



HANSARD

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DAILY HANSARD (PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES)

THE FIRST MEETING OF THE SECOND SESSION OF
THE ELEVENTH PARLIAMENT

HANSARD NO. 181
WEDNESDAY 9 DECEMBER 2015

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ENGLISH VERSION

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(Umbrella for Democratic Change)

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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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Wednesday 9th December, 2015

THE ASSEMBLY met at 2:00 p.m.

(THE SPEAKER in the Chair)

PRAYERS

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SPEAKER'S REMARKS

MADAM SPEAKER (MS KOKORWE): Order, order. We have students from Middlepits Primary School who fall under Honourable Van Der Westhuizen's constituency. Then we have others from Letlhakane Primary School, from Boteti, under Honourable Lelatisitswe's constituency. Let us welcome them Honourable Members.

QUESTIONS FOR ORAL ANSWER

ACUTE SHORTAGE OF WATER IN MAPOSA VILLAGE

MR P. MAJAGA (NATA/GWETA): asked the Minister of Minerals, Energy and Water Resources:-

- (i) if he is aware that there is acute shortage of water in Maposa Village; if so,
- (ii) will he consider purchasing a jojo tank to store water that is delivered to the village by a bowser to avert the current situation where people drink from the river when there is no supply of water thus exposing them to diseases as well as to dangerous animals (e.g. buffaloes) that lurk in the area.

ACTING MINISTER OF MINERALS, ENERGY AND WATER RESOURCES (MR KEBONANG): Madam Speaker, on behalf of the Minister of Minerals, Energy and Water Resources it is my pleasure to respond to the question asked. Madam Speaker,

- (i) I am aware that Water Utilities Corporation is currently unable to meet the water demands for Maposa village due to deficit in water supply from the available boreholes. Maposa village along with Dukwi, Dukwi Refugee Camp, Nata, Manxotai, Sowa Township and Botash Mine are supplied from four (4) boreholes at Dukwi wellfield. Nata, Manxotai, Maposa and Dukwi Refugee Camp demand is not being met as it is higher than the supply. This situation was made worse in 2011 following the establishment of the Nata Senior Secondary School which needed more water. Water demand for the three villages is 1.5 ML/day against the available supply of 1 ML/day.

The Government is still sourcing funds to implement recommendations of the Sowa Master Plan study which will address this problem permanently.

- (ii) Madam Speaker, Water Utilities has already installed 1 x 5,000 litre Jojo tank at Maposa Primary School, and a one by 10,000 litre Jojo tank for the whole village. These are filled daily through bowsers to augment water supply to the village. It is, I must advise, vital that residents use these limited resources sparingly.

I thank you Madam Speaker.

MR LELATISITSWE: Supplementary. I have noted that Honourable Minister and we appreciate that you have built Nata Secondary School for us, but the question is have you not considered drilling a borehole for them just like it is done in other areas?

MR KEBONANG: Madam Speaker, I think the request that we should look into drilling other boreholes in future is something to be looked into.

CONSIDERATION TO SET UP A CONSTITUENCY FUND

MR P. MAJAGA (NATA/GWETA): asked the Minister of Finance and Development Planning if he will consider setting up a Constituency Fund to facilitate and speed up some development projects as well as boost local economies.

MINISTER OF FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING (MR MATAMBO): Good afternoon Madam Speaker. Madam Speaker, a similar question was asked in the 10th Parliament and as such I will reiterate what was said then because the situation has not changed much. Our current planning and budgeting system clearly follows well established procedures for allocating resources equitably and efficiently. These procedures have served us well, I venture to say Madam Speaker, over the years, even in difficult times such as the global financial crisis.

Our planning and budgeting system follows a bottom up approach where projects are identified at grassroots level and incorporated into either Urban or District Development Plans for implementation. Furthermore, Local Authorities are given Revenue support grants to meet their needs and this is working relatively well. Therefore, instead of establishing a special Constituency Fund, the Government should rather empower the Village Development Committees by capacitating them with requisite skills that are necessary for identifying high value projects that will be taken on board during the planning and budgeting process.

Finally Madam Speaker, I consider our current budgeting system to be in good standing in terms of good governance, proper and prudent financial management and indeed fair distribution of resources. In any event, if we were to establish a Constituency Fund as suggested, this would have the effect of reducing the budget allocation to the Domestic Development Fund that we currently use to finance all the projects approved by Parliament. And this I venture to say would not be desirable. Therefore, in conclusion, I am still not in a position to say that I will consider setting up a Constituency Fund. I thank you Madam Speaker.

MR MAJAGA: Supplementary. Thank you Madam Speaker. I want to ask the Minister if he is aware that in this Republic; districts and sub districts are not the same and you will find that in most districts and sub districts there will be about three or four constituencies, thereby leading to unfair distribution of developments, thus making other constituencies to suffer.

MR MATAMBO: Thank you very much Madam Speaker. Thank you Honourable Member. I am not sure whether the fact that some districts have got this number of constituencies and others have got another number of constituencies makes a difference to the answer that I have just given in respect of the question that was asked. The important thing is that the resources are currently allocated in response to the needs of the people who stay in the country. Whether they stay in one district or another, the important thing is we put projects where the people are, addressing their needs. I think that is the most important thing, so I again conclude by saying that it does not make any difference that some districts have got more constituencies than others. Thank you.

MR LELATISITSWE: Supplementary. Thank you Madam Speaker. I just wanted to ask the Honourable Minister since he just said that he is reading a question that was asked in the 10th Parliament rather than considering the Constituency Fund, will they capacitate the Village Development Committees (VDCs), from his experience, how far have they gone on capacitating the VDCs?

MR MATAMBO: I want to say Madam Speaker and Honourable Member that, I am putting forward this as my own suggestion of what we might do instead of establishing a Constituency Fund. If you want to know the details of what is being done in respect of capacitating VDCs or for that matter other agencies at local level, I suggest that you direct that question to my colleague, the Minister of Local Government. Thank you.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Further supplementary.

MADAM SPEAKER: That will be the last one.

MR MAJAGA: Thank you Madam Speaker. Is the Minister aware that normally population determines allocations of developments in this country? Is the Minister aware that in most instances in this country you find that is not the case?

MR MATAMBO: Thank you Madam Speaker and thank you Honourable Member. I am sorry to say that I find contradiction in what you have just said because you are saying and I agree with you that indeed we allocate resources taking into account the needs of the populations where they are, but to turn around and say but that is not what is happening seems to me to be a contradiction. As far as I am concerned the former is precisely what we do and we make all efforts to achieve that; allocate resources to meet the needs of the people where they are. That is my conviction that we are doing that. I thank you.

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT FUND APPLICATIONS

MR N. S. L. M. SALAKAE (GHANZI NORTH): asked the Minister of Youth, Sport and Culture:-

- (i) to state the number of Youth Development Fund applications registered for the Ghanzi North and Ghanzi South Constituencies; and
- (ii) how many were approved.

MINISTER OF YOUTH, SPORT AND CULTURE (MR OLOPENG): Thank you Madam Speaker and good afternoon. Thank you Honourable Member.

- (i) Madam Speaker, my Ministry has received 58 applications from Ghanzi South and 30 from Ghanzi North Constituency for the Youth Development Fund.
- (ii) Eighteen (18) proposals were approved for Ghanzi South Constituency while Ghanzi North got eight (8) approvals. Thank you Madam Speaker.

MR SALAKAE: Supplementary. Thank you Madam Speaker. I thought it will be logical to the Honourable Minister to state the reference period. You cannot just tell us 55 and so forth without telling us the year you are talking about.

MR OLOPENG: Madam Speaker, I have answered according to the question asked by the Honourable Member. The question just wants us to state how many applications were received or registered from Ghanzi North and Ghanzi South. So I do not know why he wants me to give him an answer that he has never ever asked for. So if a Member wants more details on this

question Madam Speaker, he is welcome to do so. I will give him every answer he could be looking for. Thank you Madam Speaker.

