorporated into the Serowe constituencies. The Commission does not accept that Serowe village should be separated from the rest of the Constituencies to be created especially as at present, the village is apportioned between the two existing Serowe constituencies. The Commission accepts the proposal that the two Serowe constituencies should be merged and then sub-divided into three constituencies after incorporation into them of villages/settlements which have already been mentioned above. The Commission also accepts the proposal that there should be a three way division of Serowe village with each part of Serowe rationally aligned to its hinterland portion. However, the Commission finds any reference to *bogosi* in regard to delimitation unhelpful because the delimitation of constituencies is about political representation and not *bogosi.*

As a result, the Commission has decided to:-

(a) excise from the Palapye Constituency the villages/settlements/localities of Radisele, Makoro, Madiaela, Lechana, Topisi, Moreomabele, Serule and Gojwane and to incorporate them into the Serowe constituencies;

(b) excise Mabuo from the Shoshong Constituency and all farms and places east of the Makoba-Kaka Veterinary Cordon Fence from the Boteti Constituency and to incorporate them into the Serowe constituencies;

(c) sub-divide the combined and enlarged Serowe constituencies into three constituencies;

(d) name them:-

i) **Serowe North-East** with a population of **27 754**

ii) **Serowe North-West** with a population of **25 108**

iii) **Serowe South** with a popualtion of **29 434**

(e) confirm that the boundary between the Shoshong and the current Serowe South Constituency is such that the villages of Mokgware and Mogome fall within the Serowe South Constituency; and,

(f) establish boundaries between the three Serowe constituencies as described under the Serowe North Constituency in this Report.

BOTETI CONSTITUENCY

Evidence from the area, both written and oral, in respect of this constituency, stated that it was one of the most vast and sandy constituencies as it lies on parts of the Kgalagadi Desert. The distances between many points across the constituency were reportedly in the region of 300km of difficult and sandy terrain. A unique characteristic of the physical features was the salt pans which, together with the heavy sands, made travelling in the constituency difficult. The Commission was also told that the pattern of settlement was dominated by scattered, mostly Remote Area Dweller (RAD) villages. The RAD settlements of Xere, Kedia, Khwee, Tshwagong and Thabatshukudu in the constituency were reported to be most difficult to physically access because of the sandy and Makgadikgadi Salt Pan conditions, and difficult to communicate with because of lack of telecommunications infrastructure.

On the basis of the foregoing reasons as well as population size of over 57 000, the people of the area asked for a second constituency. They proposed the sub-division of the constituency as follows:

a) use of the Setata Cordon Fence to Thabatshukudu or Makalamabedi; and

b) Use of the Mokoboxane Foot and Mouth Cordon Fence.

Both approaches, it was argued, would yield Boteti East and Boteti West Constituencies.

A considerable amount of time was then devoted to discussing certain villages/settlements as follows:

a) **Orapa:** Several speakers called for a split down the middle, possibly from the Orapa Traffic Circle past the Hospital, in order to give each of the Boteti East and Boteti West Constituencies a portion of Orapa. The argument was that this would not only stabilise population figures for each of the constituencies, it would also enhance the belief that Orapa belonged to, and serviced, all the people of Boteti.

Some people called for the Township to fall into either of the constituencies, with Boteti East most favoured. Yet some people, albeit a minority, warned of the impracticability, from a legal point of view, in their opinion, of tampering with the Township. They cited the lease agreement which carved out Orapa from the Central District into a high security protected area, as binding on everyone to leave the Township as it is.

b) **Malatswai**: The settlement was reported to have previously fallen under the Boteti Constituency before becoming part of the Serowe North Constituency. More speakers, however, favoured the status quo as Malatswai was closer to Serowe than to Letlhakane and got its services from Serowe.

c) **Mokubilo:** The settlement was part of the Tonota Constituency although it got its services from Letlhakane.

The settlement was, therefore, proposed to come under a new Boteti East Constituency.

d) **Phuduhudu:** The settlement was reportedly "misplaced" in the Ngamiland District as it was alleged it did not even appear on the map of the district. The settlement was reportedly occupied by Remote Area Dwellers (RADs) from Menoakwena and Moreomaoto in the Boteti Constituency. It was recommended that Phuduhudu should fall under the new Boteti West Constituency on the strength of community of interest criterion.

The Comission notes that while at Serowe, it was requested to incorporate into the Serowe constituencies from the Boteti Constituency, all farms east of the Makoba-Kaka Veterinary Cordon Fence as they had a community of interest with settlements in the Serowe constituencies.
In considering the requests, especially as they relate to vastness and inhospitable conditions of the physical features of the Boteti Constituency as well as the population, the Commission has decided that a case exists for subdivision. The case for removing Mokubilo from Tonota and Malatswai from Serowe North is not strong enough. The restructuring that has taken place among constituencies of the Central Administrative District should address the question of access to services which appears to be the underlying source of concern with respect to Mokubilo and Malatswai. The Commission, however, considers it proper to excise all farms east of the Makoba-Kaka Cordon Fence from the Boteti Constituency and to incorporate them into the Serowe constituencies as this will go some way in reducing the vastness of the Boteti Constituency. The Commission takes the view that the population between the two new constituencies should retain some equilibrium.

After examining the options on sub-division, the Commission has decided to:

a) sub-divide the Boteti Constituency into Boteti North and Boteti South;

b) excise all farms east of the Makoba-Kaka Veterinary Cordon Fence from the Boteti Constituency and incorporate them into the Serowe constituencies; and,

c) name the constituencies:

Boteti North with a population of **24 212**
Boteti South with a population of **26 627** and,

The boundary will follow the Francistown – Orapa Road where it enters Boteti at Thalamabele in the east pass the Orapa Township to the south and all the way to the boundary with the Ghanzi District in the west, passing Tsienyane/Rakops and Mopipi to the south. The case of Orapa has been resolved by the position of the boundary which has been decided by the Commission and puts the entire Township in Boteti North.

KGATLENG EAST CONSTITUENCY

Submissions by the people of the Kgatleng East Constituency essentially relayed two different points of view. One point of view proposed a global or district-wide approach where the population of Kgatleng District, reported to be 73 507 according to the 2001 Population and Housing Census, could be divided into three constituencies of Kgatleng East, Kgatleng Central and Kgatleng North or alternatively Kgatleng East, Kgatleng Central and Kgatleng West. They said that if this were done, the population in each constituency would be 24 502.

The other point of view proposed by some of the residents was for maintaining the status quo as the population of the entire district did not quite support three constituencies, taking into account the population quota. Those who argued for three constituencies cited the vastness of the district as the main reason. They quoted, for example, the 200 km distance between, say Oodi/Matebele in the south and Oliphant's Drift in the east, as being too burdensome for one Member of Parliament.
There was also the argument that the River Villages were inherently different from the rest of the villages of Kgatleng because of proximity to the Republic of South Africa. Hence the need for the retention of a

Kgatleng East Constituency, based purely on the River Villages, and with its own separate Land Board.

The counter arguments, on the other hand, were that:

(a) the population figures did not support the case for a third constituency, especially given that even if future growth were to be considered, the district had shown a very slow growth from 57 770 people in 1991 to just over 73 000 in 2001 – about 15 000 people over a 10 year period;

(b) the current arrangement, according to some speakers, had served the residents of the district well. The Kgatleng District Council, they said, with no Sub-district as in other places, had its Headquarters at the centre of the district and served all parts of the district satisfactorily;

(c) the whole of Kgatleng District was only 7 600 square km in area, and was serviced by good roads, enabling any Member of Parliament to hold a meeting anywhere in any part of the district and return to the place of abode. This, in the opinion of some speakers, did not justify the creation of a third constituency especially given the levels and degrees of hardship experienced elsewhere in the country.

In considering the submissions of the residents of Kgatleng East, the Commission came to the conclusion that the situation was not as desperate as potrayed by some speakers. In addition, the vastness and long distance from Oodi/Matebele to Oliphantsdrift, which was referred to by some speakers are not, in the view of the Commission, a cause for concern because of the existence of all-weather roads in most parts of the district. As regards the unique nature of the River Villages which allegedly stems from their proximity to the Republic of South Africa, the Commission found this of no relevance for purposes of delimitation.

Under the circumstances, the Commission has decided to:

a) adjust the boundary between Kgatleng East and Kgatleng West such that the villages and localities of Thoredi, Ditshetshwana, Tilwane, Bokaa and Morwa from Kgatleng West now become part of Kgatleng East; and,.

b) retain the name of the constituency as **Kgatleng East** with a population of **38 566.**

KGATLENG WEST CONSTITUENCY

The submissions by the residents of Kgatleng West were substantially the same as those made in respect of Kgatleng East except that the first presenter called for retention of Kgatleng East as it is and the creation of a new constituency from the villages of Bokaa, Morwa, Pilane, Phaphane Artesia, Dikgonnye, Rasesa, Khurutshe, Budungwane and their associated localities. What would remain, according to the presentation, would be Kgatleng West. This submission, therefore, also called for three constituencies in the Kgatleng District.
A counter submission called for the maintenance of the present arrangement for the reasons adduced in respect of Kgatleng East i.e.

(a) the Kgatleng District as a whole was small at only 7 600 square km in extent, with the district administrative headquarters centrally situated in the village of Mochudi and servicing the two constituencies effectively;

(b) the question of vastness and difficult terrain in parts of the constituency, and the district was an exaggeration. One speaker contended that no two areas in the whole of the district could be 200km apart; and

(c) the growth in the population of Kgatleng District by only 15 000 people during the period between 1991 and 2001 did not point to an imminent explosion in numbers. They said if anything, the growth could slow down as a result of the HIV/AIDS scourge.

The Commission is persuaded by the position taken by those who called for the retention of only two constituencies in the Kgatleng District.

There is neither evidence of pressure of population numbers nor hardship arising from hostile physical features of the Kgatleng West Constituency save for some sandy, parts in the western section of the district, to warrant the creation of a third constituency.

However, in recognition of the relatively difficult terrain of Kgatleng West vis-à-vis Kgatleng East, the Commission took the view that some adjustment of the boundary between the two constituencies is justified, notwithstanding the fact that this would result in a higher population for Kgatleng East.

The Commission has, therefore, decided to:-

(a) adjust the boundary between Kgatleng East and Kgatleng West in such a way that the villages of Thoredi, Ditshetshwana, Tilwane, Bokaa and Morwa are excised from Kgatleng West and incorporated into Kgatleng East; and,

(b) retain the name of the constituency as **Kgatleng West** with a population of **34 910.**

GABORONE CENTRAL CONSTITUENCY
GABORONE NORTH CONTITUENCY
GABORONE SOUTH CONSTITUENCY
GABORONE WEST CONSTITUENCY

The submissions in respect of the constituencies of the City of Gaborone have been amalgamated and treated as one for ease of consideration because they were virtually identical in content and presentation except for those from the Gaborone Central Constituency.

Submissions from Gaborone North, Gaborone South and Gaborone West Constituencies all centered around the population of Gaborone City which, according to the residents quoting from the 2001 Population and Housing Census Report, stood at 186 007 and was broken down as follows:

Gaborone Central	30 837
Gaborone North	39 974
Gaborone South	36 219
Gaborone West	78 977

Presenters across the political spectrum submitted that, with a population quota of 29 825 most of the constituencies of Gaborone as they stood carried far more persons per constituency. For example, in the extreme, the Gaborone West Constituency was said to carry enough people to yield two constituencies. In other cases, it was argued that some realignment of constituency boundaries to distribute the population fairly among them would address the question of excess over the population quota.

Under the circumstances, the submissions called for an increase in the number of constituencies of the City of Gaborone from four to six, based purely on the population quota. Most presentations called for the preservation, to the extent possible, of the main features that separated the Gaborone West part of the City from the rest, namely the use of either the Railway line or the Nelson Mandela Road. This, it was argued, would ensure that portions of the City with identical interests and sharing services such as schools, clinics and shopping malls, continued to exist side by side in a spirit of mutual inter-dependence.

Depending on the grouping of portions of the City by the various presenters, the names of the new constituencies were variously suggested as Gaborone North, Gaborone North Central, Gaborone South, Gaborone Central, Gaborone West, Gaborone North West.
Or
Gaborone South West, Gaborone West, Gaborone North West, Gaborone North, Gaborone Central and Gaborone South.

The presenters argued the proposal for six constituencies in Gaborone generally along the following lines:

a) the City of Gaborone had a well developed communication infrastructure and was compact with the exception of some parts of Gaborone North which had relatively large tracts of

land. The factor of communication should, therefore, not be placed on an equal footing with the population factor in determining whether or not to sub-divide any of the Gaborone constituencies;

b) the constituencies of Gaborone should be increased to six along the lines of the present grouping which *de facto* exhibited a grouping based on different socio-economic/income groups of the residents of the City;

c) unlike rural areas, urban areas had major problems associated with overcrowding, labour and industrial relations etc. which called for the attention and intervention of a Member of Parliament most of the time, and,

d) Gaborone, being the fastest industrialising and commercialising City in Botswana as well as the nation's administrative capital, had unique demands on the time of a Member of Parliament. These included interaction with businesspersons, both local and international, and the diplomatic community, entailing appearance at social functions.

The submission by the residents of Gaborone Central varied slightly from those of the residents of Gaborone North, Gaborone South and Gaborone West in that it called for the retention of the Gaborone Central Constituency as it stood, although it also proposed the creation of two more constituencies from the present Gaborone West and Gaborone North.

The arguments advanced for keeping Gaborone Central in its present form were based on its population which was said to be in the region of the population quota and the ease with which the constituency was being serviced by its Parliamentary representative. The Gaborone Central Constituency was said to be the most serviced constituency in Gaborone with modern road and telecommunications networks, health and educational facilities of the highest standard in the country.

The Commission is satisfied that there exists a very strong case for creating two more constituencies in the City of Gaborone solely on the basis of the size of the population. The population of the constituencies of Gaborone West and Gaborone North in particular makes this very clear, as it is far in excess of the population quota.

