



HANSARD

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DAILY HANSARD (PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES)

THE FIRST MEETING OF THE SECOND SESSION OF
THE ELEVENTH PARLIAMENT

HANSARD NO. 181
TUESDAY 17 NOVEMBER 2015

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ENGLISH VERSION

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The Hon. Kagiso P. Molatlhegi, MP Gaborone South

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Hon. Dr. U. Dow, MP. (Specially Elected)	- Minister of Education and Skills Development
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Hon. Sadique Kebonang, MP. (Lobatse)	- Assistant Minister of Trade and Industry

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Hon. C. De Graaff, MP	Ghanzi South
Hon. L. Kablay, MP	Letlhakeng - Lephephe
Hon. M. N. Ngaka, MP	Takatokwane
Hon. T. Kwerepe, MP	Ngami
Hon. S. Lelatisitswe, MP	Boteti East
Hon. J. Molefe, MP	Mahalapye West
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Hon. B. G. Butale, MP	Tati West
Hon. I. E. Moipisi, MP	Kgalagadi North

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(Umbrella for Democratic Change)

Hon. D. G. Boko, MP (Leader of Opposition)	Gaborone Bonnington North
Hon. G. S. M. Mangole, MP	Mochudi West
Hon. W. B. Mmolotsi, MP	Francistown South
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Hon. M. I. Khan, MP	Molepolole North
Hon. H. G. Nkaigwa, MP	Gaborone North
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(Botswana Congress Party)

Hon. B. Arone, MP	Okavango
Hon. D. L. Keorapetse, MP	Selebi Phikwe West
Hon. S. O. Rantwana, MP	Ramotswa

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Tuesday 17th November, 2015

THE ASSEMBLY met at 2.00 p.m.

(THE SPEAKER in the Chair)

PRAYERS

* * * *

QUESTIONS FOR ORAL ANSWER

POLICY THAT ENGAGES POUNDERS IN THE BOTETI EAST CONSTITUENCY

MR S. LELATISITSWE (BOTETI-EAST): asked the Minister of Local Government and Rural Development:-

- (i) to appraise this Honourable House on the policy that engages pounders (basitli/bathugi ba mabele) in the Boteti East Constituency primary schools;
- (ii) whether this policy is still relevant, if not, when will it be revised; and
- (iii) when the number of pounders (basitli/bathugi ba mabele) will be increased in all schools.

ASSISTANT MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (MS TSHIRELETSO): Thank you Mr Speaker. Good afternoon Sir. Mr Speaker, hand stampers are engaged basing on the previous Labour Intensive Programme Guidelines. However, they are paid within the Ipelegeng rates where in one hand stamper caters for 100 pupils, thus one hand stamper producing two buckets a day for 110 pupils.

The policy is still relevant as we have been able to feed beneficiaries timely over the years using it. Hand stampers and the programme creates employment. However, we are experiencing challenges in some areas including Boteti East where people prefer to work for Ipelegeng instead of hand stamping because of similar rates.

As an intervention, the Ministry envisages reviewing their conditions of service and the findings will guide the Ministry on implementation going forward. Amongst the issues to be looked into include the use of own equipment and the number of beneficiaries per hand stamper. Currently there is no need to increase the pounders as we are able to meet daily targets. Thank you Mr Speaker.

MR LELATISITSWE: Supplementary. Minister, looking at safety of food handling by the hand stampers, is it not time perhaps you privatise this thing because there are milling companies in the villages?

MS TSHIRELETSO: I do not understand where the question of cleanliness is relevant in the hand stampers. Our hand stampers stamp in the normal Setswana way we are accustomed to, food was stamped and we ate clean food at home. So if there is an issue of uncleanness then it has never come to my attention. If someone could bring it forth I can take action.

In number two, I indicated that there are some people who have challenges of hand stamping so they prefer to work at Ipelegeng. We have reviewed other programmes to see what other services to use but the reason for this is not because of food handling. Thank you.

MR KESUPILE: Supplementary. Thank you Mr Speaker. I would like to ask the Honourable Minister why they would waste time reviewing the conditions of services, why not just increase the salary since that is what they want? The salary is so meagre; it cannot even sustain a person.

MS TSHIRELETSO: These people used to suffer because they were paid by the Parents Teachers Association (PTA) and they were paid as little as P120.00. Right now they earn the same salary as Ipelegeng workers. The issue here is that since some of them no longer hand stamp and we no longer have that skill as Batswana, they prefer to go to Ipelegeng, that is why now I am saying we will review and see if we cannot use machines to grind. Thank you.

MR MANGOLE: Further supplementary. Thank you Mr Speaker. The Minister is explaining how they are in the process of reviewing conditions of service for the hand stampers, we have a problem with this statement of reviewing conditions because there are no timeliness, a year is going to pass by. Is there a timeline for this review? And what is the crux of this review?

MS TSHIRELETSO: Thank you Mr Speaker. The crux of our review is on the issue raised by Honourable Member of Parliament Lelatisitswe, that currently there are people who are no longer interested in hand stamping but our policy states that the children should be fed therefore it is an issue we are reviewing and thinking of changing it to other services so that the children can still be fed without having to hand stamp.

The other review is that if people who hand stamp can continue delivering this service we can at least pay them for the equipment they use because it belongs to them. The other issue is that they are paid the same salary as Ipelegeng workers therefore they too should be provided with meals, that is the concern they raised.

On the issue of timeline; we have set our timeline to six months, I hear and understand your concern

that sometimes we are being unfair to Members of Parliament. We will simply respond by saying that we are reviewing and never give feedback. Thank you.

ACUTE SHORTAGE OF HOUSES AT MMADINARE PRIMARY HOSPITAL

MR K. MZWINILA (MMADINARE): asked the Minister of Health if she is aware that there are 156 officers at Mmadinare Primary Hospital but only 36 staff houses; if so, what is being done to address this acute housing shortage.

ASSISTANT MINISTER OF HEALTH (DR MADIGELE): Thank you Mr Speaker and good afternoon. Mr Speaker, there is a total of 156 officers at Mmadinare Primary Hospital of which 42 have institutional staff houses and not the 36 that is stated there.

Yes indeed Mr Speaker, there is an acute shortage of accommodation in all our health facilities including Mmadinare Primary Hospital.

As a Ministry, we continue to explore and implement various ways of addressing this shortage. For Mmadinare in particular, we have addressed the management to consider sharing like in other areas and also to re-arrange such that those that get an accommodation subsidy should move to private accommodation and to enable others to move in. Furthermore, we also utilise private accommodation.

I thank you Mr Speaker.

CONDITIONS OF HOSTELS AT MOGALE JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL

MR A. S. KESUPILE (KANYE SOUTH): asked the Minister of Education and Skills Development if she is aware that parents of children from Lehoko, Lobutse, Tsonyane and Seherelela schooling at Mogale Junior Secondary School in Maokane Village are not happy with the conditions of the hostels, inadequate feeding and stealing of money and toiletry by those who bully others; if so, to state:-

- (i) when she will arrange to meet with the parents to hear them out;
- (ii) when the hostels will be attended to;
- (iii) what she will do to ensure that children are adequately fed; and
- (iv) what she will do to stop school bullying.

ASSISTANT MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT (MR GOYA): Thank you

Mr Speaker. Mr Speaker, my Ministry is represented through a supervisory structure in 10 regions in the country and within these regions we have Regional Directors to assist in the administration of our education system. And as such, the issues raised will be attended to by the Regional Chief Education Officer who makes regular visits to Mogale School.

The Regional Education Office has made an arrangement Mr Speaker to meet Mogale Parents Teachers Association on the 18th November, 2015 to discuss a number of issues including infrastructural facilities and school academic performance.

Mr Speaker, minor maintenance of hostels is continuing. The Department of Technical Services has visited the school on the 9th October, 2015 and made assessments for the cyclic maintenance which will be done as soon as we get funds.

Mr Speaker, my Ministry has a prescribed menu, designed to cover the nutritional needs of a growing child and allows for four meals per day. Occasionally, shortages are experienced primarily due to delayed supplies.

The school had three cases of boys who were bullying others at the boys' hostels. The school has addressed the issue and the boys were expelled from boarding. Two cases of theft were reported; one at the kitchen and the other was that of a child who stole some money from another child. In both cases the perpetrators were caught and punished. In general, cases of bullying and theft Mr Speaker, are attended to by Heads of Houses, Matron and Boarding Master as well as Senior Teacher Guidance and Counselling. I thank you Mr Speaker.

MR KESUPILE: Supplementary. I just wanted to find out from the Minister if the children are adequately fed? If that is the case, who ensures that they are adequately fed? The second question is, does the Ministry of Health approve of the way the food has been prepared?

HONOURABLE MEMBERS: ..(Murmurs)...

MR GOYA: Thank you Mr Speaker. Mr Speaker...

MR SPEAKER: Minister, please wait a moment, there are some Members who are talking. I do not know if they want to respond but the House is noisy. Please respond Honourable Minister.

MR GOYA: Mr Speaker, I believe the children are adequately fed and because we have not heard any complaints or any indication from the children that they are not adequately fed.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Clarification.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Children are fed adequately not they eat to be full, what is to be full?

MR GOYA: Mr Speaker, maybe you should guide us, I am responding to a question and someone is saying clarification; I am asking if we have clarifications during question time?

MR SPEAKER: Honourable Minister, please answer the question.

MR GOYA: They are fed adequately Mr Speaker because we have not heard any complaints coming to us in light of them not being fed enough in terms of what they are being given at school. The other thing Mr Speaker, before giving children this food, we sat down with the Ministry of Health and told them what we wanted to give the children at schools and they came in with their expertise to verify whether the food was good.

Mr Speaker, even though the Honourable Member has not asked me to mention the food which the children are given at school; in the morning we give them soft porridge with milk and sugar. During break time we give them tea, and each one of them is given a quarter of a loaf of bread. At lunch time Mr Speaker, we give them rice with beef or chicken. If it is not rice Mr Speaker we give them cooked sorghum meal or pap, and they eat these with beef or chicken. Mr Speaker, those who do not eat pap can decide or choose to eat rice. Those who do not eat beef have a right to choose to eat chicken. Mr Speaker, in the evening we give the children pap; they can choose between pap and rice, and have it with beef or chicken. This is the food we give our children Mr Speaker, four times in a day as I have already mentioned. Thank you.

LACK OF TELEPHONES FOR AGRICULTURAL DEMONSTRATORS IN THE MMADINARE EXTENSION AREAS

MR K. MZWINILA (MMADINARE): asked the Minister of Agriculture if he is aware that the Agricultural Demonstrators in the Mmadinare Extension Areas do not have telephones in their offices; if so, what is being done to ensure that farmers can communicate with the officers.

Later date

EFFECTIVE DATE OF PARKING METER BYE-LAWS IN GABORONE

MR H. G. NKAIGWA (GABORONE NORTH): asked the Minister of Local Government and Rural Development:-

- (i) when the parking meter bye-laws will be effective in Gaborone;
- (ii) which laws Turn-star in Central Business District and Civil Aviation Authority of Botswana at Sir Seretse Khama International Airport are using to charge motorists for parking;
- (iii) to state the legal implications of the above matter; and whether everyone in the country can introduce parking fees without any challenges from the law.

ASSISTANT MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (MS TSHIRELETSO): Thank you , I am not feeling well Mr Speaker.

- (i) Mr Speaker, the final draft of the parking meter bye-laws were approved by the full Council of Gaborone City Council on the 10th November 2015 and will be forwarded to the Attorney General for finalisation prior to gazzetement ... interruptions....

MR SPEAKER: Where is that noise coming from?

MS TSHIRELETSO: It is anticipated that the bye-laws will be presented prior to being effected to Parliament in the coming year.

- (ii) Mr Speaker, the parking plots on Properties owned by Turn Star in Central Business Districts and Civil Aviation Authority of Botswana at Sir Seretse Khama International Airport, are privately owned. There is no specific legislation that is in place to regulate their operation and management hence common law rights afford the property owners the right to levy charges on parking bays as part of their business strategy. This restricted access is not only observed in these two buildings but also in other buildings where public and private developers throughout the city and elsewhere in the country have adopted various means to reserve parking bays for their employees.
- (iii) The absence of legislations has no legal implication to any entities that have parking restrictions and or reservations.
- (iv) Mr Speaker, the rights to levy charges on parking bays may not necessarily mean that everyone across the country may restrict or attach conditional use of their provided parking at will as that is subject to the conditions set by our planning authority as defined by the specific circumstances of a given commercial node as assessed with the general urban design/management principles and

the area specific development codes or condition.

Thank you Mr Speaker.