MR SALAKAE: Further supplementary. Thank you Madam Speaker. If we are going to allow the Ministers to answer this way, it means even standard sevens can become Ministers if we are supposed to provide every small detail. I thought it will only be fair to make this Honourable House appreciate the reference period that we are talking about. You are saying fifty something thousand.

MADAM SPEAKER: Order! Order! Honourable Salakae, I will make you sit down. Supplementary!

MR SALAKAE: Sorry!

MADAM SPEAKER: Ask a question.

MR SALAKAE: I am asking, do you mean from 19...

MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (MS VENSON-MOITOI): Point of order. I find that objectionable for the Honourable Member to say even standard sevens can become Ministers; we have got children in the House whom we would like to groom to become something in future.

MADAM SPEAKER: No, it is not right to equate Honourable Ministers with our young children whom we are still raising. You are out of order. Withdraw those words and ask your supplementary question.

MR SALAKAE: No, she did not get me very well. I was saying if they keep responding that way, it would mean becoming a Minister is such an easy thing that everybody would qualify to assume that position...

MADAM SPEAKER: No, just withdraw those words now, it is not even...

MR SALAKAE: If you did not understand what I meant, I withdraw.

MADAM SPEAKER: Continue with your supplementary question.

MR SALAKAE: Yes Madam, I was saying the Honourable Minister should state the year he is talking about.

MR OLOPENG: Thank you Madam Speaker. Madam Speaker, I am requesting the Honourable Member to stop being sarcastic if he wants to ask me a question. He has this attitude of being sarcastic every time when we respond to his questions, after asking us irrelevant questions and he starts looking for answers which he did

not ask for. I gave him the statistics he enquired about; he said he wanted to know about applications in Ghanzi North and Ghanzi South. So I gave him...

MR ARONE: Point of order. Madam Speaker, I think the Minister is out of order because you have made a ruling and you have requested the Honourable Member Salakae to withdraw. So, I do not know where the sarcasm he is talking about comes in when you have made a ruling, let him withdraw and respond to the question.

MADAM SPEAKER: Order! Order! Honourable Members, I am really wondering what is going on, do not be angry at each other. I will not say more than this but when Honourable Salakae was speaking I asked him to withdraw, and he withdrew. So let us not be angry and impatient with one another, please. Now when we say the questions are sarcastic and look down upon them, it is not neat at all.

MR OLOPENG: Madam Speaker, the information that...(interruptions)...the Honourable Member is for financial year 2015/2016.

MR ARONE: Point of order. Madam Speaker, I still stand to say that the Honourable Minister was out of order because the gentleman has been called to order and he has withdrawn. He went on to say the Honourable Member is asking sarcastic and irrelevant questions; that part has to be withdrawn. He is asking about a number of programmes in his Ministry, so far attained by people in Ghanzi. How can that question be irrelevant?

MADAM SPEAKER: Honourable Minister, I am worried about the word irrelevant. Can you please just withdraw it and then respond.

MR OLOPENG: Thank you Madam Speaker. I withdraw.

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

MINISTER OF DEFENCE, JUSTICE AND SECURITY (MR KGATHI): Procedure. Madam Speaker, if we are going to go with this trend, we are going to end up erasing the entire dictionary in use in Parliament. What is offensive if someone says you are irrelevant? It is just simple English.

MADAM SPEAKER: No, Honourable...

MADAM SPEAKER: Honourable Ministers, the problem is that you get angry when you debate and it is not right. So please, he has withdrawn, let us proceed for the sake of peace. Proceed Honourable Minister and please just cool down.

MINISTER OF YOUTH, SPORT AND CULTURE (MR OLOPENG): Thank you Honourable Speaker, the information I gave the Honourable Member is for this financial year. Thank you.

MR NKAIGWA: Further supplementary. Thank you Madam Speaker, thank you Honourable Minister. I just want to appreciate Honourable Minister that for those that have been fully funded, how many are being able to repay their loans?

MR OLOPENG: Thank you Honourable Member, I do not have the information right here with me.

MR ARONE: Further supplementary.

MADAM SPEAKER: That is the last one please.

MR ARONE: Thank you Madam Speaker. Honourable Minister, you have given us the number of proposals to applications in those two constituencies. To me they are very, very low when you look at the high unemployment levels and poverty levels in those two constituencies. What might have led to the low turnout on the programme because one would expect the numbers to be high because unemployment is very high and poverty is very high?

MR OLOPENG: Thank you Madam Speaker. Well, I understand your expectations, but first of all you have to understand how the fund is run. Every constituency is given P2 million out of all the 57 constituencies and applications are submitted along the budget set for the constituency. So, currently we have 58 from one constituency and 30 from the other constituency, and if you look at the environment around the Ghanzi South Constituency, it is more of where there is a need. So, in short they benefit more from the poverty eradication programmes as opposed to starting new business for themselves. First of all you have to understand the dynamics of both constituencies in order for you to be thinking that you could actually have maybe 20 000 applications and so on. Thank you Madam Speaker.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Further supplementary.

MADAM SPEAKER: I had said that is the last one.

TOTAL NUMBER OF BATSWANA GRADUATES EMPLOYED AS TEMPORARY TEACHERS

MR D. L. KEORAPETSE (SELEBI PHIKWE WEST): asked the Minister of Education and Skills Development to state:

- (i) the total number of Botswana graduates from Colleges of Education or Universities that are currently employed by her Ministry as temporary teachers countrywide; and

- (ii) the number of such Botswana teachers who have taught for periods of 1 – 5 consecutive years and are still employed by her Ministry as temporary employees.

ASSISTANT MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT (MR GOYA): Madam Speaker, there are one thousand three hundred and three (1303) Botswana graduates from Colleges of Education or Universities that are currently employed by the Ministry as Temporary Teachers country wide.

- ii) Madam Speaker, out of a total of 1 303 Temporary Teachers, 285 have taught consecutively for periods of 1 – 5 years and remain employed by the Ministry. It is worth noting that, some of them were once offered permanent employment but could not take up the offer because they were not comfortable with the areas where they were posted to.
- iii) Madam Speaker, I would like to indicate that these Temporary Teachers have been captured in the pool of the Ministry's entry level graduate database. To this end, 168 have been absorbed on permanent and pensionable basis since August 2015.
- iv) Madam Speaker, let me assure this Honourable House that these teachers will continue to be absorbed as and when suitable vacancies become available.

I thank you, Madam Speaker.

MR KEORAPETSE: Supplementary. Thank you Madam Speaker, thank you Honourable Minister, I appreciate your answer. I just want to find out if you are in a position to tell us how many could not take up permanent and pensionable positions offered to them because they could not work in the areas that you mentioned.

MR GOYA: I thank you Madam Speaker, I thank you Honourable Member. That statistics Madam Speaker could be availed. I do not have it with me right now but I can provide it at a later date. I thank you.

MR ARONE: Further supplementary. Honourable Minister, I think if not two years or a year back, government more especially your Ministry introduced some packages that will try and attract teachers in rural areas or difficult areas. Are you saying these teachers could not be attracted by what you have introduced as packages for rural areas?

MR GOYA: Thank you, Madam Speaker, thank you Honourable Member. Yes it would seem so Madam

Speaker because we came out with these packages as an incentive to teachers to go and work in the rural areas but the numbers were very minimal of those who were interested in going there, and there is nothing much that I can say other than that Madam Speaker. I thank you.

CONSIDERATION TO BRING BACK THE 24 HOUR SERVICE AT SOWA CLINIC

MR P. MAJAGA (NATA/GWETA): asked the Minister of Health if she will consider bringing back the 24 hour service at Sowa Clinic to better serve the township residents and neighbouring communities/villages.

ASSISTANT MINISTER OF HEALTH (DR MADIGELE): Thank you Madam Speaker. My Ministry has no plan to re-open Sowa Clinic on 24 hour basis due to low attendance of patients during the night. On average Sowa Clinic conduct one delivery per month and one to two patients are seen after hours per day. In this regard, the facility is operating on call basis after hours in order to ensure access to health care services. I thank you, Madam Speaker.

