



ANNUAL REPORT

2016



STRATEGIC ELEMENTS OF THE BOTSWANA POLICE SERVICE

The Mandate

The Service shall be employed in and throughout Botswana to protect life and property, prevent and detect crime, repress internal disturbances, maintain security and public tranquility, apprehend offenders, bring offenders to justice, duly enforce all written laws with which it is directly charged and generally maintain the peace.

The Mission

To provide a professional policing service, in partnership with the community.

“Providing a professional policing service” This is a pronouncement that appreciates that the organisation is in the business of policing in all its aspects. It also acknowledges the manner in which the organisation will evolve as it provides policing. A professional policing service pledges a service characterised by a high level of skill, competence, speed and attention to any emerging policing challenges.

“In partnership with the community” emphasises the fact that community participation is essential to the prevention and detection of crime. We want to forge meaningful partnerships with the community.

The Vision

“Law enforcement agency of repute” emphasises an envisioned Botswana Police Service of good standing. First and foremost it will be an organisation that associates itself with good performance. In the end it is envisioned a Police service that is of a standard free from any unethical behaviour. This characterises a dignified police service worthy of honour and treating its customers with due respect. The pride of the organisation will be in its relations with all members of the community.

Table of Contents

1.	COMMISSIONER'S FOREWORD.....	4
2.	STRUCTURE.....	5
2.1.	THE EXECUTIVE.....	5
2.2.	FUNCTIONAL AREAS.....	5
3	CRIME MANAGEMENT.....	9
3.1	CRIME MANAGEMENT INITIATIVES.....	9
3.1.1	Law enforcement.....	9
3.1.2	Community Policing.....	10
3.1.3	Cooperation with other Police Services.....	12
3.2	CRIME OVERVIEW.....	13
3.3	OVERVIEW OF SELECTED CRIMES.....	14
3.4	DISTRIBUTION OF CRIME.....	15
3.5	CRIME PATTERNS AND TRENDS.....	16
4	ROAD POLICING.....	18
4.1	ROAD POLICING INITIATIVES.....	18
4.1.1	Enforcement.....	18
4.1.2	Education.....	19
4.1.3	Engineering.....	19
4.2	ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS.....	19
4.3	ROAD ACCIDENTS ANALYSIS.....	21
4.3.1	Causes of road accidents.....	21
4.3.2	Luminance Conditions.....	22
4.3.3	Distribution of Road Accidents.....	22
4.3.4	Accidents by collision type.....	23
4.3.5	Accidents by type of vehicle.....	24
4.3.6	Accident by Age of Drivers.....	25
5	MAJOR EVENTS COVERED DURING THE YEAR UNDER REVIEW.....	26
6	HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.....	28
6.1	ATTRITION.....	28
6.2	TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT.....	28
6.3	WELFARE.....	29
6.4	REWARDS AND RECOGNITION.....	30
7	POLICE FACILITIES.....	33
7.1	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.....	33
7.2	OFFICES AND STAFF QUARTERS.....	33
8	CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY.....	34

1.0 COMMISSIONER'S FOREWORD



I am grateful to present the Botswana Police Service (BPS) annual report for the year 2016. The report articulates the BPS initiatives on crime management, road safety, human resource management and provision of police facilities as well as community service initiatives carried out by members of the BPS.

Penal Code offences recorded a 1.74% overall reduction as compared to the situation in 2015. Violent and intrusive (break-ins and robbery) declined by 3.16% with robbery considerably decreasing by 11.96%, followed by house breaking with 4.1%. Serious offences (murder, rape, threats to kill, theft of motor vehicle and stock theft) also went down by a margin of 4.16%. Under serious crimes significant reductions of 12.89%, 5.13% and 4.99% were recorded in respect of theft of motor vehicles, rape and stock theft, respectively.

A substantial number of murder and threats to kill cases were recorded in small villages, settlements and cattle posts. Regrettably, the majority of these incidents were as a result of misunderstandings with alcohol being the common denominator and also due to lack of appropriate conflict resolution skills in intimate relationships. We have noticed high level of violence and ruthlessness associated with the commission of these offences.

The situation on our roads remains worrisome. During the year under review, we continued to lose more lives, mainly due to bad driver attitude. Most of the accidents that claimed human lives would have been avoided if drivers had exercised due care and attention. A total of 450 fatalities were recorded as compared to 411 in 2015, denoting an increase of 9.49%. This is obviously a disturbing trend requiring a multi-faceted approach and interventions in addition to law enforcement and public education carried out by the BPS. It will however, first require all of us severally to take heed of road safety messages as well as exercise more responsibility, extra caution and to be alert on the road at all times.