MAJ. GEN. MOKGWARE: Supplementary. Did I hear you well Honourable Minister that there is no law which Turn-Star is using to charge people for parking? If there is no legislation, do you not think we are setting a bad precedence that everybody can set their own charges? That as long as they have parking space they can put a charge? Is that right?

MS TSHIRELETSO: I have said the Gaborone City Council has approved the bye-laws and has brought them to us for review. I also talked about Turn-Star and Civil Aviation at the airport saying since those premises are theirs; they have turned the part of it into parking lots for business. So there is no law which says if you have your own business you should not charge people who park there, you can charge them as you can. There is no way I can take certain measures against them or stop them because there is no legislation which says you should not charge for parking in your privately owned business. Thank you.

MAJ. GEN. MOKGWARE: Further supplementary.

MR SPEAKER: That will be the last one.

MAJ. GEN. MOKGWARE: Yes, I hear you Honourable Minister. All the businesses in Botswana have laws, be it the alcohol business or bread or anything, this one for parking, do they even have a license to charge for parking?

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

MAJ. GEN. MOKGWARE: Those who are charging for parking do they have the licence for a charged parking business?

ASSISTANT MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (MS TSHIRELETSO): I would encourage you to submit that as a new question because I did not enquire about that. I did explain that it is a private property and the parking lot is on their property. All I know is that we have no regulations regarding that issue however it does not mean that there is no law that can be applicable in that case. I do not want to attempt a response because I do not have the facts at the moment. Please submit a direct question of whether the parking lot does not fall within their owned property which is their business because usually as a requirement a business has to provide parking. I think that they feel that perhaps people must pay for it since they went to the extent of building an underground parking.

AMOUNT SPENT ON RENOVATING OR UPGRADING BOTSWANA PUBLIC SERVICE COLLEGE BUILDINGS

MR S. LELATISITSWE (BOTETI-WEST): asked the Minister for Presidential Affairs and Public Administration:-

- (i) how much his Ministry has spent renovating or upgrading the former Botswana Institute of Accountancy College (BIAC) buildings now known as the Botswana Public Service College;
- (ii) to state what is happening at the college presently in regards to the following:
 - (a) number of graduates since its inception;
 - (b) current courses offered;
 - (c) staffing;
 - (d) running costs; and
- (iii) whether he does not see the need to outsource the college programmes and convert the college into Government accommodation.

ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR PRESIDENTIAL AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

(MR MAKGALEMELE): Mr Speaker, the Botswana Public Service College was established in 2010 through the transformation of the then Botswana Institute of Administration and Commerce (BIAC). Since 2010/2011 financial year, the Government has spent P24 639 994.04 on the renovation of some facilities as well as the completion of the auditorium. The scope of the renovations encompassed training rooms, staff flats, hostels, gate-house and boom gate. These renovations would still have been undertaken even if the institution had not been transformed as the facilities were old and required maintenance.

- (ii) Mr Speaker, the mandate of the Botswana Public Service College is to provide capacity building for the public service. This is undertaken through the provision of short-term courses in public administration and leadership development. The College has so far trained 15 892 public officers across all the levels.
- (iii) Mr Speaker, some of the courses offered by the College include: Executive Leadership Development, Senior Management Development, Middle Management Development, Managing Performance in the Public Service, Employment Relations, Project Management, Customer Service, Supervisory Skills, Report Writing, Work Improvement Teams (WITS), to mention

just a few. In addition, the College also provides induction for newly employed public officers as well as Supervisory Induction for officers who have to perform supervisory roles.

- (iv) The College has an Establishment of 136, with 122 staff members in post and 14 vacancies. Of the 122 staff in post, 22 are trainers, 28 are Corporate Support staff and 72 are former Industrial Class cadre.
- (v) Mr Speaker, some of the College programmes have been outsourced to partners such as Royal Institute of Public Administration (RIPA) International, Civil Service College of Singapore, and Botswana College of Open and Distance Learning (BOCODOL). The College also has partnership arrangements with the Botswana National Productivity Centre (BNPC) and the Centre for Specialisation in Public Administration Management (CESPAM) of the University of Botswana who will also provide other courses.
- (vi) With respect to running costs, the College is funded through the normal Government funding process for both its recurrent and development expenditure.
- (vii) Mr Speaker, currently Government has no intention of converting the college into Government accommodation as proposed by the Honourable Member. The training facilities are fully utilized to meet the training needs of the Public Service. The view of Government is that the College should provide In-service training for the Civil Service.
- (viii) It has to be further noted that the transformation of the college in 2010 allowed for most courses offered by BIAC then to be offered by the private sector. That is obviously supporting the concept such as the Education Hub. I thank you Mr Speaker.

MR LELATISITSWE: Supplementary.

MR SPEAKER: After such a long answer.

MR LELATISITSWE: I want to ask the Minister to state how many new employees from the Letlhakane Primary Hospital have been taken for training there since you mentioned that it can induct new employees.

MR MAKGALEMELE: Mr Speaker, I do not have such information at this juncture regarding who was inducted and who was not. What I indicated is that the intention is that whenever people begin work in the public service they can be inducted there.

ALLOCATION OF RESIDENTIAL PLOTS AND PLOUGHING FIELDS AT LEHOKO AND SEHERELELA VILLAGES

MR A. S. KESUPILE (KANYE SOUTH): asked the Minister of Lands and Housing if he is aware that residents of Lehoko and Seherelela villages are concerned over the Land Board's failure to allocate them residential plots and ploughing fields; if so:-

- (i) will the Minister explain the difficulties the Land Board is experiencing; and
- (ii) state when he will address the residents' concerns.

Later date

NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO DIED IN BOTSWANA DURING THE WINTER PERIOD FROM MAY TO END OF JULY 2015

MR H. G. NKAIGWA (GABORONE NORTH): asked the Minister of Health to state:-

- (i) the number of people who died in Botswana during the winter period from May to end of July 2015;
- (ii) statistics in comparison to the past five (5) years during the same period; and
- (iii) which age group was highly affected and reasons for the cause of such deaths.

ASSISTANT MINISTER OF HEALTH (DR MADIGELE): (i) Mr Speaker, a total number of 1 449 people died during the winter period May to July 2015.

- (ii) In this table Mr Speaker it shows that there has been an increment; an upward trend in the number of deaths from 2011 to 2015. This can be attributable to a variety of factors which include the increase in population, an increase in the disease burden and improved reporting.
- (iii) The statistics collected at the national level is not segregated by age and therefore difficult to ascribe causation by age group. Thank you.

Table: Mortality during the winter season by year: 2011 to 2015

Year	May	June	July	Total
2011	307	328	322	956
2012	321	361	360	1042
2013	372	334	362	1068
2014	376	383	463	1222
2015	408	506	535	1449

HARMFUL EFFECTS OF SMOKE EMITTED FROM THE BCL MINE

MR K. MZWINILA (MMADINARE): asked the Minister of Environmental, Wildlife and Tourism to state:-

- (i) whether there are any harmful effects to people, animals, or the environment from the smoke emitted from the BCL mine which flows towards and lands in the various villages of Mmadinare Constituency; and
- (ii) what happens to the waste water from the BCL mine.

MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL, WILDLIFE AND TOURISM (MR T. S. KHAMA): Mr Speaker; the effects of BCL Mine smoke on the lands and various villages around Mmadinare Constituency is an aspect that can only be determined through health related research or study by the Ministry of Health. However, scientific evidence shows that sulphur dioxide, which is the primary chemical in the emitted smoke does have effect on Public Health and the environment over a long time of exposure.

Mr Speaker, BCL mine recycle some of its wastewater and use it in some of their facilities. Excess wastewater is released to flow into tributaries leading to Mathathane and Motloutse rivers. My Ministry is constantly engaging BCL to desist from the practice of overflowing wastewater into the open environment due to the possibility of cumulative pollution and the risk to public health. We continue to monitor the situation for best environmental management practice. I thank you Mr Speaker.

MR MOSWAANE: Supplementary. I wanted to get it clear from the Minister whether he is saying that they are negotiating with the BCL mine to stop overflowing the waste water into the environment. Should this be a request or they should be instructed to stop it with immediate effect.

MR T. S. KHAMA: Thank you Mr Speaker. The preferred solution would be to stop it.

We have investigated various options available to us in mitigating this situation. The response we have always got is, if we should do that, it would then be a challenge to the jobs that are being created and the way the mine is operating at the moment. To say that is sufficient or is acceptable, categorically no, it is not. Thank you.

MR MANGOLE: Further supplementary. Minister, I will focus on the issue of smoke. As you rightly point out that sulphur dioxide that is emitted affects the lives

of people and you have evidence that supports that, what are you doing to ensure that in the long run the smoke does not affect the lives of people? I heard you say you are yet to conduct a study etcetera, etcetera. I do not understand you.

MR T. S. KHAMA: Thank you Mr Speaker. The Honourable Member's question is to the point and it should be answered exactly that way. We have smoke detecting devices and air detecting devices in various areas like Morupule B and BCL which clearly indicate in the case of BCL that the standard of the air is below par as the result of the mine. It is a fact. We are aware that sulphur dioxide has the challenges that it has, but the issue of the effect on people is what would be known by the Ministry of Health. So, the question was what are we doing about it? We continuously inform BCL that we are not satisfied with the emissions from the smoke stack, they had indicated that to clean the smoke stack will cost about P7 million to which they did not have a budget. Thank you Mr Speaker.

MR NTLHAILE: Further supplementary. Thank you Mr Speaker. Mr Speaker, I want the Minister to explain in depth concerning this issue of sulphur dioxide. Minister, you are saying the Ministry of Health is better placed to answer this question, I want you to assure this House that you are going to ensure that the Ministry of Health releases the results of the research so that your Ministry may attend to these challenges which point to your Ministry as the responsible one to protect Batswana against the toxins from the mines. What are you doing as a responsible Minister pertaining to this issue to ensure that this Ministry does what is right?

MR T. S. KHAMA: Thank you Mr Speaker. We have options; one would be to recommend closing the mine and that would have its economic consequences because of its employment and the very fact that Selebi-Phikwe is there pretty much because of the mine. The second option is that, as a regulator unfortunately we do not have the authority to enforce certain aspects. We have in the past communicated with the mine and some time ago with the Ministry of Health, who have monitored the condition of the smoke from that factory. So I think what would be preferable now is to give an ultimatum because what is unacceptable is that this mine is allowed to continue to pollute the environment around Selebi-Phikwe and Mmadinare, etcetera. So, I do concur that this ongoing procrastination is unacceptable and I think the time has really come now that we should address the situation with the Ministry of Health and then do as what has been recommended. Thank you Mr Speaker.

AREAS SUPPLIED WITH WATER FROM DIKGATLHONG DAM

MR H. G. NKAIGWA (GABORONE NORTH): asked the Minister of Minerals, Energy and Water Resources which villages/towns/cities are supplied with water from Dikgatlong Dam.

MINISTER OF MINERALS, ENERGY AND WATER RESOURCES (MR MOKAILA): The Dikgatlong Dam supplies potable water to Robelela, Tshokwe, Lepokole, Palapye, Serowe, Mahalapye and the Greater Gaborone Area. Thank you Mr Speaker.

MR NKAIGWA: Supplementary. Thank you Mr Speaker, thank you Honourable Minister. I wanted to know from you Honourable Minister as to when the pipeline infrastructure of Dikgatlong Dam was installed to a point where we are now drinking water from it. Moreover, from the past reports that you were giving us, before even the rains started in the North as it is the case right now, Dikgatlong Dam has always been 100 per cent full. What does that mean to the villages that you were saying they are being supplied with water from Dikgatlong Dam? What I am saying is; how can it still be at 100 per cent full when it is supplying us with water?

MR MOKAILA: Mr Speaker, I do not understand his question. I said the dam was full when he was asking the question, probably two years ago today. I do not understand how he expects it to be full up to today. Thirdly, we have constructed this pipeline, 75km from Dikgatlong to Moralane where it meets the NSC1. Go and read your Budget Speech, you will find what I am saying in there. Check the Committee of Supply Honourable, you will still find the same response. Thank you Mr Speaker.

ASSISTANT MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT (MR MOLAO): Procedure. Mr Speaker, pardon me, I am not sure if I skipped something because I do have for Question 5 the answer for Ministry of Agriculture but I did not hear the question being called out. I do not know what should be done about it.

MR SPEAKER: Yes, I called it out and the owner said 'later date'.

TABLING OF PAPERS

The following papers were tabled:

**STATUTORY INSTRUMENT NO. 87 OF
2013: ACCOUNTANTS (AMENDMENT)
REGULATIONS, 2013.**

(Minister of Finance and Development Planning)

Later Date.

