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**REPORT OF THE DELIMITATION
COMMISSION, 2012**

Delimitation Commission
Private Bag 00284
Gaborone

11th February, 2013

His Excellency Lt. Gen. Seretse Khama Ian Khama
President of the Republic of Botswana
Office of the President
Gaborone

Your Excellency,

DELIMITATION COMMISSION, 2012

We were appointed in terms of Section 64 (1) of the Constitution of Botswana by the Judicial Service Commission on 19th June, 2012 to delimit constituencies following a comprehensive National Population Census conducted in 2011. 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 T. T. Rannowane
Chairman



Mr G.B. Habana
Commissioner




Mr B.K. Sebele
Commissioner



Ms D.M. Matlakala
Commissioner



Mr Serwalo S.G. Tumelo
Commissioner



Mr A.N. Makgonatsotlhe
Secretary

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INTRODUCTION

GENERAL BACKGROUND

1. After the swearing in of the Delimitation Commission on the 19th June, 2012 it convened its first meeting on the same day where it was briefed by the Secretary for the Independent Electoral Commission on the logistical support that had been organised to facilitate its work. This included office accommodation, motor vehicles and support staff such as drivers and secretaries. The financial resources required to sustain the Commission in its assignment were also discussed.
2. The Commission embarked on a countrywide tour organised into two legs with a recess between them. The first leg comprised a tour of the constituencies located in the northern part of the country and this began with a meeting at Kasane Kgotla on the 30th July, 2011. From there the Commission conducted a series of meetings in other constituencies and completed this leg with a Kgotla meeting at Shoshong on the 21st August, 2012 before going on a two week recess. At the time of going to the recess the Commission had addressed 29 Kgotla meetings including those held in civic halls in respect of urban areas.
3. The second leg of the tour focusing on the southern part of the country started on the 11th September, 2012 with a Kgotla meeting held in Ghanzi and ended on the 25th October, 2012 with a Kgotla meeting held at Moshupa. On completion of the countrywide tour the Commission had addressed a total of 59 meetings in 57 constituencies.

LEGAL BACKGROUND

4. This Delimitation Commission like others before it was appointed in terms of section 64 of the Constitution of Botswana. The section provides *inter alia* as follows –

“(1) *The Judicial Service Commission shall, not later than 1st March 1969 and thereafter at intervals of not less than five nor more than ten years, appoint a Delimitation Commission consisting of a Chairman and not more than four other members.*

(2) *Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, at any time when:*

a) Parliament has made provision altering the number of seats of Elected Members in the National Assembly; or

b) A comprehensive National Population Census is held in Botswana,

the Judicial Service Commission shall, as soon as practicable thereafter, appoint a Delimitation Commission.”

5. The mandate, powers and functions of the Commission are set out in section 65 of the Constitution which provides as follows:

“(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 the 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 made 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:

Provided that any decision of the Commission shall require the concurrence of a majority of all its members.

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

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

6. It would be recalled that in July, 2002 a Delimitation Commission was appointed to carry out the delimitation exercise in terms of section 64 (1) of the Constitution and that a comprehensive National Population Census was held in Botswana in 2011, the results of which were published in June, 2012.

7. This Commission was appointed on the 19th June, 2012, and at the time of its appointment two of the three conditions prescribed by the Constitution had therefore been fulfilled namely, the passage of ten years since the appointment of the last Delimitation Commission and the holding of a comprehensive National Population Census.

8. It is perhaps worth noting that unlike the previous Commissions, when this Commission was appointed, Parliament had not made any provision altering the number of seats of the Elected Members in the National Assembly. It is also notable that in the case of the 1992 Delimitation Commission, the number of seats of Elected Members in the National Assembly was increased by Parliament after the Delimitation Commission had already been appointed. This necessitated the suspension of the work of the Commission while the legislation increasing the number of seats was being passed.

CONSTRAINTS

9. The Commission was confronted with the issue of whether or not it had the power to increase the number of constituencies where, as is the case here, Parliament had not made any provision altering the number of seats of Elected Members in the National Assembly.
10. After a thorough debate and most anxious consideration of the issue the Commission has proceeded on the understanding that the power to increase the number of seats of the Elected Members in the National Assembly lies with Parliament only and not the Commission. Consequently, unlike the previous Commissions which operated under circumstances where the National Assembly had enacted a law increasing the number of seats of the Elected Members in the National Assembly, this Commission has not created any new constituencies because it has no power to do so.

METHODOLOGY

11. In carrying out its mandate the Commission gave primary consideration to the need to ensure that the number of inhabitants of each constituency is nearly as equal to the population quota as practicable in accordance with section 65(2) of the Constitution.
12. The population quota as determined in accordance with the formula provided by section 65 (3) of the Constitution is 35,524. This is derived from dividing the population of the country as determined in the 2011 comprehensive National Population Census which was 2,024,904 with the number of constituencies into which Botswana is divided which is currently 57.
13. The Commission has done everything possible within its power to realign the constituency boundaries to ensure that the population of each constituency is nearly as equal to the population quota as is reasonably practicable. In so doing, the Commission was not merely complying with a constitutional imperative but was upholding an equitable principle that equal numbers of people should ideally have equal representation.
14. However, despite the best efforts to ensure that the number of inhabitants of each constituency is as nearly equal to the population quota as reasonably practicable, there still remain some constituencies whose populations are far greater or less than the population quota.

15. When making a decision to depart from the population quota the Commission relied on some or all of the factors referred to in the Proviso to section 65(2) above namely, natural community of interest, means of communication, geographic features, density of population and the boundaries of Tribal Territories and administrative districts.
16. Because Parliament did not increase the number of seats of Elected Members in the National Assembly, the delimitation exercise was carried out through the realignment of the existing constituency boundaries only. The result of the exercise shows that, excluding two constituencies of Kgalagadi North (18,092) and Ghanzi South (20,254) which have exceptionally low populations compared to the rest of the constituencies, there was a maximum variation of less than 30% from the population quota. It is of interest to note that in the previous Commissions maximum variations were as follows:

1964 -	18.7%
1972 -	27%
1982 -	37%
1992 -	34%
2002 -	47%

17. The Commission received oral submissions from stakeholders and interested parties in all constituencies as well as written submissions from some of them, particularly from politicians and political parties. Many of the submissions called for the creation of additional constituencies and some of the reasons advanced were that their constituencies were vast and their Members of Parliament could not effectively do their work, the terrain was difficult, means of communication such as roads were insufficient, that their populations had increased or that Members of Parliament, who are also Cabinet Ministers, spend most of their time attending to cabinet duties instead of visiting their constituencies.

18. The Commission carefully considered these submissions and finds that in some instances, calls for the creation of additional constituencies are entirely justified. For example, the Commission feels that there is a compelling need for the creation of an additional constituency in the North West District because of the inaccessibility of some of its constituencies owing to geographical features such as swamps, rivers, heavy sand, absence of or insufficient road network which make it exceedingly difficult for incumbent Members of Parliament to visit their constituencies. New constituencies are also needed in Gaborone and some districts which have experienced rapid population growth in the last 10 years namely, Kgatleng, Kweneng (around Mogoditshane village) and the western parts of the Southern District. In all, the Commission was convinced that there was a need to create five new constituencies.

NAMING OF CONSTITUENCIES

19. During some of its Kgotla meetings, some residents made submissions urging the Commission to rename their constituencies along tribal/ethnic lines. Some relied on the phrase "*natural community of interest*" referred to in section 65 (2) of the Constitution to motivate their proposals to the Commission to delimit constituencies on the basis of ethnicity and tribalism. A few examples will suffice to illustrate this point. Some residents proposed that the former Tonota North and Nkange constituencies should be renamed Bokalaka or Bulilima to reflect their ethnic composition. They gave examples of constituencies in Kweneng, Kgatleng and the Southern districts as well as Tswapong whose names reflect their ethnic composition and argued that the same dispensation should be extended to them. In its tour of the southern part of the country, the Commission was confronted by a group of Bahurutshe tribesmen calling themselves "The Task Force" who submitted that the Commission should create a constituency that would bring together Bahurutshe living in Kweneng and the Southern districts. Some residents of Lerala and Tsetsebjwe submitted at separate meetings addressed by the Commission that they were different tribes and that their customs were very different and that they could not be in the same constituency. Part of the problem appeared to have been the name of the constituency.

20. After a careful reflection, the Commission feels that naming constituencies along tribal lines may promote tribalism and ethnicity and ultimately impede the nation building process. Consequently, the Commission has taken a deliberate decision to move away from constituency names with tribal connotations and rename constituencies by reference to the following:
- a) The prominence and centrality of villages in the constituency e.g. Mathethe-Molapowabojang, Moshupa-Manyana, Takatokwane and Bobonong.
 - b) Names of villages that indicate the extent of the constituency e.g. Letlhakeng-Lephepe and Jwaneng-Mabutsane,
 - c) Natural features such as rivers and desert e.g. Shashe West, Kgalagadi North and Kgalagadi South.

Furthermore, the Commission has decided to avoid using names containing more than one cardinal point e.g. Gaborone West North and Kweneng South East.

21. It is also worth noting that at a Kgotla meeting at Mmankgodi attended by over 442 people, the highest attendance in the country, the submission by the "Task Force" to excise Mmankgodi from Kweneng South and Manyana from Moshupa constituencies and to create a constituency exclusively for Bahurutshe was overwhelmingly supported by those at the meeting. The Task Force followed the Commission at its meetings in Moshupa, Gabane, Kopong, Thamaga and Molepolole where the Commission was urged to create a constituency grouping together Bahurutshe living in the Kweneng and the Southern districts. One of the reasons given in support of the submission was that developments such as roads, a police station and a primary hospital were all located in Thamaga and that Mmankgodi was being sidelined.
22. The Commission is of the view that developments throughout this country are not based on tribal considerations but are normally located where there is a comparatively higher number of people and that they are there for the enjoyment of all Batswana regardless of their ethnic identities.

**EVALUATION OF EVIDENCE BY AND
DECISIONS OF THE COMMISSION**

**MAUN EAST CONSTITUENCY
MAUN WEST CONSTITUENCY**

The current populations and areas of the two constituencies are as follows:

Maun East	47,600	18,707 km ²
Maun West	28,855	2,130 km ²

The residents of Maun unanimously proposed that the two constituencies should be delimited by combining them and dividing the combined area to create a third constituency for the Maun area. The residents argued that the creation of a third constituency would make the new constituencies easier to access and traverse for better service delivery to the electorates. They indicated that most of the areas in the current two constituencies, outside of the main village, Maun, have difficult terrain comprising rivers, swamps and heavy sands. The residents, therefore, suggested that the creation of a third constituency could reduce the area of the difficult terrain to be traversed in each constituency.

In addition, some residents of Maun suggested that Mokgalo and Phatshwe settlements, which are currently in the Ngami Constituency, should be incorporated into the Maun West Constituency because they have natural community of interest with Maun and its localities. Furthermore, it was proposed that Khwai, Mababe and Sankoyo villages, which are currently in the Chobe Constituency, should be incorporated into one of the Maun constituencies because they share natural community of interest with Maun and they are within the North West District.

The Commission notes that, while there are compelling reasons for an additional constituency in the North West District, it cannot accede to the request of the Maun residents because the number of seats of Elected Members in the National Assembly has not been increased. In view of this constraint, the Commission has taken a district approach in delimiting constituencies in the North West District. In adopting this approach, the Commission recognises that a large proportion of the population of the two constituencies is concentrated in the Maun village. This accords the Commission the opportunity to reduce the burden of the vastness by realigning the boundaries of the Maun constituencies such that the population of the larger constituencies in the North West District would be spread. The Commission also takes note of its earlier decision when delimiting the Chobe Constituency to incorporate Khwai, Mababe and Sankoyo villages, which are currently in the Chobe Constituency, into the Maun East Constituency.

Consequently, the Commission decides to:

- a) realign the boundaries of the constituencies by excising:
 - (i) Khwai, Mababe and Sankoyo villages and their associated settlements and localities from Chobe Constituency and incorporating them into the Maun East Constituency;
 - (ii) Somelo settlement from Maun East Constituency and incorporating it into the Ngami Constituency;
 - (iii) the settlements of Boro, Ditshiping, Daunara, Komoko and their associated localities from Maun East Constituency and incorporating them into the Maun West Constituency; and
 - (iv) Toteng and Xaxaba villages and their associated settlements and localities from Ngami Constituency and incorporating them into the Maun West Constituency.
- (b) reaffirm the names of the two constituencies as:
 - i) **Maun East**, with a population of **43,174**, and covering an area of **27,940 km²**.
 - ii) **Maun West**, with a population of **40,506**, and covering an area of **9,532 km²**.

The villages and some of their associated settlements and localities included in the constituencies are as follows:

Maun East

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Phuduhudu | 6. Sankoyo |
| 2. Chanoga | 7. Mababe |
| 3. Matlapana | 8. Khwai |
| 4. Matsaudi | 9. Makalamabedi |
| 5. Shorobe | 10. Part of Maun as described |

Maun West

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Nxaraga | 6. Ditshiping |
| 2. Komana | 7. Boro |
| 3. Toteng | 8. Komoko |
| 4. Xaxaba | 9. Daunara |
| 5. Part of Maun as described | |

OKAVANGO CONSTITUENCY

The Okavango Constituency has a population of 34,217 and covers an area of 32,608 km².

The residents of the constituency unanimously submitted that their constituency should be divided into two because it had vast and difficult terrain to traverse due to the Okavango River, Okavango swamps and sandy roads. They also stated that the constituency had poor means of communication and roads, especially on the eastern side of the Okavango River. The residents further suggested that the constituency be divided, with the Okavango River serving as the boundary of the two proposed constituencies. In addition, the residents suggested that Jao and all Etsha villages and their associated settlements and localities should be incorporated into the proposed new Okavango constituencies because these settlements had a natural community of interest with Okavango villages. The settlements are currently in the Ngami Constituency.

The Commission has adopted a view similar to the one adopted when delimiting the Maun East, Maun West and Ngami Constituencies. Having seen the hardships in these areas, the Commission is of the view that the North West District definitely deserves an additional constituency. However, the Commission notes that it cannot create an additional constituency because the number of seats of Elected Members in the National Assembly has not been increased. In view of this, the Commission is not persuaded by the proposal to incorporate Jao and all Etsha villages into the constituency. However, the Commission also notes that by realigning the constituency boundary with the river some areas will be excised from the Okavango Constituency and be incorporated into its neighbouring constituencies of Ngami, Maun East and Maun West. In addition the alignment of the boundary of the Chobe Constituency with the boundary of the Chobe District resulted in some areas being excised from the Chobe Constituency and incorporated into the Okavango Constituency.

Consequently, the Commission decides to reaffirm the name of the constituency as **Okavango**, with a population of **34,217** and covering an area of **32,095** km².

The villages and some of their associated settlements and localities included in the constituency are as follows:

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. Ikoga | 12. MohemboWest |
| 2. Sepopa | 13. Kauxwi |
| 3. Nxamasere | 14. Xakao |
| 4. Samochema | 15. Sekondomboro |
| 5. Shakawe | 16. Nkarange |
| 6. Gani | 17. Mogotlho |
| 7. Mohembo East | 18. Seronga |
| 8. Tsodilo | 19. Gonutsuga |
| 9. Chukumuchu | 20. Eretsha |
| 10. Nxauxau | 21. Beetsha |
| 11. Tobera | 22. Gudigwa |

TATI WEST CONSTITUENCY

The Tati West Constituency has a population of 26,203 and covers an area of 2,750 km².

The residents of the constituency submitted two proposals to the Commission. Firstly, that the constituency should be retained as one constituency, but realign its boundary with the Tati East Constituency. To this end, several suggestions were made as follows:

- a) the boundary dividing Tati West and Tati East constituencies should run from Vakaranga in the north along the Francistown-Bulawayo railway line up to and including Ramokgwebana village in the constituency, before turning west to join and run along the Ntshhe River until it reaches Francistown Township Boundary.
- b) a variation of this proposal was that the boundary should run along the said railway line until it reaches Francistown Township Boundary and should incorporate Ramokgwebana and Themashanga villages into the constituency.
- c) another variation to the proposal was to realign the said boundary such that Ramokgwebana and Jackalas 1 villages are included in the constituency because the two villages had natural community of interest with villages in the constituency. The same argument of natural community of interest was used against including Themashanga village in the constituency because its residents were said to have closer family ties with the people of Tsamaya village in the Tati East Constituency.
- d) the residents of the constituency made another suggestion, in agreement with the residents of Tati East Constituency, to incorporate Ditladi, Shashe Bridge and Patayamatebele villages, together with their associated settlements and localities, into the Tati East Constituency, for better service delivery to the residents of those villages. It was also stated that incorporating these villages into the Tati East Constituency would facilitate the establishment of a service centre at Tati Siding.

Secondly, the residents proposed that the North East District constituencies should be combined and the combined area be divided into three constituencies because of the vastness of the district. It was further argued that the extent of the constituency alone required merging of Tati East and Tati West constituencies and creating three constituencies.

The Commission is persuaded to incorporate Ramokgwebana and Jackalas 1 villages into the constituency, retain Themashanga village in Tati East Constituency and incorporate Ditladi, Shashe Bridge and Patayamatebele villages into the Tati East Constituency. However, the Commission is not persuaded by the proposal to combine the constituencies of the North East District and divide the combined area to create three constituencies, because both the population and area of the district did not justify to do so. The population of the district is the lowest, while its area is below average, in the country.

Consequently, the Commission decides to:

- a) realign the boundary of the constituency by excising;
 - (i) Ditladi, Shashe Bridge and Patayamatebele villages, as well as their associated settlements and localities from the constituency and incorporating them into the Tati East Constituency;
 - (ii) Ramokgwebana and Jackalas 1 villages and their associated settlements and localities from the Tati East Constituency and incorporating them into the constituency; and
- b) reaffirm the name of the constituency as **Tati West**, with a population of **29,383** and covering an area of **2,110 km²**.

The villages and some of their associated settlements and localities included in the constituency are as follows:

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Vukwi | 14. Mosojane |
| 2. Kalakamati | 15. Letsholathebe |
| 3. Botalaote | 16. Gulubane |
| 4. Toteng | 17. Matenge |
| 5. Mulambakwena | 18. Masingwaneng |
| 6. Zwenshambe | 19. Mambo |
| 7. Nlapkhwane | 20. Sechele |
| 8. Mapoka | 21. Makaleng |
| 9. Moroka | 22. Gambule |
| 10. Jackalas 1 | 23. Gungwe |
| 11. Ramokgwebana | 24. Mbalambi |
| 12. Kgari | 25. Sekakangwe |
| 13. Pole | 26. Masunga |

FRANCISTOWN EAST CONSTITUENCY
FRANCISTOWN SOUTH CONSTITUENCY
FRANCISTOWN WEST CONSTITUENCY

The population and areas of the Francistown constituencies are as follows:

Francistown East	32,700	47 km ²
Francistown South	33,133	20 km ²
Francistown West	33,128	133 km ²

The residents of Francistown submitted two proposals, being to create an additional fourth constituency for the City of Francistown and to retain the current three constituencies with some alterations to their boundaries to take into account population shifts in the City in the last 10 years. Those who proposed the creation of an additional constituency pointed out that the City was growing very fast, as a result of influx of people in the new areas, such as the Gerald Estate. The residents who proposed to retain the three constituencies argued that the constituencies were manageable because they were compact with excellent communication network and an average population below the population quota of 35,524.

The Commission does not find any merit in the proposal to increase the number of constituencies in Francistown to four because of the population of the current constituencies being below the population quota of 35,524. With respect to the proposal to realign the boundaries of the three constituencies the Commission feels that this would result in unreasonable disparities in population sizes among the three constituencies, and therefore, the Commission takes the view that the constituencies should be retained as they are.

Consequently, the Commission decides to:

- a) retain the constituencies as they are;
- b) reaffirm the names of the constituencies as;
 - i. **Francistown East**, with a population of **32,700** and covering an area of **47 km²**;
 - ii. **Francistown South**, with a population of **33,133** and covering an area of **20 km²**; and
 - iii. **Francistown West**, with a population of **33,128** and covering an area of **133 km²**.

