

13th
PARLIAMENT



REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA

PARLIAMENT OF BOTSWANA
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DAILY HANSARD

YOUR VOICE IN PARLIAMENT

**THE SECOND MEETING OF THE SECOND SESSION
OF THE THIRTEENTH PARLIAMENT**

TUESDAY 14 APRIL 2026

MIXED VERSION

HANSARD NO: 220



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Hon. H. P. Manyeneng, MP. (Mmopane-Metsimotlhabe)

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His Honour N. N. Gaolathe, MP.	- Vice President & Minister of Finance
Hon. M. C. Mohwasa, MP.	- Minister for State President, Defence and Security
Hon. Dr P. Butale, MP.	- Minister for International Relations
Hon. N. Ramaotwana, MP.	- Minister of Justice and Correctional Services
Hon. K. Motshegwa, MP.	- Minister of Local Government and Traditional Affairs
Vacant	- Minister of Lands and Agriculture
Hon. D. Tshere, MP.	- Minister of Communications and Innovation
Hon. N. Kgafela-Mokoka, MP.	- Minister of Child Welfare and Basic Education
Hon. P. Maele, MP.	- Minister of Higher Education
Hon. W. B. Mmolotsi, MP.	- Minister of Environment and Tourism
Hon. Dr S. Modise, MP.	- Minister of Health
Hon. Maj. Gen. P. Mokgware, MP.	- Minister of Labour and Home Affairs
Hon. O. Ramogapi, MP.	- Minister of Water and Human Settlement
Hon. B. J. Kenewendo, MP.	- Minister of Minerals and Energy
Hon. T. Ntsima, MP.	- Minister of Trade and Entrepreneurship
Hon. L. Chombo, MP.	- Minister of Youth and Gender Affairs
Hon. J. Kelebeng, MP.	- Minister of Sport and Arts
Hon. N. S. L. M. Salakae, MP.	- Minister of Transport and Infrastructure
Hon. M. B. Mophuting, MP.	- Assistant Minister for State President, Defence and Security
Hon. A. Nyatanga, MP.	- Assistant Minister, Justice and Correctional Services
Hon. M. I. Moswaane, MP.	- Assistant Minister, Local Government and Traditional Affairs
Hon. Dr E. G. Dikoloti, MP.	- Assistant Minister, Lands and Agriculture
Hon. S. Ntlhaile, MP.	- Assistant Minister, Communications and Innovation
Hon. L. Ookeditse, MP.	- Assistant Minister, Health
Hon. B. Mathoothe, MP.	- Assistant Minister, Trade and Entrepreneurship
Hon. J. Hunyepa, MP.	- Assistant Minister, Child Welfare and Basic Education
Hon. M. G. J. Motsamai, MP.	- Assistant Minister, Water and Human Settlement
Hon. K. Atamelang, MP.	- Assistant Minister, Transport and Infrastructure

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His Honour N. N. Gaolathe, MP.	Vice President (Gaborone Bonnington South)
Hon. S. O. Digwa, MP. (Government Whip)	Boteti West
Hon. W. B. Mmolotsi, MP.	Francistown South
Hon. M. I. Moswaane, MP.	Francistown West
Hon. M. G. J. Motsamai, MP.	Charles Hill
Hon. O. Ramogapi, MP.	Palapye
Hon. D. Tshere, MP.	Mahalapye West
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Hon. P. Maele, MP.	Tswapong North
Hon. S. Ntlhaile, MP.	Gaborone North
Hon. N. S. L. M. Salakae, MP.	Ghanzi
Hon. K. Atamelang, MP.	Boteti East
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Hon. L. Barongwang, MP.	Mogoditshane East
Hon. T. Bogatsu, MP.	Lentsweletau-Lephephe
Hon. C. K. Jacobs, MP.	Lobatse
Hon. J. Hunyepa, MP.	Tati West
Hon. J. Kelebeng, MP.	Takatokwane
Hon. A. K. Khan, MP.	Molepolole North
Hon. O. Kwapa, MP.	Jwaneng-Mabutsane
Hon. G. Lekau, MP.	Mogoditshane West
Hon. R. M. Lekutlane, MP.	Kgalagadi North
Hon. H. P. Manyeneng, MP.	Mmopane-Metsimotlhabe
Hon. Brig. D. Mokgwathi	Lethakeng
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Hon. M. M. Morolong, MP.	Kgatleng Central
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Hon. T. Ntsima, MP.	Francistown East
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Hon. G. Sedombo, MP.	Tonota
Hon. P. M. Segokgo, MP.	Tlokweng
Hon. J. T. I. Modise, MP.	Kgalagadi South

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(Botswana Congress Party)

Hon. D. Saleshando, MP. (Leader of the Opposition)	Maun North
Hon. C. K. Hikuama, MP. (Opposition Whip)	Maun West
Hon. Dr U. Dow, MP.	Kgatleng West
Hon. Dr K. Gobotswang, MP.	Tswapong South
Hon. K. K. Kapinga, MP.	Okavango West
Hon. G. Kekgonegile, MP.	Maun East
Hon. T. B. Lucas, MP.	Bobirwa
Hon. K. Nkawana, MP.	Selebi Phikwe East
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Hon. G. Disho, MP.	Okavango East
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Hon. B. B. Mabeo, MP.	Gamalete
Hon. S. O. Mapulanga, MP.	Chobe
Hon. M. Moalosi, MP.	Nkange

(Botswana Patriotic Front)

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Hon. B. Mathoothe, MP.	Serowe North
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Hon. J. J. Frenzel, MP.	Shashe West
Hon. L. Ookeditse, MP.	Nata-Gweta

(Botswana Democratic Party)

Hon. K. S. Gare, MP.	Moshupa-Manyana
Hon. K. T. Mmusi, MP.	Gabane-Mmankgodi
Hon. P. K. Motaosane, MP.	Thamaga-Kumakwane
Hon. M. M. Pule, MP.	Kgatleng East

(Independent Member of Parliament)

Hon. Dr E. G. Dikoloti, MP.	Goodhope- Mmathethe
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SPECIALLY ELECTED MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

Hon. Maj. Gen. P. Mokgware, MP.	Specially Elected
Hon. B. J. Kenewendo, MP.	Specially Elected
Hon. M. C. Mohwasa, MP.	Specially Elected
Hon. N. Kgafela-Mokoka, MP.	Specially Elected
Hon. Dr S. Modise, MP.	Specially Elected
Hon. L. Chombo, MP.	Specially Elected

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Tuesday 14th April, 2026

THE ASSEMBLY met at 2:00 p.m.

(THE SPEAKER in the Chair)

PRAYERS

* * * *

QUESTIONS FOR ORAL ANSWER

SOVEREIGN WEALTH FUND

MR D. SALESHANDO (MAUN NORTH): asked the Minister for State President, Defence and Security why the Sovereign Wealth Fund is managed under his ministry and not the Ministry of Finance which has the requisite staff competencies to oversee the nation's long-term financial investments; he should further state:

- (i) how the board members of the Sovereign Fund were selected;
- (ii) how the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Sovereign Fund was selected;
- (iii) how much has been invested in the fund up to date and how the fund will be further capitalised; and
- (iv) the applicable law under which the fund has been established.

ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR STATE PRESIDENT, DEFENCE AND SECURITY (MS MOPHUTING): Ke a leboga Motsamaisa Dipuisanyo tsa Palamente. Mma ke tseye sebaka se go dumedisa le go leboga motlogolo wa me *for* potso e e bothokwa.

HONOURABLE MEMBERS: ... (Laughter!)

MS MOPHUTING: *Ke raya* Honourable Leader of the Opposition (LOO). Allow me to just take a moment Madam Speaker...

HONOURABLE MEMBERS: ... (Murmurs)...

MADAM SPEAKER (MS MANYENENG): Order! Order! Honourable Members. *A ko le reetseng.*

MS MOPHUTING: Honourable LOO, *ke go lebogele potso e e bothokwa e o e beileng fa pele ga Palamente. Pele ga ke simolola,* let me take this opportunity to wish my friend, my leader, my partner in the struggle for economic emancipation of our people, my baby daddy and my husband a very happy, happy, happy 44th birthday Madam Speaker.

HONOURABLE MEMBERS: ... (Applause!)

MS MOPHUTING: Furniture, *tswala ditsebe tsala ya me.*

Madam Speaker, decision *e* to house the new Botswana Sovereign Wealth Fund (BSWF) under the Office of the President, to be specific the Ministry for State President, Defence and Security rather than the Ministry of Finance is a deliberate strategic choice based on the Fund's developmental mandate and better national coordination similar to that of other key entities such as the National Planning Commission (NPC) and the Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) Unit. In addition, as Members may be aware, the Constitution under Section 50 (4), a Minister is responsible under the direction of the President for such business of Government as the President may assign to him or her. The Public Authorities (Functions) Act provides for the President to assign or delegate some of these functions as and when he deems fit in the public interest.

Madam Speaker, the Fund is not only a cash pool but also an ethic management that will capture state owned assets entities owned and/or managed by various ministries. If it were cash only entity, then...

MADAM SPEAKER: Honourable Minister, recording *ga e utlwale,* pull the microphone to you.

MS MOPHUTING: My apologies Madam Speaker. *Ditilo tse ga di re direle sentle tota.*

Ke ne ke tlhalosa gore if it were a cash entity, then it will be at the Ministry of Finance. The diverse nature of its cash and no-cash portfolio *e raya gore* it will require the convening power of the Presidency to truly execute mandate *wa yone* and sometimes it may need inter-ministerial coordination.

We are not trying to reinvent the wheel Madam Speaker, *re leka go batla tsamaiso e e leng gore* it suits us as a country. We are not going to go with a one-size-fits-all approach. *Re a itse gore* several Governments and Nations (Gulf Nations) have re-structured their Sovereign Wealth Funds to operate independently for example. *Ke fa sekai ka* where other countries in the world are doing, *mo e leng gore re a go dira* Madam Speaker. Gulf Nations have restructured their Sovereign Funds to operate independently of their Finance Ministries moving oversight *ya tsona* to be at the heads of state or in their case, ruling families or specialised investment authorities. This shift allows

for greater strategic agility and alignment with national development visions. I can give examples; Saudi Arabia, their Public Investment Fund (PIF), United Arab Emirates (Abu Dhabi), Qatar Investment Authority *kwa* Qatar, Bahrain, the Mumtalakat. There is no master of pronunciation. Holding company *le yone e ntse fela jalo*, Oman Investment Authority *kwa* Oman. The list is by no means exhaustive Madam Speaker.

Fa re tse na mo go ya bobedi potso ya re; how were the Board members of this Sovereign Wealth Fund selected? Madam Speaker, the selection process *ya* the Board of Directors of the Botswana Sovereign Wealth Fund was done in accordance with Part X of the Companies Act. Appointment is adhered to the principles of merit, transparency and professional competency as required by the Santiago Principles Madam Speaker.

As we know, Sovereign Wealth Funds are expected to comply with best practices outlined by the globally recognised and accepted Santiago Principles Madam Speaker. Following these principles, were very key considerations when it came to constituting the inaugural Board of Directors *ya* Botswana Sovereign Wealth Fund.

Potso ya ga Motlotlegi LOO ya how, the why is just equally as important as the how. *Ke batla go fa sekai* to really emphasise point *ya gore ke eng re tsero tshwetso e e ntseng jaana* in terms of configuring Board *e*. The composition *ya* the Botswana Sovereign Wealth Fund Board and leadership reflects internationally recognised best practice consistent with ... (Inaudible) *e e kwa* principles *tse ke ntseng ke bua ka tsone* which emphasise strong governance, frameworks, clear separation of roles, competency of governing bodies and robust risk management.

In line with these principles, this Board brings together a balance mixed of skills independent of judgement and diverse expertise across finance, law, public policy industry supported by both local institutional knowledge and international experience. Madam Speaker, a deliberate feature in the Board is the inclusion of independent Directors *tse di nang le* extensive international networks which strengthens the Fund in several ways. *Re na le* the Board Chairman for example *e bong* Mr Farouk Mohammed Gumel. He is a highly accomplished international business and investment leader with extensive experience in professional services of Sovereign Wealth Fund, governance and industrial development across Africa and globally. Mr Gumel *yo e leng* Chairperson *ya rona*, and this is a very important

point to highlight the why part. He previously served as the Chairperson *ya* Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority, where he was the Director responsible for overseeing one of Africa's leading Sovereign Wealth Funds, Number 1 in Africa to be exact. His appointment as Chairperson is anchored in his direct Sovereign Wealth Fund leadership experience *e e nang le* rare and highly relevant mandate *ya rona ya* BSWF.

We have got individuals *mo teng*, for example, *re na le bo* Mr Anil Dua, who is a seasoned international banking executive and investment professional with over 35 years of experience. He brings deep expertise *mo* global capital market, private equity and structured finance, complemented by his role *kwa* Afreximbank which provides direct insight into continental trade, development finance and largescale investment opportunities.

On the international side, we also have Mr Sunil Sabharwal and he is a seasoned international financial leader with expertise *tse e leng gore* they span sovereign level representation, global payments and institutional governance across multiple sectors Madam Speaker. *O re tlisetsa* a strong expertise in financial governance, risk oversight and institutional accountability.

Now on the local side Madam Speaker, there is Mme Malebogo Mpugwa, affectionately known by those who work closely with her as the "Beyoncé of Human Resources (HR)." *Mma* Mpugwa is a senior global executive *mo* the mining sector, where she is part of the executive leadership *ya* De Beers Group team. She spent leadership *ya gagwe* basically shaping strategy and performance across a multi-national business operating in over 20 countries. She brings over 20 years of international experience across mining, financial...

MADAM SPEAKER: *Honourable Minister*, o kare o tsaya nako e ntsi.

MS MOPHUTING: *Mme ke a fetsa*. In enterprise leadership, organisational transformation *le* large-scale business structuring.

Then of course, *re na le ba bangwe ba e leng gore* they represent the local side of the BSWF investment *jaaka bo* Rre Moseki *yo e leng* the Governor of the Bank of Botswana. *Re bo re nna le* Rre Boingotlo Toteng, who is also a Board Member. He is a highly experienced legal practitioner *yo e leng* Presidential Advisor *kwa* Office of the President (OP).

As I land my plane Madam Speaker, *potso ya ga Honourable LOO e nngwe e ne e re* how was the CEO of the SWF selected?

MADAM SPEAKER: *Honourable Minister*, ke gone o tsenang mo (ii). Already...

MS MOPHUTING: I will be very short Madam Speaker, I will be done in under two minutes. If you allow me to just complete in less than two minutes, I think you will be good.

MADAM SPEAKER: Nnyaa, ema pele. Ke kopa gore o *summarise* dipotso tse, o tlaa di tlhalosa fa a batla *elucidation* kana *clarity* because *already* re jele nako. *Supplementary questions* di tlaa go *lead* gore o arabe jang. *Already* re jele 13 *minutes* mme o santse o tsamaya mo go (ii).

MS MOPHUTING: In two minutes Madam Speaker.

MADAM SPEAKER: So, a ko o *summarise* o wele because re ya go boa gape re nna le *supplementary questions*, lesa go boka thata, o boka thata.

MS MOPHUTING: *Nnyaa, mme ke ne ke sa boke* Madam Speaker, *ke ne ke leka go tlhalosa* gore why we have configured Board *e ka tsela e e ntseng jaana*.

Fa ke sa summarise, CEO wa rona was selected based on the expertise in running the largest fund in Botswana. If he can preserve and grow pension funds of the country, then we feel he can also run and manage the SWF Madam Speaker.

A ga se gore mme tse dingwe Honourable LOO *fa o ka letla, ke di arabe e le* supplementary questions *gore* how much has been invested in the fund?

HONOURABLE MEMBER: How much?

MS MOPHUTING: Okay, how much? Hey! The devil is in the detail. Well, the BSWF has been legally launched. The initial seed funding is currently being sourced. So, the initial portfolio is not comprised entirely of liquid cash. It includes the transfer of underperforming State-Owned Enterprises as assets-in-kind.

- The Estimated Capitalisation: Reports suggest *gore* the initial focus is on asset transfer rather than cash.
- In terms of the Cash Component: The International Monetary Fund (IMF) advised us that achieving significant savings for the BSWF requires a tight fiscal policy generating persistent surplus, approximately 1 per cent *ya* Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Mma ke e tshware gone foo. Thank you, Madam Speaker. Thank you LOO for the questions.

MR SALESHANDO: *Supplementary. Thank you. My dear Beyoncé, you look good but you failed to answer. Firstly, fa ke botsa ka gore ke eng e ile OP and not Ministry of Finance, the gist of your answer is that President o na le powers. Ga ke ganane le powers tsa ga President but fa o ka lebelela, ke ne ke supa gore the requisite staff competencies, batho ba ba nang le bokgoni, not only to manage cash as you seem to suggest but also to manage financial assets ba kwa Finance. So, a go na le lebaka, kwa ntle ga gore le na le dithata go dira jaaka le batla? A mme go na le mabaka a e leng gore a ne a le bontsha gore OP will be better placed than the Ministry of Finance? Ke batla go utlwa mabaka ao.*

Secondly, mafatshe a o neng o a bua o re they have placed SWFs tsa bone under OP, kana o bua ka mafatshe a a tsamaisiwang mainly ke malwapa a Bogosi. Ga go thona, rona kwano we are a republic, we are totally different. O itlhokomolositse mafatshe a e leng gore go a itsiwe gore ke one a a nang le SWFs tse di dirang sentle jaaka bo Norway le Japan. O tswa go batla a e leng gore ga a wele mo the top performing a a tsamaisiwang ke malwapa, ga re tsamaisiwe ke lelwapa mo lefatsheng la Botswana.

The third and final question, fa o re you have appointed le lebile merit and transparency, go tewa o dira ipiletso gore yo o dumelang a na le bokgoni jwa go dira tiro e a itshupe, e seng le tsamaya le supa ka monwana le re wena le wena le wena. Boards tsa parastatals, pele go ne go isiwa maina kwa bo Public Enterprises, Evaluation and Privatisation Agency (PEEPA), have you consulted PEEPA? A go ntile le a public advert kana le supile ka monwana? Ke a leboga.

MS MOPHUTING: Ke a leboga LOO. Ke ne ke sa re ke Beyoncé LOO, *do not misquote me.* Ke ne ke e fa sekai fela gore batho ba e leng gore ba selebego se se ntseng jaana ba bidiwa ka tsela e e ntseng jaana, *they also happen to form part of the Board.*

Ke a go utlwa *Honourable LOO* but tota ke gatelela fela gore BSWF *is not cash only*, ke tlhalositse gore ga se *cash pool* fela but it is an *asset management entity* e e leng gore e tlaa akaretsa *State-Owned Enterprises* tse e leng gore *they are owned and/or managed by different ministries.*

Ke dumalana le *point* ya gago *to a certain extent, which is why I have highlighted* gore *if it was a cash only entity, then you and I would be on the same page* gore e tshwanetse gore e bo e le housed kwa Finance.

Ka malwapa a a tsamaisang SWF, ke tlhophile go dirisa *those nations as an example*, e ne e le fela gore re ne re lebeletse *different models in different countries*. Re ne ra kgatlhiwa ke *models* tse e leng gore *they just so happened to be housed* mo *nations* tse e leng gore *they are kingdoms to be exact* Honourable LOO. Re ne re sa batle go dira *one-size-fits-all approach*. Yes, we are a *democracy* but ga go reye gore ga re kgone go lebelela tse e leng gore di dira *sentle in kingdoms for example*, re bo re di lebelela e le gore re tla *to unpack them* and go di dirisa mo lefatsheng le la rona.

Ya bofelo ya gore *was there an advertisement for the CEO*; nnyaa rra, go ne go sena *advertisement*. Did you say the Board or the CEO?

HONOURABLE MEMBERS: ... (Murmurs)...

MS MOPHUTING: Okay, ke ne ke lebeletse potso e e reng *how the Board member*...

HONOURABLE MEMBERS: ... (Murmurs)...

MS MOPHUTING: Oh! yes. *How they were selected*. Ke tsaya gore ke tlhalositse, *but basically* go ne go lebeletsewe fela *expertise and what is needed*. Kana remember gore ke ba ba e simolodisang. Ga se gore go ya go felela fela foo, *Board members* tseo ke tsone tse di tlileng go nna mo Botswana Sovereign Wealth Fund *for time immemorial*. *These ones are the ones* ba e leng gore *they are the inaugural*...

LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (MR SALESHANDO): *Procedure Madam Speaker. I think she misunderstood. The question is simple*, o rile fa le tlhophiwa le ne le lebile *merit and transparency*. Jaanong ke botsa gore *transparency* le ne le e diragatsa jang? A le ne le dirile boikuelo gore ba ba batlang go tsena, a le buile le PEEPA, e re itseng gore batho ba ba nang le kgatlhego gantsi ba itshupa gone koo kana le supile ka monwana? *You do not need to tour the horizon*.

MS MOPHUTING: Thank you LOO. Ke ne ke setse ke tlhalositse Honourable LOO gore we *did not advertise for Board Members or the CEO*. Go ne ga tlhophiwa fela go lebeletsewe *different resumes*, and ba ne ba tlhophiwa go lebeletsewe gore *they are in line with what is*...

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Further supplementary.

MS MOPHUTING: ...but to answer your question, there was no...

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Further supplementary.

MS MOPHUTING: Madam Speaker, ke kopa gore o ntshireletse ke fetse. *To answer your question* LOO, we *did not go through process* e e leng gore *it is advertised* mo dipampiring batho ba tsenya *resumes*. Curriculum Vitaes (CVs) were brought before office ya rona and go ne ga tlhophiwa based on what was seen at the time. Thank you.

MR HIKUAMA: Further supplementary. Ke a leboga Madam Minister. Ga ke itse gore wa re le ne le lebeletse eng. Go ne go lebeletse mang? Fa o re, re ne re lebeletse, go ne go lebeletse mang? *Who was assessing? That is the whole essence of the question. Is it the Permanent Secretary (PS), Minister or President?* Go ne go isiwa kwa go mang? Bale ba ne ba itsile jang gore go na le se se tlhokiwang ke se?

MS MOPHUTING: Ke a leboga Honourable Hikuama. Fa ke re “we,” gakere ke *collective responsibility*.

MR HIKUAMA: O raya Cabinet?

MS MOPHUTING: Ehe! well, not Cabinet, but Office of the President (OP), some members of the team ba OP ke bone ba e leng gore re ne ra tlhophiwa (select) team yone e. Was I part of that; is that the question that you are trying to drive at Honourable Hikuama *kana ke go arabile sentle?*

HONOURABLE MEMBERS: ... (Murmurs)...

PRESERVATION OF INDIGENOUS PLANTS

BRIG. D. MOKGWATHI (LETLHAKENG): asked the Minister of Environment and Tourism to apprise this Honourable House on the short and long-term measures on:

- (i) the preservation of indigenous plants, *motshiha, khyara, mositsana* and *leruswa*; and
- (ii) culture preservation based on oral history of the Letlhakeng District.

MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM (MR MMOLOTSI): Thank you very much Madam Speaker.

(i) Madam Speaker, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism has a mandate to promote all indigenous plants to preserve their germplasm for future generations through planting programmes. The ministry is continuously monitoring indigenous plant species which are under threat of over-exploitation in an effort to preserve them. These species include Mositsana plant and Leruswa.

(ii) Madam Speaker, in the short-term, community-based cultivation through nurseries and agroforestry to reduce pressure on natural populations, alongside habitat protection through rangeland management and restoration serve as a means of preserving plant species. Stakeholder and public awareness campaigns are also regularly undertaken to sensitise communities on responsible use practices while preserving indigenous species.

Madam Speaker, the ministry also employs methods of germplasm preservation including seed banking, living collections and potential tissue culture, to conserve genetic diversity and support future restoration. In the long-term, the ministry commits to strengthening research capacity, documenting traditional knowledge, and developing evidence-based propagation to ensure that these plants are both sustainably utilised and effectively conserved. Furthermore, should there be evidence of over-exploitation, the species will be referred to International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) to be enlisted in the red list for enhanced control.

(iii) Madam Speaker, the ministry through the Museum Radio Programme is actively collecting oral histories across the country including Letlhakeng District. Oral history collections were undertaken in more than 10 villages in the Letlhakeng District including the villages of Letlhakeng and Maboane for the Museum Radio Programme, documentaries and videos for the Ntsweng Museum in Molepolole as well as for future national museum archival and exhibition purposes. Some of these oral histories which reflect the tangible and intangible cultural heritage of Molepolole and Letlhakeng Districts, have been curated and will be exhibited at the Ntsweng museum in Molepolole upon completion.

Madam Speaker, the areas of oral history covered for this district are wide but currently focused on totemism, on the harvesting and preparation of the Morama *bean*, the histories of the origins of the villages of the district

and the *bongaka jwa setso*. The ministry will continue engaging with identified oral historians in consultation with the district leadership.

I thank you Madam Speaker.

LIQUOR LICENCES

DR U. DOW (KGATLENG WEST): asked the Minister of Trade and Entrepreneurship to state:

- (i) the various licenses under which a trader or business can sell alcohol;
- (ii) the key requirements for each type of license; and
- (iii) conditions under which a trader can sell the alcoholic beverage commonly known as Chibuku.

ASSISTANT MINISTER OF TRADE AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (MR MATHOOTHE):

Thank you Madam Speaker. Mma ke leboge potso ya ga Mma Dow. Karabo e eme jaana;

- (i) Ba ba letlelesegang go rekisa tse di nowang, ba di rekisa ka *licences* tse di latelang:
 - *Bar Liquor licence*
 - *Bottle Store liquor licence*
 - *Liquor Depot licence*
 - *Night Club licence*
 - *Distributor Liquor licence*
 - *Temporary Liquor licence*
 - *Wholesale Liquor licence*

Ke ba ba ba rekisang dino, ba tshwanetse ba bo ba na le *licences* tsone tseo go ya ka molao wa *the Liquor Act 2003*. E bile gape go na le e nngwe ya mo *restaurant*, kwa go rekisiwang dijo teng. O kgona gore o bo o ka rekisa bojalwa mo teng, mme go tsamaelana le dinako tse di dirisiwang fa o tsere *licence* ya bara.

Le fa go ntse jalo, go na le bojalwa gape jwa Setswana jo bo letlelesegang ka fa tlase ga Traditional Beer Regulations of 2011. E tlhalosa majalwa a matlhano a a ka fa tlase ga melawana ya thekiso ya bojalwa jwa Setswana;

- Khadi
- Setopoti

- Mokuru
- Nkumbi
- Ila

Go na le jo bongwe jwa Chibuku *powder*, jo e leng gore ga bo letlelesege gore bo ka rekisiwa.

E rile mo dibekeng tse pedi tse di fetileng, ra dira paakanyo ya molao o gore bojalwa jo le jone bo tsenngwe mo teng. Jaaka ba ntse ba bua kwa Serowe, ba bo bitsa leina la “*the buttocks*.” Ke ka fa ba bo bitsang ka teng, o ka nna wa itlhalosetsa fela. Bo ne jwa tsenngwa maloba mo dibekeng tse di fetileng. Re ne ra bona gore bo tsene, ka gore re ntse re tswelsetse ka *consultation* ya go baakanya molao o wa thekiso ya bojalwa le jwa Setswana jalo, e re neng re kopa gore fa gongwe go nna le a mangwe a seyong fa. Jaanong batho ba ka gololesega gore ba ka a supa.

Le fa go ntse jalo, gore o ikopele ditieseletso tse ke di buileng fa godimo, go tshwanetse go bo go na le mafelo a o tlaabong o kopa o lebile gore ke batla go bula fa, fa ke tlaabong ke rekisetsa teng. Fa e le gore ke *premises* tsa yo mongwe, go tshwanetse ga bo go na le tumalano e e ka fa molaong. Ba Environmental Health Inspection ba tshwanetse ba bo ba dirile tshekatsheko, go bona gore fa o ikopelang teng go na le tshiamelo. Le *zoning* e tshwanetse gore e bo e lebeletse gore, fa o ikopela ka fa tlase ga *licences* tse, a mme o setse morago se se buiwang ke molao wa thekiso ya dino, jaaka le itse gore mo molaong go tlhalosa gore o bo o le sekgala sa 500 metres (m) go tswa kwa kerekeng, kwa sekoleng le mo ditseleng tse di tona tsa *highways*. Ke *licences* tsa ntlha tse ke neng ke di tlhalosa, gore go tshwanetse go bo go lebilwe dilo tse.

Go na le tse di sa lebeleleleng *distance* jaaka *wholesaler*, *distributor* le ya *temporary liquor outlet*, ka gore ke mo ba rekang ba tsaya go sa nwelwe foo. *They are exempted*, ga di tlhoke gore o bo o le sekgala sa 500 m go tswa mo go tse ke di tlhalositseng. O tshwanetse go tlisa *copy* ya Omang, fa o le yo o tswang kwa mafatsheng a sele, o supe *passport* le gore *shares* o di tshwere ka tsela e e ntseng jang.