**STATISTICS BOTSWANA ANNUAL REPORT,
2014/2015.**

(Minister of Finance and Development Planning)

**MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT FUND ANNUAL
REPORT, 2014.**

(Minister of Finance and Development Planning)

**NON-BANK FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS
REGULATORY AUTHORITY ANNUAL
REPORT, 2015**

(Minister of Finance and Development Planning)

MR SPEAKER: Order! Honourable Members. I understand Honourable Keorapetse has a motion of urgent public importance in accordance with Standing Order 50.

URGENT MOTION

MR KEORAPETSE (SELEBI PHIKWE WEST): Thank you Mr Speaker. I rise in pursuant of Standing Order 50 to move an urgent motion that reads; that this House resolves that Government should ensure that there is full compliance with the policy that prohibits transporting students in trucks and institutes independent enquiry into the Matsha College student's accident to establish why the policy was breached. I thank you, Mr Speaker.

MR SPEAKER: Thank Honourable Keorapetse. Order! Honourable Members. Yes, Honourable Keorapetse has presented his motion. We have discussed the motion and agreed that it will come to Parliament today as he has already done. Now in accordance with Standing Order 50.3 I will allow at least four Members to support him before I propose the question.

DR P. BUTALE: Thank you very much Mr Speaker. I rise to add my support to the motion as presented by the colleague because this is indeed an issue of great national importance as this House, as leaders of this country, we need to be ceased with this matter. I believe that we need to discuss it and come up with targetable solution as this House. So, I support the discussion of this motion.

MINISTER OF LANDS AND HOUSING (MR MAELE): Thank you Mr Speaker. Mr Speaker, I stand to oppose the motion, basically because of two reasons;

- (i) This motion is redundant.
- (ii) The timing and sensitivity of this motion...

MR SPEAKER: Honourable Maele, you either support or you do not support and then you sit down.

MR MAELE: Mr Speaker, I stand to oppose the motion on those two grounds. I will explain it further if it is necessary to do so.

MR MANGOLE: Mr Speaker, I support the motion because it has come at the right time.

MR NKAIGWA: Thank you, Mr Speaker. I too support the motion that has been tabled before this Honourable House because it constitutes one of our core duties here.

ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR PRESIDENTIAL AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (MR MAKGALEMELE): Thank you Mr Speaker. I rise to oppose the motion. I think reasons already advanced by Honourable Maele are adequate. Thank you Mr Speaker.

MR RANTUANA: Thank you, Mr Speaker. I also rise to support the motion that would help us prevent incidents like the just recent one. I thank you.

MR SPEAKER: Order! Order! Honourable Members. I have four Members in support of the motion and two Members against. I was looking for the four supporters, I shall now propose the question for the House to decide on whether to adjourn or to continue with the agenda as it is today. Order! Honourable Member! Order! Whoever you are, I do not want to hear that again. Who is that? Honourable Molao, I suspect it was you. I do not want to hear that again. Order! Honourable Members, Order!

Question put and division **called for.**

MR SPEAKER: Division called. Ring the bell for two minutes. Honourable Mmolotsi, I am ringing the bell for division. I will not take any procedures, no point of orders, nothing. I will just wait for that two minutes to elapse then I get on with my business here. I am still waiting for the division. May everyone occupy their seat so that we may start voting. Please lock the door.

Honourable Members, I believe we are all familiar with the voting system. Listen carefully as I explain.

I am going to activate mine and yours will still be inactive so that you indicate if you are present or absent. Afterwards I will activate them so that indicate your presence then vote. Then it will show the results of the voting. The question is that ‘the business as it stands on today’s Order Paper be suspended for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance.’ Have you all voted? Order! I am going to freeze the voting this side. Honourable Mokgware please go on and vote. Have you all voted? The results are as follows...

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

RESPONSE TO THE PRESIDENT’S SPEECH
Motion (Resumed debate)

MR SPEAKER: Are you done?

HONOURABLE MEMBERS: Yes.

MR SPEAKER: Right, these are the results, those who voted “yes” are 16 and those who voted “no” are 31, and no one abstained

Question put **and negated.**

RESPONSE TO THE PRESIDENT’S
SPEECH
Motion
(Resumed Debate)

MR MMOLOTSI: On a point of procedure. Mr Speaker, I am not so sure whether I understand the Standing Orders of this House too well. I thought when this Standing Order was amended; the idea was to discontinue what used to be an unfortunate situation where the majority will disallow the minority from presenting their motions. I thought maybe what we said then was that, if a motion has four supporters, then that motion can proceed and the presenter can present that particular motion. So I am not so sure whether we understand that particular Standing Order well.

MR SPEAKER: Order! Well, Honourable Mmolotsi, I do not think I will have to take most of my time and your time explaining Standing Order 50. Honourable Members, please go and read this standing order over and over again, and understand it and then on Thursday when we meet for General Assembly or anytime, ask where you do not understand. The Standing Order stipulates what I was doing. Remember I think this is about the fourth or fifth time, if I am not mistaken, we do this. We have to confirm with the House if we agree to deviate from the agenda of the House and consider a motion without notice. I think the same happened when we debated a motion tabled by Honourable Nkaigwa on the water and electricity situation. You can consult your Hansard.

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

MR SPEAKER: It is only that you have forgotten. There is a difference between forgetting and not recalling. So please understand this standing order. We will talk about it at the General Assembly.

MR MMOLOTSI: On a point of procedure. Mr Speaker, if you remember, the 10th Parliament allowed for this motion to be debated and it was negated after being presented because the main issue when amending the particular Standing Order, was that we should not deter people from talking. Let us let them present so that we decide on whether to decide or not after they

have presented. We have not heard what Honourable Keorapetse has to say but already he is being denied the opportunity to talk. What are we here for if we are denied the opportunity to talk?

MR SPEAKER: Order! Honourable Mmolotsi, that standing order stipulates what has just happened. That is why I am saying that if there is a problem with the Standing Order 50 to 50.6, I implore you honourable members to read and understand it. If I have made any mistake you will correct me but today I am standing here presenting on a standing order that we mended. Let us proceed.

MINISTER OF DEFENCE, JUSTICE AND SECURITY (HONOURABLE S KGATHI): On a point of procedure. Mr Speaker, this House is out of procedure because, a Member will be aware of the procedure but decides deliberately to delay. Secondly, he participates in a process and after he sees the results, he queries. This is not proper, please Mr Speaker, call this House to order and let us proceed.

MR SPEAKER: Order! Honourable Members, I think I have said it all. We shall proceed.

Honourable Members, the question is that, "we, the National Assembly of Botswana here assembled, respond to the President's speech." Honourable Members, we are resuming the debate on the State of the Nation Address. Honourable Billy was on the floor when we adjourned yesterday. He still has 38 minutes 32 seconds to his credit. The floor is yours Honourable Billy.

MR BILLY (FRANCISTOWN EAST): Thank you Mr Speaker. Maybe I should take you back to what I have presented earlier on. I had pointed out that in 2013 we used the 2014-2016 Botswana Democratic Party manifesto. In that we highlighted the activities we were to carry out. I was just about to explain the Economic Stimulus Package (ESP). This is a return on investment, and it can make or break us. We should not just talk about it, we should implement and the benefits should be evident.

The first thing that we should look at is our work conditions. The resources are not decentralised across the country. That is why I am calling for decentralization of resources. When we look at the water situation in Gaborone for example, the situation is not only caused by the failure of the Gaborone dam, it could be because most of the services are in Gaborone therefore most of the population from other towns and villages resort to locate to Gaborone and the water consumption becomes high. If we could try and decentralize the services then we could manage the situation. Another reason is to

ensure that the public servants are ready to implement ESP. It is very key because at the end of the day they are the ones to manage the agenda

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Did you say the agenda?

ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR PRESIDENTIAL AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (HONOURABLE MAKGALEMELE): On a point of clarification. No he wanted to say the idea. From what you just said Honourable Member, before you move on, I want to confirm whether you are saying because most services are in Gaborone, the water becomes overstretched as well. Are you proposing that developments should spread to villages so that Gaborone is not overwhelmed?

MR BILLY: Thank you Honourable Minister, that is what I mean. Before other towns are developed, consider villages will be looked into in order to try and rescue the situation.

How prepared are public servants to implement the ESP? If they are not prepared, then we have to make time to prepare them and make them understand the expectations.

We should also consider their working conditions and see if it could be another challenge that is going to affect their work. I mean in cases where there is need to increase the staff intake more especially for those who will be implementing this package.

The other thing that we have to consider is to find out if the nation is ready. Small business operators should be considered and those who are going to benefit from this package. Currently, company registration has really increased. People are registering companies at a high rate and you tend to wonder about the market, is it really ready? Are we going to be able to sell our services to the country or even internationally? It is therefore important that people are prepared for this package.

The other thing that somebody can ask is that since we complain about crime in this country, how ready are we to fight this crime? It is crucial that crime prevention is given first priority while there is still time.

Education issues; I agree with the President that it is important that teachers are taken for further training, more especially those who are at Primary school. We should have teachers who hold at least Diploma certificate. This will in a way will improve our education system. It is also important that we improve the standard of our schools. If you take Nyangabwe Primary School in Francistown East Constituency for an example, you will find that there are holes in the classrooms.

Even if you can upgrade the teachers but if you do not attend to the school, it would not help to produce better results.

Our classrooms in Nyangabwe Primary School are still built like the old African schools, the ones with high windows that were used for security purposes for the students during that time of war. But nowadays in this heat the pupils of Nyangabwe have to be in those uncomfortable conditions. The teachers who teach in such classes go there already depressed before even starting to teach.

Satellite Primary School in the same Constituency is experiencing the same challenges as Nyangabwe Primary School, even Maradu Primary School in Coloured and Pelotshwaana have the same situation. I am saying this because I am excited about what the President said, however I am saying these schools must be improved so that the President's idea can be a success.

Senior Schools

There is a huge problem in Selepa Junior School, the classrooms are dilapidated, there are holes in the floors, the windows are broken and the students see everything that passes by the classroom. The same situation is there in Setlalekgosi and Donga schools. This is therefore a challenge for us if we say we want to improve the education system in our schools.

The other thing that I would like to raise is that I have realized that some schools provide better education but the problem is the course outline or the curriculum because it is not revised. If we are not going to improve or revise it, for example the Accounting Business Studies course outline has got 15 to 16 years without any review and you will find that we have students who did the certificate programmes and they are not marketable. These are the areas that we should concentrate on.

ASSISTANT MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT (MR GOYA): On a point of clarification. I thank you Mr Speaker. The Honourable Member is presenting his case so well but I just wanted to ask him if he is aware that the curriculum is given timeframe as to how long it is going to be used? Is he also aware that we are currently reviewing the curriculum? I thank you.

MR BILLY: I thank you Minister, I am very much aware of that, the period is 10 years but now I am talking of 15 to 16 years. Still on the issue of improving the education system, for our teachers to produce good results, we have to appreciate the fact that education has evolved. Education is no longer from the teacher, nowadays we talk of student to student type of education. We therefore

have to revisit our system to see if they are still relevant today.

I thought if we have a base of such education system as soon as the ESP is implemented, we shall never have the unemployment challenge. This is so because if you are educated you are able to market yourself and this is one of the reasons why my attention is largely on education.

I have noticed that the Honourable Members are paying attention to what I am saying, I really appreciate that. The other thing that I want to talk about is the accommodation for public servants; the teachers and nurses,, it is very poor. I am however glad that in his speech the President stated that there is a plan to build houses for the teachers and nurses. I am saying this because currently we have cases whereby the teachers share a house and they end up having serious conflicts that end up reaching the classrooms and breaking marriages.

This is why I am saying the teacher who shares accommodation cannot produce the same results as the one who is staying alone. I am grateful though that through the ESP package many teachers' houses are going to be built as the President has already stated.

The President also explained that Transport is going to reinstate the blue train, I am mostly grateful for this. I am one of the people who were totally against stopping of the train the reason being the train facilitate reduction accidents in our roads.

In other countries they prefer using aeroplanes but in the developing countries such as ours we use train. People use train to travel from Francistown to Gaborone to attain services then go back, if the train is not operating they use their personal vehicles. Purchasing of vehicles is also on the rise, use of vehicles is on the rise which means our roads are overcrowded. So the train is going to reduce accidents, deaths and patient congestion in our hospitals. Accidents are going to be reduced even the Police officers are going to take a break because they will no longer be along the Gaborone-Francistown road all the time.