NATA-GWETA CONSTITUENCY

The Nata-Gweta Constituency has a population of 34,425 and covers an area of 22,709 km².

In their submissions the residents of the constituency made two proposals. One proposal was that the constituency should be retained as one constituency and another was that it should be divided into two constituencies.

Those advocating for the division of the constituency argued that it was vast and its population was growing at a fast rate, while those who submitted against its division argued that it was easy to traverse because most of the villages were connected by tarred roads and its population had not increased that much since the 2001 National Population and Housing Census, to warrant its division into two constituencies.

In addition to these proposals, the Nata-Gweta residents suggested that the constituency boundary be altered in order to excise:

- a) Thabatshukudu, Tsharaga, Tumbe, Waxanga, Yayaoga and Kauda settlements and their associated localities, from the Boteti North Constituency and incorporate them into the constituency. The residents explained that these settlements and their localities shared natural community of interest with Gweta village and their residents got services from the Tutume Sub-district, which covers the constituency.
- b) Phuduhudu village from the Maun East Constituency and incorporate it into the constituency because of its close proximity to and natural community of interest with Gweta village.

The Commission is not persuaded by the justification for dividing the constituency into two constituencies. In this regard, the Commission notes that the constituency is manageable given the size of its area, the population which is below the population quota of 35,524 and a fairly good communication network, including roads. Further, the Commission does not accept the suggestion to incorporate Phuduhudu village into the constituency. To do so would result in the constituency boundary unnecessarily overlapping two administrative districts, namely, the Central and North West Districts. However, the Commission agrees to alter the constituency boundary in order to excise Thabatshukudu, Tsharaga, Tumbe, Waxanga, Yayaoga, and Kauda settlements and their associated localities from the Boteti North Constituency and incorporate them into the constituency because of their shared natural community of interest with Gweta village.

The Commission notes that the boundary between Nata Gweta and Nkange as described by the 2002 Delimitation Commission and as published in the Proclamation was at variance with the decision of the said Commission as contained in its report which incorporated Nswazwi and Makuta into the Nkange Constituency, and what is happening on the ground.

Consequently, the Commission decides to:

- a) realign the boundary between Nata-Gweta and Nkange Constituencies to incorporate Nswazwi and Makuta villages and their associated settlements and localities into the Nkange Constituency as delimited by the 2002 Delimitation Commission;
- b) realign the constituency boundary by excising Thabatshukudu, Tsharaga, Tumbe, Waxanga, Yayaoga and Kauda settlements and their associated localities from the Boteti North Constituency and incorporating them into the constituency;
- c) reaffirm the name of the Constituency as **Nata-Gweta**, with a population of **31,533** and covering an area of **31,162 km²**.

The villages and some of their associated settlements and localities included in the constituency are as follows:

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Lepashe | 10. Zoroga |
| 2. Mosetse | 11. Tsokatshaa |
| 3. Kutamogoree | 12. Gweta |
| 4. Dukwi | 13. Thabatshukudu |
| 5. Manxotae | 14. Tsharaga |
| 6. Sepako | 15. Tumbe |
| 7. Maposa | 16. Waxanga |
| 8. Nata | 17. Yayaoga |
| 9. Sowa Town | 18. Kauda |

NKANGE CONSTITUENCY

The Nkange Constituency has a population of 38,703 and covers an area of 3,574 km².

The residents of the constituency submitted several proposals, which could be summarised as follows:

- a) the constituency should be retained as one constituency because it was compact, had a fairly good communications network, including roads, and its population was only over the population quota of 35,524 by a relatively small margin of about 3,000.
- b) the three constituencies of Nkange, Tonota North and Nata-Gweta, within the Tutume Sub-district should be combined and the combined area divided to create four constituencies. In this regard, it was argued that the creation of a fourth constituency in the area would enhance political representation by reducing the vastness of the Tonota North and Nata-Gweta constituencies and would spread out the population of the Nkange Constituency, which was higher than the population quota of 35,524.
- c) the Constituency should be re-named in order to reflect the predominant ethnicity of its inhabitants. In this connection, it was argued that this would be in line with what had been done elsewhere in the country. The constituency names of Kweneng, Tswapong and Kgatleng were mentioned as examples to support this argument. Several names for the constituency such as Bokalaka and Bolilima were suggested in preference to using village names. Nonetheless, some residents suggested the name Tutume, because the constituency was in the Tutume Sub-district.
- d) the name of the constituency should be retained as Nkange. Those who made this proposal argued that it was for historic reasons and also to avoid the use of names with tribalistic connotations. They further pointed out that the name, Nkange, had served them well since independence and they did not appreciate the reasons for changing it.

The Commission agrees that the constituency should be retained as one constituency, but with minor alterations to its boundary with the Nata-Gweta Constituency. The Commission notes that the constituency is compact, has a good communications network and a reasonable population size in relation to the population quota of 35,524. Therefore, the Commission does not find merit in creating an additional constituency in the Tutume Sub-district.

The Commission notes its earlier decision when realigning the boundary of Nata-Gweta Constituency to reaffirm the decision of the 2002 Delimitation Commission which incorporated Nswazwi and Makuta villages into the Nkange Constituency.

With respect to the re-naming of the constituency, the Commission notes that there was no consensus among the residents as to which name to use. Further, the Commission notes that the use of the name, Bokalaka, would ignore the fact that there are other constituencies, such as Nata-Gweta, Tati East and Tati West, which are also predominately inhabited by Bakalanga. The Commission also finds the proposed name, Tutume, not suitable because there are three constituencies in the Tutume Sub-district, which can all lay claim to the name. Given the divergent views on the re-naming of the constituency, the Commission concurs with the proposal to retain the name of the constituency as, Nkange. Further, the Commission concludes that there are no compelling reasons for changing the name of the constituency.

Consequently, the Commission decides to:

- a) realign the constituency boundary by excising Nswazwi and Makuta villages and their associated settlements and localities from Nata-Gweta Constituency and incorporating them into the constituency as delimited by the 2002 Delimitation Commission.
- b) reaffirm the name of the Constituency as **Nkange**, with a population of **42,402** and an area covering **4,129 km²**.

The villages and some of their associated settlements and localities included in the constituency are as follows:

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Goshwe | 6. Nswazwi |
| 2. Nkange | 7. Makuta |
| 3. Changate | 8. Matobo |
| 4. Dabgwi | 9. Tutume |
| 5. Maitengwe | 10. Senete |

TONOTA NORTH CONSTITUENCY

The Tonota North Constituency has a population of 39,975 and covers an area of 5,756 km².

The submissions made by the residents of the constituency could be grouped as follows:

- a) an additional constituency should be created by either dividing the existing Tonota North Constituency into two constituencies or by combining Tonota North and Tonota South constituencies and then dividing the combined area into three constituencies. The reason given for requesting for the creation of an additional constituency in the Tonota North Constituency was to reduce the vastness of the constituency.
- b) the constituency should be retained as one constituency, but its boundary should be altered in order to excise Mokubilo and Mmea villages from the constituency and incorporate them into the Boteti East Constituency and Mabesekwa village should be excised from the constituency and incorporated into the Tonota South Constituency.
- c) the name of Tonota North Constituency should be changed. The residents of the constituency strongly felt that the changing of the name of the constituency was long overdue since the constituency had no relationship with Tonota. In this regard, several names were suggested to re-name the constituency. These were Shashe West, Bokalaka, Sebina/Mathangwane, Sebina/Mokubilo, Mathangwane/Mokubilo, Nshakashokwe/Mabesekwa and Bolilima.

The Commission notes that, while there is an unanimous support for the proposal to re-name the constituency, there is no consensus as to which name to use. The Commission also notes that there is sufficient consensus against the use of village names and names with tribalistic connotations. Many presenters seemed to prefer names of natural features and landmarks, such as rivers and hills. The Commission concurs that the use of natural features or landmarks such as rivers or hills is more appropriate.

With respect to the proposal to create an additional constituency, the Commission is of the view that the population size of the constituency or the combined population of the two Tonota constituencies cannot justify the creation of a third constituency. The average population of the three

constituencies would be about $\frac{3}{4}$ of the population quota of 35,524. Further, the two constituencies with each area covering less than 6,000 km², cannot be classified as vast compared to some constituencies in the country. However, the Commission supports the suggestion to excise Mokubilo and Mmea villages and their associated settlements and localities from the constituency and incorporate them into the Boteti North Constituency and further to excise Mabesekwa village from the constituency and incorporate it into the Tonota South Constituency.

Consequently, the Commission decides to:

- a) realign the constituency boundary by excising:
 - (i) Mokubilo and Mmea villages and their associated settlements and localities from the constituency and incorporating them into the Boteti North Constituency.
 - (ii) Mabesekwa village and its associated settlements and localities from the constituency and incorporating them into the Tonota South Constituency.
- b) rename the constituency, **Shashe West**, with a population of **37,032** and an area covering **3,815** km².

The villages and some of their associated settlements and localities included in the constituency are as follows:

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Chadibe | 8. Borolong |
| 2. Natale | 9. Makobo |
| 3. Jamataka | 10. Semitwe |
| 4. Matsitama | 11. Marapong |
| 5. Sebina | 12. Marobela |
| 6. Nshakazhogwe | 13. Mafungo/Hobona |
| 7. Mathangwane | |

TONOTA SOUTH CONSTITUENCY

The Tonota South Constituency has a population of 37,034 and covers an area of 4,772 km².

The residents of the constituency proposed the alteration of the boundary of their constituency by excising the villages of Foley from the Mmadinare Constituency, Mabesekwa from the Tonota North Constituency and Gojwane from Serowe North East Constituency and incorporating them into their constituency. The residents argued that these villages would be better served from the Tonota Sub-district because of their close proximity to Tonota. With respect to Foley village, it was pointed that, the 2002 Delimitation Commission had decided to excise it from the Mmadinare Constituency and incorporate it into the constituency.

The Commission notes that Mabesekwa and Foley villages have close relationships with Tonota, and therefore concurs with the proposal to incorporate them into the constituency. However, in the view of the Commission, Gojwane village is closely related to Serule village in the Serowe North East Constituency and therefore should not be incorporated into the constituency. The Commission notes that the boundary of the constituency in the 2002 Delimitation Commission was at variance with the decision of the said Commission which incorporated Foley village into the Tonota South Constituency. The Commission also notes its earlier decision when delimiting Tonota North Constituency to rename it Shashe West and therefore it is no longer appropriate to continue with the name Tonota South for this constituency.

Consequently, the Commission decides to:

- a) reaffirm the decision of the 2002 Delimitation Commission of incorporating Foley village into the constituency;
- b) realign the constituency boundary by excising Mabesekwa village and associated settlements and localities from Tonota North Constituency and incorporating them into the constituency; and
- c) re-name the constituency, **Tonota**, with a population of **39,189** and an area covering **5,389** km².

The villages and some of their associated settlements and localities included in the constituency are as follows:

1. Mabesekwa
2. Foley
3. Makomoto
4. Mandunyane
5. Borotsi
6. Shashemooke
7. Tonota
8. Shashe-Semotswana

BOBIRWA CONSTITUENCY

The Bobirwa Constituency has a population of 39,306 and covers an area of 8,218 km².

The residents of the constituency made a passionate plea for Moletemane and Tsetsebjwe villages and their associated settlements and localities to be excised from the Tswapong North Constituency and incorporated into the constituency. It was argued that these villages had a strong natural community of interest with Bobonong village. Further, the residents suggested that Tshokwe village and its associated settlements and localities should be excised from the constituency and incorporated into the Mmadinare Constituency. It was further submitted that after incorporating the said villages, the constituency would be vast with a population large enough for it to be divided into two constituencies.

The Commission notes that:

- a) the residents proposed that Tsetsebjwe and Moletemane villages should be excised from Tswapong North Constituency and be incorporated into their constituency and the residents of Tswapong North Constituency were in agreement with this proposal.
- b) the residents had also proposed that Tshokwe village should be excised from their constituency and be incorporated into the Mmadinare Constituency and the residents of Mmadinare Constituency were also in agreement with this proposal.
- c) the population of the constituency is marginally above the population quota of 35,524 and would still not be enough, even after incorporating Tsetsebjwe and Moletemane villages, to justify dividing it into two constituencies. The Commission further notes that the constituency is not vast in comparison to some of the constituencies in the country.

Consequently, the Commission decides to:

- a) realign the constituency boundary by excising:
 - (i) Tsetsebjwe and Moletemane villages and their associated settlements and localities from Tswapong North Constituency and incorporating them into the constituency; and
 - (ii) Tshokwe village and its associated settlements and localities from the constituency and incorporating them into the Mmadinare Constituency.

- b) re-name the constituency, **Bobonong**, with a population of 42,472 and an area covering 8,811 km².

The villages and some of their associated settlements and localities included in the constituency are as follows:

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. Bobonong | 7. Mathathane |
| 2. Gobojango | 8. Molalatau |
| 3. Mabolwe | 9. Lentswelemoriti |
| 4. Semolale | 10. Motlhabaneng |
| 5. Moletemane | 11. Motopi |
| 6. Tsetsebjwe | 12. Lepokole |

MMADINARE CONSTITUENCY

The Mmadinare Constituency has a population of 37,390 and covers an area of 8,502 km².

While some residents of the constituency proposed that their constituency could be divided into two constituencies, others opposed the proposal and argued that, both the population and area of the constituency were not large enough to support the division of the constituency into two constituencies. Also the residents did not reach a consensus on the suggestion to excise Foley village from the constituency to incorporate it into the Tonota South Constituency. Those who opposed the suggestion to excise Foley village from the constituency argued that, historically, Foley village developed as an associate settlement of Mmadinare village.

However, the residents were unanimous in proposing that Tshokwe village should be excised from the Bobirwa Constituency and incorporated into their constituency. They argued that the said village had very strong natural community of interest with Mmadinare and Tobane villages. The latter is also in the constituency.

The Commission is not convinced by the proposal to divide the constituency into two constituencies. The population of the constituency and its manageability in terms of the area and a good communication network do not, in the view of the Commission, warrant dividing it into two constituencies. However, the Commission concurs with the proposal to excise Foley village from the constituency and incorporate it into the Tonota South Constituency because of the natural community of interest and its close proximity to the village of Tonota. The Commission also notes that the proposal to incorporate Tshokwe village into the constituency has been sufficiently justified as it was also proposed by the residents of Bobirwa Constituency.

Consequently, the Commission decides to;

- a) realign the constituency boundary by excising;
- (i) Foley village and associate settlements and localities from the constituency and incorporating it into the Tonota South Constituency.
 - (ii) Tshokwe village and associated settlements and localities from the Bobirwa Constituency and incorporating it into the constituency.

- b) reaffirm the name of the constituency as **Mmadinare**, with a population of **38,436** and an area covering **9,374 km²**.

The villages and some of their associated settlements and localities included in the constituency are as follows:

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Sefhophe | 7. Tamasane |
| 2. Mogapi | 8. Damochojenaa |
| 3. Mogapinyana | 9. Mmadinare |
| 4. Maokatuma | 10. Tshokwe |
| 5. Kgagodi | 11. Tobane |
| 6. Diloru | 12. Robelela |

SELIBE PHIKWE EAST CONSTITUENCY
SELIBE PHIKWE WEST CONSTITUENCY

The population and areas of the two constituencies were as follows:

Selibe Phikwe East	26,454	54 km ²
Selibe Phikwe West	22,957	67 km ²

The residents of the two constituencies were unanimous in proposing that the constituencies should be left as they were. This was in view of the fact that their populations had not increased much since the 2001 National Population and Housing Census. However, the residents suggested that the boundary between the two constituencies should be altered in order to augment the population of Selibe Phikwe West Constituency, which was lower than that of Selibe Phikwe East Constituency.

The Commission notes that the alignment of the boundary between the two constituencies is at variance with the description of the boundary in the 2002 Delimitation Commission Report. The Commission further notes that this is what causes a large disparity between the populations of the two constituencies.

Consequently, the Commission decides to:

- a) reaffirm the constituency boundary between the Selibe Phikwe East and Selibe-Phikwe West Constituencies as described in the 2002 Delimitation Commission Report.
- b) reaffirm the names of the constituencies as;
- (i) **Selibe Phikwe East**, with a population of **24,652** and an area covering **53 km²**, and
- (ii) **Selibe Phikwe West**, with a population of **24,759** and an area covering **87 km²**.

The locations included in the two constituencies are as follows:

Selibe-Phikwe East

Selibe Phikwe Township

Selibe-Phikwe West

1. Selibe Phikwe Township
2. BCL Limited (Phikwe mine)
3. Botswana Defence Force (BDF) Camp
4. Selibe Phikwe State Prison

TSWAPONG NORTH CONSTITUENCY

The Tswapong North Constituency has a population of 40,791 and covers an area of 4,713 km².

The submissions made by the residents of the constituency could be grouped into two as follows;

- a) alter the boundary of the constituency such that Tsetsebjwe and Moletemane villages were excised from the constituency and incorporated into the Bobirwa Constituency. In this respect, the residents explained that these villages had natural community of interest with Bobonong village; and
- b) divide the constituency into two constituencies. Those who made this proposal were of the view that the constituency was vast and its settlements and villages were numerous and far apart.

The Commission notes that excising Tsetsebjwe and Moletemane villages from the constituency and incorporating them into the Bobirwa Constituency has been similarly proposed by the residents of the Bobirwa Constituency, therefore, is sufficiently justified. However, the Commission was not convinced by the reasons given to divide the constituency into two constituencies, because;

- a) the resultant constituency population would be too low relative to the population quota of 35,524;
- b) the population of the constituency is now even lower after excising Tsetsebjwe and Moletemane villages from the constituency and incorporating them into Bobirwa Constituency; and
- c) with an area covering 4,713 km², the constituency cannot be said to be vast in comparison with many rural constituencies in the country, and in any case the area of the constituency is even smaller following the excising of Tsetsebjwe and Moletemane from the constituency.

Consequently, the Commission decides to:

- a) realign the constituency boundary by excising Moletemane and Tsetsebjwe villages and their associated settlements and localities from the constituency and incorporating them into the Bobirwa Constituency.

- b) re-name the constituency, **Lerala-Maunatlala**, with a population of **33,743** and an area covering **3,228 km²**.

The villages and some of their associated settlements and localities included in the constituency are as follows:

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Lerala | 6. Gootau | 12. Mosweu |
| 2. Lecheng | 7. Manaledi | 13. Mokokwana |
| 3. Mokungwaa | 8. Ratholo | 14. Maunatlala |
| 4. Matlhakola | 9. Moeng | 15. Lesenepole |
| 5. Goo-Sekgweng | 10. Majwaneng | 16. Moremi |
| | 11. Seolwane | 17. Malaka |

PALAPYE CONSTITUENCY

The Palapye Constituency has a population of 40,844 and covers an area of 984 km².

The residents of the constituency submitted two main proposals to the Commission. While there was a majority and strong proposal to divide the constituency into two constituencies, there was also a passionate minority view to retain the constituency as one constituency. The argument used for dividing the constituency into two constituencies was that, Palapye was growing very fast as a result of big projects that were being implemented in the area, such as, the Botswana International University of Science and Technology (BIUST), the Morupule B Power Station and the Glass Project. It was also emphasised that these investments had and would continue to generate further investments, in particular in the services sector. As a result, the population of Palapye was expected to be far above the population quota of 35,524 in a few years, long before the next delimitation of constituencies.

The proposal to retain the constituency as one constituency, was based on the view that it was compact and its population did not justify dividing it into two constituencies. It was also argued that as much as the surrounding villages were connected with Palapye as their service centre, they did not have natural community of interest with it, and therefore it would be unreasonable to incorporate them into the constituency.

The Commission notes that the proposal to divide the constituency is based on projected population growth of the constituency, while the Commission is delimiting the constituencies on the basis of the 2011 National Population and Housing Census data. The Commission also notes that the constituency is indeed compact and its population is not large enough to support the creation of two constituencies. The Commission further notes that Makoro Bricks and BIUST share natural community of interest with Palapye and not Tswapong North Constituency where they are currently located.

Consequently, the Commission decides to:

- a) realign the constituency boundary to incorporate the Makoro Bricks, Makoro Artificial Insemination Camp and Botswana International University of Science and Technology (BIUST) land into the constituency.