ELECTRONIC LAND MANAGEMENT PORTAL (ELAMA) SOFTWARE DESIGNED BY GHANZI LANDBOARD

MR N. S. L. SALAKAE (GHANZI NORTH): asked the Minister of Lands and Housing:-

- (i) whether he is aware of the Electronic Land Management Portal (ELAMA) software that was designed by Ghanzi Land Board; if so,
- (ii) why the Department of Lands cannot adopt it as it is more efficient compared to the expensive DOC-IT software that is used nationally.

MINISTER OF LANDS AND HOUSING (MR MAELE): Madam Speaker, I am not aware of the Electronic Land Management (ELAMA) tool that was designed by Ghanzi Land Board, but I am aware of one that was designed by an individual employee in 2013 to manage staff leave days at Ghanzi Land Board. This system had no capabilities of land management functionalities. In fact, prior to this, in 2012 my Ministry through the LAPCAS project had developed a tool called STARDUST for data capturing with a view to standardize land management processes at the Land Boards. This was upon realization that the Ministry had a number of independent systems that had been developed in response to Departmental or Land Board needs. These various tools and systems addressed specific parts of the overall Land Delivery process and were detached from one another. At a later stage, the developer of

ELAMA copied STARDUST functionalities which then demonstrated complete duplication of the Ministry's efforts.

Despite the Ministry's effort to discontinue ELAMA development which was a duplicate and waste of Ministry's resources, the developer disregarded the instructions and continued with the implementation which in turn has been observed to hamper data collection efforts at Ghanzi Land Board.

- ii) Madam Speaker, even though ELAMA was developed without the Ministry's consent, an assessment of all Land related tools and systems were done including ELAMA and DOC-IT. The findings from the assessment gave a clear indication that ELAMA was only limited to some internal processes, such as:

- Staff leave management (which is not part of the burning issues of land management)
- Ghanzi Land Board mail circulation
- Customary land application process

Subsequently, my Ministry took a decision to integrate its applications' landscape through the on-going development of the Land Information System.

It is for these reasons that my Ministry cannot adopt ELAMA for indeed it is substandard and does not provide a solution for the overall land delivery processes which include land acquisition, physical planning, surveys and mapping, infrastructure developments, deeds registry, asset management and land appeals management. Thank you, Madam Speaker.

MR SALAKAE: Supplementary. Thank you Honourable Minister. Since by your own admission you were saying STARDUST software was designed to take care of land management and administration issues nationally, why did the Ngwato Land Board alone have to buy its own expensive software when you had the STARDUST as a country or as a nation?

MR MAELE: Madam Speaker, I think I explained in my answer that we later realised that they were using that system, others used that system. But finally we realised that this thing is not working for us, therefore we had to integrate all the systems and come up with one. Therefore we decided that STARDUST will be the one that will be used by all Land Boards. I thank you Madam Speaker.

MR SALAKAE: Further supplementary. I would like to ask in Setswana Honourable Minister and say since we both know that none of the Land Boards were

using their own applications, all of them were using STARDUST, why was Ngwato Land Board allowed to purchase an expensive software that was more expensive than STARDUST that was designed locally by your staff? Why did you allow Ngwato Land Board alone to purchase its own expensive software? Thank you.

MR MAELE: I do not trust that you will understand if I speak Setswana Sir, what I am saying is, the system that you are talking about called ELAMA, was developed by a staff member in 2013, he developed it even when STARDUST was there. That is what I am saying. But within the 2013 period, some Land Boards, tried using some systems because STARDUST was not yet developed but subsequently we realised that no, STARDUST is working very well, therefore, we must tell everybody that now they should STARDUST. That is basically what I am saying, in Setswana Sir.

MR SALAKAE: Further supplementary. Honourable Minister, you are being economical with the truth. The DOC-IT application did not come before STARDUST, when Ngwato Land Board bought the expensive DOC-IT software, STARDUST was in existence. I do agree with you that ELAMA software was developed by an individual at Ghanzi Land Board. But now my question is between the STARDUST and DOC-IT, why did you allow Ngwato Land Board to buy or purchase the expensive software by the name of DOC-IT when you had STARDUST as a Ministry?

MR MAELE: I really do not know the language that I should use now, however what I am trying to say is that at the point when the DOC-IT was purchased, STARDUST was not yet stable, therefore the Land Boards as you know that they are a corporate entities, they came up with an initiative. However on the way we realised that STARDUST was better than DOC-IT, ELAMA and others. We then said okay, everybody now is going to use STARDUST. I am trying to explain that but I do not know which language to use so that you understand, but this is simply what I am trying to say. I thank you Madam Speaker.

MR ARONE: Procedure Madam Speaker. Thank you Madam Speaker. I just rise on a point of procedure in regard to the answer by the Honourable Minister of Lands. It seems he did not address the supplementary question from the Honourable Member, about the STARDUST software and DOC-IT. That is, since they found out that STARDUST is the best, why is Ngwato Land Board still using it, he has not addressed that one. That is where the question is, why is Ngwato Land Board alone still using the DOC-IT software?

MR MAELE: No, then it means you did not understand Honourable Salakae, you are just commenting but you do not understand. Honourable Salakae was saying why is it that Ngwato Land Board was still using DOC-IT, they are not using it now because we are saying everybody now must use...

ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR PRESIDENTIAL AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (MR MAKGALEMELE): Point of order. Madam Speaker, Honourable Arone was standing on a point of procedure and he was not supposed to. I think you could have ruled him out of order, instead of Minister Maele responding, because it was not a procedure, he asked for a supplementary question.

MADAM SPEAKER: He was seeking clarification, but I realised that the Minister was willing and I was about to stand up and I saw that he wanted to share information.

MR MAELE: Thank you Madam Speaker. I think it is very important for me to share this information because they may not understand. I do not think Honourable Arone understood Honourable Salakae. What we are actually saying is that STARDUST was purchased in 2012 and then we realised that ELAMA that came in 2013 was developed in Ghanzi. But others like Ngwato tried DOC-IT. Subsequently we then took a decision that all the Land-Boards should use STARDUST. I think you know quite well that if the system is new, sometimes its application is very difficult, but ultimately after catching up we then requested that everybody must use STARDUST. Ngwato is using STARDUST as I speak to you Honourable Arone in Land Administration Procedures Capacity and Systems (LAPCAS). Thank you Madam Speaker.

MR SALAKAE: Procedure. I want to be guided. When the Minister was explaining some of the things that I agreed with, that the Member was not standing on a point of procedure, you just allowed him to speak, he was talking about the challenges eventhough you had made a ruling on it, what should I do?

MADAM SPEAKER: No, we have made a ruling. If you still need clarification you can do so at the Minister's office because I realised that he was sharing information which I thought was good for Honourable Maele to do. So it means we have to continue because I thought you were clarifying something.

**SHORTAGE OF DRUGS AT MASEGO,
LAPOLOGANG AND BOTSWELELO CLINICS**

MR W. B. MMOLOTSI (FRANCISTOWN SOUTH): asked the Minister of Health:-

- (i) why Masego, Lapologang, and Botswelelo clinics in Francistown continue to experience shortage of drugs;
- (ii) when she will consider turning one of these clinics into a 24 hour facility; and
- (iii) if she is aware of the serious congestion at Area W clinic.

ASSISTANT MINISTER OF HEALTH (DR MADIGELE): Madam Speaker, _

- (i) I am aware that the above mentioned clinics had experienced occasional drug shortages due mainly to internal processes between the clinics and the medicines warehouse in Francistown, and sometimes, the Central Medical Stores. I am aware that during the period October 2015 and November 2015 only Botswelelo clinic had drug shortage, with an average availability of 78 per cent. The other two clinics, Lapologang and Masego Clinics had average availability of 93 per cent and 94 per cent respectively. However as at December 2015, the situation in Botswelelo Clinic has now normalized with the average availability of 92 per cent.
- i) My Ministry has no plans to turn any of these clinics into 24 hour facilities as these facilities are within the 5 to 8 kilometers radius from Area W and Gerald clinics which offer 24 hour services.
- ii) My Ministry is aware of the congestion at Area W Clinic and measures have been put in place to reduce the congestion including the following:
 - Introduction of block booking for different category of patients such as ARV clients, patients with chronic diseases, Ante Natal Clients and Child Welfare Clients
 - Relocation of Youth Friendly services to Area S Health Post
 - Task shifting, with nurses prescribing ARVs
 - Rollout of ARV dispensing to all health facilities in Francistown. Thank you.

