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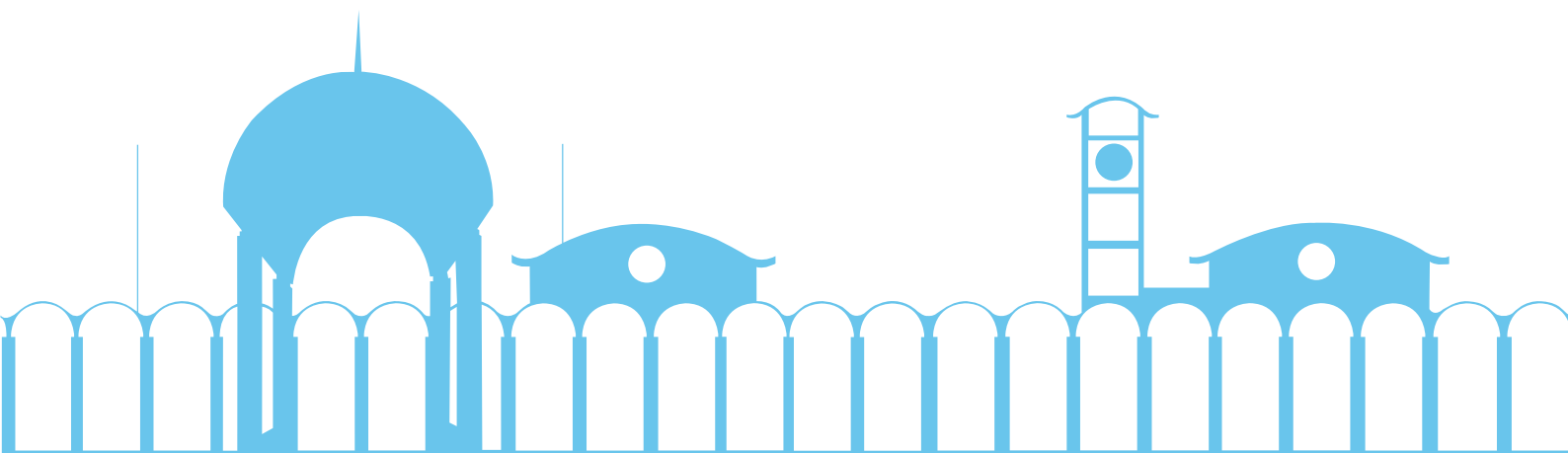
YOUR VOICE IN PARLIAMENT

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

TUESDAY 31 MARCH 2026

MIXED VERSION

HANSARD NO: 220



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

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Deputy Clerk of the National Assembly	- Ms K. H. Ketshajwang
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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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Names	Constituency
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His Honour N. N. Gaolathe, MP.	Vice President (Gaborone Bonnington South)
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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
Hon. Dr P. Butale, MP.	Gaborone Central
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
Hon. M. Bagaisamang, MP.	Shoshong
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
Hon. S. D. Monageng, MP.	Molepolole South
Hon. M. B. Mophuting, MP.	Gaborone Bonnington North
Hon. M. M. Morolong, MP.	Kgatleng Central
Hon. P. M. Mosanana, MP.	Kanye East
Hon. K. Motshegwa, MP.	Mmadinare
Hon. T. Ntsima, MP.	Francistown East
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Hon. N. Ramaotwana, MP.	Gaborone South
Hon. V. B. Phologolo, MP.	Kanye West
Hon. G. Sedombo, MP.	Tonota
Hon. P. M. Segokgo, MP.	Tlokweng
Hon. J. T. I. Modise, MP.	Kgalagadi South

OPPOSITION

(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.	Kgatlang 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
Hon. P. Aaron, MP.	Ngami
Hon. G. Disho, MP.	Okavango East
Hon. T. Furniture, MP.	Tati East
Hon. R. W. Kaizer, MP.	Selebi Phikwe West
Hon. B. B. Mabeo, MP.	Gamalete
Hon. S. O. Mapulanga, MP.	Chobe
Hon. M. Moalosi, MP.	Nkange

(Botswana Patriotic Front)

Hon. L. Lesedi, MP.	Serowe South
Hon. B. Mathoothe, MP.	Serowe North
Hon. O. Kedikilwe, MP.	Serowe West
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.	Kgatlang 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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OF THE THIRTEENTH PARLIAMENT
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Tuesday 31st March, 2026

THE ASSEMBLY met at 2:00 p.m.

(THE SPEAKER in the Chair)

PRAYERS

* * * *

MR SPEAKER (MR KEORAPETSE): Pray be seated.

...Silence...

MR SPEAKER: *Le lekane palo.* Let us start the business of today with questions.

QUESTIONS FOR ORAL ANSWER

SEROWE REHABILITATION CENTRE

MR O. KEDIKILWE (SEROWE WEST): asked the Minister of Health to state:

- (i) when the Serowe Rehabilitation Centre will be opened to the public; and
- (ii) the forecasted project hand over date and the reasons for the delay in the project delivery.

MINISTER OF HEALTH (DR S. MODISE): Thank you Honourable Speaker. Good afternoon to you and Honourable Members. Thank you, Honourable Member, for the question.

Mr Speaker, I am pleased to report that Serowe Rehabilitation Centre at the repurposed Old Sekgoma Memorial Hospital is now 94 per cent complete and is expected to be fully operational by July 2026. The centre will provide both outpatient and inpatient rehabilitation services, significantly strengthening access to treatment. While this facility will play a critical role in treatment and rehabilitation, the ministry continues to work closely with stakeholders on prevention and recovery, including creating supportive environments and strengthening community structures to sustain long-term prevention, treatment and recovery efforts.

Mr Speaker, I wish to acknowledge the delays experienced in the completion of the project in question. The site's rugged topography necessitated longer time for ground preparation and excavation. Additionally, the project encountered delayed claim payments, particularly in the third and fourth quarters of 2024/2025 and in the first quarter of 2025/2026. This had an impact

on the contractor's cash flow, which resulted in fewer resources and slower site progress.

Mr Speaker, I would like to assure this House that the project remains a priority, and every effort is being made to bring it to completion as efficiently as possible while maintaining the required standard and within the amended timelines. I thank you Mr Speaker.

MR KEDIKILWE: *Supplementary.* Ke go leboge Mr Speaker. Ke bo ke go leboge le wena Tona ka karabo ya gago. Ke go supegetse gore ke eng ke botsa potso e. Potso e ke e botsa ka gore, *from last year* go tulwe *is at 94 per cent.* Fa re le kwa Komiting ya Health, Permanent Secretary (PS) a re, "ka *December*, Tautona o tlaabo a e butse." Potso ke gore, se se tshwereng gore e sute *from 90 per cent at least* e ye golo gongwenyana, ke eng? Ke ne ke utlwa gotwe Tautona o tlaabo a e butse, ke bo ke bona gore *this will be the last stage sa stagnant* sa yone. Go lebega o kare ga e sute. Ke ipotsa gore se se tshwereng ke eng Tona, gore e tswe fa go *94 per cent?* Fa o ka lebelela gore e sale e nna mo go *94 per cent* leng, o tlaa bona gore *it is not now.* Ke batla go itse gore go tshwere eng? Fa ke sena go tsaya karabo ya ga PS, ke bo ke dumela gore ke boammaaruri, e tlaabo e butswa ka *December.* Kgang ke gore, go tshwere eng gore e tswe mo go *94 per cent* Tona?

DR S. MODISE: Thank you very much. Well, I am not aware that you were informed. It stuck at the same position since last year but here is what I will do. I have heard that there were financial constraints. That was really the main thing that was delaying the progress but I am happy to join hands with you Honourable Kedikilwe. I know we will work together very well to push this project from 94 per cent to 100 per cent. Thank you.

SMUGGLING OF FAKE DRUGS

DR K. GOBOTSWANG (TSWAPONG SOUTH): asked the Minister of Health to state:

- (i) if it is true that from July 2023 to July 2024 fake Antiretroviral (ARV) drugs, smuggled sub-standard hypertension drugs and hazardous cough mixtures/syrup for children were deliberately given to patients by the previous Government; and
- (ii) whether he will conduct a full investigation to get to the bottom of this matter.

MINISTER OF HEALTH (DR S. MODISE): Thank you very much Mr Speaker. Thank you, Honourable



Member, for the question. Mr Speaker, the assertion that fake ARVs, substandard hypertension drugs, or hazardous cough syrups deliberately given to patients is not supported by available evidence.

Mr Speaker, I want to assure this August House that Botswana Medicines Regulatory Authority (BoMRA), along with the Quality Assurance Unit in Central Medical Stores (CMS) and other law enforcement agencies have processes in place, to ensure safety, efficacy and quality of medicines that are entering our supply chain. The processes ensure that non-compliant products are identified before and after entry into the country through routine market surveillance. I thank you Mr Speaker.

DR GOBOTSWANG: *Supplementary.* Ke a leboga Mr Speaker. Ke re, o ntse o re, go na le *controls*, mme tse dingwe di felela di le kwa mmarakeng le *the clinics*. *Controls* tse o buang ka tsone tse, a mme o raya gore di nonofile sentle? Di nonofile go le kae? O di kgotsofalela go le kana ka eng mo e leng gore gangwe le gape, o utlwa gotwe di tswa go bonwa mme di fetile ka BoMRA le CMS, e bo di ya go tsena kwa *the clinics*, di ya kwa bathong? *Controls* tsa gago wa re o di tshepha go le kae *Honourable Minister*?

Sa bobedi, *Honourable* Ignatius Moswaane o buile gantsintsi tota a lela ka dikgang tse, *insisting* gore dikgang tse a di buang tse, ke boammaaruri. Maloba *Honourable Speaker*, a sena go nna a supa gore golo gongwe dikgang tsa gagwe di ne di sa tlhapa sentle, le morago ga foo, o ne a ntsha sehuba fela a tswela a ntse a re, “ka re dikgang tse tsa botsogo le tsa dipilisi tse di senang boleng, di teng.” A mme o kile wa ikopanya le *Honourable* Moswaane, ke raya ka le bakaulengwe? O bua le ene, o sekaseka dikgang tsa gagwe sentle, o di tlhotlha, o utlwa gore boammaaruri jwa teng o bo tsaya kae? Ga ke dumele gore *Honourable Member* e le *Assistant Minister*, gape e le moruti wa kereke, e bile ke mo itse, ke mo tlhaloganya...

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Gape a kile a lela gone fa.

DR GOBOTSWANG: Ga a ka ke a iphetlha fela a bua dikgang tse *Honourable Speaker*. Wa reng ka dikgang tse *Honourable Minister*?

DR S. MODISE: Thank you very much Mr Speaker. The Honourable Member’s first question was asking about these controls, maybe to share what these controls are; like I said, we do post market surveillance. We do

track and trace on selected medical products. We do spot checks. We have already started trying to enhance these with doing joint operations and routine risk based and intelligence led market surveillance. We are strengthening these mechanisms *Rre* Gobotswang. It is true that there has been some medication that have found their way into the market and during our due diligence processes, doing the post market surveillance, you will find that these medicines maybe were not fit anyway, then we recall them. We do have processes of what to do in case that happens. I am quite satisfied that we are putting in mechanisms that are aimed at protecting Botswana in the medicines.

On the second point you raised, your question was kind of restrictive because your timeline was from July 2023 to 2024, so, my answer was restricted to that time period. I do not know where the Honourable Member is trying to go, but it did not happen during the July 2023/2024 period. Thank you.

MR SPEAKER: Further supplementary, Leader of the Opposition (LOO) and that will be the last.

MR SALESHANDO: Further supplementary. Quick, short one; *ke kopa gore le fa potso e ne e botsa ka dingwaga tse di kwa morago*, to avoid repeat of similar questions, are you able to unequivocally assure the House that during your term, BoMRA’s decisions are abided with and *ga go na gope fa gotweng e re ntswa re sa comply le tsa BoMRA, a re ntsheng melemo fela?* During your period, can you make that assurance because like I say, it could help to close the chapter?

DR S. MODISE: Thank you very much Mr Speaker. Certainly not under my term. I must also hasten to say, BoMRA has processes of how to deal with medicines that are registered and not registered, so everything would have gone through this process under my term. Thank you very much.

EXPANSION OF GROUND FISSURES IN HATSALATLADI VILLAGE

MR A. K. KHAN (MOLEPOLOLE NORTH): asked the Minister of Lands and Agriculture to state:

- (i) whether he is aware of the continued presence and reported expansion of ground fissures in Hatsalatladi village in the Molepolole North Constituency;
- (ii) the current position following the most recent geotechnical assessments conducted in



Hatsalatladi, bearing in mind that ground fissures are progressive in nature, and to state the key findings regarding land stability, public safety and suitability of the affected areas for development;

- (iii) scientific, technical, environmental and spatial planning considerations Government relies upon when halting, restricting or approving developments in areas affected by ground fissures, particularly where major public infrastructure projects are planned;
- (iv) whether with specific reference to the proposed road project passing through or near Hatsalatladi, the existence of ground fissures has affected the road alignment, design or implementation, and if so, to state the mitigation or engineering measures proposed or already implemented to address these risks;
- (v) whether the presence of ground fissures has resulted in a blanket suspension or moratorium on developments in Hatsalatladi; and if so, to state the legal, technical or policy basis for such suspension; and
- (vi) how long residents of Hatsalatladi are expected to wait before being granted clearance to develop their allocated plots, and whether Government has set clear timelines, milestones or conditions that must be met before development approvals can be issued.

ACTING MINISTER OF LANDS AND AGRICULTURE (DR DIKOLOTI): E lebege e le telele.

MR SPEAKER: E boleele bo kae?

DR DIKOLOTI: *Nnyaa, mme ga e telele* Mr Speaker. Thank you, Mr Speaker.

- (i) Mr Speaker, I am aware of the ground cracks, commonly known as land fissures occurring in Hatsalatladi village in Molepolole North Constituency. On January 23, 2025, I joined a delegation led by the Minister for State President, Defence and Security Honourable Moeti Mohwasa, to assess the situation firsthand and engage with the affected community. This phenomenon is not isolated to Hatsalatladi; similar fissures have been reported in Letlhakeng, Motshegaletau and Moshupa, among others.

- (ii) Mr Speaker, these fissures are believed to stem from tectonic activity, which creates deep fractures in the earth's crust and surface deformations. The past heavy rains have exacerbated these conditions. A preliminary assessment confirms damage to both private residential buildings and Government properties.

Mr Speaker, an Inter-Ministerial Committee has been established to advise the Government on the development of ground fissures and the mitigation and response measures across the country. The committee is led by the Ministry for State President, Defence and Security. The members are the Ministries of Local Government and Traditional Affairs, Water and Human Settlement, Minerals and Energy and Lands and Agriculture. It operates at three levels; Ministers, Permanent Secretaries (PSs) and district level led by District Commissioners (DCs).

Mr Speaker, in 2020, plot allocations in northern Hatsalatladi were suspended pending geotechnical advice to ensure safer land-use planning. Consequently, in October 2022, the Botswana Geo-Science Institute (BGI) in collaboration with other research institutions, commissioned an empirical study to investigate the causes of local ground fissures and their broader policy implications. This study successfully mapped high, medium and low-risk zones. However, the findings of the study remain inconclusive regarding long-term stability. To address this, the BGI recommended a detailed geological assessment of the area, especially on the eastern Hatsalatladi to identify viable relocation areas. The study requires an estimated P45,628,000 and of this total, P11,132,000 is earmarked for follow-up studies specifically within Hatsalatladi and Ditshukudu, while the remaining P34,496,000 will fund the geoscientific investigations across all other affected areas in Botswana.

The findings from these preliminary studies have been used to inform pro-active measures to ensure public safety and prevent potential humanitarian crisis.

The expanded study will be instrumental in helping to draft sound policies for safe, sustainable urban development. Beyond infrastructure, this initiative will enhance public education on geohazards and provide the necessary data for the National Disaster Management Office to issue early warnings. Therefore, taking proactive action now is a matter of fiscal responsibility, it will significantly reduce long-term costs and associated with natural disasters.

- (iii) Mr Speaker, it is a legal requirement that spatial plans be accompanied by Strategic Environmental Assessments which may further recommend geotechnical investigations depending on the nature of the environment. These studies are informed by scientific, technical and environmental considerations. It is on this basis that these studies and findings that the Government relies upon to zone areas for different land use activities; recommending special types of reinforcements for buildings and infrastructure, and at times limiting the types of buildings that can be constructed in the area.
- (iv) Mr Speaker, the existence of ground fissures is not anticipated to affect the road alignment, design or implementation of the proposed Rasesa-Lentsweletau-Mahetlwe-Hatsalatladi-Botlhapatlou-Ngware-Diphuduhudu road. However, the final alignment of the proposed road will be determined by the feasibility study.
- (v) Mr Speaker, the existence of ground fissures has not resulted in a total suspension of development in Hatsalatladi. However, development activities have been restricted in areas classified as high-risk as per the preliminary studies. These measures are informed, among others, by expert advice from geotechnical specialists, compliance with national planning and development regulations and the requirement of site-specific geotechnical specifications prior to any development, an undertaking which is both technical and costly. Above all, these interventions are guided by Government's overarching responsibility to safeguard the lives and property of its citizens.
- (vi) Mr Speaker, going forward, development approvals will be issued in a phased and carefully managed manner, guided by outcomes of ongoing geotechnical studies and the implementation of appropriate safety measures. While it is not feasible to provide a definite timeline due to the complex and evolving nature of the fissures, Government remains fully committed to completing detailed mapping of high-risk zones, developing and publishing clear guidelines for safety development and communicating the conditions under which development may proceed. I thank you Mr Speaker.

MR KHAN: *Supplementary.* A ke leboge Tona go araba dikgang tse tsa leru la kwa Hatsalatladi. Ke ne ke

batla go itse gore ka le sa le le tsamaile kwa ka *January* 2025, le ya go boela leng kwa Hatsalatladi gore le ye go tlhalosetsa banni ka dikgang tse o ntseng o di araba mo Palamenteng tse?

La bobedi; kana *plot allocations* go sa le go eme ka 2020, mme go na le ba ba neng ba setse ba abetswe lefatshe ba sa kgone go tlhabolola. O akanya gore re ya go dira jang ka bone ka gore ba tshaba go tlhabolola ba tshaba leru le? Ke tsone tse pedi tse ke neng ke batla go di botsa.

DR DIKOLOTI: Ke a leboga *Mr Speaker*. Ke dumela gore ka fa tlase ga boeteledipele jwa ga Tona Mohwasa, yo e leng ene a eteletseng kgang e kwa pele, letsatsi le tlaa bewa. Morago ga go tswa kwa kgaolong ya gago *Honourable Khan*, re ne ra roma bo PS *to go and interact* le *the communities*. Ke dumela gore Tona Mohwasa le botlhe ba *disaster*, ke kgang e ba e tshwereng thata. Jaaka ke buile, *the feasibility study was categorising* kgaolo e ka bo *high risk, medium*, jalojalo. Ke dumela gore ka fa ba tswelletseng ba gakolola ka teng, ba ba nang le ditsha kwa *the high-risk areas*, re tlaa tswelela re netefatsa gore jaaka re dumalane le bone, ga ba ka ke ba tsena mo boraing jwa go felela ba ka aga gone koo. Ke kgang e re tswelletseng ka go nna re dira dipatlisiso tse di tseneletseng Motlotlegi Khan. Re tlaa e tshwaraganela, ke itse gore ke dikgang tse di go tshwentseng thata. Ke ne ke na le wena kwa Kgotleng, batho ba Hatsalatladi ba bua gore golo mo ga ba a bolo go tshwenyega ka gone mme ba itumeletse ka fa o dirang ka teng, o leka go bona gore ga se kwa lefatshe fatoga ke tsene. Ke a leboga.

MR SPEAKER: Honourable Simasiku Oscar Mapulanga, Member for Chobe.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Ke tlaa mo e tseela *Mr Speaker*.

STATE OF AGRICULTURE IN LETLHAKENG CONSTITUENCY

BRIG. D. MOKGWATHI (LETLHAKENG): asked the Minister of Lands and Agriculture to apprise this Honourable House on the state of agriculture in Letlhakeng Constituency in the coming five years looking at the following variables:

- (i) Human Resource Placement and their welfare considerations considering that the area lacks basic social amenities;



- (ii) envisaged agricultural development for the constituency;
- (iii) the specific or estimated number of support servicing equipment, for example; vehicles and their related farming equipment for agricultural upkeep;
- (iv) the estimated cost of the above requirements;
- (v) if his ministry has practical Key Performance Areas (KPAs) and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs); and
- (vi) if the above considerations form part of the Government's food security requirements and long-term Vision 2036.

MR SPEAKER: *Honourable Minister of Lands and Agriculture*, le yone e lebege megatlana ya teng e le mentsi. Ya kgantele o ne o rile ga e telele mme go ne go lebege e le telele thata. E boleele bo le kae?

ACTING MINISTER OF LANDS AND AGRICULTURE (DR DIKOLOTI): *Ke two pages.*

MR SPEAKER: Araba Tona.

DR DIKOLOTI: *Ke a leboga* Mr Speaker. Mr Speaker, in answering this question by Honourable Mokgwathi, *yo e leng gore fa re simolola* to discuss this Agriculture Policy, *re simololetse kwa kgaolong ya gagwe*. I want to remind this Honourable House that we are actively restructuring the agricultural sector to increase its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) contribution from under 2 per cent to over 6 per cent by 2036, transforming it into a high-income, sustainable, and technology-driven sector.

Key initiatives include strengthening value chains, food systems to reduce reliance on imports, and boosting livestock production, specifically targeting a 5-million cattle population.

Mr Speaker, Honourable Mokgwathi *wakwa* Letlhakeng, *banni ba kwa* Letlhakeng *le* Batswana *botlhe* are assured that as we strive for these lofty targets to revolutionise the agriculture sector, and transform livelihoods, we are rigidly committed to inclusive development, and the notion of leaving no one behind.

To illustrate this point, I give an example of the Botswana Livestock Commercialisation Project (BoLCoP), whose P384 million loan bill which was recently approved by Parliament will cover a lot of that which I will explain just now.

Mr Speaker, the BoLCoP specifically targets Letlhakeng district and 19 other geographical districts broadly classified into four clusters. The main goal of the project is to increase productivity and commercialise the small livestock subsector, with the objective enhancing the incomes and resilience of rural households through more inclusive, sustainable and technologically-driven small livestock value chains.

(i) Mr Speaker, while I am unable to state in precise terms human resources placement in Letlhakeng in the next five years, due to known fiscal realities, I can categorically state, as I have done before this House, that we are embarking on transforming our extension delivery services to address the acknowledged shortage of services affecting areas *jaaka kwa go* Domcaza *kwa* Letlhakeng. This envisaged extension system will be a mix of public and private sector actors, employing a pluralistic approach that combines traditional extension methods with modern Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs).

(ii) Mr Speaker, Letlhakeng stands to benefit from a number of initiatives. I have already described the BoLCoP which targets 50 000 households and 200 000 beneficiaries. Letlhakeng Constituency also stands to benefit immensely from extension reform as I have already described. For example, the A-ditsale Programme, which is a private sector led extension support programme will assist clustered farmers with modern livestock management and reproductive technologies to improve production and productivity.

Mr Speaker, Letlhakeng, which is endowed with abundant underground resources, will benefit immensely from the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)-supported fodder strategy which aims at unlocking the potential of the livestock sector, creating job opportunities and enhancing food security by stabilising feed supply, reducing reliance on imports, and promoting sustainable agricultural practices.

(iii) Mr Speaker, the Letlhakeng District currently has six active vehicles, one quadbike and two old tractors. This clearly hampers agriculture extension delivery.

(iv) The district needs at least 15 new vehicles costing about P12 million. This is just vehicle cost alone and excludes other equipment needed to effectively render effective extension service.



Mr Speaker, as I have already described in my introduction, we are aiming to transform extension service delivery by combining direct public funding with private sector and Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) partnerships, to leverage private sector financial, managerial, and technical expertise to enhance the delivery of services.

(v) Mr Speaker, my ministry indeed has practical Key Performance Areas (KPAs) and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) as guided by the sector's True North, which is "to build a diversified, resilient and export-oriented agricultural sector that achieves food security, reduces imports, and drives economic growth."

(vi) Mr Speaker, the above indeed form part broader food security goal as outlined in the Agriculture Sector NDP 12 KPI's indicator framework, which are, amongst others, cereal production growth rate, increase in cattle population, reduction in food imports and job creation. These KPIs are indeed aligned to the national Vision. I thank you Mr Speaker.

BRIG. MOKGWATHI: *Supplementary.* Tanki Tona ka go nkaraba o sa ntatlhelele, o araba ka botswapelo. Ke bo ke re ke botse potso e, kana maabane re ne re tswa go lema mongwame mme go lebege go na le mathata a *coordinates*, a balemi-barui ba tshwanetseng go di isa kwa balemising gore ba kgone gore ba tle ba duelwe. Ba thusa go le kae mo balemising ba ba botlana ba ba paletsweng ke go ya kwa masimong go tla go bala ditshimo tsa bone? Ke a leboga.

DR DIKOLOTI: Ke a leboga *Mr Speaker.* Ke leboegele Domcaza ka thomo e a tlang ka yone eo. Nna le ene re ne re le kwa Kgotleng ya Letlhakeng, re dumalana, re bopa, re aga motheo wa *Agriculture Policy.* Ke dumalana gore re simolole go dirisa maranyane kgapetsakgapetsa gore re ntshe tsothle tse ntseng e le sekgopi, segolobogolo mo *the input subsidy programme.* So, ke dumela gore re tlaa nna fa fatshe re e ngunanguna thata kang ya teng gore re bone gore re ba thusa jang.

Re dumalana gape gore go na le *gap.* Bontsi jwa *our farmers* ke ba e santseng e le bagolo, re bone gore re dira jang gore re tsenye banana, go thusanwe gore kwa bofelelong tsothle tse re di lopang, ba kgone go di diragatsa gore re kgone go tlhomamisa gore madi a re a tsenyang re a tsenya sentle.

Ke itse thata Motlotlegi Mokgwathi gore o kgathala thata ka batho ba Letlhakeng jaana ba kgathala ka wena.

Ba tshephise gore re tlaa tlhohofatsa dikgang tse tsothle mo go bone gore ba kgone gore ba dire botoka. Ke a leboga *Mr Speaker.*

TRANSFORMATION OF BOTETI SUB-REGION

MR S. O. DIGWA (BOTETI WEST): asked the Minister of Child Welfare and Basic Education to state:

(i) when Boteti Sub-Region will be made a full region as Boteti is now a full district; and

(ii) if she is aware that educational institutions in Boteti are not properly serviced partly due to the distance to Serowe, especially during this period where Government vehicles are down.