- b) reaffirm the name of the constituency as **Palapye**, with a population of **40,691** and an area covering **978 km²**.

The villages and some of their associated settlements and localities included in the constituency are as follows:

1. Palapye
2. Dikabeya
3. Makoro Bricks
4. BIUST
5. Makoro Artificial Insemination Camp

TSWAPONG SOUTH CONSTITUENCY

The Tswapong South Constituency has a population of 31,394 and covers an area of 4,315 km².

The residents of the constituency submitted that the constituency should not be divided into two constituencies and instead its boundary be realigned. They stated that its population and area were not large enough to warrant any meaningful alterations to its boundary. The residents also indicated that distances between villages within the constituency were short with good communication network. However, the residents suggested minor alterations to the constituency boundary as follows:

- a) incorporate Makwate village, which is in the Mahalapye East Constituency, into the constituency so that Parr's Halt Border Post can be accessed directly without having to go through Mahalapye East Constituency; and
- b) excise the residential and office areas of Martin's Drift Border Post and Sherwood, from Tswapong North constituency and incorporate them into the constituency. The residents of the constituency also indicated that these areas were already served by the Member of Parliament of the constituency.

The Commission concurs that the constituency is manageable and should be left as one constituency. The Commission also notes that both Makwate village and Parr's Halt Border Post are in the Mahalapye East Constituency and therefore finds no compelling reason to incorporate Makwate into the constituency. However, the Commission agrees to incorporate the residential and office areas of the Martin's Drift Border Post and Sherwood into the constituency.

Consequently, the Commission decides to:

- a) realign the constituency boundary by excising;
 - (i) Martin's Drift Border Post offices and residences from Tswapong North Constituency and incorporating them into the constituency,
 - (ii) Sherwood residences from the Tswapong North Constituency and incorporating them into the constituency,

b) re-name the constituency, **Sefhare-Ramokgonami**, with a population of **31,517** and an area covering **4,361 km²**.

The villages and some of their associated settlements and localities included in the constituency are as follows:

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Pilikwe | 9. Chadibe |
| 2. Mhalapitsa | 10. Borotsi |
| 3. Maape | 11. Sefhare |
| 4. Ramokgonami | 12. Matlhako |
| 5. Moshopha | 13. Machaneng |
| 6. Tumasera | 14. Sherwood Farm |
| 7. Ngwapa | 15. Martin's Drift Border Post |
| 8. Mokobeng | |

MAHALAPYE EAST CONSTITUENCY **MAHALAPYE WEST CONSTITUENCY**

The populations and areas of the Mahalapye East and Mahalapye West constituencies are as follows:

Mahalapye East	27,133	5335 km ²
Mahalapye West	32,343	49 km ²

The residents of the two constituencies made two proposals to the Commission as follows:

- a) retain the constituencies as they were except for minor alterations of their boundaries in order to incorporate;
- (i) Parr's Halt Border Post into Mahalapye East Constituency because it was associated with Makwate village, which was already in the Mahalapye East Constituency; and
- (ii) Bonwapitse, Tewane and Mmadipereta settlements, which were in the Shoshong Constituency, should be incorporated into Mahalapye West Constituency because they were closer to and could be better serviced from Mahalapye.
- b) reconstitute the two constituencies such that one constituency comprised Mahalapye village only, while the other would remain a rural constituency, comprising villages and settlements outside of Mahalapye village. Consequently, the residents suggested that all areas of Mahalapye village, such as Flowertown and Xhosa 1 should be excised from Mahalapye East Constituency and incorporated into the Mahalapye village constituency. The residents who made this proposal argued that the rest of the villages and settlements in the Mahalapye East Constituency had no natural community of interest with Mahalapye and they were rural areas, compared with Mahalapye village, which is a peri-urban area.

The Commission notes that Parr's Halt is already part of the Mahalapye East Constituency. The Commission also notes that it made the same observation when delimiting the Tswapong South Constituency. The Commission is persuaded to excise Tewane and Mmadipereta settlements from the Shoshong Constituency and incorporate them into the Mahalapye West Constituency, on the basis of natural community of interest. The Commission recalls that the

same submission was made by the residents of the Shoshong Constituency. However, the Commission does not agree to incorporate Bonwapitse settlement into the Mahalapye West Constituency because to do so, will reduce the population of the Shoshong Constituency, which is already low relative to the population quota of 35,524. The Commission also notes the submission of the residents of Shoshong to excise Dibete village from Mahalapye East Constituency and incorporate it into the Shoshong Constituency. The Commission does not support to excise all parts of Mahalapye village outside the Mahalapye West Constituency i.e. Flowertown and Xhosa 1 from the Mahalapye East Constituency and incorporate them into the proposed Mahalapye village constituency, as to do so will further reduce the population of the proposed rural constituency.

Consequently, the Commission decides to:

- a) realign the constituency boundary by excising:
 - (i) Dibete village and its associated settlements and localities from the Mahalapye East Constituency and incorporating it into the Shoshong Constituency; and
 - (ii) Tewanane and Mmadipereta settlements, and their associated localities from the Shoshong Constituency and incorporating them into the Mahalapye West Constituency.
- b) reaffirm the names of the constituencies as:
 - (i) **Mahalapye East**, with a population of **25,835** and an area covering **5,031 km²**.
 - (ii) **Mahalapye West**, with a population of **32,896** and an area covering **488 km²**.

The villages and some of their associated settlements and localities, included in the two constituencies are as follows:

Mahalapye East

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1. Taupye | 7. Maphashalala |
| 2. Makwate | 8. Mookane |
| 3. Shakwe | 9. Dinokwe/Palla Road |
| 4. Dovedale | 10. Parr's Halt Border Post |
| 5. Mokoswane | 11. Mahalapye (eastern side of the railway line) |
| 6. Kudumatse | |

Mahalapye West

1. Tewanane
2. Mahalapye (western side of the railway line)
3. Mmadipereta

SHOSHONG CONSTITUENCY

The Shoshong Constituency has a population of 28,404 and covers an area of 11,729 km².

The residents of the constituency made several proposals with respect to realigning their constituency boundary with Mahalapye East and Mahalapye West constituencies. In this regard the residents proposed to excise;

- a) Tewanane settlement from the constituency and incorporate it into either, Mahalapye West or Serowe South Constituencies;
- b) Dibete village from Mahalapye East Constituency and incorporate it into the constituency; and
- c) Mmolawana and Lephaphala settlements from the constituency and incorporate them into Serowe South Constituency.

These proposals were made in light of natural community of interest between Tewanane and some villages in Mahalapye West and Serowe South constituencies; and Mmolawana and Lephaphala with Moiyabana village in Serowe South Constituency. The residents also stated that Dibete village was on the western side of the railway line from Gaborone to Francistown, which is the boundary between Shoshong and Mahalapye West constituencies, and therefore it made sense to incorporate the village into Shoshong Constituency.

The Commission recalls its earlier decisions to incorporate Tewanane settlement into the Mahalapye West Constituency, and to retain Bonwapitse settlement in the Shoshong Constituency. The Commission is also convinced by reasons given to excise Lephaphala and Mmolawana settlements from the constituency and incorporate them into the Serowe South Constituency. Further, the Commission notes that doing so would reduce the vastness of the constituency

Consequently, the Commission decides to:

- a) realign the constituency boundary by excising;
 - (i) Tewanane settlement from the constituency and incorporating it into the Mahalapye West Constituency;

- (ii) Mmolawana and Lephaphala settlements from the constituency and incorporating them into the Serowe South Constituency; and

- (iii) Dibete village and its associated settlements and localities from the Mahalapye East Constituency and incorporating them into the constituency.

- b) reaffirm the name of the constituency as **Shoshong**, with a population of **29,147** and covering an area of **10,580** km².

The villages and some of their associated settlements and localities included in the constituency are as follows:

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. Shoshong | 7. Kodibeleng |
| 2. Mmutlane | 8. Otse |
| 3. Kalamare | 9. Mokgenene |
| 4. Bonwapitse | 10. Poloka |
| 5. Mosolotshane | 11. Moralane |
| 6. Ikongwe | 12. Dibete |

SEROWE NORTH EAST CONSTITUENCY
SEROWE NORTH WEST CONSTITUENCY
SEROWE SOUTH CONSTITUENCY

The population and areas of the three constituencies are as follows:

Serowe North East	33,404	4,383 km ²
Serowe North West	25,572	15,542 km ²
Serowe South	35,358	2,422 km ²

The residents of the three constituencies proposed that their constituencies should largely be left as they were on account of their populations that were all below the population quota of 35,524. However, the residents of the three constituencies proposed some alterations to the constituency boundaries as follows:

- (a) Part of the boundary between Serowe North East and Mmadinare constituencies, up to Mmamosuga Hills, should be realigned with the North-South Carrier Pipeline, instead of the railway line. The residents who made this proposal stated that the realignment was necessary to incorporate cattle posts which belong to Serowe residents, into the Serowe North East Constituency.
- (b) Kobe settlement should be excised from Serowe North West Constituency and be incorporated into Serowe North East Constituency because of its natural community of interest with villages/settlements in the Serowe North East Constituency.
- (c) Serule, Moreomabele and Topisi villages, as well as Lechana settlement should be excised from Serowe North East Constituency and incorporated into Palapye Constituency because of their proximity to and easy access from Palapye.
- (d) Malatswae and Dimajwe settlements and their associated localities should be excised from the Serowe North West Constituency and incorporated into the Boteti South and Tonota South constituencies, respectively, in order to reduce the vastness of Serowe North West Constituency. The residents also proposed that the whole of Goo-Ratshipana Ward in Serowe village should be incorporated into Serowe North West Constituency, instead of the ward being divided between Serowe South and Serowe North West constituencies.

- (e) Radisele village, together with its associated localities should be excised from the Serowe South Constituency and incorporated into the Palapye Constituency. The reason given for this proposal was that the population of the Palapye Constituency, which was already significantly above the population quota, should be escalated so that the constituency could be considered for division into two constituencies.
- (f) All localities of Mokgware village should be excised from Shoshong and Serowe North West constituencies and incorporated into the Serowe South Constituency. Mmite settlement in the Serowe North West Constituency was mentioned as an example of such localities. It should be noted that Mokgware village is in the Serowe South Constituency.

The Commission considers the reasons given for altering the Serowe North East Constituency boundary with the Mmadinare Constituency, in order to incorporate some cattleposts into the Serowe North East Constituency not convincing and with serious implications for all rural constituency boundaries in the country. The Commission notes that Botswana citizens are free to establish cattleposts anywhere in the country. Furthermore, the Commission notes that the population of the Serowe North West Constituency is already low relative to the population quota and therefore, the Commission concludes that it is not reasonable to excise Kobe settlement from this constituency and incorporate it into the Serowe North East Constituency. The Commission also considers it unreasonable to excise Serule, Moreomabele, Topisi and Lechana villages from the Serowe North East Constituency and incorporate them into the Palapye Constituency, given their populations, which are significantly lower and higher than the population quota, respectively.

Further, the Commission notes that the population of the Serowe North West Constituency is significantly lower than the population quota and therefore considers the suggestion to excise Malatswae and Dimajwe villages from the constituency as unreasonable. Further, the Commission finds no compelling reasons to excise part of Goo-Tshipana ward in the Serowe South Constituency and incorporate the whole ward into the Serowe North West Constituency.

The Commission notes that the populations of Palapye and Serowe South Constituencies are significantly above and marginally below the population quota respectively. Therefore, the Commission determines that it is unreasonable to incorporate Radisele village and its associated settlements and localities into the Palapye Constituency. The Commission also notes that some of the Mokgware localities are located in such a way that they cannot be excised from the Shoshong and Serowe North West constituencies. The Commission also recalls its decision to excise Mmolawana and Lephaphala settlements from Shoshong Constituency and incorporate them into the Serowe South Constituency.

The Commission notes that while the areas covered by the Serowe North East and Serowe North West Constituencies are widespread in the north-east and north-west of Serowe village, the constituencies are generally to the **north** and **west** of the village, respectively. Therefore, the Commission finds it appropriate to rename the constituencies Serowe North and Serowe West.

Consequently, the Commission decides to:

- (a) realign the constituency boundary by excising Mmolawana and Lephaphala settlements from the Shoshong Constituency and incorporating them into the Serowe South Constituency,
- (b) rename Serowe North East and Serowe North West constituencies;
 - (i) **Serowe North**, with a population of **33,404** and an area covering **4,608 km²**, and
 - (ii) **Serowe West**, with a population of **25,572** and an area covering **15,605 km²**.
- (c) reaffirm the name of the constituency as **Serowe South** with a population of **35,400** and an area covering **3,146 km²**.

The villages and some of their settlements and associated localities included in the three constituencies are as follows:

Serowe North

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Moreomabele | 6. Mabeleapodi |
| 2. Serule | 7. Majwanaadipitse |
| 3. Part of Serowe as described | 8. Tshimoyapula |
| 4. Gojwane | 9. Topisi |
| 5. Paje | |

Serowe West

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Dimajwe | 3. Malatswae |
| 2. Mmashoro | 4. Part of Serowe as described |

Serowe South

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Radisele | 7. Motshegaletau |
| 2. Part of Serowe as described | 8. Schonou |
| 3. Mogome | 9. Mabuo |
| 4. Mokgware | 10. Moiyabana |
| 5. Mogorosi | 11. Mmolawana |
| 6. Thabala | 12. Lephaphala |

BOTETI NORTH CONSTITUENCY
BOTETI SOUTH CONSTITUENCY

The populations and areas of the two constituencies are as follows:

Boteti North	32,407	21,690 km ²
Boteti South	34,710	16,422 km ²

The residents of the two constituencies proposed that their constituencies should be combined and the combined area divided into two new constituencies called Boteti East and Boteti West constituencies. The residents argued that the proposed realignment of the boundary of the two constituencies would shorten the distances to be travelled in each constituency by elected and public officials and as well as the electorates. The residents also submitted that Mokubilo and Mmea should be excised from the Tonota North Constituency and incorporated into the Boteti constituencies.

The Commission is convinced by the reasons given to align the boundary of the two constituencies along the north/south axis. The Commission also recalls its earlier decision to excise Mokubilo and Mmea villages and their associated settlements and localities from Tonota North Constituency and incorporate them into Boteti South constituency and Thabatshukudu, Tsharaga, Tumbe, Waxanga, Yayaoga and Kauda settlements from Boteti South Constituency and incorporate them into Nata-Gweta Constituency.

Consequently, the Commission decides to:

- a) excise Mokubilo and Mmea villages and their associated settlements and localities from the Tonota North Constituency and incorporate them into the Boteti North Constituency; and
- b) excise Thabatshukudu, Tsharaga, Tumbe, Waxanga, Yayaoga and Kauda settlements from the Boteti North Constituency and incorporate them into the Nata-Gweta Constituency.
- c) combine the two constituencies and add Mokubilo and Mmea from Tonota North Constituency and divide the combined area into two constituencies to be named;

- (i) **Boteti East**, with a population of **37,534** and an area covering **16,538 km²**; and

- (ii) **Boteti West**, with a population of **32,390** and an area covering **19,290 km²**.

The villages and some of their settlements and associated localities included in the two constituencies are as follows:

Boteti East

1. Letlhakane
2. Mokubilo
3. Mmea
4. Mosu
5. Mmatshumo
6. Khwee
7. Makgaba

Boteti West

1. Makalamabedi
2. Motopi
3. Moreomaoto
4. Khumaga
5. Xhumo
6. Mmadikola
7. Xere
8. Rakops
9. Toromoja
10. Mopipi
11. Mokobaxane
12. Orapa
13. Kedia

KGATLENG EAST CONSTITUENCY
KGATLENG WEST CONSTITUENCY

Kgatlang East	47,763	3,834 km ²
Kgatlang West	43,897	3,784 km ²

The majority of submissions in respect of the Kgatlang East and Kgatlang West constituencies were of the view that Kgatlang District should be divided into three constituencies to be named Kgatlang East, Kgatlang Central and Kgatlang West constituencies. It was argued in support of the proposal to create an additional constituency that:

- a) Mochudi and its surrounds had a high population density;
- b) due to their proximity to Gaborone the villages of Modipane, Oodi, Bokaa, Morwa, Rasesa and Mochudi were experiencing high population growth rates which were expected to continue into the foreseeable future;
- c) the Kgatlang District area was very vast and cannot be adequately covered by two Members of Parliament;
- d) a third constituency would ensure a more equitable, effective and efficient political representation for the people of Kgatlang District and enhance access to services; and
- e) villages such as Bokaa, Morwa, Rasesa, and Dikgonnye, shared natural community of interest and would benefit from the creation of an additional constituency.

A minority submission was made in opposition to the creation of an additional constituency. It was submitted that the two constituencies were adequate for the Kgatlang District and that instead the boundaries of the two constituencies should be realigned such that the villages of Bokaa and Morwa, which were excised from the Kgatlang West Constituency in the last delimitation exercise, should be re-incorporated into Kgatlang West Constituency. It was further argued that;

- a) the population of the Kgatlang District was not enough for three constituencies as the resultant population under each constituency would be far below the population quota of 35,524;

- b) the population density, means of communication and geographical features in the Kgatlang District were all in favour of retaining the number of constituencies in the district as the district was endowed with good infrastructure and was easily accessible; and
- c) in comparison to other districts and constituencies, the Kgatlang District was much better and less deserving of an increase in the number of constituencies.

The Commission notes that the populations of the two constituencies are well above the population quota of 35,524 and that there is merit in the proposal to create a third constituency in the district. However, the mandate of the Commission is limited to realigning the boundaries of the existing number of constituencies as Parliament has not increased the number of seats of Elected Members in the National Assembly.

Consequently, the Commission decides to:

- a) realign the boundary of the Kgatlang East Constituency by excising Morwa village from the constituency and incorporating it into Kgatlang West Constituency; and
- b) rename the constituencies respectively as follows:
 - (i) **Mochudi East**, with a population of **44,197** and covering an area of **3,823 km²**.
 - (ii) **Mochudi West**, with a population of **47,463** and covering an area of **3,796 km²**.

The villages and some of their associated settlements and localities included in the Mochudi constituencies are as follows:

Mochudi East

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1. Bokaa | 8. Mmathubudukwane |
| 2. Matebele | 9. Ramonaka |
| 3. Oodi | 10. Malolwane |
| 4. Modipane | 11. Olifants Drift |
| 5. Dikwididi | 12. Ramotlabaki |
| 6. Mabalane | 13. Part of Mochudi east of the Notwane River |
| 7. Sikwane | 14. Mokatse |

Mochudi West

1. Artesia
2. Malotwane
3. Part of Mochudi west of the Notwane River
4. Rasesa
5. Kgomodiatshaba
6. Dikgonnye
7. Pilane
8. Leshibitse
9. Bodungwane
10. Khurutshe
11. Morwa

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

The populations and areas of the Gaborone constituencies are as follows:

Gaborone Central	35,422	22 km ²
Gaborone North	44,961	43 km ²
Gaborone South	34,935	38 km ²
Gaborone West North	66,370	73 km ²
Gaborone West South	49,904	32 km ²

The residents of Gaborone made three submissions in respect of the five constituencies of Gaborone. The first submission was that Gaborone constituencies should be increased from five to six constituencies. It was argued that an additional constituency should be created in order to reduce the population of the combined constituencies of Gaborone North, Gaborone West North and Gaborone West South. The second submission was that the Gaborone constituencies should be increased from the current five to seven. This submission was based on the increased population of Gaborone since the last population census and the projected increase in the next 10 years.

In respect of the first and second submissions two proposals were made on how the boundary of the proposed constituencies could be aligned. The first proposal was that Gaborone West North Constituency, which is the largest in terms of population, should be divided into two constituencies. The second proposal was that Gaborone West North and Gaborone West South constituencies should be combined and the combined area be divided into three constituencies. This proposal was influenced by the fact that the resultant population of the two constituencies combined would be enough to produce a third constituency.

The third submission was that the population of Gaborone should be spread equally among the existing five constituencies. In this regard, it was argued that as no additional seats of the Elected Members in the National Assembly had been created by Parliament the mandate of the Commission was limited to the realignment of the boundaries of existing constituencies.