MR NKAIGWA: Supplementary. Thank Madam Speaker. Thank you Honourable Minister for the answer. Honourable Minister, why are you denying Batswana to open up clinics for 24 hours? Are you happy with the long queues that you always find in most of the clinics that are designated for 24 hours? Most instances people have to queue for even more than six hours.

DR MADIGELE: Thank you Madam Speaker. Madam Speaker, when we open a 24 hour clinic, we take several factors into consideration. We take account of the population in the catchment area, statistics for those facilities and availability of other facilities in the vicinity which also offer 24 hour services. With respect to these clinics Madam Speaker, all of these clinics fall within the prescribed radius of 5 to 8 kilometres from other clinics that are operating on 24 hour basis; that is Area W and Gerald clinics. For now, we cannot open 24 hour clinics in those respective places because of the foregoing. I thank you Madam Speaker.

**NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS IN THE
LETLHAKENG/KAUDWANE ROAD IN THE
PAST FIVE YEARS**

MR N. M. NGAKA (TAKATOKWANE): asked the Minister of Transport and Communications to state the number of:-

- (i) accidents that occurred in the Letlhakeng/Kaudwane road in the past five (5) years;
- (ii) lives lost in these accidents during this period;
- (iii) those severely injured; and whether there are any plans to tar this road.

MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (MR MABEO): Thank you very much Madam Speaker. I have waited for two consecutive days to answer this question.

- (i) Madam Speaker, according to Botswana Police accidents statistics, twenty-nine (29) roads traffic road accidents were recorded between 2010 and 2014 in the Letlhakeng/Kaudwane road.
- (ii) Out of these, three lives were lost.
- (iii) There were 49 casualties, 33 minor injuries and 16 serious injuries.

My Ministry will consider tarring this road in the next National Development Plan (NDP11). Thank you Madam Speaker.

**NUMBER OF DOCTORS REQUIRED FOR THE
GREATER FRANCISTOWN DISTRICT HEALTH
MANAGEMENT TEAM (DHMT)**

MR W. B. MMOLOTSI (FRANCISTOWN SOUTH): asked the Minister of Health to state:-

- (i) the number of doctors required for the greater Francistown District Health Management Team (DHMT);

- (ii) the current number of doctors in the greater Francistown DHMT; and
- (iii) when will the vacancies will be filled.

ASSISTANT MINISTER OF HEALTH (DR MADIGELE): Thank you Madam Speaker.

- (i) Madam Speaker, Greater Francistown DHMT needs 42 doctors to provide efficient and effective services in 24 hour clinics, general clinics, health posts and IDCCs.
- (ii) Madam Speaker, the current number of doctors in Greater Francistown DHMT is 25 including 2 who are on study leave. It can therefore be noted that the current number of doctors is not enough to satisfy the public health needs of this DHMT.
- (iii) Madam Speaker, my Ministry has been facing challenges in filling vacant posts for doctors because this cadre is scarce and there is a strong competition for them within the region, where some Member States have enhanced the conditions of service for doctors to attract and retain them. My Ministry will continue with local and external recruitments to provide doctors, in addition to intensified training to make doctors available for all Districts including the Greater Francistown DHMT. I thank you Madam Speaker.

PRISONS HOLDING CAPACITIES

MR D. L. KEORAPETSE (SELEBI-PHIKWE WEST): asked the Minister of Defence, Justice and Security which prisons are operating beyond their holding capacities and which are operating under their holding capacities respectively; and to state the reasons for such.

MADAM SPEAKER: I am sorry Minister, it is 1445, I did not see that it is now time up. So it means they will be in tomorrow's order paper.

QUESTION WITHOUT NOTICE

SITUATION OF TUBERCULOSIS (TB) IN BOTSWANA

MR B. ARONE (OKAVANGO): To ask the Minister of Health to brief this Honourable House on the situation of Tuberculosis (TB) in Botswana; and to further state the most affected areas in Botswana and the strategies in place to address this situation.

ASSISTANT MINISTER OF HEALTH (DR MADIGELE): Thank you Madam Speaker. Thank you Honourable Member. Madam Speaker, tuberculosis

or TB, is an infectious bacterial disease caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, which most commonly affects the lungs. It is transmitted from person to person through droplets from the throat and lungs of people with active pulmonary disease. It can however affect many other organs by spreading through the blood, including the bone, intestines, brain, liver and kidneys.

In healthy people, infection with TB often causes no symptoms, since the person's immune system acts to keep it in check. However, when there is an incident stress that depresses the immune system, TB infection will manifest itself.

The symptoms of active TB of the lung are coughing, sometimes with sputum which is tinted with blood, chest pains, weakness, weight loss, fever and night sweats.

Tuberculosis was about to be controlled but with the advent of HIV/AIDS, which naturally depresses the immune systems, there appeared an upsurge of TB leading to HIV/TB co- infection which reversed the gains that we achieved on TB control.

It remains a public health problem in Botswana. The incidence of TB in 2014 was 414/100 000 population, which translated to 8 400 cases. This is more than the three times the global equivalent. The current notification rate is 337/100 000 giving a case detection rate of 82 per cent.

Tuberculosis is treatable with a six month regime of a cocktail of drugs and it has to be taken strictly according to prescription for this duration. When this is not done, the TB becomes resistant to treatment and becomes known as MDR TB (Multiple Drug Resistant TB) or a more severe form known as XDR (Extremely Resistant TB).

Drug Resistant Tuberculosis is a rising threat challenging tuberculosis control. The country has reported 104 of this MDR TB cases since 2014. Since 2007 the country has reported 14 cases of Extremely Drug Resistant Tuberculosis (XDR TB). That notwithstanding, mortality of TB has been going down over the years from 15 per cent in 2002 to six per cent in 2013 cohort and Botswana is one of the only four countries in the SADC region to reach the MDG target of reversing the incidence, prevalence and mortality from TB.

The hardest hit districts Madam Speaker includes; Ghanzi, Kgalagadi North, Kgalagadi South, Kweneng East and Gaborone.

Strategies are in place to mitigate the impact of TB in Botswana including the use of geneXpert which reduces

the initial test for diagnosis from six to seven days to one to two days. There is a strong TB/HIV collaboration with HIV testing of TB patients being 92 percent and 75 per cent of those found positive were initiated on ARVs in 2014.

There are five specialised care centres for Drug Resistant TB (MDR TB) in this country.

The Community TB care is currently the best practice strategy used to simplify TB treatment to patients. Volunteers in the community are identified and trained to provide care and treatment to patients in their homes, thus expanding access to TB care. The current uptake stands at 76 per cent and as more volunteers are trained the coverage will increase. It improves community participation in tuberculosis control.

I thank you Madam Speaker.

DR P. BUTALE: Supplementary question. Thank you very much Madam Speaker, thank you very much Minister for the answer. I just wanted to know whether there is a shortage of TB medication such as rifampicin and how is that addressed because then there is a risk of the very thing that you mentioned which is the Multi Drug Resistant TB?

DR MADIGELE: Thank you Madam Speaker. I am not aware of shortage of rifampicin medication in our facilities. But if there is indeed a shortage in one of the facilities, what they usually do Madam Speaker, they ask for medication from the Central Medical Stores or from other facilities in the vicinity so that we do not have shortage of this very essential drugs that include rifampicin. I thank you Madam Speaker.

MINISTER OF LABOUR AND HOME AFFAIRS (MR BATSHU): On a point of procedure. Thank you Madam Speaker. I was here waiting to respond to a question without notice, question number 14 which is 183. The Member who I thought wanted to get the response quickly is not here. I want to invoke the relevant Standing Order and hand in the written answer. Thank you Madam Speaker.