Ikopelo e fa o *apply*, o tshwanetse gore o tle ka P100, e tshwanetse gape ya anamisiwa mo pampiring ya ga Goromente ya The Gazette, DailyNews kana *any other private newspapers*. O tshwanetse gore o bo o e anamisitse koo pele, gore ba ba nang le ngongorego e e rileng ba bo ba ka kgona go ngongorega.

Fa go ka fitlhelwa e le gore o tsentse kopo e, mme ga o a anamisa ka fa molao o buang ka teng, go raya gore *application* ya gago ga e ka ke ya lebelelwa. O tshwanetse gore o bo o anamisitse, gore ba ba amegang le bone ba bo ba itse gore go diragala ka tsela e e ntseng jang. Madi a a P100, ga o ka ke wa a busetswa (*non-refundable*).

E nngwe karabo ke gore, go na le thekiso ya bojalwa jwa rona jwa Chibuku; go letlelesega gore bo ka rekiswa ka fa tlase ga *licences* tse *eight* tse ke di tlhalositseng. Ke yone karabo e ke e tshwereng. Ke a leboga.

DR DOW: *Supplementary. Thank you very much Madam Speaker.* Ke botse ke lebile dilelo tse tharo tsa bagwebi ba ba rekisang bojalwa. La ntlha ke simolole ka selelo sa ba 500 m ba ba buang gore go a kgonagala gore o sena go nna o *trader* golo gongwe *for many years*, sekole se bo se bewa kana se bulwa fa thoko ga gago. Fa o tla o re o a šhafatsa o sa bolo go nna gone foo, ke wena gotweng ga o ka ke wa fiwa *licence*, ka gore o gaufi le sekole. Ba bangwe ba re, e bile ke tsentse madi a mantsintsi go tlhabolola lefelo le. Ke re a kgang e o a e itse, *how do you manage* gore tota dilo tse di se ka tsa thulana? Ke mang yo o lebileng gore go tlile mang pele, gore dikgwebo di se ka tsa thulana ka tsela e e ntseng jalo? Motho a dirisitse madi, go bo gotwe ga o ka ke wa bula. Ke botse kgang eo.

Kgang e nngwe e ke batlang go botsa ka yone ke ya *Night Club Licences*. Ba a lela ba bua gore, kana *licence* e gore o kgone gore o nne a *night club*, go na le dilo tse dintsi tse di tsenang mo teng. Gompiano go lebege jaanong go butswa gore mongwe le mongwe o ka rekisa nako nngwe le nngwe. Fa ke ne ke tsaya *licence* ke le motho wa *night club*, ke ne ke itse *competition* ya me mo lefelong leo, le gore *how much am I investing*, ke itse gore ke tlile go boelwa jang. Jaanong fa o ntira gore ke phadisane le batho ba bone ba sa tlamegeng go dira tse nna ke tlamegang go di dira, *security* jalojalo, o nketsha mo kgwebong. Ke tshwanetse gore ke itse pele ga nako gore fa ke tsaya *licence* e, *who are my competitors*.

Ya bofelo ke ya Chibuku, a ke go utlwa sentle gore wa re Chibuku e ka rekisiwa kwa *restaurant* kwa Avani, e ka rekisiwa gongwe le gongwe le mo bareng e ya Palamente? Ke botse jalo, ke a leboga.

MR MATHOOTHE: Ke lebogela thata dipotso tseo tsa tlaleletso. Fa e le gore ke go utlwile sentle mo go ya ntlha, fa re ka lebelela gone le madirelo a bojalwa a e leng gore a ne a fiwa ditieseletso pele ga molao o o nna

teng. Tseo ga di amege ka gore ke tse di tlileng pele, kana molao ga o bereke o boela kwa morago, o berekela o tsamaela kwa pele. Go raya gore bao bone ba neelwa go ntse jalo, mme tse di šha tse di tlang kwa morago fa go sena go nna go dirwa molao, ke tsone tse di amegang thata.

Mo godimo ga moo jaaka le itse, re tswetse ka *consultation* ya go sekaseka molao o wa thekiso ya bojalwa. Dingwe tsa dikakanyo tse di rileng re tlaabo re di phuthile, re bo re tla re buisana ka tsone mo dithulaganyong tsa go baakanyetsa molao o wa thekiso ya bojalwa.

O ne o tlhalosa gore mo ditekeletsong tse di ntseng di tswetse maloba fale fa re ya kwa malatsing a *Christmas* ka ngwaga wa 2025 le ka *holiday* jaana, go ne go na le tekeletso ya gore go ka bulelwa fela. Go boammaaruri gore morago ga ditekeletso tse, go na le ba ba supileng gore golo gongwe e kete di ba baya ka fa mosing. Jaanong ka gore ga re ise re tsene mo tshwetsong ya gore re ya go dira ka tsela e e ntseng jang, tekeletso e e ne e direlwa gore dipe tse bangwe ba ka di lebang di sa ba tseye sentle, le bone ba tle ba lebelelwe mo kgannyeng e. Go boammaaruri, fa o bula dinako di tshwana, *the level on investment* ga e tshwane. Fa o lebelela gape le *licence fees* tse di ntshiwang, tuelo ya tsone ga e tshwane. Fa o tsaya ya *night clubs* e kwa go P4000, fa o tsaya ya dibara e kwa go P2000. Fa o bula ka nako e e tshwanang o re ba lotlhe ke le bulela go simolola ka *six* go ema ka *six*, mme *the level of investment* e sa lekane, go ne go lebilwe gore ba dira mofuta ofe, ke dingwe tsa dikgang tse di gorogileng. Re a di sekaseka, ka gore le bone ba na le kgang mo teng, ga re ka ke ra ba kgaphela kwa thoko. Jaaka ke bua, molao wa paakanyo o tswetse, ka gore tse dingwe dikgang tse re setseng re di amogetse ke gore batho ba setse ba akanya gore le dibara jaanong fa di letsa ba tshwanetse gore ba nne le *improvement* ya go tsenya mo gotweng ke *soundproof*. O bona gore le bone jaanong ba tsamaela kwa go direng fela jaaka *night club*, ka gore batho ba setse ba lapile ke go tsosetswa modumo, bogolo jang fa dibara tse di leng gaufi thata le fa batho ba nngang teng. Ke dingwe dikgakololo tse re tlang re di amogela tsa gore a ba tsenye *soundproof*, ka gore go tsenya mapodise mo mathateng. *How would you measure sound*, gore o leleditse kwa godimo kana kwa tlase? Ke dingwe tsa dikgang tse re di buisanang, gore kwa bofelong, ke tlaa tla ke tla gone fa, re tlaa kgona gore re di baakanye mmogo.

Jaaka ke tlhalositse, Chibuku e a letlelesega go ka rekisiwa mo *licences* tse ke neng ke di bua, bo *night club*, jaaka ke ne ke di tlhomaganya di le *eight*. Gongwe beng ba teng ke bone ba sa batleng go rekisa ka bobone, mme molao ga o ba kganele.

MR KEKGONEGILE: *Procedure.* Tanki *Madam Speaker*, ga ke itse, ke ne ke re kana letsatsi leno o kare go farologanenyana. Banana ke ba fa ba tlile go reetsa *Minister* wa bone, ke re gongwe le dikarabo bakaulengwe re di bale pele, re leke *to check them*. Ke raya gore fa o re, o ya go tsenya *soundproof* mo bareng, *one room* fela e, batho ba reng, ba tsene mo teng botlhe? Ke re *let us check them*, banana ke ba ba tlaa re tshega.

HONOURABLE MEMBERS: ... (Laughter!)

MR MAPULANGA: *Procedure.* Ke a leboga *Madam Speaker*. Ke lebile kgang e go simolola maabane le gompiano, *pace* ya rona e kwa tlase, mo go felelang e le gore... mme *we anticipate* gore *maybe by Friday* re ka nna ra tšhaisa mme dipotso di sa arabesega. Ke re gongwe *I should move as per* Standing Order 130.1 *to suspend* 40.7 gore re feleletse dipotso tsa gompiano botoka, ke gone re tlaa tsenang *into any other orders*.

...Silence...

MADAM SPEAKER: I was still consulting because business ya rona e ntsi, but let me just put the question.

MR SALESHANDO: *Before you do, if I may raise something quickly Madam.* Ke re gongwe bakaulengwe le gakologelwe gore maloba *we sacrificed* nako e nngwe ya *private members' business*, *we allocated it to Government business*. Le itse gore e ne e le ka tumalano ya gore *before* Palamente e tswalwa, go tlaa tsewa nako nngwe ya *Government business* e nna ya *private members*. Fa e le gore le ka gana Tshutiso ya gompiano mme gone le bo le ntse le itse gore go raya gore *either Wednesday or Thursday we get back to the same thing*. Ga go ka ke gatwe, nnyaa *Government business* e ntsi, a re lebe yone fela. Ke ne ke re ke le gakolole eo *when you vote*.

MADAM SPEAKER: Ke ne ke re ke le raya ke re, gongwe ka fa a kopileng ka teng... *I will put the question anyway*. Ke ne ke akanya gore *maybe I should just add 15 minutes to questions, otherwise* re ya go tswa fa ka *eight*.

Question put and negated.

MADAM SPEAKER: *I think I will add 15 minutes, so that re di kgarametse. Le lona fokotsang elucidations tse di telele, just go straight to elucidation, se boke pele.*

DR DOW: *Thank you Madam Speaker. Madam Speaker, ke ne ke botsa Minister gore, ka a re ba ya go sekaseka molao, a fa ba o sekaseka ba ka se ka ba sekaseka kgang ya gore kwa go rekisetwang majalwa teng, especially dibara jalojalo, ba kgotlhela tikologo? Go nne le tsetlana mo molaong ya gore, you are responsible for at least 100 metres around your surroundings to pick up litter. E se ka ya re kamoso o bo o re ke motho yo o neng a tlile ka koloi. Go tsene mo molaong gore, not only in your premises but your customers as well, ke kopa gore o e tsenye mo molaong kgang eo.*

MR MATHOOTHE: *Ke leboga thata kgakololo eo, ka gore fa re ntse re tsamaya, ba ne ba e tla ba supa gape gore, go na le madirelo a mangwe a a sa agelelwang go sa tsenngwa the parameter fence. E bo e le gore mongwe le mongwe o nna a itswela fela a ya go ema fale mme e le mo jarateng e nngwe. Ke dingwe tse e leng gore megopolo eo re e tsere.*

Kgang ya ga Rre Kekgonegile ga ke ka ke ka tlhoka go feta ka yone, ka gore gatwe re bua dilo tse e seng tsone...ke ne ke e fa sekai gore, fa re dira consultation, Batswana ba bua ba tlhamaletse ba re, ba batla gore fa o le mo madirelong a gago o batla go letsa, ba batla soundproof. Ke se ba se buang, e se gore se buiwa ke nna fa, e tlaare banana ba le fa ba bo ba gakgamala. Nnyaa, ke se se buiwang ke Batswana, ke ne ke raya gore eo ke fete ka yone Madam Speaker.

CARGO AIRPORT

MR K. NKAWANA (SELEBI PHIKWE EAST): asked the Minister of Transport and Infrastructure to apprise this Honourable House on the status of the proposed cargo airport in Selebi Phikwe; and to further state:

- (i) the correlation between this project and the existing airport;
- (ii) whether the new project absorbed the existing airport through a purchase; and if so, for how much;
- (iii) the estimated number of jobs to be created through this project; and
- (iv) the amounts of compensations, if any, to the locals relocated from the area.

MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE (MR SALAKAE): Thank you Madam Speaker, thank you Rre Nkawana. Madam Speaker, the proposed Cargo Airport development project in Selebi Phikwe, referred to as the Mophane Cargo International Airport (MCIA), is being spearheaded by a private citizen owned company, 123 Dimensions (Pty) Ltd. According to the developer's proposal, the project is envisioned as a modern international airport with both cargo and passenger handling capabilities.

Madam Speaker, on the Current Status, because of the size of the envisaged airport infrastructure (runway, aprons, terminal buildings, aircraft hangers, etc.), the Civil Aviation Authority of Botswana (CAAB) has acquired extension to the airport land, through acquisition of land adjoining the existing airport, to facilitate and accommodate the envisaged infrastructure. Madam Speaker, to date, the requisite land, as requested by the would-be investors, has since been acquired. The Authority (CAAB) is currently awaiting detailed development Master Plans, Project plans, Commercial proposals, and the proposed operating model, as the existing facility is owned by CAAB. These were expected in the last quarter of 2025.

- (i) Madam Speaker, the land on which the proposed airport is to be developed on is fully owned by CAAB. The Cargo Airport is proposed to be developed on the existing and expanded Selebi Phikwe airport land. It is thus, in essence, an upgrade of the existing airport infrastructure facility. Madam Speaker, the developer (123 Dimensions) has been advised to ensure continued and uninterrupted operations of the existing airport, during the proposed construction period.
- (ii) Madam Speaker, notwithstanding the fact that we are yet to receive the proposed development master plans, operating model and commercial proposals from the investor, the proposed project will not be purchasing the existing Selebi Phikwe Airport. Madam Speaker, subject to the envisaged commercials and operating model, the Authority (CAAB) will consider a long-term lease or a strategic partnership, to leverage the airport and land assets.
- (iii) Madam Speaker, we are not able to confirm the exact number of jobs to be created by this project, as we are yet to receive the bankable commercials from the investor. However, such projects would

typically employ close to a thousand jobs during construction phase, tapering off to a few hundred during the operations phase, subject to the size of the infrastructure development.

Madam Speaker, in the long term, employment opportunities typically arise in aviation services, cargo handling, logistics, warehousing, and industrial operations.

(iv) Mr Speaker, the Mmadinare Sub Land Board has identified two farmers with developments located within the extended airport land. The total compensation amount calculated for these developments is Five Hundred and Twenty-Two Thousand, Four Hundred and Thirty-Four Pula Only (P522,434.00). This ensures that affected individuals are fairly compensated for their investments and livelihoods, while facilitating the smooth implementation of the project.

Mr Speaker, the disbursement of the funds has been unfortunately delayed. Engagements are continuing with 123 Dimensions, to expeditiously avail compensation funds for the farmers.

Mr Speaker, the funds will be disbursed, through the Civil Aviation Authority of Botswana (CAAB), once logistical engagements with the developer, and the concerned farmers are completed. I thank you Mr Speaker.

MR NKAWANA: *Supplementary.* Ke a go leboga Madam Speaker. Ke a go leboga go bo o nkarabile ka botswerere letsatsi leno. Ke kope fela gore yone *project* e re buang ka yone, fa o lebile, e ka simolola leng; *date* fela e le e akanyeditseng le fa re utlwa gore bothata bo teng?

E nngwe potso e nna gone gore, ga ke go utlwe sentle gore wa re lefatshe le ke la ga mang. Kana go na le Mmadinare Land Board le BCL e e leng gore e ne e sale e neetswe lefatshe leo bogologolo. Fa re re re a botsa gompiano gone kwa Selebi Phikwe, re utlwa gore go na le dikgang tsa gore ba ba neng ba reka bontlha bongwe jwa BCL, ba a ngongorega gore kana le file batho mo lefatsheng la bone. A o ka rurifatsa dikgang tse gore a ke boammaaruri kana jang? Fa e le gore ke boammaaruri, o tlhalose gore le tsamaya kae go di rarabolola gore *those who own* lefatshe le le tswang mo BCL le ba *airport* e ntšha, le ba tshwaraganya jang gore go se ka ga nna le thulathulano.

Kgang e nngwe e ke neng ke batla go e botsa sentle ke gore a wa re go ya go nna le *airports* tse pedi golo go le gongwefela? O tle o e tlhalose sentle batho ba Selebi Phikwe ba tlhaloganye ka gore ba solofetse ditiro golo kwa. Gore a wa re go na le yone e ya *cargo* le yone e re e itseng ya *Civil Aviation*? A di tlaabo di bapile kana jang, gore rotlhe re tlhaloganye gore re tsamaya fa kae. Ke a leboga.

MR SALAKAE: *Thank you Madam Speaker. Thank you Rre Nkawana go bo o boditse botoka gompiano.*

Potso ya ntlha ke gone gore *project* e batho ba Selebi Phikwe ba e emetseng ka matlho a mahibidu, e simolola leng. Tota keletso e ne e le gore e ka bo e sa bolo go simolola. Jaaka ke supile, kana *project* e ke e re akanyang go e dira *through a private investor*; yo e leng gore re santse re emetse gore a re fe a *proposal* gore a supe gore maikaelelo a gagwe ke go dira eng, o tla ka bokae, o ikaeletse go hira Batswana ba le kae. *Once those documentations are shared with me*, ke tseela gore go tlaabo go sena lebaka la gore ke eng *project* e sa simolole. *Anytime, Honourable Member, the project is going to start.*

Lefatshe ke la ga mang; ke tseela gore o raya lone la *airport*. Mo pading ya me fa, mo tlhalosong ya me ke supile gore ke lefatshe la CAAB. Ka o le mogolo e bile o le Mopalamente wa kwa Selebi Phikwe, gongwe go na le dilo dingwe tse o di itseng, ke eletsa gore gongwe go se ka ga nna thata motlotlegi gore re buisane dilo tse. Fa e le gore karabo e ke e filweng ya gore lefatshe ke la CAAB, o na le karabo kana tlhaloso e e botoka, ga go a tshwanela go nna thona gore o ntheye jalo kana re kopane kwa bothokong fela o mphe bosupi jo bo botoka gore kgatlhanong le se o neng o se bua Tona, nna ke na le bosupi jo gore lefatshe ga se la CAAB. *Where I stand now*, lefatshe ke la CAAB.

O ne o botsa gore a go ya go nna le *airports* tse pedi. Nnyaa, rra, ke supile fela gore *we are going to expand airport* e e leng teng gompiano gore e nne kgolwanenyana e tle e kgone *to accommodate the cargo needs and the passenger needs*. Mo go rayang gore e e leng teng re tlaabo re e oketsa. Ke sone se ke supileng gore gone fa re yang go oketsang teng fa, go lebege e le gore *we are encroaching* mo lefatsheng la batho ba babedi ba e leng *farmers*, ba ke supileng madi a lefatshe le gore kakanyo ke gore fa e le gore re ya go felela *compensating them, we are going to give them close to P500, 000.00*. E bile ke supe, ka e bile ke go rata bobo, nna le wena re tlotlana thata, ke ne ka lemoga gore *farmers* tseo o tshwanetse a

bo o di itse thata, mme ka kopa ba CAAB gore fa go ka diragala gore re dumalane *figure* e le *the investor*, re bo re dumalana le *proposal* ya bone, CAAB gongwe e ba neele madi a, ba tlaa tla ba duelwa ke *this investor with the passage of time*.

O a lemoga gore batlhophi ba gago Rre Nkawana ke na le gore ke ba akanyetse, ke tseye nako e ntsi ke lemoge gore gongwe ke batlhophi ba e leng gore nnyaa, ba emetswe. Ke ne ke supa fela gore nnyaa, ga se *projects* tse pedi, ke *project* e nngwefela. Ke a leboga *Madam Speaker*.

MR KAIZER: *Further supplementary.* Ke a leboga *Madam Speaker*. Ka gore mme go a lemosega gore mathata a teng, ka gore kana *ground breaking* ya *project* e, e ne e tshwanetse gore e nne ka *January*, ya sutisetswa fa go *March*, gompieno re fa go *April*. Ke botse Tona gore, ba itebagantse jang le mathata a go netefatsa gore kgang ya gore nako nngwe le nngwe tiro e ka nna ya simolola e nna mafoko a maabane, ammaaruri tiro e a simolola mo nakong e e sa fediseng pelo?

Potso ya bobedi ke gore, *is there any contingency plan* e e itebagantseng le gore ka gore *project* e e lebega e tlaa pala, le le Goromente le ikaetse go dira jang fa e le gore le ka ya go tsena mo selebegong sone seo sa gore kompone e bo e palelwa ke go diragatsa se se dumalanweng gore e tlaa simolola tiro?

Ya bofelo e nne gore, *Madam Speaker, I do not know* gore *between 123 Dimensions and the ministry, who is being disingenuous? In this way, we had briefings* le 123 Dimensions ba re tlhalosetsa gore 15 000 *jobs* are going to come out of this project, but the Minister here gompieno a re ene ga a itse. Jaanong ke ne ke kopa gore Tona a tlhamalale ka gore ke Goromente yo o solofeditse ditiro, e bile ke dumela gore ba ne ba neela kompone ele tiro e le gore ba tle ba dire ditiro. *He cannot sit here* gompieno a bo a re ga a itse gore *project* e e ya go tlisa ditiro tse kae. Jaanong ke kopa gore Tona fela a tlhamalale a re bolelele boammaaruri jo bo tshelang. Ke a leboga *Madam Speaker*.

MR SALAKAE: *Thank you Madam Speaker.* Dipotso tse di tshwanang le tsa Mopalamente o fitlhele ke ipotsa gore di arabiwa jang ka gore *they are spiced too much.* *If you spice them,* e nna e kete gongwe ga o arabe sentle, go nna le seelonyana.

Ke utlwa motlotlegi a supa gore go na le mathata a nna ke sa a itseng. O simolotse fela a supa gore go na le mathata, e bile ke bue gore *project* e ya go simolola

leng. Ke supile gore *this is not a Government-initiated project.* *An investor is here saying* ke na le madi, ke batla go thusa go aga a *cargo airport* kwa Selebi Phikwe, *which is bankable.* *We are saying okay,* re dumalana le wena, re neele *reports* re kgone go simolola. Ke kwadile fa ka ba ka araba gore re santse re emetse *reports from the investor.* Jaanong fa go ntse jalo, ga go thona Mopalamente gore *investor* e bo e le ene a le nosi yo o itseng gore ditiro di ya go nna kae ka gore ga a ise a mphe *report.* Fa a mpha *report, I will have the same information* e a go e fileng. Ga ke ganele gore gongwe o ka tswa a go boleletse jalo le kopane kwa le kopaneng teng. *I am saying, I am still waiting for the report.* O kgobe kgetsi fela fa o sa itse dilo tse dingwe, o dumele gore ga o itse, o arabiwe.

O bua ka *the contingency plan.* *We are not at that stage.* Ke a itse gore keletso ke gone gore *a good project like this one should fail,* mo e bileng o akanyang gore go na le *contingency plan.* *Just relax, we are waiting for the proposals from the investor.*

Le ya *disingenuity* ke tseela gore ke e arabile. Ga go na jaaka ke ka itse gore ditiro di ya go nna kae ke ise ke bone *documentation.* *Thank you very much.*

LETSEMA HORTICULTURE MARKET

MR M. BAGAISAMANG (SHOSHONG): asked the Minister of Trade and Entrepreneurship to update this Honourable House on the Letsema Horticulture Market; and to state:

- (i) whether Government acknowledges that its initial design was based on an outdated supply driven model with limited market integration;
- (ii) the current operational strategy, including governance, market access, pricing, and farmer participation;
- (iii) the key challenges affecting performance, particularly competitiveness, coordination, and sustainability;
- (iv) the future development strategy to reposition the Market as a demand driven, export oriented horticulture hub; and
- (v) what informed the shift in Government's approach, including lessons learned and private sector input.

Later Date.

MMOKOLODI KGOTLA ACCESS ROAD

MR K. T. MMUSI (GABANE-MMANKGODI): asked the Minister of Transport and Infrastructure to update this Honourable House on progress made in the construction of the Mmokolodi Kgotla access road; and to state:

- (i) whether he is aware that the contractor commenced the construction of the said road with the expectation to complete the project by the end of October 2025, which has not been achieved, and that the community has not been updated on the delays; and if so, what are the causes of the delay, and why the construction of a 6 kilometres (km) access road has taken more than two years to complete;
- (ii) whether he is aware of reports that employees working for companies contracted on this project are leaving due to non-payment of their monthly salaries, allegedly as a result of delayed payments to the contractor by the ministry; and if so, what measures will be taken to address the situation and ensure completion of the project;
- (iii) when he intends to address the Mmokolodi community at a Kgotla meeting to update them on the status of the project; and
- (iv) whether he will consider extending the project by an additional 2 km to connect the road from Mmokolodi Kgotla to Goo-Nku in order to enhance road connectivity between Mmokolodi, Gabane and Tloaneng villages.

MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE (MR SALAKAE): Thank you Madam Speaker. Thank you *Rre* Mmusi.

- (i) Madam Speaker, the ministry is aware that construction of the Mmokolodi Kgotla access road commenced on 19th November, 2024 and that it was scheduled for completion by end of October 2025. However, the road has not been completed due to various reasons, the most prominent of which was abnormal rainfall experienced during the late 2024 and early 2025 rainy season. These rains Madam Speaker, caused disruptions, resulting in a lot of man hours lost on site. The most notable disruption was the significant rise in the water table, prompting issuance of variation orders to provide subsurface drainage. In that regard,

substantial extension of time was awarded to make up for the lost period. Other issues that border on the project are to do with land expropriation, which the ministry is working round the clock to manage. Madam Speaker, I must also hasten to acknowledge that, over and above the challenges highlighted above, the contractor's rate of progress has also not been satisfactory, largely due to failure to adequately provide such requisite resources as skilled human resources and plant or machinery. This has resulted in financial strain on the part of the contractor, subsequently affecting payment of suppliers and procurement of materials.

- (ii) Madam Speaker, the ministry is aware that there have indeed been instances where the contractor failed to pay monthly salaries to his workforce and to personnel seconded to the Supervising Engineer. This has been on account of the poor cashflow by the contractor, partly due to the long periods between submission of Interim Payment Certificates (IPCs) by the contractor, oftentimes three to four months. In the 16 months that has elapsed since commencement of the project, the contractor has submitted five Interim Payment Certificates. Madam Speaker, at this point in time, payments for four of the five certificates have been made. The only outstanding payment is for the last one which was submitted on 2nd April, 2026 and is still within the prescribed payment standard time. Madam Speaker, I must acknowledge that of the IPCs paid, indeed the first two were paid late, that is by 57 days and 22 days respectively, while the last two were paid within the set standard payment time. Thus, I can confirm to this Honourable House that the issue of delayed payment to the contractor has already been addressed and the ministry will continue to monitor compliance to contractual timelines for payments.
- (iii) Madam Speaker, I must admit that delayed consultation created unnecessary anxiety, therefore, time permitting, the ministry will arrange a Kgotla meeting to address the Mmokolodi community and update them on the status of the project.
- (iv) Madam Speaker, I take note of the suggested 2 km road link between, Mmokolodi, Goo-Nku, Tloaneng and Gabane villages, which will, by far enhance connectivity and ease traffic congestion

in roads with close proximity to Mmokolodi. On that note, Madam Speaker, the ministry will explore other funding modalities for the project, outside the on-going Mmokolodi Kgotla access road project. I thank you Madam Speaker.

MR MMUSI: *Supplementary. Thank you Minister. Ke lebogela ka fa o arabileng ka teng rraetsho. Ke lebogela karabo ya gago. Ke botsa fela gore ga o na extension period ya gore tota letsatsi le le le ipeetseng kana kgwedi ya gore tsela e fele ke efe? Ba Mmokolodi ba tle ba itse gore tota nako e e beilweng ke efe. Ke a leboga Tona.*

MR SALAKAE: *Thank you Madam Speaker. Ke supile fa gore dikgwetlho tse di ntsi di tswa mo go reng, performance ya ga rrakonteraka ga se e e itumedisang. Mo go rayang gore dikgang tsa gore project e ka fela leng, go nna thata gore ke ka bua gompiono. Re santse re leka go mo tataisa, re mo thusa fa re mo thusang teng, go bona gore a mme o ka fetsa ka nako e re e beileng. Nna le wena, re tlaa buisana jaaka re ntse re tsweletse re buisana go bona gore ke ya Kgotleng, tse dingwe re a di buisana kwa bothokong. Tsela e, we expedite it like we have been doing me and yourself. Thank you very much.*

NATIONAL PETROLEUM FUND

MR L. BARONGWANG (MOGODITSHANE EAST): asked the Minister of Minerals and Energy to update this Honourable House on the status of the National Petroleum Fund; further stating:

- (i) if the fund is still assisting in cushioning the consumers of petroleum in this country;
- (ii) how much has been disbursed to assist consumers in the past three months;
- (iii) how much the fund has accumulated in the past two months; and
- (iv) how much the fund has assisted customers for the current fuel price hike.

ACTING MINISTER OF MINERALS AND ENERGY (MR ATAMELANG): *Ke a leboga Madam Speaker. Mma ke leboge Ntlo e tlotlegang le batho kwa Boteti.*

Madam Speaker, let me start by outlining the purposes of the fund as specified in the National Petroleum Fund (NPF) Order No.121 of 2022, which are: -

- (a) meet the engineering, construction and operational costs of the strategic storage facilities for Government fuel;

- (b) purchase petroleum products for the Government's strategic oil stocks;
- (c) stabilise prices charged by the oil industry;
- (d) meet insurance premiums in respect of the insurance of Government's strategic oil installations and oil stocks.

As stated in my update to this Honourable House on the status of fuel supply and national energy security in Botswana, that the price cushioning instrument, which is the NPF is not in a position to cushion pump prices any longer, due to steep and escalating crude oil prices. However, we hope and pray that the continued diplomatic talks for the end of the tensions will lead to crude oil prices going down and allow the NPF to recuperate.