The Commission agrees that the population of Gaborone City justifies the creation of an additional constituency. However, due to the fact that the number of seats of Elected Members in the National Assembly has not been increased, the mandate of the Commission is limited to the realignment of the boundaries of existing constituencies.

Consequently, the Commission decides to:

a) realign the boundaries of the Gaborone constituencies by excising:

- (i) part of Moroka/Block 5 (Extension 43) from the Gaborone West South Constituency and incorporating it into the Gaborone North Constituency,
- (ii) Selemela (Extension 2), Dilalelo (Extension 4), Old Industrial (Extension 6), White City (Extension 7), Boitshoko (Extension 10), Mophato (Extension 12) and Village (Extension 15) from the Gaborone Central Constituency and incorporating them into the Gaborone South Constituency,
- (iii) Broadhurst (Extensions 25, 27 and part of 26) from the Gaborone North Constituency and incorporating them into the Gaborone Central Constituency, and
- (iv) Broadhurst (Extension 16) from the Gaborone Central Constituency and incorporating it into the Gaborone West North Constituency.

b) reaffirm the constituency names as:

- (i) **Gaborone Central**, with a population of **47,277** and covering an area of **20 km²**.
- (ii) **Gaborone North**, with a population of **46,434** and covering an area of **96 km²**.
- (iii) **Gaborone South**, with a population of **45,230** and covering an area of **44 km²**.

c) rename the following constituencies:

- (i) **Gaborone West North, Gaborone Bonnington North**, with a population of **45,688** and covering an area of **23 km²**, and
- (ii) **Gaborone West South, Gaborone Bonnington South**, with a population of **46,963** and covering an area of **13 km²**.

The following locations are included in the constituencies:

Gaborone Central Constituency

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Station Mall (Extension 1) | 8. Ginger (Extensions 22, 29 and 30) |
| 2. Main Mall (Extension 3) | 9. Maruapula (Extension 23) |
| 3. Botswelero (Extension 5) | 10. Broadhurst (Extensions 25, 26 and 27) |
| 4. Phologolo (Extension 9) | 11. Extension 39 (Maru-a-Pula School, Gaborone Sun Hotel, Golf Course, Cricket field, Notwane Club, National Stadium, Softball pitch and Netball stadium). |
| 5. Madibeng (Extension 11) | 12. Village (Part of Extension 15) |
| 6. Partial (Extensions 17, 18 and 28) | 13. Badiri (Township Extension) |
| 7. Tshimotharo (Extension 19) | 14. Government Enclave |

Gaborone North Constituency

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. Tsholofelo (Extensions 31, 32, 34 and 42) | 10. Glen Valley |
| 2. Tawana (Extension 33, 35, 51, 52 and 53) | 11. Sebele |
| 3. Tshweneng (Extensions 35, 51, 53, 54) | 12. Phakalane |
| 4. Phiring (Extensions 36, 40, 43, 45) | 13. Gaborone North |
| 5. Ledumang (Extensions 46, 68 and 70) | 14. Sir Seretse Khama Airport |
| 6. Phokoje (Extensions 37, 38, 44) | 15. Ledumadumane |
| 7. Gaborone West Block 10 (Extension 69) | |
| 8. Tsholofelo Extension (Extensions 71 and 72) | |
| 9. Marapoathutwa – Block 8 (Gaborone West Extensions 35, 36, 37, 38) | |

Gaborone South Constituency

1. Selemela (Extension 2)
2. Dilalelo (Extension 4)
3. Old Industrial (Extension 6)
4. White City (Extension 7)
5. Bontleng (Extension 8)
6. Boitshoko (Extension 10)
7. Mophato (Extension 12)
8. Old Naledi (Extension 13)
9. Babusi (Extension 14)
10. Village (Extension 15)

Gaborone Bonnington North Constituency

1. Segoditshane (Extension 16A)
2. Broadhurst (Extension 20)
3. Taung (Extension 46)
4. Mabudisa Phase 1 (Gaborone West Extensions 5 and 6)
5. Ntloedibe Phase II (Gaborone West Extensions 8, 10, 11 and 12)
6. Bokotelo (Gaborone West Extension 34)
7. Boseja Block 6 (Gaborone West Extensions 39, 40, 41 and 42)
8. Moroka Block 5 (Gaborone West Extensions 43 and 49)
9. Ditimamodimo Block 7 (Gaborone West Extension 48)
10. Feya (Gaborone West Extensions 30, 31, 32 and 33)
11. Central Business District (Gaborone West Extension 9)

Gaborone Bonnington South Constituency

1. Difetlhamolelo Block 9 (Gaborone West Extensions 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 29)
2. Mafikana Phase 4 (Gaborone West Extensions 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21)
3. Madirelo (Gaborone West Extension 1)
4. Mabudisa Phase 1 (Gaborone West Extensions 2, 3, 4 and 7)
(Part of Gaborone West Extension 6)
5. Mafatswa
6. Kgale View

SOUTH EAST NORTH CONSTITUENCY

The South East North Constituency has a population of 42,869 and covers an area of 423 km².

The submissions by the residents of the constituency were that:

- a) the constituency should be retained as one constituency but its boundary should be realigned by excising the villages of Taung, Boatle, Metsimaswaane and their associated settlements and localities from the constituency and incorporating them into the South East South Constituency. In support of this submission it was argued that Taung, Boatle and Metsimaswaane had natural community of interest with Ramotswa;
- b) all the freehold farms north of Ramotswa (Gaborone Block Farms) should be incorporated into the constituency,
- c) Ruretse should be incorporated into the Gaborone North Constituency and Brink Farms should be retained in the constituency, and
- d) the constituency should be renamed Tlokweng.

The Commission notes that indeed the villages of Taung, Boatle and Metsimaswaane share natural community of interest with and are closer to Ramotswa than Tlokweng. The Commission further notes that in relation to the population quota of 35,524, the village of Tlokweng together with the neighbouring localities of Ruretse and Brink Farms qualify to be a constituency. To balance the populations of the South East North and South East South constituencies the Commission takes the view that all the freehold farms north of Ramotswa should remain in the constituency. The Commission is also persuaded to name the proposed constituency Tlokweng. However, the Commission is not convinced that Ruretse should be incorporated into the Gaborone North Constituency because this will unnecessarily increase the population of Gaborone, which is already over the population quota.

The Commission therefore, decides to:

- (a) realign the boundary of the constituency by excising the villages of Taung, Boatle, Metsimaswaane and their associated settlements and localities from the constituency and incorporating them into the South East South Constituency;

- (b) retain Ruretse and Brink Farms in the South East North Constituency; and
- (c) rename the South East North Constituency, **Tlokweng**, with a population of **36,054** and covering an area of **400 km²**.

The village and farms and some of their associated localities included in the constituency are as follows:

- | | |
|-------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Kgale | 4. Brink Farms |
| 2. Tlokweng | 5. Notwane Block Farms |
| 3. Ruretse | 6. Mokolodi Nature Reserve |

SOUTH EAST SOUTH CONSTITUENCY

The South East South Constituency has a population of 40,422 and covers an area of 598 km².

The submissions by the residents of the constituency were that:

- a) the boundary between the South East North and South East South constituencies should be realigned to incorporate the villages of Taung, Boatle, Metsimaswaane and their associated settlements and localities into the constituency. In this regard, it was strongly argued that these villages had natural community of interest with Ramotswa village;
- b) the constituency should be divided into two constituencies to be named Gamalete East and Gamalete West or Gamalete North and Gamalete South as appropriate; and
- c) the constituency boundary should be realigned by excising Lobatse Block Farms from Lobatse Constituency and incorporating them into the constituency.

The Commission notes that the 2002 Delimitation Commission had incorporated the Lobatse Block Farms, which form part of the South East District, into the Lobatse Constituency. This Commission after thorough consideration is satisfied that the decision by that Commission was both pragmatic and reasonable given that the population of the South East South Constituency is already too high relative to the population quota of 35,524 and taking into account the need to avoid a fragmented constituency.

The Commission finds the proposal to realign the boundary to incorporate the villages of Taung, Boatle, Metsimaswaane and their associated settlements and localities into the constituency persuasive. This proposal is accepted mainly because of the natural community of interest shared by the villages with Ramotswa and the need to balance the population of the South East North and South East South constituencies. However, the Commission does not accept the proposal to divide the constituency into two (2) constituencies owing to the fact that the resultant populations of the proposed constituencies would be too far below the population quota of 35,524 and the constituency as currently delimited is quite compact.

The Commission therefore decides to:

- (a) realign the boundary of the constituency to excise the villages of Taung, Boatle, Metsimaswaane and their associated settlements and localities from the South East North Constituency and incorporate them into the constituency;
- (b) retain the Lobate Block Farms in the Lobatse Constituency; and
- (c) rename the South East South Constituency, **Ramotswa**, with a population of **47,237** and covering an area of **637 km²**.

The villages and some of their associated settlements and localities included in the constituency are as follows:

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1. Otse | 4. Boatle |
| 2. Mogobane | 5. Taung |
| 3. Ramotswa | 6. Metsimaswaane |

MOGODITSHANE CONSTITUENCY

The Mogoditshane Constituency has a population of 62,211 and covers an area of 37 km².

The majority of submissions made in the constituency proposed that the constituency should be retained as one constituency because despite its high population it was compact and manageable in terms of coverage. It was also argued that since Parliament had not increased the number of seats of Elected Members in the National Assembly it was not possible for the Commission to create new constituencies as it would be acting beyond its mandate. However, two minority submissions were made. The first submission was that the constituency should be divided into two constituencies due to its high population, which was far above the population quota of 35,524. The second submission was that the constituencies of Mogoditshane and Kweneng South East should be combined and the combined area divided into three constituencies to be named Mogoditshane, Gabane and Mmopane.

The Commission notes that the population of Mogoditshane which is 62,211 is too far above the population quota of 35,524 and it would be undesirable to leave the constituency with a population of this size. The Commission is of the view that the compactness of the constituency cannot justify retaining a constituency with such a high population. The Commission agrees with the proposal to realign the boundary of the constituency in order to reduce its high population. In this regard, the Commission is of the view that some parts of the constituency should be incorporated into the Kweneng South East Constituency in order to spread out its high population.

Consequently, the Commission decides to:

- a) realign the boundary of the constituency by excising Tsolamosese (Mogoditshane Block 4 and 7) from the constituency and incorporating it into the Kweneng South East Constituency; and
- b) reaffirm the name of the Constituency as **Mogoditshane**, with a population of **47,206** and covering an area of **31 km²**.

KWENENG SOUTH EAST CONSTITUENCY

The Kweneng South East Constituency has a population of 45,582 and covers an area of 334 km².

Submissions in respect of the constituency fell into three categories. Firstly, that the constituency should be divided into two constituencies. It was argued that certain parts of Gabane have been taken by the expansion of Mogoditshane, as such should be excised from Mogoditshane and incorporated into the constituency to augment its population in order that the constituency could be divided into two. Secondly, that the constituencies of Kweneng South East and Mogoditshane should be combined and the combined area be divided into three constituencies. It was argued that the combined population of the two constituencies would justify the creation of a third constituency. Thirdly, that a new constituency should be created by combining the villages of Mmopane and Kopong and their associated settlements and localities from Kweneng South East and Kweneng East constituencies respectively. The two villages were said to share natural community of interest.

The Commission finds merit in the view that the combined population of the two constituencies of Mogoditshane and Kweneng South East would justify the creation of an additional constituency. The Commission concurs in principle with the proposal made by residents to create an additional constituency in the eastern side of the Kweneng District. However, it is not possible for the Commission to create an additional constituency because the number of seats of Elected Members in the National Assembly has not been increased. In view of the foregoing, the Commission has to confine itself to realigning the boundaries of the constituency and its neighbouring constituencies with the view to redistributing the population amongst them. The Commission notes its earlier decision when realigning the boundary of the Mogoditshane Constituency to incorporate Tsolamosese into this constituency.

Consequently, the Commission decides to:

- a) realign the constituency boundary by excising;
 - i) the village of Tsolamosese (Mogoditshane Blocks 4 and 7) from Mogoditshane Constituency and incorporating it into the Kweneng South East Constituency,
 - ii) the villages of Mmopane, Mmopane Block 1, Gaphatshwa, Morope and part of Metsimotlhabe from the constituency and incorporating them into the Kweneng East Constituency; and

- iii) Mmankgodi village and its associated settlements and localities from Kweneng South Constituency and incorporating them into the constituency; and

- b) rename the constituency, **Gabane-Mmankgodi**, with a population of **48,287** and an area of **339 km²**.

The following villages and some of their associated settlements and localities included in the constituency are as follows:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Mmankgodi | 6. Part of Metsimotlhabe (west of Gaborone-Molepolole road (A12)) |
| 2. Mokolodi | |
| 3. Tloaneng | 7. Tsolamosese (Mogoditshane Blocks 4 and 7) |
| 4. Gabane | |
| 5. Part of Mogoditshane (Blocks 9 and 11) | |

KWENENG SOUTH CONSTITUENCY

Kweneng South Constituency has a population of 44,126 and covers an area of 1292 km².

Three submissions were made regarding the constituency as follows:

- a) the boundary of the constituency should be realigned by excising Mankodi and Gakgatla villages and their associated settlements and localities from the constituency and incorporating them into the neighbouring constituencies with a view to reducing the population of the constituency;
- b) a new constituency should be created to incorporate Mmankodi and Manyana villages and their associated settlements and localities. It was argued that the inhabitants of these villages were Bahurutshe and did not share natural community of interest with other inhabitants of the rest of the constituency. The new constituency, it was submitted, should incorporate the villages of Gakgatla and Gamodubu, and their associated settlements and localities and should be named Kweneng South South Constituency.

It was further proposed that the remainder of the constituency should retain the name Kweneng South or should be renamed Thamaga.

The Commission agrees with the submission to retain the constituency as one constituency and realign its boundary. The Commission agrees with the proposal to excise Mmankodi village and its associated settlements and localities from the constituency and to excise Gakgatla village from the Molepolole South Constituency and incorporate it into the constituency. As for the proposal to create a new constituency, it is not possible for the Commission to do so since its mandate in this case is limited to realigning the boundaries of the constituencies because of the absence of additional seats of Elected Members in the National Assembly. While the Commission concurs with the submission to rename the constituency Thamaga it also recognises the prominence of Kumakwane village in the constituency.

Consequently, the Commission decides to:

- a) realign the constituency boundary by excising:
 - i) the village of Mmankodi and its associated settlements and localities from the constituency and incorporating them into the Kweneng South East Constituency, and
 - ii) the village of Gakgatla from the Molepolole South Constituency and incorporating it into the constituency.
- b) rename the constituency, **Thamaga-Kumakwane**, with a population of **36,402** and an area of **1,157 km²**.

The villages and some of their associated settlements and localities included in the constituency are as follows:

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. Gakgatla | 5. Kubung |
| 2. Kumakwane | 6. Kotolaname |
| 3. Thamaga | 7. Ramaphatle |
| 4. Losilakgokong | |

MOLEPOLOLE NORTH CONSTITUENCY
MOLEPOLOLE SOUTH CONSTITUENCY

The population and areas of the Molepolole constituencies are as follows:

Molepolole North	37,187	135 km ²
Molepolole South	33,338	269 km ²

The submissions made in respect of the two constituencies fell into three categories. The first submission was to retain the two constituencies as they were because their respective populations were within reasonable range from the population quota of 35,524. The second submission was that the St Paul Polling District should be included in the Molepolole South Constituency in order to balance the populations of the two constituencies. It was pointed out that the St Paul Polling District formed part of the Molepolole South Constituency as delimited by the Delimitation Commission of 2002. The third submission was to realign the boundary between the two constituencies to run along the north-south axis and rename them Molepolole East and Molepolole West.

The Commission finds the argument for retaining the two constituencies reasonable. The Commission also agrees with the submission to incorporate the St Paul Polling District into Molepolole South Constituency as that would be consistent with the decision of the Delimitation Commission of 2002. The Commission notes that the boundary of the Molepolole South Constituency as described in the 2002 Delimitation Commission Report was at variance with the decision of the said Commission which incorporated St Paul Polling District into the Molepolole South Constituency. The Commission is however, not convinced by the submission that the boundary between the two constituencies should be realigned to run along the north-south axis and the constituencies renamed Molepolole East and Molepolole West. The Commission also notes that Molepolole village has since the 2002 Delimitation Commission grown beyond its boundary into the neighbouring constituencies. The Commission takes the view that the whole village of Molepolole should be within the boundaries of the two constituencies of Molepolole North and Molepolole South. The Commission also recalls its earlier decision when delimiting the boundary of the Kweneng South Constituency of excising Gakgatla village from Molepolole South Constituency and incorporating it into the Kweneng South Constituency.

Consequently, the Commission decides to:

- a) reaffirm the boundary between the two constituencies to include St Paul Polling District into the Molepolole South Constituency as delimited by the 2002 Delimitation Commission;
- b) realign the boundaries of the constituencies by excising:
 - i) Gakgatla village from Molepolole South Constituency and incorporating it into the Kweneng South Constituency.
 - ii) the remainder of Lekgwapheng settlement which is in the Letlhakeng East Constituency and incorporating it into the Molepolole South Constituency,
 - iii) excising Mosinki settlement from the Letlhakeng East Constituency and incorporating it into the Molepolole North Constituency; and
- c) reaffirm the names of the two constituencies as follows:
 - i) **Molepolole North**, with a population of **34,947** and an area of **178 km²**.
 - ii) **Molepolole South**, with a population of **36,714** and an area of **327 km²**.

The following villages and some of their associated settlements and localities included in the constituencies are as follows:

Molepolole North

1. Part of Molepolole north of Gaborone-Molepolole and Letlhakeng-Molepolole roads (excluding St Paul Polling District)
2. Mosinki
3. Suping

Molepolole South

1. Part of Molepolole south of Gaborone-Molepolole and Letlhakeng-Molepolole roads (including St Paul Polling District)
2. Gamodubu
3. Mmanoko
4. Lekgwapheng

KWENENG EAST CONSTITUENCY

The Kweneng East Constituency has a population of 32,777 and covers an area of 6,082 km².

Submissions in respect of the constituency fell into two categories. Firstly, it was proposed that the constituency should be divided into two constituencies. It was argued that the constituency was vast with difficult terrain and sandy roads, poor means of communication and diverse cultures. It was further argued that the second constituency could be created by including settlements in the Kweneng South East and Mogoditshane constituencies together with the area south of Sasakwe hills. Secondly, it was proposed that the constituency should be left as one constituency, given the size of its population which was below the population quota of 35,524.

The Commission notes that the proposal to divide the constituency includes realigning the boundary to incorporate Mmopane, Mmopane Block 1, Gaphatshwa, Morope and part of Metsimotlhabe into the constituency. It further takes the view that the size of the population and area of the constituency cannot justify its division. The division of the constituency even with the inclusion of settlements from Kweneng South East and Mogoditshane constituencies would result in constituencies that have low populations and are relatively small in area. Instead the Commission feels that the realignment of the boundary to include settlements in the Kweneng South East and Mogoditshane constituencies would help to spread the high population between the two constituencies. This would also provide the opportunity to further spread the population to the less populated constituencies neighbouring the constituency. The Commission recalls its earlier decision when realigning the boundary of the Kweneng South East Constituency of excising Mmopane, Mmopane Block 1, Gaphatshwa, Morope and part of Metsimotlhabe villages from the Kweneng South East Constituency and incorporating them into the Constituency.

Consequently, the Commission decides to:

- a) realign the constituency boundary by excising;
 - i) Mmopane, Mmopane Block 1, Gaphatshwa, Morope and part of Metsimotlhabe villages from Kweneng South East Constituency and incorporating them into the constituency,

- ii) Lephepe, Sojwe, Shadishadi, Boatlaname and Loologane villages and their associated settlements and localities from the constituency and incorporating them into Letlhakeng East Constituency; and

- b) rename the constituency, **Lentsweletau-Mmopane**, with a population of **42,633** and an area of **3,061** km².

The villages and some of their associated settlements and localities included in the constituency are as follows:

1. Kopong
2. Lentsweletau
3. Hatsalatladi
4. Mogonono
5. Medie
6. Kweneng
7. Mahetlwe
8. Ditshukudu
9. Kgope
10. Dikgathong
11. Gakuto
12. Mmopane
13. Mmopane Block 1
14. Gaphatshwa
15. Morope
16. Part of Metsimotlhabe (east of Gaborone-Molepolole road (A12))

LETLHAKENG EAST CONSTITUENCY

The Letlhakeng East Constituency has a population of 27,512 and covers an area of 7,402 km².

