

REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA

DELIMITATION COMMISSION 1992

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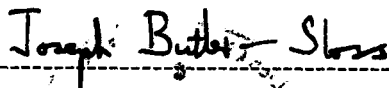
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1993

DELIMITATION COMMISSION
1992

TO: HIS EXCELLENCY SIR KETUMILE MASIRE, N.Y.B., G.C.M.G.,
M.P., PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the undersigned, having been appointed by the Judicial Service Commission on 2nd June, 1992 to hold a delimitation commission under the provisions of Section 64 (1) of the Botswana Constitution, have the honour to inform Your Excellency that we have carried out the said commission and we append hereto our report.



Mr. Justice J.W.A. Butler-Sloss
Chairman



Mr. K.S. Lefhoko
Commissioner



Mrs G.P. Matome
Commissioner



Mr. P.M. Mpedi
Commissioner



Mr. D.L. Pilane
Commissioner

THIS 26TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1993

06m 1993

REPORT OF THE DELIMITATION COMMISSION 1992

PRELIMINARY

This is the fifth delimitation of constituencies to be carried out in Botswana. Earlier delimitations took place in 1964, 1968, 1978 and 1982. This commission, like the earlier commissions, has been appointed under section 64 of the Constitution of Botswana. That section requires that a delimitation of parliamentary constituencies shall take place when:

- (a) a minimum period of five years or a maximum of ten years has elapsed since the last delimitation of the boundaries of parliamentary constituencies was held.
- (b) Parliament has made provision altering the number of seats of elected members in the National Assembly; or
- (c) a comprehensive National Population Census is held in Botswana.

These conditions have been fulfilled:

- (a) more than five years have elapsed since the last delimitation; ten years will not have elapsed until 7th April, 1993;
- (b) the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1992, has increased the number of constituencies from thirty-four to forty.
- (c) A National Population Census was conducted in 1991.

This commission is using the figures contained in the second publication on the 1991 Population and Housing Census. It is published by the CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE, Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, and dated August, 1992.

In carrying out its duties, the commission has been bound by the terms of section 65, sub-section (2) of the Constitution which provide:

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.

In sub-section 3, the population quota is explained as being 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.

The Central Statistics Office, in the publication just mentioned, gives the number of inhabitants of Botswana as 1,326,796. This figure, when divided by the number of constituencies into which Botswana is divided, i.e., 40, gives a population quota of 33,170.

In June, 1992, the commissioners set out to visit all parts of the country, travelling by air, land and water. During August, September and the early part of October, the commission was in recess but it resumed its activities in mid-October. Meetings were held so that people could give evidence to the commission about their constituencies. In this way, the commissioners have gathered a fund of information derived from the experience of politicians, and non-politicians too, living and working in each constituency. The commission is grateful to the District Commissioners, District Officers, Chiefs and Headmen who helped the commission in its progress round the country. It is grateful to the many citizens of Botswana who attended meetings and contributed their views. A list of some of the main contributors appears in Appendix III to this report. Written submissions are listed in Appendix IV.

The Commission has been impressed by the enthusiasm shown for being represented in Parliament. The member of Parliament is everywhere regarded as the key figure in promoting the development and prosperity of his constituency.

At the same time, it is considered that the member of Parliament undertakes a duty of almost insuperable difficulty. So widespread is this view, that the commission will deal with it here rather than repeat it over and over again, with each constituency. The basic difficulty is the size of most constituencies. If a member of Parliament is to maintain contact with his constituents, if he is to learn their views and aspirations, if he is to report political developments to them, he must travel great distances. This makes a heavy demand on his time and on his vehicle, and the bad state of the roads and tracks he must use makes matters worse. It is recognised, too, that a member of Parliament may have ministerial duties in addition to the duties of his constituency.

To ease these difficulties, there is a demand, from almost every constituency, for subdivision. There should be two members of Parliament, it is said, where now there is only one. The commissioners accept the sincerity of this demand, and both from their own experience and from evidence presented to them, well understand the difficulty of reaching remote places. The commissioners, however, could not respond to the demand unless the number of constituencies was to be doubled.

The commission was asked to record the suggestion that elected members of Parliament should be helped by nominated members where constituency duties were particularly onerous.

Meanwhile, some, at least, of the large, sparsely inhabited areas do enjoy the advantage that, because of their geographical features, they are accepted as constituencies even though their populations fall below the quota.

In compiling this report, the commissioners have adopted the pattern of the previous report. The commissioners are glad to take advantage of the obvious merits of that pattern, and hope a similarity in pattern may help in drawing comparisons between the population to-day and the population in 1982. An obvious comparison arises between the figures for total population. In 1982, the total population was 941,027, described in the 1982 report, as "a massive increase of 63.9% over the 1971 figure." To-day's population of 1,326,796 gives an increase of 41% over the 1981 figure of 941,027. The commissioners hope that further comparisons may be of interest.

CHANGES IN CONSTITUENCIES

NORTH EAST

It was argued that places far outside the municipal area of Francistown, having a rural rather than an urban character, and being administered as part of North East District, should not be grouped in the same constituency as Francistown. The commissioners agree that the present arrangement is unsatisfactory, and propose that the following places become part of North East constituency viz. Ditladi, Matshelagabedi, Matsiloje and Tati Siding. This transfer will be effected by a simple change in the Francistown constituency boundary. It will add 9,912 to the North East population which, with the same boundaries as the North East administrative district, will have a population of 43,354.

SEBINA AND GWETA

This constituency, with a population of 38,552, borders Nkange, with a population of 28,426. To balance the two constituencies, the commissioners adopt the suggestion to take Nswazwi, with 2,742, and Dukwe, with 3,410, from Sebina and Gweta and add them to Nkange. This will be done by moving the south-western boundary of Nkange farther to the South West so as to include Nswazwi and Dukwe. The Sebina and Gweta population will be reduced to 32,400. No other change is made.

NKANGE

The present population is only 28,426. The changes to be made in Sebina and Gweta, by which Nswazwi, with 2,742, and Dukwe, with 3,410, will be taken from Sebina and Gweta and added to Nkange, will bring the Nkange population to 34,578, and reduce the disparity in numbers between these neighbouring constituencies. The increase will be effected by moving the Nkange south-west boundary a few kilometers farther to the south-west. No other change is made.

SEROWE NORTH

The present population is 34,780. Serule, Moreomabele and Topisi will be taken from Serowe North to form part of the new constituency of Palapye. The new population of Serowe North will be 29,838. Otherwise, no change is made.

SEROWE SOUTH

Radisele, with 1,700, and other, smaller localities will be taken from this constituency to form part of the new constituency of Palapye. This will reduce the Serowe South population to 34,928. There is no other change to be made.

PALAPYE

Because this area is being developed, and is becoming increasingly important, it should be one of the six new constituencies. It will mainly consist of Moreomabele, Palapye, Radisele, Serule and Topisi. It will have a population of 28,733.

TSWAPONG NORTH

This constituency loses Palapye which goes to form a new constituency under that name. The eastern boundary of Tswapong North will be moved eastward to the frontier with the Republic of South Africa. Tswapong North will mainly consist of Gootau, Lecheng, Lerala, Lesenepole, Majwaneng, Malaka, Matlhakola, Maunatlala, Moeng, Mokokwana, Morémi, Mosweu, Ratholo, Sekgweng, Seolwane and Tuli Block Farms. Its population will be 26,916.

MMADINARE

This constituency has a population of 30,197. The only change to be made is to transfer the B.C.L. camp, the Comstock camp, the B.D.F. camp and the Department of Prisons camp to Selibe Phikwe.

BOBIRWA

This constituency, after a minor deduction in favour of Tswapong South, will have a population of 31,039.

TSWAPONG SOUTH

Dovedale and Kudumatse, together with their localities will be added from Mahalapye. The constituency will then consist mainly of Chadibe, Dovedale, Kudumatse, Maape, Machaneng, Makwate, Mhalapitsa, Mokobeng, Moshopha, Ngwapa, Pilikwe, Ramokgonami, Sefhare, Seleka, and Shakwe. It will have a population of 33,722.

MAHALAPYE

The population here is above the quota and should be shared with Mahalapye's neighbours, Shoshong and Tswapong South.

Maphashalala, with 1,150, Mookane, with 3,086, and Palla Road, with 1,268, are transferred to Shoshong.

Dovedale, with 1,049, and Kudumatse, with 1,269, together with their localities, are transferred to Tswapong South.

After these changes, the population of Mahalapye will be 34,251.

SHOSHONG

With a population of 21,956, this constituency is numerically weak. Mahalapye, its neighbour to the east, has a population greater than the quota. A transfer from Mahalapye to Shoshong will balance numbers. Maphashalala, with 1,150, Mookane, with 3,086, and Palla Road, with 1,268, have been selected for transfer upon grounds of community of interest with Shoshong and ease of communication both by road and by telephone.