MADAM SPEAKER: Actually I asked for Honourable Ntlhaile and he was not in. Or which one is that? Do you have Honourable Ntlhaile's answer?

MR BATSHU: Yes Madam Speaker and I asked ...

MADAM SPEAKER: Honourable Mokgware, where were you then if you are the one taking it for him?

QUESTION WITHOUT NOTICE

STATUS OF THE FORMER EMPLOYEES OF DEBSWANA JWANENG MINE

MR S. NTLHAILE (JWANENG/MABUTSANE): asked the Minister of Labour and Home Affairs to brief this Honourable House on the status of the former employees of Debswana Jwaneng Mine who have not been paid their Group Personal Accidents claims and any other work related compensations according to the Workman's Compensation Act, since 2010, in particular to state:-

- (i) the total number of claimants affected, by category;
- (ii) when claims were approved; and
- (iii) what action is being taken to resolve this problem.

MINISTER OF LABOUR AND HOME AFFAIRS (MR BATSHU): Thank you Madam Speaker. It would have been very helpful if the Honourable Member of Parliament could have provided specific information on the concerned employees. However, in October and November 2013, my Ministry had meetings with a group of people who claimed to represent some former Debswana Jwaneng Mine workers allegedly owed workers compensation benefits. They called themselves Debswana Accident Injuries and Occupational Victims Interim Committee. Although the group was not registered as an association, due to my Ministry's open door policy, I gave them audience.

- i) The group submitted a list of 75 claimants as follows;
 - Four cases were appeals to the Minister;
 - Thirty nine (39) cases were closed after payment and later reopened by the claimants on grounds of aggravation or dissatisfaction with the payment that was received against the injury suffered;
 - One case was a delay payment;
 - Two cases were pending reassessment by the doctors;
 - Five cases were pending before the courts of law;
 - Two cases were pending assessment at the Jwaneng District Labour Office;
 - Five cases were repudiated by the insurance company;
 - Seventeen cases were not reported to the Commissioner for Workers' Compensation.
- ii) The claims were assessed for eligibility for compensation on various dates between 2010 and 2014 because they were also reported at different times.

iii) It is important to indicate to this Honourable House that the payment of compensation comes at the tail end of the process. This is when the doctors are satisfied that the healing process is over and they are able to determine the level of incapacity. However, there are several factors that led to the delay in settling these claims;

- Various stakeholders were involved.
- Some claims were disputed by the parties.
- Some claimants were sent for reassessment.
- Madam Speaker, progress to date is that:
- Thirty two cases (32) were settled
- Ten (10) cases are pending payment by Debswana
- Two claimants are refusing to take their compensation
- Six cases are not work related cases
- Ten cases were referred to Ministry of Health for further assessment
- Two cases are awaiting medical reports from claimants
- Thirteen cases were never reported to the Commissioner and the individuals involved were written letters to report their cases.

Thank you Madam Speaker.

**RESPONSE TO THE PRESIDENT'S
SPEECH**

Motion

(Resumed Debate)

MADAM SPEAKER: Order! Honourable Members, the debate on this motion is resuming. When the House adjourned yesterday, the Honourable Leader of the House was on the floor responding to the debates and he was left with 46 minutes, 24 seconds.

DR MMATLI: On a point of procedure Madam Speaker. Thank you Madam Speaker. Yesterday when the debate on the President's speech resumed, Madam Speaker made it clear that we had run out of time; that the time for debate was up. I remember when Honourable Goya asked for an extension, Madam Speaker refused and said we would be violating the Standing Orders that have stipulated fifteen days of the debate. I do not think it would be in order for us to continue to debate, exceeding the 15 days that are stipulated in the Standing Orders.

MADAM SPEAKER: No, Honourable Mmatli. You are taking us back unnecessarily. We explained that yesterday and we answered you. Honourable Leader of the House also gave an explanation and he yielded 50 minutes of his times. You will remember the day before yesterday, we came with a motion to cater for the 20 minutes breaks that we normally go on because we felt it was eating on your debate time. I do not know what was said yesterday but I do not see anything wrong that has happened. We are adhering to Standing Order 23.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: Clarification on the matter Madam Speaker.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: You are starting is it not?

MADAM SPEAKER: No there will be no clarification.

LEADER OF THE HOUSE (MR MASISI): Thank you very much Madam Speaker...

DR MMATLI: Further procedure Madam Speaker.

MADAM SPEAKER: No, you are just being playful.

DR MMATLI: No, I am not joking Madam Speaker.

MR MASISI: Honourable Mmatli, please give up. I told you that you do not listen.

MR NKAIGWA: Point of order Madam Speaker.

MADAM SPEAKER: Honourable Nkaigwa, I will not grant you that chance. Honourable Leader of the House will continue from where he left off yesterday.

MR MASISI: Thank you very much Madam Speaker. Yesterday I had just nearly finished with my good friend Honourable Davids, including how the various States of the Nation Addresses by His Excellency, did indeed show a difference.

I want to begin this afternoon Madam Speaker by pointing out that this 2015 State of the Nation Address, was significantly different in very many ways. But because it would seem from the debates as heard from across the aisle particularly, it was not well understood. It essentially was a report on performance of this Government since this Government was formed, following the general elections. Most of the content of this State of the Nation Address was premised on the Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) Manifesto as we went to the elections last year. It spoke to matters of delivering on the very promises that we made, chief among which was a promise to Botswana to create jobs, including dealing with the HIV/AIDS scourge.

Madam Speaker, it gives me greater pleasure to be back at it so that I update this House and amplify what

my colleagues have also touched on. Botswana has a reputation of upholding her traditions as well as culture and systems of governance anchored around the roles and norms of the Kgotla. Evolving out of those traditions is in a manner that continues to be relevant to this day of contemporary leadership, a modern Botswana has emerged. Some of those traditions are respect for one another and respect for the Kgotla, something Madam Speaker you will remember; we very badly needed in the recent past. We here Honourable Members are privileged to have our own Kgotla or Lekgotla with our own Chief, Madam Speaker herself. It is a referral to yourself Madam Speaker without any ulterior motives and no intention to be facetious but out of the necessity of drawing an analogy that we can all understand.

Our dear Honourable Speaker presides over this beloved respected August and prestigious institution, of which she along with others, are its guardian angels. It is a very important institution routed and deeply anchored in our Republican Constitution. It is an institution that warrants and demands level headedness and understanding. It is an Institution crafted out of a deeply bedded and intricately woven valued system that seats to the heart that defines Botswana. It is an institution where the hopes and aspirations of Batswana are articulated and actualised. It is an institution where proper debates of issues that are national take place. Anything that is brought before this institution should be of necessity and merit.

Madam Speaker, all the Honourable Members here present from both sides of the House, almost all, have participated in the debate of this State of the Nation by His Excellency. In the debates, it is very clear that the understanding of what was contained in it was very different. But I really wish Honourable Ntlhaile was here because even as recently as yesterday, he was the embodiment and evidence of one of the key characteristics and attributes of what His Excellency stands for, what he initiated, what he will leave behind as a legacy; the Presidential Housing appeal. How handsome he looked in the Botswana Television madam Speaker yesterday! I had never seen him look so good. On behalf of the Kaisara family in Jwaneng, he officiated the house built by Assemblies of God Church, received it and said pleasant words about a project that the President Himself talked about in His State of the Nation Address. Yet Honourable Ntlhaile on the floor of this House is nothing but the epitome of hypocrisy in what he states. He looks himself in the mirror and says, this is General Mokgware, it is not me. Such Madam Speaker, is a character of the Opposition that we face. I do hope Honourable Lotlamoeng II, you will not do that, you will never, I know you better. In equal measure,

the Economic Stimulus Package (ESP) has been totally distorted, totally misunderstood and yet in private so many of the Members across the aisle particularly, have pulled us by the jacket and asked what ESP has for them, for their private gain. I am not saying this to try and tarnish anybody in particular and I will name nobody. I am saying this to state seriously the extent to which we can defy the honour bestowed upon us, by not representing that which we claim to be representing.