Residents of the constituency submitted that the constituency should remain as one constituency except for the realignment of its boundary. Although the constituency was said to be vast with poor means of communication, it was argued that its low population did not justify dividing it into two constituencies. Concerning the realignment of the boundary of the constituency, residents submitted that some settlements should be excised from the constituency while other settlements should be incorporated into the constituency as follows:

- a) Mogonono, Suping and Mosinki settlements should be excised from the constituency and incorporated into the Molepolole North Constituency because these settlements shared natural community of interest with Molepolole;
- b) Sorilatholo village should be excised from the Letlhakeng West Constituency and incorporated into the constituency because residents of this village had natural community of interest with Khudumelapye in the constituency; and
- c) Kotolaname village should be excised from the constituency and incorporated into the Kweneng South Constituency as it had natural community of interest with Thamaga in that constituency.

The Commission notes that the population of the constituency does not justify its division. The Commission finds it appropriate to realign the boundary to address the aspect of natural community of interest and balance the populations between the constituency and the neighbouring constituency of Letlhakeng West. The Commission agrees with the proposal to excise the settlements of Suping and Mosinki from the constituency and incorporate them into one of the Molepolole constituencies on account of shared natural community of interest with Molepolole village. To accommodate that factor Sorilatholo and Khudumelapye should be in one constituency as they both share natural community of interest. Sorilatholo should therefore remain in the Letlhakeng West Constituency and instead Khudumelapye be incorporated into the constituency.

The Commission notes that Kotolaname is already in the Kweneng South Constituency contrary to the residents' submission which sought to incorporate it into the constituency. Since the whole of Letlhakeng village is within the constituency the Commission is of the view that the name Letlhakeng should be retained for the constituency. In this regard the Commission takes cognisance of the stretch of the constituency and the prominence of Lephephe village in the constituency.

The Commission recalls its earlier decision when realigning the boundaries of Molepolole North and Kweneng East Constituencies to incorporate Mosinki settlement into Molepolole North Constituency and Lephephe, Sojwe, Shadishadi, Boatlaname into the constituency.

Consequently, the Commission decides to:

- a) realign the constituency boundary by excising;
 - i) Mosinki settlement from the constituency and incorporating it into Molepolole North Constituency,
 - ii) Khudumelapye village from the constituency and incorporating it into Letlhakeng West Constituency,
 - iii) the villages of Lephephe, Sojwe, Shadishadi, Boatlaname and Loologane from Kweneng East Constituency and incorporating them into the constituency; and
- b) rename the constituency, **Letlhakeng-Lephephe**, with a population of **34,464** and an area of **10,439 km²**.

The following villages and some of their associated settlements and localities included in the constituency are as follows:

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Lephephe | 8. Letlhakeng |
| 2. Shadishadi | 9. Boatlaname |
| 3. Sojwe | 10. Loologane |
| 4. Malwelwe | 11. Diphuduhudu |
| 5. Mmantshwabisi | 12. Ngware |
| 6. Monwane | 13. Botlhapatlou |
| 7. Serinane | 14. Moshaweng |

LETLHAKENG WEST CONSTITUENCY

The Letlhakeng West Constituency has a population of 21,816 and covers an area of 21,399 km².

Submissions made in respect of the constituency fell into three categories. Firstly, it was submitted that the constituency should be divided into two constituencies because it was too vast, lacked means of communication and had settlements that were too far apart. Secondly, it was submitted that the constituency should be left as one constituency because its population of 21,816 was far below the population quota of 35,524. It was further proposed that the settlements of Sorilatholo, Ditshegwane and Sesung be excised from the constituency and incorporated into Letlhakeng East Constituency to make the constituency manageable. Thirdly, it was submitted that the two constituencies of Letlhakeng East and Letlhakeng West should be combined and reconstituted to create a third constituency. It was further proposed that Letlhakeng should be prefixed to the names of two of the constituencies, whilst the third constituency should be named Takatokwane. The proposal to use Letlhakeng in the naming of the constituencies was not supported by others who argued that the name should not be used for constituencies that did not have any connection with Letlhakeng village.

The Commission takes the view that, despite the vastness and poor communication within the constituency, the population of the constituency is too low to warrant its division into two constituencies. Even the combined population of the two constituencies would not, in the opinion of the Commission, justify creating a third constituency, even if the Commission had the mandate to do so. The Commission finds it inappropriate to excise settlements from the constituency given its low population and agrees, however, with the proposal to retain the constituency as one constituency and realign its boundary to incorporate Khudumelapye village into the constituency in order to augment its population. Regarding the name of the constituency, the Commission concurs to name it Takatokwane, because its boundary does not extend into the Letlhakeng village.

Consequently, the Commission decides to:

- a) realign the constituency boundary by excising Khudumelapye village from Letlhakeng East Constituency and incorporating it into the constituency; and
- b) rename the constituency, **Takatokwane**, with a population of **23,896** and an area of **21,435 km²**.

The villages and some of their associated settlements and localities included in the constituency are as follows:

1. Motokwe
2. Tsetseng
3. Khekhenye
4. Tshwaane
5. Dutlwe
6. Takatokwane
7. Maboane
8. Khudumelapye
9. Metsibotlhoko
10. Sesung
11. Ditshegwane
12. Salajwe
13. Kaudwane
14. Sorilatholo

LOBATSE CONSTITUENCY

The Lobatse Constituency has a population of 30,730 and covers an area of 516 km².

The submissions from the residents of the constituency could be grouped into three categories. Firstly, that the constituency should be retained as one constituency because its population was less than the population quota of 35,524. Secondly, that the boundary of the constituency should be realigned to incorporate the nearby villages of Molapowabojang and Digawana since these villages and the Lobatse Township were in the same administrative district of Southern District. Thirdly, that the Lobatse Block Farms should fall under one constituency in terms of both representation in Parliament and the Council. The residents of Lobatse expressed concern that the farms were represented by the Member of Parliament for Lobatse Constituency whilst administered by the South East District Council.

The Commission does not find any compelling reasons for incorporating Molapowabojang and Digawana into the constituency as the reason given that the people working in Lobatse reside in these villages does not of itself alone constitute natural community of interest between these villages and Lobatse and, in any case, their interests diverge. The Commission notes that the 2002 Delimitation Commission had incorporated the Lobatse Block Farms, which form part of the South East District, into the constituency. The Commission after thorough consideration is satisfied that this decision was both pragmatic and reasonable given that the population of the South East South Constituency was already high relative to the population quota of 35,524 and taking into account the need to avoid a fragmented constituency.

Consequently, the Commission decides to reaffirm:

- (a) the boundary as delimited in 2002 which incorporated the Lobatse Block Farms into the constituency; and
- (b) the name of the constituency as, **Lobatse**, with a population of **30,730** and an area of **520 km²**.

The following area and farms are included in the constituency:

1. Lobatse Township
2. All the farms from Sunnyside Farm 34-JO and Moroekwe 4-JO in the north to Hildavale Farm 33-KO in the south.

BAROLONG CONSTITUENCY

The Barolong Constituency has a population of 30,148 and covers an area of 1,903 km².

Residents of the constituency submitted that they did not see the need to divide the constituency as it was adequately represented by one Member of Parliament and furthermore that its population was less than the population quota of 35,524. They further submitted that some areas of Ngwaketse South and Ngwaketse West constituencies should be incorporated into the constituency in order to augment its population. In this regard, it was proposed that the villages of Digawana, Mokgomane, Gamajaalela and their associated settlements and localities should be excised from Ngwaketse South Constituency and incorporated into the constituency. Similarly, the villages of Metlobo, Mabule and Sekhutlane should be excised from Ngwaketse West Constituency and incorporated into the constituency. Other suggestions were that villages such as Lorolwane, Leporong and Phitshane-Molopo that were inhabited by members of the Barolong tribe, but were located in other constituencies within the Southern District, should be incorporated into the constituency. However, some residents cautioned that extending the boundary of the constituency too wide could result in causing the Member of Parliament to travel long distances and thus render the constituency unmanageable.

The Commission is in agreement that the population of the constituency justifies retaining it as one constituency with the realignment of its boundary in order to augment its population. The Commission notes that Ngwaketse West Constituency has a high population that can be reduced by spreading it to other constituencies in the Southern District. Furthermore, the Commission notes that some settlements in Ngwaketse West and Ngwaketse South constituencies shared natural community of interest with Barolong Villages. In this regard the Commission concurs with the proposal to excise some settlements from Ngwaketse South and Ngwaketse West constituencies and incorporate them into the constituency.

Consequently, the Commission decides to:

- a) realign the constituency boundary by excising;
 - i) the village of Mokgomane and its associated settlements and localities from the Ngwaketse South Constituency and incorporating them into the constituency,

ii) the villages of Sekhutlane, Mabule and Tshidilamolomo and their associated settlements and localities from the Ngwaketse West Constituency and incorporating them into the constituency; and

b) re-naming the constituency, **Goodhope-Mabule**, with a population of **34,079** and an area of **2,735 km²**.

The following villages and some of their associated settlements and localities included in the constituency are as follows:

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Sekhutlhane | 13. Goodhope | 25. Marojane |
| 2. Mabule | 14. Bethel | 26. Logagane |
| 3. Tshidilamolomo | 15. Dinatshana | 27. Borobadilepe |
| 4. Mmakgori | 16. Pitsane | 28. Madingwana |
| 5. Dikhukhung | 17. Tlhareseleele | 29. Sheep Farm |
| 6. Leporung | 18. Tswaanyaneng | 30. Ngwatsau |
| 7. Phitshane Molopo | 19. Tswagare | 31. Mogwalale |
| 8. Sedibeng | 20. Mokgomane | 32. Kgoro |
| 9. Mokatako | 21. Rakhuna | 33. Molete |
| 10. Hebron | 22. Ramatlabama | 34. Pitsanepotokwe |
| 11. Ditlharapa | 23. Papatlo | |
| 12. Metlojane | 24. Phihetshwane | |

NGWAKETSE SOUTH CONSTITUENCY

The Ngwaketse South Constituency has a population of 38,360 and covers an area of 4,305 km².

Residents of the constituency submitted that the population of the constituency did not justify dividing it. However, they stated that the constituency was vast with some of its roads being sandy. In order to address the issue of vastness of the constituency two submissions were made. Firstly, that the boundary should be realigned by excising some settlements from the constituency and incorporating them into neighbouring constituencies and similarly excising some settlements from neighbouring constituencies and incorporating them into the constituency. Secondly, that the two constituencies of Ngwaketse South and Ngwaketse West should be combined and the combined area divided into three constituencies. It was argued that the creation of a third constituency was necessary on account of the vastness of the area of the two constituencies, the natural community of interest, and inadequate means of communication.

Proposals to incorporate into and excise some settlements from the constituency were as follows:

- a) Metlobo, Mabule, Lorolwane villages and their associated settlements and localities to be excised from the Ngwaketse West Constituency and incorporated into the constituency;
- b) Lotlhakane East Village to be excised from Kanye South Constituency and incorporated into the constituency;
- c) Pitseng Village be excised from the constituency and incorporated into the Moshupa Constituency.
- d) Kgomokasitwa Village to be excised from Kanye North Constituency and incorporated into the constituency;
- e) Mokgomane Village to be excised from the constituency and incorporated into the Barolong Constituency; and
- f) Selokolela and Gasita Villages to be excised from the constituency and incorporated into the Ngwaketse West Constituency.

In the view of the Commission there is merit in combining the Ngwaketse South and Ngwaketse West Constituencies and reconstituting them into three constituencies. This would address the issues of vastness and high population of Ngwaketse West Constituency and to a lesser extent of Ngwaketse South Constituency. However, due to the fact that the number of seats of Elected Members in the National Assembly has not been increased, the Commission cannot create an additional constituency in the Southern District as in this case its mandate is limited to realigning the boundaries of constituencies. In view of the above, the Commission supports the proposal to realign the boundaries of the constituency and its neighbouring constituencies of Ngwaketse West, Barolong, Kanye South and Moshupa.

Consequently, the Commission decides to:

- a) realign the constituency boundary by excising;
 - i) Metlobo, Tswaaneng, Maokane and Lerolwane villages from Ngwaketse West Constituency and incorporating them into the constituency;
 - ii) Mokgomane village from the constituency and incorporating it into the Barolong Constituency;
 - iii) Mabule and Sekhutlane villages from Ngwaketse West Constituency and incorporating them into the Barolong Constituency;
 - iv) Selokolela village from Ngwaketse South Constituency and incorporating it into Kanye South Constituency; and
 - v) the areas from Makolontwane to the Motlhala-wa-kgomo junction along the Kanye-Jwaneng road and up to Magagarape junction and then up to the Kweneng District boundary from Ngwaketse West and Ngwaketse South constituencies and incorporating them into the Moshupa Constituency.
- b) reaffirm that Pitseng Village is in the Moshupa Constituency; and
- c) rename the constituency, **Mmathethe-Molapowabojang**, with a population of **39,989** and an area of **8,328 km²**.

The villages and some of their associated settlements and localities included in the constituency are as follows:

1. Lorolwane
2. Digawana
3. Musi
4. Tswaaneng
5. Metlobo
6. Kangwe
7. Gathwane
8. Gamajaalela
9. Motsentshe
10. Magoriapitse
11. Lejwana
12. Mmathethe
13. Mogojogojo
14. Molapowabojang
15. Lorwana
16. Maokane
17. Gasita
18. Segwagwa
19. Diabo
20. Dipotsana

KANYE NORTH CONSTITUENCY
KANYE SOUTH CONSTITUENCY

The population and areas of the Kanye North and Kanye South constituencies are as follows:

Kanye North	33,858	809 km ²
Kanye South	30,669	276 km ²

Residents of the Kanye constituencies were of the unanimous view that the Commission should adopt a district-wide approach in delimiting constituencies in the Southern District. It was submitted firstly that, because of the increase in population and the need to reduce the vastness of the existing constituencies, a new constituency should be created by restructuring the six constituencies in the Southern district and creating the seventh constituency. Secondly, that the Barolong Constituency be left as it was.

In that regard, it was proposed that the boundaries of the constituencies in the Southern District should be altered by:

- a) excising Pitseng Village from the Ngwaketse South Constituency and incorporating it into the Moshupa Constituency;
- b) incorporating Moshaneng Village into the Kanye North Constituency;
- c) excising Selokolela and Sesung Villages from Ngwaketse South Constituency and incorporating them into the Kanye South Constituency;
- d) creating a new constituency which would incorporate the villages of Lotlhakane East, Molapowabojang, Ranaka, Ntlhantlhe, Lekgolobotlo, Magotlhwane, Kgomokasitwa, Mogojwegojwe, Lorwana and Digawana;
- e) incorporating Mmathethe Village and its localities, Segwagwa Village and villages in the southern part of the Ngwaketse West Constituency into the Ngwaketse South Constituency; and
- f) excising the villages currently in the southern part of the Ngwaketse West Constituency and incorporating them into the Ngwaketse South Constituency.

The Commission agrees that adopting a district wide approach would be appropriate in delimiting the constituencies within the Southern District. While the Commission feels that an additional constituency in the Southern District would be justified, it cannot create a new constituency as Parliament has not increase the number of seats of Elected Members in the National Assembly.

The Commission has instead confined itself to realigning the boundaries of the constituencies with a view to spreading the population more evenly among them, and reducing the vastness of those constituencies with large areas. In this respect, the Commission considers that the boundaries of the two Kanye constituencies should be realigned in order to excise some villages and settlements from Ngwaketse South and Ngwaketse West constituencies and incorporate them into the Kanye North and Kanye South constituencies, respectively.

Consequently, the Commission decides to:

- a) realign the boundaries of the constituencies by excising:
 - (i) Selokolela, Sesung and Seherelela villages from the Ngwaketse South Constituency and incorporating them into the Kanye South constituency;
 - (ii) Dilokwane and Mabalane from Ngwaketse South Constituency and incorporating them into the Kanye North Constituency;
 - (iii) Tsonyane, Lefoko and Betesankwe villages from Ngwaketse West Constituency and incorporating them into Kanye South constituency.
- b) reaffirm the names of the constituencies as:
 - (i) **Kanye North**, with a population of **34,181** and an area of **864** km²; and
 - (ii) **Kanye South**, with a population of **36,647** and an area of **1,478** km².

The villages and some of their associated settlements and localities included in the constituencies are as follows:

- b) reaffirm that Pitseng village is in the Moshupa Constituency; and
- c) rename the constituency, **Moshupa-Manyana**, with a population of **32,544** and an area of **2,062 km²**.

The villages and some of their associated settlements and localities included in the constituency are as follows:

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. Moshupa | 5. Tshwaane |
| 2. Manyana | 6. Ralekgetho |
| 3. Mogonye | 7. Pitseng |
| 4. Letlhakane West | |

NGWAKETSE WEST CONSTITUENCY

The Ngwaketse West Constituency has a population of 51,737 and covers an area of 18,694 km².

The residents of the constituency made two submissions for consideration by the Commission. The first submission was that the constituency should be divided into two because it was vast, had poor means of communication and sandy roads. It was submitted that except for the Trans-Kgalagadi Road and the road to Tsabong which were tarred, all roads in the constituency were bad with some of them accessible only by four-wheel drive vehicles. It was proposed that one constituency should be named Jwaneng and the other named either Mabutsane or Ngwaketse West. The second submission was that the size of the population did not warrant the division of the constituency into two and that instead its boundary should be altered to reduce its vastness.

The proposals for alteration of the boundary were to the effect that some settlements and/or wards should be excised from the constituency and incorporated into other neighbouring constituencies and further that some settlements and/or wards should be excised from neighbouring constituencies and incorporated into the constituency. It was argued that this would reduce the vastness of the constituency and ensure that all settlements in the constituency would be within 70 kilometres from the tarred road. In this regard, it was proposed that the boundary of the constituency should be realigned by excising:

- a) Mabule and Tshidilamolomo villages and their associated settlements and localities from the constituency and incorporating them into the Barolong Constituency;
- b) Lerolwane, Sekhutlane, Tsoaneng and Metlobo villages and their associated settlements and localities from the constituency and incorporating them into Ngwaketse South Constituency; and
- c) Gasita, Seherelela and Sesung villages and their associated settlements and localities from Ngwaketse South Constituency and incorporating them into the constituency.

It is the considered view of the Commission that the constituency should be divided to create an additional constituency in the Southern District. However, due to the fact that Parliament has not increased the number of seats of Elected Members in the National Assembly, the Commission has confined itself to realigning the boundary of the constituency to reduce its vastness and spread the population of the constituency into other neighbouring constituencies. The Commission therefore, considers to realign the boundary of the constituency by excising certain settlements from the constituency and incorporating them into Barolong, Ngwaketse South and Kanye South constituencies. The Commission notes its earlier decision of excising the areas from Makolontwane to the Motlhala-wa-kgomo junction along the Kanye-Jwaneng road and up to Magagarape junction then up to the Kweneng district boundary from the constituency and incorporating them into the Moshupa Constituency. In renaming the constituency the Commission takes cognisance of both the prominence and the spread of Jwaneng and Mabutsane in the constituency.

Consequently, the Commission decides to:

- a) realign the boundary of the constituency by excising;
 - i) Mabule, Tshidilamolomo and Sekhutlane villages and their associated settlements and localities from the constituency and incorporating them into the Barolong Constituency;
 - ii) Metlobo, Tswaaneng, Lorolwane and Maokane villages and their associated settlements and localities from the constituency and incorporating them into the Ngwaketse South Constituency;
 - iii) Betesankwe, Lefoko and Tsonyane villages and their associated settlements and localities from the constituency and incorporating them into the Kanye South Constituency; and
 - iv) the areas from Makolontwane to the Motlhala-wa-kgomo junction along the Kanye-Jwaneng Road and up to Magagarape junction and then up to the Kweneng District boundary from the constituency and Ngwaketse South Constituency and incorporating them into Moshupa Constituency.

- b) rename the constituency, **Jwaneng-Mabutsane**, with a population of **38,335** and an area of **11,866 km²**.