These changes will give Shoshong a population of 27,460.

KGATLENG WEST

This is a new constituency, and part of the commission's plan for this region. The former constituency of Kgatleng and Tlokweng will be divided, and Tlokweng will merge with Ramotswa

to form the new South East Constituency. Kgatleng and Mochudi will merge, and will have the same boundaries as Kgatleng District. This will then be divided, on a north-south axis, following the Metsimotlhaba and Notwane rivers, to make the two new constituencies of Kgatleng West and Kgatleng East. The population of Kgatleng West will be 30,164.

KGATLENG EAST

This is a new constituency, and part of the commission's plan for this region. The former constituency of Kgatleng and Tlokweng will be divided. Tlokweng will merge with Ramotswa to form the new South East constituency.

Kgatleng and Mochudi will merge, and will have the same boundaries as Kgatleng District. This will then be divided on a north-south axis, following the Metsimotlhaba and Notwane rivers, to make the two new constituencies of Kgatleng West and Kgatleng East. The population of Kgatleng East will be 27,606.

SOUTH EAST

This new constituency is part of the commission's plan for the whole region. It will take the place of Ramotswa, and will include Tlokweng, formerly part of Kgatleng and Tlokweng. It will have the same boundaries as the South East District, and a population of 43,584.

KWENENG EAST, KWENENG SOUTH, KWENENG WEST AND MOLEPOLOLE

These four constituencies, in Kweneng District, are replaced by five new constituencies. Only the name Molepolole is retained. The remaining four constituencies are Mogoditshane, Thamaga, Lentsweletau and Letlhakeng.

MOLEPOLOLE

This is a new constituency, though it keeps an old name. It is part of the commission's plan to reduce the size of the constituencies in Kweneng District by adding a constituency. It will consist of Molepolole village. The population will be 36,930.

MOGODITSHANE

This is a new constituency, and part of the commission's plan to reduce the size of the constituencies in Kweneng District by adding a constituency. It will consist mainly of Gabane, Metsimotlhaba, Mmopane, Mogoditshane and their localities. The population will be 36,151.

THAMAGA

This is a new constituency, and part of the commission's plan to reduce the size of the constituencies in Kweneng District by adding a constituency. It will consist mainly of Kumakwane, Mankodi, Thamaga and localities lying south of the Molepolole - Gaborone road. The population will be 35,072.

LENTSWELETAU

This is a new constituency, and part of the commission's plan to reduce the size of the constituencies in Kweneng District by adding a constituency. It will consist mainly of Boatlaname, Hatsalatladi, Kopong, Lentsweletau, Lephephe, Mahetlwe, Shadishadi, Sojwe and localities lying north and east of Molepolole. The population will be 28,530.

LETLHAKENG

This is a new constituency, and part of the commission's plan to reduce the size of the constituencies in Kweneng District by adding a constituency. It will consist mainly of Botlhapatlou, Ditshegwane, Dutlwe, Khudumelapye, Letlhakeng, Moshaweng, Motokwe, Ngware, Salabye, Takatokwane and localities lying north of Molepolole, between Lephephe road and Letlhakeng road. The population will be 33,754.

NGWAKETSE WEST

This constituency will consist mainly of Jwaneng, Khakheha, Mabutsane, Maokane, Metlobo, Samane, Sekoma and localities from Kanye and Moshupa. Its population will be 31,463.

MOSHUPA

Ngwaketse West, Kanye, Ngwaketse South and this constituency are all in Southern District. Adjustments have been made to improve the balance of numbers. Moshupa will now consist mainly of Kgomokasitwa, Lekgolobotlo, Magothlwane, Manyana, Moshupa, Ntlhantlhe and Ranaka. The population will be 34,780.

KANYE

Following adjustments to the five constituencies in Southern District, this constituency will consist of Kanye village. It will have a population for 31,354.

NGWAKETSE SOUTH

The population is below the quota. It will be raised by adding Gamoswaane, Lotlhakane East, Magoriapitse, Mmathethe, Mogojogojo, Mokgomane, Molapowabojang, Moshaneng, Selokolela and localities from Kanye. The population will be 30,138.

BAROLONG

This new constituency comes from the division of the old Lobatse/Barolong constituency. It corresponds to a community of interest among the electorate of this region. It will consist of the old Lobatse/Barolong constituency, but without Lobatse, and it will include Barolong Farms, Digawana, Gathwane, Mabule and Phitshane Molopo. These come to Barolong from Ngwaketse South. Barolong will have a population of 30,842.

FRANCISTOWN

The changes mentioned under North East will confine this constituency to the municipal area of Francistown, and reduce the population to 65,244. This reduced number still justifies division into two constituencies. That division should be along a north-south axis, using the Tati river as the boundary. The commissioners find that that will provide the best balance of population between the two new constituencies. Francistown West will have a population of 33,956, and Francistown East will have 31,288.

SELEBI-PHIKWE

Two major political parties call for the boundary to be extended beyond the township boundary so as to include residents in B.C.L. camp, Gomstock camp, Botswana Defence Force camp and Department of Prisons camp. There is, it is said, community of interest between the residents in these camps and the residents in Selebi-Phikwe. The commissioners accept this argument. The constituency boundary will be extended far enough to include these places. The population will be 39,772.

GABORONE

Until 1982, this was one constituency. The Delimitation Commission of that year divided it into Gaborone South, with a population of 31,384, and Gaborone North with 29,682. The population has continued to increase, and two further constituencies are needed. The four new constituencies will be Gaborone West, with 32,528, Gaborone North, with 33,799, Gaborone South, with 33,160, and Gaborone Central, with 33,981.

LOBATSE

This new constituency comes from dividing the old Lobatse/Barolong constituency. Since its boundaries will be the boundaries of Lobatse town, administrative and parliamentary boundaries will be the same. The population will be 26,052.

THE REMAINING CONSTITUENCIES

MAUN AND CHOBE

This constituency is too big both in area and in population. From Maun to Kasane, via Nata, is a distance of 616 kilometers. The direct route is half that distance but is much slower because of the sandy terrain. At 55,085, the population is far above the quota. The only way to divide the constituency, and at the same time observe administrative boundaries, would be to separate Chobe from Maun. Maun, with a population of 40,959, would be satisfactory; Chobe with only 14,126, would have insufficient numbers to be a constituency, and the claims from other areas are stronger. The commissioners, therefore, make no change.

OKAVANGO

In 1982, the Delimitation Commission reduced the area of Okavango by moving its southern boundary farther north. This put Gomare into Ngami. It was suggested that Gomare, which, with

its localities, has a population of 5,682, should be brought back into Okavango. Since Ngami, with a population of 24,408, is numerically weaker than Okavango, with 29,167, the commissioners will not reverse the decision of their predecessors.

NGAMI

With a population of 24,408, this constituency is numerically weak, and concern has been expressed that, through migration, the population may fall even further. The northern boundary has already been moved to bring in Gomare, as mentioned under the heading "Okavango". There is no further change to be made.

TONOTA

This constituency has a population of 35,677. There is no change.

BOTETI

The population is 44,286. Although that is above the quota, it is insufficient for dividing the constituency in two. Most of the population live in the centre of the constituency, along the Boteti river, and its numbers cannot be reduced by altering the boundaries. There is, therefore, no change to be made.

KGALAGADI

Dissatisfaction was expressed that there should be only one member of parliament to represent this large constituency. It was felt that the task was beyond the capacity of one person, and that development suffered in consequence. The population of 31,134 is just below the quota, and to divide the constituency, halving that figure, would produce two areas neither of which would have sufficient population to form a constituency. There is no change to be made here.

GHANZI

It was suggested that the southern boundary be moved farther south to bring Ukwi into this constituency. Ukwi has a population of 313, and is presently in Kgallagadi. Since the southern boundary is also a district boundary, the commissioners consider it should not be moved, and that Ukwi should remain in Kgallagadi constituency. The Ghanzi population, 24,719, is already so far below the quota that a suggestion that the constituency be divided must be rejected.

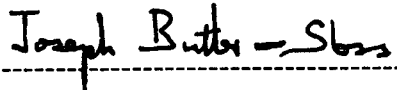
NAMING OF NEW CONSTITUENCIES

The commissioners have made sixteen new constituencies. They propose the following names for them -

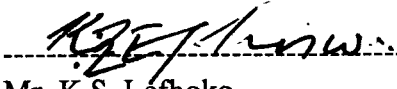
Barolong
Francistown West
Francistown East
Gaborone West
Gaborone North
Gaborone South
Gaborone Central
Kgatleng West

Kgatleng East
Lentsweletau
Letlhakeng
Lobatse
Mogoditshane
Palapye
South East
Thamaga

The commissioners wish to record their appreciation of the help they received from the Secretary to the Commission, Mr. T.G.G.G. Seeletso, from the Senior Statistical Assistant, Mr. Boitumelo Piet, from the Personal Secretary, Miss Leepo Rasedie, and from Deputy Director of the Department of Surveys and Lands, Mr. A. Simpkins. They also wish to thank everyone who helped the commission by arranging and attending its meetings, and by giving oral and written evidence. The names of the principal contributors appear in appendices III and IV.