ASSISTANT MINISTER OF CHILD WELFARE AND BASIC EDUCATION (MR HUNYEPA):

Thank you Mr Speaker. *Ke go leboge Mopalamente wa kwa Boteti Honourable Digwa.*

(i) Mr Speaker, the ministry recognises the importance of strengthening administrative structures in order to improve service delivery. Currently the ministry is in the process of transforming the current 10 Education Regions to align with the broader framework of decentralisation. Following the decentralisation and Cabinet approval thereof, Boteti Sub-Region, under Central Region can then become a full district.

Currently, the ministry is working on aligning itself to the broader framework of decentralisation with the view to accordingly map the current 10 Education Regions.

(ii) Mr Speaker, my ministry is aware of the service delivery challenges experienced in Boteti, including those arising from the distance to Serowe and the current limitations in transport availability. Currently these challenges are being addressed through administrative interventions, including improved coordination of available resources. It is our view that once decentralisation process is approved, service delivery will improve. I thank you Mr Speaker.

MR DIGWA: *Supplementary.* Ke a leboga Tona ka karabo ya gago le fa e sa wela. Ke a utlwa fela gore wa re o mo maitekong *to make sure* gore Boteti e nna a *full district.* Jaanong se ke sa se tlhologanyeng ke gore wa re leng *because* wa re o mo maitekong? Maiteko a a ya go tsaya lebaka le le kae? A o raya *this financial year* kana morago ga lebaka le le kae?



A o a lemoga gore *the nearest village from Boteti West is Serowe which is over 212 kilometres (km) and the furthest is 500 km and botlhe ba batla services kwa Serowe mme lefatshe le sena madi le dikoloi? A seemo se o bona se tshwanetse go tsaya lebaka le le telele gore se baakangwe? Ke kopa gore o bue gore leng? Ke sone se se botlhokwa. Ba reeditse kwa Boteti, ba batla dikarabo tse di tlhoafetseng le gone.*

MR SPEAKER: Batlotlegi, fa le bua mo Ntlong e le bue le nna kwano le bo le lebe nna ka gore ba *Recording* ka kwa, fa o bua o lebagane le *Honourable Hunyepa*, go raya gore *it interferes le to capture sound* ka kwa. *Other than that*, Standing Order 51 le yone e *clear* gore o bue o lebagane le *Speaker*.

MR HUNYEPA: Ke a leboga *Mr Speaker. Thank you Honourable Digwa for the supplementary questions. Mr Speaker, kana the Ministry of Child Welfare and Basic Education* le one o mosha. *We are talking of the districts tse e leng gore ke gone di neng di diriwa tse di 31. The challenge that Honourable Digwa is talking about is true. Serowe Region is the largest in the country and ke tshologanya matshwenyego a gagwe. There is a Director yo e leng gore ga a kgone, kana it stretches up to bo Nata-Gweta go tsena kwa Boteti ka kwa go ya go tsena kwa Bobirwa jalojalo. It is a huge region, mme like ke go bolelela mokaulengwe, I cannot give the exact, specific time but as we speak, the officials are working on it to align this.*

Your concern e tshwana le kwa Tati West kwa ke tswang teng. They are facing the same problems that you are talking about because we want that to be independent, re batla gore Masunga e nne le region ya yone, Boteti e nne le diofisi tsa yone tsa education. So, as it is right now, it is a process that is ongoing and of course with financial challenges, but we will do the best ka gore ke gone mo go ka thusang service delivery to solve mathata a o lebagane le one Honourable Digwa. I thank you Mr Speaker.

MR SPEAKER: Honourable Jeremiah Frenzel.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Ke tlaa mo e tseela *Mr Speaker*.

MR SPEAKER: O tlaa mo e tseela *Honourable Kedikilwe. Honourable Leepetswe Lesedi, member for Serowe South.*

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Ke tlaa mo e tseela *Mr Speaker*.

MR SPEAKER: O tlaa mo e tseela.

BONNO NATIONAL HOUSING PROGRAMME

MR P. AARON (NGAMI): asked the Minister of Water and Human Settlement to apprise this Honourable House on:

- (i) the total number of houses budgeted or planned for the Ngami Constituency under the Bonno National Housing Programme and a break down on how many will be built per village;
- (ii) how many projects are already in progress and where; and
- (iii) the criteria used to equitably distribute the allocation of these houses nationwide.

MINISTER OF WATER AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT (MR RAMOGAPI): Ke a leboga *Mr Speaker. Mma ke leboge le mmotsi wa potso.*

- (i) Mr Speaker, 31 projects have been budgeted for under various components of the Bonno National Housing Programme in Ngami Constituency. The allocation of these housing units is distributed as follows:
 - Seven housing units under the Bonno Ordinary Turnkey Development Housing Loan Scheme, distributed as follows: Nxau-Nxau - 2 units; Etsha 6 - 1 unit; Nokaneng - 1 unit and Gumare - 3 units
 - Four housing units under the Bonno D4 scale and Below or Equivalent Housing Loan Scheme (Turnkey) is distributed as follows: Nokaneng - 1 unit; Gumare - 3 units.
 - 10 Housing units under the Ordinary Home Improvement Housing Loan Scheme were initially budgeted; however, only three applications were received. *Go raya gore motlotlegi ga a dire tiro a reye batho ba apply.*
 - 10 housing units were budgeted for under the Bonno D4 scale and Below or Equivalent Housing Loan Scheme (Home Improvement Scheme).

In addition to these Governments funded projects, at least 240 housing units will be delivered by investors in Ngami under the investor led component of the Bonno National Housing Programme. The actual number of housing units to be delivered on this site will depend on the design approach adopted by the investor.

The investors allocated land in Ngami are H-Secred Holdings (Pty) Ltd with 50 plots in Etsha, Farmcraft (Pty) Ltd - 50 plots in Gumare and Moreproperty - 70 plots in Gumare.

- (ii) Mr Speaker, all the above-mentioned projects are scheduled to commence in the next financial year after, as preparatory processes are currently underway.
- (iii) Mr Speaker, for equitable distribution of housing allocations nationwide, the ministry applies a first-come-first-served basis per constituency, subject to availability of plots and applicants meeting the eligibility requirements of the programme. *Ke a leboga Mr Speaker. Ke a leboga Honourable Aaron.*

MR AARON: *Supplementary.* Ke a leboga *Mr Speaker.* Tona tla ke re ke go utlwile. O supa a re dumelang gore ke a bahumanegi kana a e leng gore tota re ka re a tlhokiwa ke batho bogolo jang kwa dikgaolong tsa rona a le seven fela. *Please confirm that.* Le ne le dirisa tsela efe gore a bo *Turnkey* le ka *offer* matlo fela a le seven mo kgaolong, mo metseng kana *populations* tse di kana?

O supa gore o na le 70 *plots* kwa Gumare le 50 kwa Etsha. Jaaka re bua jaana, a ke *plots* tse le di tlhomamisang tse di setseng di abetswe bagwebi ba re buang ka bone? Fa e le gore di abilwe, ke eng se se diang gore ba bo ba simolotse jaaka re ntse re utlwa le ribolola matlo a le a agileng mo dintlheng tse dingwe tsa Botswana? Ke a leboga.

MR RAMOGAPI: Ke a leboga *Mr Speaker.* Motlhale o o dirisiwang motlotlegi gore batho ba bo ba abelwa, ke fela gore *districts* fa ba *apply* mo dikhanseleng, fa ba tsena kwa khansela e tlaabo e itse gore ba ba ikopetseng ba le kana, ba ba le kana. Jaaka ke ne ke araba, a bo ba re yo o tlleng pele ke mang. Ba bo ba re, ba ba saleng ba *apply* kwa Etsha kana Gumare ba a ba neela. Go dira ba ofisi ya khansela.

Mo potsong ya gago ya gore a ke ka *confirm* gore *investors* tseo di setse di neetswe lefatshe; kana fa re bua jaana ra re ba neetswe lefatshe, kgang e e santseng e ba diile ke Secure Land Title (setlankana). Ke sone se se santseng re ba tshwere gore go ka twe rra kana setlankana sa gago ke se o ka simolola. Ke tshwaragane le Rre Dikoloti ka kgang e gore ba e fefose, ke yone e a neng a tlhola a ntse a araba mo Palamenteng a supa gore o dirile *...(Inaudible)...* ba lwa bosigo le

motshegare gore ba kgone gore ba fefose kgang e, ba thuse Batswana. Ke a leboga.

MR HIKUAMA: *Supplementary.* Le fa ke sa tlhaloganya sentle tse dingwe tse o di buang tse, mme ke utlwile o re fa o bona dipalo di le kwa tlase jaana, go raya gore Mopalamente ga a dire tiro. Potso ya me e ne e le gore a o kile wa gokagana le Mapalamente ya nna bone baanamisa mafoko le ba ba thusang batho *applications*? Thulaganyo ya teng e ntse jang kana re tloga se siiwa ke mananeo re sa itse? A Mapalamente ke bone ba ba isang *applications* kwa bathong kana o ne o raya jang? A ko o e tlhatswe sentle re tle re e utlwe sentle.

MR RAMOGAPI: Ke a leboga *Mr Speaker.* Mananeo a a farologanyeng a re a buile ka bophara mo Palamenteng. Jaanong se ke neng ke se bua ke gore, madi a teng mme ga go na ba ba ikopelang gore re batla lenaneo le. Ke sone se ke neng ke leka go tsibosa Mopalamente gore, kana jaanong fa madi a le teng batho ba sa *apply*, gongwe ga e re a tshwere diphuthago a bo a re kana lenaneo la Bonno ke le, *apply* le tseye. Fa le sa tseye madi a tlaa boa, kgantele kwa kgaolong ba tlaabo ba le tsaya ba isa kwa motseng o mongwe. Ke ne ke raya jalo motlotlegi.

LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (MR SALESHANDO): Point of order. Mr Speaker, since we are now getting to the tail end of the time allocated for questions, as earlier agreed today, would you kindly allow me to move in terms of Standing Order 130. That we vary Standing Order 40.7 and allow for all questions on the Order Paper to be answered today. I thank you.

Question put and agreed to.

LAWFUL APPOINTMENT OF LAND BOARD CHAIRPERSON

MR P. K. MOTAOSANE (THAMAGAKUMAKWANE): asked the Minister of Lands and Agriculture whether it is lawful to employ a Land Board Chairperson when the substantive one is on suspension; and if so, the Minister should state the job of the Deputy Chairperson.

ACTING MINISTER OF LANDS AND AGRICULTURE (DR DIKOLOTI): Thank you Mr Speaker. Mr Speaker, it is lawful to appoint a temporary chairperson when the substantive one is on suspension.

According to Section 11 (1) of the Tribal Land Act, 2018, "if any member of a land board, other than an ex-officio member, is temporarily unable to exercise



the functions of his or her office, whether by reason of illness, absence or other cause, the Minister may appoint or elect a temporary member to exercise such member's functions during period of his or her incapacity".

Per the statutes, this temporary appointment can only be made from the reserve list as per the provisions of Tribal Land Regulation 5 sub regulation (4) (a) which reads thus, "the names of the applicants referred to in sub regulation (3) who have not been appointed by the Minister shall be kept for purpose of appointing - (a) temporary members in terms of section 11 of the act."

To ensure business continuity, a temporary appointment had to be made from the reserve list.

Mr Speaker, there is no provision in the Tribal Land Act for automatic assumption of the position of the chairperson in the event the substantive is suspended. The duty of the deputy chairperson is to deputize the substantive chairperson. I thank you, Mr Speaker.

MR MOTAOSANE: *Thank you Dr Dikoloti. At least I was not aware of that part of the Statutory Instrument ya lona. Motho o ka botsa gore, ke e fa sekai like in Kweneng, the Land Board Chairperson was suspended and he has been suspended for... I believe now it is over a year; a molao o a letla gore motho o ka nna mo suspension lebaka le le kalo without go fiwa a hearing?*

Sa bobedi, a go raya gore ka mantswe a mangwe, *the suspended a member; is still a member of the land board?* A jaanong go raya gore fa go riana, *the Act was varied gore the members of land board ba nne nine instead of eight, go ya ka fa tsamaiso eo e tlhalosang ka teng?*

Sa bofelo, gone ene modiredi yo o kwa Kweneng Land Board, *who is suspended, a o seegetswe fa thoko sentle? Which Clause of the law e e dirisitsweng gore a bo a le suspended jalo? Was it the Public Service Act or the Act e e amanang le land boards? Which is that one, ga ke e tshware sentle Mr Speaker? Thank you.*

DR DIKOLOTI: *Thank you Mr Speaker. Ke tsaya gore motlotlegi o ne a amogela gore, tota re le Palamente e, melao e kana ke rona re e dirileng gore e tle e re thuse go tsamaisa maphata ka go farologana. O ne a amogela le go lebogela gore dikgakololo tse o di utlwile. Ka fa a neng a beile potso ka teng le ka fa ke mo arabileng ka teng, fa a ka tla a ntsenyetsa potso e nngwe gape sentle fela, e a batlang go itse ka molao o o amang the suspension, le yone ka gore o ne a lebaganya le sekai sa gagwe, ke tsaya gore ke ka mo tlela ka dikarabo tse*

di maleba *Mr Speaker* gore ke kgone to facilitate him sentle. Ke a leboga.

ELECTORAL REFORMS

MR D. SALESHANDO (MAUN NORTH): asked the Minister for State President, Defence and Security to state the key electoral reforms Government plans to introduce before the 2029 General Elections with clear timelines for each planned reform.

MINISTER FOR STATE PRESIDENT, DEFENCE AND SECURITY (MR MOHWASA): *Ke a leboga Motsamaisa Dipuisanyo tsa Palamente.* Thank you very much Leader of the Opposition, *Rre* Saleshando.

Mr Speaker, Government remains unwavering in its commitment to introducing electoral reforms in the Republic of Botswana. This would be done to strengthen the integrity, transparency and credibility of the country's electoral processes. Nevertheless, I wish to emphasise that amendments to all subsidiary legislations such as the Electoral Act, to introduce electoral reforms, would be undertaken after the completion of a comprehensive Constitutional review. This is necessary as the Constitution is the supreme law of the land, from which all other legislations derive their existence. In a similar vein, I must indicate that all electoral reforms to be introduced would be products of thorough consultation with stakeholders, including political parties at the All-Party Conference.

Mr Speaker, as a result of the foregoing, I am not in a position to state the electoral reforms the Government intends to introduce before the 2029 General Elections, nor commit to specific timelines for introducing such reforms.

Mr Speaker in conclusion, I would like to reiterate that the Government is committed to introducing electoral reforms in Botswana and this remains fixed in place, the same way it was before the 2024 General Elections. This is a pledge the Government is going to fulfil, following all the processes I have already explained. I thank you, Mr Speaker.

MR SALESHANDO: *Supplementary. Thank you, Mr Speaker. Ke kopa go botsa Tona gore ke eng a bitsa Electoral Act a re it is "a subsidiary legislation", ka gore ke molao o o ikemetseng ka nosi o o ka fetolwang? Mo nakong e e fetileng, molao o o fetotswe Constitution e ntse e sa fetolwa.*

Number two; a o raya gore le tsone fela tse le di solofeditseng tse di tshwanang le tsa gore le le Umbrella for Democratic Change (UDC) fa le tlhophiwa, le tlaa netefatsa gore ka fa nominated Councillors ba tlhophiwang ka teng go nna proportionate to parties, go tshwanetse go emelwa gore go ye go lebelelwa Constitution pe, Makhanselara a seyo mo Constitution?

La bofelo, go raya gore fa re tswa fa ka gore Tautona e rile fa a address Dikgosi kwa Botswana Television (BTV), a re go na le kgonagalo ya gore comprehensive Constitutional Review e se ka ya kgonagala between now and the next elections. Ka bokhutshwane se o se buang ke gore, le le UDC re se ka ra solofela phetogo epe mo tsamaisong ya ditlhopho between now and 2029?

MR MOHWASA: Ke a leboga Motsamaisa Dipuisanyo tsa Palamente. Ke a leboga Leader of the Opposition. Se ke neng ke se bua motlotlegi ke gore, Constitution ke yone mmamelao, melao yotlhe e ikaegile ka Constitution. Ga o ka ke wa dira molao ope o o fetola o bo o ka fitlhela e le gore gongwe fa o o fetotse, a bo o ka fitlhela o fapaana le tsamaiso ya Constitution. Ke sone se ke neng ke se bua.

Those who attended All-Party Conference re ne ra supa gore, maikaelelo e ne e le go baakanya tse di tlhokafalang, but the unfortunate thing ke gore, re ne re batla gore re se ka ra tla re nna re baakanya Constitution, Electoral Act, e bo e re moragonyana gape re bo re boa gape re nna re tswela re ntse re baakanya. Fa Constitutional Court e ka kgona gore e fete, jaaka re ikaeletse gore e fete jaana, mme re dumela gore...ka go supile gore Batswana ka bontsi ba dumalana le Constitutional Court gore e fete, ba ya go e tlhopha, kana go na le batho ba ba dumelang gore fa ba le palo potlana ke gore ke bone Batswana, ba ba palo bontsi, ba ba sa kgoneng go tsosa modumo on Facebook ga se Batswana. Batswana ka bontsi ba dumela gore Constitutional Court e tlaa feta. Fa e sena go feta, the next step ke gore jaanong re bo re dira Constitutional Review. Re batla Constitutional Review.

One of the things tse le tshwanetseng go di amogela, tse re itseng gore le ne le ntse le bua ka tsone...ke na le go ipotsa Motsamaisa Dipuisanyo gore, ke eng bakaulengwe ba na le go re belaela le mo o ipotsang gore ba re gare go tsene eng. Re ne re dumela gore, re tshwanetse go nna le thulaganyo ya hybrid. Ke selo se re sa bolong go se bua bogologolo. Tumelo ya rona ke gore, fa re na le hybrid, e tlile go re thusa le gore e bile e baakanye diemo tse o fitlhelang go tletse borre fela mo

Palamenteng jaaka o bona go tletse borre ka kwa jaana, go sena mme gompieno...

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Le ka koo.

MR MOHWASA: Ka re gompieno tlhe rra. O nna o galefile fela, kana o bona mme ka koo gompieno? Jaanong se re se buang Motsamaisa Dipuisanyo tsa Palamente ke gore, fa re dirile gore go nne le hybrid, go tlaa letla le gore le diphathi, keletso ya bone tse ba neng ba eletsa gore ba di tsenye jaaka fela go tlaabo go na le ba ba ka tsenyang, le batho gongwe e le bo Specially Elected, le bone ba ka nna le opportunity ya gore ba dirise batho bao mo ...*(Inaudible)*...system, re ntse re na le ya rona ya constituencies. Ke tsamaiso e re dumelang mo go yone, e bile ke tsamaiso e re iseng re e itatole. Re dumela gore tse tsotlhe di tlaa wela.

Ke tsaya gore ke arabile le e a neng a e bua motlotlegi ya Makhanselara. E nngwe o ne a bua gore Tautona o ne a re...Tautona o ne a bua gore, Constitutional Review ke selo se se tlileng go tsaya nako e telele. Keletso ya rona fa re dira re tshwaragane, last time fa ke le fa ke ne ka kopa gore re batla Constitution e e leng gore ke ya rona rotlhe, e re tlaa e tshwaraganelang, e e tshwanetseng go re aga, e re bope re le setšhaba. E bile ga re batle Constitution e e tlaabong e le gore jaanong e diretswe gore e arabe maikutlo a party nngwe e le nosi. Constitution e tshwanetse gore e bo e le gore ke ya rona re le setšhaba. Jaanong re tshwanelwa ke go e tshwaraganela, gore e se ka ya re khona le khona, re bo re re tlaabo re ntse re baakanya Constitution. Jaanong maikaelelo ke gore, fa re kgonne go bopa Constitution e ntšha, e tlaa re thusa, e seng fela molao o o tsamaisang ditlhopho, le melao ka go farologana. Le yone independence e ya to define... jaaka le ntse le bua ka independence ya Palamente, gore Palamente fa re re e independent, e fa kae. Ba Dikgosi le bone ba a bua gore, ba dumela gore ba tshwanetse gore ba nne fa kae. Dilo tse tsotlhe re tlaa tla re kgona gore jaanong re bo re di kopanela re le setšhaba, re bopa bokamoso jwa rona. E tlaa re fa re sena go dira jalo, re tlaa dira melao jaanong e e tlaabong e itebagantse le dikgang ka go farologana.

E o e buang motlotlegi ya bo Specially Elected, ga e tlhokane le se se kalo. Fa re neng re dumalana teng gompieno ke gore, re ka se ka ra nna re ntse re fetolafetola molao malatsi le malatsi. Re tshwanetse re tle re kopane, nako yotlhe re bo re tla re kopanetse go tla re dira Electoral Act go e baakanya.

DR GOBOTSWANG: Supplementary. Ke a leboga Mr Speaker. Honourable Minister, ke gore o a bo o



mmakatsa o re lona ga le batle go fetola molao le e tla le o tlopolo, le o tlopolo. Ao! rraetsho, gone jaanong jaana re mo thulaganyong e le tlopolang Molaomotho. Ke gore ke eng le na le go bua se a bo le dira se sele, le e tla le ikganetsa motsotso e ntse e le o? A mme o santse o bua o batla go ntsha sehuba fela wa re, ga le batle go dira molao le o tlopolatlopolo, jaanong ke eng le o tlopolo gompieno?

La bofelo *point* e nngwe ke gore, mme fa o lebile ka fa re tsamayang ka teng, e le gore gompieno jaana la re le batla *Constitutional Court*, go iwa ditlhophong tsa *referendum*, a mme o a lemoga... kana o bolelele setšhaba gore a o tsaya gore... dilo tse di ya go diragala jang, a di ya go diragala mo dingwageng tse le di filweng, go setse dingwaga tse, kana ditharo kana di kae, mme go tshwanetse gore go ye go nna le *Constitutional Review*, e e leng gore *it must be people-centred*, jaaka re re ne re dumalane le fa le etla le fetoga. E e yang go batla *referendum*. Go tswa foo moragonyana gone foo, re tlaabo re ya ditlhophong. Ke gore a le raya gore le batla Batswana ba dumele gore re ya go nna le ditlhopho tse tharo mo dingwageng tsa lona tse di setseng tse tharo? Ke gore ngwaga le ngwaga la re re tlaabo re ya ditlhophong? Madi a ditlhopho tse di kanakana la re le ya go a tsaya kae? Ke a leboga *Mr Speaker*.

MR MOHWASA: *Mr Speaker*, ke ne ke tsaya gore Rre Gobotswang o ka bo a leka gore a tlhaloganye gore se re se buang ke gore, go na le dilo dingwe tse di ka tswang di le molamotelele, mme dipoelo tsa tsone di le fa godimonyana. Fa re bua ka gore re baakanye *Constitution* e re dire *Constitutional Court*, *Constitutional Court*, mabaka a teng ke a a itseng, a le ene a buang gore o a e rata, ke gore a re mathata ke dipilisi tse re letseng re araba karabo ya teng maabane ka madi a a neng a a fetisa, go ya go araba kgang ya dipilisi. Ke tsaya gore *that one is sorted, now* re mmogo mo *Constitutional Court*. Gakere o ne o re go ye go rekwa dipilisi, maabane re letse re fetisa madi a dipilisi. Mo go rayang gore ga go sa tlhole go na le kgang ya gore jaanong madi a ye dipilising. Madi a ile dipilising, jaanong re mmogo mo *Con Court*.

Con Court is necessary. E necessary jaana; ka gore fa re santse re tswetse Motsamaisa Dipuisanyo tsa Palamente re dira *Constitutional Review*, fa re tshwaragane jaaka ke ne ke bua, re le Batswana, re bantile, re tlhoafetse, re ka kgona gore *Con Court* e re e dire. Ke keletso ya rona go batla gore *Constitutional Review* ka gore e mo *manifesto* wa rona gore e diragale, e bile re tsene mo ngwageng one wa fa re ya kwa

ditlhophong re na le *Constitution* e ntšha. Ke keletso ya rona. Kana se se teng ke gore, ga e dirwe ke rona, ke ya setšhaba. Fa re ne re na le mowa wa boiteto re le baetedipele gore dilo dingwe re di tshwaraganele, re di fefose, re bereka mmogo, go ne go ka re thusa gore e re fa re ya ditlhophong, tse tsothle tse a bo re di digetse.

Nako ya go tlhopho fa go tlhokafalang tsamaiso ya gore ditlhopho di nne tharo, re baakanya se, *even if it means* gongwe re tlhopho ga *four, if it is in the interest of* go baakanya bokamoso jwa lefatshe le, re tshwanetse gore re se ka ra tshaba go dira jalo. Ka bogone go a tlhokafala gore re dire jalo. Ke tsamaiso e beilwe, re tshwanetse re dire jalo. Ke tsaya gore ke go arabile. Gongwe ga re ka ke ra dumalana jaaka o iphitlhela o le ka koo, rona re le ka kwano, mme se ke neng ke se kopa ke gore, a re tshwaraganeng gore dipharologano tsa rona re di fokotse, re goge mmogo, gore tsothle tse re di eletsang, re di fithelele. Re santse re dumalana le dilo di le mmalwa gore re balele mo mafelong a go tlhophelwang teng, tse tsothle re dumalana le tsone. Mathata a a teng gompieno ke gore, jaanong fa re ka tshwaragana mmogo ra di konetelela ka bofelo, re tlaa di baakanya. Ke a leboga Motsamaisa Dipuisanyo tsa Palamente.

GOVERNMENT INTEGRATED OFFICES

MR C. K. JACOBS (LOBATSE): asked the Minister of Local Government and Traditional Affairs whether it is not time to consider putting up the Government integrated offices to revive the economic status of Lobatse as was promised during the late Honourable Sebege's tenure.

Later Date.

MMOPANE-METSIMOTLHABE COMBI RANK

MS H. P. MANYENENG (MMOPANE-METSIMOTLHABE): asked the Minister of Transport and Infrastructure to state:

- (i) he is aware that there is no designated combi rank in the Mmopane-Metsimotlhabe area, resulting in combi and taxi operators operating from informal open spaces;
- (ii) whether he is aware that the absence of basic facilities, including toilets, at these locations poses public health and safety risks; and
- (iii) what steps he intends to take, in collaboration with the relevant ministry to establish a formal combi rank with adequate facilities.