The Commission is, however, constrained in allocating an additional two constituencies to Gaborone because of the limited number of additional constituencies available and the fact that a much stronger case exists for ameliorating the situation in the more difficult regions of the country from the point of view of the factors of communication and geographical features which must be considered together with the population factor when considering subdivision of constituencies.

The Commission is of the view that the compactness of the City of Gaborone and therefore that of its constituencies, and their very high level of development in comparative terms, notwithstanding their high populations, allow for more sympathetic consideration to be given to rural constituencies. It will be noted, in this regard, that the rural constituencies of Kgatleng East, Bobirwa, Barolong, Nkange and Ngami themselves carry populations which are substantially above the population quota at 38 566, 36 844, 36 539, 36 258 and 36 115 respectively. This situation persists in spite of the Commission's best endeavours to bring down such population closer to the population quota.

Under these circumstances, it is the view of the Commission that only one additional constituency should be created in Gaborone. Consequently, it has been decided to restructure the Gaborone constituencies and re-align boundaries for the purposes of creating a fifth constituency. As a result, the Commission has decided to create five constituencies in Gaborone as follows:

1. (a) **Gaborone Central** with a population of **35 745**
   (b) **Gaborone North** with a population of **38 471**
   (c) **Gaborone South** with a population of **36 365**
   (d) **Gaborone West - North** with a population of **37 959**
   (e) **Gaborone West - South** with a population of **37 517**

2. To determine the boundaries as follows:

a) the boundary between Gaborone West - South and Gaborone West - North follows the old Molepolole Road from the Railway line near the Regional Immigration Office, turns left into Lebalane Road and then right into Ntimbale Road up to the Western ByPass where it proceeds in a northerly direction along the Bypass, then into Dikopanye Drive up to Plots 40256 and 40315, turning into Marapong Hill Road up to a point near Plot 40555 where it follows a westerly direction and passes between Flats 40353 and 40644 and joins Bosupye Hill Road, and then left to Kudumatse Drive and out along Kudumatse Drive towards Thamaga;

b) the boundary between Gaborone West-South and Gaborone South is the Railway line from its (the Railway) intersection with Kudumatse Drive and out of the City along the Railway line in a southerly direction;

c) the boundary between Gaborone South and Gaborone Central follows Kudumatse Drive from the Railway line in an easterly direction, turns left into Old Lobatse Road, then right into Independence Avenue up to Kaunda Road where it turns right along Kaunda Road to the BNPC circle, and then on to the Tlokweng Road and out of the City.

d) the boundary between Gaborone Central and Gaborone North commences just south of plot 13185 and goes straight on to Broadhurst Drive from the east, then passes between Plots 8506 and 8528 into Kalaka Road and then into Lenyaphiri Road (passing north of Broadhurst Primary School) until Lenyaphiri Road joins Broadhurst Drive and then along Broadhurst Drive up to Nelson Mandela Drive (near Kgalagadi Breweries) from where the boundary proceeds along Nelson Mandela Drive in a northerly direction up to a point opposite Plot 7085, and then turns due west up to Thapo Road between plots 6999 and 7000, turning south and up to Plot 6997 and then west passing between Plots 7042 and 7019 straight up to Tlhwane Road, and then southerly along Tlhwane Road to plot 7003, then westerly up to Lejara Road, passing between Plots 5817 and 8402 from where the boundary follows a northerly direction along Lejara Road up to a point between Plots 8393and 8394 and then westerly across Legolo Road into the Railway Reserve where it follows a southerly direction, turning left across Legolo Road into Tshupa and Serope Roads and back to Nelson Mandela Drive behind Metro, and,

e) the boundary between Gaborone North and Gaborone West-North follows the Mandela Drive from a point opposite Plot 7085 in a northerly direction until it reaches the Railway line and then out along the Railway line northwards out of the City.

SOUTH EAST CONSTITUENCY

In their submissions to the Commission, people argued that on the basis of the population which stands at 60 564, South East should be divided into two constituencies. Further, it was said that the division would be good for the various competing interests within the district, in particular the easing of the sometimes paralysing competition for projects between Ramotswa and Tlokweng.

Beyond the issue of population quota and improved representation which was expected to come with the division, people expressed dissatisfaction with the current arrangement whereby there are two *dikgosi,* one of Balete, the other of Batlokwa, in one district and yet there was only one Member of Parliament from one of the tribal territories in the district. The complaint was that the arrangement gave the impression of subordination of one *morafe* to another.

Proposals on the division of the constituency could be grouped into two. The one proposal in essence was a constituency boundary which coincided with the boundary between Batlokwa and Balete tribal

territories regardless of the imbalance in populations resulting therefrom. In terms of this proposal, the two resulting constituencies to be named Ramotswa and Tlokweng, would have approximately 37 235 people and 22 515 people respectively. As a compromise it was suggested that to boost the population of Tlokweng, a number of farms and localities adjacent to it which include Ruretse, Mmokolodi, Kgale, Lion Park, Gaborone stables and Glen Valley could be added to it.

The distinguishing elements of the counter proposal to the foregoing as submitted by the representative of the youth in Ramotswa was that the populations of the two new constituencies should be equal or as close as possible, and that the division should not be along tribal lines as constituencies were about political representation. They further suggested that the names of the new constituencies should be tribally neutral such as would result if they were named after permanent natural features like hills and rivers. Names proposed were Ngotwane for the Tlokweng component and Baratani for the Ramotswa component.

Besides differences over the boundary and names, people were unanimous in their request that some farms, especially in the southern part of the constituency were too far to be serviced meaningfully from Ramotswa. Suggestions made were that these farms could be placed either in Lobatse, Barolong or Ngwaketse Constituencies as appropriate.

The Commission considered the various submissions and options with regard to boundaries and agreed that the population size, which was virtually twice the population quota, was far too big for one constituency.

The Commission also found persuasive the suggestion that the majority of the farms which in physical terms were closer to the Lobatse Constituency were too far from Ramotswa as the main constituency Headquarters and are not being serviced meaningfully therefrom. The Commission recalled that submissions with respect to the Lobatse Constituency made similar observations and recommended that the farms be incorporated into the Lobatse Constituency.

The Commission was impressed with the suggestion by the youth in Ramotswa who said that the division, if it were to be accepted, should have as its primary objective, improved political representation and population balance between the proposed constituencies and that tribally neutral names be adopted.

Having considered the foregoing and the fact that the South East is one administrative district comprising of Balete and Batlokwa tribal territories, the Commission has decided to:-

a) excise all farms which lie in the southern part of the constituency starting with Sunnyside and incorporate them into the Lobatse Constituency;

b) divide the South East Constituency into two with a boundary which places the villages and localities of Taung, Boatle and Metsimaswaane into the northern constituency;

c) avoid naming the constituencies after certain villages as proposed, and to retain the district identity reflected in the current name of South East;

d) name the two constituencies:-

   i) **South East - North** with a population of **26 471**
   ii) **South East - South** with a population of **32 890**

MOGODITSHANE CONSTITUENCY

In their submissions to the Commission, people were unanimous in their request for a sub-division of the constituency on the basis of the population size. At 62 451, the population was said to be too big for one constituency with the result that people did not receive adequate representation.

There was also general agreement on the proposed sub-division which would result in east and west constituencies. The proposal was that

the Mogoditshane village should constitute one constituency whilst the remaining villages of Gabane, Metsimotlhabe, Mmopane and their surroundings should form another. This grouping was said to be ideal as it ensured that localities which were administratively connected were kept together. The location of the Sir Seretse Khama Barracks (SSKB), however, generated some debate as some people considered it to be an integral part of Mogoditshane village, while others thought it should belong to the other grouping.

A number of suggestions were made with respect to the names of the constituencies. For the proposed eastern constituency, options were given as Mogoditshane East or Mogoditshane. For the proposed western constituency the options given were Mogoditshane West, Mmopagame (an acronym for Mmopane, Gabane and Metsimotlhabe) or Gabane.

The naming of constituencies was also a subject of some debate as some expressed displeasure at naming constituencies after certain villages. Those who held this view alleged that such villages tended to benefit more in development than the rest of the other villages in the same constituency and that such villages assumed a sense of superiority over the other villages within the constituency.

The Commission considered the submissions made and noted that with a population of 62 451, the constituency was over two times the population quota. In the view of the Commission, the population of 62 451 makes a strong case for sub-division. With respect to the proposed boundary and the reasoning given, the Commission found them persuasive, including the argument that the SSKB should be grouped together with Mogoditshane Village.

The Commission also found that there is merit in the suggestion that, as much as possible, constituencies should not share names with particular villages. However, the Commission recognises that it may be difficult not to do so in some cases.

Having taken account of the population size, the Commission has decided as follows:-

(a) to divide Mogoditshane into two constituencies;

(b) the boundary shall be such that all of Mogoditshane village and SSKB form one constituency and the remainder forms another constituency.

(c) that other than the constituency which is being formed out of Mogoditshane village and SSKB, the name of the other constituency should be inclusive in order to remove the perception of superiority and subordination which arises when a constituency shares a name with a village. The constituencies will be called:

i) **MOGODITSHANE** with a population of **32 811**. This constituency consists of Mogoditshane village and Sir Seretse Khama Barracks.

ii) **KWENENG SOUTH EAST** with a population of **29 640**. This is the remainder of the current Mogoditshane Constituency consisting of Gabane, Metsimotlhabe, Mmopane and surrounding villages and localities.

THAMAGA CONSTITUENCY

Submissions with respect to this constituency followed two main ideas, the one idea proposing a district-wide approach resulting in the creation of three new constituencies within the Kweneng District, including a restructured Thamaga Constituency, and the other focussing on Thamaga, proposing some adjustments to the existing boundary of the constituency, with parts of it excised and annexed to neighbouring constituencies.

The argument made in support of the district-wide approach was that it was all-embracing and the constituencies were inter-dependant in terms of services. The approach, it was argued, ensured that constituencies which were vast and had poor communication

infrastructure and a hostile environment could then be adjusted against those with less challenges so that the latter could take on more responsibilities. Those who pursued this line of thought proposed a restructuring of all five constituencies within the Kweneng District resulting in an additional three new constituencies. In the restructuring, some of the constituencies would end up with populations lower than the population quota, and it was argued that this was justifiable on the basis of difficult terrain and poor means of communication.

Others submitted that with its relatively small geographical size and a population of 35 843, the Thamaga Constituency was too small to be a candidate for division and that within the Kweneng District, only Mogoditshane and Molepolole Constituencies had experienced significant population growth and thus required a division into two each. The remedy they preferred was the realignment of the boundaries between Thamaga Constituency on one hand and Mogoditshane and Molepolole Constituencies on the other. In this respect, it was suggested that Magokotswane, Gamodubu and Mmamhiko should be excised from Thamaga and Lentsweletau Constituencies and incorporated into the Molepolole Constituency.

An unanimous proposal was made that the constituency should be renamed according to its geographical position within the Kweneng District in order to build a sense of ownership and identity by all within the constituency.

The Commission considered the various submissions and noted that the constituency is relatively small in geographical terms and compact with a population of 35 843. The Commission also noted with appreciation the suggestion that the constituency should not be named after any particular village.

In regard to the proposed restructuring of other constituencies within the district, the Commission took the view that:-

a) the Letlhakeng Constituency, with its vastness, poor communication, hostile environment and fairly large population, would not be sufficiently addressed through a realignment of its boundary;

b) whilst Lentsweletau is a fairly large constituency, its population is within the population quota range and communication infrastructure is relatively well developed;

c) the constituencies of Molepolole and Mogoditshane have high population densities which make them candidates for division.

Having considered the foregoing, the Commission has decided as follows:-

a) to realign the boundary between the Thamaga Constituency with the new Molepolole South Constituency such that Mmanoko, Gamodubu, Selokwana, Kgabodukwe, Gakgatla, Ramakgatlanyana, Tshiping, Semarule, Mabogoapitse, Tswete, Seherelela, Gamolele, Bapuleng, Marapalalo, part of Magokotswane and Thobukwe should fall into Molepolole South Constituency. The realignment is done in accordance with the Constitutional provisions which permit the realignment of boundaries within the same administrative district; and,

b) to rename the Thamaga Constituency **Kweneng South** in order to strengthen a sense of ownership and belonging by all who reside in it. The population of the constituency is **34 635.**

MOLEPOLOLE CONSTITUENCY

Presentations of oral and written submissions to the Commission proceeded on the basis that Molepolole was part of the larger Kweneng District and that it was desirable that the demarcation of new boundaries should as much as possible be holistic. An additional background point which was also made related to the size of the

"cake", namely that with only 17 new constituencies available for distribution throughout the country, and given the high competition for them amongst existing constituencies, a pragmatic option was a district-wide approach to the issue.

With respect to the specific aspects which were seen to be affecting representation, it was submitted that the Kweneng District was vast with some parts being extremely difficult to traverse due mainly to heavy sands, poor roads, inhospitable environment and long distances. It was submitted that those conditions were prevalent mainly in constituencies like Letlhakeng and Lentsweletau, more so in the former because of its desert-like characteristics. In the view of presenters, the sheer size of some of those constituencies, the challenges brought about by factors such as sandiness, muddiness and poor communication (both road and telephone), impacted negatively on the representative's accessibility to constituents which in turn led to perceptions of ineffectiveness.

They also said that Magokotswane should be excised from Lentsweletau and Thamaga Constituencies and incorporated into Molepolole where they said it rightly belonged.

Another area to which the attention of the Commission was drawn was population concentrations in some parts of the district. It was said that of the five constituencies in the district, Molepolole and Mogoditshane had experienced phenomenal population growth according to the 2001 Population and Housing Census Report. The view was that these population sizes were way above the population quota.

Proposals placed before the Commission to deal with challenges of poor communication, difficult terrain and high population sizes included outright divisions of some areas and realignment of boundaries. Candidates for division were singled out as Mogoditshane and Molepolole Constituencies whilst Lentsweletau, Letlhakeng and Thamaga Constituencies would have to be restructured to bring them to manageable levels.