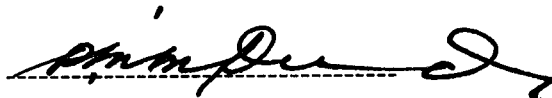
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Mr. P.M. Mpedi
Commissioner



Mr. D.L. Pilane
Commissioner

GABORONE
BOTSWANA

THIS 26TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1993.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I a description of each constituency with its population and proposed name;

APPENDIX II (a) a general map of Botswana showing the delimitation of constituencies;

(b) a map showing the division of Gaborone;

(c) a map showing the division of Francistown;

APPENDIX III a list of people who gave oral evidence;

APPENDIX IV a list of people who gave written evidence.

APPENDIX I

A description of the boundaries of each constituency together with its name and number

NOTE

In this Appendix:

- (a) reference to a district boundary means the boundary of the administrative district named as defined under the Administrative Districts Act (Cap. 32:03) at the date of this report;
- (b) reference to a tribal territory boundary means the boundary of the tribal territory named as defined under the Tribal Territories Act (Cap. 32:03) at the date of this report;
- (c) reference to a road means
 - (i) in cases where the road is described under the Public Roads Act (Cap. 69:04), the road as so described at the date of this report;
 - (ii) in other cases, the road in general use at the date of this report between the places named;
- (d) reference to a township boundary means the boundary of the township named as defined under the Townships Act (Cap. 40:02) at the date of this report;
- (e) reference to the end of a railway siding or station means the point where the railway tracks through that siding or station join to become a single track.

Constituency No. 1

Maun and Chobe.

Boundary

Commencing on the International Boundary between the Republic of Botswana and the Caprivi Strip of Namibia at the junction of the Linyanti River and the boundary dividing Ngamiland and the Chobe District, the constituency boundary runs southwards along the said District boundary to its intersection with latitude 19 degrees south; thence westwards along latitude 19 degrees south to longitude 23 degrees 30 minutes east; thence in a straight line south-south-westwards to the most northerly point of the Tse-Tse fly control outer game fence; thence in a straight line southwards to the junction of the Tse-Tse fly control inner game fence and the Marope River; thence downstream of the said river to its junction with the Thamalakane River; thence continuing downstream along the Thamalakane River to its junction with the Boteti and Nxhabe Rivers; thence in a straight line due south to the southern boundary of the Ngamiland District; thence eastwards and generally northwards along the Ngamiland District boundary to its intersection with latitude 19 degrees south at the north-western corner of the Central District; thence eastwards along latitude 19 degrees south to the international boundary between Botswana and Zimbabwe; thence along the said boundary in a north-westerly direction to its junction with the Zambesi River; thence generally south westwards along the international boundary between Botswana and the Caprivi Strip to the point of commencement.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS 55 085.

Constituency No. 2

Okavango

Boundary.

Commencing on the International Boundary between Botswana and the Caprivi Strip of Namibia at the junction of the Linyanti River and the boundary dividing Ngamiland and the Chobe District, the constituency boundary runs generally south-westwards, north-westwards and westwards along the said International Boundary to its intersection with longitude 21 degrees east; thence southwards along the International Boundary between Botswana and Namibia to its intersection with latitude 19 degrees 15 minutes south; thence in a straight line due east to the western boundary of the Maun and Chobe constituency; thence north-eastwards, eastwards and northwards along the said boundary to the point of commencement.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS 29 167.

Constituency No. 3

Ngami.

Boundary.

Commencing at a point on the International Boundary between Botswana and Namibia at latitude 19 degrees 15 minutes south, being a point on the Okavango Constituency boundary, the boundary runs eastwards along the southern boundary of the said constituency border to the junction of this boundary with the western boundary of the Maun and Chobe constituency; thence generally southwards along the said western boundary to its junction with the southern boundary of the Ngamiland District; thence westwards along the said southern boundary to its intersection with the International Boundary between Botswana and Namibia; thence northwards along the said International Boundary to its point of commencement.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS 24 408.

Constituency No. 4

North East.

Boundary.

The North East constituency is defined by the boundaries of the North East District excluding the area of Francistown Township as defined in the Townships Act Cap 40:02.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS 43 354.

Constituency No. 5

Sebina and Gweta.

Boundary.

Commencing at a point on the International Boundary between Botswana and Zimbabwe at its junction with the Dukwe cordon fence, the boundary runs in a general south-westerly direction along the cordon fence to its junction with the southwestern boundary of the Dukwe Settlement; thence in a general easterly direction along the boundary of the said settlement to the north-east beacon thereof; thence in an easterly direction along the Francistown to Nata Road to a point approximately 3 kms east of Ngwana Village; thence in a north-north-easterly direction for approximately 20 kms to a point approximately 5 kms north-west of Mahume Village; thence in a straight line east-south-

east to a point on the Tutume Road opposite the junction with the road to Nswazwi; thence due east to the Shashe River being the western boundary of the North East District; thence southwards along the said District boundary to a point on that boundary approximately 6.5 kms northwards in a straight line from the point of intersection of the said boundary and the main Francistown to Maun road; thence westwards in a straight line to a gate in the Dukwe cordon fence known as the Tlapana Gate; thence northwards in a straight line to a point approximately 16 kms due east of the cattle crush at Thabatshukudu; thence northwards in a straight line to a point 6.5 kms due south of the most southerly of the water-holes at Tsegara; thence in a straight line westwards to the beacon "C" (as defined in the second schedule to the Tribal Territories Act Cap 32.03), being a point on the Maun and Chobe constituency boundary; thence northwards, westwards, northwards and eastwards along the said boundary to its intersection with the International Boundary between Botswana and Zimbabwe on latitude 19 degrees south; thence south-eastwards along the said International Boundary to the point of commencement.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS 32 400.

Constituency No. 6

Nkange.

Boundary.

Commencing at a point on the International Boundary between Botswana and Zimbabwe at its junction with the Dukwe cordon fence, the boundary runs in a general south-westerly direction along the cordon fence to its junction with the southwestern boundary of the Dukwe Settlement; thence in an general easterly direction along the boundary of the said settlement to the north-east beacon thereof; thence in an easterly direction along the Francistown to Nata Road to a point approximately 3 kms east of Ngwana Village; thence in a north-north-easterly direction for approximately 20 kms to a point approximately 5 kms north-west of Mahume Village; thence in a straight line east-south-east to a point on the Tutume Road opposite the junction with the road to Nswazwi; thence due east to the Shashe River being the western boundary of the North East District; thence in a northerly direction along the said boundary to its junction with the International Boundary between Botswana and Zimbabwe; thence in a north-westerly direction along the said International Boundary to the point of commencement.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS 34 578.

Constituency No. 7

Tonota.

Boundary.

Commencing at a point at the intersection of the western boundary of the North East District and the main Francistown to Maun road, the boundary runs northwards along the said District Boundary to its intersection with the southern boundary of the Sebina and Gweta constituency boundary; thence

westwards along the said constituency boundary to a gate in the Dukwe cordon fence known as Tlapana Gate; thence south-westwards along the said cordon fence to its junction with the Boteti constituency boundary at the north-east corner of the Makoba Quarantine Camp; thence in a straight line eastwards to a point on the Monyenana River due north of the well at Bollathaga; thence eastwards along the said river to its junction with the Motloutse River; thence eastwards along the Motloutse River to its intersection with the eastern boundary of the Railway reserve at Foley Siding; thence northwards along the said eastern boundary of the Railway Reserve to a point opposite the north end of Foley Siding; thence in a straight line due north-east to the North East District boundary; thence generally northwards along the said District Boundary to the point of commencement.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS 35 677.

Constituency No. 8

Boteti.

Boundary.

Commencing on the Maun and Chobe constituency boundary at a point where the western and south-western boundaries of the Central District meet just north of latitude 21 degrees south, the boundary runs northwards and generally eastwards along the Maun and Chobe constituency boundary to the beacon "C" (as defined in the second schedule to the Tribal Territories Act Cap 32.03), being a point on the Sebina and Gweta constituency boundary; thence eastwards, southwards and south-eastwards along the said boundary to the gate in the cordon fence known as the Tlapana Gate; thence south-westwards along the said cordon fence to the Malatswai Gate; thence south eastwards following the southern (old) Serowe-Rakops road to a point on that road due south of the highest point of Bosupye Hill; thence in a straight line due west-south-west to the Central District boundary; thence north-westwards along the said District boundary to the point of commencement.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS 44 286.

Constituency No. 9

Serowe North.

Boundary.