We are going to reduce traffic congestion on this road. Accidents are caused by too much traffic flow along Gaborone-Francistown road. I believe that we all agree that the economy of the country depreciates when people use their own personal vehicles. You find that the cars that we buy which we call "Fongkong" will sometimes have broken lamp, mirror or windscreen because people's budgets are low. Although you might have bought a P20 000 vehicle, maintenance is going to be a problem. So if we all use trains, there is no need to maintain our vehicles at an alarming rate. So I am

applauding this initiative. If the President was here I would praise him for reinstating the train.

The other issue Mr Speaker is foreigners...

MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (MR MABEO): On a point of clarification. Mr Speaker, my Honourable colleague can give me the message I will pass it to the President. Thank you.

MR SPEAKER: Honourable Billy, you can now see that he is wasting your time.

MR BILLY: Yes Sir, indeed he is wasting my time. The other issue that I would like to discuss is foreigners; Honourable Members we should be aware that not all foreigners are bad and a country with this population should give them citizenship, those we need, the ones with special skills. Why? The main reason is that if you give someone citizenship, you are actually arresting that person because his mind is set on the country of citizenship; he is going to take a loan from the bank then build or buy a house and when he does that, the bank also employs more staff because they have business.

What is going to happen when he builds his house? When he builds his house he creates employment for the builders. So we have to realise that our population is very small when we consider it against business, they will never grow because our population is very small. I believe that...

MR KGOROBA: Clarification. Thank you Mr Speaker. Honourable Member when you talk about arresting people by giving them citizenship, are you insinuating that we are refusing to give citizenship to people who are eligible?

MR BILLY: The answer is no. I am actually making a suggestion that more people should be given citizenship so that they can create employment which is our objective.

If I can give an example of Dubai, that country is built by foreigners, in terms of percentage, 90 something per cent are foreigners so if our country can adopt the same notion we are going to have many skills and development but if we are going to say this is our country, *shango yedu koga nde yedu koga*, we are going to have a problem. I believe that you are familiar with the language I just used, no one asked. So...

MR SPEAKER: There is no problem even if you do not explain Honourable Member.

MR BILLY: This can be an advantage. Tourism needs a proper research on;

RESPONSE TO THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH
Motion (Resumed debate)

- (i) Why is tourism business mostly owned by foreigners than Batswana
- (ii) Policies and Acts in place should be reviewed to see how much they benefit Batswana and how much they are being utilised.
- (iii) People interested investing in the tourism industry should get incentives from the Government. These are some of the things which can help drive Batswana to invest in the tourism industry.

I am now focusing on Francistown; I have one wish. Francistown is turning into a ghost town. When we talk about Francistown, people think of spaghetti. You cannot talk about spaghetti whereas there are no internal roads. I do want spaghetti but with relish in terms of internal roads to lead to the spaghetti. We need to develop this town as a way of relieving the congestion in Gaborone.

At the end this result in crisis such as shortage of water in Gaborone whereas we have a towns like Francistown which we could be using. Mr Speaker, I would like us to establish Economic Hub not Transport Hub since that is where we find the mines.

Mr Speaker, I would like to know what would happen if the mines close down soon, what are we going to do about Francistown because people at Mowana, Dukwi are going to migrate to Francistown. We are going to end up with a huge population at Francistown caused by people seeking employment opportunities in Francistown and surrounding areas. We should know that these are some of the things which can help us. What we see happening the most in Francistown is patching the roads. This is not my wish; I rather wish roads in Francistown could be improved so that the business would rise.

The other question I am asking myself is; what significant and visible thing are the mines in Francistown doing? In the last sitting, I also asked the same thing with regard to what the mines in Francistown are doing which could be benefitting the people of Francistown. The answer is that there is nothing they are doing. I do not want to believe that if a mine builds a two roomed house for a poor person it is contributing to the economy of the city. That is not true. What I want to see is these mines working together with government to improve the lives of the people of Francistown.

Factories; we are near Sua Town, where there is soda ash. The soda ash could be taken to Francistown to create jobs, soda ash factories could be established in Francistown and these would reduce the rate of unemployment. Mr Speaker, I want my colleagues to see the importance of Francistown. This city is the only one which can revive the economy of this country.

We have to see Batswana and the residents of Francistown selling to the mines the equipment which they need. That is when I will believe something is really happening in Francistown.

Francistown has so much potential Mr Speaker. We can make a dry port and a facility which is as big as the Gaborone International Convention Centre (GICC) in Francistown. If you do just that, since we have an international airport, Francistown would now be busy, there would be porters and so forth, and that is how we can fight the lack of employment in that city.

As I have already pointed out, if you take the Zebras games to Francistown, economically the people of Francistown fill up the stadium. So, all the time Francistown people take part in anything which concerns their country. Therefore, I believe if we could have certain factories in Francistown, the people there could work in them. Now moving onto Botswana Unified Revenue Services (BURS) Mr Speaker, there is no way we could want to grow businesses when BURS is still behaving the way it is. When you go to them wanting to pay with a cheque, they tell you that they do not accept cheques, they want cash. Mr Speaker, when you have cash in your pocket, you use it anyhow and wrongly. In the end there will be a lot of robberies at BURS because when month end comes, thieves would know they would be cashing because it would now be a shop.

This arrangement Mr Speaker will not help us in any way. It is stifling our businesses. If someone once took a cheque there and it bounced, this should not affect all business people saying when they pay with cheques they will bounce. When cash rather than cheques is used, it becomes a bit difficult to administer the funds as planned according to the budget because when the money is in the pocket, when you leave this place to your destination, you would discover that you have already used part of it. If you have a cheque book, you cannot go around writing cheques everywhere. When you see bananas which you did not want, you cannot write a cheque to buy them. If you have cash in your pocket you impulsively buy. That is the reason why we end up failing to collect the right amount of money at BURS because they want cash.

Youth issues; I strongly believe the country could improve if the young people are treated well. Let us look at the situation we had at Botswana National Youth Council (BNYC); Parliament released a Motion saying the termination of 33 employees of BNYC contracts should be halted. Termination was done nonetheless. These people have families which depend on them. We are talking about employment creation but at the same

time, we are doing things which are opposing what we are aiming to do. The suggestion that I have is that the Minister should meet these youth and there should be a civilised dialogue which will be conducted in peace. I believe that would be our part, talking to the youth, building them.

The other thing is that when you look at the Francistown office which deals with youth empowerment programmes; the youth would be told that there is a grant for this amount and 51 youth would apply. It would be known very well that the funds would only be enough for only six out of that number and those are the only ones whose applications would be considered. What hurts me is that when they are rejected, the truth is not said that "your project is viable; unfortunately we do not have funds." The thing is these young people continue being rejected and they are told, "Your project is not viable." Mr Speaker I am suggesting that the Francistown Youth Office should be scrutinised so that it is found out how they are running things differently from other relevant offices which render similar services.

Coming to the issue of Village Development Committees (VDCs) or Ward Development Committees (WDCs), I have a suggestion which says WDCs should have experts employed in contracts of 5 years, which go along with political representatives' terms. These experts, who would happen to be Batswana children with expertise in social issues, would share information about projects or they would run these VDCs in such a way that they would be able to learn how to use funds properly.

When you look at villages like Shoshong in which the VDCs could be doing projects which generate a lot of income like guest houses, the VDCs are not doing that. They are busy with minor issues which have to do with working in and supervising Ipelegeng. Really, VDCs should be the ones creating employment in a way that could improve or grow the economy of that village. So that is why I wish our VDCs should be given such a task. There is something they are currently doing which is not yielding much results.

The last point Mr Speaker, Economic Stimulus Programme (ESP) should not be another Ipelegeng. The ESP should bring hope and changes to our lives and it should be the one that we support ourselves with. I believe that it should be implemented properly and information should be shared extensively so that we can benefit from it. Thank you Mr Speaker.

MR MOREMI (MAUN WEST): Thank you Mr Speaker. I would like to first commend our new Member of Parliament who is here having won his seat representing the Umbrella for Democratic

Change (UDC) at the Goodhope-Mabule Constituency Honourable Kgosi Lotlamoreng II. I welcome you Kgosi. Perhaps the Speaker of the National Assembly could relay a message to the one you were contesting against that he should not take chances where Bogosi is concerned...

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

MR SPEAKER: Order! Which Speaker do you mean Honourable Member?

MR MOREMI: Pardon!

MR SPEAKER: Which Speaker are you referring to?

MR MOREMI: The Speaker of the National Assembly.

MR SPEAKER: No, why do you want to involve me in your issues?

MR MOREMI: Sorry, but he should not take chances with Bogosi. Mr Speaker I want to start off by explaining the issues that we are faced with in Ngamiland, in the Maun West constituency. We have long spoken about issues affecting Ngamiland in this House but it appears like the words fall on deaf ears. I want to repeat those issues since we have a Setswana saying that goes, "*moseka phofu ga a nke a fele lentswe*", simply meaning that if one really wants something, they will persevere until they get it and perhaps if I do that other Honourable Members will eventually support me. Our region is heavily reliant on cattle rearing; however it initially had its sights set on tourism because if you remember well in 1964 the community built the Moremi Game Reserve as a way of growing tourism in the area. The project was successful and the community managed to care for the animals as well as attract tourists. We now reap the rewards of this tourism industry. Despite the fact that we are reliant on these two sources of livelihood, the problem is that it appears like one threatens the existence of the other. The success that we got from the care of the wildlife now... (Interruptions)...

MR SPEAKER: Order! Honourable Moremi please wait a minute, there is a phone ringing to the tune of Ratsie Setlhako's '*a re chencheng*'. May you please mute your phone before it gets you in trouble? Please continue Honourable Moremi.

MR MOREMI: Perhaps the song is relevant Mr Speaker where it says, '*a re chencheng*' meaning that we should change.

HONOURABLE MEMBERS: ...(laughter)...

MR MOREMI: The success of caring for the wild animals has come with consequences since they now

have spread the Foot and Mouth disease. A buffalo fence was erected to enclose the reserves where there are those wild animals and also the grazing areas for the livestock. It is a 360 kilometres long fence that encloses the Okavango delta as well.

Mr Speaker this fence was constructed in order to separate livestock and the wild animals and to curb unrestricted movement of either livestock or the wild animals. The fence is not electrified and one can be able to touch it or even jump over it if they so wish. The fence did not serve any purpose Mr Speaker and some people do what we call, "*go nxokga*" and build their kraals with it.

MR SPEAKER: Order! Please explain what you mean by the words, "*go nxokga*", which you referred to Kgosi.

MR MOREMI: I mean that they cut it and build kraals with it if they so wish. An elephant is not deterred by this fence at all and it can just push it and cross to the other side meant for livestock. Other wild animals apart from elephants are also able to destroy this fence. The expectation was that the veterinary department in the Ministry of Agriculture will monitor the fence; you will correct me if I am wrong. As we speak Mr Speaker, this fence is not cared for and the Agriculture committee in Parliament has once gone to see the state of the fence and found it in a dilapidated state and unable to serve the purpose it was intended for. Those who have been given the responsibility of caring for that fence have abandoned it. The painful part is that cattle do not know the rules that have been placed by the veterinary department that they should not venture into the wildlife designated areas. When cattle cross to those areas and they are discovered there they get killed by the wildlife department officers. Mr Speaker I understand that it is encouraged that farmers have to take care of their livestock; however I do not believe that it is possible for a herd boy to know where each cow is at a given moment. It can happen that cattle get lost and end up wandering off to the protected areas and then get killed as a result. There is a huge outcry in my region Mr Speaker with people lamenting that the veterinary officers kill their cattle and give them around P400 as compensation yet as a farmer it is not your responsibility to care and maintain the fence but the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Mr Speaker, if you go and enquire about this fence at Agriculture, you will understand that the Ministry of Agriculture is failing to maintain this fence because they do not have the resources, they do not have transport; Central Transport Organisation (CTO) is unable to service them with transport to maintain this

fence. Now this fence is the cause of poverty in my area. Mr Speaker, we have talked about this issue on numerous occasions, I do not know which other step could be taken now. We were at one point told to form a cluster to talk to government, that was done and we even went as far as requesting talks with the President but the situation remains unchanged. It seems there will be no action taken concerning this fence. The residents of my area keep getting poorer.