ASSISTANT MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE (MR ATAMELANG): *Ke a leboga Mr Speaker. Good afternoon to the Honourable House. Mr Speaker, the ministry is aware of the absence of a designated combi rank in the Mmopane-Metsimotlhabe area, resulting in combi and taxi operators operating from informal open spaces. We wish to inform the Honourable Members that, the provision of ranking facilities for public transport operators, not only for the combi and taxi operators is the core responsibility of the respective district, and Town Councils under the Ministry of Local Government and Traditional Affairs. Mr Speaker, we must also highlight to the Honourable Members, that the ministry, through the Department of Road Transport Services only plays a facilitative role of issuing permits for public transport operations.*

(ii) Mr Speaker, we fully concur with the Honourable Members that, the absence of basic amenities such as toilets especially at informal spaces used as ranking facilities for public transport operations presents health and safety concerns for both operators and the commuting public. The ministry fully recognizes the importance of providing safe, hygienic, and properly managed facilities for public transport operators.

(iii) Mr Speaker, in view of the challenges arising out of the absence of a designated ranking facility for combi and taxi services in the Mmopane-Metsimotlhabe area, the ministry endeavors to engage and collaborate with the Ministry of Local Government and Traditional Affairs with a view to exploring temporary interventions that can mitigate the health risks associated with the current informal arrangements. Thank you, Mr Speaker.

MS MANYENENG: *Supplementary. Thank you, Mr Speaker. Ke a go utlwa Honourable Minister, but ga ke wele sentle gore wa re (ii) e o reng le fa e le gore ga se lona le fang permits tsa di rank, but fa e le gore combis operate somewhere but ga go na ablution kana facilities tse di tshwanang le toilets, ga ke a utlwa gore o e araba o reng.*

Le ya bofelo fa o re le leka go kopana le *the relevant ministry* gore le kgone *to facilitate for that* kana *to reduce health risk*, ga o supe gore ka potlako e e kae. *When we talk health risk*, ga se selo fela se o ka reng re a ikgolaganya, bogolo supa gore selo seo ke sa bothlokwa, gore la reng. Le itlame, re utlwe gore la reng ka gore fa bolwetse bo setse bo tsene jaanong, o tlaabo o nyelela o le wa *transport or go tsena Ministry of Health.*

MR ATAMELANG: *Ke a leboga. Kgwetlho fela ke gore di rank ke tsa Local Government and Traditional Affairs kana dikhansale, ke tsone tse di supang gore dikhombi tseo di ka felela fa kae. Concern ya rona ke gore gongwe re ka lebelela gore when issuing permits, re nne le provision as a requirement ya gore jaaka re go neela permit, itse gore kwa o yang go direla teng, o nne le toilet. I think ka gore re Puso e ntšha e bile re baakanya reforms, ke dingwe dilo tse re tlaa di lebelelang. Jaaka ke ne ke bua, re buisana le bone ba Local Government and Traditional Affairs gore kgang e e ka rarabololwa ka tsela e e ntseng jang. Fela the responsibility to designate rank kana fa dikhombi di emang teng, ke khansale. Ke bone ba ba filweng responsibility ya gore ba bone gore dikhombi tseo di ema fa kae e bile ba di letlelela gore di eme fa kae. Ke a leboga.*

EMPLOYMENT OF WORKERS

MR DISHO (OKAVANGO EAST): asked the Minister of Lands and Agriculture to apprise this Honourable House on:

- (i) why his ministry continues to employ a significant number of workers on temporary or fixed term contracts, including renewals, despite the work they are hired for is of a continuous nature;
- (ii) whether this practice is consistent with national labour laws and fair labour standards, and whether it does not undermine workers' rights to the job security, decent work and human dignity; and
- (iii) when his ministry intends to review this practice, and what concrete measures are being put in place to regularise the employment status of long serving temporary employees.

ACTING MINISTER OF LANDS AND AGRICULTURE (DR DIKOLOTI): Thank you Mr Speaker.

- (i) Mr Speaker, the Ministry of Lands and Agriculture continues to engage a number of employees on temporary and fixed-term contracts primarily due to Government Policy to contain the public service wage bill, which limits the creation of new posts.

The use of temporary arrangements enables the ministry to maintain operational flexibility, particularly in responding to seasonal and programme-based activities within the agricultural sector.



- (ii) Mr Speaker, the engagement of employees on temporary and fixed-term contracts is undertaken within the provisions of the Employment Act Part XIX (175) and applicable Public Service Regulations, that is Public Service Act Part VI (13) and General Orders No. 8.3.1.3.

However, Government acknowledges that prolonged reliance on such arrangements may raise concerns relating to job security, conditions of service, and the broader principles of decent work and human dignity. In this regard, the ministry is working in collaboration with the Directorate of Public Service Management (DPSM) to ensure that employment practices remain aligned with national labour standards and continue to safeguard workers' rights.

- (iii) Mr Speaker, Government has initiated a number of measures to review this practice, and progressively regularise the employment status of long-serving temporary employees.

In this regard, the ministry has established a manpower planning unit to strengthen workforce planning and ensure that staffing levels are aligned with operational requirements. In addition, ongoing rationalisation of positions and staff is being undertaken to prioritise critical areas experiencing manpower shortages.

These interventions are intended to facilitate the gradual regularisation of long-serving temporary employees, subject to the availability of funded positions and compliance with public service recruitment procedures. The ministry will continue to engage relevant central agencies, including the Ministry of Finance and the DPSM, to secure the necessary approvals and resources.

Lastly Mr Speaker, while the use of temporary employment arrangements has been necessitated by prevailing fiscal and structural constraints, we remain committed to strengthening workforce planning and ensuring fair labour practices, including the progressive transition of eligible employees into more secure forms of employment. I thank you, Mr Speaker.

MR DISHO: *Supplementary.* Nnyaa, ke a leboga, e bile ke a go utlwa Tona. Ke lebogetse karabo eo, mme go na le golo gongwe fa ke sa go utlwang teng sentle, e bile ke sa dumalane le wena.

A mme gone fa Tona, ga o bone e le go tsuolola ditshwanelo tsa bana ba bangwe ka gore *we are talking of graduates*, bana ba e leng gore *have graduated and*

you have employed mo tirong e e leng gore o a itse gore *it is there permanently?* O ba fa *fixed terms for dingwaganyana*, and then you sign them again and again. Ba bangwe *have been working for more than 10 years* ba ke ba itseng. *Why do you renew their contracts if le sa ba batle?*

Sa bobedi, a mme o a lemoga gore batho bone ba, *at the end of the term* e nna o kare ga ba a bereka Puso kana ga ba bereka gope, ka gore ditshwanelo tsa bone tota ga o ka ke wa di tshwantshannya le tsa batho ba bangwe ba ba berekileng Puso?

Ke ne ke re gongwe o ntlhatswetse gone foo fela gore a mme o bona o ba direla sentle? Tona yo ke go tshepang thata, yo ke neng ke dumela gore gongwe wena *you will fix this problem*, legale kana ba a go lapisa wa ga mme. Ke a leboga.

DR DIKOLOTI: *Thank you Mr Speaker.* Ke tsaya gore mo karabong yame ke kaile gore dikgang tse ke letshweneygo le le tona mo go rona, mme e bile re golaganye thata le ba DPSM le ba *Finance* go bona gore dikgang tse di a rarabologa *Mr Speaker*. Ga go a tshwanela gore go nne jalo. Keletso ke yone eo gore re hire, mme ke kaile matlhoki le matlhokego a a dirang gore re felele re dira se re se dirang se e leng gore ga se gore e tshwanetse gore e nne sone sa sennelaruri. Keletso le tsholofelo ka fa go kailweng ka teng, go tlaa rarabologa *Mr Speaker*. *We shall remain very hopeful that this will be resolved. I thank you.*

MR KEKGONEGILE: *Supplementary. Honourable Minister,* kana gompiano go na le molao o mošha o o supang gore ga go sa tlhola go nna le phiro epe e e ka fa tlase ga 12 months. E bile molao oo, o supa gore fa e le gore tiro eo ke ya sennelaruri, kana ke tiro ya lebaka le le leele, ba tshwanelwa ke gore ba hirwe lebaka la tiro eo yotlhe. A mme o lemoga gore fa lona le le *ministry* le ka tswelala le hira babereki ka temo, mme le ba hira ngwaga le ngwaga ka temo, le tlaabo le tsuolola molao o mosha wa pereko o o leng teng?

Potso ke gore, mo go itseng molao o mošha o, ka e bile ke wa Goromente wa lona, le ipaakanya go le kae mo *ministry to absorb* batho ba? Kwa *Education for example*, ba re ba *absorb temporary teachers* ba le 500 ngwaga o. Kwa maphateng a mangwe go diragala *insourcing*, kwa *gardening services* le tse dingwe fela jalo. Maphata a mangwe ba ikaelela *to absorb* babereki botlhe fela *who have been working on contract*. Lona le setse le simolotse dithulaganyo dife tsa gore babereki ba, le ba tseye?

Mo gongwe ke kgang e ya *seasonal contracts*, a ko o e tlhatswe Tona. A tshimo fa e lengwa ngwaga le ngwaga, tshwanelo ya mmereki yo, ke ya lebaka le le kae? A ga se mmereki yo o ka thusang balemi ngwaga le ngwaga *on permanent basis* ka *expertise* ya gagwe go fitlhelela dingwaga tsa gagwe tsa Permanent and Pensionable (P&P) di ema? Fa e le gore go ntse jalo, ke eng batho ba, o sa ba hire *on P&P basis*? Tanki.

DR DIKOLOTI: *Thank you Mr Speaker.* Ke tsaya gore dipotso tsa ga Motlotlegi Kekgonegile, tota bontsi jwa tsone *were really covered in my answering of the question like part (ii) that he asked.* Ke buile ka *creation of posts that are not there, and the fact that posts are not there, we could not just stand, re bo re lebelela fela. We had to make sure that there are temporary posts to make sure that we facilitate* temo gore le thobo e kgone go nna teng. Go supa *our productiveness and to make sure that at least there is something, and that is also provided for* mo molaong gore re ka dira jalo. *It is not a permanent solution because there is no creation of posts as per the policy?* Ke supile tsotlhe tseo mo karabong ya me.

Part (i) ya gago le yone ke buile gore we have established a Manpower Planning Unit and we are working very closely le DPSM, e leng mohiri, go netefatsa gore *Government policy position* yotlhe re le maphata ka go farologana, e a diragadiwa. Ke supile gore re mo *process* eo yotlhe. Re tlaa tswelala re ntse re le lekodisa mokaulengwe ka gore, ke tshwanelo. Puso e kaile gore dilo tse tsotlhe di diragadiwe, bana ba kgone go hirwa kwa bofelong. Go se ka ga nna le ope yo e leng gore ditshwanelo tsa gagwe di a tsuololwa ka go tlhoka go hirwa, fa e le gore *position* e teng. Re bone gore re dira jang le fa madi a seyo. Re tla ka mothale wa go thusa balemi, go fitlhelela *our set targets.* *Thank you, Mr Speaker.*

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Point of order Mr Speaker.

MR SPEAKER: Nnyaa, ga a araba efe, kana dira *supplementary.*

MR KEKGONEGILE: *Supplementary.* Tanki *Mr Speaker.* *Mr Speaker,* potso ke gore, *when is he moving to permanent and pensionable? What stages tse a setseng a di simolotse tsa permanent and pensionable? Minister o bua fela gore steps tse a di tsereng, ke tsa temporary workers.* Molao wa gompiano ka fa *Honourable Mokgware* a o tsisitseng ka teng, o supa gore moo go tsuolola molao wa gompiano. A re, *he is still stuck there,* mo go tsuololeng molao wa gompiano.

Jaanong gone fa, o tla ka *solution* ya gore o tlhamile *Manpower Planning Unit.* *What is the impression? A impression* ke gore go ntse go sena *Manpower Planning Unit* mo lephateng? Mo e seng boammaaruri. A Tona fela a tlhomame a re o dira *one, two, three,* go ya go fitlha kwa *permanent and pensionable status,* e bile *target* ke nako e, jaaka *Ministers* tse dingwe di araba jalo. *Not go iphitlha ka nnetlane tsa DPSM,* tse e leng gore DPSM gompiano e a di phimola.

DR DIKOLOTI: *Thank you Mr Speaker.* Tota ke arabile potso *Mr Speaker.* Fa ke araba *part (iii) ya ga Honourable Disho, it addressed exactly what Honourable Kekgonegile has asked.* Ke buile gore *there are number of measures that we are currently doing.* Ke bo ke bua ka *the establishment of the Manpower Unit,* re bereka jang go netefatsa gore mo gotlhe mo re ntseng le lesokolela, re ya go felela re go ntshitse. Ga ke itse gore ke ka bua puo efe e e ka nnang botoka gore Motlotlegi Kekgonegile, a kgone go nkutlwa gore ka reng mo karabong ya me *Mr Speaker.* *Thank you.*

MR SPEAKER: Honourable Disho for Honourable Mapulanga.

KAZUNGULA WEIGHBRIDGE

MR S. O. MAPULANGA (CHOBE): asked the Minister of Transport and Infrastructure to state:

- (i) why the Kazungula weighbridge is not being used;
- (ii) when it was last used and when it is expected to be fully operational;
- (iii) the number of trucks which have been recorded to have used the Kazungula border from January 2025 to date; and
- (iv) the charge per truck weighed and the amount lost in terms of revenue collection.

ASSISTANT MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE (MR ATAMELANG): *Ke a leboga Mr Speaker. Mma ke dumedise batho ba kwa Boteti le Kasane.* Mr Speaker, as a way of painting the backdrop, the purpose of a weighbridge is to manage or regulate loading on vehicles. The weighbridge scale weighs vehicles to check compliance of axle and gross vehicle mass against standard. Vehicles that do not comply to standard are charged for overloading in accordance with the Road Traffic Regulations. This process is essential for maintaining road safety, protecting infrastructure and ensuring fair usage of



transport systems. Overloaded vehicles can cause significant damage to road surfaces, increase the risk of accidents and compromise vehicle performance.

- (i) Mr Speaker, the weighbridge in Kazungula village (Chobe District) is currently not operational due to a breakdown of the scale and the inability to calibrate and verify it.
- (ii) Mr Speaker, the weighbridge began experiencing failures in 2022; however, it remained in use until October, 2025. The ministry is currently in the process of procuring maintenance services from the manufacturer and repairs are expected to be completed by May, 2026.
- (iii) Mr Speaker, the number of trucks passing the Kazungula border from January 2025 to date is 56,500.
- (iv) Mr Speaker, the weighing of vehicles is free to all trucks, however only overloaded trucks are charged. The network of weighbridges was built in redundancy, such that when the Kazungula weighbridge is out of order, the Francistown and Serule weighbridges act as a redundancy, as such the revenue loss is minimal. I thank you Mr Speaker.

MR DISHO: Ke a leboga. Ke boletse mokaulengwe. Ke na le dipotso tse pedi tsa motlaleletsa Tona; ya ntlha, o supile gore *there are 56, 000 vehicles or trucks* tse di fetang gone fale. Mo ke dumelang gore *in the past 12 months* o le Mopalamente, o tsamaile ka tsela ya Kasane-Nata, *you have seen the status of it* gore e senyegile go le kae. O ka re tlhalosetsa fela gore mo diterakeng tse 56, 000 tse, o latlhegetswe ke madi a a kae? *How much money has been lost* mo diterakeng tse o sa di duedisang tse? E ka bo e le tsone tse di dirang tsela ele, *which was the best road two years ago*. O tlhalose gone foo gore o latlhegetswe ke bokae *for the past 12 months* mo diterakeng tse 56, 000 tse di fetileng gone fale? Ke a leboga.

MR ATAMELANG: Ke a leboga *Mr Speaker*. Unfortunately, I cannot quantify the loss. Se ke ka se rurifatsang ke gore, re latlhegetswe ke madi a mantsi fela thata. *That is why* re le Puso, *we are prioritising also to develop the rail corridor* e e fetang along that line e o buang ka yone, *so that* re fokotse diteraka tse di mo ditseleng. Gone rra, ga re eletse gore diteraka di bo di le di ntsi thata. Re eletsa gore diterena e bo e le tsone tse di ntsi. *We are working tirelessly to make sure*

gore recalibration and repairing the weighbridge comes into place, so that re kgone to charge diteraka tse. Ke a leboga.

MR SPEAKER: Honourable Jeremiah Jerry Frenzel, Member for Shashe West.

MR FRENZEL: Ke a leboga *Honourable Speaker*. Mma ke dumedise ba Shashe West. Ke bo ke botsa potso e le ya bosupa mo letsatsing la gompieno.

BONNO NATIONAL HOUSING PROGRAMME

MR J. J. FRENZEL (SHASHE WEST): asked the Minister of Water and Human Settlement:

- (i) whether the 1000 houses allocated to Shashe West Constituency under the Bonno National Housing Programme are included in the 2026/2027 financial year budget;
- (ii) when construction will begin in Shashe West; and
- (iii) the ratio at which all the villages in the constituency will benefit, i.e. the number of houses per village.

MR SPEAKER: Nnyaa, ikope maitshwarelo mo batlotleging.

MR FRENZEL: Okay, nnyaa, ke ne ke le kwa ntle, mme ke kopa maitshwarelo.

HONOURABLE MEMBERS: ...(Laughter!)

MR SPEAKER: Honourable Minister of Water and Human Settlement.

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

MR SPEAKER: Gakere o ntse a le fa?

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

MR SPEAKER: Nnyaa, *ema pele, a re ye kwa go* number eight. Honourable Member for Serowe South; Honourable Kedikilwe for Honourable Lesedi.

DOCTORS IN GOVERNMENT FACILITIES

MR L. LESEDI (SEROWE SOUTH): asked the Minister of Health to state:

- (i) the number of doctors in all Government run health facilities in Serowe;
- (ii) the ratio of patient to doctor at Sekgoma Memorial Hospital and its catchment population;



- (iii) all specialist services available at Sekgoma Memorial Hospital;
- (iv) how the above hospital compares with other local hospitals in respect of nurse/patient ratio and doctor/patient ratio;
- (v) what is being done to address overcrowding and overwhelmed staff at the hospital; and
- (vi) when and if services such as ophthalmology, cardiac services, nephrology, including dialysis and orthopaedics may be made available based on the hospital's large catchment population.

MINISTER OF HEALTH (DR S. MODISE): Thank you very much Mr Speaker. *Ke a leboga Motlotlegi ka potso ya gago. Karabo e ntse jaana;*

- (i) Mr Speaker, currently there are 34 doctors in total at Sekgoma Memorial Hospital, 21 general doctors and 13 medical specialists. There are another six doctors at the Ministry Local Government and Traditional Affairs, making total of 40 doctors.
- (ii) Mr Speaker, Sekgoma Memorial Hospital offers health services to a population of about 60 000 people. The doctor to patient ratio at Sekgoma Memorial Hospital is approximately 1:3000 while the nurse to patient ratio is approximately 1:200.
- (iii) Mr Speaker, the following specialist services are offered at Sekgoma Memorial Hospital; Ophthalmology, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, General Paediatrics, Medical Oncology...

MR SPEAKER: Le fokotse modumo, le se ka la tlhaeletsana jaaka le dira jalo. *Honourable Minister.*

DR S. MODISE: ...Dermatology, General Surgery, Anesthesia and Psychiatry. The ministry is currently undertaking external recruitment of specialists, with an anticipated eight more specialists planned for deployment to Sekgoma Memorial Hospital, increasing the total number of specialists to 21.

- (iv) Mr Speaker, Sekgoma Memorial Hospital compares as follows to other district hospitals in terms of doctor to patient ratio;

Facility	Catchment Population	Number of Doctors	Doctor to Patient Ratio
Sekgoma Hospital	60 000	21	1:3000
Mahalapye Hospital	131 977	14	1:9000
Selebi Phikwe Hospital	50 000	13	1:4000
Letsholathebe Hospital	121 300	14	1:9000

The nurse-to-patient ratio at Sekgoma Memorial Hospital compares with other district hospitals as follows;

Facility	Catchment Population	Number of Nurses	Nurse to Patient Ratio
Sekgoma Hospital	60 000	280	1:200
Mahalapye Hospital	131 977	221	1:600
Letsholathebe Hospital	121 300	189	1:600
Selebi Phikwe Hospital	50 000	153	1:300

- (v) Mr Speaker, to address overcrowding in the hospital, diabetes and hypertension have been set up at the Old Sekgoma Hospital. Only referred patients and emergency cases are seen at the hospital, while the rest are encouraged to seek help at local clinics to reduce overcrowding.

In addition to the recruitment of specialists, the ministry has also engaged with Directorate of Public Service



Management (DPSM) to create positions for employment of additional staff to reduce the shortages and ease the burden on overwhelmed staff at Sekgoma Memorial Hospital.

- (vi) Mr Speaker, ophthalmology services are already being offered at Sekgoma Memorial Hospital. The availability of specialist services is subject to the availability of the required specialised personnel in the country. There is a shortage of specialists in the country and the ministry is currently engaged in recruitment efforts of medical specialists both locally and externally.

In addition, there are several Government-sponsored doctors who are undergoing specialist training. Once specialists are available, they will be deployed to the public facilities where their services are most required. In the meantime, patients requiring cardiac, nephrology or orthopaedic services are referred to the nearest facility where those services are available. I thank you Mr Speaker.

BONNO NATIONAL HOUSING PROGRAMME

MR J. J. FRENZEL (SHASHE WEST): asked the Minister of Water and Human Settlement:

- (i) whether the 1000 houses allocated to Shashe West Constituency under the Bonno National Housing Programme are included in the 2026/2027 financial year budget;
- (ii) when construction will begin in Shashe West; and
- (iii) the ratio at which all the villages in the constituency will benefit, that is; the number of houses per village.

MINISTER OF WATER AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT (MR RAMOGAPI): *Ke a leboga* Mr Speaker. My apology, *ke ne ke ile go dumedisa bagwagadi fale*; Bakgatla.

- (i) Mr Speaker, the 1,000 housing units earmarked for Shashe West Constituency consists of both Government and private sector funded units. For 2026/2027 financial year, the budget provides for 31 Government funded housing units under various components of the Bonno National Housing Programme *di tsamaya di latelana jaana*:

- 10 housing units under the Bonno Ordinary Home Improvement Housing Loan Scheme

- 10 housing units under the Bonno D4 Scale or equivalent Housing Loan Scheme (Home Improvement).
- Seven housing units under the Bonno Ordinary Turnkey Housing Loan Scheme.
- Four housing units under the Bonno D4 Scale and Below or Equivalent Housing Loan Scheme (Turnkey Development).

The remaining 969 housing units are to be delivered under the private sector-led component of the Bonno National Housing Programme across Shashe West Constituency. However, Shashe Mooko is the only area with available land of 3,834 hectares, which has been allocated for private investor-led housing development. These 3.834 hectares will initiative will generate 55 plots. The investor allocated the plot is Young Alum (Pty) Ltd.

- (ii) Mr Speaker, all the above-mentioned budgeted projects are scheduled to commence in the next financial year, immediately when the funds are availed.

On the other hand, the construction of private sector-led housing developments will commence after completion of the pre-development activities, including issuance of secure land title, finalisation of designs and mobilisation by investors.

- (iii) Mr Speaker, the ratio at which the villages in the constituency will benefit the allocation of these housing units constructed under the Bonno Schemes are determined by the district councils. The allocations are distributed as follows:

- Seven housing units under the Bonno Ordinary Turnkey Development Housing Loan Scheme will be constructed in Borolong - two units, Makobo - one unit, Chadibe - one unit, Jamataka - one unit and Natale - two units.
- Four housing units under the Bonno D4 Scale and Below or Equivalent Housing Loan Scheme (Turnkey) *di tlaabo di latela jaana*:
- Shashe Mooko - one unit, Mathangwane - one unit and Borolong - two units.
- 10 housing units under the Ordinary Home Improvement Housing Loan Scheme were initially budgeted but out of 10, five applications were

received being Chadibe - one unit, Borolong - three units and Mathangwane - one unit. *Go raya gore applications tse dingwe ga di ise di goroge sir.*

- 10 housing units were budgeted for under the Bonno D4 Scale and Below or Equivalent Housing Loan Scheme (Home Improvement Scheme). However, no applications were received from the constituency. *Mo go ba ba D4, ga go na ope who applied, go raya gore Mopalamente o tlhoafale o rekise lenaneo le. Therefore, re a go leboga motlotlegi ka potso ya gago e e tlhapileng diatla. Thank you so much.*

MR FRENZEL: *Supplementary.* Ke a leboga *Honourable Speaker.* Mma ke supe gore ke lebogela le karabo eo e o neng o e nneela *Honourable Minister.* Kana re ne re baakantse lefatshe kwa e leng gore *breakdown* ya matlo e ya go direlwa teng.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Breakdown?

HONOURABLE MEMBER: *Breakdown,* ke go utlwile.

MR FRENZEL: Ee, wena o nkutlwile ...*(Laughter!)*...

HONOURABLE MEMBER: *Gatwe* ground-breaking.

MR FRENZEL: *Ground-breaking,* re tshwana fela. Re ne re baakantse sengwe le sengwe kwa kgaolong ya rona kwa *ground-breaking* e yang go direlwa teng. Potso ya me ke e *Honourable Minister,* kana o supile gore ba D4 ga go na bape ba ba tsentseng *applications,* gongwe go na le sengwe. O ne o supa gore re tshwanelwa ke gore re rekise lenaneo ka fa re tshwanelwang ke gore re le rekise ka teng. Kgang ya babereki ba ba welang mo D4 *scale* e ntse jang? Go *apply* ba ba rileng? Ke belaela gore go na le kang e e supang gore *those who fall under the D4 scale* ba a wela mo lenaneong le ba le ba ragelang kwa ntle. O leke gore o ntlhalosetse mo go yone gore go ka tswa go dirwa ke eng?

E nngwe ya boraro mo dipotsong tsa me e ne e le gore a mme motse mongwe le mongwe kwa Shashe West, ke balela metse e e kgakalanyana e e tshwanang le bo Matsitama le bo Mabesekwa, e tlaa *benefit under the Bonno Programme* e o tllileng ka yone mo nakong ya gompiano? Ke a leboga.

MR RAMOGAPI: Ke a leboga motlotlegi. A ko o tlogele ba e reng leleme le reletse ba bo ba sia le lone, le a relela ka Setswana. O ne o baakantse lefatshe motlotlegi la bo la dira moletlo wa gore tiro e ka tswela.

Fa re re D4, kana ba ba lekanang le *scale* seo, ba feta go le go nnye, kana ba le kwa tlase go le go nnye, batho bao ke bone ba re reng mo kgaolong ya gago ba saletse kwa morago. Moo go bakiwa fela ke gore lenaneo le lešha. Ba bangwe e a re fa ba tloga, fa re sa le tlhalose sentle, ba bo ba re gongwe ke la badirelapuso fela. Le fa e le gore batho ba bereka mo *private sector,* gongwe ba ikemetse ka nosi, ba ka tsenelela lenaneo le, ke sone se re le bitsang re re “*or equivalent.*” Le fa le ka tswa le le gone foo, le wena o ja mo teng.