Commencing at a point on the Palapye to Serowe Road being a point due south of beacon BN 7 of Mining Lease Area 1-MQ (Morupule), the boundary goes westwards along the said road to Serowe Village; thence westwards through the said village following the said road to Barclays Bank and immediately to the south of the old District Commissioner's Office; thence continuing in a westerly direction along the southern (old) Serowe to Rakops road to the Malatswai Gate in the cordon fence; thence north-eastwards following the said cordon fence to the north-east corner of the Makoba Quarantine Camp being a point on the Tonota Constituency boundary; thence eastwards along the

said constituency boundary to the confluence of the Motloutse and Monyenana rivers; thence in a south-south-westerly direction for 32 kms to Xobexwa where the line intersects the Masakobale River; thence due south in a straight line to a point 2 kms east of Nalatladi; thence due west in a straight line for 10 kms to a point immediately east of Hulwane; thence south-east in a straight line to beacon BN7 of Mining Lease Area 1-MQ; thence due south to the Palapye to Serowe Road being the point of commencement.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS 29 838.

Constituency No. 10

Serowe South.

Boundary.

Commencing at the south-west corner of the Palapye constituency at a point approximately 4 kms due west of the western boundary of the Railway Reserve on the northern boundary of the Shoshong constituency, the boundary runs west-northwestwards in a straight line to Trigonometrical Beacon BPP 17 on Kutswe Hill in the Mokgware Hills; thence in a straight line to the intersection of the Moijabana to Mosolotsane road with the Mmaitshokwane river; thence north-westwards in a straight line to a point on the Boteti Constituency boundary approximately 3 kms due north of Lepalapala cattle post; thence north-eastwards along the said constituency boundary to a point on the southern (old) Serowe to Letlhakane road due south of the highest point of Bosupye Hill being a point on the boundary of Serowe North Constituency; thence eastwards along the boundary of the said constituency to a point on the Palapye to Serowe road due south of beacon BN 7 of Mining Lease Area 1-MQ (Morupule); thence in a straight line southwards to the point of commencement.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS 34 928.

Constituency No. 11

Palapye.

Boundary.

Commencing at a point on the western boundary of the Railway Reserve approximately 3 kms south of the southern end of Kadisele Siding, the boundary runs in a north-easterly direction along the said western boundary to a point approximately 4 kms north of Makoro Siding; thence in an east-north-easterly direction to a point approximately 4 kms south-east of Phalache Hill; thence in a straight line north-north-east to its intersection with the southern boundary of the Mmadinare constituency; thence in a straight line westwards to the eastern boundary of the Railway Reserve at Dikabeya Siding; thence north-north-east along the said Reserve boundary to its intersection with the Motloutse River; thence following the said river upstream along the southern boundary of the Tonota

constituency to its confluence with the Monyenana River; thence in a south-westerly direction for approximately 29 kms to Xobexwa where the said line intersects the Masokobale River; thence due south in a straight line to a point approximately 2 kms due east of Nalatladi; thence due west in a straight line for approximately 10 kms to a point immediately east of Hulwane; thence in a south-easterly direction to beacon BN 7 of Mining Lease Area 1-MQ (Morupule) thence in a straight line due south to a point on the northern boundary of the Shoshong constituency approximately 4 kms from the point of commencement; thence south east along the said boundary to the point of commencement.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS 28 733.

Constituency No. 12

Tswapong North.

Boundary.

Commencing at the intersection of the main road and the International Boundary between Botswana and South Africa at Martins Drift the constituency boundary runs in a west-north-westerly direction along the Martins Drift to Palapye road to a point where the veterinary cordon fence leaves the south western side some 11 kms south of the junction with the Railway Reserve; thence in a generally westerly direction along the said cordon fence to its intersection with the eastern boundary of the Railway Reserve just to the north of Makoro Siding; thence in a north-easterly direction along the said Reserve boundary for 4 kms; thence in an east-north-easterly direction to a point 4 kms south east of Phalachwe Hill; thence in a straight line east-north-east to its intersection with the southern boundary of the Mmadinare Constituency; thence generally eastwards along the said southern boundary to Elebi Hill; thence south east in a straight line to the northernmost beacon of Elebi Ranch; thence continuing in a south easterly direction along the north-eastern boundary of the said Elebi Ranch to its intersection with the Limpopo River; thence generally southwards along the said Limpopo River to the point of commencement.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS 26 916

Constituency No. 13

Mmadinare

Boundary.

Commencing at a point on the eastern boundary of the Railway Reserve opposite the northern end of Foley Siding being a point on the Tonota Constituency boundary, the boundary runs north-eastwards along the said constituency boundary to the intersection thereof with the North East District boundary, being a point on the Shashe River; thence eastwards along the North East District

boundary to the point of intersection thereof with the International Boundary between Botswana and Zimbabwe at the confluence of the Shashe and Ramokgwebana Rivers; thence in a straight line southwards to the point of intersection of the Seoka River with the boundary of the Bangwato Tribal Territory and the Tuli Block; thence south-westwards along the said boundary to beacon "C" of the former Farm 2-MR (vide diagram A3368/1925); thence north-westwards to beacon "A" of the said farm, situated on Elebe Hill; thence in a straight line west-north-westwards to a point on the eastern boundary of the Railway Reserve opposite the southern end of Dikabeya Siding; thence northwards along the eastern boundary of the Railway Reserve to the point of commencement.

2. Excluding the Township of Selebi-Phikwe.

3. Excluding the BCL camp, the Comstock camp, the BDF camp and the Department of Prisons camp adjacent to the boundaries of Selebi-Phikwe Township.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS 30 197.

Constituency No. 14

Bobirwa.

Boundary.

Commencing at a point at the confluence of the Shashe and Ramokgwebane Rivers being a point on the International Boundary between Botswana and Zimbabwe, the boundary runs in a straight line due southwards to a point where the Seoka River intersects with the boundary of the Bangwato Tribal Territory and the Tuli Block; thence south-westwards along the said boundary to beacon "C" of the former Farm 2-MR (vide Diagram A3368/1925); thence in a south easterly direction along the north-eastern boundary of the Elebi Ranch to the west bank of the Limpopo River; thence generally north and north-eastwards along the said river to its confluence with the Shashe River; thence in a west-north-westerly direction along the International Boundary between Botswana and Zimbabwe to the point of commencement.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS 31 039.

Constituency No. 15

Tswapong South.

Boundaries.

Commencing at the intersection of the main road from Martins Drift to Palapye and the International Boundary between Botswana and South Africa at Martins Drift, the boundary runs in a west-north-westerly direction along the Palapye Road to a point where the veterinary cordon fence leaves the

road on the south western side approximately 11 kms south of the junction with the Railway Reserve; thence in a generally westerly direction along the said cordon fence to its intersection with the eastern boundary of the Railway Reserve just to the north of Makoro Siding; thence in a south-westerly direction along the said Reserve boundary to its point of intersection with the Tewane/Taupye River; thence downstream of the said river to its confluence with the Mahalapye River; thence in a straight line in a westerly direction for approximately 40 kms to that point where the Bonwapitse River intersects the eastern boundary of the Railway Reserve; thence south-eastward along the Bonwapitse River to its confluence with the Serorome River; thence eastwards along the said Serorome River to its intersection with the western boundary of the Tuli Block Farms; thence in a generally southerly direction to the intersection of the said boundary with the boundary of the Central District being a point on the west bank of the Limpopo River; thence north-east along the said District Boundary along the Limpopo River to the point of commencement.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS 33 722.

Constituency No. 16

Mahalapye.

Boundary.

Commencing at the point of intersection of the western boundary of the Railway Reserve and the Tewane/Taupye River, being a point on the Tswapong South and Shoshong Constituency boundaries, the boundary runs downstream along the said river to its confluence with the Mahalapye River; thence in a straight line in a west-north-westerly direction for approximately 40 kms to that point where the Bonwapitse River crosses the main Gaborone to Francistown Road; thence following the Bonwapitse River upstream to a point where it intersects with the Mahalapye to Shoshong road; thence in a straight line for approximately 36 kms in a north-easterly direction to a point on the western boundary of the Railway Reserve opposite Lose Hill; thence northwards along the said western boundary to the point of commencement.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS 34 251.

Constituency No. 17

Shoshong.

Boundary.

Commencing at a point on the western boundary of the Railway Reserve 3 kms south of the southern end of Radisele Siding, being a point on the Serowe South constituency boundary, the boundary runs in a west-north westerly and west-south westerly direction along the said constituency boundary to its junction with the Boteti constituency boundary; thence west-south westwards along the said Boteti constituency boundary to its junction with the Central District boundary; thence in a generally south-eastwards direction along the said District boundary to its intersection with the western boundary of the Tuli Block Farms; thence north and north-eastwards along the said Farms boundary to its intersection with the Serorome River; thence westwards along the Serorome River to its

confluence with the Bonwapitse River; thence north-westwards up the Bonwapitse River to its intersection with the Mahalapye to Shoshong road; thence in a straight line for approximately 36 kms north-east to a point on the western boundary of the Railway Reserve opposite Lose Hill; thence in a north-north-easterly direction along the said western boundary to the point of commencement.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS 27 460

Constituency No. 18

Kgatleng West.