The Township and villages, and some of their associated settlements and localities included in the constituency are as follows:

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. Morwamosu | 9. Jwaneng |
| 2. Kokong | 10. Samane |
| 3. Itholoke | 11. Thankane |
| 4. Mabutsane | 12. Mokhomba |
| 5. Keng | 13. Mahotshwane |
| 6. Khakhea | 14. Sese |
| 7. Kanaku | 15. Kutuku |
| 8. Sekoma | 16. Khonkhwa |

KGALAGADI NORTH CONSTITUENCY

The Kgalagadi North Constituency has a population of 22,582 and covers an area of 58,423 km².

The residents of the constituency made the following submissions:

- a) Firstly, that the Kgalagadi District should be divided into three constituencies which would be named Kgalagadi North, Kgalagadi Central and Kgalagadi South constituencies;
- b) Secondly, that the constituency should be divided into two constituencies; and
- c) Thirdly, that the boundary of the constituency should be realigned by excising Kokotsha, Bray, Boshhoek and Banyana Farms from the constituency and incorporating them into the Kgalagadi South Constituency.

It was argued that the above proposals would reduce the vastness of the constituency considering that the constituency was difficult to traverse due to sandy roads and poor means of communication.

The Commission notes that the respective populations of the two Kgalagadi constituencies are below the population quota of 35,524 and therefore it would not be justifiable to create an additional constituency. The Commission also notes that realigning the boundary between the two constituencies to incorporate Kokotsha, Bray, Boshhoek and Banyana Farms into the Kgalagadi South Constituency significantly reduces the population of the constituency. However, despite the significant reduction in the population of the constituency, that results from the excising of the areas indicated above from the constituency the Commission is persuaded by the argument for the realignment of the boundary as proposed on account of the vastness and scattered nature of the settlements in the constituency. In addition, the settlements of Kokotsha, Bray, Boshhoek and Banyana Farms share natural community of interest with those in the Kgalagadi South Constituency.

Consequently, the Commission decides to:

- a) realign the boundary of the constituency by excising Kokotsha, Bray, Boshhoek and Banyana Farms and part of the Kalahari Trans Frontier Park from the constituency and incorporating them into the Kgalagadi South Constituency; and
- b) reaffirm the name of the constituency as **Kgalagadi North**, with a population of **18,092** and an area of **44,887** km².

The villages and some of their associated settlements and localities included in the constituency are as follows:

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Hunhukwe | 8. Lokgwabe |
| 2. Ngwatle | 9. Tshane |
| 3. Ukhwi | 10. Make |
| 4. Monong | 11. Hukuntsi |
| 5. Ncaang | 12. Kang |
| 6. Zutshwa | 13. Phuduhudu |
| 7. Lehututu | 14. Inalegolo |

KGALAGADI SOUTH CONSTITUENCY

The Kgalagadi South Constituency has a population of 27,910 and covers an area of 46,311 km².

The submissions by residents of the constituency fell into two categories. Firstly, that the boundary of the constituency should be realigned in order to excise Kokotsha, Bray and Boshhoek/Banyana Farms from the Kgalagadi North Constituency and incorporate them into the constituency. Secondly, that the Kgalagadi District should be divided into three constituencies. It was argued that the division of the district into three was necessary on account of the vastness of the district and its poor means of communication.

The Commission notes that the population of Kgalagadi District is too low and therefore dividing the district to establish three constituencies is not a viable option. With respect to the constituency in particular, the Commission notes that almost all settlements in the constituency are concentrated along the tarred road along the Molopo river, whilst its population is far below the population quota of 35,524 and further that a significant part of the constituency is taken up by the Kalahari Trans Frontier National Park. In the circumstances it would not be justifiable to create a third constituency in the Kgalagadi District.

Consequently, the Commission decides to:

- a) realign the boundary of the constituency by excising Kokotsha, Bray, Boshhoek and Banyana Farms and part of the Kalahari Trans Frontier Park from the Kgalagadi North Constituency and incorporating them into the constituency; and
- b) reaffirm the name of the Constituency as **Kgalagadi South**, with a population of **32,400** and an area of **60,029** km².

The villages and some of their associated settlements and localities included in the constituency are as follows:

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Khuis | 10. Omaweneno | 19. Bokspits |
| 2. Kokotsha | 11. Makopong | 20. Vaalhoek |
| 3. Tsabong | 12. Khisa | 21. Khawa |
| 4. McCarthys Rust | 13. Maubelo | 22. Gakhibane |
| 5. Middlepits | 14. Kolonkwaneng | 23. Boshhoek |
| 6. Maralaleng | 15. Phepheng | 24. Banyana Farms |
| 7. Bogogobo | 16. Maleshe | 25. Kalahari Trans |
| 8. Werda | 17. Rappelspan | Frontier Park |
| 9. Bray/Hereford | 18. Struizendam | |

GHANZI NORTH CONSTITUENCY

The Ghanzi North Constituency has a population of 23,101 and covers an area of 72,450 km².

The residents submitted that the constituency has sandy terrain and poor means of communication making it difficult to traverse. In support of this submission they made two proposals. Firstly, that Ghanzi District should be divided into three constituencies. Secondly, that the boundary of the constituency should be realigned by incorporating Chobokwane, Bere, Kacgae, New Xade, East and West Hanahai into the constituency. It was argued that these settlements are far from Charleshill which is the service centre for the Sub-district and further that their incorporation into the constituency would reduce the distance that the residents have to travel to consult their Member of Parliament.

It was also argued that Basarwa, as a special ethnic group, have a significant population and not sharing a natural community of interest with any other group needed to have their own representative in Parliament.

The Commission notes that the respective populations of Ghanzi North and Ghanzi South constituencies are far below the population quota of 35,524 even though the respective areas of the constituencies are vast. Notwithstanding the vastness of the respective areas, the Commission is of the view that it is not a viable option to divide the Ghanzi District into three constituencies given the low population and more so that more than half of the constituency is occupied by the Central Kalahari Game Reserve (CKGR).

Furthermore, the Commission is not persuaded by the submission proposing to incorporate the settlements of Chobokwane, Bere, Kacgae, New Xade, East and West Hanahai into the constituency because this would unnecessarily widen the disparity between the populations of the two constituencies and the resulting population of Ghanzi South will be far below the population quota of 35,524. Although the Commission sympathises with the submission that the Basarwa should have their own representative in Parliament, their population in the Ghanzi District is less than the population quota and they are spread all over the country and therefore it would be difficult for them to be represented by one Member of Parliament.

Consequently, the Commission decides to reaffirm the name of the constituency as **Ghanzi North**, with a population of **23,101** and an area **72,580 km²**.

The Township and villages, and some of their associated settlements and localities included in the constituency are as follows:

1. Qabo
2. D'kar
3. Grootlaagte
4. Central Kalahari Game Reserve
5. Kuke
6. Ghanzi Township

GHANZI SOUTH CONSTITUENCY

The Ghanzi South Constituency has a population of 20,254 and covers an area of 42,446 km².

The residents of the constituency pointed out that the constituency was vast and had scattered settlements and poor means of communication thereby making it difficult to reach some parts of the constituency. The submissions by the residents of the constituency fell into two categories as follows:

- a) Firstly, that the constituency should be retained as one constituency because of its low population figure relative to the population quota of 35,524; and
- b) Secondly, that the constituency should be divided into two (2) constituencies and named Ghanzi South East and Ghanzi South West. It was proposed that Ghanzi South East Constituency could be made up of Chobokwane and settlements east of Chobokwane such as New Xade, Kacgae, Bere, East Hanahai and West Hanahai and Ghanzi South West Constituency made up of the remaining settlements of the existing Ghanzi South Constituency.

The Commission is not persuaded by the submission to divide the constituency into two constituencies mainly because of its low population relative to the population quota and the natural community of interest shared by the people of the villages in the constituency.

Therefore, the Commission decides to reaffirm the name of the constituency as **Ghanzi South**, with a population of **20,254** and an area of **42,295 km²**.

The villages and some of their associated settlements and localities included in the constituency are as follows:

1. Chobokwane
2. Tsootsha/Kalkfontein
3. Karakubis
4. Xanagas
5. Charleshill
6. Makunda
7. Kole
8. Ncojane
9. Bere
10. Metsimantsho
11. Kacgae
12. West Hanahai
13. New Xade
14. Metsimantle
15. New Xanagas
16. East Hanahai

DESCRIPTION OF CONSTITUENCY BOUNDARIES

NO. 1 CHOBE

Commencing at the intersection of the Linyanti/Chobe River with the North West and Chobe districts boundary, being a point on the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and Namibia, the boundary runs north-eastwards along the said international boundary to its intersection with the Republic of Zambia boundary, being a point at the confluence of the Chobe and Zambezi rivers, thence eastwards along the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and Zambia to its intersection with the international boundary of the Republic of Zimbabwe, thence south-eastwards along the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and Zimbabwe to its intersection with the Central and Chobe districts boundary, thence for approximately 220 km westwards along the Chobe-Central and Chobe-North West districts boundaries, thence northwards along the North West and Chobe districts boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 260/1 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 2 MAUN EAST

Commencing at the southwest corner of Chobe Constituency boundary, being a point on Chobe and Northwest districts boundary, the boundary runs eastwards in a straight line along the said boundary to its intersection with the North West, Chobe and Central districts boundary, thence southwards, south-eastwards, southwards, generally westward, southwards along the North West and Central districts boundary to its intersection with the Ghanzi, Central and North West districts boundary, thence westwards in a straight line along the North West and Ghanzi districts boundary for approximately 45 km, thence northwards in a straight line to trigonometric beacon BPS299, thence generally northwards to the confluence of Nhabe, Boteti and Thamalakane rivers, thence north-westwards along Thamalakane River to its confluence with Shashe River, thence generally north-eastwards along the Shashe River to a point where Maun-Sehitwa Road (A35) crosses the said river, thence generally north-eastwards along the said road to the traffic circle at Maun Rural Administration Centre, thence generally north-eastwards along Maun-Shorobe Road (B34) to a point where the said road crosses Thamalakane River, thence generally northwards along the said river to the confluence of Gomoti, Santantadibe and Thamalakane rivers, thence generally northwards along Gomoti River to its confluence with Mboroga River, thence generally north-westwards along the said river to its confluence with Nqoga River, thence generally westwards along the said river to its confluence with Okavango and Moanachira rivers, thence generally eastwards, south-eastwards along Moanachira River to its confluence with Khwai River, thence generally eastwards along the upper stream of Khwai River to a point where Moremi Wildlife Reserve and Chobe National Park boundaries cross Khwai River, thence northwards in a straight line along the Chobe National Park boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 260/2 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 3 MAUN WEST

Commencing at trigonometric beacon BPS298, being a point on the Maun East Constituency boundary, the boundary runs south-westwards in a straight line to trigonometric beacon BPS453, thence north-westwards in a straight line to a point where the Buffalo Fence intersects with the Setata Veterinary Cordon Fence at Seokgwe Veterinary Camp, thence generally northwards in a straight line to the confluence of Okavango, Nqoga and Moanachira rivers, being a point on the Maun East Constituency boundary, thence generally south-eastwards along the boundary of the said constituency to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 260/3 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 4 NGAMI

Commencing at trigonometric beacon BPS298, being a point on the Maun East constituency boundary, the boundary runs southwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with the North West and Ghanzi districts boundary, being a point 45 km west of where Central, Ghanzi and North West districts boundaries intersect, thence westwards along the North West and Ghanzi districts boundary to its intersection with the international boundary of the Republics of Botswana and Namibia, thence due north along the said international boundary to a point where the said international boundary crosses Sankora Dry Valley, thence north-eastwards in a straight line for approximately 126 km towards trigonometric beacon BPP149, being a point where the Sepopa cutline crosses the Sehitwa-Shakawe Road (A35) approximately 62 metres west of trigonometric beacon BPP149, thence generally northwards along Sepopa Cutline passing through trigonometric beacons BPS314 and BPP146 to trigonometric beacon BPS135, thence eastwards in a straight line to a point where the Buffalo Fence crosses the Okavango River, thence generally south-eastwards along the said river to the confluence of Okavango, Nqoga and Moanachira rivers, being a point on the Maun West Constituency, thence generally south-westwards, south-eastwards, north-eastwards along the boundary of the said constituency boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 260/4 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 5 OKAVANGO

Commencing on the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and Namibia, being a point on Sankora Dry Valley and Ngami Constituency boundary, the boundary runs due north, generally north-eastwards, south-eastwards, north-eastwards along the said international boundary to its intersection with Chobe National Park, being a point where the Linyanti/Chobe River intersects with the North West and Chobe districts boundary, thence southwards along the said park boundary to its intersection with Maun East Constituency boundary, being a point where Moremi Wildlife Reserve and Chobe National Park boundaries cross Khwai River, thence generally westwards along the boundaries of Maun East and Ngami constituencies to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 260/5 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 6 TATI EAST

Commencing at the southeast most beacon of Farm 12-OQ, being a point on the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and Zimbabwe, the boundary runs southwards along the said international boundary to the confluence of Ramokgwebana and Shashe rivers, thence westwards, north-westwards along the Shashe River to its intersection with Francistown Township boundary, being the northwestern beacon of Farm 43-NQ, thence eastwards, southwards, eastwards, northwards, westwards along the said township boundary to the southwest most beacon of Farm 28-NQ, being a point on the Ntshe River thence generally northwards along the said river to the southwest beacon of the Farm 13-OQ, thence eastwards along the boundary of the said farm to its intersection with the southwest beacon of farm 12-OQ, thence eastwards along the boundary of the said farm to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 260/6 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 7 TATI WEST

Commencing at the southeast most beacon of Farm 12-OQ, being a point on the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and Zimbabwe also on Tati East Constituency boundary, the boundary runs westwards, generally southwards along the said constituency boundary to the southwest beacon of Farm 28-NQ, being a point on Francistown Township boundary, thence southwards, generally westwards along the said township boundary to its intersection with the Central and North East districts boundary, being a point on the Shashe River, thence northwards along the said river to its intersection with the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and Zimbabwe, thence generally eastwards along the said international boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 260/7 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 8 FRANCISTOWN EAST

Commencing at the intersection of the Ntshe River and the Francistown Township boundary, being the southeast beacon of the Farm No 26-NQ, the boundary runs generally northwards, eastwards, southwards along the said township boundary to its intersection with Tati River, thence westwards along the said river to its intersection with Marang Road, thence north-westwards along the said road to the traffic circle south of Thapama Hotel, being the intersection of Marang Road and Francistown-Gaborone road (A1), thence southwards along the Francistown-Gaborone road (A1) to a point where it crosses the Tati River, thence generally north-westwards along the said river to the confluence of Tati and Ntshe rivers, thence generally northwards along the Ntshe River to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 260/8 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 9 FRANCISTOWN SOUTH

Commencing at the intersection of the Francistown Township boundary with the Gaborone-Francistown railway line, the boundary runs northwards along the said railway line to its intersection with Francistown East Constituency boundary, being a point where the railway line crosses the Tati River, thence generally eastwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with Francistown Township boundary, being a point on the Tati River, thence south-westwards along the said Township boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 260/9 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 10 FRANCISTOWN WEST

Commencing at a point where the Gaborone-Francistown railway line crosses the Tati River, the boundary runs southwards along the said railway line to its intersection with the Francistown township boundary, thence westwards along the said township boundary to its intersection with Shashe River, thence north-westwards along the said river to its intersection with Tati West Constituency boundary, thence generally eastwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with the Francistown East Constituency boundary, thence southwards along the said constituency boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 260/10 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 11 NATA-GWETA

Commencing at the intersection of Dukwi-Thalamabele Veterinary Cordon Fence and the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and Zimbabwe, the boundary runs south-westwards along the said cordon fence to where it crosses the Semowane River also known as Makhubula River, thence generally eastwards along the said river to its intersection with Kutamogoree cutline, thence south-eastwards in a straight line to its intersection with Francistown-Nata road (A3), being a point where the said road crosses Mosope River, thence generally westwards along the said river to where Dukwi-Thalamabele Veterinary Cordon Fence crosses the said river, thence south-westwards along the said river to a point where the said cordon fence crosses the said river, thence north-westwards in a straight line to trigonometric beacon BPS343, thence north-westwards in a straight line to beacon C at Polanka, being a point on the North West and Central districts boundary, thence generally northwards along the said districts boundary to its intersection with Chobe District boundary, thence eastwards along the Chobe and Central districts boundary to its intersection with the international boundary of the Republics of Botswana and Zimbabwe, thence south-eastwards along the said international boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 260/11 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 12 NKANGE

Commencing at the intersection of Dukwi-Thalamabele Veterinary Cordon Fence and the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and Zimbabwe, the boundary runs south-eastwards along the said international boundary to its intersection with the Shashe River, being a point on North East and Central districts boundary, thence generally southwards along the said districts boundary to the confluence of Mashawe and Shashe rivers, thence south-westwards in a straight line to where the Francistown-Nata road (A3) crosses the Mosope River, being a point on the Nata-Gweta Constituency boundary, thence generally north-westwards, generally north-eastwards along the said boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 260/12 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 13 SHASHE WEST

Commencing at the intersection of the Mokubilo-Mmashoro cutline and Thalamabele-Sese Veterinary Cordon Fence, the boundary runs north-eastwards to a point where a cutline intersects with the Orapa-Francistown road, being a point approximately 5 km east of the Mokubilo Village, thence northwards in a straight line to where Mokubilo-Mmashoro cutline crosses the Mosope river, being a point on the Nata-Gweta Constituency boundary, thence eastwards along the said constituency boundary to where Francistown-Nata road (A3) crosses Mosope River, being a point on Nkange Constituency boundary, thence north-eastwards along the said constituency boundary to the confluence of Mashawe and Shashe rivers, thence southwards along Shashe river to its confluence with Mphane River, thence south-westwards in a straight line to a point where Natale Cutline crosses Mooke River, thence westwards in a straight line to trigonometric beacon BPT502, thence south-westwards in a straight line to trigonometric beacon BPT445, thence south-westwards in a straight line to a point where the Thalamabele-Sese Veterinary Cordon Fence intersects with a cutline, being a point approximately 5 km southeast of Karatsha pan, thence north-westwards along the said cordon fence to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 260/13 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 14 TONOTA

Commencing at the Thalamabele Veterinary Gate being the intersection point of Francistown-Orapa road and Thalamabele-Sese Veterinary Cordon Fence, the boundary runs south-eastwards along the said cordon fence to its intersection with Mokubilo-Mmashoro cutline, being a point on the Shashe West Constituency boundary, thence south-eastwards, north-eastwards along the said constituency boundary to the confluence of Mphane and Shashe rivers, thence generally south-eastwards along the Shashe River to its confluence with Shashane river, thence south-westwards in a straight line to trigonometric beacon BPS079 on Mabobowe Hill, thence south-westwards in a straight line to the confluence of Dichabe and Motloutse rivers, thence southwards along Dichabe River to where the Francistown-Gaborone railway line crosses the said river, thence northwards along the said railway line to where it crosses Motloutse River, thence westwards along the said river to its confluence with Moenyana River, thence westwards in a straight line to the northeast beacon of Makoba Veterinary Quarantine Camp, being a point on the Makoba-Thalamabele Veterinary Cordon fence, thence generally north-eastwards along the said cordon fence to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 260/14 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 15 BOBONONG

Commencing at the confluence of the Mmammidi and Shashe rivers, being a point on the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and Zimbabwe, the boundary runs generally eastwards along the said international boundary to the confluence of the Limpopo and Shashe rivers also known as Shalimpo, being a point on the international boundaries of the Republics of Botswana, South Africa and Zimbabwe, thence generally south-westwards, along the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and South Africa to its intersection with the southernmost beacon of the Farm Stevensford 1-MR, thence north-westwards along the boundary of the said farm to its northwest beacon, thence north-eastwards in a straight line along the farm boundaries to trigonometric beacon BPT340, thence generally northwards to trigonometric beacons BPT414, BPS040 on the Majwetshipa Hill, BPT171 and BPT172, thence north-eastwards in a straight line to trigonometric beacon BPT176 on the Majanaadiphiri Hill, thence north-eastwards in a straight line to trigonometric beacon BPT177, thence generally northwards in a straight line to trigonometric beacon BPS085 on the Mmamanaka Hill, thence generally northwards in a straight line to trigonometric beacon BPT108, thence northwards in a straight line to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 260/15 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 16 MMADINARE