- (i) Madam Speaker, the Fund continues to assist in cushioning the customers in this country, amidst the ever-escalating crude oil prices due to Middle East tensions. The continued raising crude oil prices are certainly becoming a burden to the ability of the Fund to cushion the customers coupled with meeting other pressing obligations in order to security of fuel supply.

Madam Speaker, for the past financial year 2025/26, the only upward fuel price adjustment was effected in September 2025. It should however be noted that, this does not indicate that fuel prices were stable. For the months of June, July, August and September, 2025, the actual cost of importing fuel was higher than the regulated prices and this resulted in the cumulative debt of P544,461,799.04 to oil companies due to non-price adjustments. These price differentials are currently being cushioned by the NPF.

- (ii) Madam Speaker, the Fund has disbursed an amount of P262,107,547.47 over the past three months. However, the Fund is still to disburse P350,644,185.52 to settle the outstanding claims.
- (iii) Madam Speaker, the Fund has accumulated an amount of P150,814,285.90 over the past two months.
- (iv) Madam Speaker, I wish to state that recent upward adjustment of pump prices that were effected on the 28th March, 2026 will still be cushioned by the Fund. However, the fuel importers were still faced with procuring fuel at high import prices, due to

increase in global oil prices from the beginning of the month and selling it at low prices for three weeks before prices were adjusted. Given that, these under recoveries between the full cost-reflective price and the adjusted pump price will be fully absorbed by the National Petroleum Fund (NPF), which is estimated to be P714 million for the month of March 2026. I submit Madam Speaker.

MR BARONGWANG: *Supplementary.* Ke a go leboga, o e lekile mme tota mathata a a ne a batla *formal statement* gore Batswana ba tlhloganye gore go diragala eng.

Potso ya ntlha ke e, *it is very clear* gore *this Fund is not able to withstand prices* gompieno. Fa o e bapisa le gore itsholelo ya rona ga e dire sentle, go na le kgonagalo ya gore re iphitlhele re kolota *companies* madi a mantsintsi fela jaaka re fitlhetse re kolota Botswana Power Corporation (BPC) gatwe bo P3 *billion*. So, *are we likely to see any structural change* mo *the fuel pricing structure*?

Ya bobedi, Batswana maloba ba reeditse *with interest with regard to suspension of some fuel levies*. Batswana ga ba tlhloganye thata gore go diragala eng. Tsholofelo ya bone e ne e le gore e tlaare *after that announcement*, go nne le *change* mo *the fuel price*. Gongwe golo mo ga ba a go itemogela. Gongwe fa o ka re tlaatlaa fela mo motsotswaneng gore go bakilwe ke eng gore go bo go sena phetogo? Gongwe nna le wena re ka tswa re tlhloganya mme Batswana kwa ntle ba sa tlhloganye.

Ya bofelo, mathata a re leng mo go one a NPF, fa o akanya kana fa o lebile, kgang e ya go nyelela kana go sa dirisiwe madi sentle ga NPF malobanyana fale ga *case* e e tswelentseng, a ga go na seabe? A ga o akanye gore fa re ka *fast-track* kgang e re ka *re-coup* madinyana mangwe ra kgona go baakanya *prices*? Ke a leboga.

MR ATAMELANG: *Ke a leboga* Madam Speaker. *Ke a leboga* for your question. *Ke tlaa di simolola fela ka* the last one that you said *ke bo ke boela kwa go ya ntlha*. *Nnete fela ke gore* we are living the consequences of the past administration's choices. *Dikgang tsothle tsa* mismanagement of all the funds, *ditshwetso tsa* redirecting the funds *gore di ye go sele, ke ditshwetso tse di tserweng ke* the previous administration. *Legale mma re fete ka yone*, we are busy trying to change the course of events.

Kgang ya the six months *ya levies tse di boletsweng ke Tautona*, the objective of the decision is to cushion customers against increases rather than *go tswa diphetogo tse di immediate*.

Fuel pricing operates in adjustment mechanisms that manage differences between actual cost which are calculated prices and regulated prices over a period of time. By suspending these levies for six months, the Government creates room within the pricing structure to absorb part of the cost pressures arising from steep international price movements which will ordinarily require an increase in pump prices. Therefore, customers still benefit, not necessarily through an immediate visible pump price decrease but through significant smaller increases that will otherwise would have been required in the future price adjustments. *Ke a leboga*.

MR SALESHANDO: *Supplementary.* Di pedi, *question No. 1* ke gore ka *Fund* e e ne e tshabelelwa ke go tsogelwa ke medumo ya go sa dirisiwa madi sentle, *has it ever been audited* e sale le tsena mo Pusong? A go na le *audit report* ya *this Fund*? Fa e le teng, *can it be publicly shared* so that ba ba ka tswang ba ipelaetsa gore ga go dirisiwe sengwe sentle ba tle ba tlhatswege pelo?

Sa bobedi, ke a go utlwa mo *suspension ya levies*, kana kgang ke gore mafatshe a re bapileng le one jaaka South Africa le Namibia, ba dirile *the same thing, they have suspended the levies and price* e bo e ya kwa tlase. Rona *we have suspended the levies but* re bo re sa fokotse *price*. A mme le a lemoga gore go sa fokotsa *prices* go nnile le a *huge impact on cost of living*? Jaaka re bua jaana *with these prices* tse di kwa godimo tse, *food prices are going up* ka gore *the cost of transporting the food into the country* e ya kwa godimo. *It is having a knock-on effect on many other things*. Le le Puso, a go na le sengwe se le ikaelelang go se dira go leka *to control this crisis* ya *cost of living escalation* mo Botswana *owing to the escalation in fuel prices*?

MR ATAMELANG: Ke a leboga. Ya *audit* ke ne ke ka eletsa gore o e tsenye e le a *question* because *Ministry of Finance will definitely answer that one*. *The other thing* se ke ka se buang ke gore *the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) also is responsible for that*, ba ka re neela a *full report* kana *answers to your questions*.

E nngwe gape e ke ka e buang fela ke gore kana fa o tshwantshanya mafatshe a mangwe le Botswana, *our fuel storage capacity is totally different*. So, *the adjustments tsa* bone ba a bo ba lebile se ba nang le sone. *These are decisions* tse e leng gore *they are informed* ke *capacity* e re nang le yone. *So far, that is the available cushion that we can provide*. Ke a leboga.

MR SALESHANDO: *Point of procedure.* Tota bagaetsho re boletsa dipotso tse gore re ye go nna le dikarabo tse re ka di neelang batho. Fa ke batla go itse gore a *Fund* e dupilwe o bo o nthaya o re ke ye PAC ke le Mopalamente, ke go latlhelela. A bo a re fa ke batla ke ka nna ka ya kwa *Finance*. *It is one Government, the most courteous thing to do say e ka nna fela gore “ga ke na karabo gone fa, I will get the answer; ke tlaa e fetisetsa kwa.” I would accept that, e seng ya kwa Finance kana PAC. I think these Ministers ga ba tseye tiro ya bone ka tlhoafalo.*

MR BARONGWANG: *Procedure.* Ke emelela ka Standing Order se se maleba *Madam Speaker* gore ke kope *Minister* gore a tle a fe Ntlo e *statement regarding the changes on the levies because* go lebega o kare re le bantsi ga re tlhaloganye ka sone. *So, I...*

MADAM SPEAKER: Ke Standing Order sefe?

MR BARONGWANG: *Counsel* o tlaa nthusa foo.

HONOURABLE MEMBERS: ...(Laughter!)

MR BARONGWANG: Se na le (m) mo teng.

MADAM SPEAKER: Nnyaa, mme o bona *issue* e ya go nna le re le ema ka Standing Order se se maleba, fa re tla *next time*, mongwe le mongwe fa a ema, o ya go bua gore *according* Standing Order mangmang a bo a bua. Gakere le na le tsone, le sale le di filwe. Fa re tla fela re tswa kwa, ga go na bo “se se maleba,” le tlaabo jaanong le se nopola.

I think Honourable Minister o utlwile gore kopo ke gore o tle ka *statement* mo Ntlong ka gore go supa o sa araba mo go kgotsofatsang. Gongwe e o tla ka *statement* ga utlwala.

MR ATAMELANG: Ke a leboga *Madam Speaker* mme kana ke ne ke rile *it is a new question*, o ka e tsenya a e botsa...

MADAM SPEAKER: Nnyaa, nna fa fatshe.

MR ATAMELANG: Nnyaa, ke kopa *to elaborate because he is standing there saying* gore ga re a tlhoafala. *He is distorting the message*, e tloga e nna o kare jaanong...

MADAM SPEAKER: *I have ruled* gore o tle ka *statement in the House sir. Order! Honourable Members*, nako ya dipotso e sale e fedile. *I understand the Minister of Finance has a paper to table.*

TABLING OF PAPER

The following paper was tabled:

DEPOSIT INSURANCE SCHEME OF BOTSWANA 2025 ANNUAL REPORT

(Minister of Finance)

MADAM SPEAKER: Order! Order! Honourable Members. I understand the Acting Leader of the House has a Motion to move.

BUSINESS MOTION

ACTING LEADER OF THE HOUSE (MR MMOLOTSI): Thank you very much Madam Speaker. Madam Speaker, I beg to move in terms of Standing Order 30.2, variation to the order of Public Business as it presently stand on today’s Order Paper. In particular Madam Speaker, I am proposing that this Honourable House deals with and disposes of the Adoption of the Revised National Policy on Rural Development prior to the First Reading of the Deeds Registry (Amendment) Bill, 2026 (No. 13 of 2026). I move accordingly Madam Speaker.

Question put and **agreed to.**

ADOPTION OF THE REVISED NATIONAL POLICY ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Motion

(Resumed Debate)

MADAM SPEAKER: Honourable Members, the debate on this Motion is resuming, when the House adjourned yesterday, Honourable Lesedi was on the floor debating and is left with two minutes 49 seconds.

MR LESEDI (SEROWE SOUTH): Mma ke go dumedise *Madam Speaker*. Ke supe gore maabane fa re tshaisa ke ne ke santse ke le mo kgannyeng e, tota fela e le go bontsha *Minister* bokete jwa dikgaolo tse bogolo jang tsa magae, gore a lemoge gore kana di raya ene. Gompiano fa o ya kwa dikgaolong tse *Madam Speaker*, o ya go fitlhela e le gore ditsela, *tribal*, tsotlhe fela tse di mo motseng di lebagane *Minister*. Seemo sa metse e Batswana ba rona ba tsheleng mo go tsone se kwa tlase thata. Gongwe *Minister* seemo se, a se lebe ka kutlwisiso ya gore ka fa ke mo itseng a ntse ka teng, nna le ene re tswa bokgakaleng ka teng, ga ke itse e le motho

yo o eletsang go palelwa kana go paledisa Batswana. Ka tsela e ntseng jalo *Minister, through you Madam Speaker* a itse gore matlho otlhe a mo lebile ke sa reye ngwana wa ga ope fela, gore a bone gore o tokafatsa seemo se ka tsela e e ntseng jang.

Ka jalo *Madam Speaker*, ke batla go bolelela Tona gore a ye go sekaseka a tseneletse, bogolo jang a lemoge gore bontsi jwa batho ba ba ba amiwang ke letlhoko kana ke kgatelelo ya botshelo, ba kwa go tsone dikgaolo tse. Ke sone se maloba ke neng ke akanya gore mo bathong ba gagwe ba ba gateletsweng ke botshelo ba ba atleng ba tlhokomelwe ke mmaboipelego, go na le thulaganyo efe mo Pusong go bona gore e ka se ka ya ba thusa ka tsela ya go ba adima jaaka ke ne ke bua. Ke ne ke re ba adimiwe dikgomo, mme e re morago di sena go nna di tsala, a bo ba ka rua bana ba tsone, tsone tsa busiwa tsa neelwa ba bangwe e le lenaneo fela le le ka nngang la sennelaruri gona le gore gongwe re ba fe bogobe, e bo e re kamoso ba bo ba palelwa ke go itse gore bogobe jo ba neng ba bo fiwa bo dirwa jang. Ka jalo *Madam Speaker*, ke rata go tsaya sebaka se, go supa gore ke eme *policy* e nokeng. *Madam Speaker, I thank you.*

MADAM SPEAKER: *Honourable Hikuama. Let me advise something Honourable Members. Motion o o setse ka 27 minutes* gore re o tswalwe, gakere le a itse gore *Motion* o fiwa *three hours*, fa re tswala re ne re setse ka *27 minutes*, *mind you* o tshwanetse gore a fiwe *20 minutes to respond*. Re setse ka *seven minutes* wa gore yo ke mo supang a kgomise fela re wetse.

HONOURABLE MEMBERS: ... (Murmurs)...

MR HIKUAMA (MAUN WEST): Ke a leboga *Madam Speaker*.

MADAM SPEAKER: Mma ke tlhalose sengwe *Honourable Hikuama*. Ga o itse Setswana sa go kgomisa fela o sa tseye gotlhe?

HONOURABLE MEMBERS: ... (Laughter!)...

MADAM SPEAKER: Ke raya gore fa o re bana ba mo Ntlong *Honourable Kekgonengile*, o raya efe. Gongwe ga o se itse Setswana sa teng, go na le Setswana bonnana se se rialong. Tswelela *Honourable Hikuama*.

MR HIKUAMA: Ke a leboga *Madam Speaker. Madam Speaker*, re bua ka *policy* e e amang matshelo a batho kwa gae thata. Ke ratile *conclusion* ya ga *Honourable Minister* fa a *present policy* ya gagwe. Ka fa a neng a e baya ka teng, ke batla go simolola gone foo, a bo ke dira *statement basing on what he was saying*.

Honourable Minister, on the basis of what you have said in your conclusion, we cannot have a National Policy for Rural Development that views our people as passive recipients of Government aid. We demand a policy that treats our rural constituents as active shareholders in the wealth of their own land. That is the statement that I would start with. Jaaka ke emetse kgaolo e e tshelang ka bojanala, ke yone boremelelo jwa bojanala e bile mo boemong jwa go nna boremelelo jwa bojanala, ke yone e e gogang kwa pele ka lehuma, e na le a *lot of issues* tsa dikgotlhakgotlhano fa gare ga diphologolo le batho. Go supa gore *policy* e re buang ka yone, e tshwanetse ya itebaganya le diemo tsa dikgaolo tse di tshwanang le tse. Maun *as a Tourism Hub*, re tshwanetse ra netefatsa gore *tourism* e e diragalang kwa bo Maun, *we develop a tourism model* o e leng gore *is community driven*, e e tlaa lelang *to empower* batho ba dikgaolo. O se ka wa tsaya yone ya ga re o, wena o e lebelele gore *as a ministry that is driving the rural development*, re tshwanetse ra tla ka gore batho ba, *how are we going to empower them to benefit from this Tourism Hub of Maun.*

Re tshwanetse re lebelele gore kana Maun jaaka a tshwenngwa ke *human/wildlife conflict*, re ya go thusa jang, re nna le *packages* tse di ntseng jang. *I think we need a policy that will address this.*

Ke dumela gore o a lemoga gore *there are rural settlements in our areas* tse e leng gore *they do not have access to clean and safe water. We have settlements, dikgaolo le metse e e leng gore ga e na ditsela tse di gorogang kwa go tsone. We cannot develop* batho ba kwa dikgaolong go sena ditsela tse di yang gone koo. Ga re ka ke ra tlhabolola matshelo a batho ba, ra ba *empower* go sena metsi a a nwegang a a siametseng botsogo, metlakase e e gorogang kwa go bone, *connectivity in terms of internet* le *network* tsotlhe. Gore re tlhabolole matshelo a batho ba, re ba *empower, we need* dilo tse gore di gorogang kwa teng.

Honourable Speaker, Honourable Taolo fa a bua, o ne a bua gore le ene le Vice President (VP) ba a dumalana, gongwe go na le fa ba farologanang teng ka fa tsamaiso le thulaganyo ya itsholelo gore bone ga ba dumele gore Puso e ka tsamaisa itsholelo. Ke dumela gore Puso e ka nna le seabe gone fa, Puso ga e a tshwanela go ithontsha boikarabelo jwa yone jwa go tlhabolola le *to empower* batho, ya neela mafisa *private sector* gore jaanong e itsamaele kwa pele. *I think we cannot afford to outsource our responsibility to empower our people and to develop our rural communities* re le Puso. *That is where we need to intervene.*

Go na le puo e e a tleng e buiwe *Honourable Lucas*, gore Puso ga e ka ke ya tsamaisa *businesses*, Puso e ka thusa gore dikgaolo tse di tshwanang le tse di kgakala le ditlamelo, e age dikompone tse batho ba ka di dirisang. *I think if we can talk about establishment of feed mills in rural areas, they can help in trying to develop the local industries in those areas.* Mo batho ba ka nang le ditiro tse di ka ba hirang, *which can address mathata and the unemployment* e e leng kwa dikgaolong tseo. Ke dikgang tse di tshwanetseng gore re bone re le Puso gore re ka dira jang.

Re na le dikgang tsa gore, jaaka re tshelela mo diphologolong, *we can have package* e e tshwanang le *electric fencing* ya masaka le masimo. *This is a package* e e ka thusang dilo tse.

MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE (MR SALAKAE):

Clarification. Ke a leboga *Madam Speaker*. Ke ne ke re ke ithute mo go nkgonne, ke tlhologanye sengwe ka *his ideological orientation*. Gore a *honourable* fa o ka fitlhela e le gore Goromente ga a na madi, a o dumalana le kgang ya gore Goromente a kope ba ba ikemetseng ka nosi go tsenya letsogo? *I just want to get educated on that one from yourself*, gore a o dumalana gore fa Goromente a sena madi, go ka batliwa ba ba ikemetseng ba dira mo o eletsang gore Goromente a go dire?

MR HIKUAMA: *Yes, there is nothing wrong with that. As long as Government is involved and facilitating, there is nothing wrong with that, it is okay.*

Point ya bofelo e ke neng ke re ke a e bua ke e, ke ne ke re...

MADAM SPEAKER: I now call upon the Honourable Minister of Local Government and Traditional Affairs to respond.

MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND TRADITIONAL AFFAIRS (MR MOTSHEGWA):

Ke a leboga *Madam Speaker*. Mma ke simolole ka ya ga Rre Gobotswang, le fa ke bona o kare o lofile gompieno.

HONOURABLE MEMBERS: ... (Laughter!)

MR MOTSHEGWA: O ne a bua ka kgang ya gore e kete ga go na tomagano ya se re se dirang kwa Rural Development Council, *in terms of this policy* le maphata a mangwe. Gore khansele ka fa e tsamaisiwang ka teng gompieno, *Ministries* tsa Banana le *Tourism* di na le seabe mo teng, jalojalo le tse dingwe. *When I*

was presenting the Policy, ke buile ka *the National Spatial Plan, the Revised Land Policy, the Industrial Development Policy and the Climate Change Policy.* *Then kwa bullet 12* ya se ke neng ke se tlhalosa, ke ne ke buile gape ka *agriculture in terms of food security.* Ke "*agriculture*," maabane ke ne ke utlwa yo mongwe a ntse a re "*agriculture*," foo o kare o a lwa fa o rialo.

HONOURABLE MEMBERS: ... (Laughter!)

MR MOTSHEGWA: Ke ne ke buile ka *land and natural resources, value chain development in rural areas and so forth.* Ke fetele ruri ka yone.

Jaanong go na le e e neng e buiwa ke *Honourable Lucas*, e a reng gongwe go na le pharologanyo fa gare ga se re se buang re le Matona a Puso. Nnyaa, tshoboko ya se e leng maitlamo, maikaelelo le maiteto a Umbrella for Democratic Change (UDC) a a tlhalosega mo *the preamble* ya *the UDC manifesto* e e buang gore, "*the UDC stands for a radically different system of economic and social equitable development. Our model of development will be spearheaded by a developmental state aimed at entrenching rapid and inclusive economic growth and achieving a social democratic programme for the benefit of all.*" So ke yone *our consensus*, e e lebaganang le...

HONOURABLE MEMBER: ... (Inaudible)...

MR MOTSHEGWA: Nnyaa, gakere o kopile gore re go letle o pateletse Rre Gaolathe. Go raya gore moo e ne e le dipuo fela.

Ke supe gape gore go na le se re tshwanetseng gore re se amogele gore *in terms of policy framework*, go tlaa nna le diphetogo, diphetogo tse di tlaabong di lebagana le dikgwetlho tsa nako eo. Ke sone se e leng gore monna yo Heraclitus o ne a bua a re, "*the only constant is change*," a raya gore *nothing is permanent in life.* Jaanong dilo di tlaa nna di fetoga, ke sone se re buang gore re tshwanetse ra lebelela gore fa re dira *policies and programmes*, re ye kwa dikgaolong, re se ka ra nna mo Gaborone re bo re itswalela mo diofising, re bo re akanya gore re ka tlhologanya mathata a Batswana le tharabololo ya mathata ao. Re tshwanetse ra ya kwa bathong ra bona tshotlego mo go bone, ra bua le bone, ra tsaya megopolo mo go bone gore kwa morago re se ka ra dira *one-size-fits-all policies.* Re tshwanetse ra dira *policies which are data driven and research based*, di lebagana le mathata thoothoo a batho bao.

Re amogele se ke nnang ke se bua gangwe le gape gore, fa o lebelela ditlhabololo mo lefatsheng la Botswana, dikgaolo di tshwana tsa bo North West, Boteti, Kgalagadi, Bobirwa, Mmadinare jalojalo di saletse kwa morago ka ditlhabololo. Ka fa Puso e neng e tsamaisa ka teng, go feletse go nna le tlhalelo ya *equitable distribution of development*. Dikgaolo tse di saletse kwa morago, ke sone se ke buile gore *approach* ya rona kwa *Ministry wa Local Government* fa go tla mo dikgannyeng tsa *affirmative action*, ke gore dikgaolo tse di saletseng kwa morago re leke go di tsisa fa go ba bangwe ba leng teng, pele ba bangwe ba sutelela kwa pele. *It will not make sense* gore re nne le seemo se re kgabisang ka *street lights* kwa kgaolong nngwe, mme kgaolo nngwe ba santse ba sena *access to basic necessities like water*; e ba United Nations (UN) *understand and construe water as one of the basic human rights*. Ke yone *approach* ya rona ka tsela e e ntseng jalo.

Policy e re amogela ditshutiso, megopolo le dikakgelo tsa lona tse di neng di nosetsa, di tokafatsa ka fa re tshwanetseng go dira ka teng, ka gore go feta *policy* e re tshwanetse jaanong ra ya go e tsenya mo tirisong. *One of the admissions that we need to make, se the current Government must be sensitive to and conscious of* se se neng se diragalela Goromente o o fetileng, ke *problem* ya *execution and implementation*. *It is not enough* go tla ka melao, *policies and programmes*, se se bothokwa ke gore *there must be execution and implementation* ya tseo. Go nne le *continuous and constant monitoring and evaluation*, gore se re neng re se gopotse a se a diragadiwa, a se thusa bone ba re neng re ikaletse go ba thusa. Ke tshwanetse ka rurifatsa gape gore Puso e, ka maitlamo a *manifesto* a re a tlhalositseng le melao e mengwe e e setseng e tsile le ditsamaiso tse di leng teng, maikaelelo magolo ke go gogola Batswana mo lehumeng le le ba aparetseng. Re gogola Batswana mo lehumeng ka go tlhama ditiro, re gogola Batswana mo lehumeng ka go isa ditlhabololo kwa go bone le ditirelo ba sa di latele, ditlhabololo di tshwanetse tsa latela batho.

Ke dumalane le *Honourable* Lesedi gore, bontsi jwa batho ba ba babaletsweng ke matshelo a ba fitlhelwa kwa dikgaolong tse. Re rwele boikarabelo jo ka gore jaaka re tlhola re bua, *Ministry of Local Government through local authorities* kana *dikhansela by virtue of their proximity to the people, they are in a better position to offer quality services to the people in terms of developments*.

Ke setse ke tlhalositse ka ya *historical imbalances in terms of developments*, gore dikgaolo tse dingwe di saletse kwa morago, di tshwanetse tsa tsisiwa fa tse dingwe di leng teng. Ditlhabololo tsa rona le mananeo a tshwanetse gore a bo go dirilwe ditshekatsheko tse di tona. *One of the aspects* ya *this Policy* ke *component* ya *rural industrialisation*, e re reng dikgaolo ka bontsi *at their disposal they have natural resources* tse ba tshwanetseng ba thusiwa go di fetlha go dira ditirelo kana *into goods*.

Fa re bua ka *one of the aspects* ya *this policy*, ke *component* ya *rural industrialisation*, e re reng dikgaolo ka bontsi *at their disposal*, fa o tsaya dikgang tsa ba ba nang le sengaparile, ba bangwe ba na le maungo a a farologaneng. Maloba *when we were launching the sustainable livelihoods approach programme*, go ne go na le bangwe ba ba neng ba supa gore ba nnile le dipelo tse ditona mo tirisong ya morula le tse dingwe jalojalo. Jaanong ke dilo tse re bonang gore, *we must put our focus* mo go tsone. *We are going to have a separate and more focused programme or policy* e e lebaganang le *rural industrialisation*, gore *we need to make life to make sense at community level, so that we curb rural-urban migration*.

Industrialisation e raya gore, kwa dikgaolong go tshwanetse gore go bo go na le ditlhabololo tse di farologaneng, di tshwana *infrastructure, quality social services among others, issues* tsa *quality health system and education*. Ka mabaka a gore, go na le dipharologanyo tse ditona fela thata mo thutong. Go na le bana ba ba kwa Lepokole le Tshokwe, jaaka o tlhalosa, mme ditsompelo tse di fitlhelwang mo *classroom*, ga di tshwane le ditsompelo tse di mo Gaborone. Go raya gore go na le dipharologanyo tse ditona thata fa gare ga thuto e. Fa o ya kwa dikgaolong tse di kwa teng tsa *north west*, o bo o tshwantshanya *clinics* tsa teng le *the health facilities* tse di mono, le tsone di na le dipharologanyo fela tse ditona. Fa re bua ka *human based rights approach*, ga re bua ka *equity*, re tshwanetse ra tla mo goreng ditlamelo le ditlhabololo batho ba di akole, ba di bone ka tekatekano.

Part of the rural industrialisation le dikgang tse, ke ne ke bua le *Minister* Tshere...Pele ke tsena mo go *Minister* Tshere, re setse re buile le *Ministry wa Trade and Entrepreneurship*, gore ba na le tsamaiso ya lenaneo ka Lephata la *Wealth Creation*, gore le busesiwe kwa *Local Government*, ka mabaka a gore, *programmes* tsa *Ministry wa Local Government*, di tshwana bo *Destitute*

Programmes le Ikageng le tse dingwe jalo, di tshwanetse tsa nna le *element ya graduation*, gore Goromente a se ka a go thusetsa ruri mo lenaneong, e bo e le gore le bana ba gago, le bana ba bana ba gago ba tsena mo teng. Maikaelelo a mananeo a rona ke gore, batho ba aloge mo go one, Goromente a go nonotshe ka dikitso le ditsompelo, *so that you are a graduate, now more capacitated*. Jaanong re setse re dumalane le ba *Ministry wa Trade and Entrepreneurship*. Re na le *bilateral engagement* le ba *Ministry wa Lands and Agriculture* ka gore, ga o ka ke wa bua ka *rural development, rural industrialisation, outside the context and component ya land question and the component ya agriculture*. Go tshwanetse go nna gape le *bilateral engagement* le *Ministry wa ga Honourable Tshere wa Communications and Innovation*.

Fa o tsaya tsamaiso ele ya Rural Industries Innovation Centre (RIIC), jalo le jalo, tumelo ya me ke gore, dikhansela ka gore di na le babereki ba boitseanape jwa teng, mme kwa temothuong le matshele fela a batho, ba tlhoka didirisiwa tse di farologaneng. Re tshwanetse ra nna le seemo se e leng gore kwa dikgaolong, *local governance structures* go balelwa le dikhansela, di bereka le bone, *they should be in a capacity or a position ya go dira se se neng se dirwa ke bo RIIC*. *So, we need to replicate seo*. Ga ke tseye gore go tlaabo go le thona fa re ka tsamaela kwa seemong se dikhansela di simololang *to grade* ditsela tsa masimo le meraka gore...

MR LUCAS: *Clarification*. Ke a leboga *Honourable Motshegwa*. Ke ne ke kgatlhega thata fa o bua ka *the land question*; gore kana go na le mafelo a mangwe a e leng gore ga ba sa tlhola go na le kwa ba ka yang teng. Lefatshe le le bapileng le bone le tserwe ke dipolase fa o tsaya dikgaolo tsele tsa rona tse di amanang le Tuli Block. Batho ga ba sa tlhola ba na le kwa ba ka lemanang teng, le go dira *projects* dipe fela. Puso ya UDC e ne e akanya gore e ka dira eng ka dikgang tsa go tshwana le tse? Ke a leboga.