Still on that Mr Speaker, wild animals like elephants easily break off the fences securing fields to cross over to the other side despite having programmes like National Integrated Support Programme for Arable Agricultural Development (ISPAAD) or National Master Plan for Arable Agricultural and Dairy Development (NAMPAADD). They vandalise the fence and eat the crops planted through government's programmes. They say if we can form clusters, they can fence and even consider electrification but we need to have the constitution of that cluster. I think that can only be possible through the assistance of lawyers. Peasant farmers get discouraged when you tell them that they need to have a constitution. If you ask Agricultural demonstrators if you are lucky because according to my knowledge the extension services are down, you will be told that cluster fencing is only done when in your group you have planted about 60 per cent. Now the question is; what do you need the programme of cluster fencing for because you cannot plant about 60 per cent without having fenced. Elephants roam our fields freely. What I am saying is, the economy that we were trying to build through tourism industry is destroying what we have been surviving on which is agriculture.

That is not all Mr Speaker; there is the issue of Foot and Mouth disease. This is one of the most debated issues and it seems like it is tiring yet it is not clearly understood. If on the other hand you fail to plant because the elephants eat your crops and when these elephants have destroyed the fence, the buffaloes cross over and mix with cattle, eventually you cannot sell any livestock; be it a cow, goat or sheep. In this situation you fail to plant and again you cannot survive through livestock when the Veterinary department says there is Foot and Mouth Disease. Now, our Setswana way of making a living stops right there.

We can no longer go back to make a living out of farming, the only thing left are the wild animals because those are untouchable as they belong to the government. Again the government has released a statement that hunting should be banned. Now those who formed

Community Based Trusts relying economically on hunting are prohibited from animal hunting.

And then it comes to, since you are no longer allowed to hunt at least *kapisang*; take the Whites to the wild to go and *kapisa*. That one is also not possible because the land they were using for economic means...

MR SPEAKER: What is 'go *kapisa*' Honourable Member?

MR MOREMI: It means to take pictures. When they are told that you no longer benefit from a dead animal but you can make proceeds from photographs, land board comes in and says the land you use to capture photographs has now been allocated to Botswana Tourism Organisation (BTO), and BTO says it is making that portion a land bank. Land bank once came here; we understood it to mean that those who have portions of land that can attract investors should register them there. There should be something like an inventory so that when investors want to visit Botswana they will have information of where an attractive place can be found and therefore the investor may go there and partner with the residents in a tourism business. However, it seems the way we understand it as the Ministry or Botswana Tourism Organisation or as land board, is not the same as in other countries where it is viewed as a data base or an inventory. Here we understand it as saying these portions of land are now transferred, they are no longer the responsibility of their owners but are now owned by BTO. Nowadays when you are in Ditshipi or Boro, you will see a white person coming in and saying he or she has been granted permission by BTO to come and establish a business in a place where you were initially taking photos.

Mr Speaker, please listen to me. I am saying we fail in arable farming because the elephants graze in our fields, cattle farming is failing because the buffaloes spread the Foot and Mouth Disease to our cattle and then we cannot even sell them. As for tourism, our failure stems from the command that was given that we are not supposed to hunt. Photography fails because we are supposed to get permission from BTO. Only one programme remains; Ipelegeng. Ipelegeng in Phatswe, Mosung and Makgwelekgwele manages to employ 11 people only in a month yet we have big villages with people who cannot all fit into the Ipelegeng programme. In such times, as a Member of Parliament you forget about opposing Ipelegeng...

MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (MR TSOGWANE): On a point of clarification. Thank you Mr Speaker. Mr Speaker, we have been attentively listening to our colleague here citing the challenges that the people of his constituency are facing. However, I was saying maybe we could assist him where we see that his figures

do not tally with what we are actually doing. We have received an increasing number of people who register for Ipelegeng from various areas. I am wondering why Boro is the only one that is receiving the smallest number of people. If indeed the numbers are small, we shall see what to do but I doubt the statistics that have been given by the Honourable Member, I do not know if they are a true record or it is for the purpose of emphasis. I thank you.

MR MOREMI: No, it is a true record because when I was in Makgwelekgwele, Phatswe and Korong, the number that I was given was 11 while in Ditshipi was 32. This issue of requesting to register people under Ipelegeng in Parliament does not sit well with me and it is the last resort but there is no other way to beat about it. As for these other aspects of dignified lives that have been echoed by His Excellency the President, we have understood them. They also explained in various forums that we will never benefit from it in Ngamiland no matter what. That includes even the education park, but really we do not mind, you can have them and as Honourable Moyo has said the other day, you can do whatever you want with them but the bottom line is that you will reimburse him his money. Better still you will ultimately surrender them because they are not yours.

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

MR MOREMI: No I was just reiterating the words that he spoke the other day that even if you freeze his money, you are going to reimburse him. So I am saying even if you can hold onto our properties, you will ultimately be forced to give them back with the help of the court order. We are very much aware that projects like Boiteko Junction shopping complex in Serowe are a collaboration of private entities and community trusts. Sometimes the community expresses its unhappiness by stating that they do not have Rhino Sanctuary in Serowe because it belongs to the community of Serowe together with its stakeholders. The Constitution of Botswana is not discriminatory. We have come to terms with the fact that you are evil hearted and will deny us any opportunity especially when it comes to the people from the North West. Even though we are not included under the Special Economic Zone, we are not moved because we know your ill intentions about us.

HONORUABLE MEMBER: Tell them.

MR SPEAKER: Honourable Moremi who are you actually referring to as evil hearted?

MR MOREMI: I am referring to those that took Honourable Moyo's money and they must return it.

MR SPEAKER: Please answer me Honourable Moremi.

MR TSOGWANE: Clarification. Mr Speaker, you are right to be worried and I share the same sentiments with you. I was of the view that the Honourable Member is referring to natural resources but now he is talking about things being taken from others. I had assumed that those animals in Ngamiland are categorised as natural resources just like the diamonds in Orapa and water in Letsibogo; these are national assets. So I am failing to understand what his intentions are because these are national assets.

MR MOREMI: You are really derailing me but all in all we are really not sure what is categorised as national and not because it has already been explained that the wild animals belong to government but the land is for the community and it is an entitlement that cannot be denied. When our first president, Sir Seretse said this land is ours, he did not imply that we can easily share one piece of land; it rather meant we can have our own piece of land.

Now back to my deliberation on the things that we have been denied, I have talked about wildlife and livestock and how Foot and Mouth disease continues to attack us. We are now even denied the opportunity to fish because the ban does not have duration. Now the community are unable to practice farming because the land has been repossessed, they cannot venture into tourism and now their last hope in fishing has faded (nxapisetsa) because of the untimed ban.

MR SPEAKER: Honourable Moremi I have asked you to explain the word *nxapisetsa*.

MR MOREMI: No I cannot do that, one Honourable Member earlier spoke Setumbu and was not asked to explain.

MR SPEAKER: No, can you explain that so that we are all on the same page.

MR MOREMI: You have banned us from fishing until the fishing season is given the green light. It is understandable Mr Speaker that because what was happening in Lake Ngami was...

MR KGOROBA: Clarification.

MR SPEAKER: You have just arrived and have not yet sat down but already you are seeking clarification Honourable Kgoroba?

MR KGOROBA: Thank you, Mr Speaker. I was listening and I want to know who is responsible for giving the green light to start fishing?

MR MOREMI: My wildest guess will be the Wildlife and Environment department because it is the very same

department that introduced the banning of fishing in the Lake Ngami. I am not saying the way it was done was fine and I do acknowledge that there some irregularities but the government has a tendency of halting some programmes without a replacement. From there, there is no communication on the modalities of the new program and that brings confusion in a way. That is why we are of the view that there is discrimination in our country.

Going into the issue of Land Board, or land bank if I were to put it that way. The large chunk of land in Goo-Tawana falls under Botswana Tourism Organisation. It came as an instruction to transfer its administration to Botswana Tourism Organisation and there are no tenders there.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Not BITC?

MR MOREMI: No, Botswana Tourism Organisation.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: It is true, BTO.

MR MOREMI: It was painful, I guess. No, it was transferred to Botswana Tourism Organisation by order by the land board which we have trusted will manage land but instead they decided to mismanage it. Mr Speaker, in Botswana, the government is rich while an ordinary Motswana remains poor...

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Is the government not Motswana?

MR MOREMI: No, that is not the case. We have the State, State refers to Batswana but it does not necessarily mean it is Botswana. The shareholders of...

MR SPEAKER: Honourable Moremi, please ignore side remarks, address the Speaker.

MR MOREMI: Mr Speaker, Botswana is rich. The President can even talk of 'equitable access, benefits of economic growth are equitable shared.' That experiment failed for the past 45 years; that is why we have the whites talking of gini-coefficient, they say that Botswana is the most unequal in terms of income distribution. The government is using what Honourable Boko terms as cronyism, and gives land to tenderpreneurs closer to her. This is why the gap between the rich and the poor and is so contrasting, stacked and profound. Land board found Xaningwe in his land with the livelihood that he had. Then the government brought a new system of zoning.

MR SPEAKER: Order! Honourable Moremi. Let us stop there and adjourn for 20 minutes, we shall resume at 1620 hrs. Thank you.

**PROCEEDINGS SUSPENDED FOR
APPROXIMATELY 20 MINUTES**

MR SPEAKER: Honourable Van Der Westhuizen, please get them in. Please take your seats and let us start. Let me thank you for returning to the House. Honourable Moremi, you still have the floor. You have 14 minutes and 37 seconds.

MR MMOLOTSI: On a Point of Order. Mr Speaker, I think the House is out of Order because we were supposed to have a motion by Honourable Keorapetse. I have been looking at the motions that we submitted after it including mine, which four people supported, went through and then people voted against later. This is the first time that a Member is denied the opportunity to debate after four people have supported him. I have been consulting extensively, it is very clear...

MR SPEAKER: Be brief Honourable Member.

MR MMOLOTSI: When we came up with the number four as people who should support a motion before it could be debated, we were avoiding a situation whereby when a Member wanted to present a motion, it was obvious. Then we said that if at least there could be four Members supporting the presentation of that motion, then that motion would be presented. When I look at the Standing Order...

MR SPEAKER: Honourable Mmolotsi, I said be brief.

MR MMOLOTSI: Yes sir. When I look at the Standing Order, it does not allow you to have denied Honourable Keorapetse the opportunity to debate.

MR SPEAKER: Honourable Mmolotsi, I think you are out of Order. I made a ruling on that and my ruling stands. I said that if anyone does not understand the Standing Order as I do, let us meet at the General Assembly and I will explain the Standing Order. If our understanding differs, then we will come back here and correct that mistake. But now it goes the way I have understood it and I have made a ruling on it. It is final. We move on.

MR MMOLOTSI: Further point of order.

MR SPEAKER: Let it not be on this matter.

MR MMOLOTSI: Please allow me Mr Speaker, can I produce evidence that motions were debated this way and...

MR SPEAKER: Honourable Mmolotsi, I am done with that matter. I said that if you had an issue, bring it to the General Assembly

MR MMOLOTSI: No, no, but you cannot abuse your powers Mr Speaker.

MR SPEAKER: Sit down, Order! Honourable Mmolotsi, I think you are out of order. Do not go out of the House and come back and talk to me anyhow you want.

MR MMOLOTSI: I had gone to do research.

MR SPEAKER: But do not talk to me anyhow. Do not do that. I am giving you the last chance to respect my ruling.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Procedure.

MR SPEAKER: I am on the floor, I do not know the kind of procedure that is being called for. Honourable Moremi, proceed with the debate.

MR MOREMI: So Mr Speaker, we have a Land Board...

DR P. BUTALE: On a point of procedure. Thank you Mr Speaker. I want you to assist me SO that I understand. My understanding is that when there is a point of order as it was raised by the Honourable Member suggesting that we do not understand something or there is no agreement about the...

MR SPEAKER: Honourable Butale, sit down.

DR P. BUTALE: You have not heard what I am going to say.

MR SPEAKER: Sit down!

DR P. BUTALE: No, you have not heard what I want to say.

MR SPEAKER: Honourable Butale, sit down. I said I have made a ruling on that matter. It is final and I have told you what you should do. So I am not going to entertain anymore comments on that matter. If you have an issue, you can bring whatever you have to the General Assembly. Honourable Moremi, proceed with your debate

MR MOREMI: So, we have a Land Board Mr Chair which has abdicated its land...

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Procedure.

MR SPEAKER: Who is calling for procedure?

MR DAVIDS: It is me Mr Speaker. I have a query, your leadership is not right, ever since we got to this parliament. Mr Speaker, we have a right to stand and speak to the community and you on the other hand, you are representing the interests of the Botswana Democratic Party.

MR SPEAKER: Order! Honourable Davids. Do not intimidate me with those statements. I am not in the

mood for intimidation; I am on the mood to listen to Honourable Moremi as he represents his constituency. Please do not intimidate me. I have talked to you and made a ruling; let us respect that; that is how the House works.