Let me spend time Madam Speaker and detail what ESP is and I hope I have your audience and attention lonely Honourable from Ramotswa, South East, my in law. Madam Speaker I submit that the ESP is testament to the commitment of Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) Government as promised prior to the 2014 general elections, to create jobs for Batswana, to make bold decisions to take this country and its people forward. You are welcome Honourable Boko, late as usual.

The State of the Nation Address (SONA) of 2015 Madam Speaker, so brilliantly conceptualised and equally well delivered by His Excellency Lieut. Gen. Dr. S.K.I. Khama is evidence of the serious party in Government delivering on its promises to its electorate. Yes, I will keep referring to Dr Khama because it would seem people have a problem with his Honorary Doctorate and yet I think if I am not mistaken all of you in this House who have A Doctorate of Philosophy (Phd's), are Honorary Doctorates of one form or the other,

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

MR MASISI: I said all, I thought yours was an Honorary Dr Mmatli even yours too Dr Phenyio Butale, Dr Dow, Dr Venson- Moitoi, I am the only one left Dr Boko will get it soon. Madam Speaker, as the coordinator of the programme, I have been watching clearly and listening to how we have been responding to it individually. I have been taking notes Madam Speaker, of how some have painted this programme in ways that it is not and how some have clearly understood it. But contrary to the Leader of the Opposition's accession that we do not listen, we have noticed some of the concerns that have been expressed by positive minded Batswana. These concerns of late to implementation capacity, project management capacity, bureaucratic processes that were delaying, drawing down on foreign reserves, the allegations or the exaggeration of same. I must confess to you Madam Speaker, we have taken these very seriously and engaged those even of our Members who may have exaggerated their interpretation or misunderstood ESP. So I wish to put the record straight in this House as to what the intentions of His Excellency were and what he said when he delivered the State of the Nation Address.

The government Madam Speaker, not only has she made a bold decision on ESP, in making the decision the government has announced that ESP is a holistic action plan that calls for the engagement and participation of the whole nation to achieve the goals of;

1. stimulating economic growth,
2. accelerating employment creation
3. promoting economic diversification,

Those are the objectives of ESP; it is an economic stimulus programme. We are not the first to implement an economic stimulus programme and we will not be the last. When faced with the challenges that we are faced with in our economy, you do not allow it to collapse before you stimulate it and I will go to the details of what we mean by stimulating.

The very idea behind the stimulus programme Madam Speaker is simply to catalyse the economy by increasing government spending. The increase in government spending yields the greater demand which leads to an increase in employment itself, which in turn increases incomes and hence boosts the economy further, it is redistributive. This is the intention, to put money in the pockets of Batswana after they earned that money legitimately and honestly. So, all this innuendo and suggestions and accusations based on falsehoods, Dr Boko, that this is for the BDP, is nothing but an untruth. The blatant untruth. The cycle of stimulating the economy continues until the economy recovers from stagnation. Once the stimulus package was used in the United States of America in 2008 Honourable Members, during the time of global recession, you might as well reflect also what we are doing here in 2008, which was aimed at increasing employment and recovery of the US economy. Look here, I know the portion which Honourable Ndaba wrote for you, you do not know anything when it comes to these.

India too, used its first stimulus package in 2008 to ensure the safety of buying deposits and stability of the financial system. The government took necessary steps to infuse liquidity into the banking system in India. These measures were taken by the government to count the impact of global recession and stimulating Indian economy.

As already stated Madam Speaker, the ESP is a well thought out programme that is best practised with a track record of having been applied in other countries. The Botswana Government adopted the Economic Stimulus Programme to improve the economic circumstance of the ordinary Mtswana, irrespective of all measures of attributes; gender, ethnicity, religion,

political affiliation, creed, whatever, that is a fact. That is why Madam Speaker, I am proud to tell you that in the month of November alone, you will be shocked at how many companies were registered. The hue, cry, singing and joy of the Honourable Members including the call to arms, to register companies by the various parties of this country really made me proud, that was my closest association with Umbrella for Democratic Change (UDC), enjoy. 969 companies registered in November and when we interviewed some of them that we could, they had been stimulated to go and register by what they had thought and imagined. So if you want to discourage them, it is certainly not working. Try harder. 609 business names were registered in November alone because of this announcement. We need to respond to it by making sure that most of those or all of those know what Economic Stimulus Programme (ESP) is, where it is at and what it is going to do. I will do that in a moment Madam Speaker.

The programme will implement the short, medium and long term initiatives to create jobs as stated earlier. Madam Speaker, in deciding to implement ESP, proper assessment was done to determine the areas which led to poor project delivery in the past, in particular five areas have been identified as major impediments to effective implementation of projects. These are:

- (i) The needed capacity both within Government and the private sector,
- (ii) The time taken to perform Environmental Impact Assessments of projects,
- (iii) The long procurement processes,
- (iv) Facilitation of doing businesses through processing of work and residents permits and visas for external expertise; and
- (v) Corruption risk management.

The bottom line Madam Speaker is to reinvent Government in the way it does business for business. That is the value proposition of ESP.

To deal with the issue of capacity Madam Speaker, the Ministry of Infrastructure, Science and Technology has engaged the private sector and will continue to engage our private sector. It will continue to grow and capacitate our private sector to help Government monitor projects to be delivered. The institutions that were set up through this House, the professional institutions in that industry, the architects, the quantity surveyors and engineers stand ready and have committed to participate in the ESP.

With respect to the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) procedures, these have already been streamlined by the Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism to improve the turnaround times to further facilitate infrastructure development. So, let me assure this House and Batswana at large that the readiness programme for delivery of ESP is well on course on the side of Government. It is postured to deliver on that.

Another area that could be seen as a game changer is the processing of work and resident permits and visas by the Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs which have re-engineered its processes with the view to reducing the average waiting time. Intensive consultations with relevant stakeholders have been finalised in readiness for ESP.

Procurement guidelines have been revised by Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Board (PPADB) to make it easier and quicker to procure goods and services as would be required. The Ministerial Tender Committees (MTCs) are being strengthened to ensure that ITTCs and subsequent clauses are being efficiently carried out to reduce undue delays in procurement.

Finally by way of exemplification Madam Speaker, the Government has deliberately engaged Directorate of Corruption and Economic Crime (DCEC) and the Financial Intelligence Agency (FIA) to come up with guidelines to mitigate opportunities for corruption and ensure that the fast tracking process is not in any way construed or used to bypass the necessary checks and balances as well as oversight processes.

Good governance, this is it Honourable Same Bathobakae. Yes, we have given to many companies, some the same, some different and I am glad to say most of these companies are owned by competent Batswana who out of their own volition have associated with the diversity of parties, yours included. So do not come here and tell us that these are Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) programmes. We are not like that. Outside the House I can share with you the list of those who have been awarded this and you will know who the owners of these companies are. You will see a very healthy mix and sometime somewhat in some sectors skewed. Why do you think you look so good?

The Government Implementation Coordination Office (GICO) is being strengthened to oversee the implementation of all Government projects under ESP, monitor and keep records for progress while the National Strategy Office (NSO) will focus on the successful delivery, strategic oversight and support to ensure that the goals of ESP are achieved. ESP will struggle for three to four years, funds permitting.

This is our intention. So we are going to deliver and perhaps exceed the expectations of our own party manifesto. You are going to be shocked when you are looking for a job in 2019, Dr Bathobakae.

On the issue of funding, Government has come up with specific sectors that will implement ESP projects. Within these sectors, projects have been identified and have been taken through Government process of budgeting to ensure that the budget deficit which will fund the programme is within the managed levels. Good macroeconomic planning by our distinguished Minister despite whatever disparaging remarks you might make about him Honourable Mmatli. This is an honest honourable man and this is what he stands by. This is in line with the sound macroeconomic policies that this Government and only this Government has a reputation internationally for. Part of that reputation by way of example Madam Speaker is us being well known for our self-imposed standard of limiting our external borrowing to the limit of 5 per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). ESP or no ESP, we stick to that.