Although the Commission was requested to adopt a district-wide approach, it nevertheless decided to deal with each constituency on a case by case basis. Consequently, the Commission opted to focus first on each constituency before drawing on the advantages of a common administrative district.

With specific reference to Molepolole, the Commission noted that the population of Molepolole was way above the population quota and, therefore, was a convincing case for subdivision. However, to be able to create two constituencies out of Molepolole which are close to the population quota, it was necessary to bring in portions of Lentsweletau and Thamaga Constituencies. This approach is in line with the constitutional provisions which permit realignment and restructuring of boundaries within the same administrative district.

Having considered the foregoing, the Commission has decided as follows:-

a) to divide Molepolole Constituency into two namely:-

Molepolole North with a population of **29 531**
Molepolole South with a population of **28 512.**

b) The boundary between the two constituencies from the east to the west, will be the Gaborone - Molepolole tarred road, turning right at PD Shop northwards along the tarred road and then looping around the Assemblies of God Church building, Mine Labour Organisation Offices (MLO) and Kweneng Rural Development Association (KRDA) and rejoining the Gaborone - Molepolole Road, such that the Assemblies of God Church building, the Post Office, the Chain Shop, Western Fried Chicken, St Paul's Mission, KRDA and MLO become part of Molepolole South.

c) to excise Suping and Madiabatho from Lentsweletau Constituency as well as Magokotswane from Lentsweletau and Thamaga Constituencies and incorporate them into the Molepolole Constituencies.

d) to excise Mmanoko, Gamodubu, Selokwana, Kgabodukwe, Gakgatla, Ramakgatlanyana, Tshiping, Semarule, Mabogoapitse, Tswete, Seherelela, Gamolele, Bapuleng, Marapalalo and Thobukwe from the Thamaga Constituency and incorporate them into Molepolole South.

All other constituencies in the Kweneng District were dealt with in greater detail under their respective sections.

LENTSWELETAU CONSTITUENCY

Submissions by various contributors fell into two categories. One group expressed the view that the Lentsweletau Constituency should be looked at as a component of the whole of Kweneng District whilst the other group took the view that the constituency should be considered on its own. In general, however, there was agreement on what were considered to be key points. It was submitted that Lentsweletau was a vast constituency with long distances between villages, and that parts of the constituency were difficult to traverse due to sandiness, poor roads and black cotton soil, and those impacted negatively on the performance of the Member of Parliament.

It was further argued that vastness, poor communication especially of roads, and the difficult terrain all have a combined negative effect on overall communication within the constituency. People lamented that not only did individual residents of the constituency battle with those conditions in their daily lives, but the representative of the people was unable to visit the various villages and other localities regularly. A consequence of this, it was said, was that a dislocation between the Member of Parliament and constituents occured as neither side got the opportunity to communicate issues of development to the other.

In order to remedy the situation, varying proposals were made to the Commission. One proposal was that the Lentsweletau Constituency should be divided into north and south, with the south revolving around Lentsweletau, Kopong and Ngware villages and the north revolving around Lephepe, Sojwe and Boatlaname villages. The other significant

proposal was that on account of the small population size of 28 985, the constituency should not be sub-divided.

In its consideration of the various submissions, the Commission noted that there was recognition by all that the higher population concentrations in Mogoditshane and Molepolole Constituencies deserved greater attention. With respect to the Lentsweletau Constituency itself, the population was only 28 985 which was slightly below the population quota. This alone made consideration of a division into two constituencies unwarranted.

The Commission agrees that to some degree the Lentsweletau Constituency is vast with difficult terrain in some areas. However, the availability of some communication infrastructure within the constituency mitigates the hardships occasioned by the vastness of the constituency.

A general response to the arguments for a district-wide approach is that within the Kweneng District, different constituencies face different circumstances. For example, the constituencies of Mogoditshane and Molepolole have high population densities even without annexation of portions from neighbouring constituencies, and the vastness of the Letlhakeng Constituency coupled with poor communication and harshness of the environment in addition to the fairly large population, merit special consideration.

Having considered the foregoing, the Commission has decided that;

a) with a population of **28 985**, and given the existing communication infrastructure, the constituency should remain unchanged. However, the boundary with Molepolole is realigned by excising Magokotswane, Madiabatho and Suping from Lentsweletau Constituency and incorporating them into Molepolole North. These localities are virtually part of Molepolole;

b) the constituency be renamed **Kweneng East** as part of the overall effort to depart from the practice of naming constituencies after some villages. As indicated elsewhere this strengthens a sense of ownership and belonging by all who reside in the constituency.

LETLHAKENG CONSTITUENCY

Submissions with respect to the constituency of Letlhakeng had similarities with those which were made with respect to Kgalagadi and Ghanzi Constituencies. The Commission was informed orally and in writing that within the Kweneng District, the Letlhakeng Constituency was the most vast with dimensions of 330km between Suping and Tsetseng and 160km between Botlhapatlou and Kaudwane over sandy and difficult terrain. In that vastness, it was submitted that the Letlhakeng Constituency had only about 30 km of tarred road, 25 villages (excluding settlements) which were generally 40-60km apart, extremely sandy roads and virtually no telephone services whilst the sister constituencies had more tarred roads, much fewer villages, good communication and were compact.

In their experience which they related to the Commission, the people said that the vastness, aridity, hostile environment and poor communication made social services inaccessible and resulted in sporadic visits by the Member of Parliament who, when he did visit, then held short meetings. The infrequent and short visits, in their assessment, adversely affected information sharing and exchange with the result that representation suffered, and along with it, people were denied access to the fruits of development. In their analysis, this situation explained the low level of development in the constituency. People also felt that they could derive more benefits out of Government assistance programmes if sufficient information reached them more regularly and timeously through their representative.

It was the unanimous view of all who gave evidence that the Letlhakeng Constituency be divided into two as most of the factors

which ought to be taken into consideration were present, namely poor means of communication, formidable geographical features, a fairly large population, vastness and aridity.

Concern was also expressed with respect to the situation where the representative also carried Ministerial functions, as invariably in their view, the onerous Cabinet responsibilities kept the representative in the Capital City to the disadvantage of the constituency. They added that this may and did invite criticisms of neglect against the representative.

With respect to boundaries, the proposal was for a division into East and West Letlhakeng Constituencies. The only discernible differences of opinion were variations in the grouping of villages within each proposed constituency and the extent to which parts of neighbouring constituencies should be annexed to boost the population of Letlhakeng.

The Commission considered the submissions, taking particular note of the vastness of the constituency, the hostile environment, poor communication and the population size. The long distances within the constituency which were worsened by the difficulty of the desert- like terrain in some parts, made travelling very costly.

The Commission noted that in numerical terms the population was not excessively above the quota. However, the population was spread over a huge area with a hostile environment in addition to poor communication, adding to the weight of the argument for the sub-division of the Constituency.

The Commission recalled that elsewhere within the Kweneng District, suggestions were made in Molepolole, Thamaga and Lentsweletau Constituencies to the effect that the vastness of the Letlhakeng Constituency may be addressed by siphoning off its portions and annexing them to neighbouring constituencies. The Commission did not find this suggestion persuasive as some of the adjoining Constituencies were themselves already overburdened in terms of population and geographical spread. It was also clear that shedding off portions of the Constituency to neighbouring ones would not only make

the recipients uncomfortably larger, but more importantly, such a measure would not adequately address the peculiar circumstances of the constituency.

It is the view of the Commission that the Letlhakeng Constituency is one of several other constituencies such as Kgalagadi, Ghanzi, Boteti and Maun/Chobe whose circumstances call for a benevolent application of Section 65(2) of the Constitution. The Commission takes the view that this is a proper case for the subordination of the population quota issue to the other factors outlined in the proviso to Section 65(2) of the Constitution.

Having considered the foregoing, the Commission has decided to:-

a) divide Letlhakeng into two constituencies with the boundary lying roughly along a north - south axis such that the following villages and localities should fall just east of the boundary: Letlhakeng, Kgesakwe, Khudumelapye, Sehirwe, Tshamatshe, Ditsaaladi, Tshwantshwe, Kgamazenezene, Xhabega; and,

b) name the two constituencies:

(i) **Letlhakeng East** with a population of **19 768**
(ii) **Letlhakeng West** with a population of **18 549**

LOBATSE CONSTITUENCY

The Lobatse Constituency, according to the residents quoting from the 2001 Population and Housing Census Report, had a population of 29 689 people. The constituency was not, in their opinion and based on the size of population, a candidate for sub-division.

The residents further made the points that follow in support of their position and in order to introduce some fine-tuning to the *status quo:*

(a) they said the constituency was compact and covered a small area, thus making travelling within it comparatively easy;

(b) they told the Commission that the incorporation of the commercial farms around Lobatse Township into the South East Constituency by the 1992 Delimitation Commission, had introduced confusion in the affairs of Lobatse. For example, an unnecessary delay in the implementation of the Lobatse 2000 Project was experienced when the South East District Council and the Lobatse Town Council haggled over planning approval. Moreover it was said that voters in the farms surrounding Lobatse sometimes got confused, as they did not understand why they should vote for a Member of Parliament that lived in another district. In the circumstances, some voted in the Lobatse Constituency;

(c) they decried the fact that the Lobatse Town Council provided services in the form of fire protection, medical and police services to the farms while the South East District Council provided none; and,

(d) they called for the incorporation of the nearby villages of Otse in the South East and Molapowabojang in Ngwaketse South under Lobatse for physical planning purposes as this would, in their view, increase land available to the Town Council for allocation. The request was premised on the fact that parts of northern Lobatse had cracking land, but at the same time Lobatse had to survive and grow as a town, giving employment to the people of the surrounding villages.

The Commission finds the concerns of the residents of Lobatse persuasive, especially as regards the confusion over Lobatse Farms. In the opinion of the Commission, it is important that voters are enabled, as far as is practicable, to cast their votes for a representative, Parliamentary and/or Municipal, with whom they can identify.

The Commission, while sympathetic to the concerns over defective land in Lobatse, is unable to support calls for the incorporation of Otse and Molapowabojang villages into Lobatse as the Commission is not convinced of the need to do so. The incorporation of the farms from Synnyside in the north of Lobatse and Hildavale in the south into the Lobatse Constituency is, however, accepted by the Commission. Under the circumstances, the Commission has decided to:

(a) excise all Lobatse Farms surrounding Lobatse which used to be part of the South East Constituency and incorporate them into the Lobatse Constituency; and,

(b) retain the name of the constituency as **Lobatse** with a population of **30 892**.

BAROLONG CONSTITUENCY

Submissions made to the Commission by the residents of the Barolong Constituency were similar to those made at other constituencies of Moshupa, Ngwaketse South and Ngwaketse West in the Southern District. These submissions called for a restructuring of the existing constituencies such that constituency boundaries would be realigned and a new constituency to be known as Ngwaketse East created from portions of Moshupa, Barolong and Ngwaketse South Constituencies with the Kanye village being left intact notwithstanding its slightly population of slightly over 40 000. They said that the Kanye village was compact and easy to manage by one Member of Parliament.
The residents told the Commission that the proposed restructuring would result in a reasonable placing of some settlements/villages within constituencies, which in turn would lead to improved service delivery by respective Parliamentary representatives. It was submitted that:-

a) Mokgomane and Mosi in Ngwaketse South had a closer community of interest with Sedibeng and Phitshane Molopo in the Barolong Constituency; and

b) the Banyana Farm near Sekhutlane in the Barolong Constituency was reported as wrongly included under the Kgalagadi Constituency where it received very little attention from the Member of Parliament residing far away at Hukuntsi.

The Commission notes that the Barolong Constituency falls within the Southern District and that under Section 65 (2) of the Constitution, it is permissible to restructure and to realign boundaries of constituencies falling within the same administrative district.
Taking all submissions and these factors into account, the Commission has decided to:

a) excise the villages of Dinareng, Galekosha, Mabule, Mmalekalaka, Samelongwana, Kgaola, Shadi, Marapalalo and Tshidilamolomo from the Barolong Constituency and to incorporate them into Ngwaketse West;

b) excise the villages of Gatshilwana, Molokwe, Lorwana, Kgabakabanna, Gopong, Digawana, Lenyaphiri, Galonakana, Gamajaalela, Gamajaalela Lands, Gabatsetsakgabe, Tauekaname, Kgoro, Gathwane, Eerust and Lejwana from the Barolong Constituency and to incoporate them in the Ngwaketse South Constituency; and

c) retain the name of the constituency as **Barolong** with a population of **36 539**.

NGWAKETSE SOUTH CONSTITUENCY

Residents of Ngwaketse South in their submissions made a call as at Moshupa, Barolong and Ngwaketse West Constituencies in the Southern District, that Ngwaketse South should be placed in a pool together with these constituencies for purposes of realigning the boundaries and creating a new constituency to be known as Ngwaketse East, with Kanye village being left intact notwithstanding its population of slightly

of slightly over 40 000. They said that the Kanye Constituency was compact and easy to manage by one Member of Parliament.

The Commission was told that this approach was the result of a consultative process involving the traditional, political and civic leadership in the district. Specific requests made to the Commission may be summed up as follows:-

(a) that the villages of Moshaneng and Sesung in the Ngwaketse South Constituency should be ceded to the Moshupa Constituency to relieve the Ngwaketse South Member of Parliament the burden of servicing those villages from Mmathethe, across Kanye;

(b) that farms surrounding the town of Lobatse, whose voters were currently represented from the South East District, should fall under constituencies in the Southern District as appropriate. It was proposed, for example, that farms near Digawana should go with Digawana to the new Ngwaketse East Constituency;

(c) that the Ngwaketse South Constituency should be reduced in size by excising the villages of Digawana, Molapowabojang and their localities therefrom, and incorporating them into the proposed new constituency of Ngwaketse East.