MR MOTSHEGWA: Ee rra. *The land question*; nnyaa Tona Dikoloti o na le tiro e a e neetsweng ke Khuduthamaga ya go tla ka *land management strategy*, se se tlaabong se akaretsa tiriso ya lefatshe, le ba e leng gore ga ba na tshiamelo ya go goroga kwa go lone. Ke kgang e re tlaa e batlelang sebaka re tla go lebagana le yone. Se ke ka se rurifatsang ke gore, kgang e ya lefatshe e botlhokwa mo tsamaisong e fa re bua ka *rural development, rural industrialisation*, ka o tlhoka lefatshe go lema, o tlhoka lefatshe go rua gore o tle o atolose se e leng maikaelelo, re se tsaya tsia thata.

Ke ne ke santse ke tsamaya fa goreng, kana batho ba itshetsa ka ditsela tse di farologaneng, jaanong fa re bua ka *rural industrialisation*, kana *in the context ya rural development*, re tshwanetse gore, batho ba se ka ba tsaya gore temo le thuo ke ga batho ba ba itlhobogileng. Jaanong re tshwanetse ra dira gore le ditsela tse di yang teng, le ditlamelo tse di bewang teng, e bo e le tse di nang le boleng. Dikgang tsa bo *solar*; tsa *to grade* ditsela tse di yang kwa masimong, le dithuso tse dingwe fela jalojalo. Ke ne ke santse ke re, ga ke bone go tlaabo go le molato gore e bo, *as an example*, khansela e bo e na le diterekere tse e lemelang batho mo Kgaolong ya Bobirwa, go itsa seemo se e keteng go nna le terekere ke kgwebo. Kgwebo jaanong e tshwanetse gore e bo e nna *production*, gore batho ba leme ka bokete jo bontsi, e bo e le gore ba a ijesa, ba jesa le lefatshe, ka tsela e e ntseng jalo. Ke dingwe tsa tse e leng gore re tshwanetse ra tla ka maano a gore re thusa jang ba e leng gore ga ba na ditsompelo tsa go dira ka tsela e e ntseng jalo.

Nngwe ya tse di amang tsamaiso e...

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Clarification.

MR MOTSHEGWA: Mo go ya diterekere? Okay, ke a go neela.

MR MAPULANGA: *Clarification*. Ke a leboga *Madam Speaker*. Tla ke go leboge Tona. Ke utlwa o bua thata ka dikgang tsa go leka gore gongwe dikhansela di itirele, mme ke lebile kgang ya seemo se e leng gore gompiano *we have decentralised yes, clinics and other resources*. Mme ga le lemoge gore gongwe go ne go ka tlhoka le gore le madi fela, *should not be centralised* kwa go Goromente, gongwe a ye gone kwa dikhanseleng. Le ka nna le tsaya *a certain percentage, either 10 or 20 per cent*, mme madi a sale gone kwa dikhanseleng, gore ba kgone go thusa go fefosa ditoro tse re nang le tsone tsa go bona gore jaanong mongwe le mongwe fa a leng teng mo dikgaolong tseo, ba ithekele diterekere, ba ikagele mmolo o ba batlang go o dira *to fast-track the vision* ka bonako.

MR MOTSHEGWA: Ke a leboga *Honourable Mapulanga*. Kana tota *in sum up*, re ntse re bua ka *decentralisation policy* e e tlaa reng kgabagare re bo re e tliša kwano. Mme jaaka o bua, *the essence of decentralisation policy* ke yone *the devolution and de-concentration of power from Central Government to Local Authority, because by virtue of their proximity to the people, they are in a better position to develop people*.

Ke sone se re dirileng *consultation* le dikhansele, megopolo eo jaanong e tlaa bonala sentle kwa *implementation*. Ke sone se ba setseng ba dirile moenyane lebone lwa waabo ka go tlhama dikompone tse ba tlaabong ba di dirisa go dira ditirelo tsa dikgwebo. Ba setse ba buisane le ba Botswana Stock Exchange *as an example*, mo dikgannyeng tsa *municipal bonds*, to raise madi that they can invest in productive projects. Dikhansele di ntse di gakololwa ka gone go sosoetsa tsamaiso ya go leka go tsaya tse e leng gore ke ditsatholego *that can be processed into goods*. I will also use *landfills as an example*. We have discussed with dikhansele gore di tshwanetse tsa lebelela *landfills beyond* gore ke kwa go latlhelwang matlakala teng. They must *revolutionalise utilisation of landfills*, gore fa re bua ka *landfills, green energy* le ka ditsela tsa segompieno fela tsa *waste management*... Ke ne ke batla go wela ka gore, nngwe ya ditsela tse e leng gore...

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Clarification.

MR MOTSHEGWA: Fa ke wela ke raya gore ke a wela...

HONOURABLE MEMBERS: ... (Laughter!)...

MR MOTSHEGWA: Nngwe ya ditsela tse re tlaabong re tshegetsatsa...

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Elucidation.

MR MOTSHEGWA: Mma ke fe mme, e seng wena.

MINISTER OF YOUTH AND GENDER AFFAIRS (MS CHOMBO): Elucidation. Thank you very much Madam Speaker. I am not sure if *ke neetswe ka gore ke mme kana ka gore banana* are in the room, but I am most likely going to hand it over to them. I wanted the Honourable Minister to note before he concludes, are the components of this rural development policy *e e itebagantseng le banana kwa dikgaolong*, ka gore it is very comprehensive? *Ke tsaya gore go tlaabo go le molemo fa a ka wetsa ka yone, mme ke tshwaye tse di farologaneng*, the first one being the employment and engagement and economic advancement of young people in rural Botswana. We have noted that the Presidential youth empowerment campaign has a programme *e e leng gore ke ya banana ba kwa dikgaolong, e ikemetse ka bonosi jalo*. Perhaps the Honourable Minister could also consolidate that by highlighting these targeted trainings that are going to be happening for rural youth, to also highlight how young people in rural Botswana will get to be a part of leadership structures *gone kwa*

dikgaolong tseo, e bile le Affirmative Action e e leng gore e ya go tsewa for the programmes *tse e leng gore di mo mafelong a a nang le competitive advantage*. When we speak of areas with tourism, mining, what does this policy speak to for young people in these areas? I think you.

MR BARONGWANG: *On a point of clarification*. Ke ne ke sa eletse gore Tona o ka wetsa a ise a lemotshe batho kana Batswana kwa Mogoditshane gore kana go isa ditlhabololo kwa metseng, go balelwa le bo Mogoditshane, *because* o kare o gatelela thata kwa mafelong a a kwa tennyanteng kana a a kgakala le Gaborone. Kana le rona re na le mathata a a ganelelang thata mo *the opportunities* tse e leng gore *they are locked within the chain supplies*. Thank you.

MR MOTSHEGWA: Ke a leboga. Mma ke simolole ka go bua gore Rre Hunyepa ke Mopalamente yo o kgathalang thata ka dikgang tsa mathata a batho. Ke ka bo ke ne ke mo neetse, mme nako ke yone e tshaileng, mme ke rre fela yo o itsegeng a le setswerere ka go bua ka dikgang tsa matshelo a batho, tsa bahumanegi jalojalo.

Nte ke leboge Tona wa Banana ka gore yone *Rural Development Policy* e re buang ka yone e tsamaelana le *the Youth Policy*. Re tshwanetse ra lemoga gore banana le bone dikgwetlho le letlhoko la bone ga di tshwane. Monana wa kwa Mohembo le wa kwa Lepokole dikgwetlho tsa gagwe ga di tshwane le wa Palapye le wa Gaborone, ka jalo, re tshwanetse ra ba thusa re lemogile sone seo. *For instance*, go na le dikgaolo tse e leng gore ga di na *internet facilities* le tse dingwe jalojalo. *So* ke leboga *the approach and perspective* e a neng a tlisa gore mme e re fa re thusa banana, le one mananeo a bone... ke tsaya gore ke sone se a tlileng ka *Youth Policy* gore re tshwanetse ra lemoga gore banana ba thusiwe go ya ka dikgwetlho tse ba kopanang le tsone le keletso tsa bone. Re se ka ra thusa monana ka tse e leng gore re ba pateletsa e kete ra re mongwe le mongwe a rue dipodi. Re tshwanetse ra ela tlhoko gore kgatlhego ya gagwe ke eng, mme re bo re eteletsa gore kgatlhego ya gagwe re e atolose, re e thuse ka tsela e e ntseng jang.

Ke sone se e leng gore le yone *education* kwa bo Rre Hunyepa ba leng teng, thuto ya rona e tshwanetse ya nna e e leng gore ga e rotloetse batho botlhe gore e nne ba dipurapura fela. Thuto e tshwanetse e nne e e rotloetsang talente ya ngwana mongwe le mongwe, fa e le gore ke motabogi, motaki, modiragatsi, e tshwanetse gore e nne yone thuto ya rona.

Ke garele ka gore, re a leboga ka fa le akgetseng ka teng. Re tlaa tswelela *engaging with you* bogolo jang ba Mogoditshane. Batho ba Mogoditshane ba na le dikgwetlho tse re di lemogang, ba na le Mopalamente wa bone Rre Barongwang yo o kgathalang ka matshelo a bone. Re tlaa tswelela re ntse re buisana le bone.

Ke ne ke batla go wetsa ka gore, go bua fa ga go reye gore re tlaabo re weditse, re tlaa tswelela re ntse re tsaya megopolo mo Batswaneng le mo go lona. Mo bekeng e re tlaabo re tlhalosa ka dikgang tsa Village Development Committees (VDCs), dikgang tsa Ikageng Public Works Programme jaaka Goromente a di fetotse, maikaelelo e le gore di ye go nna tsone pinagare ya ditlhabololo le matshelo a bone. Re semeletse, re ne re sa re go tlaabo go kgonegile mo nakong e e bofefo, tse dingwe di tlaa kgonagala, tse dingwe re tlaa di kgona fa pelenyana.

Ke tseye sebaka se Motsamaisa Dipuisanyo tsa Palamente, ke sutise gore Palamente eno e e tlotlegang ya Mapalamente, ba amogele lenaneo le la Puso.

Question put and agreed to.

First Reading

PRESENTATION OF A GOVERNMENT BILL

The following Bill was presented and read a first time.

DEEDS REGISTRY (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2026 (NO. 13 OF 2026)

(Acting Minister of Lands and Agriculture)

MOTION TO PROCEED ON A BILL AS A MATTER OF URGENCY

ACTING MINISTER OF LANDS AND AGRICULTURE (MR MATHOOTHE): *Madam Speaker, I beg to move in terms of Standing Order 72.3 that the Bill be proceeded with under a Certificate of Urgency.*

Madam Speaker, mabaka a a dirang gore e tsene fano ka lepotlapotla ke gore re na le *plots* tse 830 000 tse di tlhokanang le gore di direlwe setlankana se sesha sa Secure Land Title (SLT). Ke gone mo re tlang fa re itlhaganetse ka gore go dirwa jalo go sa fetolwa molao. Jaanong molao o re tshwanetse ra o baakanya gore re tle re itlhaganelele gore re neele batho ditlankana tsa bone.

Bill ga e ise e nne *mature*, ke gone mo re kopang mo Palamenteng gore e tsene ka lepotlapotla, re tle re thuse batho, ka gore fa o bua ka setlankana sa Secure Land Title (SLT), ke sone se se kgonang go go gololela madi kwa dibankeng. *I thank you Madam Speaker.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The floor is open.

DR GOBOTSWANG (TSWAPONG SOUTH): Ke a leboga *Madam Speaker. Madam Speaker,* selo sa ntlha, ke batla *to declare* gore *I am member of the Lands, Agriculture and Housing Committee.* E bile re phaketse re boleletswe ka kgang e, e e botlhokwa fela thata. Jaaka re itse, tota rona le lona re santse re le mmogo, kgang ya lepotlapotla ga re ise re ko re e dumalane. Kgang e, ke e go sa bolong go lediwa ka yone gore go tshwanetse go baakannwa diemo tse, gore batho ba abelwe ditsha. Le tsene mo ngwageng wa bobedi le ntse le itse ka kgang e. O kgona go bona gore *it is a very brief amendment* e e leng teng, e e ka bong e dirilwe fela ka nako batho ba e tlhaloganyana, ra e buisana le setšhaba.

Dikgang tse, ga se tsa Palamente, ke tsa setšhaba *Madam Speaker.* Ga re nako e nngwe le setšhaba kwa ntle, se bo se itse gore re ya go bua ka eng. Ba ba ka re thusang go tla go tsena mo dipuisanyong tse, ka kutlwisiso e e tseneletseng, le bone ba ka dira jalo. Tota fela re rontshiwa *as* Members of Parliament (MPs) go nna *effective on oversight.* Go raya gore *we rely* mo go reng re utlwe ka bone ba ba e tlišang, mme re ne re tshwanetse go utlwa ka *other stakeholders. Otherwise, it is a very important amendment* e ke tsayang gore re tlaa e dumalana kwa bofelong. *Thank you, Madam Speaker.*

MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND TRADITIONAL AFFAIRS (MR MOTSHEGWA):

Ke a leboga *Madam Speaker* go ntemoga. Go a bonala gore ke bonala thata go gaisa Rre Mokgware. Ke dumalana le Rre Gobotswang gore ka tsamaiso ya Palamente, go botlhokwa gore Mapalamente ba nne le sebaka sa go lebelela *policies, Bills,* kana melao yotlhe. Re tsamaya mo seemong se re fitlhetseng lefatshe le, le le mo mathateng. Fa o le mo mathateng, ga o tshele jaaka motho yo o iketlileng. Re fitlhela lefatshe le le mo mathateng a a farologanyeng. Ke sone se e leng gore melao le ditsamaiso dingwe, go tlaare di fetolwe ka bofefo, e se gore e a bo e le lepotlapotla la seipato.

Fa o tsaya Tshutiso e Tona a tlang ka yone, ke e e amang matshelo a batho, tlhaloso e jaaka re tlaa tla re tsena mo go yone re e bua. Ga re tseye gore ke sengwe se re ka reng a re eme pele, mme le ene o a dumela. Ke gore fa o le ntlha e nngwe, ga o nke o dumela fela o sa ragarage. Ke tsaya ke re, ke amogele gore ke *Bill* e e ka tšenang, ra buisana ka yone.

MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES (MR RAMAOTWANA): Ke a leboga *Madam Speaker*. Ke eme nokeng Tshutiso ya mokaulengwe ya go tlisa *Bill* e ka *Certificate of Urgency*. Mokaulengwe, *Certificate of Urgency* ke nngwe ya ditsamaiso tsa Palamente tsa gore fa go na le kgang e tshwana le, o ka dirisa *that window* gore e fete. Batswana ba emetse ditsha koo, di ye go rulagangwa ka potlako.

Fa o nopola mo *paragraph* 49 le 50 ya *Budget Speech*, Mothusa Tautona, *Minister of Finance* o buile ka Secure Land Titles (SLTs). Re tlhokana le *to amend the Deeds Registry Act*. Ke selo se re buileng ka sone ka re lemogile gore go na le tiego e e bakiwang ke molao. Ke sone se ke reng, ke o ema nokeng gore Batswana ba ye go nna le SLTs. Ba kgone go dirisa lefatshe la bone, go bona madi kwa dibankeng. Ba kgone go itshetsa ka *properties* tsa bone le lefatshe la bone. Ke a leboga Motsamaisa Dipuisanyo tsa Palamente.

MR KEDIKILWE (SEROWE WEST): Tanki *Madam Speaker*. Mma le nna le eme Tshutiso e nokeng, e e tlang ka Tona. Ke Tshutiso e e bothokwa thata. Batho ba bangwe kwa magaeng ga ba na le fa e le *certificates* ka gore ka nako e go neng go dirwa jaana, ba isitse sengwe le sengwe, jaanong ba tshwere *copies* fela. Go bothokwa thata gore e tsene ka seemo sa *urgency* gore re bue kgang e, e fete. Batswana ba emetse *title deeds*. Ga ba a bolo go bolelelwa ka tsone, mme ga ba itse gore mathata ke eng. Ke a tlatsa ka bokhutshwane jo bo kalo gore a e tsene re e bue, e fete, Batswana ba bone tshwanelo ya bone.

MINISTER OF HEALTH (DR S. MODISE): Ke a leboga Motsamaisa Dipuisanyo tsa Palamente. Ke le dumedise le lona batlotlegi. Ke ne ke re mme re tshwanetse re e tshamalatsa fela gore thulaganyo ya lepotlapotla, ke nngwe ya dithulaganyo tse di leng teng gore o ka tlisa dikgang mo Palamenteng ka tsone. Le ntswa mokaulengwe a bua gore ga re a e dumalana, re tlhaloganya rotlhe bothokwa jwa kgang e. Re tlhaloganya gore re e tlisa ka Standing Order se re setseng re se dumalane. Ke batla go ema nokeng kgang ya lepotlapotla, e e bothokwa thata. Batswana ga ba a bolo go emela kgang ya go nna jaana. Ke a leboga *Madam Speaker*.

MINISTER OF LABOUR AND HOME AFFAIRS (MAJ. GEN. MOKGWARE): *Thank you very much Madam Speaker*. Le nna mma ke eme fela jaaka bakaulengwe, ke re fa o fitlhela metsi a tshologile,

o leka ka tsotlhe go a thiba, o a kganela. Ke sone se ke dumelang tota gore *Bill* e, e tle ka lepotlapotla. Batswana ba emetse *certificates*. Batswana ba tle ba age, ba tlhabolole matshele a bone. Ke a leboga.

MR MMUSI (GABANE-MMANKGODI): Tanki Motsamaisa Dipuisanyo tsa Palamente. Molao o, ke o neng wa tlisiwa ke Puso e e sa tswang go tswa ya ga Domkrag. Ke molao fela o o montle. Fa e le gore go ne ga nna le diphoso dingwe tse di tshwanetseng go baakangwa, ke o ema nokeng gore a di baakangwe. Molao o, ga se gore go fitlhetswe go senyegile sepe, ke gore fela go ntse le diphoso dingwe gore o diragale ka bofefe. Ke go ema nokeng Tona gore a re baakanye molao o o montle o wa Puso ya ga Domkrag. Ke a leboga.

MINISTER OF HEALTH (DR S. MODISE): *Procedure*. Ke a leboga. Ke tlhalose fela gore mme ga se boammaaruri gore ke wa Domkrag, re o logile sentle jaanong, le tlaa utlwa fa Tona a o tlhalosa. O ke wa rona. Ke a leboga.

Question put and agreed to.

Second Reading - **Forthwith.**

BILL

DEEDS REGISTRY (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2026 (NO. 13 OF 2026)

Second Reading

ACTING MINISTER OF LANDS AND AGRICULTURE (MR MATHOOTHE): Thank you *Madam Speaker*. I rise to present the Deeds Registry Amendment Bill, 2026, and to seek its consideration under a Certificate of Urgency.

Madam Speaker, this Bill seeks to modernise and strengthen the legal and administrative framework governing land registration in Botswana. It aligns the Deeds Registry Act with the Tribal Land Act of 2018, and supports the implementation of SLT.

Madam Speaker, Honourable Members will be aware that the current framework has constrained the efficient registration of land, particularly in old built-up areas on tribal land. The requirement for Certificates of Registered Title prior to the registration of General Plans has created a bottleneck, especially in areas where allocations were historically made without layout plans, making survey records difficult to produce.

Madam Speaker, the Bill addresses that constraint. It enables the direct registration of General Plans and facilitates the registration of customary land grants, commonly known as SLTs, in built-up areas across the country.

Madam Speaker, the urgency of this reform is clear. The country is currently faced with a backlog of approximately 830,000 unregistered plots, particularly those surveyed under programmes such as Land Administration Procedures, Capacity and Systems (LAPCAS). This backlog continues to delay the conferment of secure land rights and denies citizens the full benefits of ownership. Without registration, land remains a dormant asset. With registration, it becomes a driver of economic activity.

Madam Speaker, title deeds are fundamental. They provide certainty of ownership, define property boundaries, and enable land to be used productively, including as collateral for access to finance. This Bill therefore seeks not only to improve administrative efficiency, but to unlock the economic potential of land and empower citizens.

Madam Speaker, it is on this basis that the Bill is presented under the Certificate of Urgency, to expedite land registration, remove longstanding bottlenecks, and accelerate the delivery of secure land rights.

Madam Speaker, this reform is necessary. It is urgent. And it is in the national interest.

Madam Speaker, I therefore move that this House approve the Deeds Registry Amendment Bill, 2026. I thank you Madam Speaker.

MR PULE (KGATLENG EAST): Ke a leboga Motsamaisa Dipuisanyo tsa Palamente. Ke kopana le bagarona ba ntse ba *approve Certificate of Urgency*. Motsamaisa Dipuisanyo tsa Palamente, *this amendment* e bothokwa. Motsamai le fa a le senganga jaana, ga a ka ke a ganetsanya le yone. *We definitely agree with its amendment.*

ASSISTANT MINISTER OF WATER AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT (MR MOTSAMAI): *Point of order Madam Speaker.* Ke ikokobeditse *Madam Speaker*. Ke kopa gore o nkopele motlotlegi ka kwa boele lefoko leo morago ka gore o tloga a sulafalelwa.

HONOURABLE MEMBERS: ... (Laughter!)

MR PULE: Mongwame, o mo utlwile le wena gore o arabile jang. Gompiano ke ene a nthumotseng, fa ke araba utlwa gore a reng jaanong. A re ke tloga ke sulafalelwa.

Motsamaisa Dipuisanyo tsa Palamente, fa re na le ditlankana di le 830 000 tse e leng gore *they are lining up for collection* ke Batswana, *this is a very significant problem*. Ke akgola Tona gore a bo a kgonne go lemoga gore go bothokwa gore go baakanngwe molao gore Batswana, bogolo jang ba kgaolo yame ya Kgatleng ba fiwe *Secure Land Title certificates* gore ba kgone gore ba ithuse. Re itse gore *certificates* tse di ba kgontsha gore ba di dirise *as a collateral* ya go tsaya *loans* kana dilo tse di farologaneng. Tota fela go bua nnete, ke emela fano go rialo.

Fa o gakologelwa Motsamaisa Dipuisanyo tsa Palamente, molao o kana o tswa kgakala. Bo Rre Mmolotsi ba a itse, o tswa kgakala. O tswa fela kwa Palamenteng ya bo Lesome le Motso (11), yone *Tribal Land Act*. E rile ka Palamente ya bo Lesome le Bobedi (12), go ne ga nna le dilo tse nneng Rre Mabaila a di bitsa a re *altercations*. E bile fa o gakologelwa sentle Motsamaisa Dipuisanyo tsa Palamente, thatathata le *issues tsa prices*. Kana molao mongwe le mongwe fa o dirwa, re gakololwa ke *experts*. Potso ya me e ke nang le yone ke gore, *were experts not able to detect some teething problems tsa implementation* ya molao? *Maybe at that time*, ke nako e go neng go ka bo go kile ga baakanngwa *this particular section* e e leng gore gongwe e dira gore go nne *difficult* gore Batswana ba kgone *to access certificates* tsa bone. *That is one point that needs to be registered* Motsamaisa Dipuisanyo tsa Palamente ka gore e bothokwa fela thata.

Jaanong tota ga ke batle go ema fa ke galaotega. Ke ne ke batla gore ke eme fela ke tlhalose gore kana *this amendment is a very small one*, e ke sa tseyeng gore a re ka nna fa re e *debate the whole night*. Ke gore re eme ka dinao re *support*, yo mongwe *should truncate* a bo re tswelala, molao o o bo o fetisiwa. Fa o sena go nna o fetisiwa, Batswana ba Kgatleng East, Batswana ba lefatshe la Botswana ka bophara ba kgone gore ba ye go bona *this benefit* ka gore *it is very very important*. Re le baemedi ba batho, re tshwanetse gore dilo tse di ntseng jaana re di ele tlhoko. Rre Motsamai o boela kwa Charles Hill, o ya go bolelela Batswana “gore bagaetsho, jaanong le ka tsamaya la ya kwa *land boards to apply for certificates* tsa lona ka gore jaanong molao o fetotswe.”

Ke re ka mafoko a a kalo Motsamaisa Dipuisanyo tsa Palamente, ke a o *support*, ke ema nokeng Tona. Ke a leboga.

ASSISTANT MINISTER OF WATER AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT (MR MOTSAMAI): Ke a go leboga *Madam Speaker*. Ke supe fela gore molao o o tsile ka nako e e siameng. E bile gape ke leboge le Tona Dikoloti. Ke bo ke leboge le Tona Ramogapi. Tona Ramogapi o ntse a bothabotha, re kopana le Rre Dikoloti go bona gore kgang e bagaetsho e e wele. Le fa o fitlhela fa gongwe le sa bone tse dintle tse Tona Ramogapi a di dirang, lona gongwe o fitlhela le ipuela tse le ka tswang le di ipuela ka nako eo. Ke re mangwe maduo a gagwe ke one a *Madam Speaker* gore molao o o bo o tla ka lepotlapotla mme e bile e le tshwanelo tota ka gore gompieno bagaetsho kana lefatshe ga le na madi, le tshonne, itsholelo e kwa tlase ka lebaka la diteemane. Banana le batho ba bangwe ba e leng gore ke ba kwa magaeng le mo ditoropong, ba bangwe ba tshwanetse go itshetsa ka ditsha tsa bo mmaabone le bo rraabone. Fa go diegwa ka dilo tse di tshwanang le *title deed*, go raya gore batho bao ba boela kwa morago go bona ditshono tsa *loans* gore le bone ba kgone gore ba tlhabolole matshelo a bone.

MADAM SPEAKER: *Honourable Aaron*, o re itaya tsebe. A ko o nne o buela fela kwa tlase, ke se ka ka go utlwa.

MR MOTSAMAI: Ke a go leboga *Madam Speaker*. Aaron fa nne Palamente e le sekole, o ka bo a šhapetswe ruri.

HONOURABLE MEMBERS: ... (Laughter!)

MR MOTSAMAI: Ga ke ye koo *Madam Speaker*. Ke tsewelele ke re go botlhokwa gore molao o o fete ka bonako o bo o diragadiwe ka bonako. Ga go na jaaka re le ba *Ministry* wa Bonno re ka se ke re batle gore molao o o fete ka gore bontsi jwa *investors* re bua jaana le lona jaana e le gore ba eme. Lefatshe le ntseng re le batla kgaolo le kgaolo, lefatshe ka bophara, go ntse go emisitse *certificates* tse. A *investors* ba reboletwe madi kwa a neng a kopilwe teng gore go simololwe gore go nne le tlhabolole e e nnang teng.

Madam Speaker, ga go na jaaka re ka kgona gore re nne le ditiro tse di rileng tse e leng gore re di solofeditse Batswana fa molao o o sa feta. *Projects* tsa Bonno fela di le nosi ke tsone tse di tlaabong di dira gore batho ba hirwe ka mmetela mme ba kgone gore le bone ba ye kwa magaeng a bone go itshetsa ka gore nako eo ba tlaabo ba bereka. Go botlhokwa thata gore molao o o fete *Madam Speaker*.

Madam Speaker, molao o re ka o lebelela e le go nna le *title deed* fela le go feta mme o raya gape le dilo di le dintsi. Kana batho ba re neng re ntse re ba amogela ba supa *expression of interest* e le *investors* jalojalo, ba bangwe ba ne ba na le ditsholofelo fa ba fiwa lefatshe le gore ba ye go aga *smart cities* le matlo a mantis, go bo go nna le mo e leng gore ke toroponyana e nnyennyane e go tlaabong go nna le ditirelo. Golo mo go ne go raya gore go ya go tsholetsa *face* ya metse yotlhe e o ka e akanyang. Ke tsenya le ba e leng gore gotlhelele ba ntse ba re Bonno ke *scam*, mme batho kwa kgaolong ba lela ba ikuela gore ba batla ditlhabolole. *Madam Speaker*, ke tsaya gore ke fetile ka kgang ya tlhamo ya ditiro. Ke lebile gore molao o fa o fetile, o ka kgontsha dilo tseo gore di nne teng.

Kwa bofelong gape *Madam Speaker*, molao o fa o fetile, o raya gore jaaka e ne ya re ke simolola ka supa ka banana, kwa e leng gore ga go na gope kwa ba dirang teng, ba tshwere ditsha tsa boswa le tsa maadingwa tse ba ka dirisang *certificate* fale le fale go leka gore ba ka itshetsa.

MR HIKUAMA: *Clarification*. Ke a leboga *Honourable Motsamai*. O tshwere kgang ya letlhoko la ditiro o e amanya le go hirwa ga banana ba ba alogang go se na kwa ba hirwang teng. A ko o e tlhatswe sentle gore molao o, o tlaa *facilitate* jang ditiro tse o di buang le banana? Gore e tle e tlhatswe sentle mo matlhong a rona le setšhaba.

MR MOTSAMAI: Palamente e nngwefela *Madam Speaker*, e e leng gore Rre Motsamai o bua a le mo go yone. Ke yone e, ke ntse ke bua jaana Rre Hikuama ke re, *investors* ba neetswe lefatshe gore ba age. Go aga go tewa e le gore go hirwa batho. Ba kgone gore ba ka nna le tshono. A e ka tswa e le *labourers, plumbers, carpenters* jalojalo. Ba ye go tsenya dinala le bone go kgone gore go nne le ditironyana kwa magaeng a bone, ba ba tlaabong ba iteka mo teng.