The following Madam Speaker, have been identified as key sectors that will drive the programme;

- (i) Infrastructure development,
- (ii) Agriculture development,
- (iii) Tourism development; and
- (iv) Manufacturing and Services, enabled by the establishment of up to 8 Special Economic Zones and the Economic Diversification Drive (EDD), which have been on going, complemented now by ESP.

In addition to stimulating inclusive economic growth, a key ASP objective is to reboot Government to ensure the urgent delivery of existing national priorities. The programme that targets key areas where there is a backlog of public projects as well as labour intensive opportunities to promote local enterprise.

Therefore, Madam Speaker, ESP implementation will further focus on the following:

- (i) Accelerated land servicing. Jobs. Where? Botswana. Which constituencies? Everywhere.
- (ii) We are going to boost local manufacturing and services with increased citizen participation.
- (iii) We are going to construct roads.
- (iv) We are going to achieve further food security and job creation through improved agricultural

production. The details will come and I encourage you Honourable Members to utilise Minister's Question Time and put in questions and motions and engage Honourable Ministers. The details of all this will be very public and you will be given preferential treatment in the sharing of this.

- (v) We are going to kick-start economic activities in rural Botswana as part of our rural development strategy.
- (vi) We are going to improve our education system and health care system through the upgrading of facilities. The examples I could give is more clinics are going to be built and upgraded, more science laboratories in schools are going to be built. More teachers' houses and health personnel are going to be built all over Botswana. We are going to leverage on ICT for the creation of a new society through expanded E-services all over Botswana.

HONOURABLE MEMBER: ...inaudible...

MR MASISI: Yes, you will remain there saying 50 years. To ensure this delivery Madam Speaker, it has become my personal responsibility to oversee delivery at all levels assisted by Cabinet subcommittee, supported by technical committee both at central and district level. To further strengthen the overall coordination of local delivery, District Commissioners will report on progress directly through the Ministry of State President.

Madam Speaker, the introduction of ESP is consistent with the need for us to constantly adjust to changing economic circumstances, and unfortunately and I must underscore and underline unfortunately in the month since the delivery of the State of the Nation Address.

Our revenue prospects have not improved we may even fall short of our revised protective growth of 2.6 percent. We will be looking to Honourable Matambo to update us on this. The coal facts underscore the need to stimulate the economy even the more lest we sleep deep into recession.

Madam Speaker, since its inception in 2010 the Economic Diversification Drive has been facilitating employment generating business opportunities by leverage in public procurement in support of domestic industries with additional support for youth entrepreneurs. This has resulted in the purchase of a total of P17.98 billion worth of goods and services including P1.1 billion for the first two quarters of 2015/2016 financial year. The number of EDD registered enterprises now stands at 1, 425 including the many that I know which would not divulge, Honourable Nkaigwa it will be our secret, you

and I. The number of EDD raised, these collectively contribute to the employment of 40 333 Batswana.

Madam Speaker, to further facilitate local production and consumption all of government including local authorities and parastatals have been directed to purchase locally produced products from locally based manufacturers, service providers and agricultural producers, and this we are going to tighten where there are lose ends. Procuring entities shall henceforth procure products from other sources locally and or from outside the country where there is a need and only in exceptional circumstances where justification is given. Having passed the enabling legislature Madam Speaker, we are now establishing a Special Economic Zone authority; the authority will oversee the Special Economic Zones which are geographically distinct economic areas providing and investor friendly business environment that will make Botswana a preferred location for domestic and foreign investment while providing confidence to investors.

Special Economic Zones function with special administrated regulatory and fiscal regimes that are different from the domestic economy. Currently the identified SEZs Madam Speaker are Gaborone, adjacent to the Sir Seretse Khama International Airport, the international Diamond Activities and Specialised Manufacturing, Gaborone Fair Grounds for financial services, Lobatse for beef, leather and bio-gas park, greater Palapye for integrated coal value addition Selebi-Phikwe for mineral beneficiation despite your pessimistic view that Pula Steel is a dupe project. Tuli Block for horticulture and agri-business, Francistown for mining supply services and logistics hub, Pandamatenga Integrated Farming Agri-business and food processing.

Land Management Madam Speaker, as part of our Economic Stimulus Program we now intend to FastTrack the servicing of 37 000 commercial, industrial and residential and other plots. Beginning in the current financial year, and these efforts will be facilitated by the establishment of our land information stream resulting from the LAPCAS project.

Tourism Development Madam Speaker, besides being the highest economic revenue earner after minerals, the tourist sector already accounts for over 35 000 jobs. The geographic expansion of Botswana's Tourism and provision of tailored business support services will allow the sector to be competitive. The sector is labour intensive and envisages to create more local jobs. The tourism initiatives include; these include the Kasane-Kazungula redevelopment project, the development of Gaborone Game Reserve which will provide for leisure education and hospitality activities. Gaborone Tourism

precinct which will provide for a diamond pavilion, and National Museum Recreation Park and performance arena. The upgrading of Gaborone Botanical Gardens, the development and growth of the eco-tourism industry, the dams tourism; these include Thune, Letsibogo, Dikgatlong, Shashe and Ntimbale. I am talking about the ones which have water.

Tourism community development projects, these will among others include Tsodilo Hills, Gcwihaba Caves, Moremi Gorge, Mannyelanong, Lobatse through Manyana-Mmankgodi to the beautiful Moshupa areas and Kanye.

Community based natural Resource Management Programme in partnership with local communities in areas such as Central Kgalagadi Game Reserve and Khutse Game Reserve, Makgadikgadi to kick-start new development projects will be implemented. We are further enhancing awareness about our country's different diversified tourism products through strategic marketing and promotion activities and initiatives through and with Botswana Tourism Organisation and others.

Our success Madam Speaker, so far reflected in the fact that lonely planet has listed Botswana as its number one must see country for 2016, and I urge Honourable Members to see the Botswana they do not know. Government ought to continue to facilitate sports and adventure as well as culture based events across the country. And all the events recorded significant growth in terms of spectator numbers and associated economic spinoffs. And here I must commend the youth Madam Speaker and assure them the youth of Botswana that this Botswana Democratic Party Government (BDP) will be behind them all the way.

I must commend the youth company Madam Speaker that has taken and marked a packaged for export the Beach Party, coming from a land locked country is now going to Namibia, Honourable Nkaigwa, see you in the real beach. I will be there of course, how can I not? And they can only do this under the BDP government. But watch the space, more is to come, for this party has never been more youthful in its outlook and intent, very unlike their 'Moono Umbrella' and they have taken the name 'Moono' from us.

HONOURABLE MEMBERS: ...murmurs...

MR MASISI: Whose leadership behaves and acts older than Honourable Davids...

HONOURABLE MEMBERS: ...laughter...

MR MASISI: Yet they are so young, they walk old,

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

behave old, and do not think of the youth, and you are much better my brother.

HONOURABLE MEMBERS: ...laughter...

MR MASISI: So wake up, we produce kids who export a Beach Party from a land locked semi-arid country. What about you?

Turning to agriculture Madam Speaker, ESP is expected to stimulate local production through integrated farming. I am proud to say I have visited a number of youth owned integrated farms all over Botswana and I will continue to do so to motivate them and be with them all the way all over the country. And interestingly, each time I go to any of those farms, they organise others to come. I am proud to say, two weeks ago I met mining engineers, IT graduates, who were actually employed, who chose to leave their jobs because of the pregnancy of opportunity presented by the BDP Government and they are seizing those.

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

MR MASISI: I will take you to them.

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

MR MASISI: You are out of order, you should know that you are a retired Major General, do not display your retired behaviour here. How can you tell the Vice President that he is not telling the truth; where is your discipline? You will soon salute.