After considering the evidence, the Commission accepts the request to restructure the Ngwaketse South Constituency in order to reduce its vastness and achieve population parity with other constituencies. The approach is in order because the constituency falls within the Southern District together with Barolong, Moshupa, Kanye and Ngwaketse West. The Commission has, therefore, decided that:

(a) the villages/settlements of Moshaneng, Gamakaba, Motlhatse, Mmamathosele, Mahuduhutswe, Nneneke, Mmamokhasi, Sekalaba, Moreane, Lotlhakane, Mmapekanyang and Lekgopha be excised from Ngwaketse South and incorporated into the new Kanye South Constituency;

(b) the villages/settlements of Gatshilwana, Molokwe, Lorwana, Kgabakabanna, Gopong, Digawana, Lenyaphiri, Galonakana, Kgoro, Gathwane, Eerust, Lejwana, Gamatsetsakgabe, Gamajaalela and Gamajaalela Lands and Tauekaname be excised from the Barolong Constituency and be incorporated into the Ngwaketse South Constituency;

(c) the villages/settlements of Seherelela, Phaleng, Gamasarwa, Galemuno, Sesana, Legong, Ngopilo, Dikwele, Morupeng, Gasita, Gamonokana, Mowatle, Mothinyane, Mokadinyane, Makapane, Morapoatshukudu, Ditlhakatshwana, Sepopanyana, Sehudi, Mogojwanamotswedi, Maipobane, Makodu and Lohalane be excised from the Ngwaketse West Constituency and be incorporated in to the Ngwaketse South Constituency. This will go a long way in reducing the vastness of the Ngwaketse West Constituency; and

d) the constituency retain the name **Ngwaketse South** with a population of **33 546.**

KANYE CONSTITUENCY

Although presenters at the Commission hearings at Moshupa, Goodhope, Mmathethe, Mabutsane and Jwaneng reported that some consultation that had taken place among Members of Parliament in the Southern Administrative District had resulted in the decision to recommend the retention of the Kanye Constituency as it is, it emerged at the *Kgotla* meeting at Kanye that residents were in favour of a subdivision of that constituency as well as the creation of another constituency to be known as Ngwaketse East, formed from portions of Barolong, Moshupa and Ngwaketse South Constituencies.

Using population figures from the 2001 Population and Housing Census Report, the residents submitted that:

a) at 48 143, the population of Kanye and its associated localities was overwhelming for one Member of Parliament to keep effective contact with the voters;

b) problems associated with large villages and towns such as crime, land disputes etc. were very much evident in Kanye as compared to other constituencies in the district, vast as they were in physical terms; and,

c) emerging and urgent issues such as HIV/AIDS and others, had added to the list of many issues that a representative had to discuss at various forums in order to devise strategies for dealing with them.

The Commission fully accepts that on the basis of the population size, the Kanye Constituency needs to be subdivided. The Commission has, therefore, decided to:

a) excise some villages from neighbouring constituencies and to incorporate them into Kanye in order to boost its population. The Commission is satisfied that excising these portions and incorporating them into Kanye is in order because all the affected constituencies including Kanye, fall under one administrative district, namely Southern District;

b) excise from the Moshupa Constituency and incoproate into Kanye the villages/settlements of Galosabanyane, Gamounyane, Mpheketlhape, Mmakgodumo, Ranaka, Momare, Kgamagadi, Lohawe, Peloyakgama, Lekgolobotlo, Ntlhantlhe, Mmagaoate, Magotlhwane, Kgomokasitwa, Mmantshe, Mmamonkge, Mosamowakwena, Dinogeng, Gamoswaana, Gamoeng, Phokojeng, Gamoralalo and Tsitlane;

c) excise from Ngwaketse South and incorporate into Kanye the villages/settlements of Moshaneng, Gamakaba, Motlhatse, Mmamothoosele, Mohuduhutswe, Nneneke, Mmamokhasi, Sekalaba, Moreane, Lotlhakane, Mmapekanyang and Lekgopha; and

d) subdivide the expanded Kanye Constituency into Kanye South and Kanye North Constituencies using the Lobatse - Kanye - Jwaneng Road as the boundary; and,

e) name the constituencies:

Kanye North with a population of **26 977**

Kanye South with a population of **27 177**

MOSHUPA CONSTITUENCY

The constituency was the first to be visited by the Commission among constituencies which make up the Southern District, where the people basically called for a district – wide approach involving:

(i) restructuring of all the constituencies in the district except for Kanye which would be left intact, such that some villages/settlements would be affected by the revised constituency boundaries; and

(ii) creation of a new Ngwaketse East Constituency which would have been born out of villages/settlements from Barolong, Ngwaketse South and Moshupa Constituencies

The Commission was told that major considerations in this regard were closeness of villages/settlements to one another and community of interest. As regards the closeness of villages/settlements to one another, due weight was to be given to the need to facilitate inter-village communication. It was suggested, for example, that most villages in the constituency which were on the southern side of the range of hills running from Mogonye to the Ranaka Junction along the Gaborone – Kanye Road, should be transferred to the proposed new Ngwaketse East Constituency since communication between them was not hampered by any physical barriers. It was further suggested that communication between these villages and those on the northern side of the range was difficult, close as the villages were to one another.

In addressing itself to the requests of the people of Moshupa and taking a broader view of the problems faced by representatives of the constituencies of Moshupa, Barolong, Kanye, Ngwaketse South and Ngwaketse West, the Commission has opted for a restructuring and realignment of constituency boundaries rather than create a new constituency of Ngwaketse East. This is in order in terms of Section 65(2) of the Constitution which permits restructuring within the same administrative district. The Commission has decided to:

(a) reduce the population of Moshupa to bring it closer to the population quota, by excising the following villages/settlements therefrom and incorporating them into the new Kanye North Constituency: Galosabanyane, Gamounyane, Mpheketlhape, Mmakgodumo, Ranaka, Momare, Kgamagadi, Lohawe, Peloyakgama, Lekgolobotlo, Ntlhantlhe, Mmagaoate, Magotlhwane, Kgomokasitwa, Mmantshe, Mmamonkge, Mosamowakwena, Dinogeng, Gamoswaana, Gamoeng, Phokojeng, Gamoralalo and Tshitlane; and,

(b) retain the name of the constituency as **Moshupa** with a population of **29 313**.

NGWAKETSE WEST CONSTITUENCY

As in the case of submissions relating to Barolong, Ngwaketse South and Moshupa Constituencies, residents of Ngwaketse West told the Commission that they were in favour of a restructuring involving all the constituencies of the Southern District except Kanye, which would result in the creation of a new Ngwaketse East Constituency and a realignment of boundaries between existing constituencies.

They readily admitted that, on its own, the Ngwaketse West Constituency could not be sub-divided because its population which they quoted as 34 674 did not permit. They pleaded the case for the subdivision of the constituency on the strength of its vastness and difficult terrain.

They said that distances across the constituency from north to south were long and more difficult to cover because of poor roads with heavy sands. The residents further called for the retention of Jwaneng Township as part of Ngwaketse West on the grounds that the Township acted as an essential service centre for the constituency. Moreover, they said that the population of Jwaneng did not justify a separate constituency even if this were to be considered on grounds that Jwaneng was an urban area.

There was a strong plea from the people of Lefhoko and Maokane that these villages should not be incorporated into Ngwaketse South but rather that they should remain in Ngwaketse West. They said the residents of the two villages obtained services and Government assistance such as FAP from Jwaneng and Mabutsane which were nearer, thus removing the need to travel to Kanye. Spokespersons for this cause also told the Commission that the people of Lefhoko and Maokane did not feel comfortable being represented by a Member of Parliament who resided far away at Mmathethe.

Those who did not appreciate the concern of the residents of Lefhoko and Maokane explained that the reasons for the poor service at Kanye was to do with congestion there rather than distance. They said that, at any rate, people were free to obtain services at the most convenient places rather than where they voted.

The Commission is satisfied that the Ngwaketse West Constituency is a difficult Constituency from the point of view of harsh terrain and vastness. The deep and heavy sands of the Kgalagadi Desert and the physical size of the constituency place it (the constituency) in the league of constituencies that deserve sub-division.

The Commission has, however, decided to opt for a restructuring or realignment which would result in the transfer of some villages/settlements in Ngwaketse West to the neighbouring constituency of Ngwaketse South. This restructuring is permissible in terms of Section 65 (2) of the Constitution because the two constituencies are within the same administrative district.

The Commission has thus decided to:-

a) excise the villages/settlements of Marapoatshukudu, Ditlhakatshwana, Sepopanyana, Sehudi, Mogojwanamotswedi, Maipobane, Makodu, Lohalane, Seherelela, Phaleng, Gamasarwa, Galemuno, Sesana, Legong, Ngopilo, Dikwele, Morupeng, Gasita, Gamonokana, Mowatle, Mothinyane, Makapane and Mokadinyane from Ngwaketse West and incorporate them into Ngwaketse South.

b) excise the villages/settlements of Dinareng, Galekosha, Mabule, Mmalekalaka, Samelongwana, Kgalola, Shadi, Marapalalo and Tshidilamolomo from the Barolong Constituency and incorporate them into Ngwaketse West; and,

c) retain the name **Ngwaketse West Constituency** with a population of **24 709**.

KGALAGADI CONSTITUENCY

Submissions by various people was an impassioned request for the sub-division of the constituency and they raised a number of justifications upon which they relied. The first justification was that the constituency was vast in physical terms, very sandy and a good part of it is a desert. This was illustrated by the distance between Ukhwi and Struizendam which was given as 1083km. In this vastness and aridity, communication remained a major problem as very few villages had tarred roads whilst the majority were connected by very sandy and extremely bumpy and dusty roads. Telephones were virtually non-existent except in a few main centres.

They stated further that the difficult terrain coupled with long distances and poor means of communication made it difficult for the Member of Parliament to consult people in between meetings of Parliament. In

addition, they said that they missed out on Government assistance programmes as information reached them late. It was also submitted that in some cases, information did not reach some places in the constituency. In their view, a consequence of inadequate representation was reflected in the level of poverty and little development all round and the attendant feelings of isolation and despair.

One area in which very strong representation was made was the weight to be given to the factors which form the basis for sub-division of constituencies. In this regard, they implored the Commission that in deciding whether or not the constituency should be divided, the population quota should not play a decisive role, but rather that such factors as means of communication and geographical features should, as permitted by the Constitution of Botswana, outweigh the population quota.

To emphasise their stand on the population quota, they said that in general, the densely populated areas, particularly main villages and urban areas, should receive a smaller proportion of the 17 new constituencies as they had other advantages which went with urbanisation, namely good communication, compactness and access to services.

On account of the hardships described herein and the less weight which they appeared to attach to the population quota, the majority held the view that the constituency should be divided into two constituencies with the boundary coinciding with the existing Sub-district administrative boundary. Others suggested a further division of the southern part to yield three constituencies. There was also a minority view which suggested annexation of parts of neighbouring constituencies in order to boost the population of the Kgalagadi Constituency.

The Commission considered the various submissions and took particular note of the following:-

(a) the vastness, harshness and inhospitability of the environment as well as poor communication within the constituency;

(b) the population size, which in numerical terms does not support the case for another constituency, yet it is too large for one constituency;

(c) that the vastness of the constituency and the vastness of every other neighbouring constituency make the option of realigning boundaries amongst them unrealistic. This is so because the hardships which come with geographical vastness would only worsen. In any case, the option of realigning boundaries with neighbouring constituencies is not available as they belong to different administrative districts; and,

(d) that whilst the proposed Sub-district boundary is one option for purposes of creating a constituency boundary, the resulting population imbalances between the proposed North and South would be unreasonable. The North would have a population of 16 111 whilst the South would have 25 938 people.

Having taken account of the difficult situation in the constituency arising from geographical features and poor means of communication, the Commission came to the conclusion that the population quota should be of secondary importance. As regards the sub-division along the Sub-district boundary, the Commission is generally in agreement. However, in order to achieve a balance in population numbers, it is necessary to depart slightly from the proposed boundary. Consequently the Commission has decided to:-

(a) divide the Kgalagadi Constituency into two, namely:

Kgalagadi North with a population of **21 245**
Kgalagadi South with a population of **20 841**

(b) establish the boundary along the Sub-district boundary from west to east and then dropping in a south easterly direction towards Tsope, passing south of Tsope and Kokotsha, then turning southwards at Bedford Farm to the border with South Africa, such that the following villages and localities fall in Kgalagadi North: Kokotsha, Tsope, Ntswai-Ntswai, Werda Lands, Khai-Khai, Tsong, Klarface, Manong, Kokotshana, Marakajwa, Marabeng, Bray and all farms east of farm 1 – JM.

GHANZI CONSTITUENCY

A strong plea was made for sub – division of the constituency into two for a number of justifications upon which the people of Ghanzi relied. The first justification was that the constituency was vast in physical terms and very sandy as all of it is in the Kgalagadi Desert. The distance from the Central Kgalagadi Game Reserve in the east to Mmamuno in the West was said to be between 800km and 1000km.

In this vastness and aridity, they said communication remained a major problem as very few villages had tarred roads whilst the majority were connected by very sandy and extremely bumpy and dusty roads and also that telephones were virtually non-existent except in a few main centres.

The residents stated further that the difficult terrain coupled with long distances and poor means of communication made it difficult for the Member of Parliament to consult people in between meetings of Parliament. It was reported that in fact the Member of Parliament was hardly ever able to complete the schedule of meetings. In the view of the residents, the consequence of this state of affairs was inadequate representation which reflected itself in the level of poverty and little development all round and the attendant feelings of isolation. To partly address this situation, some residents called for one of the Specially Elected Members of Parliament to come from Ghanzi as a third Member of Parliament in the area. In that event, they maintained, when one of them is assigned Ministerial duties, there would always be

a Member of Parliament who attends to the constituency on a full-time basis.

One area in which very strong representation was made was the weight to be given to the factors which form the basis for sub division of constituencies. In this regard, the residents implored the Commission that in deciding whether or not the constituency should be divided, the population quota should not play a decisive role, but rather that such factors as means of communication and geographical features should, as permitted by the Constitution of Botswana, outweigh the factor of the population quota.