I wish to assure members of the public that the BPS remains resolute in its efforts to ensuring public safety. In this regard, the organisation will continue to step up efforts on law enforcement, crime prevention, investigation of crime, arrest of suspects and processing of such suspects through the justice system in collaboration with the Prosecution, Courts and Prisons. We will carry out these essential actions within the policing context defined by our customers. Our guiding values when delivering services will be characterised by Botho, Excellence, Integrity, Teamwork (BEIT).

Finally, I take this opportunity to thank the men and women of this organisation for working tirelessly to make this country safe. I implore them to continue making this country proud.

Thank you.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keabetswe Makgophe". The signature is fluid and stylized, with a large, sweeping initial 'K'.

Keabetswe Makgophe
(DSO, BPM, JSM, LSGCM)
Commissioner of Police

2.0 STRUCTURE

2.1 The Executive

The BPS executive consists of the Commissioner of Police and three Deputy Commissioners responsible for Operations, Support Services and Crime Investigations, respectively. The Commissioner of Police is appointed by His Excellency the President of the Republic of Botswana who is also the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces.

2.2. Functional Areas

(A) OPERATIONS

This is the function that delivers the core mandate of the organisation. It is made up of Operations Headquarters, Traffic, Anti-Stock Theft Branch and four operational divisions (North, South, South Central and North Central).

Operations Headquarters

The Branch is based at Police Headquarters in Gaborone and some of its responsibilities are ensuring that police establishments effectively record and analyse crime trends and deploy resources for effective policing; ensuring that there is standardization of operational policies, processes and procedures across the organization as well as ensuring effective communication and crime prevention.

Traffic Branch

The Traffic Branch has its headquarters based in Gaborone and its main duties are the promotion of road safety; mobilisation of traffic enforcement logistics; compilation and analysis of road traffic accidents; and facilitation of partnerships with road safety stakeholders.

Anti-Stock Theft Branch

The mandate of the Branch is to manage stock theft crime in order to prevent these incidents as well as enhance recovery of stolen stock. Formally a unit under Operations Headquarters, this establishment was upgraded to branch level during the year under review and is now headed by a Director (Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police).

Southern Division

The Division was established in the 60's and it has its headquarters in Lobatse Town. It is made up of five police districts and 25 police stations. The Division is responsible for policing areas in the South and South West of the country and some border posts between Botswana/South Africa and Botswana/Namibia such as Ramatlalama, Pioneer and Mamuno. Major crimes recorded in this area are livestock smuggling and theft of motor vehicles.

Northern Division

This Division was also established in the 60's and it has its headquarters in Francistown City. Two major tourism areas; being Chobe and the Okavango Delta are found in this area. Some of the major border posts policed by the Division include Kazungula (Botswana/Zambia), Mohembo (Botswana/Namibia) and Ramokgwebana (Botswana/Zimbabwe). Major crimes recorded in the area are illegal migration, drug smuggling and wildlife crime.

South-Central Division

The Division was established in 1997 with its headquarters in Gaborone City. Amongst its policing areas is the capital city (Gaborone), Tlokweng, Mogoditshane and Ramotswa. This Division records high numbers of violent and intrusive crimes.

North Central Division

This Division was established in 2014 and accounts for amongst its policing areas, Debswana Mine in Orapa, BCL Mine in Selibe Phikwe as well as the emerging township of Palapye. Its headquarters is in Palapye and it is made up of four police districts and 17 police stations. Some of the border posts policed by the Division include Martinsdrift, Parshalt and Plaatjan (Botswana/South Africa). This Division registers a notable number of stock theft cases.

(B) SUPPORT SERVICES

The Support Services function provides resources necessary for the effective execution of police mandate. It comprises Strategy Development and Performance Monitoring; Departmental Management Services; Development, Finance & Procurement; Special Support Group; Transport & Telecommunications Branch; Air Support Branch; Police College and the International Law Enforcement Academy.

Strategy Development and Performance Monitoring (SDPM)

The Office is based at Police Headquarters and is charged with developing, monitoring and evaluating performance in the BPS. The office also provides superintendence over the Public Relations Unit.

Departmental Management Services (DMS)

This Branch is based at Police Headquarters and is responsible for the general administration of the BPS as well as human resource management. It consists of the following units: Administration; Salaries & Welfare; Human Resources; Occupational Health, Safety, Chaplaincy and Social Welfare and Legal Services.

Development, Finance & Procurement (DFP)

The Branch is based at Police Headquarters and is responsible for the development of new facilities; project management; maintenance of existing facilities; financing of police operations and general procurement.