Smart cities tse ke buang ka tsone tseo, go ya go nna le *some permanent jobs* mo teng. Go ya go nna le *chemists*, dikole tsa bo *crèche, clinics* fale le fale. Ka tsela e e ntseng jalo, dilo tseo fela di ya go tlhoka batho ba ba tlaabong ba bereka mo teng go dira tiro e le *cleaners*, dingaka, bana ba ba ntseng ba *graduate* go bona gore le bone ba tsenya dinala mo teng.

Position e Madam Speaker, ke yone e ke e buang...

MS CHOMBO: Elucidation. Thank you very much Madam Speaker. *Ke akgole* the Honourable Member and also just to note how access to land is relevant to youth employment. *Kana mo bogompienong banana ba rona* are unable to access capital because of issues like not having land and security. *E bile go gaisa moo, re itemogetse gore banana ba rona ba bangwe* have opportunity but they miss land. I can count a number of young people who have come to my ministry saying, I just need 20 hectares of land, I do not need your money. This Bill Madam Speaker and Honourable Members *e ya go netefatsa gore banana ba rona*, have that access to land for them to develop their enterprises. *E bile go gaisa moo, ba nna le security* that is also needed when they require access to finance. I thank you.

MR MOTSAMAI: Ka go rialo *Madam Speaker*, kana banana ba bangwe ba re buang ka bone ba, bangwe ba setse ba kokota le mo diofising tse di farologanyeng, *including* ya ga Rre Ramogapi. Ba kokota jaana e le gore bangwe *have identified investors* go tswa kwa mafatsheng a sele. Ba kgonne go bona batho ba e leng gore *can fund them* go dira ditiro tse di farologanyeng. Banana ba, fa ba ka bone *certificates* tse ba bo ba kgona gore ba fiwe *funding*, ba ya go hira banana le batsadi ba bangwe ba e leng gore gongwe ba tlaabo ba sa boele kwa Palamenteng kana ba lapile kana ba jelwe jaaka bo Rre Gobotswang *Madam Speaker*. Ke a leboga.

HONOURABLE MEMBERS: ... (Murmurs) ...

MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM (MR MMOLOTSI): *Thank you very much Madam Speaker*. Ke supe fela gore ke ema nokeng Tshutiso e. Ke ema nokeng Molao-kakanyetso wa ga Motlotlegi Mopalamente kgotsa wa ga Tona. Ka lebaka la gore fa o lebelela, re ntse re *debate* kgang ya *Rural Development Policy*. Kgantelenyana re tlaabo re *debate Youth Policy*. Fa o lebelela Molao-kakanyetso o fa, o *central to Policies* tsa *Rural Development* le *Youth*. Ka lebaka la gore molao o, maikaelelo a one ke *to unlock the opportunities* tse e leng gore kwa dikgaolong di ka nna teng le kwa bananeng di ka nna teng.

Kana *over the years* o kare kgang ya lefatshe go nnile le *confusion* e ntsintsi *because* go ne go na le nako e go kileng gatwe tlang *certificates* tsa lona re dira thulaganyo e ntsha, ga tabogiwa, go tsweng foo go felela mo phefong. Go ne ga nna le thulaganyo ya *secure land titles* le yone e e re beileng fa re leng teng, *as a result, so many people* ba neetswe ditsha jaana ga go na setlankana, ga go na sepe. Ba neetswe fela lekwalo

la gore *you have been allocated* setsha kwa bonnanne. Gatwe fa o batla go ya go kopana le *Honourable Mmusi* gore a go thuse ka *to invest in that particular land*, re ka go direla lekwalo. *Investors do not operate like that. They operate on the basis of firm certainty. Therefore*, fa Molao-kakanyetso o tla o re re baakanye *this thing* e e yang *to unlock over 800 000 certificates* tse Batswana ba di tlhokang go di dirisa *in different opportunities*, tota fela ke dumela gore re le Mapalamente re emetse dikgaolo ka go farologana, re tshwanelwa ke gore e nne selo se re se atlang e bile re se itumelela. Ka gore *we are sure* gore *once* batho ba ba tshwere ditlankana tse, di tlaa thusa jaanong *to open up opportunities for the youth*, ba ba batlang go dira sepe fela e le sa kgwebo mo ditsheng tsa bone.

Ke raya gore fa Molao-kakanyetso o re, re baakanya jaana, maikaelelo ke *to unlock over 800 000 plots*, tse e leng gore ga di na ditlankana. *Madam Speaker*, ke dumela gore *it is important* gore re eme ka dinao. Tota fela mo nakong ya gompiano re a itse gore lefatshe *is everything*. E se fela gone moo, re a itse gore go na le golo mo go bidiwang gotwe *development covenant*. Gore fa gongwe o tlaabo o neelwa lefatshe go bo gotwe o bo o le tlhabolotse *within* nako e e kana. *You can imagine* batho ba ba sa bolong go neelwa lefatshe, mme ba ise ba neelwe ditlankana. Go raya gore *this thing has delayed them to do developments* mo lefatsheng le ba sa leng ba le neetswe, ka lebaka la gore ga ba kgone gore ba senke *loans* gope ka gore ga ba na ditlankana. Kana go raya gore *it will take a long time for them to develop* lefatshe le ba le neetsweng, go bo go nna *risky* jaanong le mo go reng lefatshe leo ba le neetswe gore ba bo ba le tlhabolotse mo nakong e kae. Go mosola gore re bone gore tota re a diragatsa golo mo, mme e bile fa re sena go nna re fetisa Molao-kakanyetso o, tota ba *Ministry of Lands and Agriculture* ba tshwanela go bona gore ka bofefo golo mo go a dirwa. Ba itlolle ba bone gore tseo tsothle tse di tlhokafalang, *in fact if it means* gore morago jaanong ba bone gore *even their human resource capital*, a e lekanye go dira jalo. *Equipment* e ba nang le yone e lekanye go dira jalo. Tumelo ya me ke gore *they must invest in making sure* gore morago ga golo fa, jaanong go tswa ga *certificates* tsa mafatshe go diragala ka bofefo jo bo seng kana ka sepe. Ka one maikaelelo a gore re se ka ra nna le *delay* epe. Re setse re diegile go gaisa.

Ke lebogela fela gore re a dumalana re le Batlotlegi Mapalamente mo Ntlong e, gore *this one is a priority and an urgent matter*. Re tla e fetisa ka bofefo gore go

tle go re thuse gape gore fa re e fetisitse ka bofefo, re bo re tsena mo *policy* ya ga Madam Chombo. Jaanong yone e itebaganya le gore re lebe *Policy* ya Banana. Go a tlhokafala gore mo nakong ya gompiano, banana *opportunities* tsa bone di tlhaga ka tsela e e ntseng jang, kwa kae, gore ba tsene ba nne *central to economy* ya lefatshe la Botswana.

Ka tsela e e ntseng jalo Madam Speaker, I will not truncate but I believe Honourable Gobotswang e tlaa re fa a tsena o ka nna a dira ka fa a batlang go dira ka teng.

MR KAIZER (SELEBI PHIKWE WEST): *Ke a leboga Madam Speaker. Tlaa le nna ke tlhalose gore Bill e is very progressive, ke dumalana le yone.* Madam Speaker, I am going to try to be very brief, I have only two points that I want to debate on.

Point number 1 *e ke kgonng go e bona mo Bill e ke gore*, it seems like this Bill it gives so much discretion to the Registrar. Thereby, it empowers the Registrar to issue circulars, I think just for the purpose of guidance. *Kana gone mo fa gongwe go e lebelela ka tsela e ya gore ke guidance fela*, there is so much risk *e e ka tlang fa, gore* there are those who can implore other opportunities within this circular. We need to understand *gore kana* a circular is just there to offer an administrative guidance, it does not create a substantive law. *Jaanong fa gongwe* we are setting a very wrong precedent *ya gore* regulations that have to be passed through Parliament, *jaanong di ka nna tsa ya go iphitlhela e le gore* the Registrar *o kgona go fetisa fela* through a circular which no oversight has been done over that circular. *Re ka nna ra iphitlhela re nna le dikgang tse dintsi tsa litigation gone fa.* Mokaulengwe Minister *a e lebelele, gore kana go neela Registrar dithata tse di kanakana, go ka nna ga tsisa mathata fela a a seng kana ka sepe.* We need to understand *gore* circulars in their nature, they create what we call a quasi-law in practice, we need to be mindful of that. Officials, Conveyors and land holders, *ba kgona go iphitlhela ba le mo mathateng a gore kana fa go nse jaana*, they have to just follow the circular as it is. *Jaanong ke sone fela se ke se bonang se se tona thata, se se leng teng* in this Bill, which is point number one.

Point number two Madam Speaker, as I have said in the interest of time, *ke kgang ya gore* in terms of access to records, *go lebega o kare* these records *ga re ka ke ra kgona go di bona sentle, ka fa di tlaabong di beilwe ka teng.* *Ke ne ke akanya gore gongwe e*, just remove those exemptions which appear in the Bill, so that these

records *di nne* easily accessible. We should be able to go on to the website, *o kgone go bona* land titles *tse o di tshwereng, di kae, go diragala eng.* All that information *e nne* readily available. *Ke tsaya gore* Madam Speaker...

MR PHOLOGOLO: *Point of elucidation. Thank you very much Honourable Kaizer.* Fa o bua ka *the records* ke dumela gore o monana, ga o tseye gore *we should be looking into the future*, re nne le *titles which do not necessarily have to be printed on paper*, gongwe re tsamaye *the route ya digital Deeds?* Jaaka le Minister wa banana a ne a bua, bontsi jwa batho ba ba emetseng *titles* ke banana, ba e leng gore gongwe ka gore le *Deeds* e supa gore ga ba na *capacity* sentle ya go ka mekamekana le ikopelo e, dilo tsa go nna jalo fa re ya kwa pele di ka bereka. Re lese go folela dipampiri tse di kgonang go latlhega, mme mo malatsing a go na le *digital spaces* tse re kgonang go boloka *documents* mo go tsone. Le gore *those changes* tse ba di solofetseng kana ba a di batla, ka gore bangwe ba tserwe, bangwe ba dule mo tseong, ba tlhokana le *to update* dilo tse, ba di dire mo maranyaneng. Ke a leboga mongwame.

MR KAIZER: Ke a leboga. Le fa *elucidation* ya gago o kare ke *clarification*, mme *at the end of the day* o feletse o e tlhalosa. Ke tsaya gore o e tshwere sentle.

MR MAPULANGA: *Point of clarification.* Ke a leboga Madam Speaker. Rre Kaizer, Molao-kakanyetso o fa re lebile le dipaakanyo tsa teng thatathata mo go *Section 2*, le fa re lebogela gore jaanong e tlaabo e sa re mokapelo yo mongwe a tsamaile, ya bo e santse e tlhoka gore go ye go dirwa dikgang tse dintsi tsa go kwadisa, *automatically* e tlaabo e lemoga *by virtue of community of property.* Fa o e lebile, kana *there are kids*, fa e le gore ga e diragadiwe sentle, bana ba ba tshotsweng *outside wedlock*, ba ka nna ba iphitlhela e le gore dilo tse ba neng ba tshwanetse gore ba di bone, ba bo sa tlhole ba di bona, ka gore go na le *automatic succession* e e tsewang ke *another partner* kana *spouse.* Minister, *this may disadvantage* bana, re sa itse gore le ya go dira jang gore le fa e ya *automatically* kwa *spouse*, a mme e tlaa lemoga go itse gore go na le boswa jo re tshwanetseng go itse gore a go na le bana kana ga go na bana mo kgannyeng e e ntseng jalo?

Sa bobedi Honourable Kaizer le Minister, ke kgang ya gore go mekamekanwe le dikgang tsa *heritage lands*, tse *land boards* tse dingwe ba nganga le batsadi Madam Speaker. Batho ba re ne re tswa fa re ema mo setlhareng se, *measuring* 60 hectares (h), *land board* ya bo e nganga gore nnyaa re bona setlhare, fa e le gore go na le

setlhare fa ga go supege gore golo mo ke lefatshe la lona la boswa. A mme dikgang tse *Honourable* Kaizer, fa o lebile di tlaa araba matshwenyego a batsadi, a letsatsi le letsatsi fa o buisa Kgotla *meeting*, ba eme ka dinao ba go botsa dikgang tsa gore *certificates* tsa rona di tla leng, *land board* e gana ka lefatshe la rona la boswa? A mme molao o o tlaa araba dikgang tse? Ke a leboga.

MR KAIZER: Ke a leboga *Honourable* Mapulanga. Ke tsaya gore o e tlhalositse ka botlalo. Fa ke lebile *the definition of the word "owner,"* e tllile go re tlišetsa mathata le yone. Kana fa ka semolaong, *there is a definition* ya "*owner.*" *The contradiction* e e yang go nna teng, e ya go nna mathata. *So,* re ya go iphitlhela re na le dikgang tse dintsi tsa boswa, le tse o buang ka tsone tsa ba gongwe ba leng kwa ntle ga lenyalo. Jaanong ke dumela Tona o tlaa tla a e tlhalosa eo ka botlalo.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Clarification.

MR KAIZER: Nnyaa tlaa ke feleletse. Ke fetele kwa go ya bofelo, ke batla go bua ka *Section 46 (a) which allows the Registrar to register the land in a built-up area where the owner has an existing general plan, but no certificate of title and also allows such a person to obtain a certificate of registered title.* Gone fa, re tllile go iphitlhela re na le mathata. *I think you understand* gore *it addresses that one* e e buang ka *old village,* gore motho o nna fa kae. Ga ke itse gore a mme *is the plan only enough to prove* gore, go boammaaruri golo fa motho yo o nna teng. Ga ke dumele gore *it is enough, because this is the only thing* se se tlhokafalang gore a tle go rurifatsa *foo you need a plan,* o bo o mo neela. Ke eng se se yang go supafala gore *plan* e ke ya ene motho yoo, fa a reng o nna teng go boammaaruri o nna foo? Re ya go iphitlhela re na le mathata gone foo, *I think we need to look at it again, so that* re kgone go e baakanya, re fedisa *the disputes* tse di ka nnang teng. Kgantele o ya go iphitlhela yo mongwe le ene a re, ee le nna golo foo ke ne ke nna teng, fa gongwe a tshotse a *copy* e re sa itseng gore o e tsere ka ditsela tse di ntseng jang. *How are you going to resolve those disputes* fa go ntse jaana? Ke batla gore yone e re tle re e lebelele *Minister.* Ka a kalo, ke a leboga.

MR MONAGENG (MOLEPOLOLE SOUTH): Ke a leboga *Madam Speaker.* Ka fa go ntseng ka teng, *we should not shy away from amending* melao e re e fitlhelang. Molao mongwe le mongwe o o bayang Batswana ka fa mosing, a re tsweleng re o baakanyeng, re o fetoleng *and improve it.* Jaaka go ne go buiwa, *policies* tse di tshwanetse gore *as much as possible,*

di tsamaelane, yone ya bo *Rural Development Policy, Youth Policy,* gore di tsamaelane ke gore bone *Ministers* tsa teng ba se ka ba ne ba kopanela mo Palamenteng fela. Ba nne ba kopana ka bo bone ba tshotlha dikgang tse, ba bona gore ba ka thusana ka tsela e e ntseng jang gore sengwe le sengwe se tle se tsamaye ka thelelo. Gape se re tshwanetseng go se leba ke *management* ya *land,* ya lefatshe, gore a le tsamaisiwa sentle. Lefatshe gape *be distributed equitably,* ka gore gongwe le gongwe kwa mafatsheng fa go nang le mathata, fa gongwe ke gone gore lefatshe ga le a abiwa ka fa tshwanelong. Maloba jaana go ne go dule gore mafatshe kwa dikgaolong go lebiwe gore go abiwa bo 100 000 *plots.* Kwa Molepolole re a bo re dule fela, ka gore e kare Goromente yo o neng a le teng pele, ga re itse gore ke eng a ne a re hulere, ke gore re tlaabo re tlhoka metsi, re bo re tlhoka le lefatshe. Mo go 100 000 *plots that were allocated* kwa le kwa, rona ga re a bona sepe. Re ntse re itse gore go na le gore fa go abiwa lefatshe... jaanong go fetogile ka fa ke utlwileng ka teng gore, ga se gore go tla abiwa kwa *services* di leng teng. Ke gore le fa go sena metsi, motlakase le tsela, fa o kopa *to be allocated, be allocated,* di tlaa go fitlhela, ka gore fa go batliwa gore go tsenngwe metsi go tlaa itlhaganelwa gotwe, mme kana golo fale batho ba setse ba le teng, *as long as* ba abetswe sentle.

Ke re molao o, kana o ya go thusa thata le mo mathateng a bo *compensation.* Ke tsaya gore *compensation* e e tlaabo e le *fair* mo mothong yo o tshwanetseng *to be compensated* jaaka go na le *compulsory acquisition* ya *land* jalo. Batho ba ntse ba jewa ntsoma ba sa neelwe madi *in accordance with the open market value* ya ditsha tsa bone, jaanong go tlaa simololwa go dirwa sentle. A re tlhaloganye gore lefatshe *you can really unlock value* mo go lone. Lefatshe jaaka le ntse jalo, wena o bona sekgwa, *you can unlock value* mo go lone. Re tlaa simolola batho jaanong ba itse go dirisa mafatshe a bone ka mabaka a gore, pele go ne go ntse go le thata ka *Secure Land Title* e e leng gore di kgoame jaana kwa diofising tsa *land board.* Ke ne ke bua phakela fa ba le fa ke re, e nnile phoso e tona gore re bo re tsenya Batswana mo mathateng a a kanakana ba na le ditlankana tsa bone a bo gotwe, di buseng re tle re di fetolele mo *Secure Land Title.* E bo di ya go kgoama koo, go dirisiwa *millions* tse dintsi. Go a ne go dirisiwa *system* e gotwe e padile, kamoso e a tlogelwa go dirisiwa e nngwe, le yone e bo gotwe e padile. Re itumelela gore jaanong Goromente wa DC o bone gore go botlhokwa *to amend* molao, *so, that those 830 000 plots* di kgone *to be registered.* Batswana kwa Molepolole, Kgatleng, Khudumelapye,

Takatokwane le kwa Letlhakeng ba itumetse thata gore jaanong go tlaa simolola ba nna le di *title*, ba nna le ditlankana tsa ditsha tsa bone.

MINISTER OF WATER AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT (MR RAMOGAPI): *Elucidation.* Ke a leboga *Madam Speaker*. Ke leboge Motlotlegi Shima Monageng, o e tshwere ka botswerere thata. Kana lefatshe ke sengwe le sengwe, lefatshe ke ditiro tse di yang go tswa foo, *production* e tswa mo lefatsheng, lefatshe ke khumo. Puso e ya gago e tla sentle gore e bo e baakanya molao gore go nne ka tsela e e ntseng jaana. A ga o bone go le bothlokwa motlotlegi gore re gakolole le Batswana gore, gona le go rekisa khumo e e sa feleng, boswa jo bo sa feleng jwa lefatshe, e bile o ka se ke wa bo bona gope, *they should lease*, tota kgang eo o e bona jang motlotlegi?

MR MONAGENG: Kgang eo e bothlokwa thata, *that is why* ke ne ke re, *you can unlock value* mo setsheng. Gompieno jaana batho ba le bantsi ba palelwa ke *to develop* ditsha tsa bone tsa *commercial especially*, go fitlhelela fa gongwe Modimo a mo tsaya. Kwa Molepolole, *brigade* jo ke neng ke boeteletse pele jwa Kweneng Rural Development Association (KRDA) bo kgonne go aga *mall* o motonatona kwa Molepolole. E le gone gore re ne re sena madi re le *brigade*, mme re ne ra felela re adima boramadi ba ya go aga *that mall*. *The purpose* wa *mall* o e ne e se gore o tlišetse Bakwena madi, e ne e le gore o tlibolole motse wa Molepolole, *change the landscape* of Molepolole, o tliše ditiro. Gompieno Mafenyatlala mall o tshwere ditiro di feta *more than 250* tsa banana. Fa o na le lefatshe jaaka o bua *Honourable Ramogapi*, o sa kgone *to develop it*, le adime *investors for 20 years, 25 years*, ba tlaa go latlhelela sengwe, mo gotweng *ground rental*. Gongwe o bona P2,000,000, mme lefatshe e ntse e le la gago, ke gore o le hirisitse, *they then develop it*. E bo e re morago ga *20 years* a bo bana ba gago ba itatswa menwana. Jaanong o tliše ka kgang e e botoka tota, *that is unlocking value* mo lefatsheng.

Re lebogela molao kana paakanyo eo ka gore, jaanong e ntsha *this issue* ya bo *state grant*, ya *freehold*, gore a go simololwe gotwe *the 50 years and the 99 years* di nne. Bogologolo merafe e mengwe bogolo jang e mesweu, e ne e itlhaganelela go tsaya lefatshe la *freehold*, a bo a le baya fela foo *without developing it*, ka gore lone ga le na gore o tshwanetse *to develop it* ka pela. Morago a tsere lefatshe gongwe ka P1 000 000, o ya go felela a le rekisa bo P50 000 000. Re bone ka bo Bonnington fa bo Block

6 ba leng teng *opposite* Grand Palm le kwa go leng teng. Re ne re bona le kwa Francistown maloba Goromente a reka *freeland* ka *millions* tse di gakgamatsang. *So*, molao o o tla sentle gore, jaanong a go fetolwe *policies* tse di ntseng jalo.

Jaanong ka fa go ntseng ka teng, re tlaa bona batho ba bona ditsha. Gape e bile go ne go buiwa kgantele le gompieno gore, ditsha tse di abilweng ke Dikgosi bogologolo le tse di abilweng *land boards* di ise di nne teng, jaanong *they will be registered*. *They will be registered* gore batho ba kgone go tswela ba di dirisa. Re se ka ra ne re nna le *plots* tse di tlaa nnang foo. Bogolo fa o sa kgone *to develop it into mansion*, aga polatanyana, *two rooms* gone foo, ka gore e tlaa re kwa bofelong go go solegele molemo.

Kgakololo e nngwe e ke ka e bayang mo Batswaneng ke gore, e se ka ya re *when you retire* o bone *two million*-nyana kana *three million*-nyana wa gago, o le motona, o le bo *sixty- something*, a bo o ya go aga ntlo ya *four bedrooms* ka gore o bona *Honourable* Saleshando kana *honourable* fa a e agile, mme bana ba setse ba godile, ba tsamaile. Ke kgakololo e ke fetang ka yone fa re bua ka tsa lefatshe gore, re e tle re bone batho...motho a tsaya madi a gagwe otlhe a *pension* a bo a ya go aga ntlo ya bo *four bedrooms*, bana ba tsamaile, go setse ene le mosadi. La bofelo ga a itse gore o ka e reng kwa gae, ga e kgone *to be rented* ka madi a a rileng ka e kwa gae. A re nneng *careful* ka lefatshe. Lefatshe le tshwanetse gore le dirisiwe sentle, o tseye *the real value from the land and therefore*, ke tiriso ya lone gore o bo o le *careful*. O kope bomaitseanape gore, *how can I use this piece of land to the maximum, to the ultimate* ya gore ke bo ke le dirisitse sentle. Ka mafoko a le kalo *Madam Speaker*, ke a leboga.

MR BARONGWANG (MOGODITSHANE EAST): Nnyaa, mme ke a go leboga. Tota ga ke eletse go senyetsa Ntlo e nako, mme fa go na le kgang e go buiwang ka lefatshe, ke le morongwa wa Mogoditshane, ga ke ka ke ka tlhoka go akgela mo go yone.

Tota ke emele gone go lebogela Tona mo kakanyong ya go baakanya selo se se sa bolong go ema pele Batswana ka bophara, mme e bile bontsi e le batho ba ba nthomileng ba Mogoditshane. Fa ke ya kwa go bone, kana jaaka ba reeditse, ba a utlwa gore mangwe a matshwenyego a bone a *title deeds*, a gaufi le go arabiwa. Gape fa ke go reeditse, go supa e le gore *plots* ka bontsi di amegile. Fa re ka baakanya molao o, o ka itlhaganelela go baakanya *plots* ka bontsi. Kana kwa Mogoditshane re na le *plots* di ka nna bo 14,000, go raya gore mo go 830,000 o, 14,000 o kwa Mogoditshane, bokete jwa *plots* bo kwa Mogoditshane.

Ke emela gore ke go eme nokeng gore kana itsholelo ya rona e santse e kgweretlha, mme se se ka thusang Batswana, ke se ba nang le sone, ba sa ikaega thata ka Puso, *so* ke nngwe ya ditsela tsa gore Batswana *can fund themselves* jang ba sa gadima Puso. Gape ga se kgang fela ya madi, le go supa gore e re fa o eme o le kwa o tlaabong o le teng o itumetse, a o kwa lesong kana o kwa go eng, o kgone go kaya o re nnyaa, mme nna ke na le sesame ke se, e le yone *title deed* eo, kana sesupo se e leng gore se *international* kana se lemogiwa ka bophara. Mo re go bonang gompieno mo ga mokwalonyana, o kare ke *love letter* gotwe ke *resolution*, tota ga go fe *confidence*, mme tota fa e le se ke bonang se batla go dirwa se, ke sengwe sa dilo tse di mosola.

Se ke sa se utlweng se nna *clear* tota Tona, ke kgang e ya *wives* kana *ownership*, e ke utlwileng mokaulengwe ka kwa a leka go e tlhalosa. Ke eletsa gore o e iphe nako tota fa o setse o tla *to respond*, o e tlhalose ka bophara, le ka Setswana gore Batswana ba e tlhaloganye. Kwa Mogoditshane go santse go na le dintwa go lwelwa boswa, mme ke a bona gore o leka *to address* kgang e. Jaanong o e iphe nako le yone o e tlhalose thata ka gore dinako tse dingwe re na le gore e re re leka *to solve* se e leng bothata, kante re ikogela mo thaelong. *So* ke a itse gore o a itse gore go na le bothata jwa boswa *between spouses* le mo baneng, *so* gongwe fa o ka e tlhalosa ka bophara, kgang e e ka fokotsa go sa kokobelang ga masika.

Ka a le kalo, ka e bile ke ntse ke reeditse bakaulengwe ba ntse ba bua, ga ke eletse go go senyetsa nako *Madam Speaker*, ke eletsa gore re dumalane fa...

MR MOSANANA: *Clarification.* Ke a go leboga *Madam Speaker*, ke a go leboga mokaulengwe...

HONOURABLE MEMBERS: ...(Murmurs)...

MADAM SPEAKER: *Honourable Members*, buelang kwa tlase.

MR MOSANANA: *Honourable* Barongwang, a ga o bone botlhokwa jwa gore ditlankana tse di tlaabong di fiwa batho di nne le *features* tse e leng gore ga go motlhofo gore *they can be manipulated because* o fitlhela e le gore dilo tse dingwe tse batho ba a di itirela ka botsukunape jo ba nang le tsone, *and* o bo o fitlhela e le gore ba tsamaya ba tsietsa batho ka ditsela tse di ntseng jalo? *Thank you.*

MR BARONGWANG: Nnyaa, mme o gakolotse sentle, ke nngwe ya dikgang tse ke neng ke batla gore ke fete ka tsone.

Fela fa o utlwa gotwe Secure Land Title (SLT) *deed* kana go raya gore *security features* tseo ba di kanokile, e bile ba netefatsa gore ke tse e leng gore ga di kgone *to be duplicated* kana ga di kgone *to be circumvented.*

Ka a le kalo ka o ne o ntsene ganong, ke ne ke eletsa gore ke kope Ntlo e...

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Elucidation! Elucidation!

MADAM SPEAKER: Nnyaa, *Honourable* Aaron, ga go dirwe jalo, o kopa *elucidation* o bo o nna fa fatshe, jaanong fa o goa motho a santse a bua, ga ke mo utlwe le gore a reng.

MR BARONGWANG: Nnyaa, mma ke e tswale go le kana, ke bona o kare ba tlaa nkomanya thata. Ke a leboga.

MR MMUSI (GABANE-MMANKGODI): Tanki *Madam Speaker.* Mma le nna ke tseye sebaka se go akgela mo Tshutisong yone e ya SLT, jaaka ke bua ke re kana kgang e e tswa kgakala, mme go raya gore go bonagetse gore go na le diphoso.

Fela ga ke batle go ya lolololo mo go yone, se ke neng ke batla go se kopa Tona, e bile ke bona mong wa lephata le a le fa, ke gore selo sengwe se re eletsang gore tota re se lebe thata, ke go jewa ntsoma ga Batswana, mo e leng gore lefatshe fa le le mo Batswaneng kana a na le *plot* yone ya tshimo kana ya 40 by 40, fa a e rekisa, o fitlbele *valuation* ya teng e le kwa tlase kana *value* ya lefatshe le e le kwa tlase. Fa a fetsa go e rekisa e bo e tsena mo diatleng tsa *a developer*, *that developer* fela fa a tsena, o dira *sketch plan* sa selo se a batlang go se dira, e bo e bile *value* ya lefatshe le e ya kwa godimo *probably even five to 10 times*, mme a ise a age sepe mo teng, a tshwantsitse *plans* fela mo teng a bo a ya go dira *a second valuation*, *value* e e ya kwa godimo. Selo se ke ne ke re...