E bile gape mo potsong e nngwe fa o tswela mo go ya Matsitama kana Mabesekwa gore a mme le bone ba tlaa akola lenaneo le? Keletso le thapelo ya rona ke gore mongwe le mongwe a akole lenaneo le. Go mo dikhanseleng gore a ba tlaa bona batho gone koo ba dira *applications.* Ke ikuela mo go lona Mapalamente gore fa le buisa diphuthago, bolelelang batho ka lenaneo le ba le akole. Fa le sa bolelele batho le ntse le re ke *scam,* batho ba tlaa tshaba go *apply.* A kalo motlotlegi. Ga ke reye wena legale motlotlegi, ke raya ba ba a tlang ba rialo.

MR SPEAKER: Order! Honourable Members. I understand that the Minister of Justice and Correctional Services has a paper to table.

TABLING OF PAPER

The following paper was tabled:

LEGAL AID BOTSWANA ANNUAL REPORT, 2024/2025

(Assistant Minister of Justice and Correctional Services)

MR MOALOSI: Point of order. *Ke a leboga Honourable Speaker. Maabane re ne re tlhophela Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2025 (No. 14 of 2025).* Before we voted, you guided us on how the voting should take place. When you guided us, you told us that 68 members were eligible to vote as per Section 58.2 of the Constitution, being 61 elected members, six Specially Elected members...

MR SPEAKER: Yeah, 68 eligible to vote, yes.

MR MOALOSI: Yes sir. Being the 61 Elected Members, six Specially Elected Members and the President. I want to bring to your attention Mr Speaker, the fact that when the voting took place, three Members of Parliament (MPs) were not present, that is Honourable Mapulanga,



Honourable Lesedi and Honourable Mmusi. This means that only 65 members could have been present in the House. However, when you announced the results, you stated that there were 66 Members in the House. If you allow me, I could quote the Hansard when you were announcing the results. Should I quote?

MR SPEAKER: Nnyaa, ke batla o ye kwa kgannyeng gore *there was a discrepancy*.

MR MOALOSI: Based on these facts, it is apparent that the results that you announced were not correct, someone who was not supposed to have pressed and said he was present pressed, *go raya gore* somebody participated twice in the voting. This therefore, means that the whole process should be invalidated.

There is precedent, there was a Motion that we were voting for and then somebody had pressed and there were more members who voted than those that were in the House and you were very angry on that day Mr Speaker, you even threatened that you will look at the cameras and see who had done that. So, it is my belief that the same precedent should follow in this case that the whole process of voting should be invalidated because somebody voted more than twice and voting should be fair.

MR SPEAKER: *Nnyaa, mme o utlwetse. Phoso e ke dumelang gore e diragetse ke gore* if you recall, the 66 would have appeared on the panel here. I think this could have been an oversight because *gakere le a itse gore* every time *le nna e mpalela mo teng*?

HONOURABLE MEMBERS: Yes!

MR SPEAKER: Yes.

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

MR SPEAKER: No, what I mean is that when I press my “one” here, it activates your systems and then it counts me in as present. So, every time we count the results, we have to minus the one so that *fa e kwadile e re le 50 mo panel, e a bo e mpaletse mo teng*, meaning that I am part of the 50 but when I announce, I have to announce that you are 49. Now let us assume that there was that discrepancy, how will that change the results?

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

MR SPEAKER: So, that is the ruling Honourable Members, *ga ke batle debate e. Ke batla re tsene kwa item e nngwe*.

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

MR SPEAKER: Nnyaa.

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

MR SPEAKER: Ke tswetse kang eo.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Procedure Mr Speaker.

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

MR SPEAKER: Order! Honourable Members, *iketleng. Tima microphone oo Honourable Furniture*.

...Silence...

MR SPEAKER: Honourable Khan, *ga ke batle le tlhaeletsana jalo mo Palamenteng. Le ele tlhoko* how we have been proceeding Honourable Members, this has been consistent, that every time *fela fa e mpalela mo teng*, I discount myself. So, that may have been the discrepancy.

I understand that Father of the House has a Business Motion to move. This is in line with your agreement this morning at the General Assembly.

BUSINESS MOTION

MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM

(MR MMOLOTSI): Thank you very much Mr Speaker. I beg to move in terms of Standing Order 30.2, variation to the order of public business, as it presently stands in today’s Order Paper. In particular Mr Speaker, I propose that this Honourable House dispose of the Motion for the Approval of Financial Paper No. 1 of 2024/2025 and the Supplementary Appropriation (2024/2025) Bill, 2026 (No. 11 of 2026) and all its stages in that order prior to dealing with the Adoption of the Draft National Agriculture Policy. I move accordingly Mr Speaker. Thank you.

MR SPEAKER: Honourable Members, this is in line with your agreement this morning at the General Assembly, that for you to consider and possibly adopt the Appropriation Bill on the supplementaries, you cannot do so without first adopting a Motion on the Financial Paper. So, it is just a rearrangement *gakere*?

HONOURABLE MEMBERS: Yes.

Question put and **agreed to**.

MR SPEAKER: So, that is the arrangement. Honourable Members, *ke a itse gore ba bangwe ba*



ne ba seyo fa, mme jaaka re ne re buile kwa General Assembly, which is why we took a long time to deal *le dipotso. Ke tsaya gore* we ventilated on the matters regarding these two items, the Financial Paper and the Appropriation Bill. So, let us go to the Motion.

APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL PAPER NO. 1 OF 2024/2025

Motion

MR SPEAKER: Order! Order! Honourable Members, the question is “that this Honourable House resolves that the Supplementary Estimates of Expenditure for the Consolidated and Development Funds-Financial Paper No. 1 of 2024/2025 be approved.”

ACTING MINISTER OF FINANCE (MR MMOLOTSI): Thank you very much Mr Speaker. I beg to present Supplementary Appropriation (2024/2025) Bill, 2026 (No. 1 of 2026).

...Silence...

MR SPEAKER: Present Honourable Minister.

MR MMOLOTSI: Thank you very much Mr Speaker. Mr Speaker, I beg to present the Supplementary Appropriation Bill as per the requirements of Section 119 (3) (b) of the Constitution which provides that, “if any financial year it is found -

that any monies have been expended on any organisation of expenditure in excess of the amount appropriated for the purposes included in that organisation by the Appropriation Act or for a purpose for which no amount has been appropriated by the Appropriation Act, a supplementary estimate showing the sums required or spent, shall be laid before the National Assembly and the organisations of expenditure shall be included in a Supplementary Appropriation Bill or in a Motion or Motions approving such expenditure which shall be introduced or moved in the Assembly.”

The Supplementary request contained in Financial Paper No. 1 of 2024/2025 was assessed in conformity with the requirements of Section 119 (3) (b) of the Constitution referred to, in the above paragraph. The Ministry of Health incurred over-expenditure during the financial year ending 31st March 2025. The authorised financial provision for the ministry was exceeded by Four Hundred and Eighty-One Million, Six Hundred and Fifty-Two Thousand, Eight Hundred and Thirty-Eight Pula (P481 652 838), which is the amount

recommended for approval. This constitutes an amount spent in excess of the amounts, already appropriated under the Consolidated Fund, but not included in the Appropriation (2024/2025) Act No. 7 of 2024.

The over-expenditure under the Ministry of Health occurred under Personnel Emoluments votes mainly basic salary, overtime and other allowances. In the financial year 2023/2024, a total of 1397 employees across different cadres were taken for training. This created a gap in the staff establishment which resulted in engagement of temporary employees to augment these shortages in 2024/2025 financial year. Majority of these employees were medical officers, nurses, pharmacists, radiologists, dentists and a few support staff.

Mr Speaker, it is clear that this-over expenditure has arisen as a result of planning inadequacies. I must also highlight that the component relating to training was audited and the findings indicated that the training was not prioritised in alignment with the approved budget, resulting in an over-expenditure. The audit report may be made available to the Finance and Estimates Committee.

Furthermore, there is concern over effectiveness of internal oversight structures such as the Ministerial Audit Committees (MACs), which have been set up to provide independent oversight, review the adequacy and effectiveness of the control systems in place, and advise on corrective and preventive measures to enhance prudent management of public resources. The major weakness with the MACs is that in some instances, they do not convene for periods in excess of nine months, to address audit findings and recommendations, perpetuating non-compliance and weak control environment. Furthermore, the MACs are constituted by internal officers and are presided over by the Accounting Officers, which compromises their independence and objectivity in that they serve as both “judge and jury”.

Mr Speaker, in addressing these lapses, the Ministry of Finance is continuing to introduce stringent measures to ensure that there is improved financial stewardship. In that regard, the ongoing review of the Public Finance Management Act, will among others, prioritize strengthening of assurance functions and oversight structures within the ministries, departments and agencies to enhance financial governance and accountability.



Mr Speaker, in passing the Supplementary Appropriation (2024/2025) Bill, 2026 (No. 1 of 2026), the Honourable House will be formally ratifying the excess expenditure through Financial Paper No. 1 of 2024/2025 in accordance with the sighted statutes. I thank you Mr Speaker, I move accordingly.

MR SPEAKER: The floor is open.

...Silence...

MR SPEAKER: Honourable Minister, *o ka ba leboga*.

ACTING MINISTER OF FINANCE (MR MMOLOTSI): Let me take this opportunity Mr Speaker, to profusely thank Honourable Members for the understanding. I wish to say that we have made so much progress. I thank you very much Mr Speaker.

Question put and **agreed to**.

First Reading

**PRESENTATION OF A GOVERNMENT
BILL**

The following Bill was presented and read a first time.

**SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION
(2024/2025) BILL, 2026 (NO. 11 OF 2026)**

(Minister of Finance)

**MOTION TO PROCEED ON A BILL AS
A MATTER OF URGENCY**

ACTING MINISTER OF FINANCE (MR MMOLOTSI): Mr Speaker, I beg to move in terms of Standing Order 72.3 that the Bill be proceed with under a Certificate of Urgency.

Mr Speaker, the reason for this is that the Public Finance Management Act of 2011, Rule 10 under Schedule states that, “where expenditure in excess of the total amount appropriated in any Financial Year has been approved by the National Assembly under Rule 8 or 9, a Supplementary Appropriation Bill shall be introduced in the National Assembly, not later than end of the Financial Year, next following, authorising the issue from the fund of the additional monies so approved.” The end of the Financial Year is today Honourable Members, therefore, that is why if we do not pass it today, we would have contravened the Public Finance Management Act of 2011. That is why I kindly ask that it be treated under a Certificate of Urgency. I thank you Mr Speaker.

Question put and **agreed to**.

Second Reading - **Forthwith**.

BILL

**SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION
(2024/2025) BILL, 2026 (NO. 11 OF 2026)**

Second Reading

ACTING MINISTER OF FINANCE (MR MMOLOTSI): Thank you very much Mr Speaker.

Mr Speaker, the supplementary request contained in Financial Paper No.1 of 2024, was assessed in conformity with the requirements of Section 119 (3) (b) of the Constitution referred to in the rule. The Ministry of Health like I said earlier, incurred over-expenditure during the Financial Year ending 31st March 2025. The authorised financial provision for the ministry was exceeded by P481 652 838, which is the amount which is recommended for approval. This constitutes an amount spent in excess of the amounts already appropriated under the Consolidated Fund, but not included in the Appropriation (2024/2025) Act No.7 of 2024.

Mr Speaker, the over-expenditure under the Ministry of Health occurred mostly under Personnel Emoluments votes, mainly basic salary, overtime and other allowances. In the Financial Year 2023/2024, a total of 1397 employees across difference cadres were taken for training. This created a gap in the staff establishment which resulted in the engagement of temporary employees to augment these shortages in 2024/2025 Financial Year. Majority of these employees were medical officers, nurses, pharmacists, radiologists, dentists and a few support staff.

Mr Speaker, it is clear that this over-expenditure has arisen as a result of planning inadequacies. I must also highlight that the component relating to training was audited and the findings indicated that the training was not prioritised in alignment with the approved budget, resulting in an over-expenditure. The audit report may be made available to the Finance and Estimates Committee.

Furthermore, there is concern over effectiveness of internal oversight structures such as the Ministerial Audit Committees (MAC), which have been set up to provide independent oversight, review the adequacy and effectiveness of the control systems in place, and advise on corrective and preventive



measures to enhance prudent management of public resources. The major weakness with the MACs is that in some instances they do not convene for periods in excess of nine months, to address audit findings and recommendations, perpetuating non-compliance and weak control environment. Furthermore, the MACs are constituted by internal officers and are presided over by the Accounting Officers, which compromises their independence and objectivity in that they serve as both “judge and jury”.

Mr Speaker, in addressing these lapses, the Ministry of Finance is continuing to introduce stringent measures to ensure there is improved financial stewardship. In that regard, the ongoing review of the Public Finance Management Act will, among others, prioritise strengthening of assurance functions and oversight structures within the ministries, departments and agencies to enhance financial governance and accountability.

Mr Speaker, in passing the Supplementary Appropriation (2024/2025) Bill, 2026 No. 11 of 2026, the Honourable House will be formally ratifying the excess expenditure through Financial Paper No. 1 2024/2025 in accordance with the sighted statutes.

Mr Speaker, this concludes my presentation of Supplementary Appropriation Bill of 2024/2025. I therefore move, “That this Honourable House approves the Supplementary Appropriation (2024/2025) Bill No 11 of 2026.” I thank you Mr Speaker.

DR GOBOTSWANG (TSWAPONG SOUTH): Ke a leboga *Mr Speaker*: Ke emela fela gore, ke boammaaruri re amogela gore re tshwanetse go baakanya. Gape ke emela go lebogela gore Goromente a bo a ntile *honest and candid*, a tsepame, a bue gore mathata a a diragetse jang, ba sa itse sepe. E bile ba re solofetsa gore thulaganyo e e ntseng jalo ga e tle go diragala gape. Go buiwa ka gore babereki ba *Ministry of Health* ba le 1,397 ba ne ba isiwa dikoleng kwa mafatsheng a a farologanyeng ke a dumela, ka nako e le nngwefela. Golo moo go supagetse le bone ba a amogela, Tona o supile mo pegong ya gagwe gore go ne go sa tsamaya sentle. Go ne go sa rulagannngwa sentle, ga go na ka fa o ka ntshang babereki ba ba kana ba botsogo, dingaka le bo *nurse* nako e le nngwefela ka dipalo tse di kanakana. O bo o patelesega go hira babereki ba bangwe ba ba *temporary*.

Kana ngwaga wa ntlha fa o ile *study leave*, ke dumela gore o fiwa *full salary*, ba ba hirilweng le bone ba fiwa

full salary, so there was bound to be a problem. Ke emela gore re ema nokeng thulaganyo e gore a re baakanyeng, mme go se ka ga tlhola go diragala. Ke a leboga.

MR PHOLOGOLO (KANYE WEST): Thank you Mr Speaker. Let me first confirm that we did receive this report at our committee sitting and we approved. We have since made recommendations and then we have also made some demands, one of which is a breakdown on the 1397, exactly where they went. We also seek to have a breakdown of the money and this information shall be availed as promised by the ministry. *Ke ne ke re* this is part of ensuring *gore* there is accountability, financial management *le* good governance. Like Honourable Dr Gobotswang *a bua*, we also appreciate the fact that they were candid and laid everything *fa pele ga rona*. Like I said earlier, we also had to look into what the law is saying and we are satisfied that, what we are doing today as Parliament is very much within the law, and it has to be done. Everything else we shall follow at a later stage.

Mr Speaker, one of the recommendations that we would like to make *ke gore*, ministries, agencies and other institutions should familiarise themselves with the necessary documentation. Starting with the Constitution itself and in particular, Section 117 to Section 124, that speaks to the finances *tsa lefatshe*. They should also read Public Finance Management Act, e nne Bible *ya bone e e ba tsamaisang*. *Go sa kgathalesege gore go ne go dirwa selo se se siameng*, bottom line is, we have to make sure that at all times *re sala tsamaiso le molao morago*, because the Appropriation Bill at some point becomes law. Under strict definition would then mean *gore*, anything outside the provision of that law *go raya gore o a bo o dule mo tsamaisong*. It is fortunate that despite that being the case, *se re se dirang* is very much within the law and *ke leboga gore re bo re dumalana rotlhe* as Parliament *gore se re se dire* but with a caution because this is an audit query, but I guess Parliament in other forums will follow the due process *ya go bona gore* there is proper oversight, over just not Ministry of Finance but all other Government institutions, as it is the mandate *o Palamente e ba o fileng*.

Nngwe ya dilo tse e leng gore we strongly want to bring to the attention *ke ya gore*, Accounting Officers tend to fail carrying out their duty to account. *Le* this provision, well intended *ya virements*, perhaps Parliament need to relook into it *gore, a mme e salwa morago*. Are we not abusing it *re le maphata ka go farologana?* With that said Mr Speaker, I am here to confirm *gore*, as a



committee we have approved *gore Tshutiso e e fete*, as I so move Mr Speaker. Thank you very much.

MR MOALOSI (NKANGE): Ke a go leboga *Honourable Speaker*. Gongwe *mine is a short one* gore, ka molao o letla *ministries to overspend* ba bo ba tla kwa Palamenteng ba kopa *approval*, re bone gore o ka baakanngwa jang, gore go nne le *a bit of consequence* ya go dira jalo. Nako e nngwe re tlaa tsena mo mathateng a re tshwanetseng *to approve expenditures* tse tota re senang madi a go di duela. Gongwe e bile re setse re dirisitse madi a a seyong. Re bone gore golo moo re go dira jang. Ke gore fa ba dira jalo, ba bo ba itse gore mme ga go letlelelwe, go ka ba tsenya mo diphatseng, jaaka o e tle o bue *Mr Speaker*.

Gongwe ke bo ke kopa gape le ba *Ministry of Health* gore, batho ba ba ntseng ba ba hirile ba le *temporary*, ba sekaseke go bona gore, fa ba ba boang ba tla, *can they not create permanent posts for these people, because when you go to our constituencies, we have a very big shortage of doctors*. O fitlhela ngaka a le mongwefela a lebagane le *cluster* ya *clinics* di le bo *five, six*, go raya gore motho fa a lwala ga a bonwe ke ngaka. O bonwa ke ngaka fela gongwe go le *scheduled* gotwe ke motho wa BP kana ke motho wa Sukiri, ngaka wa Sukiri o tla ka Labone, mo *clinics* tse dingwe ngaka o tla gangwe mo kgwedding. Fa go sena dikoloi, o kgona go nna *three months* a sa bone batho. Gore gongwe re amogele fela gore *we need to create posts for doctors*. Le fa re itse gore gatwe Goromente a fokotse babereki, mme go na le kwa a ka fokotsang teng. Kwa bongakeng tota ga go a tshwanela gore re bo re fokotsa, batho ba rona ba bo ba sokola.

In my constituency for example, ngaka yo o theogelang kwa Sebina, o bona metse e ka tshwara borataro, jaanong o tsamaya gangwe mo bekeng. Ke re re amogele gore go diragetse, *and approve Honourable Mmolotsi* gore re baakanye. Re bo re itse gore go ya kwa pele, re dirise madi a re a neetsweng, re se ka ra dirisa a re sa a neelwang. *When planning* dilo tsa rona, *plan* re bo re kopa madi, *after approval* a bo e le gone re dirang. Ke a leboga *Mr Speaker*.

MR SPEAKER: Honourable Members, let me now call upon the Minister to reply to the debate.

ACTING MINISTER OF FINANCE (MR MMOLOTSI): *Thank you very much Mr Speaker. Mr Speaker*, gongwe ke supe gape ke rurifatse gore golo mo go neng go diragetse gone gore go bo go ne go sa dirwa

planning, budgeting, a bo e le gore batho ba le 1397 ba isiwa sekoleng ka madi a a seyong, golo moo ke supile phakela mo General Assembly, mme ke batla go supa gape gore go ne go se gontle, go ne go le boatlanyana. Kana ke dilo tse e leng gore di diragetse mo nakong e e fetileng rona re ise re goroge fa re leng teng, re ise re tsene mo Pusong. Jaanong ke dilo dingwe tse e leng gore re leka gore *moving forward*, re di tswale di se ka tsa tlhola di diragala, jaaka *Minister of Health this morning* a ne a supa gore ba mo dikgannyeng tsone tse go bona gore go ya kwa pele, ga go sa tlhole go ka diragala gore go nne ka tsela e e ntseng jaana.

Re a dumalana rotlhe mo Ntlong e gore ga go na ka fa e leng gore tshwetso e ka tsewa gore a re iseng batho kwa sekoleng, mme e tsewa jalo e le gore ga go itsiwe gore madi a ba ba tlaa bong ba sala ba tsena foo, a ya go tsewa kwa kae. E ne e le ditshwetso fela tse e leng gore di ne di sa nna sentle, jaanong kana molao one wa re re tshwanelwa ke gore re dire se re se dirang. *Therefore, we are doing this to comply* le molao.

Honourable Moalosi o bua ka *consequence*, gore *moving forward*, fa go nna le dikgang tse di ntseng jaana, ba ba tsereng ditshwetso tse e leng gore ga di a siama, ga go a tshwanela gore go tsewelele go siame fela o kare ga go na sepe se se diragetseng, go raya gore sengwe se tshwanelwa ke gore se dirwe. *I agree with him* gore *there has to be consequence for wrongdoing*.

Ka tsela e e ntseng jalo *Mr Speaker*, ke lebogela gore *the Finance and Estimates Committee* le yone e ne ya lebelela pampiri e, ba e sekaseka, *interrogated it*, ba boa ba dira *recommendations* ka fa ba di dirileng ka teng.

MR AARON: *Elucidation Mr Speaker*. Ke a go leboga motlotlegi. Ke a go leboga *Mr Speaker*. Ke supe gore fa re bua ka *consequences*, kana re bua ka Dikoloti yo e leng gore o na le rona teng gone gompieno, yo e leng gore ke ene yo a neng a eteletse *ministry* o. Ke dife dikgato tse e leng gore o ka di tseelwa e le Tona yo a dirileng madubedube a ka nako ya gagwe? Ke a leboga.

ACTING MINISTER OF LANDS AND AGRICULTURE (DR DIKOLOTI): *Point of order.*

Mr Speaker, kana ke romilwe ke bagolo tota kwa Goodhope-Mmathethe. *Weekend* e ke ne ke boloka Mma Onkutlwile, ke mongwe wa batsadi ba e neng e re fa ke buisa Kgotla *meeting* kwa Lejwana, a bo a mpoletlela gore ngwanaka, o itseye sentle kwa o yang teng. Ke kopa gore Aaron a tlotle batho ba ba ntlhophileng kwa Goodhope-Mmathethe, a se ka a batla go dira ka fa a

batlang go dira ka teng. Ga ke eletse gore a dire se a se dirang. A a boele mafoko a gagwe ka morago *Mr Speaker*, a tlotle batho ba ba ntlhophileng. Fa e le gore o ne a batla go ikgatlhisa batho, a a boele mafoko ao ka morago.

MR SPEAKER: *Honourable* Aaron, a ko o se ka wa rumola *Honourable* Dikoloti a itidimaletse fela, o bo o mo tsobera.

MR AARON: Ke a leboga *Mr Speaker*. Go raya gore tsietsego ke gore go ne gotwe tiragalo e e diragetse ka ngwaga wa Dikoloti e le Tona. Ke sone se ke neng ke rialo, ka nako ya Botswana Democratic Party (BDP). Jaanong ka jalo, ke sone se ke neng ke re motho yo e leng gore o ne a ka tsaya boikarabelo jwa tiragalo ya teng, fa e le gore ke nnete la re ga se ka nako ya UDC, ke ka nako ya BDP, ke Dikoloti yo re nang le ene. Ke bua ka *Health*.

MR SPEAKER: Nnyaa, *Honourable Member*, se dire jalo. A ko le se ka la rumolana. Gakere ke le reile ka re *this is a very short Bill* e le ka e fetsang. Jaanong fa le simolola le tsoberana jaana, le tlaabo le e ja nako. Jaanong *Honourable* Aaron, se rumolane. Gakere yo *know that this is a collective Government decision ya over-expenditure?* Ga ke batle o re *Honourable* Dikoloti o bakile madubedube ape, tsweetswee *Honourable* Aaron, se dire jalo.

DR DIKOLOTI: *Mr Speaker*, ke kopa mafoko a a ntshiwe mo Hansard. Ga ke batle go gogagogana le Aaron. Ke kopa a ntlotle, a tlotle batho ba Goodhope-Mmathethe, a tlotle bagolo ba ba nthomileng. O itse tsamaiso, a a se ka a batla go dira se a batlang go se dira *Mr Speaker*. Ntsha mafoko ao mo Hansard. Kwa ke romilweng teng, ga ke letlelelwe gore dikgang tse a di dirang, ke bo ke felela ke ema ka dinao ka fa ke emang ka dinao ka teng. Ke a leboga *Mr Speaker*.

MR SPEAKER: Which particular offensive words, *Honourable* Dikoloti?

DR DIKOLOTI: A a buang gore ke bakile madubedube. *We cannot have that* e tsena mo Hansard. *All that which he said* ka nna *must be removed from the Hansard*.

MR SPEAKER: Ee, kana fa o re madubedube jaanong *you are imputing*, *Honourable* Aaron. Jaanong ke re a kgang e e nne modiga *Honourable* Aaron. *Honourable* Dikoloti, ke kgalemile, a re tsweleng. *The reason I say this is because when it is convenient for those who are in Government*, le supa ba BDP ka monwana gore ke

bone ba dirileng mathata. Ke sone se ke reng jaanong fa *Honourable* Aaron a boelela gone mo seporong sone seo sa lona, e nna mathata. Ke sone se ke tsweleng *all the time* ke le raya ke re, buisanang sentle, le se ka la tsoberana. *So*, re a tswelela. Tswayang mo kgannyeng eo. Gakere ke utlwetse?

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

MR MMOLOTSI: Ke tsaya gone gore batlotlegi fa re leng teng, re tshwanetse gore re ka bo re setse re lemogile gore seemo sa ga Aaron ke eng, re sa tlhole re reetsa le se a se buang.

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

MR MMOLOTSI: Ke tsaya fela gore e tshwanetse gore fa a bua, le tlhokomologe fela ka gore le lona le a mo itse.

Kwa bofelong *Mr Speaker*, ke a leboga bakaulengwe...

DR GOBOTSWANG: *Procedure. Mr Speaker*, jaanong *Honourable Minister* ga a go thuse go tsamaisa Ntlo e, ka gore fa o kgalema, a boa a *impute* jaaka ka fa a dirang ka teng...

MR SPEAKER: *Ke a go utlwa* *Honourable* Dr Gobotswang. Order! *Honourable* Members.

DR GOBOTSWANG: *He is imputing improper motives*. Ga ke itse gore fa a re seemo se se ntseng jaana, o raya seemo sefe.