Boundary.

Commencing at a point where the Metsimotlhaba River crosses the Kgatleng District boundary; thence in a generally north-easterly direction along the Metsimotlhaba River to its confluence with the Notwane River; thence continuing in a generally north-easterly direction along the Notwane River to Lekgalo Drift being a point on the Kgatleng /Central District boundary; thence in a straight line north-westwards along the boundary of the Kgatleng District to Ramaselwana; thence in a southerly direction along the boundary of the Kgatleng District to the point of commencement.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS 30 164

Constituency No. 19

Kgatleng East.

Boundary.

Commencing at a point where the Metsimotlhaba River intersects the Kgatleng district boundary; thence in a generally north-easterly direction along the Metsimotlhaba River to its confluence with the Notwane River; thence continuing in a north-easterly direction along the Notwane River to its point of intersection with the International Boundary between the Republic of Botswana and the Republic of South Africa; thence in a southerly, south -westerly, westerly and north-westerly direction along the boundary of the Kgatleng District to the point of commencement.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS 27 606

Constituency No. 20

South East.

Boundary.

This Constituency is defined by the boundary of the South East District.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS 43 584

Constituency No. 21

Molepolole.

Boundary.

Commencing on the Molepolole to Gaborone road at the junction with the road to Lentsweletau, the boundary runs due north for approximately 4 kms; thence due west for 10 kms to the Molepolole to Letlhakeng road; thence due south for approximately 7 kms; thence east for approximately 8.5 kms to a point on top of the Marapalalo Ridge; thence north-east along the Ridge for approximately 2 kms to a point due south of the Lentsweletau road; thence due north to the point of commencement.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS 36 930

Constituency No. 22

Mogoditshane.

Boundary.

Commencing at a point on the Metsimotlhaba River at its junction with the Kweneng/Kgatleng District boundary, the boundary runs generally south-westwards along the said river to the wells 1 km north of Segakwaneng Lands being a point on the Thamaga Constituency boundary; thence along the said boundary in a south-south-easterly direction to the highest point of the Mmabotswaborwa Hills; thence continuing along the said boundary due south to the westernmost beacon of the Farm Crocodile Pools No 15-KO, being a point on the Kweneng District boundary; thence in a north-easterly direction along the said boundary to its junction with the Kgatleng District boundary; thence in a west-northwesterly direction along the said boundary to the point of commencement.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS 36 151.

Constituency No. 23

Thamaga.

Boundary.

Commencing at the south-west corner of the Molepolole Constituency the boundary runs north along the western boundary of the said constituency for approximately 4 kms to a point approximately 3 kms north-east of Trigonometrical Beacon BPP 8; thence due west for approximately 20 kms; thence due south to its intersection with the Kweneng District boundary; thence generally south-east along the said boundary to the westernmost beacon of the Farm Crocodile Pools No. 15-KO; thence due north to the highest point of the Mmabotswaborwa Hills; thence northwards to the

Metsimotlhaba River at the wells 1 km north of Segakwaheng lands; thence along the said river in a north easterly direction to its junction with the Gaborone to Molepolole road; thence westwards along the said road to a point opposite the turn off to Lentsweletau, being a point on the boundary of the Molepolole Constituency; thence south, south-west and west to the point of commencement.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS 35 072.

Constituency No. 24

Lentsweletau.

Boundary.

Commencing at a point where the Metsimotlhaba River intersects the Kweneng and Kgatleng District boundaries, the boundary runs northwards along the said boundary to its intersection with the Central District boundary; thence westwards and north-westwards along the said boundary to its intersection with the Ghanzi District boundary; thence due south to a point immediately north of Mmaphoroka; thence east for approximately 4 kms; thence south to its intersection with the boundary of the Molepolole Constituency; thence east and south along the said constituency boundary to the intersection of the Lentsweletau and Molepolole to Gaborone roads; thence eastwards to the junction with the Metsimotlhaba River; thence east-north-eastward along the said river to the point of commencement.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS 28 530.

Constituency No. 25

Letlhakeng.

Boundary.

Commencing at a point on the western boundary of the Molepolole Constituency 4 kms north of the south western corner of the said Constituency approximately 3 kms north-east of Trigonometrical beacon BPP 8; thence due west for approximately 20 kms; thence due south to its intersection with the Kweneng District boundary; thence following the said District boundary to its intersection with the Ghanzi District boundary north of Tsetseng; thence due east and north-east along the said District boundary to its intersection with the Central District boundary; thence due south to a point immediately north of Mmaphoroka; thence east for approximately 4 kms; thence south to its intersection with the Molepolole Constituency boundary; thence west and south along the said constituency boundary to the point of commencement.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS 33 754.

Constituency No. 26

Ngwaketse West.

Boundary.

Commencing at the north-west corner of the Southern District, the boundary runs east-south-east along the boundary between the said Southern District and the Kweneng District to a point north of the borehole at Loherwane; thence in a straight line due south to the borehole at Loherwane; thence in a straight line south-eastwards to the borehole at Tlanege; thence due south to the northern boundary of the Ngwaketse South constituency; thence in a straight line due west to Trigonometrical Beacon BPP26; thence in a straight line south passing to the west of Serogwe, Boswelaphuthi, Matlhakana and Tswaanyaneng villages to the north-west corner of the Farm Dikgathong being a point on the western boundary of the Barolong constituency; thence due west along the road from Pitsane to Molopo Farms to the north-east beacon of the Molopo Ranch No. 1-JN being a point on the Kgalagadi /Southern District boundary; thence north, north-west, west, north, north-west, west and north along the Southern District boundary to its junction with the Kweneng District boundary being the point of commencement.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS 31 463.

Constituency No. 27

Moshupa.

Boundary.

Commencing at a point on the Southern/Kweneng District boundary due north of the borehole at Loherwane, the boundary runs south to the borehole at Loherwane; thence in a straight line south-eastwards to the borehole at Tlanege; thence in a straight line due south to the northern boundary of the Ngwaketse South constituency; thence eastwards along the said boundary to a Trigonometrical Beacon BPT 357; thence southwards to Trigonometrical Beacon BPT 355 being the north-west corner of the Kanye Constituency; thence east, south-east and south along the Kanye constituency boundary to the south-east corner thereof; thence south-eastwards along the Kanye to Lobatse road to its intersection with the western boundary of the Lobatse Block Farms; thence generally northwards along the said boundary and continuing along the boundary of the South East District to its intersection with the Kweneng District boundary; thence generally westwards along the said District boundary to the point of commencement.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS 34 780.

Constituency No. 28

Kanye.

Boundary.

Commencing at Trigonometrical Beacon BPT 355 to the north-west of Kanye Village the boundary runs eastwards to Trigonometrical Beacon BPT 352; thence south-east for approximately 4 kms to the top of the hill immediately north of the Ramatea River; thence south to the junction of the old and new Lobatse to Kanye roads; thence westwards to a Trigonometrical Beacon BPT 359 thence in a west-north-westerly direction to Trigonometrical Beacon BPP 6; thence slightly east of north to the point of commencement.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS 31 354.

Constituency No. 29

Ngwaketse South.

Boundary.

Commencing at Trigonometrical Beacon BPP 26 the boundary runs eastwards to Trigonometrical Beacon BPT 357; thence south-south-eastwards to Trigonometrical Beacon BPT 355 being the north-west corner of the Kanye Constituency; thence continuing south to Trigonometrical Beacon BPP 6 being the south-west corner of the said Kanye constituency; thence south-eastwards along the southern boundary of the said constituency to Trigonometrical Beacon BPT 359; thence eastwards along the boundary of the said constituency to the south-east corner thereof; thence generally south-eastwards along the Kanye to Lobatse road to its intersection with the boundary of the Lobatse Block; thence in a south-westerly direction to its intersection with the road from Pitsane to the Molopo Farms at a point opposite the junction with the Phitshane Molopo road; thence following the same road west and south-west to the north-west beacon of the Farm Dikgatlhong; thence in a straight line northwards passing to the west of Tswaanyaneng, Matlhakana, Boswelaphuthi and Serogwe villages to the point of commencement.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS 30 138

Constituency No. 30

Barolong.