MR MOREMI: I wanted to conclude my debate on Land boards. You are flogging a dead horse here...

MR KGOROBA: On a point of procedure. Thank you Mr Speaker. Let me advise that under a democratic set up, we are not donkeys and we will not be gagged.

MR MOREMI: Did you hear him?

MR SPEAKER: Sit down Honourable Moremi. You know what Honourable Members; Honourable Kgoroba, if I do not want to be intimidated even if you can intimidate me I would not be deterred. Do not do that, I have made a ruling and I am done with it. I want us to listen to Honourable Moremi and discuss this issue. Honourable Moremi, proceed with the debate.

MR MOREMI: So Mr Speaker, with regard to tourism, we understand that us blacks are not worthy of the land that we own, of the concepts that we created, all are in the hands of white people. I wanted to say that the remaining meagre land should at least be given to the locals. I once requested that there should be a second subordinate land board in Maun but that is not yet done. They stopped taking applications around 1996 or somewhere around that time. There are no new applications which are being processed. Mr Speaker, we ought to take it upon ourselves and focus on this issue.

Before I touch on the Economic Stimulus Package (ESP); in the trivialities that we are asked to toy with our minds, I want to indicate that our people are against the four per cent tax on their cattle, they are totally against it. They said I should table a motion in parliament so that we have a look to see if we can ...

HONOURABLE MEMBER: On a point of clarification.

MR MOREMI: I will yield.

LEADER OF THE HOUSE (MR MASISI): Thank you Mr Speaker and the Honourable Member. I request that you explain to this House and clarify on whether we heard you clearly that you told your people that for every 10 cattle they have, the government or the Botswana Meat Commission will take four? Thank you.

MR MOREMI: I am happy that nowadays you listen to what I am saying at my constituency. Nevertheless you should do so seriously because in about four cattle when it comes to their figure as I was trying to explain

the percentage, I said for every 100 they get 4. I was trying to interpret percentages. If the Vice President ever heard that I said 25 percent then that would have been a mistake. I thank you for listening, that will help us immensely.

The other issue is that of Environment office in Maun. It was said before that Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) will have a turnaround time Mr Speaker, something like three months. The ones in Maun are lagging behind more so that it was said they should be referred to Gaborone. The office that is in Maun is just a receiving office; they cannot process anything there, all the processing is done in Gaborone. Now, those continuing with their business are those that have been selected by certain people. If there is that much over regulation Honourable Goya, there arises what is called statism where you will end up having tribal land being owned by the state; and those that will be allocated there will be from the state. It is not supposed to be like that, we should all have equal opportunity to get from where we are right now to elsewhere.

Mr Speaker, if I remember well, some projects were removed from the District Development Plans (DDPs) in 2004. People were just excited about the issue of balancing the budget. People were so excited about the issue of credit ratings. A country such as Japan has a credit rating of minus EEE (-EEE). No one has ever been told that Japan is sinking. We heard from those on the other side that, 'you want us to be like Greece,' but Japan is still going strong even today.

Our credit rating of A plus plus is just for show off when we are in other countries. We use it when we campaign for political office. If it is not being utilised then it has no use. We have long talked about it; and we pointed out that even balancing the budget cannot just be an earned in itself; we also want the credit rating to be at A plus plus (A++). Well, it is apparent that as we are speaking, Botswana as a country needs a reboot like the President was saying. The country needs to address the issue of backlog of projects. If you look at this backlog and translate it, it means that a lot of things are lagging behind. District Development Plans are lagging behind, and we even extend the National Development Plan by a year. Vision 2016 that we all have been talking about, we saw it fit that we forget about it because there is nothing that can be used to fuel and implement it.

What should we do? I once found it funny when the Economic Diversification Drive was first started. If you asked then what the EDD was, we were told that it was geared at purchasing goods and services from Batswana. What have we been doing all these 45 years since independence, who were we buying from and why?

RESPONSE TO THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH **Motion (Resumed debate)**

Why did we not just buy from Batswana back then? They were like, "be quiet we have started EDD, let us rejoice in it". Right now we are told that we should just let people rejoice in the creation of ESP. What does ESP entail? "No, we are going to address project backlog". Is it something that can be praised this much that we have not been working now we are going to start doing so and we should dance to that. If you try to listen to one friend of mine, he will tell you that, "no, just chill, just take it easy, it is coming, do not worry".

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

MR MOREMI: When you come to Parliament with the expectation that the President will explain you will hear him saying, "no, we are still creating a brochure".

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

MR MOREMI: The Vice President promised that "in November we are launching the ESP, do not worry it will reach that end". Just like Honourable Kesupile, I do not worry myself by thinking about ESP because even the owners of it do not know what it entails. They are still busy preparing a brochure.

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

MR MOREMI: Maybe we will get to read and understand it when the brochure is here. I have made some observations; first it was electricity crisis then acute shortage of water. So during the Congress of the Botswana Democratic Party someone said, "you know what could divert people's attention from the electricity and water crisis, simply inform them that there is Economic Stimulus Package (ESP)," and when people heard that they said yes! We are now celebrating that we are starting ESP.

We are saying this using the President's term, "to reboot". Mr Speaker, reboot means that if you are driving the car and has a slow punch, you have to remember time and again to increase the pressure, it does not mean that if the car has a slow punch you drive it until it is totally flat that the rim is touching down and that is when you become alert and come up with an initiative such as ESP so that you can pump it.

Members of the Botswana Democratic Party pretend to know what this ESP means; there is not even a single one of them who can give you proper explanation of what it is. How does it relate to the Midterm Expenditure Framework which was mentioned few months back in the Budget Speech because Honourable Matambo said that 2015/2016 we are going to use Midterm Expenditure Framework. All of this is now forgotten, now they tell their fellow comrades to go and register companies and

that monitoring has not been effectively done; and that the Vice President will overlook it.

We are forgetting that we recently said that monitoring of projects is going to be overlooked by the Strategy Office in the Office of the President. We have already paved another way to monitor the projects. We have absolutely no idea what we told Batswana from one Budget Speech to the other, from one State of the Nation to the other. We have run out of ideas to please them. That Speech was nice, one might even dance whilst listening to it.

But what happened at Matsha was what was always said during Kgotla meetings in Maun. They will tell you that these radio programmes are nice, but the problem is that there is no implementation because to date, the 2012 Poverty Eradication requests are still pending. The government can make a promise that from now on; no child will be transported by trucks, this question was asked by Honourable Makgalemele and was answered...

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Hardrock.

MR MOREMI: Who is Hardrock? Just like Honourable Molale said yesterday, your action does not match your words. During the 80's/90's you promised that children will no longer travel at the back of the trucks but it happens every day; you know, we also know. That is why yesterday he failed to say this is an isolated incident. It is said that investigations are underway as to why the Matsha truck was used instead of a bus. No, that is that is the norm, trucks are used instead of buses, the whole country knows this. If at all we are going to use that as template to defend the usage of truck to transport children. The Matsha incident occurred because that is the norm. Even you Mr Speaker when you go to the cattle post, you see trucks transporting the children on A1.

MR SPEAKER: No, in most cases when I go to the cattle post, I use the Lephephe road Honourable Member.

MR MOREMI: Of course, as a Member of the Botswana Democratic Party you have to hide so that you ignore what is happening, that is why you use the other road.

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

MR SPEAKER: Talk to me nicely Honourable Member.

MR MOREMI: So Mr Speaker, the radio announcements are nice and you repeat them, same as Matsha incident but people at the constituencies are fed up with that same old song which is never implemented.

Mr Speaker, I almost forgot to mention that capacity which you have demobilized that time when you refused to implement government projects is the one disadvantaging you now. So every year 17 per cent of the development budget is returned because you have demobilized the capacity of Batswana. They are always at the bars because you stripped them of the opportunity of working for their country.

The last one Mr Speaker, I am not happy about the procedure which you and Madam Speaker apply, you are oppressing us.

MR SPEAKER: Do not start; just conclude on your deliberation. Your time is up, sit down before you impute improper motives on me.

MR MAJAGA (NATA-GWETA): Thank you Mr Speaker. Let me like my fellow colleagues take this time to comment on the President's State of the Nation Address and firstly thank the President for this deliberation. It is a commendable thing for the leader of the country to do.

Let me also congratulate the newly elected Member of Parliament for Goodhope-Mabule constituency Honourable Kgosi Lotlamoreng II to be with us in this House and also congratulate Honourable Member of Parliament Eric Molale to be in the Parliament of Botswana.

As Members of Parliament, we should when commenting on the President's Address focus on the country and Batswana; we should focus on the needs and expectations of Batswana. They are relying on us as Members of Parliament; every development you can think of is executed by Parliament.

In the President's Address, he talked about ESP and we are expecting a lot from it; we expect projects such as roads, dams, schools, maintenance of classrooms, construction of clinics and hospitals. This therefore means that we will be able to form employment opportunities which we have been complaining about as it has been a major concern in our country.

Now getting to the education sector Mr Speaker, we realise that for the past years in the country's budget, Parliament has been allocating large percentage to the education sector. In addition to that, we are still going to reinforce with ESP, we are going to do a lot in terms of classroom maintenance, teachers' accommodation and everything related to teachers to improve this sector.

We have done a lot in terms of education and we are still going to do a lot. We should now focus and see whether our education is of high quality and meets international standards. Mr Speaker I am saying this because...

MINISTER OF LABOUR AND HOME AFFAIRS (MR BATSHU): On a point of order. Thank you Mr Speaker and you too Honourable Member. I just wanted to remind those who are writing names that, the speaker on the floor is Member of Parliament for Nata/Gweta and his name is Polson Majaga.

MR SPEAKER: Make a correction on the board; it means they have not corrected.

MR MAJAGA: Thank you Minister Edwin Jenamiso Batshu, representing a big constituency of Nkange. Mr Speaker our education at this point in time should be of international standard given the universities we have. Our children of Botswana should be able to get employment anywhere in the world. That would be something which would identify us as Botswana that, our education is of high standard.

As we are going to have to have many services regarding education, we have to make sure that the children whom we have educated get employment; not only in Botswana, but also in other countries. Be it abroad or in the Southern African Development Committee (SADC) region. In doing so, we would now be seen as a country that is capable of competing with other countries. Mr Speaker still on education, we should do, some research programmes because these would enable our country to have good quality education and other countries would be interested in bringing their children to do research in our universities.

As I continue with the President's Speech, he talked about an issue which as a country, as politicians and civil servants should follow. As Botswana we should be seen to be buying or using products and services which are locally produced, rather than to still be outsourcing certain services from the neighbouring countries, despite having goods or services that Botswana provide in their country, which require our support so that their businesses could grow. By so doing we would be creating jobs which are a challenge in this country.

Mr Speaker I am saying this because there are some business people in this country who are still not fired up to hear these words, which the leaders of this nation are requesting that, we buy goods produced by Botswana. When we look at the Economic Stimulus Programme (ESP), its aim is to improve the economy of our country.

As I continue with this speech, His Excellency the President talked at length about tourism. We should be grateful for the ongoing project of the Kasane-Kazungula re-development project. We should be seen to be promoting the tourism sector in these trying times where we see our country facing challenges where the value of minerals is depreciating. Maybe in future it

will create employment opportunities and improve the economy of our country.

In the President's speech on page 9, the President pointed out that the Chobe District or the Kasane-Kazungula area will be the tourism hub. That alone means a lot of Botswana will get jobs in the tourism sector. This calls for Botswana to rise and venture into the tourism industry so that, they can promote it and even run it in this country. I believe this will work because some time ago we witnessed Honourable Minister Seretse officially opening Citizen Entrepreneurial Development Agency (CEDA) offices in the Kasane area. This really shows that the government is serious. She already has a vision of how the tourism sector is going to create jobs for Botswana in the north, thus growing the economy.

The other thing that I want to comment on Mr Speaker is that, when you are in Kasane, when you talk of places like Livingstone and Victoria Falls in Zimbabwe, it is very close to Kasane which means that tourism sector in those countries will boost our economy.

Let me also say we have to ensure that our roads are in a good state, as we have the A3 road, which is from Francistown going to the Kasane area so that, tourists who will be travelling by road can enjoy the scenery of our country since we all know that, areas from Francistown, Maun, Kasane and other areas like Nata-Gweta all the way up to the borders of Zimbabwe and Namibia are tourist destinations. The A3 road is the only one that is not yet developed, it has been 40 years now. Its life span has long passed and it has not been upgraded while all other roads in this country have. This road is literally carrying the economy of this country on its back; I am talking about tourism and the goods which are transported to countries like Zambia, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and even East Africa. I hope roads have been included in this good programme of ESP, including the A3 road. We believe something will be done to this road. We should not see accidents happening and Botswana losing lives along this road. It should look like a road that drives the economy of this country.