MR SPEAKER: *Honourable* Dr Gobotswang, *take your seat*. Ke gore fa a re seemo, ga ke itse gore a o raya gore jaaka o utlwa a ntse a re o borumolano, o raya gone kana o raya eng. *Move rraetsho*. O nthuse go tsamaisa Ntlo. Kana *you are Father of the House*.

MR AARON: *Nnyaa*, procedure *Mr Speaker*.

MR SPEAKER: *Nnyaa*, ga go na procedure, switch off your mic.

MR AARON: *Nnyaa*, procedure *Mr Speaker*. No, I cannot allow it.

MR SPEAKER: *Honourable* Member, *ke nna ke tsamaisang*. I am in charge. Switch off that microphone.

MR AARON: Please, allow him to withdraw.

MR SPEAKER: Switch off the microphone.

MR AARON: Please, allow him to withdraw *Mr Speaker*. He cannot stand and tell me *gore*...



MR SPEAKER: Nnyaa, *Honourable Aaron*, ga ke a go fa *floor*; tima *mic. Father of the House*, o nthuse go tsamaisa, tsweetswee. *Order! Honourable Members.*

MR MMOLOTSI: Tota nna ke a go thusa *Mr Speaker* gore tota fela fa re tumile ka go rumola ba bangwe, re tshwanetse gore re tswe mo dikgannyeng tsone tseo. Ke tsaya gore bakaulengwe jaaka ba ntshitse dikgakgelo tsa bone...

MR AARON: Procedure. *Ke rile* he must withdraw *mafoko ao*.

MR SPEAKER: Nnyaa, ke rile tima *microphone* oo.

MR AARON: *Nnyaa*, I refuse.

MR SPEAKER: Ke rile o time.

MR AARON: Procedure.

MR SPEAKER: *Honourable Aaron*, ke rile tima *microphone*. Re a tswelela.

MR MMOLOTSI: Honourable Speaker, I move that this Honourable House approves Supplementary Appropriation (2024/2025) Bill, 2026 (No. 11 of 2026) and be read a second time.

MR SPEAKER: *Order! Order! Honourable Members*, lona ba ba mo megaleng, *order!* Le ba le tsoitseng modumo. *This vote is on the preponderance of the voice.* Tswayang mo megaleng eo. Ke tloga ke raya *Sergeant-at-Arms* a tle ka beke *to collect phones* tsoitlhe, a bo a di baya kwa ofising ya me.

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

MR SPEAKER: Honourable Aaron, naare wa reng?

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

MR SPEAKER: Ke go utlwile sentle *Honourable Aaron*.

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

MR SPEAKER: *Nnyaa, reetsa. Reetsang!* Order! Honourable Aaron.

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

MR SPEAKER: Ga wa mo raya o reng?

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

MR SPEAKER: *Withdraw from the Chamber*, e tlaare

kamoso o wetse makgwafo o tle mo Palamenteng. *Sergeant-at-Arms, please help Honourable Aaron out of the Chamber.*

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

MR SPEAKER: Order! Honourable Members, I am now going to put the question.

Question put and **agreed to**.

MR SPEAKER: Order! Honourable Members, *a ko le reetseng*. In terms of Standing Order 94.1 “when the question for the Second Reading of the Supplementary Appropriation Bill has been agreed to, the Bill shall not be committed.” I therefore shall forthwith without allowing amendments or debate, put the question that the Bill now be read a third time and do pass.

Third Reading

SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION (2024/2025) BILL, 2026 (NO. 11 OF 2026)

(Acting Minister of Finance)

MR SPEAKER: Honourable Members, the question is that the Supplementary Appropriation (2024/2025) Bill, 2026 (No. 11 of 2026) be read a third time.

ACTING MINISTER OF FINANCE (MR MMOLOTSI): Mr Speaker, I move that the Supplementary Appropriation (2024/2025) Bill, 2026 (No. 11 of 2026) be read a third time and do pass.

MINISTER OF HIGHER EDUCATION (MR MAELE): *Procedure.* Ke ne ke re gongwe o nne *clear Mr Speaker*, a ga re a tlola *stage sepe fela on the Bill?* Ke bona o kare re tlodile *stage sengwe*.

MR SPEAKER: *Ee, e lebega jalo. Gakere fa re sena go tlhophela* Second Reading, *go raya gore ga re ye* Committee, in terms of Standing Order 94.1, we then just go to Third Reading. That is why he moves *gore* it should be read a third time and do pass.

Order! Order! Honourable Members, the question is that Supplementary Appropriation (2024/2025) Bill, 2026 (No. 11 of 2026) be read a third time and do pass. In accordance with Standing Order 62.1 (c), I shall order a division and the division shall be held in a manner prescribed in Standing Order 63. Ring the bell for two minutes. Bell ya lona ga e bereke *batlotlegi. Ga ke itse gore jaanong a le tlaa dirisa ele ya sekole e e fa ntle.*

Question put and **Division Ordered.**

...Silence...

MR SPEAKER: Please lock the door. I now put the question again. The question is that Supplementary Appropriation (2024/2025) Bill, 2026 (No. 11 of 2026) be read a third time and do pass. I now activate the voting machine, I am pressing one. Activate your machine by pressing one to indicate that you are present. Press two for “ayes,” three “noes,” and four abstain. *Tlhophang ka tidimalo. Le tlhophile?* I am going to deactivate.

...Silence...

MR SPEAKER: Order! Honourable Members, here are the results of your voting; headcount in the House is 25, the “ayes” 23, “noes” zero, abstain one, and I think one did not participate.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Procedure.

MR SPEAKER: *Nnyaa, iketle pele ke tlaa tla koo.* Remember that *fa ke tobetsa one fa, e a mpalela.* Jaanong bo Clerk of the National Assembly *le bone* I think they pressed by mistake, that is why *e kwadile 27* but *lona le 25*. Those who participated are 24, meaning that, the “ayes” 23, “noes” zero, abstain one, and one of you did not participate at all. The “ayes” have it. The Bill is passed.

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

MR SPEAKER: Re fitile ka *item* eo. Batlotlegi, mma ke le kopeng jaana gore le fa le ka kukega maikutlo jang...

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Mr Speaker...

MR SPEAKER: Ke eme ka dinao.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Ke kopile *procedure*.

MR SPEAKER: Ee, ke tllile go tla kwa go wena.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: O tllile go tla kwa go nna go le *late*.

MR SPEAKER: Nnyaa, go tlaabo go se *late*.

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

MR SPEAKER: *Order! Honourable Members.* Batlotlegi, ke ne ke re le fa le ka kukega maikutlo jang, *tsweetswee, do not hurl insults in the Chamber. You cannot hurl profanities in the Chamber.* Ke a le

kopa ka *tsweetswee*, se direng jalo. Wena *Honourable Opposition Whip* le *Leader of the Opposition* (LOO), buang le Motlotlegi Aaron. Buang le ene batlotlegi, le ope fela yo o nang le maikaelelo a a ntseng jalo. Mma ke utlwe *procedure Honourable Kekgonegile*.

MR KEKGONEGILE: *Point of procedure.* *Mr Speaker,* kana fa gongwe fa re bitsa ditsamaiso mo Palamenteng, re a bo re lebile gore fa re tsamayang teng fa maduong fale o kare ga re tsamaye sentle. *Machines* tsa rona di kwadile se sele se wena o sa se bueng koo. Jaanong fa re leka go botsa gore kana se o se buang koo le se *machine* o se buang kwano ke dilo tse pedi tse di farologaneng, jaanong o re kgarametsa kwa ntle. Ga o batle go re reetsa ka gore o a itse gore go diragala eng. Golo mo go batla re dira dilo sentle, *otherwise*, o ya go re koba rotlhe ka Palamente, o tlaa sala le bone bo Wynter fela.

MR SPEAKER: A re yeng kwa Ditshutisong batlotlegi.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Procedure Mr Speaker.

MR SPEAKER: *I have explained,* ga ke itse gore a *the “ayes”* go na le yo e neng e sa kwala 23?

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Procedure.

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

MR SPEAKER: Honourable Opposition Whip.

MR HIKUAMA: *Point of procedure.* Ke a leboga *Mr Speaker,* mo kopong e o neng o e dira. Ke ne ke re ke tlhatswe jaana gore kana fa o bua, e kete wa re rona re ne re utlwile gore a reng mme re sa utlwa. Gone re tlaa ya go utlwa gore o ne a reng. Ga ke batle go tsewa e kete rona re ne re utlwile gore o ne a reng. Ga re a utlwa sepe. Re tlaa ya go mo kopa...

MR SPEAKER: Nnyaa, mme e utlwetse...

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

MR SPEAKER: Nnyaa, iketleng, gakere ke ne ke file ene *floor*. Go siame *Honourable Hikuama*.

MR HIKUAMA: Ee, re tlaa ya go botsa, re bo re bua le ene fa e le gore go a tlhokafala.

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

MR SPEAKER: Nnyaa, mme nna ke mo utlwile, *otherwise*, ke ka bo ke sa tsaya kgato e ke e tsereng.

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



MR SPEAKER: Ke raya nna, ke mo utlwile. Batlotlegi, a re yeng kwa Ditshutisong.

ADOPTION OF THE DRAFT NATIONAL
AGRICULTURE POLICY

Motion

(Resumed Debate)

MR SPEAKER: Order! Order! Honourable Members. Honourable Members, the debate on this Motion is resuming. When the House adjourned yesterday evening, Honourable Opposition Whip, Honourable Caterpillar Kainangura Hikuama, Member for Maun West was on the floor debating and he is left with two minutes and 27 seconds. You have the floor, but before you resume, *mma re fetole*. Order! Honourable Members.

“EXCHANGE OF SPEAKERSHIP”

MADAM SPEAKER (MS MANYENENG): Order! Honourable Members, good afternoon. Honourable Hikuama, continue.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Procedure Madam Speaker.

MADAM SPEAKER: Procedure Honourable Pule.

MR PULE: *Point of procedure*. Ke ne ke re ke gakolola sengwe motlotlegi, ke go dumedise. Kana maabane fa Tautona a tsile fa, o ne a fiwa *an extra 20 minutes, understanding* e ne e le gore o tlaabo a tsaya *debates* tsa Mapalamente a le mabedi. Go raya gore go letse go dirile *three that side*. Ke ne ke tsaya gore ka kwano go raya gore e nne *two*. Ke gakolole gore jaaka Rre Hikuama a dira, go raya gore o tshwanetse gore o bo o tsaya ka fa go rona.

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

MR PULE: Nnyaa, tlhe borra a ko le inketleleng. Ke gakolola *Speaker* o ne a seyo, e ne e le *Honourable* Keorapetse. Le a bo le reng jaanong?

MADAM SPEAKER: Honourable Hikuama.

MR HIKUAMA (MAUN WEST): *Madam Speaker*, ke utlwa se Rre Mabuse Pule a se buang, mme ga se tsamaelane le se re se buang (*debate*) gompiano. Kana sa *three, three* ke *Bills* tsa madi. *Policy* e tsaya nako ya yone fela sentle. O wele dibete fela, o tlaa e bua.

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

MR HIKUAMA: *No! No! That is what I reminded, even yesterday*. Ke sone se ke se ba gakolotseng le maabane gore *policy* is not covered by them.

MADAM SPEAKER: E utlwetse e ntse jalo, ke tumalano ya kwa *Business Advisory for policies only*. *Continue, Honourable Hikuama*.

MR HIKUAMA: Ke a leboga *Madam Speaker, mongwashadi* wa ga Aaron, go mpha nako ya gompiano...

MADAM SPEAKER: Nnyaa, ke kopa gore o se ka wa mpitsa jalo.

MR HIKUAMA: Mma ke tswetele. Ke ne ke tswetsetse ke tlhalosa gore kana Botswana Meat Commission (BMC) ya rona kwa Maun, ga e tswetele batho ba Maun mosola. Ke ne ke fetile ke bua gore e ka ba tswela mosola fa go diragetse jang. Ke ne ke re ke fete gone foo gore barui ba kwa Maun kana ba North West, ba bone bomolemo jwa *policy* e, e tshwanetse gape ya netefatsa go thusa gore re tlhame mo gotweng Ngamiland Feed Mill le *Pork/Poultry Abattoir* kwa dikgaolong tsa rona. *The feed mill* ke raya madirelo a a tlaa dirang dijo tsa leruo lotlhe go simolola ka dikoko, dikgomo le diruiwa. Mafelo a teng a go ka dirwang tsone dilo tseo. Kwa Kumaga *Honourable Speaker*, go na le bomme ba ba setseng ba itekile, ba na le madirelo a matlhabelo a dikolobe. Fa a ka tokafadiwa la thulaganya ditlhogo le *Honourable Ntsima* le *Honourable Chombo*, la bona gore a le ka se ke le thuse bomme ba gore ba age matlhabelo a bone ba a tlhabolole. A nne a seemo se se ka thusang gore dikolobe le dikoko di kgone go tlhabiwa teng, *to process* dinama tse di ka tlhamang mmereko le tse dingwe tse di ka thusang batho ba Ngamiland.

Kana go na le seemo se se botlhoko sa kwa Ngamiland, bogolo jang sa *human/wildlife conflict*. Go na le bothata, ke ne ke bua maabane ke supa gore *buffalo fence* e tshwanetse go dirwa sesha mo methaleng ya segompiano gore e kganele diphologolo gore di se ka tsa felela di baka malwetse le go tlhakatlhakana le dikgomo. E dirwe gore e emelele ka dinao. Se ke ka se buang mo metsotsonyaneng e e setseng *Madam Speaker*, ke gore gompiano ditlou le ditau di ja dikgomo. *Compensation* ya tsone le tshwanetse go rulaganya le *ministry* wa ga Rre Mmolotsi gore go buiwe boleng jwa kgomo e duelwe e emisediwe. Magapu fa a jelwe ke ditlou, go lebiwe *market value* wa dilo tseo gore go nonotshe batho, ba tle ba nne le nonofo mo go rueng le go lema. *Madam Speaker*, ke a leboga ka mafoko ao.

MADAM SPEAKER: E go tshwere *honourable*. *Honourable* Butale.

MINISTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS (DR BUTALE): Ke a go leboga Motsamaisa Dipuisanyo tsa Palamente. Ke eletsa gore e re ke ema nokeng *policy* e, e ntshupegetsa gore e lebile kwa re tshwanetseng ra leba teng re le lefatshe.

Ke batla go bua ke remeletse thata mo goreng metlha ga se ya maloba, seemo se re leng mo go sone re le lefatshe ka bophara, e seng lefatshe la Botswana fela, ga se a iketla. *Honourable Ambassador* Kapinga o ne a re gakolola ka selo se maloba fa a bua ka *the geopolitical turmoil, the chaos in the geopolitics*. O ne a re tlhalosetsa gore *there is a retreat in multilateralism and from the belief and adherence to rule-based international order*. Golo mo go raya gore mafatshe ka go farologana, a tshwanelwa ke gore jaanong a simolole go leba dilo ka tsela e e faphegileng gore ba itebe, ba bone gore ka gore tse re neng re ka ikaega ka tsone, ga re ka ke ra tlhola re ikaega ka tsone, re ka dira jang? Ke sone se ke go lebogang Tona gore o bo o bua ka *a paradigm shift from food security to food sovereignty*. Mo go rayang gore jaanong re tshwanetse re lebelele dilo tse ka tsela e e ntseng jalo.

Ke batla gore pele ga ke tsena mo dikganyeng tsa me, ke bue kgang e ke eletsang gore re e lebelele sentle re le Ntlo e ya Palamente. Mabaka a ke a buang a, a re gwetlha gore re le Palamente, re tshwanetse re nne le *a bare minimum* ya tse re dumalanang ka tsone, tse re dumelang gore lefatshe le tshwanetse le ye kwa pele ka tsone, ke gore *a bipartisan approach to such issues*. Dilo tse di ka re thusa gore re kgone gore re tshegetse lefatshe mo mabakeng a re tsenang mo go one. Mo nakong ya gompiono re bua ka dintwa di tshwana le tsa kwa bo Iran tse e leng gore ga di a dirwa ke ope wa rona yo o mo Ntlong e kana ope wa rona yo o mo Borwa jwa Afrika kana Afrika. Ke dintwa mme di tsile go re ama. Fa di re ama jaana, fa ditlhwatlhwa tsa leokwane di oketsega kana *the Strait of Hormuz* e sa kgone gore go fete dikepe tsa leokwane, go raya gore kwa re rekang dilo tsa rona tsa *agriculture* teng kwa Afrika Borwa, *farmers* di ya go amega. Dijo tseo kana di teng gone kwa. Golo mo go re raya gore re tshwanetse ra nna fa fatshe ra thulanya ditlhogo. Se se ntshwenyang ke gore fa re tshwanetse gore re nne le *a bipartisan approach*, re tsena mo seemong sa gore re bo re bona o kare gone mo *it is an opportunity for grandstanding*, re ema gone fa re bo re re ba a palelwa e bile ba adima madi. Ke ne ke reeditse tsala ya me *Honourable* Lucas a re re

rata go adima madi o kare re a babiwa fa re akantse go adima madi. Dilo tse di a ntshwenya ka gore o kare ga re kgone go lemoga gore mabaka a re leng mo go one, a re tlhoka gore re eme ka dinao rotlhe re le Botswana, re le baeteledipele ba Botswana.

Fa o lebile fela sentle, rotlhe fela mo Palamenteng jaaka ke tlhola ke bua, *we may be on the different sides of the aisle, we love this country but we cannot love this country only when it is run or ruled by us so much that if it is not ruled by us, we wish something so monumentally bad to happen...*

MR HIKUAMA: *Procedure*. Ke dumela gore *Honourable Minister* ke Mopalamente yo mogologolo yo o tlhaloganyang dilo jaaka di ntse. O nna le go re akanyetsa a bo a bua dilo tse re sa di buang ka *Agriculture Policy* e e buiwang. Ke nna motho wa ntlha go akgela mo go yone. O bua gore re ne re itumelela gore go a senyega ka yone. Tota ke go re akanyetsa, ke gone go *impute* moo. *I was the first person to debate this policy*, ga ke ise ke re a go phutlhame, a go kgautlhane, ga re ise re bue dilo tseo. Fa a bua jaana o dule mo setlhogong, a boele mo *policy that we are discussing*. O *defeat bipartisan* e a reng o a e bua, o simolola go kgotlha gore a batle gore rona re senye, re gane e bile re se ka ra tswa ka dikakanyo tse re bonang gore di ka tlhabolola *Policy* ya *Agriculture*. O senya *debate* ya *policy*. A ko o mo kgalemele gore a *debate* se se...

MADAM SPEAKER: E utlwetse. *Honourable* Butale, a ko o papamale *on the debate*, o lese go kgotlhakgotlha batho.

DR BUTALE: Ke papametse *on the debate* e bile ke ne ke re ke a mo akgola gore *for the first time* ke bone maabane a tsene *on the issues*. Ke batla go mo rotloetsa gore a remelele mo *issues* ka gore go a bonala gore fa a remeletse mo go tsone, o ka *debate* monna yo. O ka *debate* fela ga utlwala gore re tshwanetse re tseye *abattoir* ya Maun re e dire ka tsela e e ntseng jang, a buelela setšhaba. *So, if you go in that direction, I can tell you, you would add so much value. Let us leave this other thing*. Ke kgalemela kgang e. Ke kgalemela wena le ba ba tlholang ba dira jalo.

Ke batla gore ke tsene mo go reng ke ne ke reeditse tsala ya me Dr Gobotswang maabane a bua ka *inclusion*. Ke ne ke tsaya gore eo gongwe e ne e le *omission*, o ne a sa bona. O ne a bua gore kana fa e le gore ga re na *inclusion*, go raya gore re tlaabo re sa tsamaelane le *international instruments* tse e leng gore re di saenetse. Ke supa fela



gore kana mme fa o bona mo 2.1.5, go na le *whole place* e e buang ka *agricultural social inclusion*. E bua ka *bomme, banana and people living with disabilities*. Gongwe mokaulengwe o ne a sa e bona fa e le gore o ne a sa dire se ke lekang go se kgalemelela sa go kgala dilo di le teng.

Ke ne ke re kgang e ke e buang ya gore re remelele mo go reng re tlhaloganye mabaka a re tsheleng mo go one, kana mabaka a a raya gore fa e le gore re tlhaloganya mabaka a re tsheleng mo go one, mo malatsing a a sa tswang go feta, re ne re tswa kwa phuthegong ya *a Council of Ministers* ya Matona a mafatshe a sele a Southern African Development Community (SADC), kwa kgang e ya *food security* e neng e buega teng e bile re bua gore re tshwanetse ra simolola ra bua thatathata ka mo gotweng South-South Cooperation. E batla le rona re le lefatshe re tla re itshetletse, re tla re kgona gore re bue ka bo *food sovereignty* e e buiwang ke Tona. Fa re bua ka *both inter and intra cooperation in our region* Honourable Lucas, dilo tse di go raya di re re tshwanetse re bo re eme ka dinao.

Se sengwe se ke se itumelelang thata ke gore o bo o ne wa lebelela gore fa re bua ka *cooperation e, policy* e e re thusa jang gore e tsamaelane le dilo di tshwana le SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan le Rural Agricultural Post-Development Plan. Dilo tse di nthaya di re *you are aware, you are alert of where the region is going and where the rest of the world is going*. Go raya gore *policy e is up to date* e bile gape ga e a siiwa ke nako, e araba matshwenyego a re leng mo go one.

Ke ntse ke le mo kgannyeng e ya *cooperation*, ke tlatsa mafoko a a neng a buiwa ke Honourable Hikuama yo gantsinyana re sa dumalaneng, go botlhokwa thata gore batho ba tle ba dumalana nako e nngwe, ke ne ka itumela thata Tautona Boko a kopane le Tautona Hichilema wa Zambia, ba bo ba re bitsa re le Matona a bone a Mafatshe a Sele ba re kgang e ya *tirisanyo, we should stop theorising, let us go to the practicals of saying*, a re dumalaneng gore lona le le Zambia, le tlhoka eng se e leng gore le ka se tsaya kwa Botswana. Le lona le le Botswana, le ka se tsaya kwa Zambia. Re bo re phutha Matona, re ne re le kwa Kasane *on the sidelines* ya *inauguration* ga the Kazungula Authority mme ga bo go dumalanwa gotwe *let us do it*. “*All the salt requirement* e e tlhokafalang kwa Zambia, re tlaa e tsaya kwa go lona kwa Botswana. Lona le le Botswana le tlaa reka ka kwano se le se rekang e bile gape re thusane go tshwaraganela *markets*.” *Markets* di tshwana le tsa bo

Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) le fa re ka leka re le nosi, re ka se kgone *to satisfy the requirements* tsa *markets* tseo tsa *beef*. Go ne go buiwa yone kgang e o neng o e bua Honourable Hikuama ya gore *let us open the Maun abattoir*. O ne o bua se e leng gore re setse re se tshwere, re tsamaela kwa go sone. *Let us open the Maun abattoir* re bo re ka bona gore ka gore rona re le Botswana *we have access to lucrative markets*, bone ba na le dikgomo tse ba nang le tsone, *let us leverage on our competitive advantage* re thusane, *so that we can both export to those markets*. Ke gatelele kgang e gore dikgang tse o di tshwereng Tona, ke dikgang tse re di tshwereng.

MR MONAGENG: *Elucidation*. Jaaka o ntse o bua ka *cooperation*, o bo o bua le ka Kazungula, tsela eo kampo letamo leo ka Setswana, o se ka wa lebala gore le yone *rail line* fela go batlega gore re kopane re le Africa.

DR BUTALE: Ke a go leboga Mopalamente. Ke ne ke re gape ke fete ka gore re ntse re tshwere. Ke ne ke le kwa China maloba ke saena *the beef protocol*. E bile maloba o ne o ntlhathelela gore mme *let us come up with a citrus protocol with China*. Dilo tse tsotlhe tse di tlaabo di thusiwa e bile di ikaegile ka kgang ya *policy* e. *Policy* e e tsamaelana le dinako tsa gompiano, le se se tlhokafalang, e bile e maleba, ke e *support* ka sengwe le sengwe. Ke a leboga.

MINISTER OF LABOUR AND HOME AFFAIRS (MAJ. GEN. MOKGWARE): *Thank you very much Madam Speaker. Good afternoon*. Ke ema jaana ke batla *to support policy* e, mme e bile ke bona gore ke nako ya gore Ntlo e re leke *to be progressive*.

Ke batla go bua ka kgang ya lefatshe gore *what we see happening in other countries, go to Australia*, gore lefatshe ga re le *manage* jaaka rona. Ga e ka ke ya re le fitlhelwa mo lefelong la lefatshe go bo go bonwa ditswammung mo go lone, le bo le fudusiwa le isiwa go sele, se ba se dirang ke gore jaaka ba le fitlhela jaana, le a tsewa le bo le diriwa *sort of a trust* e e leng gore ba ba bidiwang ba tla go beeletsa mo, le lona le nna *part of the investors*. Go dira jalo re tlaabo re *create generational wealth* ya batho ba ba nngang teng foo.

Look at what is happening even in South Africa, ba re bapileng le bone, batho ba ba fitlhetsweng koo go na le ditswammung, ga ba a fudusiwa jaaka rona re ba fudusa re ba isa go sele. Go ne ga tswa gore go nne le *trusts*, mme e bile tse e neng e le gore batho ba jaaka go rekisiwa, ba nna *part and parcel of the business* e e

dirwang teng foo. Go dira jalo *it creates generational wealth for* batho ba morafe kana ba kgaolo e e teng foo. Jaanong ke gone ba tlaa kgonang go nna le madi ao le bone ba dira ditiro tse dingwe tse ba tshwanetseng go di dira. *That is the progressive way of managing land.* Fa re ka tswelela re ntse re dira jaana, go raya gore jaanong re tlaabo re ntsha batho ba rona, Batswana re ba fudusetsa go sele kwa, ke *an area of poverty.* Fa re sena go nna re ba fudusetsa teng koo, ga re re ba fe ditlamelo; re ba direla ditsela, dikole, go a pala *because now the profits which you are getting from this investor* yo o tswang kwa ntle, *they are very small*, bone ga ba *benefit* sepe.