Boundaries

The boundaries of the Barolong Constituency shall consist of:

1. The Lobatse Block as shown on diagram B. 582/1912 excluding Lobatse Township.

2. The Farm Hildavale No. 33-JO.
3. The Barolong Farms as shown on General Plan B65.
4. The land enclosed by the following boundary description:

Commencing at the junction of the Lobatse to Kanye road with the western boundary of the Lobatse Block Farms, the boundary runs in a south-westerly and westerly direction along the boundary of the Ngwaketse South constituency as far as the north-west beacon of the Farm Dikgathong; thence due west along the road from Pitsane to the Molopo Farms to its point of intersection with the Kgalagadi/Southern District boundary; thence south along the said District boundary to its intersection with the north bank of the Molopo River; thence eastwards along the said River to its intersection with the western boundary of the Barolong Farms; thence generally north-north-east along the said boundary and continuing along the boundary of the Lobatse Block to the point of commencement.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS 30 842.

Constituency No. 31

Kgalagadi

Boundaries.

The boundary of the Kgalagadi Constituency is the boundary of the Kgalagadi District.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS 31 134.

Constituency No. 32

Ghanzi.

Boundaries.

The boundary of the Ghanzi Constituency is the boundary of the Ghanzi District.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS 24 719.

Constituency No. 33

Francistown West.

Boundaries.

The boundaries of the Francistown West Constituency comprise that area contained wholly within the boundaries of Francistown Township as gazetted, bounded on the east by the centre line of the Tati River.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS 33 956

Constituency No. 34

Francistown East.

Boundaries.

The boundaries of the Francistown East Constituency comprise that area contained wholly within the boundaries of Francistown Township as gazetted, bounded on the west by the centre line of the Tati River.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS 31 288

Constituency No. 35

Selebi Phikwe.

Boundary.

1. The Selebi-Phikwe constituency boundary is the boundary of the Selebi-Phikwe Township.
2. Including the residents of the following camps adjacent to the Township boundary:
 - a. The BCL camp.
 - b. The Comstock camp.
 - c. The BDF camp.
 - d. The Department of Prisons.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS 39 772.

Constituency No. 36

Gaborone West.

Boundary.

Commencing at the intersection of the western boundary of the Railway Strip No. 16-KO and the northern boundary of the Farm Forest Hill No. 9-KO, the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction along the said northern boundary of the Farm Forest Hill No.9-KO to the north-east beacon of the Khale Township; thence clockwise round the boundary of the said Khale Township till it rejoins the northern boundary of Forest Hill; thence in a north-westerly direction along the said boundary until it intersects the eastern boundary of the Kweneng District, which is also the western boundary of Gaborone City; thence in a north-north-easterly direction along the said City boundary until it intersects the southern boundary of the Farm Content (Lot 10089 Gaborone, formerly No.1-KO); thence in a south-easterly direction along the said southern boundary until it intersects the western boundary of the Railway Strip No. 16-KO; thence generally southwards along the said western boundary to the intersection with the south side of Nelson Mandela Drive; thence generally southwards along the west side of Nelson Mandela Drive to its intersection with Nyerere Drive; thence west to a point on the western boundary of the Railway Strip; thence southward along the said western boundary to the point of commencement.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS 32 528

Constituency No. 37

Gaborone North

Boundary.

Commencing at the southernmost beacon of Sir Seretse Khama International airport the boundary runs in a northerly, easterly and southerly direction along the Gaborone City boundary to a point where the Notwane River intersects the northern boundary of the Gaborone Game Reserve being Lot 10074 Gaborone; thence westwards along the northern boundary of the said Game Reserve to the beacon on the northwest corner thereof; thence in a northwesterly direction to the northeast beacon of the Botswana Power Corporation sub-station; thence westwards to the north east beacon of the said sub-station; thence following Broadhurst Drive to its junction with Nelson Mandela Drive; thence generally northwards along Nelson Mandela Drive to its junction with the eastern boundary of the Railway Strip at the level-crossing; thence in a northeasterly direction along the eastern boundary of the Railway Strip to its point of intersection with the southern boundary of Content Farm (Lot 10089 Gaborone formerly No.1-KO); thence in a northwesterly direction along the southern boundary of the said farm to its intersection with the Sir Seretse Khama International Airport boundary; thence south-west along the said boundary to the point of commencement.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS 33 799

Constituency No. 38

Gaborone South.

Boundary.

Commencing at a point where the centre line of the Tlokweng Road (extension of Kaunda Road) intersects the centre line of the Notwane River, the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction along Kaunda Road to its intersection with the centre line of Independence Avenue; thence in an westerly direction along the centre line of Independence Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of the old Lobatse Road; thence in a south-westerly direction along the said road to its intersection with the centre line of the road to the south of Lot 5196; thence westwards along the centre line of the said road to its intersection with the eastern boundary of the Railway Strip No. 16-KO; thence south-westwards along the eastern boundary of the Railway Strip to its intersection with the Gaborone City boundary; thence along the boundary of Gaborone City southwards; eastwards and northwards to the point of commencement.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS 33 160

Constituency No. 39

Gaborone Central

Boundary

Commencing at a point on the Gaborone City boundary where the centre line of the extension to Kaunda Road (Tlokweng Road), intersects with the centre line of the Notwane River, the boundary runs in a generally north-westerly direction along the centre line of Kaunda Road to its intersection with Independence Avenue; thence along the centre line of Independence Avenue in a south-westerly direction to its intersection with the centre line of the old Lobatse Road; thence south-westwards along the centre line of said road to its intersection the centre line of the road immediately south of Lot 5961; thence westwards along the said centre line to the eastern boundary of the Railway Strip No. 16-KO; thence in a northerly direction along the eastern boundary of the said Railway Strip to a point opposite Nyerere Drive; thence eastwards to the intersections of the centre lines of Nelson Mandela Drive and Nyerere Drive; thence northwards along the centre line of Nelson Mandela Drive to its intersection with the centre line of Broadhurst Drive; thence eastwards and north-eastwards along the centre line of Broadhurst Drive to a point where it intersects the extension of the northern boundary line of the Botswana Power Corporation sub-station; thence eastwards along the northern boundary of the said sub-station to the northeast beacon thereof; thence in a south-easterly direction to the north-west beacon of the Gaborone Game Reserve being Lot 10074 Gaborone; thence eastwards along the northern boundary of the said Game Reserve to the point of intersection with the centre line of the Notwane River; thence generally southwards to the point of commencement.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS 33 981

Constituency No. 40

Lobatse.

Boundaries.

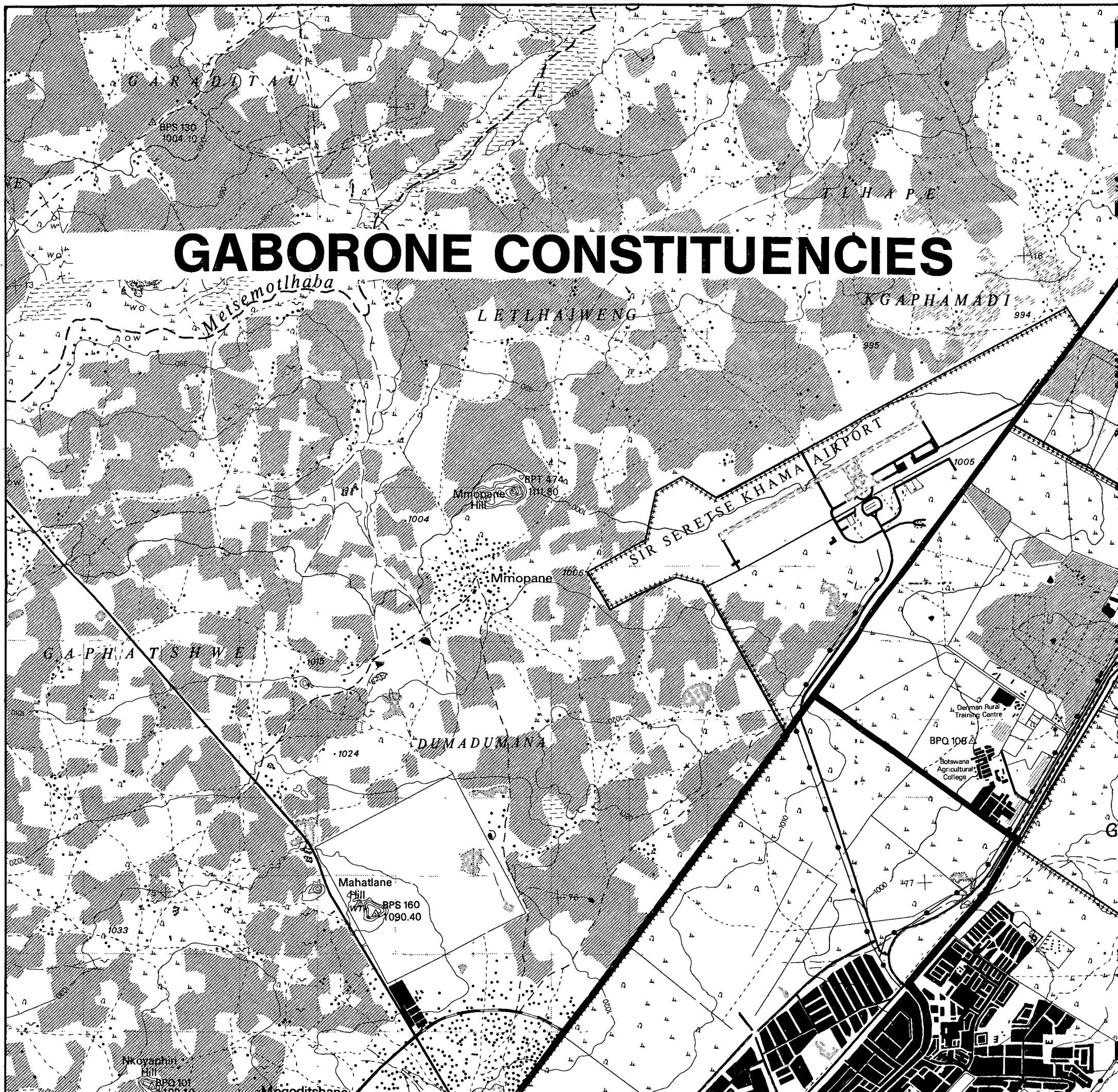
The boundaries of the Lobatse Constituency comprise that area contained wholly within the boundaries of Lobatse Township as gazetted.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS 26 052