When coming to the railway sector, I am also grateful just like my colleagues who have conveyed their gratitude with regards to the passenger train which is to be brought back into operation. I would like to request that as the passenger train resumes operations the infrastructure should be improved as well. Taking for example, the railway line from Sowa to Kasane would assist to reduce congestion on the A3 and Nata/Kasane roads. If we could construct a rail way line to Kazungula like we are currently building a bridge, the salt produced in Sowa town could be transported in

large amounts to the East Africa markets. That would in turn aid our economy to grow. Most of the things that are exported to those markets are transported by road and that has a negative impact as it affects our roads. If we could use rail then that would preserve our roads. We should also look into tourism and encourage Batswana especially the youth to set up companies and venture into the tourism industry so as to grow the economy of the country.

I would now like to talk about Agriculture. Honourable Members it is becoming evident that there is a problem in this country. Yesterday I pointed out that there is a problem in Dukwi where the Mowana mine is situated. I pointed out that about 400 people lost their jobs because the mine is closed. This is therefore the reason I am saying, we should focus on Agriculture and tourism which might in future grow our economy. Perhaps we could divert the attention from diamonds and other minerals as we had relied so much on them but as we can see, they are not performing so well currently. I am therefore suggesting that through the Economic Stimulus Package (ESP), emphasis should be placed on agriculture and find out ways through which we could find markets for farmers. We should build roads especially because other Members have already indicated that there are no good roads to the farms. We trust and believe that through this program that other colleagues profess not to know what it is all about we shall be able to answer the needs that we are faced with especially when it comes to agriculture. We should have roads constructed and electricity connected to those rural areas so that farmers could benefit from it and they also create more jobs for Batswana. It is up to us to ensure that the agricultural sector is nurtured to ensure that jobs are created ; I request this especially for my area which 80 per cent of the people are dependent on agriculture. I especially wish that this ESP programme helps to relieve them of the challenges that they have been faced with and helps them grow...

MR MMOLOTSI: On a point of clarification Mr Speaker. Could Honourable Majaga explain to me if the ESP programme has started and if so what is the budget for it?

MR MAJAGA: Thank you Honourable Winter Mmolotsi. ESP programme will be brought to Parliament and you will allocate a budget for it just like you always do during the budget session. The ESP programme is nothing new that people should have problems with. We know that we have been having problems of projects being deferred which were planned for NDP 10 and NDP 11 as a result of economic constraints. The ESP programme will address some of those issues that we could not manage to do as a result of the economic

downturn. Through the ESP programme we will be fast tracking the implementation of those projects.

Mr Speaker I would now like to get to page 8 of the President's address that talks about land management, and state that for one to be able to provide any service they need to have land. The Honourable Minister informed Parliament that he occasionally experiences shortage of funds when it comes to issues of land servicing. I believe that the ESP programme will answer some of those concerns that the Minister spoke of in Parliament and people will be able to get residential plot, business plots and so forth. A budget will be provided through this programme that will make it possible for Batswana to get serviced land. I should therefore request that we should see something being done regarding the Sowa town which has seen people not being allocated land for 25 years just because there was no serviced land. Batswana who reside in Sowa Town have just about given up on ever getting land whilst there is plenty of land in that area. When you address Kgotla meetings all people talk about is that the Ministry does not want to give them their land. Through the Economic Special Zones I would like to see something happen in Sowa Town so that we can restore faith in Batswana. We once even approached the Minister to allow us to develop the land as the community and we were informed that the land belonged to the department of Lands and therefore that is what stopped us from going ahead. We are therefore hoping that this will be a thing of the past. We are looking forward to the implementation of the Economic Special Zones because despite the collapse of several mines like copper and diamonds, soda ash mine is still in a good position to create employment for Batswana if industries are built there. Mr Speaker, there is land there but not even a single office, this is all but a hindrance by the Ministry of Lands and Housing. We are greatly concerned by this situation as Batswana from Nata-Gweta Constituency in Sowa Town. I believe that the Economic Stimulus Package (ESP) programme will address the challenge that the residents of Sowa Town are faced with, because they have land and Botswana Ash mine which is doing very well. What is only left is to consult the Ministry of Lands through the ESP programme to do what is right so that they continue to create job opportunities in that town.

Moreover, that town is a tourism area. The tourism in that area is very high, it only needs Batswana to go there and explore opportunities such as camping sites and so forth and then employ other Batswana so that we develop the economy of this country.

I am telling you that you should come and establish companies so as to create employment for other

Batswana instead of always disapproving everything whereas we have a country which needs us.

On the issue of roads or transport, I am grateful Honourable Members, other Honourable Members have also expressed their heart felt gratitude about the public train which is coming back into operation. Honourable Mabeo, you are doing a wonderful job therefore, you deserve to be commended. We must be grateful because maybe we will see a reduction in road accidents which have been taking place. Moreover, we have seen areas like Nata, there have been some...

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Clarification.

MR MAJAGA: We must see air strips being built because tourism is growing, so as to cater for events such as Makgadikgadi Epic to allow for air planes to land. Through the ESP programme airstrips at Nata must be refurbished so that we could be able to enjoy the benefits of tourism in my area.

In the President's speech, the President talked about gender. As a nation, we must commend the country for the big step she has taken regarding the National Policy on Gender and Development. In future we should see more women coming into politics and having a ratio of 50:50 with men both in this House and in Councils. This would be a step in the right direction.

We should not only see them in programmes and projects, that is when we can say women economic empowerment programmes are functional because they will also be involved in running the affairs of Botswana.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Clarification.

MR SPEAKER (MR MOLATLHEGI): No, Honourable Majaga, continue debating. Honourable Lelatisitswe, you cannot seek clarification in a seat which is not yours.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: I am the one who sought it...

MR MAJAGA: Mr Speaker, we are grateful for this Housing programme of Turn Key and the Presidential Housing Appeal. These programmes have given dignity to Batswana at Nata-Gweta. Some of us like Honourable Kablay representing remote areas, if it was not for this programme, Batswana at Mmanxotai, Sepako and Tsokatshaa would have no dignity. I heard Honourable Batshu mentioning that he passed by Tsokatshaa, and saw a town. This is all because of some of these programmes which we must be grateful for. We must commend these programmes daylight and not at night only because if we do not do that, Batswana and

even God will see that we have no faith and we are not grateful for what is happening.

Focusing now on Youth Development, Mr Speaker, this government is greatly worried about the youth and there are a number of youth programmes put in place. I request that we should do more. It seems like this ESP programme will do more because we hear that youth are given companies, shares in companies which are important in this country. We see some youth companies involved in big projects. Mr Speaker, I was requesting that although we continue to assist the youth, as politicians we should be seen to encourage the youth more than ever as we know that they are the ones affected by unemployment and they are the leaders of tomorrow, who when we leave this Parliament, they will now...

ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR PRESIDENTIAL AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (MR MAKGALEMELE): Elucidation. Thank you Mr Speaker, thank you my colleague. Still on that issue of the youth and even showing how ESP is going to expand that which the youth are going to do, I wanted to add on to what you are saying and say, most of the construction work that we will be carrying out, we have set aside a share of 15 per cent in all government construction projects and renovations for the youth. This means that, most of the youth will be able to secure many projects and also have a very high potential of becoming rich. I wanted to support you by adding those few words.

MR MAJAGA: Thank you my colleague. Mr Speaker, we must ask our government to establish youth centres country wide in the districts or constituencies so that the youth may get an opportunity to have all these recreation facilities in Botswana. We must also appreciate the fact that, although the government is taking care of the youth in addition to their programmes, we should have some role models that the youth of this country can look up to. We have millionaires and billionaires whom our young people can learn something from so that they too can become the future millionaires at a young age.

I heard the Honourable Minister saying he is targeting a legacy of at least five millionaires, and we are saying instead of millionaires, we should rather target billionaires because millionaires are very common.

Moreover, I would like to urge the Land Boards to give young people priority in terms of the assistance they receive from them. I am saying this because in my constituency, Nata-Gweta, the Nata Sub-Land Board is still operating like they control the economy of this country. Therefore I implore the Minister to look into that to consider how best they can be dealt with because

I have been a land board chairman before, I know their operations. Let us not take advantage of the fact that, we are ruling therefore we will hold Batswana at ransom when it comes to land allocation. So Nata should hasten to assist the young people in my constituency.

Still on youth empowerment, we desire to have more youth offices in various areas. For example, in my constituency, I have a problem because we are serviced by Sua and yet Sua gets its services from Tutume. Therefore this brings a delay in the turnaround time to respond to the requests submitted by young people, so since Sua is a town, it should be having an office that will service the young people around it. These are some of the hurdles that delay those who want to benefit from the ESP program. This youth department should be active enough such that it will empower young people so that at the end of it all we are not held responsible for deterring their development.

When going into parastatals, I am one of the Members of Parliament who are of the view that, we have too many parastatals which are about 66. We are a small population and it is not wise to have too many parastatals because most of them are a duplication of work. Some of them need to be merged to avoid replica. I was planning to table a motion which will advocate for implementation of a Ministry which will coordinate all these parastatals, nevertheless, there is still time to do that. In that way we shall be able to improve and transform our economy.

Mr Speaker, I will now go into the issue of security on page 22 of the state of the nation address speech. Security is a priority in any country and we are very much aware of the instabilities in other countries. I am of the view that we need to advance the security of this country because there is a lot of terrorism in most countries around the world. But in our country we can still afford to have police officers with no guns especially in a parliament like this and it makes us susceptible to terrorism. We need to work on this because we are part of the global village. If we become too comfortable with the way things are just because we feel we are a peaceful country and at the same time having foreigners who have acquired citizenship, we will be compromising our security because we do not know what might happen.

We have seen what has happened in France, these are countries that are super powerful, yet in our country we are just too relaxed. We are already taking our children to international universities where there are controversial religions and we may never know what really happens there because they will acquire these religions that seem to be mushrooming these days.

Mr Speaker, if we ignore these things, they shall come back to haunt us and we will have ourselves to blame...

MINISTER OF DEFENCE, JUSTICE AND SECURITY (MR KGATHI): On a point of clarification. Thank you Honourable member for talking about security. Maybe you should touch on issues where the behaviour of some of us here forces the Speaker to call on police officers to throw us out of the House. How do you see this situation?

MR MAJAGA: Thank you Honourable Member. These are some of the situations that I am talking about because they will compel us to reinforce our security in the House and even the country at large. These will give people a wrong perception about our mandate...

MR MOREMI: On a point of order. Mr Speaker, Honourable Majaga on the floor is referring to an issue that has been cited by Honourable Kgathi where Honourable Butale was thrown out of the House just because you did not run the House accordingly. If you let them to indulge much on it, we will be forced to stand and explain what actually happened that day and if you run the House accordingly, that incident will never repeat itself.

MR SPEAKER: Order! This is for Honourable Majaga to respond to, I do not know how I fit in. please leave me out of your issues, Honourable Majaga you have got three minutes remaining.

MR MAJAGA: Thank you Mr Speaker. I have talked about security issues. At Dukwi, we have lots of refugees from our neighbouring countries; Namibia, Zimbabwe among other countries, given the current set up, we do have some of the Angolan nationals who have acquired the Botswana citizenship, Honourable Minister, for those who will be going to Angola, please consider the fact that, we have relatives among those, they might have acquired some expertise, please consider those. Let them be released from quarantines and let them assist us at the farms, as some of them have children in Botswana. Please do not take them all back to Angola like you once did. Now moving on to the Tourism sector, let the dams in areas such as Moseitse be constructed, as well as boreholes at Zibanani and Sepako, for watering of animals because tourism contributes a lot to this economy. It appears we do not care enough for these animals. In my constituency, there are a lot of wild animals and to date they are in conflict with the livestock as well as farms, the main issue being water. Let boreholes be drilled in areas such as Zibanani and Manxotai for watering of these animals and let them go to CT5. For those of you who normally go to elephant sands, the animals get water at elephant sands and then hundreds and hundreds go to CT5 because there is water there. One person has a business there, he waters them and people see them while at the same time he is

making money. What is taking long for the government to establish this form of income in an area which has a lot of animals for tourist attraction. I have two patients at Nyangabgwe Referral Hospital, they got injured by these animals because they are in search of water. As we address the water situation for the people, let us address the issue of animals as well. Thank you.