Ke dumela gore batho ba ba tshwanang le ba kwa Orapa le Jwaneng, ba ka bo e le *shareholders* mo go lone lefatshe le le teng le. Ba ka bo gompiano jaana e se batho fela ba sele ba e leng gore masimo a ba neng ba lema mo go one a ba a neetsweng... Kana batho betsho, lefatshe le na le mo gotweng *historical or cultural connection.* Jaanong fa o fudusa batho o ba isa go sele, o raya gore jaanong ba kgaogane le *history* le *culture* ya bone *which is attached to that piece of land.*

Jaaka o bona gompiano jaana, fa o lebelela Kasane, kana ba bangwe ba bona nneu ya kwa Kasane, ga ba itse gore *people* ba re ba bonang kwa Kasane o mosha ole, *they were moved from that area*, ba ntshiwa mo teng ga *park* ele. Le fa o ka tsena teng kwa gompiano jaana, o tlaa fitlhela *their historical houses* gore ba ne ba nna fa kae. Fa re ne re dirile gore jaaka bone ba Kasane ba re neng re ba ntsha fale, gompiano le bone ba nne le seabe mo *tourism.* Ke dumela gore ba ka ya *to benefit* sengwe, e bile ba ka bo go dirilwe gore ga ba ka ke ba imela Goromente thata. Dilo tse ke kopa gore jaaka re le mo Ntlong e, re lebelela *policy* e, a re fetoleng dilo tse. O a itse gore *we should leave a legacy* lona le le *the 13th Parliament*, ka gore *you have an opportunity now to change the Land Policy of this country to make sure that it benefits* Motswana mongwe le mongwe kwa a teng.

Gompiano fela jaana, fa o lebelela batho ba ba fudusitsweng kwa Selebi Phikwe, ba ba fitlhetsweng koo, fa go diriwa moepo ba bo ba isiwa go sele go bo gotwe re a ba *compensate.* *Compensation* kana bogologolo go ne gotwe o neelwa maremo a selepe. Maremo a selepe, o bo o a neelwa fela o ntse jalo o bo o tsamaya. O romelwa kwa lehumeng kwa go senang tsela, go tswa foo ngwaga le ngwaga o tewa gotwe ga re na madi a a agang ditsela *whereas* kwa o fudusitsweng teng, go tsentswe batho ba sele, ba agile ditsela, *double stores*, *you would be benefiting from that mining also.*

Lebelela fela mo South Africa gore go nna jang. Ditšhaba tsa kwa South Africa tse re gaufi le tsone, ra re le tsone di na le *trusts*, di na le eng. *Let us leave a legacy, we have an opportunity today because the Land Policy is here*, re fetoleng ka fa re ntseng re tshwara lefatshe ka teng, ka fa re le dirisang ka teng gore batho ba rona ba tle ba kgone go nna le mo gotweng ke *generational wealth.* Ga o ka ke gompiano wa re batho ba tshwana le ba Gabane, Mmankgodit le Tloaneng ba na le masimo a bone ba sa bolo go nna le one foo bogologolo, le bo le re le aga toropo, bone le a ba fudusa le re ba tsamaye, ba ye go batla masimo kwa Salajwe. Ke eng le sa dire gore jaaka le tsaya lefatshe, le batho ba ba dire *compensation in kind* le ba fe ditsha, le bone e re ba ntse gone fa, *history* ya bone ba se ka ba tswa, ba tlhabolole fa ba leng teng *rather than* o re o batla go ba tlhabolola ba le kwa Salajwe? Fa o bo o sala o o fa batho ditsha tsa bone, o re jaanong ba tle go tsaya ditsha. Jaanong go raya gore kana ga e sa tlhole e le batho ba Gabane, ke batho ba sele. Jaanong o tlaabo o o fa mongwe le mongwe, beng ba lefatshe, masimo, matlotla o ba fudusitse foo o neetse ba bangwe. *Let us change this thing* re bone gore re dira jang, ka gore bogolo e re fa o tseela motho tshimo, o mo tlogelela bontlha bongwe le ene. Fa e le gore o aga matlo mo tshimong nngwe kana o tlile go sega ditsha mo tshimong ya gagwe, mo fe ditsha tse dingwe, o bo o tsaya tse dingwe ke gone o bo o neela batho ba bangwe gore le ene a kgone go nna le *attachment to the area*, a *benefit* gore botshelo jwa gagwe jo bo saleng bo nna foo mo dingwageng tse di kana, jo bo ntseng foo le bone a kgone go bua *history* ya gagwe a re setlhare se ke se ke goletseng mo go sone se. Re se ka ra dira jaaka re dira jaana mo re fudusang motho gotlhogotlhe re bo re re re tlaa ya go go baya go sele.

Kana gompiano mo re reng re tlaa duela batho ka *market value*, *we are still detaching them from their own historical ground.* *Market value*, ga go reye sepe moo. Fa e ne e le gore re sega ditsha tse, jaaka toropo fa e gola e tlhabologela kwa go rona, *the compensation in kind becomes the primary benefit which mong wa setsha o a se bona*, ga a latlhege.

Selo se ke ne ke batla go bua ka sone ke re *let us make history the 13th Parliament, have a legacy* e re kamoso le bo le re re tsene mo Palamenteng, re fetotse *the Land Policy, that is why* o bona gompiano jaana Motswana mongwe le mongwe a kgona *to benefit* mo setsheng se a tsholetsweng mo go sone, se a fitlhetseng batsadi ba gagwe ba nna mo go sone.



Kgang e ke tlaa tsenang mo go yone ya bobedi ke ya *water management*. Kgang e re e tsaya motlhofo, gompiano jaaka dipula di ne di ntse di na jaana, metsi a ralala fela re a bona a feta ka bo Segoditshane ke ale a tswa kwa, a feta ka Metsimotlhabe re e boka Metsimotlhabe e tletse re sa tlole, re dira eng. *When are we going to start having water banks along the villages?* Noka e tshwana le ya Metsimotlhabe jaaka e ntse jaana, Batswana ba letlelelwe, fa e le batho ba tshwana le ba Metsimotlhabe, ba letlelelwe go itirela tamo ya bone le bone foo, metsi a e re fa go setse ditamo tsa bone di tletse, a bo a ka feta. Jaanong golo mo go sa siamang ke gore re tlaa bona batlhalefi ba ba nang le madi fa o tsena mo nageng e e ka fa *Madam Speaker*, ka fa kwa gotweng go na le diphologolo teng, baji bale ba itiretse matangwana, pele ga letamo le tlala, go tlala a bone pele, rona re a boka fela re re, “metsi a a mantsi jang,” “a ya kae,” “a ya kgakala.” A fela le one. Re tshwanetse gore *our water management system*, re bone gore kgaolo nngwe le nngwe e na le *a water bank*, *at least* mo ngwageng e re fa dipula di nele, go tle go fitlhelwa metsi foo e kgone go phailela. *Water is one of the resources* tse re tlileng go e lwela mo mafatsheng nako e e tlang. O re o a epa o betsa letswai fela kwa tlase, re bo re bona gore jaanong re ye go a tsaya kwa bathong ba bangwe. Ke jaaka o bona go kile ga nna le mogopolo wa gore jaanong go tsewe metsi bokgakala jo bo kana ka Lesotho a tle a raletse mafatshe a mangwe a tla kwano, *it shows you that water is an important resource*, and fa re ka se ka ra e *manage* sentle, ra tsewelela re a lebeletse re a boka jaana, re sa itirele *the water banks* nako e santse e le teng, re tlile go nna le mathata ka metsi, *that time will come*. Rotlhe re itse leuba le re a tlang re le bone. Leuba la 2002 le re neng re bona dikgomo di fela go sena metsi, go le go setlha. *Are we prepared for that*, re a itse gore leuba mo go rona mo Botswana le tla *every seven years*. *So are we ready now for the next coming seven years again*, re tla go bona leuba le? Re dira eng? Ke batla gore *the policies* tsa rona, *they should speak to our lives*. *Reality on the ground*, gore gompiano ka re iponetse ka leuba lele, le le tlang lone, *how prepared are we?*

Our policies ke tse di ka bong di ruta rona, motse mongwe le mongwe o itirela *a water bank*, e ba ka tlang ba tshela ka yone. Jaanong mo re tewang gotwe nnyaa, katelang matamo a lona le nwe metsi a a tswang fela kwa, a a dirilweng ka tsela e e ntseng jaana, ke santse ke le bolelela, nako nngwe *pipes* tse *four* tse di tlaa kgaoga tse di tswang kwa *north*. *I do not know what strategy was that, the water coming from one area*. Fa motho fela a ka tsaya *caterpillar* letsatsi le lengwe fela a bo

a di kgaola *pipes* tsele, go ya go nna jang kwano, re ya go dira eng, *that was the worst strategy*. Jaanong ke a go kopa *Madam Speaker*, ke kope *Minister* gore *let us change that*. *We do not want to see that sort of strategy again*. Ke a leboga.

ASSISTANT MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND TRADITIONAL AFFAIRS (MR MOSWAANE): Mma ke leboge *Madam Speaker*, ke tseye sebaka se go tlatsa le go pakela Rraetsho Dr Dikoloti gore Tshutiso ya gagwe e a e beileng mo Palamenteng e, ya go tla ka *policy* e ntsha ya *Agriculture*, ke e ema nokeng ke tlhwaafetse fela thata.

Pele ke tsewelela ke re *Madam Speaker*, ke batla go gakololana le Mapalamente a rona gore go diphatsa thata go wela *lawyers* ka mpa ya sebete. Go batla gore nako e ntsi re itlhokomele thata, bogolo jang mo tirisong ya mafoko, ka gore gantsi batho ba ba *quote out of context*. Ke gakologelwa Tautona fa a bua le Batswana a ba bolelela gore o tshwenyegile thata...

MR HIKUAMA: *Procedure Madam Speaker*. O tlaa intshwarela, ke ne ke sa eletse go kgoreletsa *the flow of your debate*. Ke ne ke re gongwe ke gakolole *Madam Speaker* gore, kana gakere fa o tsaya jaana o tsaya ba le *two*, a bo o tsaya *one* ka kwano gore fa nako e tsamaya re bo re lekalekantse (*balance*). Jaanong okare o ba tsere *three*. Nnyaa, gompiano ke 10 *minutes*.

MADAM SPEAKER: *I realised*, ke tlaa e boeletsa ka fa.

MR HIKUAMA: Ee.

MR MOSWAANE: Ke ne ke rialo ke re ke gakologelwa thata Tautona wa lefatshe leno yo moshia fa a goroga mo Pusong, a tlhalosetsa Batswana gore o tshwenyegile thata fa a tsaya Puso a fitlhela dikgomo di le 1.5 *million* mo lefatsheng la Botswana. A bo a supa kgatlhego e e seng kana ka sepe gore o ipeela *target* le Puso ya gagwe gore dikgomo tse di ka oketsega go nna 5 *million* kana go feta. Se e le tshupo e e feletseng ya go rata tiro e a e tlhophetsweng ke Batswana, ya gore a ba buse mo maphateng otlhe. Ke selo se ke batlang gore re se tlhaloganyeng.

O ne a ikokotlela thata fa a bua ka *statement* se, a bo a supa le maloba fa a le kwa a neng a le teng a supa gore, “o a itse nna meraka le tse dingwe tse ga se *passion* ya me mo go kalokalo.” Se a neng a se itshupa gape ke gore, a tsamaya lefatshe lotlhe a phakisa dibuka. A re ke rata dibuka thata tse di tlišang thuto mo Motswaneng, ke

utlwana le dibuka le go ruta motho le botshelo gore bo tsamaya jang. A bo a phakisa le dibuka mo dikoleng, tsa *Agriculture*. A supa lerato mo tsamaisong ya *agriculture* e. Ke rata gore seemo se, re se tlhamalatse, re se ka ra nna re tsaya mafoko a Facebook a a kgaolwang ka fa, a bo a kgaolwa ka fa, a bo a baya dikeletso tsa yo o ratang go tsamaisa kgang, ka fa a batlang go e tsamaisa ka teng.

Dikgang tse di batla gore re di ele tlhoko...

MR FURNITURE: Ke kopa tlhaloso. Ke a leboga *Madam Speaker*. Ke a leboga *Honourable Moswaane*. Fa o bua ka mafoko a nne Tautona a bua, gongwe o tlhalosetse Ntlo e le Batswana gore wena o dumela gore Tautona ga a bua jalo, jaaka maabane Dr Gobotswang a ne a tlhalosa, o dumela gore ga a bua jalo?

MR MOSWAANE: *Yes, of course. He was quoted out of context.* Fa o tsaya mafoko a le mangwefela a o a kgaotseng, o tlaa re o buile jalo. Fa a ne a supa gore kwa a tswang teng a dumela mo tirong ya gagwe ya go thusa lefatshe le a re, o batla gore dikgomo tsa Batswana di tswe mo go 1.5 million di ye go goroga kwa go bo 5 million. A bo a supa gore ene mo Pusong ya gagwe, o batla temo jaanong e e tsamaelang kwa kgwebong, e seng ele ya go jela ganong. Ke one molaetsa wa gagwe o motona o a o buileng le mo Palamenteng o le teng maabane. O ne a supa gore, ene tota se a se ratang ke go neela Motswana thuto, o ka itumela thata fa Batswana ba ka rutega ka tsa *agriculture* le tse dingwe. A ba a supa gore ga a tlela dikhumo mo Pusong, ga a rate dikhumo. Ke eng eo le sa e bue, ke eng le sa e tumise?

MINISTER OF WATER AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT (MR RAMOGAPI): *Elucidation.* Ke a leboga *Madam Speaker*. Ke a leboga Motlotlegi Moswaane. O bua kgang e e botlhokwa thata, le maabane Motlotlegi Tautona o ne a tlhalosa gore go na le selo se gotweng *context*. Fa o utlwa gotwe o se ka wa *quote* motho *out of context*, reetsa gore kgang yotlhe o e ala a reng. Go supa tota gore ke motho yo o ratang temothuo, go se bokgakala bope jo bo kalo, o ne a le kwa Kaka rraetsho, a na le baruakgomo, a ba leboga, a bo a ba rotloetsa gore tsweleng thata mo mohameng o. Ke a go leboga rra.

MR MOSWAANE: Fela jaaka nna, ke rata kgwebo ya dikoloi mo go maswe, mme fa ke re ke rata kgwebo ya dikoloi, ga ke ise ke re ga ke rate dikgomo. Ga ke ise ke re ga ke rate leruo, e bile ga ke ise ke re ga ke rate temothuo. *Passion* ya me e teng mo kgwebong ya dikoloi, ka gore ke mogwebi. Jaanong ba bangwe

ba tsaya dilo tse ba di kgonang le tse ba dumelang mo go tsone, e bile fa o tla kwa go nna, ke go direla Citizen Entrepreneurial Development Agency (CEDA) *application* gore o ye go tsaya dikgomo, nna yo ke ratang dikoloi. Fa o batla thuso, ke a thusa. Jaanong Furniture, ga ke ka ke ka kgona go go araba, ka gore ga o a tlala sentle o a bona.

HONOURABLE MEMBERS: ... (Laughter!)

MR MOSWAANE: Ee, ga ke ka ke ka kgona go go araba ka fa o batlang ka teng.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: On a point of order.

MADAM SPEAKER: Ga go na *point of order*. Ke ntse ke go reeditse le fa o sa buele mo *microphone*.

MR MOSWAANE: Jaanong...

HONOURABLE MEMBER: On a point of order Madam Speaker.

MR MOSWAANE: Nnyaa.

MADAM SPEAKER: *Ga go na point of order Honourable Furniture.*

MR MOSWAANE: Jaanong ke rata gore Batswana ba se ka ba tsiediwa ka leleme e se madila. Tautona yo o re etelelseng pele o rata gore maphata otlhe a a dirise.

Ke batla go mo tlatsa gape mo kgannyeng ya gore Rre Dikoloti e bo e le *an Acting Minister*. Fa o le *an Acting Minister you have full powers*, o a koba e bile o a hira. O dira tsotlhe, o na le dithata tsotlhe fa o le *an Acting Minister*. Seo ga se reye gore fa o le *Acting Minister* ga o na dithata. Jaaka ke le *Assistant Minister*, Rre Motshegwa o kgona go tsamaya, fela fa gotwe *I am the Acting Minister*, hee! o ka nna wa fitlhela ke tsere ditshwetso tse dithata. Ke na le dithata.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Ah-ah!

MR MOSWAANE: Ee! Ga di fokodiwe. *That is why* Tautona a di go neela a go raya *are you are acting* fa. O tshwere maemo ao. Jaanong Batswana ba se ka ba tsiediwa ka leleme e se madila.

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

MR MOSWAANE: Monna yo o a ntlhodia *Madam Speaker*. A ko o ntshireletse. Kana bananyana ba a lapisa waitse.

MADAM SPEAKER: *Honourable Moswaane*, ga go



na ngwananyana mo Ntlong e. A ko o *debate* fela o tlhokomologe *side remarks, please*.

MR MOSWAANE: Nnyaa, mme o a tlhodia. Bagaetsho, ke kopa fela gore *policy* e re e atleng re le Mapalamente mo Ntlong e, ka gore rona re tsamaela kwa *commercial farming*. Go batla gore Batswana mo nakong ya gompiano ba se ka ba lema segologolo, e bile ba se ka ba rua segologolo. Mo nakong ya gompiano go tswa goo-Lowe, Motswana o kgona go nna le dikgomo di le 400, a bo a tswelela e nna mohumanegi, mme ra re ba tshwanetse go ithuta tsamaiso ya Puso e ntšha mo nakong ya gompiano, ra re o tshwanetse wa tsamaisa dikgomo tse, leruo le e le kgwebo, o itse gore tse dingwe ke *stock*, tse dingwe ke tse di tsalang tse dingwe, tse dingwe ke tse o di rekisang kgwedi le kgwedi gore o ye go reka tse dingwe o rekise, e le kgwebo.

Le go lema, o leme o itse gore ke lemela gore ke ye go rekisa gore go tle go nne le letseno, temo ya gago e nne le kgolo mo tsamaisong. Ke se nna ke se ratelang Dr Dikoloti mo nakong ya gompiano ke re, o tshware o tshwere ngwana wa Barolong kwa o tswang teng, o tshware o tshwere ngwana wa Bangwaketse, o tshware o tshwere thata, o se ka wa tshosiwa ke bosula bope. Rona re batla gore o re tsamaisetse kwa goreng Batswana ba ba ruileng le kwa merakeng, re tsamaeleng kwa goreng jaanong ba bangwe re tle re ba betšhetsa ka didiba, re re fa le tlaa sala le nosa fela le le morafe. Re epe didiba tseo ka gore, ba bangwe ba na le leruo le le ka tshwarang bo 20 mme o fitlhela e le gore ga ba na madi a go epa didiba. Kwa ba kopang teng, sediba sa makopswa se a lapisa. Re kopa gore Rre Dikoloti, re tsamaeleng kwa go neeleng Batswana didiba.

Ke batla gore re tsamaele gape kwa go tsosoleng thulaganyo e e tiileng thata ya *cluster farming*. Re betšhetse Batswana ka didiba fa re bona gore batho ba maemo a bone a lekane. Fa batho masimo a bone a kopane kana a tlhomagane a ka tshwara 100, a re ba epeleng didiba, re bo re ba gokelela fela jaaka re e tle re gokele bangwe mo Water Utilities. Re ba reye re re, le tlaa sala le tlhokomela sediba seo ke sa lona jaaka le le koporase e ya temothuo gore re oketseng dijo. Rre Dikoloti ke itse gore ga o na go re latlha, e bile o tlaa re isa kwa Kanana kwa re solofeditseng Batswana go ya teng. Kwa re supang gore temo e re mo go yone re batla e tswelela e gola.

Fa re gadima temo, go kile ga nna le lenaneo lengwe le go neng gotwe *young farmers*. Le ne la palela Puso e e neng a busa ka nako eo. Ke ne ke akanya gore re gopole

banana ka re dumela gore mo nakong ya gompiano re ya kwa temothuong e e *commercial*. A re neeleng banana lefatshe, re bo re tlhomamisetse le bale ba ba kileng ba kolota bogologolo, ba ba santseng ba timetswe ke dipone gore, re ba ntsha jang fa ba leng teng gore ba kgone go lema masimo a bone, ka gore ba eme mo nakong ya gompiano, ga ba kgone go dira sepe. Ke dumela gore bana ba rona *who are training* kwa Botswana Agricultural College kana kwa Botswana University of Agriculture and Natural Resources (BUAN), fa re ne re ka nna le maikaelelo a go bona gore ngwana mongwe le mongwe ka fa a ithutileng ka teng fa a tswang mo thulaganyong ya tsa temothuo ga re mo latlhe, re mo tsenya mo *commercial farming*. Golo fa re ne re ka kgona go tswelela pele Tona. Ke re a re ba gadime re ntse jalo, ka gore temothuo...

MADAM SPEAKER: Honourable Mabuse Pule.

MR PULE (KGATLENG EAST): Ke a leboga Motsamaisa Dipuisanyo tsa Palamente. Ke go dumedise mongwame, ke bo ke dumedise batlotlegi ba ba fano. Ke bo ke leboqe le dibui tse di buileng pele ga me ka gore ba setse ba aletse mafoko mangwe a a botlhokwa thata a ke batlang go tsena mo go one.

Bagaetsho, ke kgathilwe thata ke mafoko a ga *Honourable* Butale. Dikgang dingwe tse a di buileng ke nngwe ya tse ke batlang go remelela mo go tsone *for you to address bread and butter issues* fa re tsena mo dikgannyeng tse tsa *Agriculture Policy*. Ke ne ke utlwa General e kete o ikganeletse thata ka kwa lefatsheng le metsi. Mme tota se ke neng ke batla go se bua ke gore, kana fa re bua ka *Agriculture Policy*, ga se selo se se sha mo Pusong ya lefatshe la Botswana. Pharologanyo e re ka e buang gompiano ke ya gore, gongwe e e tlang e re tlela ka masaitsiweng a a tla re isang golo gongwe. E se ka ya nna *an academic document* e e yang go bewa *in drawers*, e nne *a doable document*, e e tlaa reng kamoso re bo re re, mme *legacy* e go ntseng go buiwa ka yone ke e, jaaka babui ba bangwe ba buile ka *legacy*.

Kana fa re bua ka *Agriculture Policy*, *we want to address the ...(Inaudible)...challenges that we have* tse e leng gore ga se tsa lefatshe la Botswana fela, tse e leng gore jaaka Tona Butale a ne a bua, ke tsa mafatshe mangwe. Re a bona gore re mo mathateng a ntwa ya Iran, America le Israel e re sa itseng gore e ya go re baya fa kae. Go tlaa re batla gore ka *we are a small economy, we should look at the issues tsa food security* thata.

Ke ne ke utlwa Motlotlegi Butale a bua ka *food sovereignty*. Ga ke gane, *sovereignty* gongwe is

something else, but challenge e tona mo go rona ke food security, because the... (Inaudible)... problem e re nang le yone Honourable Butale, ke issue ya climate change e e leng gore tota go bua nnete it is a big threat on survival ya rona re le batho. Not only Batswana, the whole globe, people are now worried about issue ya climate change e re palelwang ke go tla ka counter strategies tsa go e lwantsha, ka gore re le mo Botswana re beile thata mo rainfed agriculture, e e leng gore dipula tsa rona gompiano di re diretse mathata. Di a na thata ka bo November, December re re di tlaa na ra lema, ka bo January tsa ema, tsa simolola go na gape ka February. Go bo go raya gore batho ba ba neng ba jwetse dijwalo jaanong di a... (Inaudible)... Diemo tse di ntseng jaana ke tse di batlang re di emele ka dinao.

Fa re bua ka *Agricultural Policy*, re bua ka *economic growth*, ka *contribution ya agriculture to GDP*, re bua ka *rural development*, ka *issue ya sustainable practices kana environmentally friendly farming*. Re bua ka *farming* e e leng gore ga go sa tlhole go lengwa fela ka *farming season; farming e tshwanetse e nne rotational, gore throughout the whole year; the farmers must be taught how to make sure* gore ba na le dijo. Mo go rayang gore, *there must be a lot of research* e e dirwang go bona *plants* tse Batswana ba ka rutwang ka tsone gore, ka kgwedi ya *January* ke sennanne, jaaka gompiano ke ne ke bona mongwe a kwadile a re nako e ke ya go lema ditamati, *cabbage le onions*. Batswana ka bontsi ga ba itse dilo tsa go nna jaana. Tota dilo tse re buang ka tsone tse, re bua ka *market access*, ditsela (*agricultural access roads*) tse re kgonang gore re ye kwa masimong re ya go batla dijo, go nne le... (Inaudible)... Go se ka ga nna le gore fa o lemile *lettuce*, e bo e re o e tsaya o re o e tlisa mo Gaborone, *you have to go through rough roads* mo e tlaa feleleng e tsena kwano e na le *black spots*. *I call this low hanging fruits*.

Kwa Kgatlang East for instance, re na le *an opportunity*... kana bagaetsho mongwe le mongwe fa a dira *policy*, o dira golo mo go bidiwang gotwe ke *SWOT Analysis, you measure your Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats*. *One of the opportunities* tse re nang le tsone kwa Kgaolong ya rona ya Kgatlang East ke gore, tota *it is an attractive agricultural zone*, e e leng gore *horticulture* kwa ga rona *is thriving because of the black soil*, o re itseng gore o siame thata mo dilong tse dinnyennyane, *especially bulb vegetables* jaaka *onions, beetroots, sweets potatoes and stuff like that*. Di a bereka mo go yone.

Ke re Dr Dikoloti, le nna ke go ema nokeng rraetsho ka Tshutiso ya gago. O na le ponelopele e ke solofelang

gore the bulk of the knowledge that you are bringing into this Policy, ke e re go e rutileng re le maDomkrag. O kile wa nna *Minister wa Agriculture for a while*. O mongwe wa *the proponents* tsa Temo Letlotlo, Thuo Letlotlo *and other agricultural programmes*. Go na le tse di tileng pele ga gago, mme re a itse gore di ne tsa nna le *some shortcomings here and there, execution* e sa kgonagale kana Batswana ba sa di dirise sentle. Ke tsaya gore jaaka o tla jaana, e bile o le *in a new Government, you are actually bringing new things*. Re tlaabo re lebile ba re ka kwano, go lebelela ga rona ga se go leka go kgala kana go reng. Re tlaabo re batla *to support you*.

MINISTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS (DR BUTALE): *On a point of elucidation*. Ke a go leboga Motsamaisa Dipuisanyo tsa Palamente, ke a go leboga Honourable Pule. Ke re ya *food sovereignty*, ke yone tota e o e tlhalosang, gore ka fa rona re dirang ka teng, *our own agricultural systems*, ke rona re di tlhaloganyang botoka, *empower our citizens and less dependence on global food systems*. Tota ke yone e o ntseng o e tshwere eo, re a dumalana.

MR PULE: Ke a leboga motlotlegi. Re a itse gore *before* go nna jaana bagaetsho, re ne re na le *different programmes* tse e leng gore *were introduced by Goromente* yo o fetileng. Re a itse gore re ne re na le *programmes* di tshwana le Thuo le Temo Letlotlo, Horticultural Support Schemes, Rangeland Restoration Project, Milk Valley, Direct Cattle Procurement Schemes, le Beef Sector Productivity Programme. Ke *programmes* tse e leng gore gongwe *they did not actually yield a lot of fruits*. Ke tsaya gore mo *Policy* e ntšha e, *you are going to make sure* gore *you nurture them* gore di kgone *to bear fruits* tse di ka re tswelang mosola.