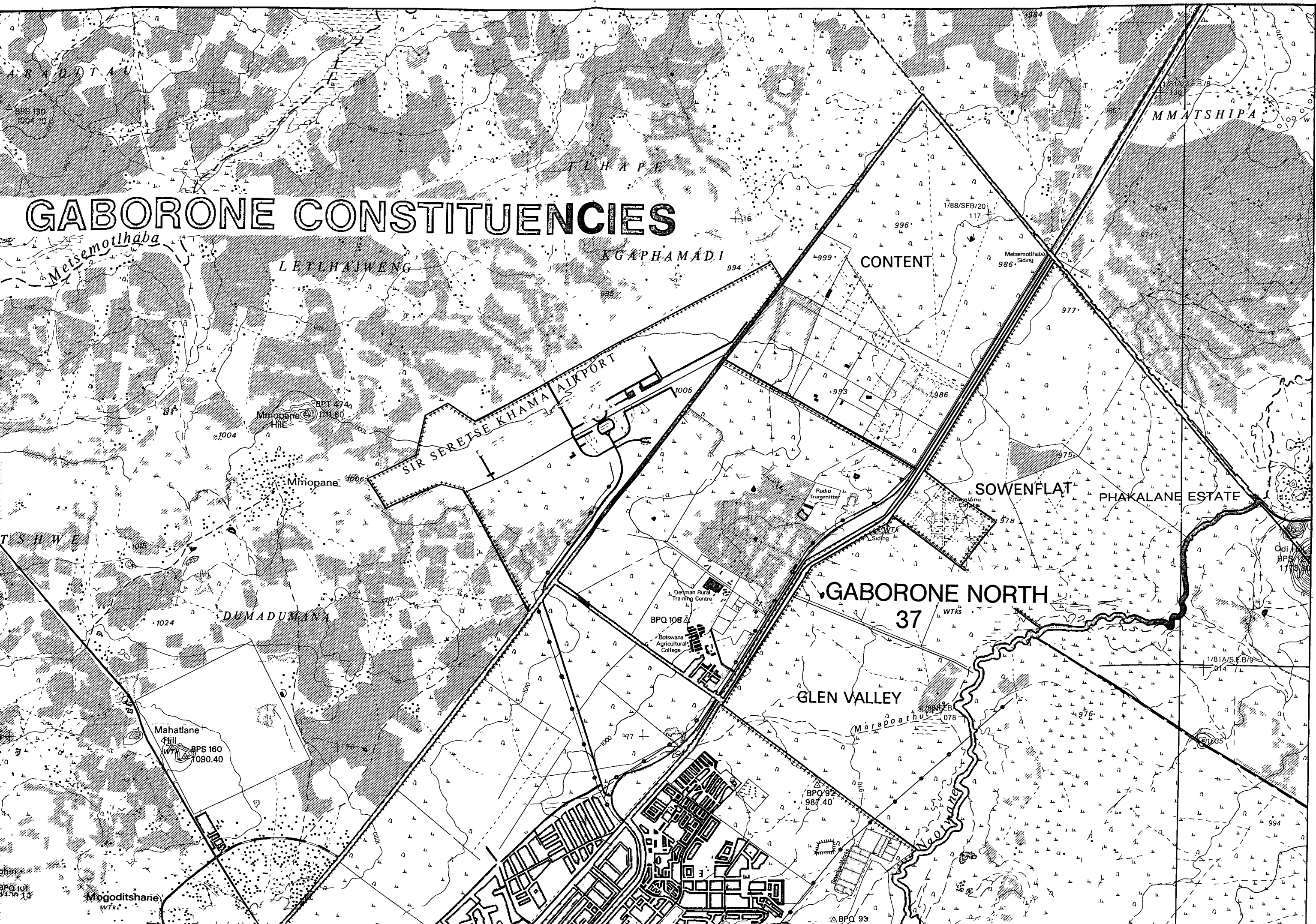
APPENDIX II

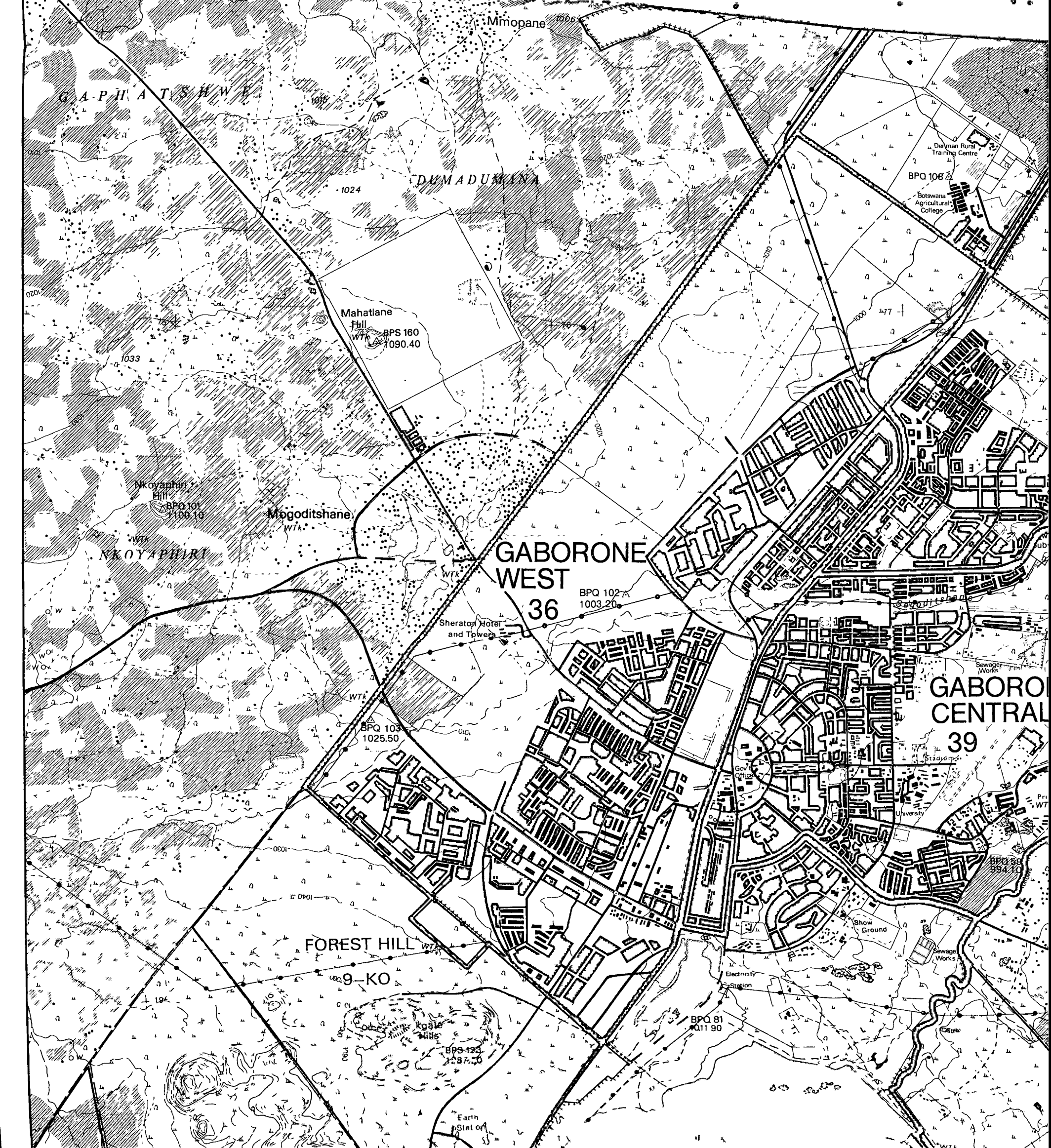
- (a) a map of Botswana showing the delimitation of the constituencies.
- (b) a map showing the division of Gaborone.
- (c) a map showing the division of Francistown.