To emphasise their stand on the population quota, they said that in general, the densely populated areas, particularly main villages and urban areas, should receive a smaller proportion of the 17 new constituencies as they had other advantages which go with urbanisation; namely good communication, compactness and access to services.

On account of the hardships described herein all held the view that the constituency should be divided into two constituencies of Ghanzi Constituency and Charles Hill Constituency with the boundary coinciding with the existing Sub – district administrative boundary. In recognition of the of imbalance in the population numbers that would occur i.e Charles Hill Constituency with 12 000 people and Ghanzi Constituency with 20 481 people, the residents suggested a subdivision that would bring into the Charles Hill Constituency the settlements of Bere, Kacgae, Matlhoaphuduhudu, East Hanahai and West Hanahai.

The Commission considered the various submissions and took particular account of the following:-

(a) the vastness, harshness and inhospitability of the environment as well as poor communication within the constituency;

(b) the population of the constituency, which in numerical terms does not support the case for another constituency;

(c) the vastness of the constituency and the fact that its boundaries cannot be realigned with the boundaries of neighbouring constituencies as this would result in constituency boundaries that overlap administrative districts; and,

(d) that whilst the proposed Sub-district boundary is one option for purposes of creating a constituency boundary, the resulting population imbalances between the proposed Charles Hill Constituency and Ghanzi Constituency would be unreasonable.

Having taken account of the difficult situation in the constituency arising from its vastness, geographical features, and means of communication, the Commission came to the conclusion that the population quota should be outweighed by these factors. Consequently, the Commission decided to:-

(a) sub-divide the Ghanzi Constituency into two, namely:

Ghanzi North with a population of **17 437**

Ghanzi South with a population of **15 744**

(b) create the boundary from west to east in such a way that Farms 1 – MK, 2 – MK and 3 – MK and villages and localities of Chobokwane AI Camp, Chobokwane, Lehuma, Dinakatsakgokong, Bodibane, West and East Hanahai, New Xade and Lands fall within the new Ghanzi South Constituency, while the Central Kgalagadi Game Reserve falls in Ghanzi North.

DESCRIPTION OF CONSTITUENCY BOUNDARIES

NO.1 CHOBE

Commencing on the international boundary between the Republic of Botswana and Namibia at the junction of the Linyanti river and Chobe/Ngamiland District boundary, the boundary runs north eastwards along the said international boundary to its intersection with the international boundary between the Republic of Botswana and Zimbabwe being a point at the confluence of Chobe/Zambezi rivers, thence south eastwards along the said international boundary to its intersection with Chobe District boundary, thence westwards along the said boundary to its intersection with Ngamiland/Central District boundary, thence southwards along the said district boundary to the north east corner beacon of Nxai Pan National Park, thence westwards, south westwards along the said park boundary to a point approximately 11 kilometres west of a disused borehole, thence westwards in a straight line to Chitabe Lediba, thence north westwards in a straight line to its intersection with the northern boundary of the Moremi wildlife Reserve, being a point approximately 5 kilomtres south west of trigonometrical beacon BPS257, thence north east wards to its intersection with 19 degrees latitude south, thence eastwards along the said latitude to its intersection with the Chobe/Ngamiland District boundary, thence northwards along the said district boundary to the point of commencement, as will more fully appear on Plan No. BP 251/1 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

NO. 2 MAUN EAST

Commencing at the north east corner of Nxai Pan National Park being a point on the boundary of Ngamiland/Central District, the boundary runs south, westwards along the Ngamiland District boundary to its intersection with Ngami constituency boundary, thence northwards along the eastern boundary of the said constituency to its intersection with Maun/Toteng road, at a point BM 5/13 being a Bench Mark, thence north eastwards along the said road to the traffic circle at Rural Administration Centre (Maun), thence north westwards along Botshabelo road to the sewerage ponds, thence eastwards, northwards

along the sewerage ponds boundary, thence further north along a track to its intersection with the buffalo fence being a point approximately north of Xaraxau settlement, thence north eastwards along the said fence to its intersection with Boro river, thence north westwards along the said river to its intersection with the eastern boundary of Ngami constituency at Malalakgaka, thence northwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with the Okavango constituency boundary at the pole bridge at Magwexana, thence north eastwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with Chobe constituency boundary, thence south, eastwards along the said constituency boundary to the point of commencement, as will more fully appear on Plan No. BP 251/2 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

NO. 3 MAUN WEST

Commencing on a point along Maun/Toteng road being Bench Mark No. 5/13 on the Ngami constituency boundary, the boundary runs north west, northwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with Maun East constituency boundary at Malalakgaka, thence generally southwards along the said constituency boundary to the point of commencement, as will more fully appear on Plan No. BP 251/3 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

NO. 4 NGAMI

Commencing at a point being the intersection of Kuke veterinary cordon fence with the Botswana/Namibia international boundary, the boundary runs northwards along the said international boundary to its intersection with Latitude 19 15' South, thence eastwards along the said latitude to its intersection with Sehitwa/Shakawe road being a point approximately 2km south of Trigonometrical beacon BPP149, thence northwards along the said road to Etsha 13 junction, thence eastwards along the said road to its intersection with the western perimeter of Etsha village, thence northwards, eastwards along the said perimeter of the village to its intersection with Etsha 13/Jao road, thence eastwards along the said road to its intersection with the Jao river at Xigaum, thence south eastwards along the said river to

Qomoxo, thence eastwards to the pole bridge at Magwexana Lediba, thence southwards to its intersection with the buffalo fence, thence south westwards along the said fence to Matsebe gate, thence south eastwards to its intersection with Nhabe river at Haka settlement, thence further south eastwards for approximately 25km to a point north east of Khwebe hills, thence south eastwards to its intersection with the western boundary of the Haina veld farming block, thence southwards along the said boundary to its intersection with the Kuke veterinary cordon fence approximately 4km south west of Trigonometrical beacon BPP159, thence westwards along the said fence to the point of commencement, as will more fully appear on Plan No. BP 251/4 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

NO. 5 OKAVANGO

Commencing on the international boundary between the Republic of Botswana and Namibia at the junction of the Linyanti river and Chobe/Ngamiland District boundary, being a point on the Chobe constituency, the boundary runs southwards along the western boundary of the said constituency to its intersection with the Moremi Wildlife Reserve, being a point approximately 5 kilomtres south west of Trigonometrical beacon BPS 257, thence south westwards to its intersection with Ngami constituency boundary at the pole bridge at Mangwexana Lediba, thence westwards along the northern boundary of said constituency to its intersection with Botswana/ Namibia international boundary, thence north, eastwards along the said international boundary to its point of commencement, as will more fully appear on Plan No. BP 251/5 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

NO. 6 TATI EAST

Commencing at the intersection of the railway line with the international boundary between Botswana/Zimbabwe at Vakaranga siding, the boundary runs generally eastwards along the said boundary to its intersection with Shashe river at Dikgatlhong; thence westwards to the confluence of Shashe and Tati river; thence north-westwards along the Tati river to the south-east corner of farm 56-NQ; thence

westwards along the southern boundary of the said farm across the road and the railway line to the south-east corner of the farm 58-NQ; thence south-westwards to its intersection with Shashe dam fence; thence generally northwards along thesaid fence to its intersection with the southern boundary of farm 44-NQ; thence eastwards and northwards along the said farm boundary to its intersection with Francistown township boundary; thence eastwards, northwards along the township boundary to its intersection with Ntshe River; thence generally northwards along the said river to a culvert on the railway line approximately 2 km north of Vakaranga; thence eastwards along the railway line to point of commencement, as will more fully appear on Plan No. BP 251/6 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

NO. 7 TATI WEST

1. Commencing at the intersection of the railway line and the international boundary between the Republic of Botswana and Zimbabwe at Vakaranga siding, the boundary runs south wards along the western boundary of Tati East constituency to its intersection with Francistown East constituency boundary, thence further south wards along the western boundary of the said constituency to its intersection with Francistown West constituency, thence west wards along the northern boundary of the said constituency to its intersection with Shashe river, being the district boundary between the North East and Central District, thence generally north wards along the said district boundary to its intersection with the international boundary between the Republic of Botswana and Zimbabwe, being a point approximately 4 kilometres north west of Sikakangwe village, thence generally east wards along the said international boundary to the point of commencement.

2. Commencing at the confluence of Tati and Shashe river, the boundary runs generally north west wards along the Shashe river to its intersection with the Francistown West constituency boundary, being the northwest beacon of farm 43-NQ, thence east wards, south wards along the Francistown West constituency

boundary to its intersection with Tati East constituency, thence generally south wards along the Tati East constituency boundary to the point of commencement, as will more fully appear on Plan No. BP 251/1 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

NO. 8 FRANCISTOWN EAST

Commencing at the intersection of Ntshe river and the township boundary being the South East beacon of Farm No: 26 – NQ, the boundary runs in a north easterly direction along Ntshe river to the North East beacon of farm 27 – NQ; thence generally, east, south wards to its intersection with Tati River; thence westwards along the said river to its intersection with Marang road; thence westwards along the said road to the traffic circle south of Thapama Hotel; thence southwards along Francistown/Serule road to its intersection with Tati river, thence generally north wards along Tati/Ntshe river to point of commencement, as will more fully appear on Plan No. BP 251/8 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

NO. 9 FRANCISTOWN SOUTH

Commencing at the intersection of Tati river and the railway line, the boundary runs easterly along the said river to it intersection with the Francistown/Gaborone road, thence north wards along the said road to the traffic circle south of Thapama Lodge, thence along the Marang road to its intersection with the Tati river; thence eastwards along the said river to its intersection with the Township boundary; thence westwards along the Township boundary to its intersection with the railway line; thence northwards along the railway line to the point of commencement, as will more fully appear on Plan No. BP 251/9 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

NO. 10 FRANCISTOWN WEST

Commencing at the intersection of Tati River and the railway line; the boundary runs southwards along the railway line to its intersection with

the Francistown Township boundary; thence due west along the said Township boundary to its intersection with Ntshe river, being the south east beacon of farm 26-NQ; thence south wards along the said river to its confluence with Tati river; thence generally south wards along the said river to the point of commencement, as will more fully appear on Plan No. BP 251/10 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

NO. 11 NATA/GWETA

Commencing at the intersection of Dukwi cordon fence and the international boundary between the Republic of Botswana and Zimbabwe, being a point on the Nkange constituency boundary, the boundary runs generally south west wards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with Shashe river; thence south wards along the said river to its intersection with the Tonota North constituency boundary; thence westwards along the northern boundary of the said constituency boundary to its intersection with the Boteti North constituency at Tlapana gate; thence generally north westwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with Maun East constituency; thence northwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with Chobe constituency; thence northwards, eastwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with the international boundary between the Republic of Botswana and Zimbabwe; thence south eastwards along the said international boundary to the point of commencement, as will more fully appear on Plan No. BP 251/12 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

NO. 12 NKANGE

Commencing at the intersection of Dukwi Cordon Fence and the International Boundary between the Republic of Botswana and Zimbabwe, the boundary runs south-westwards following the said cordon-fence to its intersection with the Semowane River: thence generally eastwards along the said Semowane River also known as the Makubula River in its eastern stretch to a point approximately 7km north east of Trigonometrical beacon BPS382; thence in a straight line

south-east to a point on the Francistown/Tutume road approximately 200 metres south of Ntondola Pan; thence in a straight line due east to a point at the confluence of the Shashe and Mashawe rivers on the North-East District boundary; thence in a northerly direction along the said District Boundary along the Shashe and Tjwigwetjane rivers to its intersection with the International Boundary between the Republic of Botswana and Zimbabwe; thence following the International Boundary in a northerly and north westerly direction to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on Plan No. BP 251/12 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

NO. 13 TONOTA NORTH

Commencing at Tlalamabele gate being a point at the intersection of Francistown/Orapa road and Veterinary Cordon Fence, the boundary runs northwards along the said cordon fence to its intersection with Mosope river near Tlapane gate; thence generally north eastwards along the said river to a point approximately 2.5km south west of Potokoxwaa Hill; thence northwards to Trigonometrical beacon BPS211; thence north eastwards to its intersection with Francistown/Nata road being a culvert approximately 3.3km north west of Trigonometrical beacon BPT450; thence north eastwards to Trigonometrical beacon BPT30 at Dombogulu Hill; thence eastwards to its intersection with Shashe river being a point approximately 2.5km west of Toteng village; thence generally south east along the said river to its confluence with a tributary approximately 2km north of Trigonometrical beacon BPT48; thence westwards to a point on Mooke river being a well approximately 300m north of BPT23 at Selobe Hill; thence generally westwards along the said river to its intersection with Makobo/Jamataka track; thence westwards to Trigonometrical beacon BPT502; thence south westwards to Trigonometrical beacon BPT445; thence south westwards to its intersection with Veterinary Cordon fence, being a point approximately 200m south of Trigonometrical beacon BPS366; thence north westwards along the said cordon fence to the point of commencement, as will more fully appear on Plan No. BP 251/13 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

NO. 14 TONOTA SOUTH

Commencing at Tlalamabele gate being a point at the intersection of Francistown/Orapa road and the Veterinary cordon fence on the southern boundary of Tonota North constituency, the boundary runs generally eastwards along the said constituency boundary to where it intersects the north east district boundary and the Shashe river; thence generally south-eastwards along the said river to its confluence with Shashane river; thence south westwards in a straight line to Trigonometrical beacon BPS79 at Mabobowe Hill; thence westwards to its intersection with the railway line at the level crossing at Foley siding; thence southwards along the railway line to its intersection with Motloutse river; thence generally westwards along the said river to its confluence with Moenyana river; thence westwards in a straight line to a point at the northeast corner of Makoba quarantine Camp and veterinary cordon fence; thence generally northwards along the said fence to the point of commencement, as will more fully appear on Plan No. BP 251/14 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