Fa ke tsamaela kwa bofelong Motsamaisa Dipuisanyo tsa Palamente, ke re re batla go bona *Policy* e e re letlelela gore re kgone go nna le *our own seeds*. *I am a small farmer; seeds are a problem, we have to buy seeds and are very expensive*. Fa o tsaya *the ordinary farmer* yo o tswang kwa Mmathubudukwane, *a village person*, gotwe a reke 10 *kilogrammes* ya *yellow* kana *white maize* ka P500, *that is too much*. Ke tsaya gore *policy* e *will look at some of these things; production of our own seeds*. Mo go rayang gore *they have to be followed by a lot of research*...

ASSISTANT MINISTER OF WATER AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT (MR MOTSAMAI): *On a point of clarification*. Ga se ka lepe fela *Madam Speaker*, tla ke



go dumedise. Ke re o hantshe kgang e *sir* ya gore *you are calling yourself a small farmer*. Gongwe ke nna ke sa itseng Sekgoa, o raya gore *at your age*, o santse o ipitsa *a small farmer*? Ga se gore o inyadisa batho?

MR PULE: Ee, motlotlegi, *I am a small farmer. I can actually go back to that, I am small farmer, I do not have enough farming land*. Kwa Kgatleng ga go na lefatshe, *so I am a small farmer*. Gongwe gompiano fa ke ne ke na le lefatshe, ke ka bo ke na le dikgomo di feta bo 1000. *I cannot put 1000 cattle in a small land* di sena kwa di fulang teng, *that is why I call myself a small farmer*. *So, we should be able to produce our own manure, have enough water* jaaka maloba ke ne ke kopa Puso e e mo setilong gore balemi ba epelwe didiba mo masimong. *We need to have our own fish*, jaaka gompiano kwa kgaolong ya rona ya Kgatleng East, ga se ka tlhapi ke tlayang le bone. Ke letse ke itumetse thata ka fa Tautona a letseng a bua ka teng maabane, a tlhalosa gore tota *we need to...*

BRIG. MOKGWATHI: Clarification. Thank you very much. I know we are talking semantics, *mme fela ke ne ke tsaya gore* Honourable Motsamai *o ne a leka gore o re* I am a small-scale farmer. *Ke gore* the way you said it, it was like you are belittling yourself to that extend, that is why I am trying to make sure that *go nne* le understanding.

MR PULE: Gongwe ke ka bo ke tsentseng kgang ya *scale* rraetsho, mme *I am a small farmer*. Ke raya gore ke *farmer* fela e e kwa tlase, ka Sekgatla fa re re o kwa tlase, re raya bone bo *small*. *We need to do our own milk and our own grass*.

Ke ne ke re jaanong Dr Dikoloti, ke feleletsa ka gore ke go ema nokeng rraetsho ka *policy* e o e tlisitseng. Re batla go bona e tswa *from being an academic document, executed*, re bona Batswana ba boela mo *policy* ya go nna jaana. Re bona Batswana ba tlhabologa *because they are getting support from your Government*. Ke ne ke re ka mafoko a a kalo *Madam Speaker*, ke ema go le kalo.

MR DISHO (OKAVANGO EAST): Ke a go leboga *Madam Speaker*, ke dumedise Ntlo e. Le nna ke tshwaele mo *policy* ya ga Rre Dikoloti ya *agriculture* e a e tlisitseng fa pele ga rona.

Tota ke leboge le nna gore *this policy is coming at the right time*. *We need it particularly* kwa kgaolong e ke tswang mo go yone ya Okavango, e e leng gore *people there* ke *agriculture*; *it is the backbone of everything*

kwa kgaolong e ke tswang mo go yone ka gore ga go na ditiro, ga go na sepe se e ka se supang. *They are dependent either on crops*, go lema, go rua, jalojalo. Ke sone ke se emang *this policy* nokeng gore le e tlisitse ka nako e e maleba. Re a e tlhoka.

Ke supe gore *your ministry* Tona, o a tlhabela thata kwa kgaolong ya rona. Ga ke itse gore a ke ka gore o bereka o le nosi kana jang, gongwe fa ba ka oketsa jaaka go ne go supywa maabane, dikgang di di ntsi tsa *agriculture* mo kgaolong ya rona, *and* ga o ka ke wa di kgona o le nosi. *This policy* fela *itself* le fa o ka e tlisa gompiano o le nosi, ga o ka ke wa kgona, *even though I am supporting it*. *We need another person, a Minister* yo o tlaa go thusang. Dikgang tsa lefatshe di di ntsi, *and in two years it is not enough* o le nosi go ka e kgona.

Re tlhokana le *abattoirs* kwa kgaolong ya rona. Gore o ise kgomo kwa matlhabelong o e tsaya kwa Gudigwa, *it is 700 kilometres (km)* gore e ye kwa Makalamabedi. *A small-scale farmer* jaaka a bua Rre Pule, yo o kwa Gudigwa, *obviously* ga a ka ke a kgona go isa kgomo ya gagwe kwa matlhabelong kwa Makalamabedi.

MADAM SPEAKER: Honourable Ramogapi, *quorum will collapse*, go tulwe *all the time* fa le tswa, le bale. Emela mongwe, o tlaa tswa fa a tsena.

MR DISHO: *It is difficult for farmers* ba ba tswang mo kgaolong ya me go tshela *due to* Goromente ka fa a re tsayang ka teng. Gongwe *this policy will help*, le tlaa thusa le go leka go re tlisetsa ditlamelo tse dingwe kwa kgaolong ya rona.

Ke buile ka matlhabelo gore *a small-scale farmer* jaaka *Mr Pule* a tswa kwa Gudigwa, gore a ise kgomo kwa Makalamabedi, 750 km mme kgomo eo e rekwa ka bo P5000, o duela *per head* P1300 gore e pagame teraka eo, *which means* mo go P5000 o ya go salelwa ke bo P3500. *It is not worth it* go ka e isa ka kwa, *so that disadvantages* batho ba kgaolo ya me.

Artificial Insemination (AI) re buile ka yone thata, ke boditse potso ya teng *last year*, Honourable Kenny Kapinga le ene a e botsa *this year*, *but still, it is not clear*. *The closest* ke kwa Nokaneng, *still* ke bua ka Gudigwa yo e leng gore *it is still far*. Eretsha, ga go na yo o tlaa tlising kgomo ya gagwe *from that area*, e le nosi fela gore e ye go gwedisiwa kwa Nokaneng. 600 km o e pegile gore o e ise e ye go gwedisiwa, *which means farmers* mo dikgaolong tsone tsele, *even though we are saying primarily agriculture is the backbone* ba tshela ka yone, re a ba *disadvantage*. Fa le ka tsibogela

tseo, ke tsaya gore *policy* e e ya to address tsone tse di tshwanang le tseo.

Even the training centre, kgaolo ya rona gore o ye go ithuta fela ka dilo tsa agriculture, ke fa o ka ralala lefatshe le lotlhe, 1200 km. Ke gore ga go na sepe fela kwa kgaolong ele, kana side e e ka kwa e batho ba ka ithutang mo go sone. Even a student fela fa a fetsa kwa senior, gore a ye go ithuta ka agriculture, ke a ka tla Gaborone. Ke rona ba re tsamayang more than 1000 km in everything, it is either wildlife or agriculture courses, le sekonotere se bonelwa ka kwano. Tota gatwe re reng? Can you shift dilo tse dingwe tse to the other side? I think your policy is going to address some of these issues.

Go ne go buiwa ka *five million cattle beginning of last year, I have spoken in Parliament* ke re kwa kgaolong ya me re tlhasetswe. Ke ne ke re ke a bua maabane, ga le a mpha slot, go na le Tautona, re lebagane mo matlhong. Re tlhasetswe ke *the Zambians, they just come into the area* ba tsaya dikgomo tsotlhe, 50, 70 kana 100 ba bo ba cross the border across the Caprivi Strip into Zambia. Re ikuetse mo Palamenteng yone e, *nothing is happening, I have exhausted all the avenues.* Ke tsene kwa diofising tsa bo Rre Mohwasa, le kwa go Tautona ke gorogile. Gongwe wena *Minister* o tlaa ba kgona, kana wa thusa balemi-barui ba kgaolo ele. *We have lost more than half of the cattle as we speak, le maZambia jaaka re bua jaana, ba mo kgaolong. E bile ba simolola go tsena mo masimong jaanong, ba tla ba sena dijo, they go to the farms and collect dijo tsa mo masimo ba a ja. Fa ba sena to pack mmidi, maraka le sengwe le sengwe, ba gatelela dikgomo tsa rona ba di ntsha ka border. They travel 60, 70 km. We have reported this, but nothing is happening.* Re bone maloba go buiwa ka Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) ka fa go neng go tsibogiwa ka teng. *People were driving overnight* ba tsibogela bolwetse jwa FMD fa Francistown. *We have been living with FMD for years, as far as someone could remember, but* ga go na yo o tsibogelang *that.* Ke ipotsa gore mathata a rona kwa kgaolong ya rona ke eng.

I am sure your policy is coming in the right direction Rre Dikoloti, ke na le wena, *I support you, I am giving the problems* tse re nang le tsone. *I have spoken about the youth, they are the future farmers, what are we doing? Farming* gatwe ke ya batho ba batona fela, ba ba retired, *let us take agriculture lessons* re ye go ruta batho bale jaaka Rre Pule a ne a bua, gore re rute *our youth on agriculture* gore go dirwa jang; Artificial Insemination,

tse tsotlhe le go lema le *different types of crops* tse di ka lengwang.

In Okavango we have got water, go ne go buiwa ka gore ga re na lefatshe, we have in my constituency, 15, 000 square kilometres of land, and half of that is not utilised. Ga re na masimo, le a a re tima, ga go na yo o nang le masimo ka kwa, ba ba nang le masimo *are just few.* Re itemela fela mo nageng *and nothing happens, so that whole land which is half of 15, 000 square kilometres is empty.* E bile gape ke mmu o o siameng o e leng gore *it is very rich in iron, re ka lema cereals and other stuff...*

MR HIKUAMA: *Clarification Madam Speaker.* Ke batla o digele ntlha e sentle. Ga ke ise ke utlwe o wela sentle. A wa re, le na le lefatshe le le siameng, le na le metsi? *What is the problem?* Le eletsa gore le ka thusiwa jang gore le tle le dirise lefatshe le sentle? Le tle le kgone go dirisa metsi a sentle, le batla go thusiwa jang?

MR DISHO: Ke a leboga *Honourable Hikuama.* Tota jaaka ke a tle ke supe gore *we have got 11 billion cubic metres* ya metsi a a ralalang *constituency* ya me a re sa a diriseng, ke na le *15 000 square kilometres of land* e e sa dirisiweng. Maabane go ne go buiwa ka lefatshe fa. Rre Dikoloti o a itse gore le masimo a a supileng kwa, *they are very few.* Fa Goromente yo e le gore *can shift and look into that area, we can produce lots and lots of things.* O ne a bua ka ditlhapi maabane. *We have got land* e e leng gore *we can produce* ditlhapi tse di ntsi. *We have got land* e re ka dirang masimo a mantsi thata, a bo re lema dijo tse e leng gore *we can feed this country.* *We have got free water, 11 billion cubic metres* ya metsi. Fa lona le batla a go epa didiba, rona re na le metsi a a fetang *through our area. We live in an ITCZ area which is the Inter Tropical Convergence Zone, e e leng gore it is very good in rainfall.* Kgaolo e, e na le metsi le mmu o o siameng, o o nonofileng. *We can grow a lot of crops ladies and gentlemen.* A re tsweng mo go bueng *theories. Time for theories is gone.* A re simololeng go dira. Jaaka Rre Mokgware, ke ne ke mo akgola maloba a bua ka melwane, a e butse *24 hours. We need to trade, okay.*

Ke ne ke bua le Rre Dikoloti maloba ka *Foot and Mouth* gore rona re na le *market already in Angola.* Ga re a tshwanela gore dikgomo tsa rona di rekisiwe ka *P32 per kg, whereas* dikgomo tsa batho ka kwano kana kwa Central di rekisiwa ka *P42 per kg. Why can they not open the border* re rekise dikgomo kwa Angola kana kwa DRC? *They want to buy* dikgomo tsa rona *at the*



same rate jaaka BMC e reka dikgomo ka kwano. Ke sone se re se kopang. Re direleng meelwane ya rona ka kwa. Re kopeleng market ole sentle, re reke dikgomo. Mozambique wanted to buy dikgomo tsa Okavango tse gotweng they are in the red zone, ministry wa lona o a gana. Ke tseela gore your policy will address that Rre Dikoloti. Ka a le kalo, ke supe gore ke ema nokeng your policy. Re tlaa e ema nokeng. Thank you so much.

MR BOGATSU (LENTSWELETAU-LEPHEPHE): Tanki Madam Speaker. Ke itumelele motsotso o o mphileng. Ke ntse ke reeditse go buiwa, jaanong ke re le nna ke nne le la mmoatlana le ke ka le latlhelang. Ke bo ke ema, ke sa nopole, ke bua se ke utlwileng Tona a se bua fa a re baya kgang e pele. A bua gore agriculture must rise again. Seo e le go amogela gore ka boammaaruri mo nakong e re ntseng re le mo go yone e, temothuo e phutlhame. E sale e phutlhama go tswa bogologolo, mme re bua gore ke yone e e ntseng e tshwere matshelo. Keletso ke gore, Agriculture Policy e, e diragadiwe.

Kgang e buega gore this Agriculture Policy has been there for a very long time, e ntse e le teng mme e sa diragatswe. A re lebeng maparego, the impediments tse di dirang gore go bo go pala gore policy ya mofuta o, e bo e ka bereka. Jaaka o utlwa re bua mafoko a re a buang, gore we are moving from food security to food sovereignty, e bua mafoko a a farologanyeng. You can achieve food security ka go reka even from outside, o bo o tla o itsenyetsa mo mabolokelong a gago. Fa o bua ka food sovereignty, o raya e le gore you are self-reliant and self-independent when it comes to food production. Mo e leng gore for a very long time, re ntse re sa kgone go go dira re le lefatshe.

Go botlhokwa gore fa re tla re bua ka policy ya mofuta o, re bo re re mme maparego a mangwe ke eng a re nang le one, kwa ntle ga gore pula e boutsana. A dipeo tse re di tsholang, tse re di dirisang, di ka re letlelela go fitlhelela that food sovereignty e re buang ka yone. Seemo sa loapi sa lefatshe la rona, se batla re lebelela mo dipeong tse di ka tshelang le ka pula e nnyennyane e re nang le yone. Gompiano fa o re o lema mmidi o, fa pula e ka kgala go sekaenyana fela, o a fetoga o nna mosetlha gone foo. Mabele a re neng re a lema, a a neng a itshwarelela, Nkgopo le Segalane, a reyeng go batla dipeo tse e leng gore were drought resistant. Le fa pula e seyo, di kgona go nna ka fa tlase ga mmu. Fa pula e pharanya, di a emelela di nna teng. Ke gone re ka bonang mo re reng ke sovereignty e re buang ka yone. Dipeo tsa mmoulo ga di re thuse mo go kalokalo.

This policy le tlaa gakologelwa gore fa re le mo meeting wa temo, go builwe gore mathata a re nang le one, ke a implementation. Mathata ke gore, planners tsa rona, ke batho ba ba nnang mo Gaborone, ba ba dirang these policies. Ga ba batle go ya kwa production areas. Fa e ne e le gore batho ba ba ka tswa ba ya kwa dikgaolong ka dikitso tse tsa bone tse, ka megopolo e mentle e ya bone e, ke gone go neng go ka kgonagala gore re nne le food sovereignty e re buang ka yone. Fa o simolola selo, go na le mo gotweng ke norms and mores. We have to norm so that people fa ba tsena fa, ba bo ba itse gore these are the expectations, mo ke ditsholofelo tsa rona jaaka re tlaabo re dira tiro ya mofuta o. E seng jalo, re tlile go bua fela re nna re re, policy e ntse e le teng mme e sa kgone to be implemented. E rile fa re sena go nna re e dira, ra se ka ra e tlela ka ditsetla tsa gore e tle e tswelele, ke fa re ka dira ka tsela e e ntseng jang. Ke kopa re yeng go leba gore a re na le dilo tse e leng gore we normed this policy. Re itse gore mme fa re tswa fa, re ya go tsamaya ka tsela e e ntseng jang. Ke gone ga botlhokwa mo re tshwanetseng re go dire.

Ke ne ke lebelela lefoko le gore fa gotwe 'policy' go tewa eng. Policy is not a law, it is an agreed cause of action. Ke gore batho ba le mmogo, ba dumela gore this is what we are going to do. Then fa e le gore batho ba a dumalana gore this is what we are going to do, re ya go dira selo se, a re nne le ditsetlana tsa gore ba ya go se dira ka tsela e e ntseng jang. E seng jalo, e tlile go nna e nna policy e re e dirang, e bo e nna in shelves. Sa yone ke go tlhola e tshwere lerole le le ntseng jalo. Lefatshe la Botswana le ne le ntse le na le, ga ke itse gore ke reng ka Setswana, mo gotweng...

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

MR BOGATSU: ... gone moo. Go tlaabo go buiwa kwa go buiwang teng, but there will never be implementation. I am hopeful gore in this new Government wa UDC, gongwe e tlaare fa re bua, re bo re bua gape go na le keletso ya gore re ye go dira seo se re se buang. Fa re tsaya example; the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), mafatshe a a tshwanang le ba bangwe like Botswana had to be threatened ka sanctions, ke gone ba bo ba ya go simolola to implement the policy of the United Nations (UN). That is why re na nna le Vision 2016, re sena go nna re kgoromediwa gore go, go, go and implement. There should be political will fa e le gore re batla ka boammaaruri go fitlhelela gone mo re reng ke food security.

Mafoko a mangwe a ke neng ke a reetsa fa go ntse go buiwa, Rre Mokgware o ne a bua ka metsi a re a

bokang a feta fela ka molapo, mme re re, re batla gore re iketshetse dijo tse di lekaneng. Ga re kitla re kgona go nna le dijo fa re sa kgone go ipeela metsi a a eelang ka Metsimotlhabe. Rona Gaborone o ne a re senyetsa thata nako ya go agiwa *airport*, ga fatakiwa molapo wa Metsimotlhabe. Ga re bolaela *the natural water sources* tsa Matšheke, Matshekane, Poong le Mogobe wa Makgoa. Rona re ne re itse gore fa molapo o tletse, o ne o re beela metsi mo maduteleng. Mo e leng gore metsi a ne a kgona gore a nne, pula e e tlang, e bo e a fitlhela a ntse a le teng. Gompiano ke dipolelo fela tse e leng gore ga re itse gore go ka dirwa jang gore metsi ao gape fa pula e na... Molapo o dule mo tseleng ya one ya bogologolo, o setse o feta mo matlhakung a batho kwa Kopong. Fa o ne o ka busediwa gone kwa, re ne re ka boa re nna le metsi. A re yeng go katlolang matamo, *if we are very serious about food sovereignty*. Ke ratile lefoko la *food sovereignty because it talks about self-reliance*, o le *independent in food production*. Fa o bua ka *food security*, yone ya re, *you can even import from other countries*, a bo o tla o ipeela *but sovereignty* ke fa o itirela.

Betsho, lebelelang mananeo a mantle a Kampala Declaration. Re dira eng ka *the Kampala Declaration*? Re ntse re e bua fela ka molomo. Go botlhokwa gore re ye go e diragatsa, re bo re e tshela. Fa re bua ka *the Kampala Declaration*, re raya fa go ka nna ka tsela e e ntseng jaana. Jaaka e re, a re tsholetseng GDP mo dijong *to at least 35 per cent*. Fa go tsewa gore lefatshe le *productive*, ga re le kgone go itemela dijo. Mo garona mo Botswana ga go na sepe se re se jang se e leng gore *is produced locally*. Dilo tse dintsi tse re di bonang tse *are from South Africa*, tse dingwe gatwe di tswa bo Brazil le Ukraine. Mafatshe a a lwang *are still able* gore bone ba ntshe dijo rona re santse re ntse fela. *It is high time* re dira *paradigm shift* e re buang ka yone *in agriculture*, re e tsenya gape le *the mindset change* gore a re fetoleng ka fa re dirileng ka teng. *Let us look into our education system*, e tle e age bana go tswa kwa tlase ka dilo tsa bo *agriculture*.

Keletso ya me ke batla go bona dikole di lema e seng *gardens*. Ke batla go bona sekole se na le tshimo e go lengwang. E re fa gotwe bana ba rutwa ka temothuo, e bo sekole se na le tshimo go lemiwa moo. Bana ba ye koo ba lete, ba dire *everything* gore fa ba tswa foo, ba bo ba na le *skills* tsa go ya go dira ka fa go diriwang ka teng.

Land degradation; re tlogetse lefatshe le senyega, *gullies and what are developing in our environment*

and nothing ga se dirwe, go sentswe phulo le sengwe le sengwe. Ke nako ya gore re lebe dilo ka leitlho le sele le le tseneletseng gore re tle re kgone go fetola temothuo e nne e e ka re sologela molemo gore le rona re tle re kgone go itirela dilo tse dintsi. Ke a go leboga *Madam Speaker*.

MR BAGAISAMANG (SHOSHONG): Ke a go leboga Motsamaisa Dipuisanyo tsa Palamente. Le nna mma ke leboge sebaka se o se mphileng gore ke tle ke eme nokeng Tona Rraetsho Dikoloti ka paakanyo ya *the Agricultural Policy* ya 1991. Go supafala e na le dingwaga di le 35 e ntse e le yone e e dirisiwang. Ke tsaya gore Ntlo e e tla akofa gore e ye go thusa Tona gore re baakanye *policy* e.

Sa ntlha se ke batlang go itebaganya le sone ke gore, ke dumela gore *this Agricultural Policy* Tona e tshwanetse go supa gore e itebaganya le dikgwetlho tse lefatshe la Botswana le lebaganyeng le tsone. Ke dumela gore mo dingwageng tse 35 *under the policy* e re ntseng re e dirisa, re ithutile go kanoka ka fa lefatshe le ntseng ka teng jaaka re bua ka dikgang tsa *food security*. Rraetsho Bogatsu o ntse a bua fa gore fa re le lefatshe go a re re nne le dijo tse di lekanyeng, tse di ka kgonang go romelwa kwa ntle. Selo se ke dumela gore gongwe go tlaa re, gore re se dire mo nakong ya gompiano, re dire tshakatsheko e e tilhoafetseng. Gongwe *this policy* e ye go tla e kgaogantse lefatshe la Botswana go lebilwe seelo sa gore dipula di na thata kae. Ke gore re nne le mo gotweng *zoning of districts* mo lefatsheng la Botswana. Jaaka o bona gompiano kwa Kgaolong ya kwa Okavango e le gore go na pula e ntsi, ke batho ba lebelebele le mahangu, re tseye tshwetso ya gore koo re tla lema lebelebele. O bo o ya kwa *the eastern part* ya lefatshe la Botswana, le gone re bo re ya go dira ka tsela e e ntseng jalo. Moo gone fa re ka go dira, ke tlaabo ke itse gore re gatela kwa pele gore lefatshe le le ye go nna le dijo tse di lekanyeng, re bo re ka kgona go romela le kwa mafatsheng a mangwe. Go a diragala kwa lefatsheng la Zimbabwe ba kgaogantse ka tsela e e ntseng jalo. Ke sone se o bonang e re fa go le thata gotwe ba bolawa ke tlala, bone ba bo ba setse ba ka kgona go nna le mmidi ka gore ba kgaogantse lefatshe la bone ka tsela e e ntseng jalo.

The Agricultural Policy rraetsho e tshwanetse gore e ye go itebaganya le dikgang tse jaaka *Honourable* Hikuama a bua ka tsa *wildlife-human conflict*. A re yeng go leba ditlhwatlhwa tse di ntseng di beilwe fa dibatana di bolaya diphologolo, gore a mme di santse di le *relevant*



mo nakong ya gompiano. Barui ba a lela kwa Kgaolong ya Moralané gore phiri e ba senyetsa dikgomo tsa bone tse re batlang gore di nne *five million* mme fa ba tswa fa, ba ya go neelwa lemme le le ka sekeng la buseletsa dikgomo tse.

Tshomarelo ya metsi; kwa Kgaolong ya me ya Shoshong dipula di a na, se re batlang se ya go dirwa ke gore a re tsamayeng re ye go dira matamo. Barui ba emetse matamo kwa Rakabeswa, Nkgorotshwane, Mmamoeletsi, Mmamabele, Bonwapitse. Metsi a o bonang a tlola kwa Bonwapitse, ke a a tswang ka Mmanakaleng, go tlhoka gore go epiwe letamo teng. A feta ka Mmanakaleng, a ralala Shoshong, a feta ka Makwapa, a bo a tla go tlola fa lentsweng la Bonwapitse. Ke metsi a a tswang kwa kgaolong ya me, a bo a feta a ya kwa Limpopo. Ga re na thulaganyo ya gore metsi a re a babalela ka tsela e e ntseng jang gore a kgone go thusa barui mo mafelong a *along this trench* jaaka o utlwa ke ntse ke go bolelela. Ke sone se ke se emelang gore *the Agricultural Policy* e tsamaye e ye go dira ka tlhwaafalo, e leke go bona gore e *address* dikgang tse. Di ka tla tsa thusa gore lefatshe le le ye go nna le *food security* ka gore go utlwa bothoko gore mo nakong ya gompiano fa go nna le dintwa tse di ntseng jaana, ke gore rona mo Botswana re ka nyelela ka ponyo ya leitlho.

ASSISTANT MINISTER OF CHILD WELFARE AND BASIC EDUCATION (MR HUNYEP):

Clarification. Ke a leboga *Honourable* Bagaisamang. A mme ga o bone *policy* e e tle go tsamaelana sentle le Botswana Economic Transformation Programme (BETP) e e buang ka go ntsha dijo, National Development Plan (NDP) 12, *as well as* Lemang Dijo? Ke tsaya gore fa o di tsaya o di kopanya, re ya go felela re bona dijo di nna teng. Ke a leboga.

MR BAGAISAMANG: Ke a leboga *Honourable* Hunyepa. Go boammaaruri, mananeo a a tshwanetse go neelane, a bo a emane nokeng ka tsela e e ntseng jalo.