Turning to agriculture Madam Speaker before the Major General salutes to his senior, ESP is expected to stimulate local production through integrated farming, among other things; commercialising agriculture, implementing agricultural sector strategies, dairy, beef, horticulture, fodder production and dry land farming. Honourable Boko, I am glad you are attempting to correct my pronunciation, for you being a first-hand beneficiary of the marvellous social democratic policies of the BDP where all that was asked of you was for your intellect, you went to Harvard. Thanks to the BDP, you sit here and correct me and you want others not to benefit from our programmes, yet you went to a university you never dreamt you would ever get into.

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

MR MASISI: He never dreamt he would. If you were in other countries, he never ever would have. These are the words that used to be spoken by my brother when he spoke to my brother.

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

MR MASISI: No, he nodded, ask Honourable Davids, he is right next to you.

In response Madam Speaker because my time is running out, these are my friends. And as for you, we will conclude on the one about the dowry outside.

The government has done the following Madam Speaker; payment of 25 per cent subsidy to farmers on identified items and Minister Ralotsia will be making an announcement fairly soon to the farmers of Botswana. Despite challenges of inconsistent food supply from suppliers, the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development is providing normal and double ration food for vulnerable groups countrywide. These commodities are distributed at health posts throughout Botswana, and schools in Rural Area Dwellers (RADS) settlements and in Okavango. He knew that we were going to talk about this.

Madam Speaker, with respect to energy; to ensure long-term security of power supply, the government is in the process of procuring Independent Power Producers for the development of an additional 300 megawatts by extending Morupule B with Unit 5 and Unit 6, each with a capacity of 150 megawatts as well as a further 300 megawatts plant at a coalfield to be determined. We are also refurbishing Morupule A as we speak, while introducing solar power plants. I am glad to say Madam Speaker for the record, Honourable Minister Kitso Mokaila as we speak, is in Namibia initiating discussions for Botswana's capacity to export power, soon. You are going to see and feel things you have never seen and felt. The dizziness that is coming your way is mind-boggling.

Madam Speaker, it is worth noting that our increased demand for energy has in part been due to the success of our National Electricity Access Programme. On this point, I wish to applaud nation-states that we are friendly to, such as the People's Republic of China. We recently just came from Johannesburg to represent this country at the China/Africa Summit where US\$60 billion, packaged in various ways, was pledged. I can assure you, we in Botswana have already begun a programme to be put together under the leadership of the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning to see and determine which we could access, for we are determined to leverage on technology to take this country forward and take everybody out of poverty or improve their circumstances.

Madam Speaker, water (H₂O); our domestic needs through better management and increased conservation as well as expanded supply will continue to challenge us for some time, as a fact. Government has availed

the budget for emergency projects, network extensions, ground water investigations and the expansion/installation of water treatment plant capacity. We are going to treat saline water; that is a project on high speed. We are going to increase the pre-treatment and processing of used water until we get to a point where eventually it can be drunk. Altogether, more than P1 billion worth of projects are at various stages of implementation. With our completion of Dikgatlhong, Lotsane and Thune Dams our efforts have shifted to associated infrastructure as Minister Mokaila keeps reporting. The Dikgatlhong pipeline was commissioned in October 2014, while Lotsane infrastructure is complete and supplies 22 villages. The extension of the North South Carrier from Moralane Pressure Tank to Palapye is on-going and now scheduled for completion by June 2016.

Acceleration; an additional pump station is to be constructed near Serorome Valley to improve delivery and efficiency of the North South Carrier I downstream of Mahalapye to Gaborone. Yes, we concede, the original fibre glass pipelines present challenges, they continue to, despite poor President Khama continuing to being harassed with criticisms that are undue, while we can look at origins of those pipes.

HONOURABLE MEMBERS: ... (Inaudible)...

MR MASISI: Our very own Moswaane is right, we get and accept constructive criticism very well.

The Mmamashia-Kanye North South Connection Project commenced in August 2014 and will be completed in February 2017. This project will supply the villages of Thamaga, Moshupa and Kanye with water from Mmamashia Water Treatment Works. Additional government initiatives to improve water supply and sanitation include projects such as; Maun Water Supply and Sanitation Phase II, Kanye and Molepolole Sanitation, Seronga/ Gudingwa Water Supply, Shakawe Water Treatment Plant, Mogodi Hill-Pitsane Pipeline and Boteti Northern Cluster Water Project.

Madam Speaker, plans are also underway to extend a similar project at Masama Phase II at an estimated cost of P450 million. Plants will be expanded by the Water Utilities Corporation (WUC) to increase the capacity to 40 million cubic litres a day from the current 16 million cubic litres due to the increased water demand for Palapye/Serowe areas, and increase the capacity of Mmamashia to 180 million cubic litres a day so as to enable it to receive additional amount of water coming through the North South Carrier II pipeline and subsequently meet demands of the Greater Gaborone area in the future.

Madam Speaker, we also continue to put in plans to draw on the Chobe-Zambezi Water Transfer Scheme as well as Lesotho Highlands Water Scheme as funds become available. Madam Speaker, there are other areas that we are promised and will be detailed going forward under the ESP covering transport, the youth and we will have time to deliberate on those, for it is the youth of this country that the future rests on; for they make more than 60 per cent of the population of this country and we are going to accord a commensurate amount of attention if not more to them going forward. We do this Madam Speaker in the firm believe that, when we invest in the youth we are assured of tomorrow. If I have had the time Madam Speaker, I would have spent time explaining and detailing what we intend to do in the education sector even in terms of qualitative improvement in the education sector. We will find time.

I thank you enormously and I hope those who have not heard or understood will. Otherwise I have a simplified version Honourable Rantwana for you; I will give it to you. I move accordingly, Madam Speaker.

HONOURABLE MEMBERS: Applause!

Question put and **agreed to.**

MOTION

ADJOURNMENT

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

Question put and **agreed to.**

The Assembly accordingly adjourned at 3:47 p.m. until Thursday 10th December, 2015 at 2:00 p.m.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO QUESTION 2 (159)

Drug availability for Francistown Clinics

OCTOBER 2015

Masego Clinic	Lapologang Clinic	Botswelelo Clinic
V – 95%	V – 98%	V – 87%
E – 98%	E – 96%	E – 83%
N – 94%	N – 93%	N – 63%
Average: 95.6%	Average: 95.6%	Average 77.6%

DECEMBER 2015

Masego Clinic	Lapologang Clinic	Botswelelo Clinic
V – 93%	V – 97%	V – 90%
E – 94%	E – 86%	E – 93%
N – 90%	N – 80%	N – 63.3%
Average: 92.3%	Average: 87.6%	Average 92.1%

1. TABLE INDICATING # DOCTORS REQUIRED TO RUN HEALTH SERVICES IN GREATER FRANCISTOWN DHMT

	Facility					
		OPD	# Drs Required	IDCC	# Drs. Required	Comments
1	Area W	AM	2		2	This is a 24 hr clinic
		PM	1			Will be covering Mabesekwa
		NIGHT	1			

		OFF	1			
2	Jubilee					This is a 24 hr clinic
		AM	1		1	
		PM	1			
		NIGHT	1			
		OFF	1			
3	Gerald					
		AM	1		1	Will be covering ShaheMooke&Botsalano
		PM	1			
		NIGHT	1			
		OFF	1			
4	Botsewlelo		1		1	Will be covering Donga, Boikhutso
5	Tshwaragano		1		1	Will be covering Botshelo,Ntshe& Area s
6	Masego		1		1	Will be covering Lapologang
7	Tatitown		1		1	Will be covering Kagiso
8	Tonota					This is a 24 hr clinic
		AM	2		2	Will be covering Manyanda, Ditaldi , Shashe station
		PM	1			
		NIGHT	1			
		OFF	1			
9	Serule		1		0	Will be covering Gojwane
10	Tatisiding					This is a 24 hr clinic
		AM	1		1	Will be covering ShasheBridge,Mandunyane
		PM	1			
		NIGHT	1			
		OFF	1			
11	Mathangwane		1		1	Will be covering Makobo,Tlhalogang,Natale
12	Matsiloje		1		1	Will be covering MatopiMatshelagabedi
	Total		29		13	42 DOCTORS

2. A third doctor will join UB in January 2016 hence number of doctors studying at UB will increase to 3.

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