NO. 15 BOBIRWA

Commencing at confluence of Ramokgwebana and Shashe river at Dikgatlhong, being a point on the international boundary between the Republic of Botswana and Zimbabwe, the boundary runs generally east wards along the said boundary to the confluence of Limpopo and Shashe river, being the point on the international boundary between the Republic of Botswana, South Africa and Zimbabwe; thence generally south wards along the international boundary between the Republic of Botswana and South Africa to its intersection with the eastern boundary of Tswapong North constituency; thence generally north, southwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with the eastern boundary of Mmadinare constituency; thence north wards along said constituency boundary to the point of commencement, as will more fully appear on Plan No. BP 251/15 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

No. 16 MMADINARE

1. Commencing at the intersection of the railway line and Motloutse river being a point on the Tonota South constituency, the boundary runs north eastwards along the southern boundary of Tonota South constituency to its intersection with the North East District boundary, being the confluence of Shashe and Shashane river, thence eastwards along the said District boundary to its intersection with the international boundary between the Republic of Botswana and Zimbabwe, at the confluence of Shashe/Ramokgwebana rivers, thence in a straight line southwards to the point of intersection of Seoka river with the boundary of Bangwato Tribal Territory and the Tuli Block, thence south westwards to the top of Elebe hill, thence in a straight line north westwards to a point on the railway line at Dikabeya Siding, thence northwards along the railway line to the point of commencement, as will more fully appear on Plan No. BP 251/16 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

2. Excluding the Selebi – Phikwe East and West constituency

NO. 17 SELEBI-PHIKWE EAST

Commencing at the confluence of Mathathane and Letlhakane rivers, the boundary runs generally north eastwards along Letlhakane river to its confluence with Motloutse river; thence generally east wards along Motloutse river to its intersection with the mining lease area boundary; thence south eastwards in a straight line to its intersection with Selebi-Phikwe/Sefophe road; thence north westwards along the said road to its junction with Dr Meyer avenue; thence north eastwards along the said avenue to its intersection with Molwa Sekgoma road; thence north west wards along the said road to its intersection with Mabele-a-Pudi avenue; thence north eastwards along the said avenue to its intersection with Marata-Kgosi close; thence in a north easterly direction along Marata-Kgosi close to the north east beacon of plot 6228; thence north west wards to its intersection with Bobonong drive; thence northwards along the said road to its intersection with Ratsie

Setlhako street; thence west wards along the said road to its intersection with Philip Matante road; thence due north along the said road to its junction with Malekantwa crescent; thence west, north wards along the said road to its junction with Botshabelo road; thence east wards along the said road to Botshabelo/Selebi-Phikwe mine road Y junction; thence generally north wards along Selebi Phikwe mine road to the magazine power storage ; thence generally south east wards along the track to its intersection with Semme river; thence generally north wards along the said river to its confluence with Mathathane river; thence generally north wards along the said river to the point of commencement, as will more fully appear on Plan No. BP 251/17 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

NO. 18 SELEBI-PHIKWE WEST

Commencing at the intersection point of the Selebi-Phikwe township boundary and Selebi-Phikwe/Sefophe road, the boundary runs westwards, northwestwards to its intersection with the mining lease area boundary, thence northwards along the said lease area boundary to its intersection with Letlhakane river, thence eastwards along the said river to its confluence with Mathathane river, being a point on the Selebi-Phikwe east constituency boundary, thence general south wards along the said constituency boundary to the point of commencement, as will more fully appear on Plan No. BP 251/18 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

NO. 19 TSWAPONG NORTH

Commencing at the intersection of the Palapye/Martins Drift with the international boundary between the Republic of Botswana and South Africa, the boundary runs generally westwards along the northern boundary of Tswapong South constituency to its intersection with the railway line; thence northwards along the railway line to its intersection with the Palapye constituency boundary; thence generally eastwards along the southern boundary of the said constituency to its intersection with southern boundary of Mmadinare constituency; thence eastwards along the said constituency boundary to a point approximately 2km

north of Serule/Zanzibar Veterinary cordon fence at Peloyanaga; thence eastwards to trigonometrical beacon BPT341; thence eastwards in a straight line to the confluence of Lekgolwe/Matsetsejwane rivers; thence north eastwards along Lekgolwe river to its intersection with Molalatau/Tuli road; thence south eastwards to its intersection with Bangwato Tribal Territory being a point 500m south of Trigonometrical beacon BPS62; thence eastwards along the said Tribal boundary to the north east corner of Farm Rustig 19- MR; thence southwards along the eastern boundary of the said farm to its intersection with the Botswana/South Africa international boundary; thence generally south westwards along the said international boundary to the point of commencement, as will more fully appear on Plan No. BP 251/19 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

NO. 20 PALAPYE

Commencing at a point on the railway line at Dikabeya Siding, the boundary runs eastwards to a point approximately 2.5 kilometers south of Tamasane village; thence south westwards to a point a approximately 4 kilometers south east of Trigonometical beacon BPS 35, being a point on Phalachwe hill; thence south westwards in a straight line across the Tswapong hills to its intersection with the railway line, being a point approximately 1 kilometre east of Lemonwe Pan; thence south wards along the railway line to a point approximately 3 kilometers south of Makoro Siding , being a point on the Serowe South constituency; thence west wards in a straight line to a point approximately 3 kilometers south east of Trigonometrcal beacon BPT 195 at Bikwe hill; thence north wards to its intersection with the veterinary cordon fence, being a point approximately 1 kilometre from the north east corner of Masama ranches; thence north eastwards in a straight line to a point approximately 1 kilometre south east of Sajwe settlement; thence east wards in a straight line to its intersection with the railway line, being a point approximately 1.5 kilometers north of Dikabeya Siding ; thence south wards along the railway line to the point of commencement, as will more fully appear on Plan No. BP 251/20 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

NO. 21 TSWAPONG SOUTH

Commencing at the intersection of the Palapye/Martins Drift road with the international boundary between the Republic of Botswana and South Africa, the boundary runs generally south westwards along the said boundary to its intersection with the Mahalapye East constituency boundary; thence north westwards along the said constituency boundary to Tewane Siding level crossing; thence northwards along the railway line to its intersection with Makoro Veterinary cordon fence; thence generally eastwards along the said fence to its intersection with Palapye/Martins Drift road; thence generally eastwards along the said road to the point of commencement, as will more fully appear on Plan No. BP 251/21 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

NO. 22 MAHALAPYE EAST

Commencing at a point on the railway line, being a point at Tewane level crossing, the boundary runs southwards along the railway line to its intersection with Tewane river; thence generally south east wards along the said river for approximately 10 kilometres, being a point approximately 1 kilometre south west of Lekwana lands; thence south eastwards to its intersection with the Mahalapye/Machaneng road, being a point approximately 1.5 kilometres west of Mookametsana; thence south wards to the north east corner of Annex Mayflower farm 20-LQ; thence along the eastern boundary of the said farm to its intersection with the international boundary between the Republic of Botswana and South Africa; thence generally south westwards along the said boundary to its intersection with Notwane river, being the confluence of Limpopo and Notwane river; thence further south westwards along the Notwane river to its intersection with Dibete cordon fence; thence north westwards along the said cordon fence to a point approximately 3 kilometres north west of the south western corner of Dibete quarantine camp; thence north east wards in a straight line to a point on the railway line, being a point approximately 2.5 kilometres north of Mamabula Siding; thence north wards along the said railway line to its intersection with Lose quarry road, being a point on the level crossing; thence north westwards for approximately 4

kilometres; thence north east wards to the point of commencement, as will more fully appear on Plan No. BP 251/22 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

NO. 23 MAHALAPYE WEST

Commencing at a point on the railway line being the intersection of old Mahalapye/Palapye road, the boundary runs southwards along the railway line to a culvert approximately 6km south of Mhalapye railway bridge; thence directly west for approximately 3km to its intersection with the powerline; thence northwards, northeastwards to its intersection with Ramosetsanyana river; thence north eastwards to the bridge across Mhalatswe river along the old Mahalapye/Palapye road; thence further north eastwards along the said road to the point of commencement, as will more fully appear on Plan No. BP 251/23 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

NO. 24 SHOSHONG

Commencing at a point on the railway line being a point on the Tswapong South/Serowe South constituencies approximately 4km south of Radisele Siding, the boundary runs southwards along the Tswapong South constituency boundary to its intersection with Mahalapye East constituency, thence southwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with Mahalapye West constituency, thence south west, southwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with Mahalapye East constituency, thence generally southwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with Dibete veterinary cordon fence and the Central District boundary, thence due north-westwards along the said fence to the southern boundary of the Serowe North West constituency being a point 4km north of Farm 1-LO, thence eastwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with Serowe South constituency boundary, thence south eastwards along the said constituency boundary to the point of commencement, as will more fully appear on Plan No. BP 251/24 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

NO. 25 SEROWE NORTH EAST

Commencing at the intersection of railway line and Motloutse river, being a point on the western boundary of Mmadinare constituency, the boundary runs generally south wards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with the northern boundary of Palapye constituency, being a point approximately 2 kilometres north of Dikabeya Siding; thence generally westwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with the northern boundary of Serowe South constituency; thence north westwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with the southern boundary of Serowe North West constituency; thence generally northwards along the eastern boundary of the said constituency boundary to its intersection with the southern boundary of Tonota South constituency; thence eastwards along the said constituency boundary to the point of commencement, as will more fully appear on Plan No. BP 251/25 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

NO. 26 SEROWE NORTH WEST

Commencing at the north east corner of Makoba Quarantine camp, being a point on the southern boundary of Tonota South Constituency the boundary runs eastwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with Maselwana river, being a point approximately 2 km north of Trigonometrical beacon BPT438; thence south-westwards in a straight line to a point approximately 5km north-east of Trigonometrical beacon BPT405; thence southwards to its intersection with Mmashoro/Paje road being a point east of Khama Rhino Sanctuary; thence south-eastwards to its intersection with Serowe/Paje road being a point approximately 1km from Paje village; thence along the said road to its junction with the road to Mannathoko Community Junior Secondary School; thence westwards along the said road to a junction approximately 100m from the south-east corner of Mannathoko community Junior Secondary School; thence southwards to the junction on the Palapye/Serowe road being a point next to Serowe Brigade; thence eastwards along the said road to its junction with B.K. Kgari

road; thence south-wards along the said road to its intersection with old Palapye/Serowe road; thence westwards along the said road to its intersection with Serowe South constituency boundary; thence south-westwards to its intersection with Shoshong constituency being a point approximately 3 km north of Lepalapala cattle post; thence south-westwards along the said constituency to its intersection with Ghanzi north constituency being a point 4 km north of farm 1-LO; northwards along the said constituency boundary to it intersection with Boteti South constituency; thence north-eastwards along the said boundary to point of commencement, as will more fully appear on Plan No. BP 251/26 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

NO. 27 SEROWE SOUTH

Commencing at a point on the railway line approximately 4km south of Radisele Siding being the north eastern corner of Shoshong constituency boundary, the boundary runs north-westwards in a straight line to Trigonometrical Beacon BPP17 on Kutswe Hill in the Mokgware Hills; thence in a straight line to the intersection of the Moijabana/Mosolotshane road with the Mmaitshokwane river; thence north westwards in a straight line to a point on the Serowe North West constituency boundary approximately 3 kms due north of Lephalapala cattle post; thence north eastwards along the said constituency boundary to a point at the intersection of Serowe/Mogorosi road with the (old) Serowe/Letlhakane road; thence eastwards along Mogorosi/Serowe road to a road junction next to the south west corner of Makolojane Primary School; thence southwards along the said road to its intersection with Manonnye river; thence generally south eastwards along the said river to its intersection with the road to Sekgoma Memorial Hospital ; thence eastwards along the said road to its junction with Mogorosi/Thabala road, being a point north of Forefather's bar; thence south eastwards along road to CDC Supplies Depot; thence south eastwards along road passing near Spiritual Healing Church to its intersection with BK Kgari road; thence southwards along the said road to its intersection with Mokwena road; thence eastwards along the said road to its intersection with Mokole

rivers; thence southwards along the said river to its confluence with Ramashaba river; thence eastwards in a straight line to the confluence of Dithojane and Ntsotswane rivers; thence generally northwards along Dithojane river to its intersection with Serowe/Palapye road being a point at Kgaswe junction; thence eastwards along the Serowe/Palapye road to its intersection with the western boundary of Palapye constituency; thence southwards, eastwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with the railway line, being a point approximately 3 kilometres south of Makoro siding; thence southwards along the railway line to the point of commencement, as will more fully appear on Plan No. BP 251/27 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

NO. 28 BOTETI NORTH

Commencing at Makalamabedi at the intersection of the Boteti River and the veterinary cordon fence, being at a point north of Trigonometrical beacon BPS 223, the boundary runs downstream in the Boteti River due east to the point where the Central District Boundary leaves the Boteti River in an eastwards direction at Kwaraga; thence eastwards along the said District Boundary for approximately 67 kms to the point where the boundary swings north; thence continuing eastwards for a further approximate 67 kms to a point on the main track approximately 8 kms east of Trigonometrical beacon BPS 345; thence south eastwards for approximately 98 kms to a point on the veterinary cordon fence approximately 5 kms west of Mea Pan and 8 kms south west o Trigonometrical beacon BPS 213 at a point where the said cordon fence turns to the south; thence southwards along the said cordon fence to its intersection with the Francistown/Orapa Road at Tlalamabele Gate; thence westwards along the said road to the eastern boundary of the Orapa Precious Stones Protection Area; thence south, west and north around the said boundary to its intersection with the Orapa/Rakops road; thence westwards along the said road to a point at Trigonometrical beacon BPP 184; thence in a straight line slightly south of west for approximately 11 kms, to a point 1 km west of the southern-most point of Mopipi Dam; thence north to its intersection with the Mopipi/Rakops road; thence continuing westwards along the

said road to Trigonometrical beacon BPS 237; thence in a straight line north-west for approximately 10 kms to Trigonometrical beacon BPS 236; thence in a straight line slightly north of west, on the line to Trigonometrical beacon BPP 161 to a point where this line intersects with the southern-most beacon of the veterinary cordon fence approximately 1 km east of the said trigonometrical beacon, being also the north-east beacon of the Central Kalahari Game Reserve; thence north to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on Plan No. BP 251/28 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