HONOURABLE MEMBER: *Correction*, re thuse.

MR MMUSI: Nnyaa, ga o nthuse sepe, o tlaa ithusa. Jaanong ka gore o a bo a na le *plan* ya *to develop*, fa a isa kwa bankeng, o a supa ka gore ke batla go adima madi a a kana ke ya go aga se mo teng, e bo *value* ya teng o fitlhela e le gore o kgona go adima madi ka yone.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Clarification!

MR MMUSI: Ke ne ke kopa gore o ntese ke fetse, o ntse o *debate* fela ke sa go wetse dingalo Mokwena, mma ke fetse.

Jaanong ke ne ke re Goromente a leke gore a emele Batswana, a ba itsise ka fa lefatshe le ka dirisiwang ka teng *in different ways*, jaaka re ne re bua gore re se ka ra itlhaganelela gore re le rekise ka bofelo.

Selo se sengwe se ke ka se buang, fa o tsena fela mo kgaolong yone ya rona ya Gabane-Mmankgodi, fa gompiano go ka agiwa polase gone foo, kana ga abiwa polase gone foo, kana o ya kwa bo Kgalagadi, kana kae, o ya go fitlhela e le gore lefatshe la masimo le la polase, la polase le felela le tura go feta tshimo. Ke sone se ke batlang go se bua gore fa re tsena mo, go lebelelwe le yone *value* ya lefatshe gore Batswana jaaka re ne re *debate Draft Policy ya Rural Development* kgantele, kana ke dilo dingwe tse re batlang gore re ntsho Batswana mo lehumeng. Selo se tota Batswana ba nang le sone mo nakong ya gompiano ke lefatshe, *so we need to try and create value* mo lefatsheng le Batswana ba nang le lone gore le tle le kgone le ba sologele mosola.

Se sengwe se se neng se buiwa ke sa boswa, le gore fa Goromente a tsaya lefatshe, jaaka rona mo kgaolong ya Gabane-Mmankgodi, Goromente a tsaya masimo mo bathong, tota *what is the proper value* ka gore ga go ka ke ga tsewa fela? Ke a itse gore go a bo go lebeletswe gore go ya go dirwa ditlhabololo, mme lefatshe lone le, ke lone le Motswana a bong a na le lone, jaanong fa le tsewa mo go ene ka madinyana a a kwa tlase a a ka sekang a ya go itirela sepe ka one, ga go mo sologele mosola ka gore fa a tseelwa tshimo, gongwe e bo e tsewa ka *half a million* Pula, tota madi a a kana ka *half a million* Pula, le ntlo ga a ka ke a aga ntlo, mme e ne e le gore tota o batla gore tshimo e e ka mo tshetsa, gongwe a na le bana le bone a batla gore a ye go ba agela. Ke ne ke akanya gore tota go nne le molao o o papametseng o o diragalang mo lefatsheng lengwe le lengwe, le lekane, ka gore lefatshe gongwe le gongwe le a lekana.

MR AARON: *Elucidation.* Ke a leboga *Madam Speaker*. Ke a go leboga Tona. A ga se nako ya *to review* le gone mo re go bitsang *freehold*? Ba ba setseng ba tshwere lefatshe dingwagangwaga ba sa le dirise, e bo e re fa go tla kwa go wena Motswana, a bo o bolelelwa gore o na le lebaka le le kana o sa tlhabolole golo fa, re na le tshwanelo ya go le tsaya. A ga se nako ya gore mo molaong o le gone, re ka baakanya gore a lefatshe le tsewe ka go tshwana? Ba *freehold* ga re re, re a ba tseela, ba ba sa tlhabololang, a ba beelwe nako mo tshekatshekong ya molao o. O bona jang ba Tubu le Habu ba e leng gore gatwe ga ba na tshwanelo ya go ka

nna le lefatshe, mme ba utlwa go buiwa ka molao wa lefatshe? O ka gakolola Goromente wa UDC o reng? Yo o reng ga ba na tshwanelo ya go ka abelwa lefatshe. Ke a leboga.

MR MMUSI: Tanki, nnyaa eo e tlaa arabiwa ke Tona. Ga ke mo go eo. Kgang e ke ka e akgelang thata, ke e ya gore lefatshe bangwe ba a le tsaya jaaka o bua, ba bo ba dira mo gotweng ke *speculation*. Ba bangwe ba kgona go itse gore e re a ntse jaana, e bo Tona wa Diphologolo a sebetsa ntsalae gore re ya go aga hotele e e manobonobo fale, o se ka wa nama o rekisitse lefatshe la gago, o tlaa ja *commission* mo teng. E bo e le gore...

HONOURABLE MEMBER: O bua ka Wynter?

MR MMUSI: Nnyaa, ga ke bue ka Wynter. Wynter o tsena fa kae? Ke bua ka Tona. Wena o a bo o tlaa bua leina la ga Wynter. Ke gore o tla *late*, gatwe o...

MADAM SPEAKER: *Honourable* Mmusi, tswaya mo *side remarks*.

MR MMUSI: Tanki mma. Ke ne ke bua fela gore a bua le Tona yo o rileng kana wa Lefatshe, e bo go dirwa *speculation* ka lefatshe leo, le bo le felela le rekisiwa, mme e le *knowledge* e e itswang. Dilo tse re leke go di tlhatswa. *It is an opportune time* jaaka fa re baakanya melao e, gore re tsenye dilo tse tsotlhe mo teng. Di tlhatswege, di siame. O a itse Tona Dikoloti, maloba re ne re le kwa Gabane kwa Kgotla *meeting*, a utlwa dikgang jaaka batho ba kgaolo ele ba ngongorega ka fa *land board* e fetolang dikgang letsatsi le letsatsi. Ga go na dikgang dipe fela tse di tlhamaletseng, di papametse go buiwa ka lefatshe.

A re lekeng go baakanya gompiano, re tswaleng diphatlha tse re di bonang, tse di teng *because* molao o a feta. Ke itse gore ka 2024 a simologa, go ne ga fiwa Secure Land Titles (SLTs) *to* bangwe. O ne a le teng Tona yo o maleba, lenaneo le la simolodisiwa, le *certificate* tsa teng re ne ra se bona. Se supiwa le ka *water marks* tsa teng, gore go ya go nna le *features* tse di ntseng jang mo setlankaneng se. Se se ka kamoso sa tsoga se itirisediwa ke mongwe le mongwe fela, a ka tsietsa ka sone, e le gore go lebelelwa tsone tse.

A re lebeleleng Motswana, re lekeng go oketsa *value* ya lefatshe, e lekalekane lefatshe lotlhe. Re se ka ra re kwa yole ke yole, e bile go papamale go nne *in black and white*. E se ka ya re ke bapile le *Honourable* Pule, *then he benefits* go mpheta, kana re le mo dikgaolong tse di bapileng, a *benefit* go mpheta. Ka a le kalo, ke go eme nokeng Tona ka Tshutiso ya gago. Tanki Motsamaisa Dipuisanyo tsa Palamente.

ASSISTANT MINISTER OF CHILD WELFARE AND BASIC EDUCATION (MR HUNYEPA): Ke a leboga *Madam Speaker* go mpha nako e. Ke emela *to support the Deeds Registry (Amendment) Bill*. Ke ema jaana ke re, e tla ka nako e e siameng fela thata. Batswana ba sale ba emetse *Bill* e, gore ba tle ba bone *certificates* tsa bone. Kwa Tati West ke na le metse e le 27, mme ke sale ke simolola diphuthego tsa me fela re sena go tsaya Puso *last year*. Mo diphuthegong tseo tsotlhe, ba ntse ba lela ba batla *SLT deed*. *I support* fela thata gore Tona a bo a tsile ka yone nako e.

Golo mo go raya gore metse ya rona, ba ntse ba na le lefatshe mme ba sa kgone go lotlolola khumo mo lefatsheng leno. Le fa o ya kwa dibankeng, ga o kgone go fiwa *loan*. Ke yone tshono ya gore fa o na le *certificate* se, o tllile go felela o na le tshwanelo ya go kopa *loan* mo banking. O bona gore o dirisa jang lefatshe la gago; o aga mmolo, kana kgwebo epe fela. Golo moo go tllile go felela go thusa fela thata. Tshutiso e, ke karabo ya selelo se se kanakana.

Ngwaga o ka *January*, e ne e le kgang e, *the same question and* ke palelwa ke gore ke ka e araba jang gore ke eng Batswana ba sa fiwe *certificates* tsa lefatshe la bone. *This title deed* e ntšha e, ke khumo ka boyone. Ke seriti mo Motswaneng. Gape e raya gore motho a kgone go dirisa lefatshe la gagwe, a itirela ditiro, a dira sengwe le sengwe se a batlang go se dira. Fa o sa tshwara sepe, go felela o kare ga o na lefatshe Tona. Fa o tshwere *certificate*, o ka se dirisa ditiro tse di ntsi; o ka rekisa lefatshe leo, o ka adima mongwe, o ka le hirisa, jalojalo. Banka e bo e go reetsa gore o tshwere sengwe se se nang le mosola.

Farmers tsa rona ka bontsi o fitlhela di batla go kopa *loans* kwa dibankeng. Fa o kopa *loan* kwa bankeng, ba batla go itse gore *security* ke eng, o ka dirisa eng. Nako eo, o tshwanetse o ise *certificate* seo, ke sone *security*. Malwapa o fitlhela ba na le lefatshe, fa le tshwanetse *to be transferred to another member of the family*, go nna dingalo *if you do not have this title deed* e e *secure*. Dintwa tse dingwe re setse re di bone mo malwapeng, e le kgang e ya go lwelwa boswa jo e leng gore fa go sena *title deed*, ga go na gore bo ya kae. *Madam Speaker*, *this amendment* tota ke e ema nokeng fela thata. *It is not only administrative, it is also transformational*. E tllile go fetola *the way* re ntseng re tsamaisa lefatshe ka teng. Re na le lefatshe le le tlhokang go dirisiwa sentle ka dipampiri tse di teng.

Madam Speaker, ke batla go bona gore *this amendment* fa e dirwa Tona, o tsenye le kgang ya *digitalisation*, e botlhokwa fela thata. Motho a se ka a tlhola a re o ya kwa *land board* kana kae. O ka ikopela fela a le mo lelwapeng. A kgona *to apply this title deed* mo *phone* ya gagwe, a dirisa maranyane. A se ka a ya go fola kwa, o fitlhela go le laene e telele. *He or she can apply* go dirisiwa maranyane. Go nne motlhofo gore motho o ka bona *title deed*.

Ga re batle go nna go ntse go lengwa fela go le *subsistence farming*, *we want to commercialise farming*. *For you to commercialise it*, o lema mo o kgonang go rekisa. O tshwanetse o bo o na le lefatshe le e leng gore mongwe le mongwe o ka bona gore le na le tlhwatlhwa. Tlhwatlhwa ya teng e tswa mo goreng o na le *title deed*. Ke ema nokeng Tona gore a nnetlu e, re bone gore pele ga ngwaga o fela, a bo *certificates* di tsamaya, di ya kwa Batswaneng.

Se sengwe se se botlhokwa Tona, re tshwanetse re bone gore *title deed* e fa e tswa, *there should be public education*. A Batswana ba rutiwe fela thata ka yone. Ba itse gore fa ba tshwere *title deed* e e *secure*, botlhokwa jwa teng bo kana ka eng. Go botlhokwa gore batho ba rutiwe ka *this new title deed*. Ba itse gore ba tshwere khumo golo fa ba leng teng. *I support this Bill* Tona. E tlaa thatafatsa itsholelo ya rona ya Botswana, e tliša thokgamo le tshwanelo ya go nna le lefatshe le le nang le dipampiri. *I support the Bill*. Ke a leboga *Madam Speaker*.

MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES (MR RAMAOTWANA): ...*(Inaudible)*...

ka mabaka a mantsinyana. Tefo Modisane kwa Naledi a re ga a bolo go ema *since 2022*, a emetse kgang e e tshwanang le yone e. Ke sone ke emang ke re Batswana ka bontsi ga ba a bolo go bewa ka fa mosing ka ntata ya go tlhoka ditlankana. O kwadile fela a bua gore, *“I am one of the citizens long registered my residential plot in 2022, even now, I still have not been called to be given my new residential plot Secure Land Title (SLT).”* Mokwalo o tswa kwa go Tefo Modisane kwa Naledi yo e leng gore o ntse a emetse kgang e ka matlho a mahibidu a batla gore e diragale, le ene a bone a le motlotlo, a na le seriti, a tshotse setlankana se se ka dirang gore le ene a kgone go nna le botshelo, a kgone go ya kwa dibankeng, a tlhabolole jarata ya gagwe, a kgone go hirisa, a nne le letseno. Ke sone se ke emang fa ke go ema nokeng Tona mo kgannyeng e.

Over and above, ke go *support* gape gore go nna le SLT, rona ba re ntseng re ba thusa, o tlaabo o thusa motho a tshwere *Customary Land Grant Certificate*, o bo o fitlhela se tshwerwe ke batho ba le 10, fa o re o thusa motho yo, fa o tsena kwa o utlwa gotwe yo mongwe a re o se tshotse, e le gore motho o tsamaya a rekisa fela gone moo ga *Customary Land Grant Certificate*. O bo o fitlhela go le ditshekotsheko tsa gore batho ba le 10 ba rekiseditswe setlankana se le *one* ke motho a tsamaya a tsaya madi mo bathong ka tsela e e ntseng jalo. *To register* kwa *Deeds through SLT*, go raya gore fa o ka tsamaya o tsietsa batho mo, kwa go ya go supa gore motho o *one* fela ka gore fa o fetola, go ya go supa gore re batla ene yo e leng gore o kwadilwe fa go tla go saena *affidavit* gore go diragale jalo. Go bo go ka fokotsa bomenemene jo bo ntseng bo le teng.

Lefatshe gape ke khumo jaaka Mugabe a ne a etle a bue a re *land is economy*. Karl Marx o ne a bua gore lefatshe ke *laboratory* ya go ntsha dikhumo tsotlhe tse o ka di akanyang, ke *means of production*. Fa o akanya go lema, o lema mo go lone, o akanya go epa diteemane, o epa mo go lone, o akanya ka boroko, ke lefatshe, Palamente re ntse re mo lefatsheng, go ntsha *oil* kana eng fela, ke lefatshe. *So*, go raya gore fa o na le lefatshe, o na le khumo. Fa o na le SLT o ka kgona go nna motho wa nna motlotlo le wena.

Ke sone se ke emelelang ke re kgang e ya *amendments* tse ke di boneng, segolo jang tsa bo *owner* e e leng gore e atolositswe gore go nne *clear* gore fa re re *owner*, re raya jang gore go se ka ga nna le tsietsego. Re a itse gore go na le mo gotweng a *beneficial owner*, go raya gore le gone go a itsege. Gompieno go a papamala gore *who is the owner*.

Gape ke lebogela gore go na le bana ba batho ba ba tlaabong ba nna le mokau gotwe ke a go nyala, a re phuthe mmogo, ba phutha mmogo. E bo e re ba sena go kgobokanya mmogo, ba ntsha madi ba aga mo setsheng sa mokau, kamoso a bo a go tlhala a re, “jaanong ga ke sa tlhole ke go nyala, tsamaya.” O bo o re, “*I have contributed* mo go ageng ntlo e,” a bo a re “*plot* e ke ya me, ga go na se o se dirileng, o tlile ka *bag* ya gago *and* ke ne ke go jesa, tsamaya.” Gompieno go raya gore *universal partnership* e ka fa molaong, le wena o tlaabo o kgona gore fa e le gore o mo teng, o ne o le mosetsana o ratile mokau, le phutha mmogo le re le batla go tshela mmogo, kamoso le wena o ka bua wa re “le nna *as a universal partner; we were cohabiting*, re phuthela mo setsheng re bo re se tlhabolola mmogo.” Ke sengwe se e leng gore se ntse se tsenya tsebetsebe...

MR HIKUAMA: *On a point of clarification*. Ke a go utlwa jaaka o e baya, o e tlhatswa. Ke eng o ntsha sekai sa gore fa o le mme, ke eng o sa re tsenye mo teng gore le ene fa motho a re o a mo kgwa, mme le ene *having contributed* mo go tse ba nang le tsone, le ene o tlaabo a na le tshiamelo? O se ka wa e baya e kete borre ke bone ba ba tsietsang fela bomme ga ba tsietse.

MR RAMAOTWANA: Ke tseela gore go tewa motho mongwe le mongwe. Molao wa re *any person*, ga o re mme fela, go ka diragala jalo. Mo dikgannyeng tse ke neng ke di tshwara, borre ke bone ba e leng gore ba ne ba tsietsa bomme. Dipalo ka bontsi di ne di supa jalo mme go sa reye gore rre ga a ka ke a dirwa jalo. O ne o fitlhela e le bomme ba bewa ka fa mosing ke borre. Jaanong seo se tlaabo se tlhatswega sentle gore kgang ke eng.

Le bone re ba rotloetse gore e se ka ya re ba bona molao o ntse jalo, ba bo ba latlha *receipts*. Fa o le mme o rekile *cement*, o beye *receipt* eo ka gore ke *contribution* ya gago mo go tse di dirwang mo jarateng ya mokau yo e leng gore le tshela mmogo. Fa e le gore o reka *concrete* o duela *truck* e tlisa *concrete* eo, o bue. E se ka ya re kamoso a bo a re ga a ise a ko a *contribute* sepe, a itatola. Ke sone se ke reng gompieno molao o papamatsa seo gore le bone ba ka lemogwa jalo.

This thing ya bo makgorwane *is contradiction in terms*. O fitlhela re re “lefatshe le ke mpho ya Modimo” fa re opela Pina ya Setšhaba mme o bo o fitlhela e le gore *value* ya lefatshe kwa bo Nalebi, Bontleng kana Extension 14 e farologana le ya kwa Block 8 or Block 10 mme go tewa mmu wa Modimo fela. *Capitalists* ba bo ba tla jaanong ba simolola ba farologanya *value* mme go tewa mmu. Fa o tswa fa o bo o ya kwa *freehold land system* ya bo makgorwane e e kwa maphaneng, o tlaabo o utlwa ba re ke *billions*. Go raya gore bahumanegi ba bewa ka fa mosing.

Fa o tswa fa o ya kwa sekakeng gatwe *ranch* ke bo P6 *million* mme fa o ya kwa mohumaneging o reka 21 *hectares* o bo o utlwa gotwe ke P100 000 mme e le mmu fela o o tshwanang. O bo o ipotsa gore dikale tse tsa go ja bahumanegi ntsoma di tswa kwa kae jaanong tse e leng gore *the peasants* ba bewa ka fa mosing mme re itse gore lefatshe ke mpho ya Modimo. Re a itse gore o na le *the right to use residential property for 99 years* mme fa e le *agriculture* ke 50 *years*. Ke tlaabo ke itsaya jaaka e kete ke nna mong wa mmu mme ke tshwanetse gore ke rekise *developments* tse ke di dirileng. Ntlo e ke e tlhomileng fale le *screen wall* le eng ke yone *value* e ke tshwanetseng gore ke e rekise. Re rekisa mmu wa Modimo mme wa bahumanegi o bo o nna *cheap*.

MR JACOBS: *On a point of clarification.* Ke a leboga *Madam Speaker*. Fa re santse re le mo kgannyeng ya *valuation* ya *plots*, Tona a ga o bone gore gongwe ke nako ya gore re ka bua le *Minister* wa *Finance* gore a bue le dibanka gore banana ba ye go kopa madi ka *plots* tsa bone? Kana gompiano, le wena o a itse gore *there is a lot of red tape* kwa dibankeng tsa rona. Banana tota le fa ba tsaya *Tittle Deeds* le *leases*, dibanka di gana go ba neela madi. Gore re tlhabolole lefatshe la rona, ke nako ya gore dibanka di kgone *to soften approach* ya bone gore ba kgone go adima banana madi gore go nne le tlhabololo mo lefatsheng la rona. Ke a leboga *sir*.

MR RAMAOTWANA: Ke a go utlwa, ke dumalane le wena. Ke sone se ke reng SLT e direlwa gore lefatshe le nne le *value*, dibanka di kgone go neela mongwe le mongwe madi gore a itlhabolole lefatshe la gagwe ka fa a ka kgonang ka teng.

Madam Speaker, ke sone se ke reng dilo tse di buelang tse tsotlhe, a e ka tswa e le *Rural Development Policy*, *Youth Policy*, *Agricultural Policy*, *Deeds* e re e buang le *Budget Speech*, tsotlhe ke mananeo a UDC. Go se ka ga nna mo gotweng ke a Botswana National Front (BNF) kana Alliance for Progressives (AP). Ga re na BNF kana AP, ke *policy* ya UDC.

HONOURABLE MEMBERS: ...(Murmurs)...

MR RAMAOTWANA: Ra re ga go na *Government* wa BNF le wa AP, *there is only one Government* wa UDC, ga go na *Government* wa AP le wa BNF.

HONOURABLE MEMBERS: ...(Murmurs)...

DR GOBOTSWANG (TSWAPONG SOUTH): Ke a leboga *Madam Speaker*. *Madam Speaker*, maUDC ke batho ba ba ratang gore fa ba tla ka kgang ba re ba baakanya se ba se baakanyang, fa ba setse ba ya go se bua, ba se bua jaaka o kare ke makgonatsotlhe. Maloba *Honourable* Lucas o buile ka menepenepe ba bua ka *Constitutional Court* o kare ba tsaya gore e ya go alafa mathata otlhe. Paakanyo molao o ka fa ba o buang ka teng, ba batla go fa batho kakanyo ya gore o ya go fedisa mathata otlhe a peo ya lefatshe le go tsamaisa lefatshe mo Botswana. *That is not true*, molao o ga o tsene le mo *operational bottlenecks, challenges* tse di lebagangweng ke *land boards*. Molao o ga o a lebagana le dikgang tsa *capacity* le ditlamelo tse ba *Deeds Registry* ba lebagang le tsone letsatsi le letsatsi. Ga o ka ke wa dira jalo, *so* le se ka ya re le bua molao o, le bo le bua jaaka o kare le bua gore o ya go fedisa mathata otlhe,

sengwe le sengwe jaanong se tlaabo se le boreledi fela, e bile dilo di tsamaya sentle. Nnyaa, ga go a nna jalo, mathata a tlile go nna a le teng mo *land boards*, di tlile go tswelala di ntse di kopa ditlamelo kwa dikhanseleng. *Steps* tsele tsa menepenepe tse dintsi, kana gatwe ke eng, di ya go nna di ntse di le teng bakaulengwe. Ke ne ke re eo re se ka ra tsena mo go yone ra ipolelela gore e ka *solve* mathata otlhe.

Re kile ra bolelelwa gone fa mo Palamenteng e gore go na le bothata jwa *equipment* tse e leng gore ba *Deeds Registry* ba a di dirisa, tse dingwe di setse di le *obsolete*. Molao o ga se gore o ya *to solve* kgang eo, ga o ka ke wa ba wa *solve* dikgang tse di ntseng jalo. Se se leng teng se se diragalang golo fa, se re tshwanetseng go se tlhaloganya gore gatwe go diragala eng, se se tonatona se se dirwang ke gore re baakanya sebanka. Go nnile le sebanka mo tsamaisong fa o lebelela molao o ka fa o tsamaisitsweng ka teng. Golo fa go raya gore se se tshwanetseng go diragala jaaka le itse, pele ga go dirwa *secure land titles*, go raya gore go nnile le motse o le *defined* gore o ntse jang. Motse gongwe e le wa Letlorenge, go bo gotwe motse wa Letlorenge ke yo o felela fa, e le *map* wa Letlorenge, go tswa foo gone mo Letlorenge go bo go kgaogangwa ka Dikgotla di ka nna pedi, tharo kana nne. Go tswa foo mo Dikgotleng tse go bo go dirwa *blocks* gape mo teng, *still surveying*. Go raya gore go ne ga lemogiwa go ntse go tswelitse gore golo fa re tswelitse ka gore re ya go fa batho *title*, re leka go ba neela *certificates* tsa bone, mme *step* ke sele se se sa diragalang. Jaanong go raya gore re baakanye sebanka se gore jaanong bale ba *Deeds Registry* ba ka tswelala ba ntsha *secure land titles*.

Capacity ya *Deeds Registry* fa re ka se ke ra e *address*, e ya gore e bo e le gore re ba neela didirisiwa tse di tshwanetseng tsa segompiano, re ya go nna re *stuck* ka gore ba tlaa dirisa *machine* o o ntshang *certificates*, e bo e re fa o tsena mo dipalong tse di rileng o bo o gotela. Fa o gotela ba a o tima, ba emela gore o tsidifale pele, *we cannot operate like this. This is ... (Inaudible) ... so* re tshwanetse gore re bo re berekela mo go reng, e re ba *Deeds Registry* ba leka go re baakanyetsa, le rona re le Palamente a re ba neeleng ditsompelo tse di tshwanetseng gore ba ye go diragatsa tiro e e kanakana e ba e dirang.

Kgang e e neng e buiwa ke *Honourable* Ramaotwana e siame thata, e tshwanetse go baakanngwa. O kile wa bona batho ba ntse ba tshetse mmogo dingwaga, a bo e le gore letsatsi le lengwe gatwe yo mongwe o tlhokafetse, go le gantsinyana e a bo e le banna, tota

go bua boammaaruri ka gore ke bone ba ba tlholang ba bereka e le bone *breadwinners*. A tshela le mosadi a mo tlhokomelela le bana, a mo apeela, kana go tlhokomela bana le go apeela monna a mo gatisetsa ke *contribution* e e leng gore ga e ka ke ya re la bofelo o bo o re tswa fela jaaka o tsene ka mosese wa gago, o tswe fela o ntse jalo. Jaanong molao o ka fa o dirwang ka teng, go raya gore fa e le gore ba nna mmogo, ba tshela mmogo, e bo e re nako e nngwe ba bo ba kgaogana ba sa tlhole ba utlwana, kana Modimo o dirile thato ya one jaanong go tlaabo go raya gore dithoto tse ba di dirileng, lefatshe le ba le dirileng ba le tlhabolotse mmogo, o bo o itse gore mme yole o mo teng. Jaanong kana mo seAferika ka bontsi fa gotwe ngwana wa bone wa mosimane o tlhokafetse, ba ne ba tlhola ba tla gone fa mme yole a ba tsholetse bana e bile ba ba itse ba ne ba e tle ba etele ngwana wa bone wa mosimane, mme yo a ba apeela tee, mae; dijo tsa dikhanakhana, letsatsi le gotweng ngwana wa bone wa mosimane o tlhokafetse ijaa! Ijaa! Fa ba tla e bile ba tla ka teraka go tla go rwala sengwe le sengwe se se foo.

MR FRENZEL: *Elucidation.* Ke a leboga *Madam Speaker*. Ke a leboga *Honourable* Gobotswang, o e tshwere bontle thata, segolobogolo ya batho ba ba a bong ba nna ba le babedi gongwe ba sa nyalana jaaka o ne o supa jaana. Mo e tlaareng fa ba setse jaanong ba tla mo go reng ba kgaogane yo mongwe a lebe kwa, yo mongwe kwa, e bo batsadi ba ngwana wa rre ba bo ba tla ba re kana ngwana yo ke ene a neng a dira dilo tsotlhe tse ba di dirileng ba le mmogo. Jaanong molao o o botlhokwa fela thata jaaka o o bua gore e re fa batho ba kgaogana dithoto tsa bone ka bobedi, ba bo ba ya go di kgaogana ka go lekalekana. Jaanong ke ne ke emela fela go go supegetsa gore o e tshwere sentle ka fa e tsamayang ka teng. Ke a leboga.

MR NKAWANA: *Elucidation.* Ke a go leboga *Madam Speaker*. O ne o e tshwere sentle, ke gore ke ne ke utlwa o supa gore mafoko mangwe a ga *honourable* a siame. A mme gone *Honourable* Gobotswang, o raya gore go tlhapiso le go apeela motho, go gatisa, go tlhokana le *receipts*? Ke a leboga.

DR GOBOTSWANG: Ga ke itse, le mo molaong ke rile ke a o leba, ya *receipts* ga ke a e bona. Fela se a se buang ke gore mme *records* dingwe tse di kgonang go dirwa, fa o rekile *cement* kana o dirile eng, mme fela tumelo ya me ke gore fa o na le mme a tshela le wena, a go tlhokomelela bana, mme le dira dithoto mmogo, ke tshwanelo ya gore go nne jalo gore labofelo dithoto

tseo yo mongwe ga a rwale a le nosi a bo a tsamaya ka tsone. Go na le thulaganyo e nngwe e e batlang go baakanngwa ke molao o, e e neng e le gore mo molaong wa gompieno, gakere kana *records* tse di kwa *Deeds Registry is for the public*, o kgona go tsamaya go ya go lebelela, *to research* goreng, e ne e le gore o a duedisiwa o le *client* kana o batla *copies*, ba a go duedisa. Fa o romela *lawyer* ya gago gore e ye go go direla tiro e o tshelang o e dira, fa e tsena kwa *lawyers* gatwe ga re go duedise, mme a romilwe ke nna. Go raya gore fa o sa batle go duela o ne o ka nna wa batla *lawyer* mongwe wa re tsamaya o ye go mpatlela *information* kwa *Deeds Registry*. A bo a tsena kwa a bo a dira fela mme a sa duele. Jaanong *cost recovery* yone e...

MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES (MR RAMAOTWANA): *Correction.* Ke a leboga *honourable*. Ke ne ke re ke *correct* gore e tloga gongwe e sa nne sentle gore fa *lawyer* a ya kwa ga a duele. Fa o ya kwa o batla *information* mo *title deed* ya motho kana *deed of transfer*; o duela P50 fa ba sa fetola.

DR GOBOTSWANG: Re e tlhaloseditswe jalo gore golo gongwe e ka tswa e ne e le phosego kana go tlhoka go utlwisisa ga mongwe. Ga ke batle gore o a bo a go tsieditse, mme fela gone mo molaong wa gompieno ka fa o ntseng ka teng, go ntse fela jaaka o utlwa ke go bolelela. Jaanong gompieno fa o tla o le *lawyer*; ke go romile o ya go duela P50, mme o tlaabo a duelwa ke nna. Kana ke tlaabo ke tswelala ke ntse ke duela ka gore ke nna ke batlang *information* eo.

E nngwe e ke sa itseng gore e ya go dirwa jang ke ya gore kana go na le *secure land titles* tse di duleng, ga ke itse gore Domkrag e ne e tsamaela go swa, le a itse gore e ne e tsewa ke sedidi, e ne ya ntsha *title deeds* ka bonako fela o sa itse gore gatwe di isiwa kae. Gotwe di ya go fiwa bo Vice President (VP). Jaanong tseo *Honourable Minister*, fa o setse o araba o tle o tlhalose gore a mme *have they satisfied all these requirements* tse re di tlhokang, gongwe kana di tlile go felela di busitswe, ka gore tota e ne e le dilo fela tse di gakgamatsang. *I rest my case Madam Speaker.*

MR KEKGONEGILE: *Procedure.* Tanki *Madam Speaker*. Ga ke itse, gongwe ka lerato la gago fela le ke itseng o na le lone, e le *birthday* ya me letsatsi leno, ga e nne nna wa bofelo fela *Madam Speaker*? Ke raya ke ikopela.

HONOURABLE MEMBERS: ... (Laughter!)

MADAM SPEAKER: *Honourable Members*, tota fa ke leba *debates* tsa lona fela *today since* kwa General Assembly, le a dumalana, ga go na yo o ganetsang. Re dumalane gore ke *invoke* Standing Order 56.1, *to truncate the debate and move*. Jaanong ke ne ke batla go bitsa *Honourable Acting Minister; or is it still you Honourable Mathoothe, reply to the debate*.

ACTING MINISTER OF LANDS AND AGRICULTURE (MR MATHOOTHE): *Thank you Madam Speaker*, ke leboege batlotlegi ka fa ba dirileng dikakgelo tsa bone ka teng. Go a supafala gore ga go na ope yo o ganalang le paakanyo ya molao. Ke tlaa simolola ka wa bofelo Rre Gobotswang, fa a ne a bua thata gore golo fa go baakanngwa sebanka. Ke ka dumalana le ene, bogolo jang ka gore pele fa go tsewa tshwetso ya gore go dirwe Secure Land Title (SLT), go ka bo go ne go lebeleletse melao pele e e amegang ya baakanngwa, ke gone re bo re tla re tswelela ka thulaganyo e e teng gompieno. Ke gone mo o bonang Goromente yo a leng teng mo nakong ya gompieno, a boela kwa morago gore golo gongwe fale go ne ga itlhaganelwa ka pela, jaanong re tshwanetse ra boa ra baakanya molao gore Batswana ba tle ba bone SLT Deed. Ke yone e re baakanya tsela e e ntseng jalo. Go ema ga batho ba le 830 000 ba sena se ba ka se dirang, ke kgwetlho e tona thata e ba neng ba kgamiwa thata go le lebaka. Ke gone mo ke dumelang jalo gore, go ka bo go ne go simologile pele ga baakanngwa molao. Ke gone mo o bonang *this Bill* e tsena ka *Certificate of Urgency*, gore re tle re baakanye sengwe le sengwe se tle se boele kwa mannong.

Tse dingwe ke tse le neng le bua ka tsone, ke tsaya gore le di tlhalositse sentle. Fa le ntse le ne le akgela, le ne le e tla le ntse le e fa ditlhaloso, le bua jalo ka *the universal contract* e Batswana ba tshwanetseng ba itse jalo gore gongwe le gongwe fa o nnang teng le *your partner*, tse tsotlhe tse le di dirang mmogo, le tshwanetse la baya sengwe le sengwe ka fa thulaganyong. Ke supe jaana gore e tlaa re morago fa go sena go nna go dumalanwa le *this Bill, ministry* o tlaa tswa o ya kwa dikgaolong *to educate people* ka molao o, ka gore o botlhokwa thata mo matshelung a bone.

E nngwe e e teng ke gore, go ne go buiwa jalo thata gore fa o lebelela *this backlog* ya *plots* tse 830 000, se se raya gore jaanong *ministry* o tlaa nna fa fatshe le ba *Attorney General*, go lebelela gore fa re bua ka *maybe the manpower* gore re ka dira ka tsela e e ntseng jang. Go tle go nne bofelo, *land boards* di tle go thusiwa, ka gore

ke palo e tona thata jaaka o ne o utlwa Rre Barongwang a bua gore kwa Mogoditshane ene o itse gore o solofetse 14 000. Jaanong go batla *human capital*, gore dilo tse di tle di dirwe ka pela. Goromente wa letsatsi o tlaa dira dithulaganyo tse di siameng thata, go baakanya seemo sa go nna jalo.

Batlotlegi gape ba buile thata ka gore, *certificate* kana SLT e tshwanetse ya nna mo seemong se e leng gore ga go na ka fa gongwe ba ba dirang dilonyana tse e seng tsone, se ka kgona gore bangwe ba se itirele. Se na le *security features* tse di dirang gore *this title* e nne le *weight*, e bile e sireletsege. Ke dingwe tse se dirilweng se ntse jalo.

Go na le fa gongwe gape fa le neng le bua teng ka *digitilisation*, gore go tlaa tla go nna le *proposal* ya gore go dirwe molao wa *the Electronic Deeds Registration System Act*, e jaanong e tlaabong e kgona *to cover* dikgang tse le ntseng le di tlhalosa fa. Ke raya gore botsadi fa o ka lebelela ka fa le ntseng le tla le akgela ka teng, le ne le bua dilo tse di tsamaelanang e bile le bua gore molao o o fete ka pela re ye go thusa Batswana. Batswana ba sale ka ba eme ba letetse, jaaka mongwe a ne a bua a re *since 2022* a ntse a letetse go lebelela nako e ya gompieno e re tsamayang ka 2026. Go a supafala gore Batswana ga ba a bolo go ema. Goromente wa letsatsi o dirile ka bofelo jo bo seng kana ka sepe, gore *Bill* e e ntseng jaana a bo e le fa pele ga lona. Ke tsaya ke re botsadi le buile dikgang tse di tshwanang, thata le rotloetsa.

Go na le e nngwe e e neng e buiwa ke *Honourable Kaizer*, ka *the definition* ya *ownership*. Ke tsaya gore e tlhamaletse fela e tlhalositswe sentle mo pampiring. Ga go na gope fa gongwe e ka tsietsang teng, ka gore e ne e *extend the definition* gore e tsenye *spouses married in community of property*. Jaanong e tlhamaletse e ntse jalo. Ke tsaya gore fa go ka nna le dingwe tse e kareng fa molao o o ntse o tsamaya o bereka, ga tlhokafala gore di nne di baakanngwe, go tlaa nna jalo ka gore molao one o a letla gore fa go nnang le mathata re tshwanetse ra baakanya.

Honourable Motsamai o ne a bua jalo gore golo mo go ntse go ba tshwere thata ka fa *project* ya bone ya Bonno, e ba ntseng ba bothabotha kwa *Ministry* wa *Agriculture* gore le tsamaya fa kae. Jaanong ba solofetse gore e tlaa re morago ga molao o re sena go nna re o baakanya mo letsatsing la gompieno, e bo tiro ya bone e ba e filweng ba bo ba ka kgona gore ba ye go e dira sentle ka manontlhotlho le ka bonokopila jo bo tseneletseng, go sena gope fa go nang le dikgoreletsi.

Botsadi tota jaaka ke ne ke bua, dikgang tse re neng re di bua fano, re ne re di bua di tshwana tsotlhe, e bile le batla jalo gore go dirwe ka bofefo jo bo rileng. Jaanong le nna mma ke se ka ka dia sebaka, gore tiro e e fa pele ga rona mo letsatsing la gompiano e tle e tsamaye ka bofefo jo bo rileng. *Madam Speaker, I therefore move that this House approves the Deeds Registry (Amendment) Bill, 2026 (No. 13 of 2026). I thank you Madam Speaker.*

Question put and **agreed to.**

Committee - **Forthwith.**

ASSEMBLY IN COMMITTEE

(CHAIRPERSON in the Chair)

DEEDS REGISTRY (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2026 (NO. 13 OF 2026)

MADAM CHAIRPERSON (MS MANYENENG): Order! Order! Honourable Members, please note that Deeds Registry (Amendment) Bill, 2026 (No. 13 of 2026) has 8 Clauses, no amendments have been noticed. I shall therefore, call the Clauses at once.

Clauses 1 - 8 **agreed to.**

DEEDS REGISTRY (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2026 (NO. 13 OF 2026)

Bill reported from Committee **without amendments.**

Third Reading - **Forthwith.**

Third Reading

DEEDS REGISTRY (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2026 (NO. 13 OF 2026)

(Acting Minister of Lands and Agriculture)

MADAM SPEAKER (MS MANYENENG): Order! Order! Honourable Members. The question is that the Deeds Registry (Amendment), Bill, 2026 (No. 13 of 2026) be read a third time. I now call upon the Honourable Minister of Lands and Agriculture, Honourable Mathoothe for Honourable Dikoloti to move.

ACTING MINISTER OF LANDS AND AGRICULTURE (MR MATHOOTHE): Madam Speaker, I move that the Deeds Registry (Amendment) Bill, 2026 (No. 13 of 2026) be read a third time and do pass.

MADAM SPEAKER: Honourable Members, the question is that the Deeds Registry (Amendment) Bill, 2026 (No. 13 of 2026) be read a third time and do pass. In accordance with Standing Order 62.1 (c) I should order a division. The division shall be held in a manner prescribed in Standing Order 63.

Question put and **Division Ordered.**

MADAM SPEAKER: Clerk, ring the bell for two minutes.

...Silence...

MADAM SPEAKER: Honourable Members, I am going to activate the voting machine. Please vote.

...Silence...

MADAM SPEAKER: Le feditse?

HONOURABLE MEMBERS: ...(Murmurs)...

MADAM SPEAKER: Okay, I am deactivating. Results; present 27, "Ayes" 25, "Noes" zero, "Abstain" 2. I think the "Ayes" have it.

Bill read a third time and **passed.**

MADAM SPEAKER: We are now moving to Motions.

ADOPTION OF THE BOTSWANA NATIONAL YOUTH POLICY, 2026-2036

Motion

MINISTER OF YOUTH AND GENDER AFFAIRS (MS CHOMBO): Madam Speaker and Honourable Members, I rise today to present the Botswana National Youth Policy 2026-2036, a policy that is both a continuation of our national commitment to youth development and equally a decisive shift in how we structure, deliver and account for that commitment. This policy has been formulated through extensive stakeholder consultation, bringing together the voices of young people, institutions, development partners and communities with the intention of designing an inclusive framework that recognises youth not as beneficiaries but as a strategic asset in building our nation.

Before I proceed, I must pause to thank and commend all the young people who crafted this policy, young people from different walks of life, who poured their lived experiences and expectations on paper. Today, I present to this House, your words, fears, critiques, demands,

ambitions, brilliant ideas and passions, all wrapped in your work which you poured months into. I am grateful for you and to you. I take this time to acknowledge the young people in this chamber today Madam Speaker, most of whom contributed immensely to this Policy. I therefore congratulate them, as their work has finally reached the national centre stage.

Madam Speaker, this Policy is guided by national and global principles of youth development and is anchored in a clear objective - to ensure that young people are positioned to participate meaningfully and sustainably in Botswana's development. However, beyond its technical design, this Policy is grounded in lived reality. It reflects the experience of a young person who has followed the prescribed path of education but cannot access employment. It speaks to the young entrepreneur whose ideas cannot scale due to limited access, not only to capital, but to enabling resources which are stifled by red tape. It speaks of the young woman whose education is disrupted by socio-economic pressures. These are not isolated cases. They are patterns and require deliberate and coordinated intervention.

HISTORY AND RATIONALE

Madam Speaker, Botswana's commitment to youth development has evolved through deliberate policy interventions. The 1996 National Youth Policy established the foundation by recognising youth as central to national development and expanding access to education, employment, skills training and cultural participation.

The 2010 Revised Policy built on this by advancing inclusivity and expanding youth participation across economic, social and environmental sectors. However, while these policies laid a necessary foundation, they have not been sufficient in addressing persistent and emerging challenges. Today's youth are more educated and more globally connected than any generation before them, yet many remain excluded from meaningful economic participation. This contradiction signals not a lack of effort from young people, but a misalignment within our systems. Approximately 60 per cent of Botswana's population is below the age of 35, while 35 per cent falls within the ages of 15 to 35, presenting both an opportunity and a responsibility. This demographic reality positions Botswana and gives us an opportunity to harness on this demographic dividend, but this can only happen if it is supported by strong institutions, enforceable frameworks, and coordinated

implementation. This policy therefore, builds on what has worked, it addresses what has not, and aligns itself with Vision 2036, the National Development Plan (NDP) 12, the Botswana Economic Transformation Program (BETP), the African Youth Charter, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Understanding the Challenge

Madam Speaker, the consultations and data that informed this policy reveal a clear and urgent picture. There is a persistent misalignment between education and labour market demands, reflected in a youth unemployment rate of 38.2 per cent as captured in 2024. This indicates that while access to education has expanded, transition into opportunity has not kept pace. Only 60 per cent of learners' transition to senior secondary education, with socio-economic barriers such as teenage pregnancies and early marriages disproportionately affecting young women. At the same time, despite the expansion of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET), less than 10 per cent of youth are enrolled in these programmes, limiting their ability to acquire practical and market-relevant skills.

Madam Speaker, the digital divide remains a significant constraint. ICT penetration in rural areas stands at approximately 35 per cent, compounded by high data costs and limited digital literacy. Madam Speaker, this means that opportunity is still determined not only by ability, but by geography. Beyond economic and educational challenges, social vulnerabilities are increasingly evident. Substance abuse among young people is rising, mental health challenges including anxiety and depression are becoming more pronounced, and young people aged 15 to 24 continue to account for a significant proportion of new HIV infections. Gender-Based Violence (GBV) remains a serious concern, with 17.1 per cent of women aged 15 to 49 reporting annual partner violence. Young people with disabilities continue to face barriers to participation due to inaccessible infrastructure and persistent stigma. Justice system delays and limited outreach further constrain rehabilitation and reintegration efforts for young people who are in conflict with the law who actually do deserve redemption. Young people continue to unite in one voice, advancing their stance on the shape that Botswana ought to take, but their cries, aspirations and ideas get lost in bureaucratic channels.

Madam Speaker, these challenges are interconnected. When education does not lead to employment, frustration increases. When opportunity is limited,

vulnerability grows. When young people are not co-designers of the system, misalignment widens. When systems fail to respond, trust is eroded. This policy recognises that youth development must be addressed as an integrated system; one that aligns education, economic opportunity, with inclusive governance and social protection.

Expected Outcomes

Madam Speaker, the expected outcomes of this policy are the clearest expression of what Botswana is committing itself to achieve for its young people by 2036 and the period there between. They are not broad aspirations, they are measurable national commitments intended to shift the lived reality of youth in education, health, economic participation, leadership, inclusion, environmental governance, as well as global competitiveness. I start with the first pillar.

In Education, Skills Development and Innovation

This policy seeks to ensure that young people are equipped not merely to complete school, but to transition into meaningful opportunity. By 2029, we propose that a significant number of young people should have access to vocational training programmes aligned to market demands, while 50 per cent should be accessing digital learning tools that strengthen employability and participation in the digital economy. By 2030, at least 60 per cent of primary and secondary schools should offer integrated financial literacy and entrepreneurship education, with our youth further acquiring entrepreneurial and economic skills through national mentorship programmes.

The policy recognises that technology is not separate from the economy, but rather, it is how opportunity is created. It therefore, positions young people not just as users of technology, but as active participants in the digital economy by expanding access to STEAM education, and linking learning and job opportunities to projects in AI, ICT and Innovation.

Still on education and skills development, the policy recognises the need for a strong collaboration with the private sector to guide curricula development as well as absorption rates into tertiary institutions. This is intended to ensure a seamless structure from education into the labour market. This is how we begin to close the gap between education and the economy. It is how we move from qualification without opportunity, to qualification with relevance.

The policy is equally deliberate on inclusion within the education system. By 2029, 90 per cent of educational curricula and teaching materials should be accessible to students with disabilities, enrolment should increase by at least 20 per cent, and most schools should be equipped to support diverse learning needs. Rural youth's education will be supported through enhanced infrastructure development and adequate access to learning materials. By 2030, educators should receive skills development training on new teaching methods and systems. These commitments speak directly to whether the education system is actually capable of preparing a broad range of young people for the demands of a changing society, economy and market landscape.

This policy Madam Speaker, also speaks to a second pillar which is health, well-being, and social protection. By 2030, substance abuse among youth should be reduced by at least 30 per cent, supported by the establishment of at least two national rehabilitation centres, comprehensive prevention programmes across districts, and community led support systems. It goes further by targeting a 50 per cent reduction in relapse and new cases of youth substance abuse through local support groups led by community structures. On HIV, GBV, and Sexual Reproductive Health Rights, the policy provides for integrated interventions, trained youth leaders and civil society actors, increased testing uptake, and a reduction in new infections, especially among vulnerable groups of youth. It further targets a reduction in GBV among youth, alongside stronger referral pathways, safety shelters, and timely access to medical, legal, and psychosocial support which will be done through the establishment of one stop centres across the country. A functional mental health coordinating structure is to be in place by 2029 to improve service delivery, accountability, and reporting across all districts when it comes to issues of mental health. It is critical to note that in all the above, that our boy child's needs and vulnerabilities will be attended to and programmed for. These outcomes make it clear that youth empowerment cannot be reduced to jobs alone, it also requires safety, support, dignity, and resilience.

Economic Empowerment and Employment

A key and urgent pillar for Botswana's youth today. The policy aims to shift young people from exclusion to productivity. By 2030, at least 80 per cent of youth completing internships and apprenticeships should transition into sustainable employment, further training, or entrepreneurship. It provides for a functional social

protection scheme to strengthen unemployment protection. The policy further provides for youth exchanges that expand global exposure, as well as co-working and innovation spaces in each district to support youth access to start-up infrastructure, digital resources, and remote work environments. It speaks to effective mainstreaming wherein every sector and institution systemically channels resources to the employment of youth through internal recruitment targets as well as programs aimed at strengthening youth employability. In this sense, it recognises that the limiting factor to youth's economic advancement is not only the absence of opportunities, but that there are structural exclusions that exclude young people from accessing the existing opportunities. Further, the policy increases Government procurement quota from 20 per cent to 40 per cent while guaranteeing structured training on procurement to enable our young people to meaningfully benefit from the quota.

The policy provides for a 40 per cent target by 2030, of graduates of entrepreneurship programmes to establish registered enterprises and cooperatives, while a significant portion of youth-owned businesses should become globally competitive and export-ready. In the same breath, it speaks to enhancing access to finance by youth enterprises and this is not only for startup Madam Speaker, but as well as upscaling capital. It speaks to revision of existing enterprise funding initiatives to be more deliberate and inclusive of youth needs, and to tackle existing red tapes, this is critical.

The policy recognises the creative sector Madam Speaker, as a driver of youth economic participation. It will support the commercialisation of creative work through access to funding, digital platforms monetisation, market linkages, and intellectual property protection. This ensures that young people in music, film, fashion, and digital content are able to transition from informal participation to sustainable livelihoods.

As I close on economic empowerment and employment, I note that this policy prioritises rural youth, youth in agriculture, access to land, tailored finance for youth in rural Botswana, as well as infrastructure in underserved areas. This is critical, because youth development cannot be urban, elite, narrow. It must speak to the young farmer, the rural entrepreneur, the graduate in transition, and the innovator who is building something from the ground up.

In civic engagement, peace, and governance, the policy makes a strong commitment to youth leadership as a practical national objective. By 2029, at least 35 per cent of leadership and decision-making positions across spheres of development should be held by young people, with gender parity within that representation. By 2030, the Botswana Youth Parliament should be established and functioning through at least two annual sittings, with inclusion targets for young women as well as youth with disabilities. Youth development should be mainstreamed into all National and District Development Plans, while programs, policies and legislative instruments should all align to properly support and enforce opportunities for young people no matter the sector. The policy also provides for peacebuilding, juvenile justice reform, continuous intergenerational dialogue, and the development of core attributes such as Botho, democratic values, leadership, peace, and the ability to engage effectively with information and institutions. These outcomes recognise that the full development of young people can only be realised if decision making opportunities are rightly afforded to them, in an enabling manner.

The policy gives substantial attention as well to the next pillar Madam Speaker, which is environmental sustainability and global citizenship. It seeks stronger frameworks for climate action, integration of environmental education across school curricula, increased youth participation in green economy initiatives, and wider access to digital platforms and international opportunities. It aims for Botswana's youth to be equipped not only for domestic participation, but also for a globally connected future through fellowships, exchanges, innovation and cross-cultural competence. This is important because the future facing our youth is not only local, it is global, and our policy must prepare them accordingly.

Beyond these pillars Madam Speaker, the policy also provides for Youth Centres, professional youth development training so that we can have competent equipped and qualified youth workers. It speaks for a National Internship Programme driven by private sector partnership, and a National Mentorship Programme. This matter because youth development needs an ecosystem, not isolated entities. It needs places where services are delivered, standards by which practitioners are guided, and forums through which progress may be assessed.

Taken together, Madam Speaker, these expected outcomes are the basis of the policy because they tell us exactly what change must look like. They convert policy language into measurable national direction. They tell us what success should mean in a village, in a classroom, in a district office, in a workplace, in a youth centre, and in the life of an ordinary young person.

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Madam Speaker, a major strength of this policy is that it does not stop programme ideas. It recognises that youth development cannot depend indefinitely on goodwill, temporary arrangements, or fragmented mandates and certainly cannot depend on the discretion of the leaders who happened to occupy the seat at the time. It therefore proposes a strengthened institutional framework that is intended to professionalise, coordinate, and enforce youth development across Botswana.

At the centre of this framework is the Youth Development Act, Botswana's first Youth Development Act. This legislation is critical because it will create a shift from youth development as a policy preference but it will make youth development a structured national obligation. It will define roles, establish institutions, clarify obligations, and create enforceable accountability across the ecosystem. In practical terms, this means youth development will no longer sit as an issue that can be acknowledged rhetorically but neglected operationally. It will become a matter of law, structure, standards, reporting, and institutional duty. This is a fundamental shift. It moves us from discretion to obligation, from scattered interventions to a unified system, and from broad intention to enforceable streamlined responsibility. For too long, youth development in many contexts has depended on policy recognition without equivalent legal force. This has meant that even where the intent is good, implementation can remain inconsistent, fragmented and vulnerable to changes in priority at the discretion of those in leadership. The Youth Development Act is therefore, not just another instrument. It is the mechanism through which youth development becomes institutionalised, measurable and protected.

Madam Speaker, the policy proposes the National Youth Development Commission which will serve as the central coordinating and oversight institution reporting to Parliament. Its role will not be ceremonial. It will be the body responsible for driving implementation, compliance, monitoring, and reform. The commission

will track implementation of the National Youth Policy and related youth programmes, monitor whether ministries and institutions are fulfilling their obligations, identify barriers affecting youth outcomes, recommend corrective action, coordinate data and evidence for youth planning, and ensure that reporting is not fragmented across sectors, making certain that the sanctity and the mandate of the policy is followed to the letter. In this regard, the commission becomes essential to continuity, oversight, and performance discipline.

Madam Speaker, still on Institutional Frameworks, the Botswana National Youth Council is equally important, but its role is different. It will not simply exist as a symbolic body. It will function as a credible, independent, and representative voice of young people across the country inclusive of young people across the country. The policy already recognises the need for it to be reconstituted and empowered with a governance structure that reflects districts, gender balance, and national representation. That matters because youth participation cannot be meaningful if the institution meant to carry the voices of young people is weak, vague, or unsustainable and it is not well resourced. A strengthened council will therefore, serve as the central representative and coordinating body for the interests of youth by advocating for youth-inclusive policies and advising Government on youth development priorities, ensuring that meaningful youth participation in decision making processes is indeed effected by facilitating communication between young people and stakeholders, promoting programmes focused on youth employment, entrepreneurship, skills development, health and social inclusions. To act as a voice for accountability and ensure national development efforts effectively address the needs and aspirations of the youth population. It will be a legitimate and well-resourced bridge between young people and the state.

Madam Speaker, as I close on the institutional framework, I must also note that the Youth Parliament must be understood as more than an event platform. Properly structured, it is a leadership development and democratic participation mechanism that will expose young people to legislative process, policy debate, representation, national dialogue, and decision making. Madam Speaker, allow me, as I near my conclusion, to speak on another important component of this policy, we do not just present the policy by itself, we present it with the comprehensive five-year implementation plan.

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Madam Speaker, the Monitoring and Evaluation dimension of this policy must be treated as a core delivery instrument, not a procedural afterthought. A policy of this scale cannot rely on broad claims of implementation. It requires measurable indicators, regular review, institutional visibility, and consequences for underperformance and non-performance. That is why the accompanying implementation plan with a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework is so important. It is intended to produce annual reporting, as well as to support Mid-Term Review, and assess progress against defined outcomes across the entire youth development agenda.

But Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) in this policy must do more than just count activities. It must tell us whether youth outcomes are actually improving. It must tell us whether access to vocational training is actually expanding, whether youth are actually being employed, whether youth are really transitioning from internships into sustainable opportunities. It must tell us whether district-level services are becoming more accessible, whether gender inclusion targets are being met, whether youth institutions are functioning, whether programmes are producing real value. In other words, this framework does not only monitor effort, it measures change, through the evaluation, and it will also highlight shortcomings and support evidence-based decision-making by providing actionable insights to the relevant stakeholders.

This is where, Madam Speaker, the Youth Development Scorecard also becomes especially important. This is a Scorecard that will serve as a practical accountability tool that translates policy outcomes into visible performance across sectors. It will allow Government, Parliament, and implementing institutions, as well as the public to see where progress is being made, where gaps persist, and where corrective action is required. It will track performance against the commitments of this policy, not only at national level but, where possible, across sectors and local implementation. It is therefore, the bridge between policy declarations and delivery discipline.

Madam Speaker, I conclude on this part by noting that this is the kind of M&E architecture that ensures that progress is not assumed, but is demonstrated; that underperformance is not concealed but is fully exposed,

that youth development is not reduced to rhetoric, but elevated to a measurable pillar as a matter of national importance, and; that non-performance is not tolerated but is met with clear and enforceable consequences.

As I conclude, Madam Speaker, I must say that this policy is not felt in documents, it is felt in lives. It is the child in a rural village, walking bare foot, long distances to school, whose future depends on whether opportunity reaches beyond our cities and towns. It is the young woman in the city, educated and capable, yet searching for a door that will open meaningful work. It is the man carrying the weight of family and responsibility and social expectations, striving each day against limited prospects, but hoping that someday his effort will meet opportunity.

This National Youth Policy speaks to all of them, speaks to all of our youth, because in the end, true measure of policy is not what we sat here declared, but whether it changes the trajectory of these lives. And that is the standard that which we must hold ourselves to.

I thank you and I thank the Honourable Members for their continued support and for the support of this policy. I therefore move for the adoption of the Revised National Youth Policy of 2026 to 2036 together with its Implementation Plan. I thank you Madam Speaker.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you Honourable Minister. Honourable Members, the debate is open but let me note you, and ask for 10 minutes health break under Standing Order 26.2.

PROCEEDINGS SUSPENDED AT 6:18 P.M. FOR APPROXIMATELY 10 MINUTES**PROCEEDINGS RESUMED AT 6:32 P.M.**

MADAM SPEAKER: Mma ke simolole kwa Serowe West.