Commencing where the Gaborone-Francistown railway line crosses the Dichabe River, being a point on the Tonota Constituency boundary, the boundary runs north-eastwards along the said constituency boundary to the confluence of the Shashe and Shashane rivers, being a point on the North East and Central districts boundary, thence eastwards along the said districts boundary to the confluence of the Shashe and Ramokgwebana rivers, being a point on the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and Zimbabwe, thence south-eastwards along the said international boundary to the confluence of the Shashe and Mmammidi rivers, being a point on the Bobonong Constituency boundary, thence generally southwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with the northwest beacon of the Farm Stevensford 1-MR, thence north-westwards in a straight line to Elebe Hill, thence north-westwards in a straight line to a point approximately 2.5 km south of Tamasane Village, thence westwards in a straight line for approximately 20 km to its intersection with the Gaborone-Francistown railway line at the Dikabeya Siding, thence northwards along the said railway line to the point of commencement, *excluding the Selebi Phikwe East and Selebi Phikwe West constituencies*, as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 260/16 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 17 SELEBI-PHIKWE EAST

Commencing at the confluence of the Mathathane and Letlhakane rivers, the boundary runs generally north-eastwards along the Letlhakane River to its confluence with the Motloutse River, thence generally eastwards along the Motloutse River to its intersection with the BCL Limited mining lease area boundary, thence south-westwards along the said boundary to its intersection with the Selebi Phikwe-Sefhophe road (A15), thence north-westwards along the said road to its junction with Dr Meyer Avenue, thence south-eastwards along the said avenue to its intersection with the Molwa Sekgoma Road, thence north-westwards along the said road to its intersection with the Mabeleapudi Avenue, thence north-eastwards along the said avenue to its intersection with the Maratakgosi Close, thence north-eastwards along the said Close to the east most beacon of Lot 6228, thence north-westwards along the boundary of the said plot and Lot 6229 to its intersection with the Bobonong Drive, thence northwards along the said drive to its intersection with the Ratsie Setlhako Street, thence westwards along the said street to its intersection with the Philip Matante Road, thence northwards along the said road to its junction with the Malekantwa Crescent, thence westwards, northwards along the said crescent to its intersection with Botshabelo Road, thence eastwards along the said road to its intersection with the Molwa Sekgoma Road, thence northwards along the said road to its intersection with Meepo Road and Selebi Phikwe Mine Road, thence generally north-eastwards along Selibe Phikwe Mine road to the southeast corner of the BCL Limited mine magazine storage, thence south-eastwards in a straight line to the confluence of Semme and Mathathane rivers, thence generally northwards along the Mathathane River to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 260/17 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 18 SELEBI-PHIKWE WEST

Commencing at the intersection of the Selebi Phikwe Township Boundary and the Selebi Phikwe-Sefhophe road (A15), the boundary runs generally westwards, northwards along the said boundary to its intersection with the Letlhakane River, thence eastwards along the said river to its confluence with the Mathathane River, being a point on the Selebi Phikwe East Constituency boundary, thence general southwards along the said constituency boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 260/18 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 19 LERALA-MAUNATLALA

Commencing at the intersection of the easternmost beacon of Portion 1 of Farm Sherwood 2-MQ with the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and South Africa, the boundary runs north-westwards along the boundary of the said farm to its intersection with Sherwood-Zanzibar road, thence southwards along the said road to its intersection with Palapye-Martins Drift road (B140), thence westwards along the said road to its intersection with the eastern most corner of the Makoro Artificial Insemination Camp, thence north-eastwards in a straight line to trigonometric beacon BPS035 on Old Palapye Hill, thence north-eastwards to a point approximately 2.5 km south of Tamasane Village, being a point on Mmadinare Constituency boundary, thence eastwards along the said constituency boundary to the northwest beacon of the Farm Stevensford 1-MR, being a point on the Bobonong Constituency boundary, thence south-eastwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with the international boundary of the Republics of Botswana and South Africa, being the southernmost beacon of the said farm, thence generally south-westwards along the said international boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 260/19 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 20 PALAPYE

Commencing at a point on the Francistown-Gaborone railway line at Dikabeya Siding, being a point on the Mmadinare Constituency boundary approximately 900m north of Dikabeya River, the boundary runs eastwards along the said constituency boundary to a point approximately 2.5 km south of Tamasane village, being a point on the Lerala-Maunatlala Constituency boundary, thence south-westwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with the northeastern beacon of the Makoro Artificial Insemination Camp, thence generally westwards along the boundary of the said camp to its intersection with the Gaborone-Francistown railway line, thence generally southwards along the said railway line for approximately 9km, thence westwards in a straight line to trigonometric beacon BPT195 on Bikwe Hill, thence northwards in a straight line to a point on the Serowe-Palapye road (A14) approximately 4 km northwest of where the said road crosses Morupule River, thence northwards for approximately 6 km to a point approximately 1.5 km east of the north east corner of the Masama Ranch, thence north-eastwards in a straight line for approximately 7 km to a point approximately 2 km south-eastwards of Sajwe settlement, thence eastwards in a straight line to its intersection with the Francistown-Gaborone railway line, being a point approximately 1.5 km north of Dikabeya Siding, thence southwards along the said railway line to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 260/20 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 21 SEFHARE-RAMOKGONAMI

Commencing at the intersection of the easternmost beacon of Portion 1 of Farm Sherwood 2-MQ with the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and South Africa, the boundary runs generally south-westwards along the said international boundary to its intersection with the southwest most beacon of the Farm Rustenburg 19-LQ, thence north-westwards along the said farm boundary to its northwest beacon, thence north-westwards in a straight line to where the tarred Mahalapye-Machaneng road (B147) crosses the old Mahalapye-Machaneng gravel road, thence north-westwards in a straight line to the confluence of the Tewane and Taupye rivers, thence generally north-westwards along the Tewane River to where the Gaborone-Francistown railway line crosses the said river, thence north-eastwards along the said railway line to the southwest corner of the Makoro Artificial Insemination Camp, thence generally eastwards along the boundary of the said camp to its intersection with the Palapye-Martins Drift road (B140), being a point on the Lerala-Maunatlala Constituency boundary, thence generally eastwards along the said constituency boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 260/21 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 22 MAHALAPYE EAST

Commencing at the intersection of the Dibete Veterinary Cordon Fence with the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and South Africa, being a point on the district boundary between Kgatleng and Central districts, the boundary runs south-westwards, north-westwards along the said districts boundary to where it crosses the Gaborone-Francistown railway line, thence northwards along the said railway line to a point where the said railway line crosses the Tewane River, being a point on the Sefhare-Ramokgonami Constituency boundary, thence generally south-eastwards along the said constituency boundary to the southwest most beacon of the Farm Rustenburg 19-LQ, being a point on the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and South Africa, thence generally south-westwards along the said international boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 260/22 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 23 MAHALAPYE WEST

Commencing at a point where the Botswana Power Corporation Distribution Line to the Morale Pasture Research Station crosses the Gaborone-Francistown railway line, the boundary runs westwards along the said distribution line to its intersection with the Botswana Power Corporation Transmission Line, thence westwards in a straight line to trigonometric beacon BPS014 on Morale Hill, thence northwards in a straight line to trigonometric beacon BPS021 on Mmaborotho Hill, thence north-eastwards in a straight line to trigonometric beacon BPS022, thence south-eastwards in a straight line to a point approximately 4.6 km north of where the Gaborone-Francistown railway line crosses the Tewane River, being a point on the said railway line, thence southwards along the said railway line to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 260/23 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 24 SHOSHONG

Commencing where the Botswana Power Corporation Distribution Line to the Morale Pasture Research Station crosses the Gaborone-Francistown railway line, being a point on the Mahalapye East Constituency boundary, the boundary runs southwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with the Kgatlang and Central districts boundary, being a point on Dibete Cordon Fence, thence north-westwards along the said districts boundary to its intersection with Kweneng District boundary, thence north-westwards along the Central and Kweneng districts boundary to its intersection with the Ghanzi District boundary, thence north-eastwards in a straight line to a point approximately 7 km northwest of Diphala cattle post, thence south-eastwards in a straight line for approximately 12 km to a point approximately 4 km northwest of Piditsana cattle post, thence eastwards in a straight line to its intersection with the junction of the Moiyabana-Mosolotshane road (B112) and Moiyabana-Kalamare roads, thence eastwards in a straight line to trigonometric beacon BPP117 on Mokgware Hill, thence south-eastwards in a straight line to trigonometric beacon BPS022, being a point on Mahalapye West Constituency boundary, thence south-westwards, southwards, south-eastwards along the said constituency boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 260/24 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 25 SEROWE NORTH

Commencing where the Gaborone-Francistown railway line crosses the Dichabe River, being a point on the Mmadinare and Tonota constituencies boundary, the boundary runs generally southwards along the Mmadinare Constituency boundary to its intersection with the boundary of the Palapye Constituency boundary, being a point approximately 1.5 km north of the Dikabeya Siding, thence generally westwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with the Serowe-Palapye road (A14), being a point approximately 4 km northwest of where the said road crosses the Morupule River, thence north-westwards along the said road to a point where it crosses the Dithojane River, thence south-westwards along the said river to the confluence of the Dithojane and Motsotswane rivers, thence north-westwards in a straight line to the confluence of the Mokole and Ramashaba rivers, thence generally northwards along the Mokole River to a point where the Mokwena Road crosses the said river, thence generally westwards along the said road to its intersection with Bakwena Kgari Road, thence north-eastwards along the said road to its intersection with a road passing near Spiritual Healing Church building, thence north-westwards along the said road to its intersection with a road to the Central District Council Supplies Depot, thence north-eastwards along the said road for approximately 60 metres to its intersection with the old Palapye-Serowe road, thence south-eastwards along the said road to its intersection with Bakwena Kgari Road, thence north-eastwards along the said road to its intersection with Serowe-Palapye road (A14), thence northwards for approximately 310 metres along the said road to its junction with a tarred road to the right, thence north-eastwards along the said tarred road to where it crosses the tarred road from Masokola Cemetery, thence generally north-eastwards along a gravel road to its junction with the old Serowe-Paje road, thence eastwards along the said road to its intersection with the Serowe-Orapa road (A14) (Lenyeletse Seretse Highway) near the Department of Road Transport and Safety Depot, thence northwards for approximately 6 km along the said road to where it crosses a stream, being a point approximately 6 km southwest of Paje village, thence north-westwards in a straight line to the eastern most corner of Khama Rhino Sanctuary, thence northwards in a straight line to trigonometric beacon BPT401, thence north-westwards in a straight line to trigonometric beacon BPT405, thence generally northwards in a straight line to its intersection with the Tonota Constituency boundary, being a point approximately 4.6 km northwest of trigonometric beacon BPT438, thence eastwards, southwards along the said constituency boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 260/25 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 26 SEROWE WEST

Commencing at the northeast corner of the Makoba Quarantine Camp, being a point on the Makoba-Thalamabele Veterinary Cordon Fence and also on the boundary of Tonota Constituency, the boundary runs south-eastwards along the said constituency boundary to a point approximately 4.6 km northwest of trigonometric beacon BPT438, being a point on Serowe North Constituency boundary, thence south-westwards, south-eastwards, generally southwards along the boundary of the said constituency to the junction of the road to the Central District Council Supplies Depot with the road passing by the Spiritual Healing Church building, thence north-westwards along the road from Central District Council Supplies Depot to its intersection with the road to old Sekgoma Memorial Hospital, thence south-westwards along the said road to its junction with the road to the Serowe Teacher Training College, thence south-westwards along the said road for approximately 130 metres to its junction with a gravel road running along the southern boundary of the said hospital, thence generally north-westwards along the said gravel road to a point where it crosses the Manonnye River, thence north-westwards along the said river to a point where another gravel road going to Makolojane Primary School crosses the said river, thence generally northwards along the said road to its junction with the Mogorosi-Thabala road (B112), thence generally westwards along the said road to a point where the said road crosses the Mamoruntse River, thence south-westwards in a straight line to a point approximately 5 km north of Lephaphala cattle post, thence south-westwards in a straight line to its intersection with the Ghanzi, Kweneng and Central districts boundary, thence north-westwards along the Ghanzi and Central districts boundary to its intersection with the Makoba-Thalamabele Veterinary Cordon Fence, thence north-eastwards along the said cordon fence to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 260/26 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 27 SEROWE SOUTH

Commencing approximately 4.6 km north of where the Gaborone-Francistown railway line crosses the Tewane River, being a point on the Mahalapye West Constituency boundary, the boundary runs north-westwards along the said constituency boundary to Trigonometric beacon BPS022, being a point on the Shoshong Constituency boundary, thence westwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with the Serowe West Constituency boundary, being a point approximately 7 km northwest of Diphala cattle post, thence north-eastwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with the Serowe North Constituency boundary, thence generally south-eastwards along the said constituency boundary to a point approximately 4 km northwest of where Serowe-Palapye road (A14) crosses the Morupule River, being a point on the Palapye Constituency boundary, thence southwards, eastwards along the said constituency boundary to a point approximately 9 km south of the southwest corner of Makoro Artificial Insemination Camp, being a point on the Gaborone-Francistown railway line and also on the Sefhare-Ramokgonami Constituency boundary, thence southwards along the said constituency boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 260/27 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 28 BOTETI EAST

Commencing at a point where the eastern boundary of Makgadikgadi Pans National Park intersects the North West and Central districts boundary, the boundary runs eastwards for approximately 6 km to beacon C along the said district boundary and also being a point on the Nata-Gweta Constituency boundary, thence south-eastwards along the said constituency boundary to where the Mmashoro-Mokubilo Cutline crosses the Mosope River, being a point on the Shashe West Constituency boundary, thence southwards along the said constituency boundary to where the Mmashoro-Mokubilo Cutline crosses the Thalamabele-Sese Veterinary Cordon Fence, being a point on the Tonota Constituency, thence westwards along the said constituency boundary to Thalamabele Veterinary Disease Control Gate, being a point on the Thalamabele-Makoba Veterinary Cordon Fence, thence south-westwards along the said cordon fence to its intersection with Central and Ghanzi districts boundary, thence north-westwards for approximately 75 km along the said districts boundary to a cutline, thence eastwards for approximately 52 km along the said cutline, thence northwards along the said cutline to a point approximately 5 km east of the Mokobaxane Veterinary Disease Control Gate, being a point on the Letlhakane-Rakops tarred road, thence eastwards for approximately 20 km along the said road to Orapa west gate being a point on the Orapa Precious Stones Protection Area boundary, thence southwards, eastwards, northwards, westwards along the boundary of the said protection area to its intersection with a veterinary cordon fence, thence northwards along the said cordon fence to its intersection with the southeast corner of the Makgadikgadi Pans National Park and also being a point on the Mokobaxane Veterinary Cordon Fence, thence northwards along the boundary of the said national park to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 260/28 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 29 BOTETI WEST

Commencing at the intersection of the Central, North West, and Ghanzi district boundaries, the boundary runs northwards, eastwards along the Central and North West districts boundary to its intersection with the eastern boundary of the Makgadikgadi Pans National Park, being a point on the Boteti East Constituency boundary, thence generally southwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with the Central and Ghanzi districts boundary, thence north-westwards along the said districts boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 260/29 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 30 MOCHUDI EAST

Commencing at the intersection of the Kgatleng and Central districts boundary, being a point at Lokala Drift on the Notwane River, the boundary runs generally north-eastwards along the said boundary to its intersection with the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and South Africa, thence southwards along the said international boundary to the southeast beacon of the Farm Almond Hill 3-KP, being a point on the Kgatleng and South East districts boundary, thence north-westwards along Kgatleng District boundary to the highest point on the Kopong Hills, being a point on the Kgatleng and Kweneng districts boundary, thence south-eastwards in a straight line to a point on the Gaborone-Francistown road (A1) approximately 2 km north of the Morwa-Bokaa traffic lights, thence southwards along the said road to where it crosses the Metsimotlhabe River, thence eastwards along the said river to its confluence with the Notwane River, thence north-eastwards along the Notwane River to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 260/30 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 31 MOCHUDI WEST

Commencing at a point on the Kgatleng and Kweneng districts boundary, being the highest point on the Kopong Hills, the boundary runs northwards along the said district boundary to its intersection with the Kgatleng, Central and Kweneng districts boundary, thence south-eastwards along the Kgatleng and Central districts boundary to its intersection with the Mochudi East Constituency boundary at Lokala Drift on the Notwane River, thence south-westwards along the said constituency boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 260/31 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 32 GABORONE CENTRAL

Commencing at the intersection of Nelson Mandela Drive and Lemmenyane Drive, the boundary runs eastwards along Lemmenyane Drive to its intersection with Broadhurst Drive, thence south-eastwards in a straight line to its intersection with the northwest most beacon of Gaborone Game Reserve, thence north-eastwards along the northern boundary of the said game reserve to its intersection with the Notwane River, being a point on the South East District and Gaborone Township boundary, thence generally southwards along the said boundary to its intersection with the Maratadiba Road, thence westwards along the said road to its intersection with Baratani Road, thence northwards along the said road to its intersection with Jawara Road, thence westwards along the said road to its intersection with Mabutho Drive, thence northwards along the said drive to its intersection with Notwane Road, thence westwards along the said road to its intersection with Churchill Way, thence westwards along the said way to its intersection with Pula Circle, thence south, westwards along the said circle to its intersection with Botswana Road, thence westwards along the said road to its intersection with Khama Crescent, thence south-westwards along the said crescent to its intersection with Station Road, thence westwards, along the said road to its intersection with the Lobatse-Gaborone railway line, thence northwards along the said railway line to its intersection with Molepolole Road, thence eastwards along the said road to its intersection with Nelson Mandela Drive, thence generally northwards along the said drive to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 260/32 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 33 GABORONE NORTH

Commencing at the intersection of Nelson Mandela and Lemmenyane drives, the boundary runs north-westwards along Nelson Mandela Drive to its intersection with Motsete Drive, thence southwards along the said drive to its intersection with Kubu Road, thence north-westwards along the said road to its intersection with Gaborone Township and Kweneng District boundary, thence northwards along the said boundary to its intersection with Kgatleng District boundary, thence south-eastwards along the Gaborone Township and Kgatleng District boundary to its intersection with South East District boundary, being a point on the Notwane River, thence generally southwards along the said river to its intersection with the Gaborone Central Constituency boundary, being the northeast most beacon of the Gaborone Game Reserve, thence generally westwards along the said constituency boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 260/33 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 34 GABORONE SOUTH

Commencing at a point on the Gaborone Township and South East District boundary where Maratadiba Road crosses the Notwane River, the boundary runs generally south-westwards, westwards and north-eastwards along the said boundary to its intersection with the Lobatse-Gaborone railway line, thence northwards along the said railway line to its intersection with Station Road, being a point on Gaborone Central Constituency boundary, thence generally eastwards along the boundary of the said constituency to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 260/34 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 35 GABORONE BONNINGTON NORTH

Commencing at the intersection of Kudumatse Road with the Gaborone Township and Kweneng District boundary, the boundary runs north-eastwards along the said boundary to its intersection with the Gaborone North Constituency boundary, being the intersection of Kubu Road with the said township and district boundary, thence south-eastwards, north-eastwards, south-eastwards along the boundary of said constituency to its intersection with Gaborone Central Constituency boundary, being the intersection of Nelson Mandela and Lemmenyane drives, thence southwards along the boundary of Gaborone Central Constituency to its intersection with Molepolole road, thence generally westwards along the said road to its intersection with Lebatlane Road, thence south-westwards along the said road to its intersection with Ntimbale Road, thence westwards along the said road to its intersection with Motsete Drive, thence southwards along the said drive to its intersection with Kudumatse Road, thence north-westwards along the said road to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 260/35 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 36 GABORONE BONNINGTON SOUTH