Special Support Group (SSG)

This Branch was formed in 1978 as a paramilitary organ of the BPS with its headquarters in Gaborone. Amongst its responsibilities are: maintenance of public order & repression of internal disturbances; border security; VIP protection; rescue operations, high risk operations & escorts; anti-poaching operations and providing specialized services such as scuba diving and dog services.

Transport & Telecommunications Branch (TTB)

The Branch is based in Gaborone and charged with the procurement and maintenance/repair of transport and communication systems.

Air Support Branch

The Branch was established in 2009 and it plays a supportive role to police operations by providing airborne response and services. Its headquarters is in Gaborone.

Police College

This Branch is responsible for pre and in-service training. It is based in Otse and has a satellite unit in Kanye village.

International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA)

This is a joint initiative between the governments of Botswana and United States of America which was established in 2000. The academy is based at Otse and is responsible for international training and institutional capacity building in specialized law enforcement areas such as drug enforcement, human trafficking, firearms trafficking and terrorism.

(C) CRIME INVESTIGATIONS

The function embraces all branches responsible for specialized investigations and these are; Criminal Investigations Department, Forensic Science Services, Internal Affairs Branch and Crime Intelligence Branch.

Criminal Investigations Department (CID)

This Branch has its headquarters in Gaborone and is responsible for investigation of serious crimes. It comprises the following units:- INTERPOL/National Central Bureau-Gaborone, Serious Crimes Squad, Criminal Records Bureau, Narcotics Flora & Fauna Investigations and Diamonds & Minerals Protection Unit.

Forensic Science Services (FSS)

The Branch is based in Gaborone and is charged with the responsibility of conducting scientific investigations in criminal cases. It comprises two units namely; Forensic Science Laboratory and Pathology.

Crime Intelligence Branch

This Branch has its headquarters in Gaborone and is responsible for gathering, analysing and dispatching intelligence to support police operations.

Internal Affairs Branch

The Internal Affairs Branch promotes ethical standards for police officers which in turn enhances organisational image and integrity. The Branch investigates allegations of corruption and indiscipline. It also drives the organisation agenda on anti-corruption in terms of preventing, detecting and ensuring that offenders are brought to justice. The Branch, like the Anti-Stock Theft Unit, was upgraded to branch level during the year under review and is now headed by a Director.

(D) SENIOR MANAGEMENT TEAM



**Commissioner of Police
Mr. Keabetswe Makgophe**
(D.S.O., B.P.M., J.S.M., L.S.G.C.M.)



**Deputy Commissioner Operations
Mr. Victor B. Paledi**
(B.P.M., L.S.G.C.M.)



**Deputy Commissioner Support Services
Mr. Tapudzani P. Gabolekwe**
(D.S.O., B.P.M., J.S.M., L.S.G.C.M.)



**Deputy Commissioner Crime Investigations
Mr. David M. G. Mosetse**
(B.P.M., L.S.G.C.M., SARPCOM)



**Director FSS
SACP Dr. B.H Tumediso-Magora**



**Director SDPM
SACP Mr. S. Tsheko**



**Director Anti- Stock Theft
SACP Mr. O. W.S. Mautle**



**Commander SSG
SACP Mr. K. Dikgang**



**Managing Director ILEA
SACP Mr. K. Motlhanka**



**Divisional Commander S/Central
SACP Mr. M.M. Letsholo**



**Director TTB
SACP Ms. M.P. Segola**



**Divisional Commander North
SACP Ms. D. Marathe**



**Director Training
SACP Mr. G. Dimeku**



**Director Operations
SACP Mr. P. Sebigi**



**Director Internal Affairs
SACP Mr. M. Maduwane**



**Director DMS
SACP Mr. S. Mantswe**



**Director Traffic
SACP Mr. K.G. Mosimanegape**



**Director Air Support
SACP Mr. A. Johnson**



**Divisional Commander South
SACP Mr. H.P. Digobe**



**Director CID
SACP Mr. B.C. Lesola**



**Director Crime Investigation
SACP Mr. G.N. Lesetedi**



**Divisional Commander N/Central
SACP Mr. C.B. Mbulawa**



**Director DFP
SACP Ms. W. M. Petje**



**Deputy Director FSS
SACP Mr. A. Wally**

3.0 CRIME MANAGEMENT

Crime reduction is a public safety priority. In this regard, the BPS employs integrated policing strategies geared at reducing and deterring crime guided by three main programmes namely; law enforcement, community policing and cooperation with neighbouring Police Services, all of which are underpinned by deployment of technological solutions, forensic scientific support and intelligence-led policing.