MR KWEREPE (NGAMI): Thank you Mr Speaker. Let me thank His Excellency, the President of the Republic for the Leadership Award that he won for this country. Let me also thank Honourable Eric Molale for making it back to this House to talk about the national issues that affect people even those across the aisle. Mr Speaker, we recognise and respect your leadership. Let me also thank Kgosikgolo of Borolong, thank you sir. We welcome you and we are not jealous of your presence here in this House. It is a democratic set up for us to treat every competitor in this House equally, despite the status they hold in the community. Let me thank those Cabinet ministers who found it fit to go to Ngami Constituency. Thank you Honourable Members! For those who did not make it, I understand why they did not go. They will make time from their tight schedules. What I am grateful for is that, they decided to embark on a tour to come and see the constituency that is prone to natural disasters. I will not address the issues that we discussed in Ngami because we went there however, it is fortunate that you went there before the introduction of the ESP programme because you will make informed decisions based on what you have seen from the constituency. Please continue with the support, thank you. Ngami land Constituency Mr Speaker is prone to natural disasters. We will all recall that there was a lung outbreak in 1994 and it was an outbreak from Namibia, it killed livestock. But Batswana, through this Parliament, supported my constituency and gave us back the livestock that we had lost. As a natural disaster prone constituency, we end up being in absolute poverty. Even though there are things that the government can do to sustain us. I would like to highlight those quickly before I move on to other issues. In my constituency, especially the Etsha area, there are those people who survive through weaving. If the government could act and ensure that these baskets are bought as and when it is necessary, this could assist my constituents especially now that poverty is rife. I am pleading with Ministries that will be procuring to bear in mind that they will be working with people. When they buy their products they should pay them on time.

The incident that occurred last time, when people went to Etsha and Xhangwa and took people's products and brought them here, they had expected that they were going to be paid, but were shocked to be told that their products have not been bought. As their representative

Mr Speaker I was not impressed at all, they were not happy too. It is a good initiative if it was done properly because the policy says products should be bought locally.

My constituents live next to the river and obviously animals that stay in the river are fish. In Sehithwa there is a lake called Ngami, many tribes gathered there, the Zimbabweans and other people from different areas came for a share in Lake Ngami.

They did not have permission and the problem emanated when we tried to suspend fishing; we then delayed the whole process. The ministry responsible should act quickly so that my constituents could start benefiting from the fish. It made their life better, they would spend the day at the lake and end up catching one or two fish but you have since suspended fishing.

I was therefore pleading that we speed up the process for the sake of our people. Still in Ngami, villages such as Bothatlogo, Bodibeng have gravel. The stones that are used in Maun are taken along the Bothatlogo/Bodibeng route. The problem is that, if a black person goes there to collect those stones, those who are in charge of that area will then say, that person does not have an Environmental Impact Assessment; which is very expensive.

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

MR KWEREPE: How is it called?

HONOURABLE MEMBERS: EIA

MR KWEREPE: EIA. Are they vowels only?

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Yes!

MR KWEREPE: Yes Honourable Member. Right. I have problems with vowels. If you tell an ordinary Motswana that for them to venture into a business they need to do the assessment, it is worth noting that this assessment is very expensive. So this leads to a situation whereby only those who have money end up crushing the stones thus having the business monopoly instead of the constituents benefiting. The construction companies owned by Batswana have been closed down; none of the crushers are working in that area. The only crusher that is working belongs to a businessman who is financially stable enough to assess those who meet the requirements that are needed for that business.

I request that Batswana in my constituency as we will be starting the ESP, should be grouped and assessed so that they can benefit from their resources...

MR LELATISITSWE: On a point of clarification. I thank you...

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Stand up.

MR LELATISITSWE: Oh! Sorry, sorry.

MR SPEAKER: You are wasting the Honourable Member's time.

MR LELATISITSWE: It is still the same even when I am sitting. I thank you Honourable Member. I wanted to ask if the person who runs the crusher is a pure Motswana and whether he has employed the youth in your constituency.

MR KWEREPE: I thank you Honourable Member. No, I did not say whether he is pure Motswana or not. The angle that I am using is just to encourage that we empower Batswana who have small businesses and avoid monopoly.

Our life in my constituency depends on meat, cattle and goats. Kgosi Moremi has already touched on that one.

We have similar challenges because our constituencies are in the same area. The buffalo fence has fallen because of the elephants. So the cattle graze there and when they do, they are killed. It then looks like they damaged the fence whereas they found it like that.

The problem that I have is that, there is never communication between the people working there and the cattle owners. When they find cattle there, they shoot them no matter the number. They then leave them there dead, the vultures will then feed on them even though they have the form that I have with me here. I have here the paper that says if found inside the fence, the owner of the cattle must be informed and then they will agree that the cattle could be killed. Killed not because they have any signs or symptoms of any disease but because they had jumped the fence. It is very painful. So to the department of veterinary- I wish you could allow us to say out the names of people who are not using this policy correctly, we were going to single them out. As for the letter...

MR SPEAKER: Do not go there. The standing order does not allow you to so Honourable Member.

MR KWEREPE: Mr Speaker how will you know that people are not abiding by the law if we do not single out their names?

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

MR KWEREPE: I request that there should be consultation. People should abide by the policy that was written by Veterinary. It is disrespectful to kill

somebody's livestock without consulting them first. That is the cause of the conflict between the farmers and the government. The policy in place states that a farmer should be consulted first but they just kill the cattle and leave them to be eaten by vultures. The policy states that after reaching an agreement with the farmer, the cow should be buried. The Parliament Committee Honourable Moremi was talking about can verify this.

MINISTER OF INFRASTRUCTURE, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (MR MOLEFHI): On a point of clarification. Thank you Mr Speaker. I would like to know where the farmers and herds boys of these cattle which are being killed are, to ensure their upkeep?

MR KWEREPE: In most cases they are not far. These cattle are being killed in Habu, these veterinary officers buy food in Habu. You can hear a gun shot at buffalo fence. People are killing cattle at Tubu; people can even hear the gunshots. The cattle owners are just nearby when the cattle go out to graze.

Mr Speaker we should ask meaningful questions, I am talking about the damage caused by the public servants which goes further to become the burden of the government. These people are going to be registered by the Social Worker for food coupons, where is the money coming from? If everyday cattle are killed then tomorrow Social Worker will register an underprivileged because of an unlawful practice. They killed cattle of one Moherero lady at Xaxa.

MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (DR VENSON-MOITOI): On a point of clarification. We have to take heed of the words spoken by my Honourable colleague here; cattle which are killed have some sort of disease. So if there is an instruction to kill and bury them the reason being that, some animals like vultures cannot eat them. If vultures eat these cows from there they spread disease to other animals. If at all the veterinary officers kill these cattle but do not bury them, that is a huge mistake which should be addressed. My colleague here has to make a follow up on this issue more so that, he claims to know the officers. Even if he cannot say their names here Mr Speaker, he should inform the Minister so that action can be taken because those cattle should not just be killed and left unattended. It should not be like that.

MR SPEAKER: Honourable Kwerepe, proceed but do not say those names here. Inform the Minister in private.

MR KWEREPE: The Ministers and Honourable Members of Parliament are assisting me in this issue; they should know what is happening in that area. I will say the names in a few days Mr Speaker.

Cattle were killed in the same manner; their defence is that, there were on the buffalo fence. Cattle were killed at Dobe; that is the gate we share with Namibia, they went out to graze in the morning and found the fence down then they killed them. At delta when they defend themselves they say there are buffalos there. The time I visited that buffalo fence I saw carcasses of cattle but found the buffalos outside the fence. I even called a Wildlife officer by the name of Mr Bolt...

MR SPEAKER: No, Honourable Kwerepe, I said do not mention anyone's name. Withdraw those names and proceed.

MR KWEREPE: I withdraw Sir, I should not have said Mr. I could have said I was talking to Bolt, bolt means fastening. Mr Speaker we are failing to understand the reason for killing these cattle? Only cattle with epidemic should be put down.

In the issue of Dobe, our expectation was that people who had the right to kill these cattle are Namibians because they know that these cattle are from Botswana but now we the owners are the ones putting them down, the people who should are not. Mr Speaker the question is what are we saying about the victims of this irregularity of not following the policy in place? Who is going to feed those people? Who is going to feed these families? This is a huge problem Mr Speaker. The responsible ministry should address this situation.

Still on the cattle issue; Botswana Meat Commission (BMC) is functioning, it is driven by cattle. The current BMC does not even have a bonus. In the past BMC used to encourage farmers, in December BMC used to give the farmers bonuses, this is the money the cattle owners used to proudly receive and had a merry Christmas. What is the rationale behind the debt BMC is currently in? 3 million cattle are much more than our population, how does it run this business? When will the cattle have profit, so that we can see that it is now important to venture into cattle farming? Right now cattle are being sold to the butcher owners and there is no profit there.

How do you convince the youth to venture into cattle farming when there are no benefits from it? Mr Speaker there is hope here at our constituency of Ngami but if the policies are not preserved we would never become destitutes who stand in the line waiting for Ipelegeng to hire us. We have kept cattle for a very long time and the government has to assist us to keep them. If the government is concerned that cattle cross over the buffalo fence, she should assist us to keep them off because this fence is destroyed by the elephants.

Let me get to the elephant issue Mr Speaker; elephants are our treasure, in our constituency there are over

200 000. When you apply for a farm, range assessment people will tell you how many cattle you can keep in that farm which is referred to as stocking rate and carrying capacity. I would like to request those responsible to tell us the carrying capacity of an elephant because there are all over the country.

That is why at the end people are bothered because there are just everywhere, this is a lesson that the elephants have now exceeded their capacity and are now destroying the land. There are going to erode this land because they do not eat grass, they eat trees and are not the only animals eating tress, other small animals such as monkeys climb trees as a way of protecting themselves. Others sit under the tree as a shade, if there are allowed to erode the land this way and even go beyond their zone then what is their problem? When will culling be done? We are incurring damages Mr Speaker; let these many elephants benefit us. They should not be elephants that just roam everywhere damaging the earth as they please, without being controlled. They eat people's crops, cover people's boreholes with soil as one speaker said. We want you to tell us when they were last culled.

When you ask about elephants, we have people from the Convention for International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), we do not know whether it is a board or what. Could you ask CITES to come and explain to us the process for elephants. I have never seen anywhere where one has a product and they are told not consume it, as there are some regulations attached to it. There are heaps of elephant tasks piled at the Wildlife offices and some of them are even used for decoration at the airport which is a clear indication that, there is no procedure for elephants. There are some regulations for tasks because there is a market for those who steal them. I wonder why we are not asking them where the market is so that we could also take these tasks and sell them.

You cannot just watch people consume your products, and then you say there is no market; you have to ask those who are selling where the market is. We are making a loss; we cannot keep cutting and collecting the tasks without benefiting from them.

MR KEORAPETSE: On a point of clarification. Honourable, I wanted to say, who is going to ask the thieves where they get the market, and where would that person find these thieves? Also, is it not a government policy that they should not be sold?

MR KWEREPE: The government Policy is to conserve, but it did not say they should not be sold. We have already conserved them, but it is worth noting that, people are doing criminal activities. This means somewhere somehow they have found a market, so we

should also go there. When we express our concerns we are saying, those who have the information should assist us so that we could also go and sell there.

I am now going to talk about the challenges in the village. I have a village called Sehithwa which the records indicate that, at one point it will be a sub-district. This issue is still pending up to now; Sehithwa is servicing many villages.

MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (MR TSOGWANE): On a point of clarification. Thank you Mr Speaker. Maybe I should clarify to the Honourable Member that, sub-districts were frozen due to lack of funds; so we turned them into service centres. It is not only Sehithwa, there is also Nata, Rakops and Lerala. So, when the funds are availed in the ESP, we shall come back to that.

MR KWEREPE: Thank you. I am grateful that Honourable Ministers once visited my constituency, and my constituents informed them about our concerns. One of the things they asked was when the Minister was going to build offices in Sehithwa since it is a sub-district. So, I believe that since funds will be availed through ESP, Sehithwa will have sub-district offices. Sehithwa is 100 kilometers away from Maun. There is no village the size of Sehithwa which is getting services from far, people are really suffering here. I am saying, the ESP funds should assist so that Sehithwa becomes a sub-district, because this is something which has already been agreed to. The funds have now been availed.

MR SPEAKER: Order! The funds have been availed. Please stop right there, you will continue tomorrow.

MOTION

ADJOURNMENT

LEADER OF THE HOUSE (MR MASISI): Mr Speaker, I beg to move that this House do now adjourn.

Question put and **agreed to.**

The Assembly accordingly adjourned at 6:00 p.m. until Wednesday 18th November, 2015 at 2:00 p.m.

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