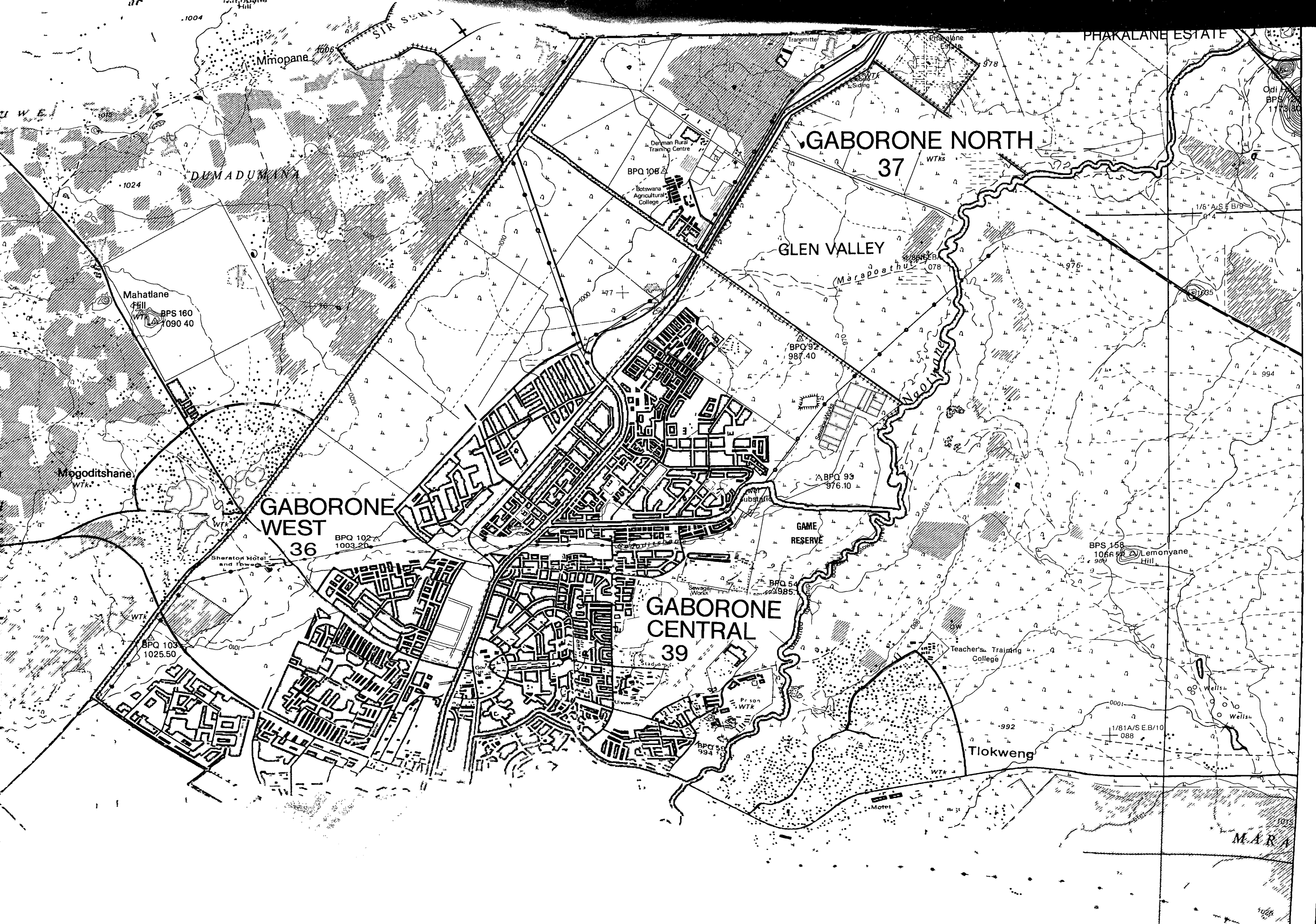
GABORONE CONSTITUENCIES



GABORONE CONSTITUENCIES







GABORONE
WEST
36

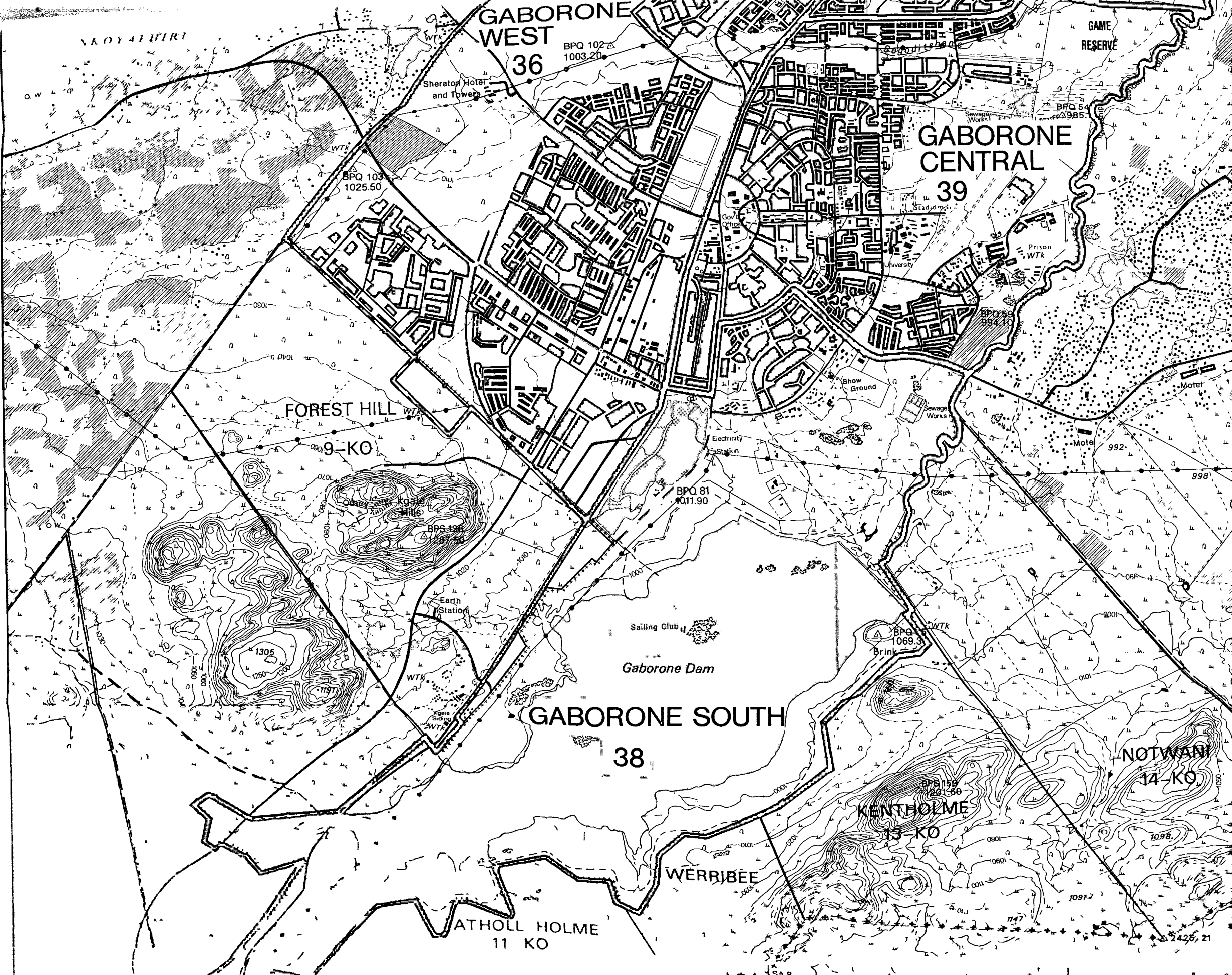
GABORONE NORTH
37

GABORONE
CENTRAL
39

GLEN VALLEY

Tlokweng

MARA



NAOYATHIRI

GABORONE WEST
36

BPQ 102
1003.20

Sheraton Hotel
and Towers

BPQ 103
1025.50

GABORONE
CENTRAL
39

GAME
RESERVE

BPQ 54
1985

FOREST HILL

9-KO

BPQ 103
1025.50

Earth
Station

BPQ 81
1011.90

Sailing Club

Gaborone Dam

GABORONE SOUTH
38

BPQ 55
1069.3

KENTHOLME
13-KO

NOTWAN
14-KO

WERRIBEE

ATHOLL HOLME
11 KO

1098

1097.2

2425, 21