Commencing at the intersection of the Lobatse-Gaborone railway line and Kgobaseretse Road, being a point on the Gaborone Township and South East District boundary, the boundary runs generally north-westwards along the said township and district boundary to its intersection with the Kweneng District boundary, thence north-eastwards along the Kweneng District and Gaborone Township boundary to its intersection with Kudumatse Road, being a point on the Gaborone Bonnington North Constituency boundary, thence generally south-eastwards along the boundary of the said constituency to its intersection with the Gaborone-Francistown railway line, thence southwards along the said railway line to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 260/36 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 37 TLOKWENG

Commencing at the intersection of Kweneng, Southern and South East districts boundary, being the south-western beacon of the Farm Crocodile Pools 15-KO, the boundary runs north-eastwards along the Kweneng and South East districts boundary to its intersection with the Gaborone Township boundary, thence generally south-eastwards, southwards, north-eastwards along the Gaborone Township and South East District boundary to its intersection with Kgatleng District boundary, being a point on the Notwane River, thence south-eastwards along Kgatleng and South East districts boundary to its intersection with the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and South Africa, thence south-westwards and southwards along the said international boundary to its intersection with the south most beacon of Portion 15 of the Farm Crocodile Pools 15-KO, thence westwards along the southern boundary of the Farm Crocodile Pools 15-KO to its point of commencement as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 260/37 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 38 RAMOTSWA

Commencing at the intersection of Kweneng, Southern and South East districts boundary, being the south-western beacon of the Farm Crocodile Pools 15-KO, the boundary runs eastwards in a straight line along the boundary of the said farm which is also the boundary of the Tlokweng Constituency to its intersection with the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and South Africa, thence generally southwards along the said international boundary to its intersection with the eastern most beacon of the Farm Sunnyside 34-JO, thence north-westwards along the boundary of the said farm to its intersection with the boundaries of the Farms Moroekwe 4-JO and Aberlemno 3-JO, thence generally northwards, westwards, southwards, westwards along the boundary of the Farm Moroekwe 4-JO to its intersection with South East and Southern districts boundary, thence northwards, westwards, northwards, north-westwards, north-eastwards, northwards along the said districts boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 260/38 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 39 MOGODITSHANE

Commencing at a point where Kanye-Gaborone road (A10) crosses Kweneng District and Gaborone Township boundary, the boundary runs generally westwards along the said road to its intersection with a gravel road to Thamaga-Mogoditshane Sub District Council offices, thence generally northwards along the western boundaries of Mogoditshane Block 6 and Mogoditshane Block 5 to its intersection with the south most corner of plot number 8124 in Mogoditshane Block 9, thence north-eastwards along the road between Mogoditshane Block 9 and Mogoditshane Block 5 to its intersection with the Gaborone-Molepolole road (A12), thence south-eastwards along the said road for approximately 600 metres to the northwestern boundary of the buffer zone surrounding the Sir Seretse Khama Barracks, thence north-eastwards in a straight line for approximately 3 km to the intersection of the Kweneng District and Gaborone Township boundary, thence generally eastwards, southwards, south-westwards along the said districts boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 260/39 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 40 GABANE-MMANKGODI

Commencing at a point where the Kanye-Gaborone road (A10) crosses the Kweneng District and the Gaborone Township boundary, the boundary runs south-westwards along the said boundary to the intersection of the Kweneng District, Gaborone Township and South East District boundaries, thence south-westwards along Kweneng and South East districts boundary to its intersection with the Southern District boundary, thence north-westwards along Kweneng and Southern districts boundary to a point where the said districts boundary crosses the Kolobeng River, thence northwards in a straight line to trigonometric beacon BPT209 on Ramaphatle Hill, thence north-eastwards in a straight line to the junction of Kanye-Gaborone road (A10) and Mmankgodi road (B111), thence south-eastwards in a straight line to a point where the Mmankgodi-Tloaneng road crosses Papalwe River, thence north-eastwards in a straight line to a point where the Kanye-Gaborone road (A10) crosses the Ditlhakane River, thence generally northwards along the said river to its confluence with the Metsimotlhabe River, thence generally eastwards along the Metsimotlhabe River to a point where the Gaborone-Molepolole road (A12) crosses the said river, thence south-eastwards along the said road to its intersection with the Mogoditshane Constituency boundary, being the junction of the road between Mogoditshane Block 9 and Mogoditshane Block 5 with the Gaborone-Molepolole road (A12), thence generally southwards along the boundary of the said constituency to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 260/40 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 41 THAMAGA-KUMAKWANE

Commencing at a point where the Kweneng and the Southern districts boundary crosses Kolobeng River, the boundary runs generally westwards along the said districts boundary to a point approximately 6 km northwest of where the said districts boundary crosses the Maphaleu River, thence northwards in a straight line to a point approximately 1 km southeast of the Morabane lands, thence eastwards in a straight line to trigonometric beacon BPT372, thence south-eastwards in a straight line to trigonometric beacon BPP008 on Dithejwane Hills, thence south-eastwards in a straight line to a point where the Molepolole-Thamaga road (B111) crosses the Gakgatla River, thence eastwards along the said river to its confluence with the Gamodubu River, thence south-eastwards along the said river to its confluence with the Metsimotlhabe River, being a point on the Gabane-Mmankgodi Constituency boundary, thence generally south-westwards along the said constituency boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 260/41 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 42 MOLEPOLOLE NORTH

Commencing at a point approximately 2 km northwest of the northwest corner of the Molepolole State Prison, being a point on the Letlhakeng-Molepolole road (B120), the boundary runs northwards to a dam approximately 1 km northwest of Khudumajakwe lands, thence south-eastwards in a straight line to trigonometric beacon BPT387, thence south-eastwards in a straight line to trigonometric beacon BPT389, thence south-eastwards in a straight line for approximately 16 km to Madiabatho lands, thence south-westwards for approximately 6 km in a straight line to a point where the Gaborone-Molepolole road (A12) crosses the Mmanoko River, thence north-westwards along the said road to its junction with the road to the Tshegetsang Junior Secondary School, thence northwards along the said road to its junction with a tarred road to the Borakalalo ward, thence westwards along the said road to its junction with a road passing on the western side of the Assemblies of God Church building, thence southwards along the said road to its junction with the Gaborone-Molepolole road (A12), thence south-westwards along the said road to its junction with the Letlhakeng-Molepolole road (B120), thence north-westwards along the said road to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 260/42 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 43 MOLEPOLOLE SOUTH

Commencing at trigonometric beacon BPT372 on the Mosokotswe Hill, the boundary runs northwards to a point approximately 2 km northwest of the northwest corner of the Molepolole State Prison, being a point on the Molepolole North Constituency boundary, thence generally south-eastwards along the said constituency boundary to a point where the Gaborone-Molepolole road (A12) crosses Mmanoko River, thence generally south-eastwards along the said road to where it crosses Metsimotlhabe River, thence south-westwards along the said river to its confluence with Gamodubu river, being a point on the Thamaga-Kumakwane Constituency boundary, thence generally westwards along the said constituency boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 260/43 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 44 LENTSWELETAU-MMOPANE

Commencing at trigonometric beacon BPT387, the boundary runs generally northwards in a straight line to trigonometric beacon BPS140, thence north-westwards in a straight line for approximately 20 km to its intersection with a cutline running east-west from Ngware to Dibete Veterinary Disease Control Gate, being a point approximately 17 km east of Ngware village, thence eastwards along the said cutline to its intersection with the Kweneng and Kgatleng districts boundary, thence generally southwards along the said districts boundary to its intersection with the Gaborone Township boundary, thence south-westwards along the Kweneng District and Gaborone Township boundary to its intersection with the Mogoditshane Constituency boundary, thence south-westwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with the Gaborone-Molepolole road (A12), thence generally north-westwards along the said road to where it crosses Mmanoko River, being a point on the Molepolole North Constituency boundary, thence generally north-eastwards, north-westwards along the said constituency boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 260/44 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 45 LETLHAKENG-LEPHEPE

Commencing at a point where the Botswana Power Corporation Transmission Line to Jwaneng crosses the Kweneng and Southern districts boundary, the boundary runs northwards in a straight line to Kgare pan, thence north-eastwards to a point approximately 7 km northeast of the said pan, being a point on the Moshaweng Valley, thence generally northwards along the said valley to its intersection with the Letlhakeng village boundary, thence generally northwards along the western boundary of the said village to its intersection with Meratswe River, thence generally northwards along the said river to its intersection with the boundary of Khudumelapye village, thence generally north-eastwards along the eastern boundary of the said village to its intersection with the Meratswe River, thence generally northwards along the said river to its confluence with the Kohiye River, thence north-eastwards in a straight line to the southwest beacon of the Farm 4-LO, thence eastwards, northwards along the said farm boundary to the southwest beacon of Farm 5-LO, thence eastwards, northwards along the said farm boundary to its northeast beacon, thence north-westwards in a straight line to its intersection with the Kweneng and Ghanzi districts boundary, thence north-eastwards along the said districts boundary to its intersection with the Central District boundary, being the apex of the Lephepe triangle, thence south-eastwards along Kweneng and Central districts boundary to its intersection with the Kgatleng District boundary, thence southwards along the Kweneng and Kgatleng districts boundary for approximately 26 km to its intersection with the Lentsweletau-Mmopane Constituency boundary, thence westwards, generally southwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with the Molepolole North Constituency boundary, being trigonometric beacon BPT387, thence generally south-westwards along the boundaries of Molepolole North, Molepolole South and Thamaga-Kumakwane constituencies to its intersection with the Kweneng and Southern districts boundary at a point 6 km northwest of where it crosses Maphelou River, thence northwest along the said districts boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 260/45 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 46 TAKATOKWANE

Commencing at a point where the Botswana Power Cooperation Transmission Line to Jwaneng crosses the Kweneng and Southern districts boundary, the boundary runs north-westwards along the said districts boundary to its intersection with the Kgalagadi District boundary north of Morwamosu village, thence northwards along the Kweneng and Kgalagadi districts boundary to its intersection with the Ghanzi District boundary north of Tsetseng village, thence eastwards along the Kweneng and Ghanzi districts boundary to its intersection with the Letlhakeng-Lephepe Constituency boundary, thence generally southwards along the said constituency boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 260/46 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 47 LOBATSE

Commencing on the northern most beacon of portion 4 of the Farm Moroekwe 4-JO, being a point on the Ramotswa Constituency boundary, the boundary runs generally eastwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and South Africa, being the north-eastern beacon of the Farm Sunnyside 24-JO, thence south-westwards along the said international boundary to the southeast most beacon of the Farm Hildavale 33-JO, thence westwards along the said farm boundary to its southwest most beacon, thence northwards in a straight line to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 260/47 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 48 GOODHOPE-MABULE

Commencing at the southwest beacon of the Farm Hildavale 33-JO, being a point on the Lobatse Constituency boundary, the boundary runs eastwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and South Africa, being the south-eastern most beacon of the said farm, thence south-westwards along the said international boundary to its intersection with Kgalagadi and Southern districts boundary, being the south-eastern most beacon of the Farm Banyana 1-JN, thence northwards to the north-eastern most beacon of the said farm, thence north-eastwards in a straight line to its intersection with the boundary of the Sekhutlhane settlement, thence eastwards along the northern boundary of the said settlement to its intersection with a cutline, being a point approximately 2 km northeast of Sekhutlhane settlement, thence eastwards along the said cutline to its intersection with the northwest beacon of Musi Farm, thence eastwards along the boundaries of Musi Farm, Farm 1-JO and Farm 2-JO to its intersection with the northwest beacon of Farm 3-JO, thence north-eastwards in a straight line to the northwestern most corner of Barolong Farms, being a point approximately 900 metres north of Mogwalale Pan, thence eastwards in a straight-line to trigonometric beacon BPP002 on Kgoro Hill, thence south-eastwards in a straight line to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 260/48 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 49 MMATHEHE-MOLAPOWABOJANG

Commencing at the north-eastern beacon of Farm Banyana 1-JN, being a point on the Kgalagadi and Southern districts boundary, the boundary runs generally northwards along the said districts boundary to its intersection with the southernmost beacon of the Farm 9-JN, thence north-eastwards along the boundaries of Farms KN 13, KN 14 and KN 8 to its intersection with the easternmost beacon of Farm KN 8, thence north-eastwards in a straight line to trigonometric beacon BPP027, thence south-eastwards in a straight line to trigonometric beacon BPS013, thence south-eastwards in a straight line to trigonometric beacon BPS132, thence eastwards in a straight line to trigonometric beacon BPT001, thence eastwards in a straight line to a point where the Lobatse-Kanye road (A2) crosses the Sehathane River, thence south-eastwards along the said road to its intersection with the northernmost beacon of Remainder of the Farm Exchange 16-JO, being a point on the Lobatse Constituency boundary, thence southwards in a straight line along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with the southwest beacon of the Farm Hildavale 33-JO, being a point on the Good Hope-Mabule Constituency boundary, thence generally westwards along the said constituency boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 260/49 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 50 KANYE NORTH

Commencing at a point where the Moshaneng-Selokolela road crosses Jwaneng-Kanye road (A2-Sir Seretse Khama Highway), the boundary runs north-eastwards in a straight line to trigonometric beacon BPT357, thence south-eastwards in a straight line to the highest peak of Polokwe Hills, thence eastwards in a straight line to a point where the Southern and South East districts boundary crosses the Lekgolobotlo River, being a point on the Ramotswa Constituency boundary, thence generally southwards along the said constituency boundary to the western most beacon of the Farm Moroekwe 4-JO, being a point on the Lobatse Constituency boundary, thence southwards along the said constituency boundary to the northern most beacon of Remainder of Farm Exchange 16-JO, being a point on Mmathethe-Molapowabojang Constituency boundary and the Lobatse-Kanye road (A2), thence north-westwards along the said road to its intersection with the road to Mmakgodumo Dam, thence north-eastwards along the said road to its intersection with the road from the Seventh Day Adventist Hospital to Kanye State Prison, thence west, south-westwards along the said road to its intersection with Kanye-Jwaneng road (A2-Sir Seretse Khama Highway), thence north-westwards along the said road to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 260/50 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 51 KANYE SOUTH

Commencing at trigonometric beacon BPP027, the boundary runs eastwards in a straight line to trigonometric beacon BPS096, thence generally northwards to the junction of the Sese and Kanye-Jwaneng (A2) roads, thence south-eastwards along the Kanye-Jwaneng road (A2-Sir Seretse Khama Highway) to where the Moshaneng-Selokolela road crosses the Jwaneng-Kanye road (A2-Sir Seretse Khama Highway), being a point on the Kanye North Constituency boundary, thence south-eastwards along the said constituency boundary to a point where the Kanye-Lobatse road (A2) crosses the Sehathane River, being a point on the Mmathethe-Molapowabojang Constituency boundary, thence generally westwards along the boundary of the said constituency to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 260/51 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 52 MOSHUPA-MANYANA

Commencing at the cross roads of Moshaneng-Selokolela and Jwaneng-Kanye(A2-Sir Seretse Khama Highway) roads, the boundary runs north-westwards along Jwaneng-Kanye road (A2-Sir Seretse Khama Highway) to its intersection with Magagarape Cutline, thence northwards along the said cutline to its intersection with Kweneng and Southern districts boundary, thence south-eastwards along the said districts boundary to its intersection with the South East District boundary, thence generally south-westwards along the said district boundary to a point where the said district boundary crosses the Lekgolobotlo River, being a point on the Ramotswa and Kanye North constituencies boundary, thence generally westwards along the Kanye North Constituency boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 260/52 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 53 JWANENG-MABUTSANE

Commencing at the southernmost beacon of the Farm 9-JN, being a point on the Kgalagadi and Southern districts boundary, the boundary runs generally westwards and northwards along the said districts boundary to its intersection with Kweneng District boundary north of Morwamosu, thence south-eastwards along Kweneng and Southern districts boundary to a point where Magagarape Cutline crosses the district boundary, being a point on the Moshupa-Manyana Constituency boundary, thence generally south-westwards along the boundaries of Moshupa-Manyana, Kanye South and Mmathethe-Molapowabojang constituencies to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 260/53 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 54 KGALAGADI NORTH

Commencing at a point on the northwest corner of the Kalahari Trans-Frontier Park, being a point along the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and Namibia, the boundary runs due north along the said international boundary to its intersection with the Kgalagadi and Ghanzi districts boundary, thence eastwards along the said districts boundary to its intersection with the Kweneng District boundary, being a point on the Takatokwane Constituency boundary, thence southwards along the boundary of Takatokwane and Jwaneng-Mabutsane constituencies boundary to a point approximately 17 km northwest of Kokotsha village, being a point on the Southern and Kgalagadi districts boundary, thence westwards in a straight line for approximately 90 km to the northeast most corner of the Kalahari Trans-Frontier Park, thence generally westwards along the boundary of the said park to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 260/54 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 55 KGALAGADI SOUTH

Commencing at a point on the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and South Africa, being the south-eastern beacon of Farm Banyana 1-JN, the boundary runs westwards along the said international boundary to Union's End, being a point of intersection of the international boundaries of the Republics of Botswana, Namibia and South Africa, thence due north along the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and Namibia to the northwest most beacon of the Kalahari Trans-Frontier Park, being a point on the Kgalagadi North Constituency boundary, thence south-eastwards, eastwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with the Jwaneng-Mabutsane Constituency boundary, being a point approximately 17 km northwest of Kokotsha village, thence generally eastwards along the Jwaneng-Mabutsane Constituency boundary, southwards along the boundaries of Mmathethe-Molapowabojang and Goodhope-Mabule constituencies to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 260/55 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 56 GHANZI NORTH

Commencing at the southwest beacon of the Farm 1-NK, being a point on the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and Namibia, the boundary runs due north along the said international boundary to its intersection with the Ghanzi and North West districts boundary, thence eastwards along the said districts boundary to its intersection with the Central District boundary, thence south-eastwards along the Ghanzi and Central districts boundary to its intersection with the Kweneng District boundary, thence south-westwards, westwards along the Kweneng and Ghanzi districts boundary to its intersection with the southwest beacon of the Central Kalahari Game Reserve, being a point on the Ghanzi and Kgalagadi districts boundary, thence due north along the boundary of the said game reserve for approximately 146 km, being a point approximately 16 km east of trigonometric beacon BPP201, thence westwards to the southwest beacon of the Farm 174-NL, thence northwards along the boundary of the said farm to its northwest beacon, thence westwards along the boundary of Farm 173-NL to its intersection with the Ghanzi-Kang road (A2), thence southwards along the said road to its junction with the Trans-Kgalagadi Highway, thence north-westwards, to the southeast beacon of the Farm 7-MK, thence westwards, northwards along the boundary of the said farm to its intersection with the northeast beacon of the Farm 6-MK, thence westwards along the boundaries of 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 the Plan No. BP 260/56 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

NO. 57 GHANZI SOUTH

Commencing at a point on the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and Namibia, being the southwest beacon of the Farm 1-NK and the Ghanzi North Constituency, the boundary runs eastwards, due south along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with the Kgalagadi North Constituency boundary, being the southwest beacon of the Central Kalahari Game Reserve, thence due west along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and Namibia, thence due north, due east along the said international boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 260/57 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

APPENDIX B

LIST OF PEOPLE WHO GAVE ORAL EVIDENCE:

CHOBÉ CONSTITUENCY

KASANE KGOTLA

1. Mr Mwanota Kachana
2. Mr Johnson Mabuta
3. Mr Sunshine Nsefwe Kalundu
4. Mr Abram Setale
5. Mr Sangwana Sangwana
6. Mr Richard Kashweka
7. Mr Tengenya Tuelo
8. Mr William Lebang Ntshwabi
9. Mr Masiku Matengu
10. Mr Mapolanka
11. Mr Godwin Moriri
12. Mr Brian Bahiti
13. Mr Gilbert Show Para

MAUN EAST AND MAUN WEST CONSTITUENCIES

MAUN KGOTLA

1. Mr Kaukapita
2. Mr Abel Ace Molelo
3. Mr Onalethata Galeikanngwe Saathama
4. Mr Mmoedi Modiegi
5. Mr Isa Phoi
6. Mr Kgotlhagano Motsamai
7. Ms Daisy Gorata Wright
8. Mr Moeketsi Katimpa Mogalakwe
9. Mr Pelokgale Monyame
10. Mr Morolong Mosimanyana
11. Mr Kebareeditse Ntsogotho