3.1 Crime Management Initiatives

3.1.1 Law enforcement

Foot Patrols

From time immemorial, foot patrol has been the back-bone of visible policing as it gives the police the opportunity to build or establish a long and lasting relationship with the community. During the year under review, the BPS continued to carry out foot patrols especially in areas that are not accessible by vehicular transport. Walking on a beat has proven to be an effective and deterring tool since no criminal would commit crime in the presence of the police. In this regard, foot patrols shall continue to be part of the BPS daily operations.



Francistown police officers on beat patrol

Rapid Response Teams

This started as a pilot project in Gaborone in 2015, targeting violent and intrusive crimes. The response teams are deployed in strategic areas, where it would be quicker to respond to calls for service, thus increasing the likelihood of catching offenders as well as creating a positive perception of the police reaction to public distress calls against commission of crimes. In this manner, it reassures the public, reduces fear of crime and generally fosters public trust on the police.

Bicycle Patrols

This started off as a pilot project in the greater Gaborone area. However, during the year under review, the project was rolled out to the Francistown policing area. Bicycles are a critical component of police transport as they enable police officers to reach areas that are not easily accessed by other forms of transport, thus facilitating the police to maintain visibility and timely response to reports.

Anti-Poaching

Poaching continues to be a concern, especially in the Chobe Region and Central Kalahari Game Reserve where there is abundant wildlife. Elephants are the most targeted wildlife because of the value attached to their tusks. The BPS continues to deploy officers in the affected areas to control the situation.

Deployment of Special Constables

In the year under review, the BPS continued to maintain the existence of Special Constabulary cadre to augment policing visibility efforts. Special Constables play diversified roles, amongst others general patrols, management of traffic flow at traffic lights and intersections in busy urban areas.

Clean-Up Operations

Clean up Campaigns continue to be an integral part of Police Crime Prevention Strategy, mostly aimed at managing crime by tackling illegal migration. Through this exercise, a total of 66041 irregular migrants were arrested and deported to their countries of origin during the period under review.

Strategic Roadblocks

The BPS has continued to mount and maintain permanent roadblocks on all major roads across the country at places such as Dibete, Sese, Moatle, Pitsane, Bisoli, Ngwasha, Makalamabedi, Kuke, etc.

Through this strategy, several cases such as theft of motor vehicle, human trafficking, drug trafficking and illegal possession of government trophy (ivory) were detected.

Stop, Question and Search

This strategy continues to play a pivotal role in the prevention and detection of crime. Offences such as stealing from a person, theft, illegal possession of drugs, house break-ins and burglaries were detected through this initiative.

Border Patrols

Police officers were also deployed along the Botswana/Zimbabwe, Botswana/Zambia, Botswana/South Africa and Botswana/Namibia Borders to conduct patrols along the common border. These patrols play a critical role in the detection and prevention of cross border crimes.

The police detected amongst others cases of stock theft, theft of motor vehicle, drugs related offences and smuggling of goods. Over and above, a total of 5781 illegal immigrants were arrested during patrols.

3.1.2 Community Policing

The BPS has adopted Community Policing Strategy as an approach to proactive problem solving, and creating partnerships with the community to address the root causes of crime. There are components under this initiative established to actively involve the community in the fight against crime, such as; Cluster Policing, Neighbourhood watch and Public Education.

The underlying core factor in the fight against crime is prevention as such the BPS continues to train its personnel on various aspects relevant to Community Policing, in order to improve service delivery. Issues of prevention are heavily reliant on campaigns that aim to make people aware of crime trends in their localities and to what extent crime affects their livelihood. Therefore, the BPS will continue to capacitate officers with adequate training on Community Policing and research thereof.



Block 6 residents in Gaborone in a Walk Against Crime Awareness campaign

Cluster Policing

Over the years, it has become clear that the police service cannot effectively fight crime without the support of the community. Through this initiative, the BPS continued to engage members of the public within their own localities to perform crime prevention campaigns and patrol duties, leading to increased visibility within their neighbourhoods. As at the end of 2016, there were 705 active cluster committees across the country.

Recognising the value of clusters in the fight against crime, the 6th Annual Cluster Awards Ceremony was held on 3rd June 2016. These awards are intended to motivate Clusters to continue working hard in their crime fighting endeavours. Out of the 705 clusters, 160 clusters received awards (trophies and certificates) in Best Practice, Community Commitment, Best Station and Minister's Award of Excellence in Community Policing.