NO. 29 BOTETI SOUTH

Commencing at a point on the Francistown/Orapa road where this road intersects the cordon fence at Tlalamabele Gate, the boundary follows the cordon fence in a south-westerly, westerly direction to its intersection with the north-eastern boundary of the Central Kalahari Game Reserve approximately 1 km south-east of Trigonometrical beacon BPP 190; thence in a straight line in a north-westerly direction to the south-west beacon of the Boteti North constituency approximately 1 km east of Trigonometrical beacon BPP 161, being the north-easterly beacon of the Central Kalahari Game Reserve; thence eastwards along the southern boundary of the Boteti North constituency to the point of commencement, as will more fully appear on Plan No. BP 251/29 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

NO. 30 KGATLENG EAST

Commencing at a point on the Notwane river, being the intersection of Kgatleng/Central District boundary with Notwane river at Lokala drift, the boundary runs generally north easterly to its intersection with the international boundary between the Republic of Botswana and South Africa; thence south easterly along the Kgatleng district boundary to the highest point of Kopong hills; thence eastwards to the south most peak of Tshele hills; thence southwards to its intersection with the northern perimeter of Bokaa village; thence eastwards to Trigonometry beacon BPS 128 on top of Morwa hills; thence eastwards to a culvert on

the Railway line, being a point approximately 1km south of Pilane level crossing; thence south eastwards in a straight line for approximately 2km to its intersection with Notwane river, being a point approximately 2km from the confluence of the Metsemotlhaba and Notwane rivers; thence generally north easterly direction along the said river to the point of commencement, as will more fully appear on Plan No. BP 251/30 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

NO. 31 KGATLENG WEST

Commencing at a point on the Kgatleng/Kweneng district boundary, being the highest point of Kopong hills, the boundary runs northwards along the said district boundary to its intersection with Kgatleng/Central District boundary, being a point approximately 5 kilometres west of Ramaselwana settlement; thence south eastwards along the Kgatleng/Central District boundary to its intersection with Notwane river at Lokala Drift; thence in a south westerly direction along the northern boundary of Kgatleng East constituency to the point of commencement, as will more fully appear on Plan No. BP 251/31 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

NO. 32 GABORONE CENTRAL

Commencing at the intersection of Tlokweng road and Notwane river; the boundary runs westwards along the said road to the traffic circle next to the faculty of engineering and technology; thence further westwards along Kaunda road to its intersection with independence avenue; thence south-westwards along the said road to its intersection with old Lobatse road; thence southwards along the said road to its intersection with Kudumatse; thence westwards along the said road to its intersection with the railway; thence northwards along the railway line to its intersection Molepolole road; thence eastwards along the said road to its intersection with Nelson Mandela drive; thence northwards along the said road to its intersection with the prolongation of the centreline of Serope road; thence westwards along the Serope/Tshupa road to the prolongation of the said road to its intersection with the

railway line; thence northwards along the railway line to its intersection with the prolongation of the boundary of extension 16 and 20 broadhurst; thence along the said boundary to its intersection with Thwane road; thence northwards along the said road to its intersection with the pedway between 8963 and 7009; thence eastwards, northwards to its intersection with Thapo road; thence eastwards along the said road to the intersection of its prolongation with Mandela road; thence southwards along the said road to its intersection with broadhusrt drive; thence eastwards, north along the said road to its intersection with Lenyaphiri road; thence along the said road to its intersection with Kalaka road; thence eastwards along the said road to its intersection with broadhusrt drive; thence north-eastwards along the said road to a point where it intersects the extension of the Botswana Power Corporation Sub-station; thence eastwards along the northern boundary of the said sub-station to the northern beacon thereof; thence in a south-easterly direction to the north-west beacon of the Gaborone Game reserve being lot 10074 Gaborone; thence eastwards along the northern boundary of the said game reserve to the point of intersection with the centre-line of the Notwane river; thence generally westwards to the point of commencement, as will more fully appear on Plan No. BP 251/32 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

NO. 33 GABORONE NORTH

Commencing at the intersection of the railway line and the northern Gaborone Township boundary, the boundary runs eastwards, south wards along the said Township boundary to its intersection with the Gaborone Central constituency boundary; thence generally westwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with the Gaborone West North constituency boundary; thence generally northwards along the said constituency boundary to the point of commencement, as will more fully appear on Plan No. BP 251/33 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

NO. 34 GABORONE SOUTH

Commencing at the intersection of Kudumatse road and the railway line, the boundary runs generally eastwards along the southern boundary of Gaborone Central constituency to its intersection with the Township boundary, being bridge across the Notwane river along the Tlokweng road; thence generally southwards along the said Township boundary to its intersection with the Railway line at the level crossing along the Kgobaseretse road; thence northwards along the railway to the point of commencement, as will more fully appear on Plan No. BP 251/34 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

NO. 35 GABORONE WEST- NORTH

Commencing at the intersection of Kudumatse drive and the township boundary, the boundary runs generally north eastwards along the Township boundary to its intersection with the railway line; thence generally south westwards along the said railway line to its intersection with Nelson Mandela Drive; thence south wards along the said road to its intersection with Gaborone Central constituency boundary, being the intersection of the said road with the prolongation of Thapo road; thence generally west, southwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with Gaborone West South constituency boundary; thence generally westwards along the said boundary to the point of commencement, as will more fully appear on Plan No. BP 251/35 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

NO. 36 GABORONE WEST - SOUTH

Commencing at the intersection of the railway line and the Township boundary at the Level Crossing along Kgobaseretse road, the boundary runs generally westwards to its intersection with the eastern boundary of Kweneng District; thence in a north easterly direction to its intersection with Kudumatse road; thence eastwards along the said

road to its intersection with Basupye Hill road: thence north-eastwards along the said road to its intersection with the road between Flats 40353 and 40644; thence eastwards along the said road to its intersection with Marapong Hill road; thence north-eastwards along the said road to its intersection with Dikopanye Drive; thence south Eastwards along the said road to its intersection with the Western By-pass; thence south westwards along the said road to its intersection with Ntimbale road; thence eastwards along the said road to its junction with Lebatlane road;thence due north following the said road to it junction with the Molepolole road; thence due east along the said road to its intersection with the railway line; thence southwards along the railway line to the point of commencement, as will more fully appear on Plan No. BP 251/36 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

NO. 37 SOUTH EAST - NORTH

Commencing at a point on the eastern boundary of the Kweneng District, co-incident with the south west beacon of the Farm Crocodile Pools 15-KO, the boundary runs in a straight line in a south-easterly direction to the summit of Rankepe Hill co-incident with Trigonometrical beacon BPT 210; thence in a straight line in a south-south-easterly direction through the second gate on the Lobatse/Gaborone road to a point intersecting the Taung River; thence in an easterly and then generally northerly direction downstream in the Taung river to its confluence with the Notwane river; thence generally northwards downstream in the said Notwane river along the International Boundary between the Republic of Botswana and South Africa; thence bearing eastwards along the said International Boundary to the summit of Dikgokong Hill; thence in a north-westerly direction to the summit of Modipe Hill along the southern boundary of the Bakgatla Tribal Territory; thence continuing along the said boundary in a north-westerly direction to the summit of Oodi Hill at Trigonometrical beacon BPS 127; thence continuing along the said boundary in a generally north-westerly direction to its intersection with the Notwane River; thence in a generally south-south-westerly direction upstream in the

said Notwane river to its meeting with the base of the spillway on the Gaborone Dam; thence following all of the boundaries of the Gaborone Dam Protection area to the southernmost beacon of the Farm Forest Hill No. 9-KO; thence in a north-westerly direction along the southen boundary of the said Farm to its junction with the Kweneng District Boundary at the most westerly beacon of the Farm Forest Hill No. 9-KO; thence in a south-westerly direction along the said District Boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on Plan No. BP 251/37 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

NO. 38 SOUTH EAST- SOUTH

Commencing at a point on the eastern boundary of the Kweneng District, co-incident with the south-western beacon of the Farm Crocodile Pools No. 15-KO, the boundary runs in a straight line in a south-easterly direction along the constituency boundary of South-East North, to the summit of Rankepe Hill, co-incident with Trigonometrical beacon BPT 210; thence in a straight line in a south-south-easterly direction through the second gate on the Lobatse/Gaborone road to the point of intersection with the Taung River; thence in an easterly and generally northerly direction downstream in the said Taung river to its confluence with the Notwane river; thence in a southerly direction upstream in the said Notwane river along the International Boundary between The Republic of Botswana and South Africa to the point directly west of Phata-ya-Segoma Hill where the International Boundary leaves the Notwane River; thence continuing in a south-south-westerly direction along the said International Boundary to Beacon C of diagram 147/85, being the south-east beacon of Portion 3 of the Farm Sunnyside No.34-JO and also the south-east beacon of the Bamalete Compensation Area; thence in a generally westerly direction through beacons D, E, F and A of the said diagram No. 147/85, "A" being a beacon on the southern boundary of the Farm Aberlemno No. 3-JO; thence in a straight line in a west north-westerly direction along the said boundary to its junction with the western fence of the Railway Strip 16-JO; thence northwards along the western boundary of the Railway Strip 16-JO to beacon E of diagram 144/85, being the

southernmost beacon of Portion 4 of the Farm Moroekwe No. 4-JO and a point on the southern boundary of the Bamalete Tribal Territory; thence in a straight line in a north-westerly direction along the said boundary to beacon F of the said diagram, being a beacon on the eastern boundary of the Remainder of the Farm Quethiock No. 2-JO; thence southwards and westwards along the eastern and southern boundaries of the said Farm to its intersection with the Bangwaketse Tribal Territory Boundary; thence generally northwards along the Bangwaketse and Bakwena Tribal Boundaries to the point of commencement, as will more fully appear on Plan No. BP 251/38 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

NO. 39 MOGODITSHANE

Commencing at a point where the Segoditshane River intersects the north-west boundary of the Farm Forest Hill No. 9-KO, the constituency boundary follows the course of the said Segoditshane River in a westerly direction for approximately 3 (three) kilometres to a point approximately 200m east of the Powerline; thence northwards for approximately 2.3 kms to its intersection with the Gaborone/Gabane road, being a point approximately 500m west of Nkoyaphiri Industrial junction; thence in a north-easterly direction for approximately 1.8 kms to the intersection of the said Gaborone/Gabane road with the track leading northwards to Nkoyaphiri Hill just to the east of a large borrow-pit; thence in a northerly direction along this track, passing to the east of Nkoyaphiri hill and continuing in a generally northerly direction passing to the east of the dumping site and the Gaborone Quarry to its intersection with the Gaborone/Molepolole road; thence in a south-easterly direction for approximately 600 metres to the north-western boundary of the buffer zone surrounding the BDF Camp; thence in a north-easterly direction along the said boundary for approximately 2.7 kms; thence in a south-easterly direction along the north-eastern boundary of the said buffer-zone to a point on the north side of a dirt road approximately 400 metres north of Ledumadumane C.J.S.S; thence eastwards following the said dirt road to its junction with the Gaborone Township Boundary; thence in a south-westerly direction along the said Township Boundary to the point of commencement, as

will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 251/39 deposited in the office of the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

NO. 40 KWENENG SOUTH EAST

Commencing at a point where Kweneng/Kgatleng boundary intersects Metsemotlhaba river, the boundary runs south eastwards along the said district boundary to its intersection with the Gaborone Township boundary; thence generally south westwards along the said Township boundary to its intersection with Mogoditshane constituency boundary; thence west, south westwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with the South East District boundary, being a point where the Segoditshane river intersects the north east boundary of Forrest Hill Farm 9 – KO; thence south westwards along the said district boundary to its intersection with the South East/Southern and Kweneng district boundaries, being the south eastern corner of the Kweneng South constituency; thence northwards along the said constituency boundary to the point of commencement, as will more fully appear on Plan No. BP 251/40 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

NO. 41 KWENENG SOUTH

Commencing at the intersection of Gaborone/Molepolole road and Metsemotlhaba river at Metsemotlhaba bridge; thence generally westwards along the said river to the wells approximately 1km south west of Mononyane Lands; thence southwards in a straight line to the wells approximately 1km north of Segakwaneng Lands; thence southwards to the highest point of Mmabotswaborwa Hills; thence further south to the Western most corner beacon of farm 15- KO crocodile pools being a point of intersection between South East /Southern and Kweneng district; thence generally westwards along Kweneng/Southern District boundary to a point 6 km west of Kubung borehole along the said boundary; thence north westwards along the boundary to a point approximately 1km north east of Madibamatso dam; thence northwards in a straight line to a point approximately 1km north of Morabane Lands; thence eastwards in a straight line to its

intersection with Molepolole South constituency being a point approximately 2.5km east of Trigonometrical beacon BPP8; thence southwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with Molepolole/Gaborone road at Motloletsetshega Lands; thence generally south eastwards along the said road to the point of commencement, as will more fully appear on Plan No. BP 251/41 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

NO. 42 MOLEPOLOLE NORTH

Commencing at a point on the Letlhakeng road located approximately 2 km from the junction of Molepolole/Gaborone and Molepolole/Letlhakeng roads, the boundary runs in a straight line in a north easterly direction for approximately 7km to a point at Khudumajoko Lands; thence due north for approximately 3km to a point approximately 2km north west of Suping Lands; thence south eastwards to a point at Modiabatho lands, being a point approximately 3km south east of Mmanoko river; thence south westwards to its intersection with Molepolole/Gaborone road, being a point 300m east of Mmanoko bridge; thence generally westwards along Gaborone/Molepolole/Letlhakeng road to the point of commencement, as will more fully appear on Plan No. BP 251/42 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