MR BARONGWANG: *Procedure.* Ke a leboga gore o bo o ntemogile *Madam Speaker.* Tota ka re ne re *debate* dikgang tsa banana mme e bile o kare go tletse banana mo *gallery*, gongwe re ka tsaya *consensus* fela re le Palamente gore kwa pele ka banana ba tlaa tloga ba tsamaya, go bue ba ba dingwaga tse di kwa tlasenyana, kwa tlase ga bo 45.

MADAM SPEAKER: Nna fa fatshe, ga bayo e bile batho ba gago fa.

MR KEDIKILWE (SEROWE WEST): Tanki *Madam Speaker*. Bona, ke fa Motlotlegi Barongwang, ke romilwe ke banana kwa Serowe West. Ga ba yo fa morago ga me fa, ke bona borre ba ba ditedu fela o kare ditsheru fa morago ga me.

HONOURABLE MEMBERS: ...(Laughter!)

MR KEDIKILWE: Mma ke go lemoge *Minister* gore o bo o tlile ka *policy* e e siameng e e lemogang botshelo ka fa bo ntseng ka teng letsatsi leno. Mma gongwe ke re *policy* e le nosi ga se yone e ka re ntshang fa re teng, ga re Tona o eme ka dinao. E re ntswa ke dumalana le wena, ga re ke go lemose tse di diragalang kwa dikgaolong tse re tswang kwa go tsone. Setilo sa Serowe West, ke sone se fela, se sengwefela, ga go na se sengwe, jaanong ba ntse ba re hei! thononothono, ga ke itse gore ba...

HONOURABLE MEMBERS: ...(Laughter!)

MR KEDIKILWE: Tse di diragalang kwa Serowe West kana kwa dikgaolong ke matlhotlhapelo. Le mororo o bona *policy* e kwalegile monate jaana, re a bo re ya go bona diemo tse e leng gore ofisi ya gago ke yone e sa emeng banana nokeng ka gore go a diragala gore e re banana ba kopa dithuso, fa gongwe ba ganwe ka mabaka a a sa utlwaleng. Fa ba kopa dithuso fa gongwe ba a di bona mme e re ba sena go di bona, kana go a bo go dirilwe *management plan that was approved by office*, e dumela gore fa dilo di siame sentle, monana yo wa Modimo o tlaa tswelela. Ke sone se e mo neelang thotloetso e.

Se se nngongoregisang kana se ke bonang se sa re siamela ke gore le mororo re sena go ba neela thotloetso e re bo re kgaogana le bone gone foo. Ga go na mo gotweng mma ke ye go *check* gore a tse ke ntseng ke di *fund* tse a di a tswelela. Le ya go bona *report* morago ga dingwaga tse *five* e le gone gotweng *project* ele le ele le ele di wele mme e le gore go tlhokile ba ba nang le kitso ba ba tshwanetseng gore fa ba *facilitate* bana ba bone gore ba a ba *guide*, ba ba thusa.

Ke itse mo mananeong a phathi a o neng o ntse o a fetisa maloba a Goramente o, o ne o bua ka *True North* gore ga o batle go tlogela ope kwa morago. Ke go kope gore le ba rona ba ba kwa Malatswai, Dimajwe le Mmashoro, o se ka wa ba tlogela kwa morago. Fa o utlwa ke re ke matlhotlhapelo jaana, ke a tle ke utlwe Motlotlegi Kaizer a re ga go na botshelo kwa Selebi Phikwe, ga go na botshelo. Le lefatshe le lotlhe le tuma le re, "hei! Selebi Phikwe ga go na botshelo." Hei! ga ke itse gore

a ba kile ba ya kwa Malatswai le Dimajwe ba bona gore fa gotwe ga go na botshelo go tewa jang? O bo o ipotsa gore banana ba ba tletseng lefatshe le ba tshela jang? Ba tshelela kwa kae kwa e leng gore Goramente o kare o ba itlhokomolositse?

Jaanong ke sone se ke go kopang ke re, o itse gore *policy* e le nosi Tona, ga e ka ke ya re ntsha fa re leng teng. Re santse re bona diemo tse e leng gore dikgaolo tsa rona jaaka gompiano, *especially* kwa motseng wa Malatswai, banana ka bo bone ba kile ba ikopela dipolasenyana tse dinnyennyane tsa *small stock*. Bo ramadi ba bo ba tla ba di tsaya mo go bone ka gore bana ba Modimo botshelo ke jone bo neng bo ba panyeletsa gore ba bo ba felela ba di neela batho bao ba solofela gore gongwe ba ka leka se sele se se ka ba thusang.

Fa godimo ga moo, dipolase tsa bahumi ba batona ba lefatshe le, ka ga se ba Serowe fela, ba bangwe ba tswa lefatshe ka bophara, ba dikologile motse ole otlhe. Ga ba na le fa e le kwa ba ka lemanang teng. Le fa go tlisiwa *policies* tse di monate jaana, bone ga go na tse ba ka di solang molemo ka botsone ka gore ga go na lefatshe. Dipolase di ba dikologile, mananeo a a fetileng ale a ba neng ba ntse ba a tsaya; ba tsaya dipodi le dikgomo, ba na le tsone ka fa morago ga matlo, o bona motho fa a tshwanetse gore a robale, a bo a tlhatlhela dikgomo pele ka fa morago go tsweng fa a bo a tsena mo ntlong.

Jaanong fa o utlwa ke re fa batho ba ntse ba re Phikwe ga a na botshelo, ga ke ise ke re go siame, fa o *compare* le botshelo jwa teng ka fa bo neng bo ntse ka teng pele, mme kwa ke tswang kwa go sa siamang, ka re kwa Phikwe go na le botshelo, ka gore le fa pula e na bone ba a robala mo digaising. Kwa garona ga go na digaisi. Fa pula e na re lala re eme ka dinao. Jaanong ke sone se ke reng le gone kwa ga go na motlakase. Le fa o bua ka dikgaolo gore mo dingweng tse o di supileng fa ke gore wa re *you will equip youth with skills needed to thrive in digital economy*. Go raya gore ga ke bone ba tlaa phomelela ba rona.

Se ke se go kopang ke gore o tsholetse maoto o bone gore le bone gone mo go a ba ama, ka gore *is to foster partnership and strategies to guide inclusive opportunities for education, employment, entrepreneurship, especially for the rural youth, young women and people living with disabilities*. Kwa go rona bone ba, jaaka ke go bolelela, botshelo jwa teng ga go na botshelo, *policy* e e kwalegile monate jaana, ke *objectives* tsa *policy* ya gago, ke a di bona.

Ke kopa gore o mphe fela letsatsi le lengwe ke go laletse gompiano jaaka ke eme jaana, Tona, o ntheye fela o re, mphuthela banana ba Serowe West, ke go ba phuthele, *especially* ba metse yone e ke e balang e meraro e, o ye go bua le bone. Ke ka ba kopanyetsa fa Mmashoro gore o ye go bua le bone, o bone gore re kwa morago go le kae. Tse ke di buang tse, o bone gore ga ke bue fela ka gore ke emeletse fa gore ba nkutlwe gore ke eme mo Palamenteng. Ke emeletse fa ka gore fa gongwe fa ke tshwere phuthego le nna, ke ba lebelela, o fitlhela e le gore mo phuthegong ya Kgotla e, fa o leba o tlaa bona gore phuthego e e tletse ka banana, mme banana ba fa o ba lebile jaana o le moeteledipele wa bone, o kgona go tswa fa o sodile mowa, o bona gore banana ba ba Modimo ba, ba tswa jang mo seemong se ba leng mo go sone. Jaanong se ke se go kopang ke gore a e re *policy* e kwalegile molemo jaana, a le dikgaolo tsa gago o ba romele, fa e le gore wena ga o tle. Ke ba bone ba nthaya ba re ba ya kwa Mmashoro, Malatswai, Dimajwe le kwa dikgaolong tsa Serowe fa ke tshwara diphuthego tsa Dikgotla ba na le nna, ba kgona go tshalosetsa banana ka gore ke banana jaaka bone, ke bone ba itseng *policy* ya bone, gore ba bone gore ba tsena fa kae *under this new policy*. Ga ke batle ba salela kwa morago, ka gore fa ba ka salela kwa morago, ga ke itse gore jaanong ba tlaa sola lefe lenaneo molemo ka gore ke santse ke dumeletse mole ga *True North* gore ga re batle go tlogela ope kwa morago.

Ke dumalana le kgang ya *True North* thata, jaanong ga ke batle bone ba salela kwa morago ka gore seemo se rona re tshelang kwa go sone, fa o ka se bona o ka tlhomoga pelo *Minister*. O supa fela sentle gore *high unemployment* e e leng gore *out of 41.3 per cent* ya batho ba, *38.2 per cent* ke banana. Go go supegetsa gore banana ba, mo go bone wa re *they are not in employment, education or trained, leaving many at risk of long-term exclusion*, ke sone se ke se lelelang sone seo, gore bone ba o ba buang ba, mabaka one a, ke one a bone a ka gore ba sale ba sala kwa dikoleng. Ga go na gope fa ba teng, ba sale ba sala *from junior level*. Ga go na gope fa ba teng mo re ka tsayang gore ba ka ya golo gongwe. Jaanong ke gone fa bone ba leng teng fa o batla *percentage* ya kwa garona, o e batle gone fa, dipalo tse dintsi di tswa gone koo. Jaanong se ke se go kopang ke gore ka tsweetswee, re santse re bona gone koo e le gore fa o tsena kwa motseng o tshwana le Mmashoro, o tlaa utlwa gotwe mo ditikologong tsone tsele *socio-economic challenges* di kwa godimo, ka gore re bona go santse go na le batho...

HONOURABLE MEMBERS: ... (Murmurs)...

MADAM SPEAKER: *Honourable Members*, a ko le reetseng tlhe batho...

MR KEDIKILWE: Mma ke fe monna yo *elucidation*, mme kana o ya go swaipelela.

MR FRENZEL: *Elucidation*. Nnyaa, ke ka swaipelela, kana o ne o tshwanetse gore o ka bo o mphile *five minutes*. Ao! Ke a leboga. Dingwe tsa dikgang tse o di buileng ka boleele, e tlaare yo mongwe a tsena ka fa o tlaa mpha, kana ka fa o tlaa tla mpha. Kgang nngwe e ke neng ke batla gore gongwe ke fete ka yone e e leng gore gongwe o ne o batlile go e tlola mokaulengwe, ke ya *child marriage*, gore banana ba le bantsi ba ba *underage*, o ya go fitlhela ba dirisiwa mo e seng gone. Jaanong ke ne ke re gongwe ka gore re ne re kile ra bua ka yone kgantele, o ko o fete ka yone fela gore ba ba kwa Malatswai ba kgone gore ba utlwe gore o bua ka tsone.

MR KEDIKILWE: Ke leboga thata *honourable*, mme ga o a e swaipelela mahala. O buile ntlha ya botlhokwa. Bana ba ga ba itire, ba dirwa ke lehuma. Jaanong ke gone mo ba lelalang monna mongwe le mongwe yo o tlang ba solofela gore gongwe o tlaa tswa sengwe se ba ka tshelang ka sone. Batsadi ba bona ba gateletswe, ba na le go belaela gore gongwe fa ba bona motho a tla, ka gore bontsi jwa bone ke *farmers* tse di dikologileng motse wa Malatswai, ba lebega ba tla ka Cruisers, gongwe ba ka tshetsa bana ba bone. Ke gone mo ba sa begeng dilo tse, mme ga go a siama...

MADAM SPEAKER: E go tshwere *Honourable* Kedikilwe.

ASSISTANT MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND TRADITIONAL AFFAIRS (MR MOSWAANE): Mma ke go leboge *Madam Speaker*. Ke leboge *Honourable Minister* Chombo go bo a tlišitse *policy* e fa pele ga rona. Ke batla go tthamalala fela kwa mathata a leng teng mmaetsho, ke batla gore re ko re tshematshemeng re tsamaeleng kwa go falotseng banana mo mathateng.

Lefatshe la Botswana go tswa kwa goo-Lowe fela, ngwaga le ngwaga, le kgwa dipalo tse di ka tshwarang bo *60 per cent* ya banana ba ba sa kgoneng go ya kwa thutong epe fela. Fa motho a tswa mo go *Form 3*, *60 per cent* e a latlhega. *Form 5*, *60 per cent* e a latlhega, mme fa o akanya fela gore selo se se sale se diragala *for the past 30 years*, o ka ipotsa gore banana ba e

leng gore gompiano ba emetse khumanego e ba tlaa tshelang ka yone botshelo jo ba kae? Ka mabaka ao ke go kope *the Honourable Minister* yo ke mo ratang thata gore bagaetsho, *policy* e ke ka bo ke e itumelela e tla, banana ba ntse ba tswetse ba neelwa madi a Youth Development Fund (YDF).

Seemo se se kwa malwapeng sa banana, le fa *document* e e tlile, fa re sa leke go fokotsa dipalo tsa ba ba ka itirelang, ba itshetsa, dipalo tse di tlaa oketsega e bile di tlile go fekeetsa *policy* e re tlang ka yone. Jaanong ke kopo ya me e ke batlang gore ke go rapele, ke go reye ke re a mongwe le mongwe a tseye leketlo la gagwe, a ye go bona gore o tswa jang kwa pele, e re fa a paletswe re mo reye re re, nnyaa re go leketse ngwanaka go padile, ke wena o paletsweng, kana go padile se, re go sekasekele. Fa e le ka tsa thuto le thutego, ka fa ke itseng ka teng, bontsi jwa bone ba bangwe ba sale ba latliwa dingwaga tse di fetileng le ngogola yo o fetileng ba ne ba ntse ba kgwiwa ba latliwa, le gompiano ba a kgwiwa ba a latliwa.

Ke sone se ke reng, a re direng gore re ba neeleng madi a YDF. Re ba neeleng fela re tswa mo go tse dintsi, ka gore seemo ga se letle, kwa malwapeng go tlala, go leuba, ga go na thutego, ga go na le fa e le eng. Bana ba lebanwe ke motokwane le *drugs* fela, *and* fa ba le mo go tsone, ga o ka ke wa ba ntsha, le fa e le kamoso ka gore ga re na le tsone kwa e leng gore bana ba re ka ba isa teng. Gompiano re setse re utlwalela monna fela a le kwa South Africa, wa Limpopo Anti-Drugs Gangsterism and Crime (LADGAC), yo o tumileng thata, lefatshe lotlhe le lebile ene.

Selo se a re se lebeleleng re bone gore re dira jang. 60 *per cent* of banana are unemployed. Fa o lebelela se se ngomolang pelo, ba basimane fa ba sa bereke, ba nna fela mo *drugs*. Ba basetsana fa ba sa bereke le bone, ba nna mo timelong, mo lefifing le le ngomolang pelo kwa o ka se kang wa ba ntsha teng mo nakong ya gompiano. Jaanong ka re a mongwe le mongwe a tseye teemane ya gagwe a ye go tshela ka yone a bone gore o itirela bokamoso jang, ka gore tota nako ya botshelo e tshaike, batho ba setse ba itse gore ba tshela leso fela. Ka jalo ke re, ke dumalana le *Policy* e ke feleletse.

Ke dumela gore golo fa o tshwanetse o ele tlhoko; 60 *per cent* ya banana ga ba kgone *to access tertiary education* gotlhelele. Le fa o ka dira eng, ga ba kgone. Jaanong ka re a re ba neele teemane ya bone, P100 000 wa bone, mongwe le mongwe a ye go itshotlegela a itekela botshelo jwa gagwe, ka gore le fa o ka ya kae le

kae, ga go na Puso e e ka hirang batho ba le 2.3 *million*. O lebelele fela *Madam Chombo* gore Batswana ba ka tshwara 2.3 *million*, babereki ba Puso ya Botswana ba 350 000 *plus ... (Interruptions) ... two million* ene o fa kae? Balemi gongwe ba ka nna 50 000, 1.9 *million* e fa kae? Dilo tse di nthaya di re, a re tlhamalaleleng kwa go neeleng banana se e leng sa bone, ke sone fela se ke se kopang.

Ke tshwenngwa thata ke ngwana wa mosetsana mo nakong ya gompiano, bana ba basetsana ga ba na botshelo gotlhelele. Fa a ka tlhoka lesego a bo a tshola ngwana, *that is the end of* botshelo jwa gagwe. Jaanong a re lomaganyeng *youth, gender, tertiary education*, go bona gore bana ba ba basetsana le basimane re ba ntsha mo seemong se se leng teng. Ke buisiwa se ke gore fa o lebelela sekole se tshwana le sa Francistown College of Technical and Vocational Education (FCTVE), se tshwanetse go tsaya bana ba le 2500, *for the past 18 years* se tsaya 500 fela, 2000 ba koame kwa ntle. Ke akanya gore *let us negotiate*, gore fa e le gore Goromente *sponsored* ba bangwe, ba bangwe a re direng gore ba se tsene ka tuelo, batsadi ba bone ba ba sheleketlele ba ba duelele, gona le gore sekole se se kanakana sa FCTVE, se bo se nna se le *empty for the past 18 years*. Ke bua ka *Policy* e gore, a e tsamaele kwa goreng re patike gore *Minister of Higher Education* a tseye bana ba botlhe a bone gore o tswa jang. Ba bangwe ba tsamaye fela ka bo *six months course*, ba bangwe ba tsamaye ka *two months course*, mongwe a tle a bone gore o ka sheleketla jang ka botshelo jwa gagwe, ka gore ga go na mosola gore re nne le mogobagoba wa sekole se se kanakana. Go utlwalesega gore Oodi College le Gaborone Technical College le tsone *are always quarter empty*, ra reng ka bana ba dipalo tse di kanakana? Ke sone se ke kopang gore bagaetsho, a re boneng gore re tswa jang ka banana ba, ka gore seemo ga se sa tlhola se letla gore ope o ka lebelela dibuka re re a baakanya. Bana ba ba rutegile, fa o ka ba reetsa ba bua Sekgoa, o bona gore bana ba batla thutonyana fela e se kae a bo a kgona go tswaledisa botshelo.

Bagaetsho mo thutong tsa *vocational*, ga re ka ke ra gaisiwa ke lefatshe la Zimbabwe batho ba Modimo. Banna ba Zimbabwe ba a busa mo lefatshe le, ngwana wa Zimbabwe fa a tla kwano o nna *mechanic, electrician* kana sengwe le sengwe se a se batlang. Go pala eng mo Botswana *for 58 years*, bana ba santse ba le mo lehumeng e bile ga ba na thuto e ba ithusang ka yone. Ke batla gore *Policy to address* dikgang tse ka bonako jo re ka bo kgonang, re bone gore re dira jang.

E nngwe *Madam Chombo* le wena *Madam Speaker*, *certificates* tsa bana ba ka tshwara 60 per cent di kwa Botswana Examinations Council (BEC). Gatwe ke eng di sa busediwe *to the regions*, gatwe go pala mang? BEC e ne e di tseela eng, ka gore ga se tsa yone? *It does not own certificates*, go ne go tulwe re tshwarele o kwadise bana *examinations*, a e buse *certificates*, e di ise kwa dikgaolong bana ba tseye *certificates* tsa bone ba ye kwa sekoleng. E se ka ya tshonela mo baneng. Fa ngwana a re o ya go tsaya *certificate* sa gagwe, gatwe a duele P250, *for what?* Ga ke dumalane le BEC e e rekisang *certificate*, a e busetse *certificates* kwa baneng, ba ye go sotlegela kwa malwapeng a bone ba tshwere *certificates*. Ke batla *Policy* e e *address issues* tse, ga ke sa batla go tsweledisa dilo tsa bogologolo tsa Domkrag mo nakong ya gompiono.

E nngwe e e tshwenyang *Madam Speaker*, re na le banana ba *artists*, ke tlala e e ngomolang pelo. *The late* ATI o tswa go ntshiwa kwa kgolegolong ke *President Boko*, *why should we now be going for the same situation?* A re tsibogeleng go bona gore banana ga ba boele kwa mekgwatheng, *strikes* le *petitions*. Mo nakong ya gompioneng, mongwe le mongwe fela le yo o ka tswang a sa bone, o tla mo Palamenteng a tla *to petition*, ka gore go tlala mo go maswe. Jaanong ke ne ke re a re ba neeleng ditshentshi tsotlhe, fela jaaka *President Boko* a rile P200 million a a ye kwa bathong ba Arts Council ba thuse banana, a ba thuse banana. Go se ka gatwe a ya kwa *film industry*, ka gore *film* e le nngwefela e a tura. A a kgaogannngwe banana ba ye go sotlegela kwa malwapeng a bone, ba *films* re tlaa ba bona morago. Ke lame leo bagaetsho, ka gore seemo ga se sa letla, seemo se mo mathateng.

Kana fa o le Mopalamente o le motsadi o le kana, ngwana yo mongwe le yo mongwe ke wa gago. Fa o mmona a sokola *every day*, o bona gore ga go na se a se jang, o bona gore o kgona go tsamaya *five days* a sa je, ka gore Ipelegeng kana Ikageng ba e emela *three to four months*. Fa e le gore ba amogela madi a a kanang ka P800, go raya gore *it is P800 divided by four months*, go raya gore motho o direla P200 ka kgwedi. A re se patikeleleng gore re neeleng banana tshentshi e re nang le yone, gore le bone ba tswe mo mathateng, ka gore ga ba ka ke ba kgona. Bagaetsho, diemo tse fa ke di lebeletse, ke bona di ngomola pelo. A re tlholeng; 60 per cent ba kwa ditaging, 60 per cent ba nwa bojalwa phetelela, a re ntsheng madi, banana ba kgone go ya go itekatekela, ba iphataphatele.

E nngwe ya *solutions* ke gore, a re neeleng banana *licences* tsa *small scale mining* ba ye go gweba ba dire matshelo. Zimbabweans ba tsaya gouta gongwe le gongwe fela...

MADAM SPEAKER: E go tshwere nako. *Honourable Atamelang*.

MR MOSWAANE: Thank you.

ASSISTANT MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE (MR ATAMELANG): Ke a leboga *Madam Speaker*. Nte ke tseye nako e ke dumedise banana botlhe mo lefatsheng la Botswana, segolobogolo ba kwa Boteti.

Ke tlaa remelela fela mo setlhogong kana mo pilareng ya *economic empowerment and employment*. Ke re ke eme fa ke supe gore, ke ema nokeng *Policy* e fela thata, ka gore mathata otlhe a a ntseng a buiwa ke *Minister Moswaane* fa, *Policy* e e leka go a *address*. Ba bua ka *structurally preserving opportunities for young people*, *when establishing youth centre for example*, ke eletsa gore *Policy* e e tsepame. Fa re tsena kwa *youth centres*, re bua ka *internal recruitment which this Policy is advocating for; they should be empowered and capitalize them* gore ba kgone *to collect data* ya gore banana ba ba alogileng ba kae, ba bo ba tsena *into the system* fela sentle, ka gore *the youth centres* ke tsone *the contact area* ya go itse gore matshelo a banana a amega ka tsela e e ntseng jang.

Se sengwe gape se ke se lebogelang, ke *the 40 per cent procurement quota*, e molemo tota ka gore *20 per cent* o ne a sa lekane. Fa e le gore go ne go na le *quota and still we have high...*

MADAM SPEAKER: *Honourable Members*, ga le a reetsa yo mongwe.

HONOURABLE MEMBERS: ...*(Murmurs)*...

MR ATAMELANG: Reetsa Furniture. Ke ne ke bua ka *40 per cent procurement quota*, *Policy* e bua gore *it has to be reserved for young people*, ke dumalana le yone. Ke tsaya ke re *all sectors* fela *from manufacturing, arts, services and products*, fa re oketsa *procurement to 40 per cent*, *then it means* gore monana yo o kwa Boteti, kwa Khwee, kwa kae *can participate*. Fa e le gore ke rankonteraka kana o rekisa *whatever product* e e leng gore o tlaabo a e rekisa, o kgona go nna le *a higher chance* ya gore *products* tsa gagwe di rekiwe ke Puso. *I think that is a very good welcome development* e re tshwanetseng go e amogela fela rotlhe.

Ke ne ke sa tswa go bua gore, tota ke batla go bulela *the creative sector*; ka gore *for the longest of time*, ke *the sector* e e ntseng e sa fiwe *attention* e e maleba. *Policy* ba ipeetse *target* ya gore *graduates* tse di dirileng *entrepreneurship studies*, bogolo e re fa ba fetsa, *formation* ya *companies* kana dikoporase e bo e le gore *it is accelerated* gore ba kgone go tsena *in the market*. *I mean, it is a very good initiative, and* ke tsaya gore *what you need now* ke *strong human resource behind this policy* gore re kgone go goroga gone koo.

Ke lebogela *the Green Youth Startup Fund*, *like I said*, re tlhokana le gore *policy* e e nne *strong* tota gore *this fund* e kgone go dirisiwa sentle. Ke raya gore *imagine* re na le *a 40 per cent quota* ya *procurement*, re bo re re, *we are consolidating arts and creative works* tsa Botswana. Re bo re dira *a digital auction* for example, e e leng gore monana fa a le kwa Xhumo, Mmea, Khwee, Letlhakane, *wherever* kwa a leng teng, o kgona go itse gore *works they procured* can be auctioned digitally. Gona le gore a di tlise kwa *galleries* tse di kwa bo Gaborone kana *in urban or peri-urban areas*. *That is one of the possibilities that this Green Fund* re ka e dira. *Imagine bus stops* fela mo Gaborone for example, let us say di 1500, re bo re neela monana mongwe le mongwe *bus stop* e le *one* re re, wena *do something about this bus stop*, create a *charging place* ya *phones* fa batho ba emetse *combi*, rekisa *airtime* kana o nne mmaseapei. *Incorporating bus stop* le an *enterprise* kana a *business*. *I think that is another way* e re ka fitlhelelang banana ba le bantsi ka mo go faphegileng.

The other quota ya *40 per cent* ke eletsang gore e atolosiwe *again to land access*. Ke tlaa bua ka Gaborone and *peri-urban areas*, kwa e leng gore *we have a lot of open spaces* tse di sa dirisiweng. Go leswe, go latlhelwa matlakala gone koo, *but imagine if we could extend the procurement quota to now say* gore, *it becomes quota for land access*. *At least land rights* fela to say, use *this space for five years, 10 years*, e bo e nna gore *these spaces become innovation spaces* for banana. *Banana are very creative, they have solutions, challenge* fela ke gone gore ga re kgone go ba thusa go nna le *access* ya lefatshe. Fa ba na le *land right*, ba kgona *to access funding*, *it becomes easier* gore ba iketshe mo lehumeng.

Another development e *policy* e e buileng ka yone, ke *the Youth Development Act*, le yone ke a e rata, e bile ke eletsang gore fa re setse re e apaya sentle, *we should talk about beneficiation*. Ke tshela ke nna ke bua ka *contextual beneficiation*, segolobogolo rona ba re

tswang kwa *mines*. Mo re go eletsang ke gore *the Youth Development Act* e bo e buisa *beneficiation to say* gore, fa monana a tswa kwa Boteti kwa diteemane di tswang teng, kana *wherever* fela *in the country* kwa go nang le *sort of an industry which contributes* thata mo GDP, a *Act* e e kgone *to address that beneficiation*. Re dire *funds*, re kgone *to empower* banana through that *Clause* e e tlaabong e le teng. *The other suggestion* ke gore, mo *the Youth Development Act* le tsenye *sort of a fixed percentage reservation from the Alcohol Levy*. E se ka ya nna gore e nna e kopiwa e le *supplementary*, ke gore go papamale gore mo *the Youth Development Act*, *15 per cent of the Alcohol Levy is reserved for* banana. *I think* e tlaa dira gore *the 40 per cent procurement quota* e nonofe fela thata.

Ka go rialo ga ke batle go e latswa bobbe, ke eletsang gape go bua ka *the monitoring and evaluation*. *Monitoring and evaluation has always been a challenge for this country...*

MADAM SPEAKER: E tshale, o rile ga o e latswe bobbe, jaanong o e latswa bobbe.

MR ATAMELANG: *Two minutes* fela ke a tswala *Madam Speaker*, ke feletse. Ke a kgomisa fela, tla ke kgomise. Ke ne ke re *for the longest of time, monitoring and evaluation has always been a problem*. Fa o ka lebelela *monitoring and evaluation*, go nna go tlhela *factor* ya *timelines*. *Policy* e e buile *timelines* gore, ba ya *to implement strategies* tsa bone ka tsela e e ntseng jang. Jaanong ke re ke kgomisitse, ke a leboga *Madam Speaker* go bo o ntetleletse gore ke kgomise. Ke a leboga, ke e latswitse.

MADAM SPEAKER: Honourable Members, it is a minute past seven, I now call upon acting Leader of the House, to move a Motion of adjournment.

MOTION

ADJOURNMENT

ACTING LEADER OF THE HOUSE (MR MMOLOTSI): Thank you very much Madam Speaker. Now that it is 7 o'clock, I wish to move that this House do now adjourn.

Question put and **agreed to**.

The Assembly accordingly adjourned at 7:01 p.m. until Wednesday 15th April, 2026 at 2:00 p.m.

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