Ke digela ka e; Tona, ke batla o ye go itebaganya le kgang e ya gore; gompiano go na le batho ba ba tshwereng dipolase tsa 6 by 6 kilometres (km) ba ba sa di diriseng. *One of the issues* tse *policy* e tshwanetseng *to address*, a e tle go tsepame gore e ye go fokotsa seelo se. Fa e le gore re batla gore bana ba rona mo isagong le bone ba nne le lefatshe ba tle ba tswaledise, a re yeng go fokotsa go aba dipolase tsa bo 6 by 6 km, di boele kwa go 2 by 2 km gore bana le dikokomane tsa rona, ba tle ba nne le thulaganyo e e ntseng jalo.

ASSISTANT MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES (MR NYATANGA):

Elucidation. O e tshwere sentle mokaulengwe. Ke rata kgang e o e buang e ya dipolase gore gongwe Tona le ene e re a lebelela, a lebelele le kgaolo e e ka fa ya Limpopo. Go simologa fela mo *line* ya bo Dovedale, Kudumatse go ya kwa. Golo fale go na le lefatshe le le ntsintsi mme ke dipolase tse di tshwerweng ke batho ba e leng gore... Ke na le tumelo ya gore le tsone dikgomo ga di dintsi jaaka batho ba tlhoka lefatshe.

Fa e ne e ka re o riana Tona, o bo o lebelela gore re dire jaaka kwa Tati, fa go kgonagala re buisane le batho bale gore go nne le *passage*, le rona re kgone *to patrol* Limpopo yole. Kana maloba re ne re bua ka bothokwa jwa go dira ditiro gore dilo tse di tshwanang le bo ditlhapi, batho ba Dikgaolo tsa bo Kudumatse, Dovedale, Mmaphashalala le kwa Kgatlang ba kgone go ka natefelelwa ke meamuso ya noka ele ya Limpopo. Tanki Motsamaisa Dipuisanyo tsa Palamente.

MADAM SPEAKER: Oder! Honourable Members *e tshaile*. I have to call our Minister to respond.

ACTING MINISTER OF LANDS AND AGRICULTURE (DR DIKOLOTI):

Ke go leboge *Madam Speaker*. Ke leboge bakaulengwe ka go nkgwa dikgaba mo *policy* e ke ba e beileng pele *Madam Speaker*. Gape bakaulengwe botlhe ba dumalana gore go lebaka, tota dingwaga tse 35 ke bogologolo, dikgwetlho di ntse dintsi, di a re sia. Go ne go lebanye gore mo bogompionong, re bo re fefogile ka fa re fefogileng ka teng gore *policy* e re bo re e tlisitse fa.

Madam Speaker, ntetla pele fa ke simolola, ke aletse thata fa ke bua ka *policy* pele ga bakaulengwe ba ka bua mme ntetla gape ke e alele jaana. *Madam Speaker*, boammaaruri jo bo leng teng gompiano ke gore *agriculture contributes less than 2 per cent to the GDP* mme ke yone pinagare ya go tlhotlha itsholelo kwa magaeng. Golo mo go raya gore go na le *imbalance*.

Madam Speaker, e ne ya re nako nngwe ke laleditswe ke ba kereke ya Sabata kwa Goodhope, moruti mongwe ya re a rera fa ke sena go bua jaana a rapela a re, "Modimo, kana go raya gore ka fa Dikoloti a buang ka teng, le rona kwa malwapeng a rona re mo go 2 *per cent*. Golo moo Modimo go raya gore re itsose gore re kgone go fitlhelela kwa re tshwanetseng go goroga teng." Bothata jo bo leng teng *Madam Speaker*, ke gore *we are highly dependent on imports*. Fa o ka lebelela mo go tsenang kwano, ga go kana ka sepe *Madam Speaker*.

Golo moo, ga go a re siamela ka gore go tlogela e le gore kwa malwapeng a rona re nna *a lot more exposed to the food price shocks* jaaka Motlotlegi Butale a ne a ntse a bua le ba bangwe. Golo mo *Madam Speaker*, ga go a re siamela. Ke santse ke bua fela ka seemo se re leng mo go sone se o kareng ke *status quo Madam Speaker*.

Fa o ka lebelela mohama wa nama le wa temo, boammaaruri ke gore di ya kwa tlase. Re kile ra ne re itsege thata gore palo ya dikgomo tsa rona e feta ya batho e bile e le sengwe se re ipelang ka sone tota, re bona e le *a real source of identity*. Golo mo *Madam Speaker*, ga go sa tlhalele go ntse jalo gotlhelele ka gore re na le dikgwetlho tsa bo *post-harvest loss* le *weak processing*. Dilo tse tsotlhe tse di ne di tlhokana le gore go fetolwe *policy* e gore kwa bofelong re kgone.

Madam Speaker, boammaaruri jo bo leng teng ke gore re na le *emerging value chains*. Re na le *the citrus project* e e leng gore ke nngwe e e tsisang tsholofelo. Re na le mohama o wa *aqua-culture* o bakaulengwe ba neng ba o bua, ba o boka ka go farologana ba supa tsholofelo mo go one. Re na le mohama o mo ntshantšha o ke lebogang Batlotlegi Mapalamente. E ne ya re mo sebakeng sa ngwaga ra fetisa *Policy* ya *Cannabis*. Bakaulengwe, *there is a Cannabis Authority that has been established*. *I can assure you* gore jaaka re bua jaana, peo ya ntlha ya *cannabis* e ka fa tlase ga mmu. Golo mo re santse re simolola. Re dumela gore mo re go itlamileng fa re bua ka NDP 12 le *the manifesto*, ke gone kwa e leng gore *Madam Speaker*, re tshwanetse re ye gone koo.

Madam Speaker, fa o lebelela *in terms of the changing environment*, re a itse gore *for the longest*, re tswa kgakala re ikaegile ka diteemane tse re belaelang e bile re dumela gore di re diile *to diversify into agriculture* ka gore di ne di re fa mo go gautshwanyane, mo go motlhofo, di bo di re lebatsa mo e leng gore go tswa kgakala re go itse mme e bile re go kgona thata.

Bakaulengwe ba ntse ba bua ka dikgang tsa go oketsega ga ditlhwatlhwa tsa dijo. *Even inputs*, sengwe le sengwe se a tura. Dilo tse di tshwanetse gore di re tshikinye gore fa re batla go baakanya *policy*, re itse gore re tshwanetse re dire jang.

Dikgang tsa phetogo ya loapi *Madam Speaker*, go botlhoko gore re dira lenaneo jang re sa akanye ka phetogo ya loapi e re tshelang mo go yone. Motlotlegi Gobotswang le Motlotlegi Maele ba ntse ba tshwere bothata. Dipula di na ka fa, re bona magapu a kgokologa *Madam Speaker*. Akanya wena o tswa go batla ditonki o

re o golega kara o ya go rekisa magapu, o rakana le pula, o rakana le magapu, ke gore a batla go go thula, a tsewa ke metsi. Re tshela mo dinakong tsa phetogo ya loapi. Re tshwanetse gore fa re dira *policies* tse di ntseng jaana *Madam Speaker*, re bo re di lebelela.

Ke santse ke alela *Madam Speaker*. Ke tlaa tla ke supa ka fa re dirileng ka teng mo *policy* le ka fa re tsamayang ka teng gore dilo tse di nyalana jang. Ke buile thata ka go rekisa kwa ntle (*the export growth opportunities*). Fa o ka lebelela ka fa re loleng ka teng ka go bula mmaraka wa *citrus*, kana mmaraka wa teng o a farologana. *We have the protocol market* o e leng gore *it fetches better value than the permit markets*. *In terms of the permit markets Madam Speaker*, re rekisa kwa mafatsheng a le mantsi tota ka go farologana. *We have penetrated protocol markets and the European Union (EU)*. Ke solofetse thata gore Motlotlegi Butale a fefoge thata ka gore *we want to penetrate the Chinese market* ka *citrus and even beef*. *We are also looking at the South Korea and the Indian market* gore re kgone gore re nne le *a lot better value from this product*.

So, boammaaruri ke gore tota go ne go tlhokafala gore re lebelele *policy* e *Madam Speaker* mo bogologolong jwa yone. Re amogele gore jaaka Motlotlegi Pule a ne a bua, e dirile fa e dirileng teng, e tlhaetse ditlhaelo tse di seng kana ka sepe mo go yone mme gompiano re tshwanetse gore re bo re le fa re bua jaana. *Madam Speaker*, re fetisitse NDP 12 mme ke dumalana thata le Motlotlegi Gobotswang ka fa a neng a bua ka teng. Gone ke a dumela gore o ne a sa e buisa thata. Motlotlegi Gobotswang o mo *Portfolio Committee* ya *Agriculture*. Ke mongwe wa batho ba e leng gore o tsalantswe thata le *this policy document, he understands it very, very well*. O a itse gore e buisanya thata le NDP 12 le Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP). Tota e bile go tlaletsa mo dikgannyeng tse tsa *implementation of CAADP Madam Speaker*, Botswana *is one of the five countries* tse e leng gore African Union (AU) e tshwaragane lefatshe la Germany, e tlhophile Botswana mo Southern Africa. Go na le mafatshe *as per the five regions in Africa* mme Botswana ke lone le le tlhophilweng mo Southern Africa mo go thuseng *to implement CAADP* ka *the Africa Policy Dialogue*. Re ne re na le baeng ba teng maloba ba tsile. Le gompiano jaana ba mo Botswana. Fa Tautona a ntse a tsamaya jaana *Madam Speaker*, *he reaches out to all these people*. Le rona fa re tsamaya, re kopana le bone re bo re ba ngokela gore a ko le tleng ka kwano gore dilo tse di tle di re busetse thata.



Kampala Declaration, *last year* ka *January* ke ne ke le gone koo Motlotlegi Gobotswang. Ke mongwe wa basupi. Ke mongwe wa banaleseabe ba ba dumalaneng tsotlhe tse re di itlamileng. Re dumela thata gore re tshwanetse re tle re oketse.

Ke dumela thata gore dikgang tse tsa bo *inclusivity*, gongwe o ne o ise o e buise sentle motlotlegi mme o bone gore *it appears* gantsintsi *in this policy* gore tota re tshwanetse re akaretse batho botlhe. Ke tsaya gore kgang e o neng o e bua ya go oketsa *production, we all agree*. Ke ne ke utlwa le Motlotlegi Pule le fa a seyo fa a re *they will be watching*. *Policy* e ga e batle o tla go nna *spectator* mo go yone. *We all need to be players in it*. Fa Tautona a re go tshwanetse gore dikgomo di ye kwa go *five million*, ga se mogojwana ikage e bile ga se ntlontlo se thubege motsetsi o mo teng. Go tewa gotwe mongwe le mongwe e nne monaleseabe mo teng. Ke gore fa o ema o le *Honourable* Hikuama, o tshwanetse o re, “Tautona, ke na le dikgomo tse kana mme e bile ke ipona mo *five million* gore mo nakong e e kana ke tlaabo ke na le bokana.” Motswana mongwe le mongwe o tshwanetse gore e nne monaleseabe mo go yone gore kwa bofelelong jaaka ke ntse ke alela ke supa ka *market access, we need to make sure that we open up those markets. This year top of our priority* kwa lephateng ke go bula dimmaraka. *We are so determined in terms of opening different markets* Motlotlegi Hikuama. Ga se nama fela; re ne re le kwa *the Gulf*, ke gore fa o lebelela *their requirements*, o a bona gore di motlhofo mme fa o ka *negotiate* sentle, *you will have better access*. E bile gape go ne go bonala gore le bone ba re ba rekisetsang kwa ka madi a re ba rekisetsang ka one, le bone ba rekisa kwa re batlang go ya go rekisa teng. Go raya gore le rona fa re ka itsamaela, *we will be able to access all those very good markets*.

Motlotlegi Hikuama le batlotlegi, ga ke itse gore ke eng gompiano se se tshwanetseng gore se kganele BMC *to go and compete and open in Kenya and compete in the eastern side of the country because we have the technical know-how, anything to do with livestock* le gore nama e ka nna jang gore e kgone gore e rokotse. Ga go na se se emisang BMC gore e dire jalo. *Nothing even stops BMC from setting up in Namibia and go and compete with them*.

Ke gore dilo tse ke moakanya o o leng teng gompiano o e leng gore fa re le raya re re *let us try and raise these numbers to make sure that we make the agriculture sector to contribute 6 to 10 per cent* mo GDP, re raya dilo tse re nole tlhoa jaana.

Gompiano *Madam Speaker*, go na le thulaganyo e e teng ya moringa e e leng gore re e tshwaraganetse thata le ba BETP. *It is a programme* e e leng gore *to date Madam Speaker, has employed well over 1000* re santse re simolola fela. Fa ke le kwa Jeremane maloba, *I met* le batho ba mmaraka wa teng. *They followed-up and came to Botswana. We are working very closely with FedEx, my hope is that in a week's time we will be able to export moringa for the first time* go tswa mo Botswana.

HONOURABLE MEMBERS: ...(Applause!)

DR DIKOLOTI: Dilo tse *Madam Speaker*, di teng re di buile, re di bopile. Re di bopile ka gore re a dumela gore go tswa goo-Lowe re ne re ikaegile ka dilo tse dingwe tse e leng gore di ne di sa kgone *to attract* le bone banana *to get into agriculture. There is a dire need for us to engage into high value crops, so that we can attract youth* gore ba kgone go tseno mo *agriculture*. Fa ke le kwa Palapye kwa kgaolong ya ga *Honourable* Ramogapi, re phuthile banaleseabe re bua ka *turmeric*. Gompiano fa o boa kwa mafatsheng a mangwe, ga go na dijo tse di buiwang *turmeric* e se mo teng. *Turmeric* e a tlhoga kwano, e na le madi. Ga re bolo go nna re boka dilo di feta re di bona kwa, *the time has come for us* re le Batswana gore re eme ka dinao jaaka re eme ka dinao jaana, re dire botsala le ba re ka dirang botsala le bone. *At the moment* mo lefatsheng ka bophara, *we have cultivated around 22 hectares* ya *turmeric. A hectare* ya *turmeric will easily give you revenue* ya over P4 million. *The market is there. We have already lined up the market. Gompiano* re simolotse *to train our people to be able to certify for organic production of turmeric*.

Madam Speaker, for the longest, re ntse re itse gore fa o lema, o tshwanetse gore o tle ka *chemical fertilizer*; o bo o tsenya mo mmung, o bo o re ke jaaka o lemile, o dirile.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Clarification.

DR DIKOLOTI: Re ntse re ikamogetse *Madam Speaker*, gore re na le dipaka; go na le selemo re a lema, go tsweng fa go nna mariga dijwalo di fisiwa ke mariga. Kwa mafatsheng a mangwe a a tshwanang le bo Russia kwa bontsi jwa nako go nnang go le mariga, ba kgona go ntsha ditswatemong di se kana ka sepe. Go raya gore ba dira sengwe sentle se re tshwanetseng gore re ye go se kopa, re bone gore re se tlisa jang mo gae, a bo re kgona go se dirisa se tle se re berekele. *Through all these collaborations*, go na le kompone jaaka ke bua le wena jaana, e e dirang monontshane o e leng gore fa o o tsenya mo dijwalo tsa gago, *they can survive through frost*.

Re tshwaragane le ba National Agricultural Research and Development Institute (NARDI), gompiano Motlotlegi Gobotswang, *there is a study* kwa NARDI sa magapu. Ke kopile gore magapu a teng fa a butswa, ba re bale mo Palamenteng mongwe le mongwe a tle a ye go utlwa legapu la teng.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Clarification.

DR DIKOLOTI: Mo magapung a teng, re dirisa *organic fertilizers* tse *four* tse di farologaneng go bona gore *production* e tlaa nna jang. Go tsweng foo re tlaabo re lekeletsa bosukiri jwa magapu a teng, re bona le gore re ka dira ditswamagapung di le kana ka eng. Ke itse gore kwa Tswapong ba ntsha magapu a a seng kana ka sepe.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Clarification
Honourable Speaker.

DR DIKOLOTI: Re bo re bona gore re oketsa jang dipeo gore di kgone gore di nne teng. Nkawana *and then* Morolong.

MR NKAWANA: *Clarification.* Ke a leboga *Madam Speaker.* Tona mma ke se ka ka go senyetsa nako. O buile dikgang tse di monate, fela o a tshoma Batswana ga ba go utlwe gore wa reng. Ke ne ke re o re tlhalosetse gore Batswana ba tlhaloganye gore *turmeric* ke eng ka Setswana ka gore ba bangwe ba ka tsena mo temong ya yone.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Ga re le Caesar ga a itse.

MR MOROLONG: *Clarification.* Ke a leboga *Madam Speaker.* Le fa o ne o ntimile go bua. Ke ne ke re ke botse *Minister* mo kgannyeng e ntse a e bua ya magapu gore a ga a ye...

MADAM SPEAKER: *Honourable* Morolong, o ne o reng ne fa ke re o bua? Wa re o timilwe eng?

MR MOROLONG: Ke ne ke raya *honourable* fa.

MADAM SPEAKER: Tswelela.

MR MOROLONG: Ke ne ke re *Minister* mo kgannyeng e ntle a e buang ya magapu, a ga a bone e ka tsamaelana gongwe le ya mashi a tonki? Kana re utlwa gore mashi a alafa, mme golo mo Palamenteng re a lwalelwa. A ga o bone gore o ka tla ka *litre* ya mashi a tonki Mapalamente ba a nwa gongwe ba ka fola?

DR DIKOLOTI: Ke a leboga *Madam Speaker.* Ke tsaya gore mashi a tonki re setse re na le Motswana yo

o setseng a rekisa le kwa mafatsheng. O kwa Werda. O dira *different products out of* mashi a tonki. Ke sengwe se a setseng a se dirile *even the ... (Inaudible) ... and the line* ya ditonki. Re santse re bona gore re bereka jang rona le ene, go bona *gore how do we even improve this.* *He is working very closely with* NARDI to develop that *whole line.*

Motlotlegi Gobotswang, ke dumela thata gore mo nakong e e sa fediseng pelo, o tlaa utlwa leina la Sengwaketse la *turmeric*, wena nna o tlhoile tsebe fela o tlaa le utlwa gore o tle o le itse mokaulengwe.

Bakaulengwe ba ne ba bua thata bogolo jang kwa kgaolong e e kwa lefatsheng la Nhabe ka *buffalo fence* *Madam Speaker*, ke dumela gore nako e tsile. Fa o ka lebelela gore kwa Nhabe go diriwa madi a a kana ka eng ka lefatsheng la Nhabe, e bile madi a teng a ya kwa kae, mme re itse gore rona batho ba Nhabe re tshela ka kgomo kana ka temothuo, *we need to change the thinking.* Fa e le gore nako e tsile ya gore re re lona ba le dirang madi ka lefatsheng la Nhabe le itse gore batho ba Nhabe ba tshela jang, re thuseng gore re tshela sentle le rona, ke yone e. *I have said this loud* gore *climate change is the main cause* ya gore diterata tsa rona a bo di ntse ka fa di ntseng ka teng e le tsela ya go rokotsa madi. Fa o ka lebelela le mananeo ka fa a ntseng a tla ka teng, bontsi jwa one a ntseng re a dira, o a bona gore re rokoditse madi a se kana ka sepe kwa ntle.

Maabane jaana re ne re le kwa Phudukhulu, Dikgosi di tsile tsotlhe re bua ka kgang ya *Herding for Health* le ka fa e leng gore re ya go leka go babalela mahudiso ka teng, re a godise. Boammaaruri jo bo leng teng Motlotlegi Hikuama, naga ya rona kana mahudiso a rona a sekgwafetse. *Bush encroachment is unimaginable* and fa re batla gore re fithelele gone koo, lefatsheng le gotlhogile. *Bush encroachment* ga e kana ka sepe. Re tshwanetse go tsholetsa dikakanyo, re nne meno a tshwane makitla gore thulaganyo e re kgone go e digela.

Motlotlegi Hikuama, *our target* jaaka e beilwe ke Tautona ya dikgomo ke *five million*, mme e bile re eletsa gore re e tlole. Ngwaga o e rile fa re tsena kwa Artificial Insemination (AI), *we had our own challenges but we are hoping* gore *through* bo A Di Tsale, *we would improve a lot of extension service* go netefatsa gore Motlotlegi Disho a se ka a emela Kgomo Kgwana *air camp, service* e mo latele kwa a leng teng gore re kgone go tokafatsa, a bo re oketsa boleng jwa dikgomo tsa lona.

Fa o bona mo *policy* e re bua ka kgang ya phetogo ya loapi, bo Lemang Diyo *for the very first time, we insured*



the programme. Re ne re sa e *insure as the individual*, re ne re *insure programme* gore fa go ka nna le dibetsa, Puso e kgone go nna le *recovery* mo go yone. Keletso ke gore re atolose go feta foo. *We need to finance agriculture the right way*, ga go na jaaka re ka kgona sepe. Ke sone se o utlwang gompiano bo ...*(Inaudible)*... re go raya re re, re tsentse mo teng madi a gore fa e kare o sena go nna o ntse o tsaya dipodi, a bo di tsewa ke metsi, re itse gore re go thusa jang. Fa o ka lebelela bontsi jwa Batswana ba ba neng ba tsere mananeo a bo a betswa ke dibetswa tsa tlhologo, a bo motho wa Modimo a nna fela, o tlaa bona gore re tshwanetse go fetola monagano gore dikgang tse re di kgone.

Ke itumela thata, ke tsaya gore Motlotlegi Bogatsu, Motlotlegi Butale ba tlhaloseditse Motlotlegi Mabuse Pule ka *food sovereignty*. Tota lerotse la makopo ga le na kgodu, o tshwanetse gore o nne le se sa gago.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: *Elucidation. Two seconds.* Tota ke ne ke kopa, ke ne ke utlwa...

MADAM SPEAKER: *Honourable Members*, a ko le ithuteng gore fa le kopa, a bo le bidiwa *for recording purposes because* jaanong fa o bua fela, *those who are recording* ga ba itse gore go bua mang.

BRIG. MOKGWATHI: *Elucidation.* Kene ke itumelela mafoko a *food security, food sovereignty*. Gongwe Tona o ka tsenya lefoko le gotweng *food supremacy to clarify exactly what he is talking about*.

DR DIKOLOTI: Ke a leboga thata motlotlegi. Tota dikgang tse a di buang tse, re simolotse thulaganyo e kwa Letlhakeng, ke dikgakololo tse ba re di neetseng gore ba batla go itlotlomatsa ka se re se dirang.

Madam Speaker, nako e tsamaile ka bonako ke ne ke rile ke tlaa bolelela bakaulengwe gore *in terms of* lefatshe fela la temo, re abile lefatshe le ka tshwara 920 000 *hectares*, mo go yone ga re ise re ko re bone go lemilwe *more than* 360 000 ya lefatshe le. Fa o ka lebelela gore ke na le *clusters* di le *over* 50, *there has never been a time where even over 20 per cent of those clusters* di lemilweng ka teng. Fa o ka lebelela *the cost that we incurred* go dira diterata, go baakanyetsa *clusters* tseo le *what we get out of those clusters*, o kgona go bona gore bontsi jwa mananeo a, ka fa re neng re a dira ka teng, go batla re akanye sesha gore re dire mananeo a a lomaganang, lenaneo le o tlaa iponang mo go lone, e seng lenaneo le e kareng fa gongwe re tla re go akanyetsa...

Madam Speaker, nako e tšhaile ka bonako mo go maswe. Ke ne ke tshwanetse gore ke tle ke bue ka dipolase gape ka gore le tsone...

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

DR DIKOLOTI: *Thank you Madam Speaker.* Nako e tsamaile ka bonako. *Madam Speaker, I move that this Honourable House resolves that the Draft National Agriculture Policy be adopted.*

HONOURABLE MEMBERS: ...*(Applause!)*...

MADAM SPEAKER: *Order! Honourable Members.* Kana lona fa go buiwa gore *debate* e simolola nako e, go ya go fetolwa nako e, ga nke le tsenya mo tlhaloganyong. Nako ya teng le bua, le a bo le sa reetsa, jaanong fa e setse e diragadiwa o kare ke le tima go bua dikgang, mme le a bo le itse gore e a bo e le *timed* ga se nna. Fa e buiwa fela gotwe ka nako ya gore go a fetolwa, e ka bo le etle le kope gore re okeletse. Jaanong *Honourable* Morolong ke utlwa kgantele a re ke mo iditse go bua, *debate* e a bo e le *timed*, fa e le gore e fela ka 5:15 p.m. fa e re 5:15 p.m. ke a emisa, ithuteng go reetsa nako.

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

MADAM SPEAKER: Ga ke a le *knock*.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Procedure.

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

MADAM SPEAKER: Wena gape?

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

MR MOSANANA: Procedure. Thank you, Madam Speaker. *Ke ne ke re rona ka kwano* Madam Speaker, *o nne o re akanyetsa gore...*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nnyaa, nna fa fatshe. Ka re a o tlaa tla ka e nngwe, nna fa fatshe *Honourable* Mosanana.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Procedure Madam Speaker.

MR MOSANANA: Kana ke buelela mo goreng re babedi nna le Phologolo.

MADAM SPEAKER: *Honourable* Mosanana, nna fa fatshe.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Procedure Madam Speaker.



MADAM SPEAKER: Ke mang?

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Moswaane.

MADAM SPEAKER: Procedure Honourable Moswaane.

ASSISTANT MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND TRADITIONAL AFFAIRS (MR MOSWAANE): Ee, ke ne ke re mo tsamaisong ke ne ke kopa gore re baakanye *Madam Speaker*; re baakanyetsa kamoso go boloka tsamaiso. Ke bona gantsi batho ba ba kopang *supplementary questions*, ke gore ba tsaya nako go feta potso yone ka fa a e boditseng ka teng. Jaanong o tlaa fitlhela motho kwa morago a kopile *supplementary*, a bo a tsaya *stories*, a bo a *debate*, a bo a alela, mme kana e tshwanetse go nna a *short question*, *straight to the point*, golo mo go ka re bolokela nako. *Thank you, Madam Speaker.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Honourable Members, we have come to the end of our business today...

...Silence...

MADAM SPEAKER: Honourable Members, the question is that this Honourable House resolves that the Draft National Agriculture Policy be adopted.

Question put and **agreed to.**

MADAM SPEAKER: *Jaanong ke tlaa kopa* Leader of the House to move a Motion of adjournment.

MOTION

ADJOURNMENT

LEADER OF THE HOUSE (MR MOHWASA): *Madam Speaker*, ke ne ke re ka jaanong e ile bokhutlong nako, ke sutise gore dipuisanyo tsa letsatsi leno di ye bokhutlong. Ke a leboga.

Question put and **agreed to.**

The Assembly accordingly adjourned at 6:15 p.m. until Wednesday 1st April, 2026 at 2:00 p.m.

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