NO. 43 MOLEPOLOLE SOUTH

Commencing at a point on the Gaborone/Molepolole road, approximately 300m East of Mmanoko bridge, being a point on Molepolole North constituency boundary; the boundary runs eastwards along the said road for approximately 6 kms east, being a point on the Kweneng South constituency boundary; thence southwards to its intersection with the Gamodubu river; Thence in a generally westwards along Gamodubu/Gamoleele/Dithejwane river to a point on Dithejwane river approximately 1.3 km north west of the confluence of Gamoleele and Ditejwane rivers; thence north westwards in a straight for

approximately 4.5 kms to a point approximately 2km north of highest point of Dithejwane Hills; thence northwards for approximately 3.5km to a point 2.5 kms east of trigonometrical beacon BPP 8 Lekgabana La Mosokotswe; thence north eastwards to its intersection with the Molepolole/Letlhakeng road; thence generally eastwards along the Letlhakeng/ Molepolole road and the Molepolole /Gaborone road to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on Plan No. BP 251/43 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

NO. 44 KWENENG EAST

Commencing at a point being the intersection of Ghanzi/Central/Kweneng districts, the boundary runs south eastwards along the Kweneng District boundary to its intersection with Kweneng South East constituency boundary; thence south westwards along the said constituency to its intersection with the Kweneng South constituency boundary; thence north westwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with Molepolole South constituency boundary; thence north westwards along the boundary of the said constituency to its intersection with Molepolole North constituency boundary; thence north east, north westwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with Letlhakeng East constituency boundary; thence northwards along the said constituency boundary to the point of commencement, as will more fully appear on Plan No. BP 251/44 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

NO. 45 LETLHAKENG EAST

Commencing at a point being the intersection of Ghanzi/Central/Kweneng districts, being the northern most beacon of former Farm 1-LO, the boundary runs southwards to Dinonyane junction on the Sojwe/Botlhapatlou road; thence southwards along Sojwe/Botlhapatlou road for approximately 9Km; thence due east for approximately 12km; thence southwards to its intersection with Molepolole North constituency boundary; thence south westwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with Molepolole South

constituency boundary; thence south westwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with Kweneng South constituency boundary; thence westwards, southwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with Kweneng/Southern district boundary, being a point approximately 6 kilometres west of Kubung borehole; thence westwards along the said District boundary to its intersection with Letlhakeng West constituency boundary; thence northwards along the eastern boundary of the said constituency to its intersection with the Ghanzi North constituency; thence north eastwards along the said constituency boundary to the point of commencement, as will more fully appear on Plan No. BP 251/45 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

NO. 46 LETLHAKENG WEST

Commencing at a point being the intersection of Kweneng/Southern/Kgalagadi districts, north of Morwamosu village; the boundary runs northwards along the Kweneng/Kgalagadi district boundary to its intersection with the southern boundary of the Central Kgalagadi Game Reserve north of Tsetseng village; thence eastwards along the said Game Reserve boundary to its intersection with Letlhakeng East constituency, being the south west corner of former Farm No. 1 – LO; thence south westwards to its intersection with Quoxo valley, being a point approximately 10km north of Tshoantshwe settlement; thence further south westwards to its intersection with Meratswe river at Sejweng borehole; thence westwards along the said river to its intersection with the perimeter of Khudumelapye village, thence westwards, southwards along the western perimeter of the said village to its intersection with Meratswe river, thence southwards along the said river to the confluence of Moshaweng and Gaotlhobogwe rivers, thence south westwards along Moshaweng river to its intersection with the perimeter of Letlhakeng village, thence westwards, southwards along the western perimeter of Letlhakeng village to its intersection with Moshaweng river, thence southwards along the said river to a point 5 kilometres north east of Kgare pan, thence south westwards to Kgare pan, thence south wards through Seletse pan to its intersection with the Kweneng/Southern district boundary, being a point

approximately 3 kilometres south of Seletse pan, thence north westwards along the said boundary to the point of commencement, as will more fully appear on Plan No. BP 251/46 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

NO. 47 LOBATSE

Commencing at a point on the Bangwaketse Tribal Boundary being co-incident with the westernmost beacon of the Farm Remainder of Quethiock No 2-JO, the boundary runs eastwards along the southern boundary of the South East South constituency to its intersection with the International Boundary between The Republic of Botswana and South Africa; thence in a generally southwards direction to the south-east beacon of the Farm Hildavale 33-JO; thence westwards along the southern boundaries of the said Farm Hildavale and the Farm De Rust 32-JO to a point on the Bangwaketse Tribal Boundary at the south-western beacon of the said Farm De Rust 32-JO; thence northwards along the eastern boundary of the Bangwaketse Tribal Territory to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on Plan N0. BP 251/47 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

NO. 48 BAROLONG

Commencing at the intersection point of the Southern and South East District boundary, the boundary runs eastwards along the said boundary to its intersection with the international boundary between the Republic of Botswana and South Africa; thence south west, westwards along the said international boundary to a point approximately 6 kilometers west of Mmakgori; thence directly northwards in a straight line to its intersection with Metlojane/Werda road; thence eastwards along the said road to its intersection with Ngwaketse South constituency, being a point approximately 500m from the north west corner of Dikgatlhong farming block; thence generally eastwards along the southern boundary of the said constituency to the point of commencement, as will more fully appear on Plan No. BP

251/48 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

NO. 49 NGWAKETSE SOUTH

Commencing at a point being the intersection of Lobatse/Kanye road and Lotlhakane river, the constituency boundary runs in a south easterly direction along the said road to its intersection with Southern/South East District boundary; thence southwards along the said boundary to the south west corner beacon of Farm DE Rust No. 32 – JO; thence westwards through Trigonometrical beacon BPP2 at Kgoro Hill, along Barolong Farms / Bangwaketse Tribal Territory boundary to a point at Mahubakhama lands, being a point approximately 400m East of Mahubakhama Borehole; thence westwards to its intersection with Metlojane/ Werda road; thence due west, south west along the said road to a point approximately 500m from the north west corner of Dikgathong farming block; thence northwards to its intersection with Sekoma/Mmathethe road; thence north west along the said road to its intersection with Ditojane/Sethulwe track; thence westwards for approximately 15km to its intersection with Selokolela dry valley; thence northwards to a point approximately 4km south of Tshonyane settlement; thence north eastwards to a point approximately 2.5km North East of Phaleng settlement; thence directly northwards in a straight line to its intersection with the Kweneng/Southern District boundary, being a point at Kubukwane lands; thence south eastwards along the said boundary for approximately 11km to its intersection with Moshupa constituency boundary; thence south, south east along the western boundary of said constituency to its intersection with Kanye North constituency boundary, being a point 2.5km north of Gampudi dam; thence westwards, southwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with Kanye South constituency boundary; thence south, eastwards along the said boundary to the point of commencement, as will more fully appear on Plan No. BP 251/49 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

NO. 50 KANYE NORTH

Commencing at the intersection of Southern/South East district boundary with the Lobatse /Kanye road, being the south western corner of farm 15-JO, the boundary runs north westwards along the said road to its intersection with the road to Mmakgodumo dam; thence north wards along Mmakgodumo dam road to its intersection with the Prisons/Hospital road; thence north westwards along the said road to its intersection with Kanye/Jwaneng road; thence generally north westwards along the said road to a point between two culverts at Gasegogwane lands; thence northwards for approximately 3.6 km to a point approximately 1 km north of Mabekwe settlement; thence eastwards for approximately 9 km to its intersection with Moshupa constituency boundary; thence further eastwards along the southern boundary of the said constituency to its intersection with South East District boundary, being a point approximately 2 kilometers south east of Lekgabana La Losetlha; thence generally south wards along the said constituency boundary to the point of commencement, as will more fully appear on Plan No. BP 251/50 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

NO. 51 KANYE SOUTH

Commencing at a point being the intersection of Lobatse/Kanye road and Lotlhakane river, the constituency boundary runs westwards to Trigonometrical beacon BPT1; thence south westwards to a point approximately 2km North of Masetswana Lands; thence north westwards to its intersection with Kanye/Mmathethe road, being a point at Diphawana Lands approximately 2km south of Kanye Airstrip; thence westwards for approximately 10 kilometres to Mohuduhutswe Lands; thence directly north in a straight line to its intersection with Kanye North Constituency boundary, being a point between two culverts at Gasegogwane Lands; thence generally south eastwards along the southern boundary of Kanye North constituency to the point of commencement, as will more fully appear on Plan No. BP 251/51 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

NO. 52 MOSHUPA

Commencing at a point being the intersection of South East/Southern/Kweneng District, the boundary runs generally south wards along the South East District boundary to a point approximately 2 kilometers south east of Lekgabana La Losetlha hill, being a point on the Kanye North constituency; thence west wards to its intersection with Ngwaketse South constituency, being a point approximately 2.5 kilometers north of Gampudi dam; thence north wards to Trigonometrical beacon BPT 375, being a point on top of Makolontwana hills; thence north westwards to a point approximately 1 kilometer east of Radinameng settlement; thence northwards to its intersection with Kweneng/Southern District, being a point approximately 2 kilometers north west of Mogonono settlement; thence south east wards to its intersection with the boundary of Kweneng South constituency, being a point approximately 6 km west of Kubung borehole; thence generally south eastwards along the southern boundary of the said constituency to the point of commencement, as will more fully appear on Plan No. BP 251/52 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

NO. 53 NGWAKETSE WEST

Commencing at the intersection of the Southern/ Kgalagadi and Kweneng District boundary, the boundary runs in a south easterly direction along the Kweneng /Southern District boundary to its intersection with the Ngwaketse South constituency boundary; thence in a southerly direction along the western boundary of the said constituency to its intersection with the Barolong Constituency boundary being a point approximately 500m from the north west corner of Dikgathong farming block; thence west, southwards along the boundary of the said constituency to its intersection with the international boundary between the Republic of Botswana and South Africa being a point approximately 6km west of Mmakgori; thence generally westwards along the said international boundary to its intersection with the Southern/Kgalagadi District boundary at Mabule; thence north, westwards along the said district boundary to the point of

commencement, as will more fully appear on Plan No. BP 251/53 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

NO. 54 KGALAGADI NORTH

Commencing at a point on the international boundary between the Republic of Botswana and South Africa, being the South East corner of Farm 1 – JM, the boundary runs northwards, westwards along the northern boundary of the Kgalagadi South constituency to its intersection with the international boundary between the Republic of Botswana and Namibia; thence northwards along the said international boundary to its intersection with Kgalagadi/Ghanzi District boundary; thence eastwards along the Kgalagadi District boundary to its point of intersection with the international boundary of Republic of Botswana and South Africa, being the most eastern beacon of the Farm 1 – JM; thence westwards along the said international boundary to the point of commencement, as will more fully appear on Plan No. BP 251/54 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

NO. 55 KGALAGADI SOUTH

Commencing on a point on the international boundary between the Republic of Botswana and South Africa, being the South east corner of Farm 1 – JM; thence in a south westerly direction along the said international boundary to Union's End, being the point intersection between the international boundary of the Republic of Botswana, Namibia and South Africa; thence northwards along the international boundary between Botswana and Namibia to a point approximately 2km north of Unions' End; thence directly east in a straight line through Khokhowe Pan to a point approximately 15km North East of the north eastern corner of Mabuasehube Game Reserve; thence south eastwards to the confluence of Khekhe and Melatswane river; thence eastwards to the north west corner of Farm 1 – JM; thence south eastwards along the boundary of Farm 1 – JM to the point of commencement, A will more fully appear on Plan No. BP 251/55 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

NO. 56 GHANZI NORTH

Commencing at the south west corner beacon of farm1-NK being a point on the Botswana/Namibia boundary, the boundary runs northwards along the said international boundary to its intersection with the Ghanzi District boundary; thence eastwards along the said district boundary to its intersection with the western boundary of Central Kgalagadi Game Reserve; thence northwards along the said game reserve boundary to its intersection with latitude 22 degrees south, being a point 11 kilometres east of Pink Pan; thence westwards to the south east beacon of farm 174-NK; thence further westwards along the boundary of the said farm to the north west beacon of the said farm boundary, being a point on the southern boundary of farm 120-NK; thence westwards along the southern boundary of the said farm to the north east corner of farm 173-NK; thence southwards along the boundary of the said farm to its intersection with the Ghanzi/ Kang road; thence southwards along the said road to its junction with the Trans-Kgalagadi Highway; thence westwards to the south east corner of farm 7-MK; thence further westwards along the boundary of the said farm to its intersection with the south east beacon of farm 30-NK; thence westwards along the southern boundary of the following farms:30-NK,19-NK,18-NK, 9- NK, 8- NK and 1- NK to the point of commencement, as will more fully appear on Plan No. BP 251/56 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

NO. 57 GHANZI SOUTH

Commencing at the south west corner beacon of farm1-NK, being a point on the international boundary between the Republic of Botswana and Namibia, the boundary runs eastwards along the Ghanzi North constituency boundary to its intersection with the southern boundary of Ghanzi District; thence westwards along the said District boundary to the point of commencement, as will more fully appear on Plan No. BP 251/57 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

LIST OF PEOPLE WHO GAVE ORAL EVIDENCE

MAUN/CHOBE CONSTITUENCY
KASANE KGOTLA

1. Hon. Bahiti K. Temane, M.P.
2. Joseph Ben Nkwane
3. David Kamwi Mbanga
4. Kamwi Nsefwe Kaundu
5. Moffat Mwezi
6. Joseph Munisola
7. Johnson Mabuta
8. Luckson Sankwasa

MAUN/CHOBE CONSTITUENCY
MAUN KGOTLA

1. Pelokgale Monyame
2. Rogers Marumo
3. Boile Juliet Mokenane
4. Lydia Molapisane
5. Sebati Sebati
6. Phillip Wright
7. Sereeditswe Motuku
8. Mmei Kgwabi Modisaemang
9. Tebogo Bethia
10. Nelson Tabokaleya
11. Gaerolwe Mesho Kwerepe
12. Lazenby Wright
13. Chinimani Machacha
14. Kelatatsweng Kernel Kekgonegile
15. Kaukapita
16. Kandero Dinyando Tehengo