Honourable Minister of Defence, Justice and Security, Mr Shaw Kgathi (2nd left) handing over the Minister's Award for Excellency in Community Policing trophy to No. 10 District Crime Prevention Chairperson Mr Noah Makaba and the Officer Commanding for the District Senior Superintendent Takongwa Mazwiduma at the Annual Cluster Award Ceremony in Gaborone. Looking on is the Deputy Commissioner of Police Operations Mr. Victor Paledi

Neighbourhood Watch

The success of any crime prevention initiative does not only depend on the Police but also on the meaningful partnership between the Police and the citizens. During the year under review, members of the community were mobilized to form neighbourhood watch committees. Through this strategy, community members are encouraged to be their own watchers/eyes, thus improving Police/Community relationship and reducing the fear of crime.

Public Outreach Schemes

As part of the outreach programmes, the BPS continued to engage community through platforms such as Kgotla meetings, roadshows, stakeholder collaboration, workshops, media (print and electronic) police television programme (Itshireletse), police radio programme (Crime File), morning traffic reports, social media and other publications.



The BPS exhibition stall at Business Botswana Northern Fair in May 2016

3.1.3 Cooperation with other Police Services

Botswana Police Service continues to cooperate with other Police Services through a number of platforms including International Criminal Police Organisation (INTERPOL); Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization (SARPCCO), Joint Permanent Commissions (JPC) and Bi-National Commissions (BNC). These cooperation arrangements provide opportunities for regional approaches which are essential when dealing with public safety issues of common concern to each party. Botswana Police Service participated in the following cooperation initiatives:

Joint Permanent Commissions (JPCs)

Joint Permanent Commissions (JPCs) are interstate collaboration arrangements aimed at: exchanging information on the activities and the movements of criminals; persons threatening the stability and security; agreeing on the procedure for extradition of criminals; examination and reviewing of effective means of communication between the Defence and Security services.

During the year under review, JPCs were held with Namibia on 24-28/10/2016 and Zambia on 14-18/11/2016. The Commissions resolved among others, to enhance vigilance by law enforcement agencies in order to suppress illicit drug and firearms trafficking, human trafficking, stock theft, theft of motor vehicles and theft of non-ferrous metals.

Bi-National Commission (BNC)

The South Africa/Botswana Bi-National Commission (BNC) was held from 8th to 11th November 2016 in Pretoria. The two countries reaffirmed their commitment to deepening existing strategic cooperation. Satisfactory progress was noted in many areas of cooperation, including defence and security.

Regional Operations

Operation Basadi

Operation Basadi is a SARPCCO resolution that coincides with the commemoration of the 16 days of activism to end violence against women and children, to show commitment towards the resolution of gender based violence issues. Botswana Police Service conducted Operation Basadi on the 23 -25/11/ 2016.

Small Arms and Light Weapons Operation

Botswana Police Service conducted an operation on Small Arms and Light Weapons on 17- 18/10/2016 as a planned simultaneous initiative for SARPCCO. The aim of the operation was to deal with proliferation of small arms, light weapons and explosives that are often used in the commission of serious crimes.

Inter-Regional Operations

SARPCCO for which Botswana is a member, in collaboration with East African Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation (EAPCCO) conducted Operation Usalam III on the 29th to 30th June 2016, targeting offences such as terrorism; human trafficking, theft of motor vehicle; wildlife crimes, theft of copper cables, smuggling of minerals; illicit proliferation of small arms and light weapons and narcotic drugs. Participating countries were members of SARPCCO and EAPCCO.

3.2 Crime Overview

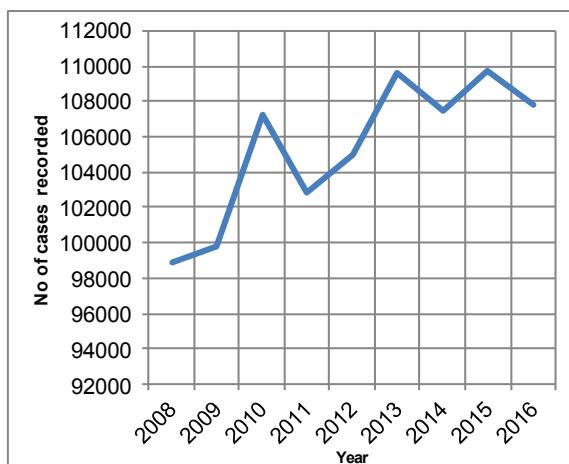
In 2016, crime comprising Penal Code and other offences excluding traffic stood at 169213, an increase of 5.73% from 160050 cases recorded in the year 2015. The major increase was in respect of other offences which rose by 21.98% to 61434 from 50365 in 2015. The increase in these offences is attributed to the vigilance of police in their daily patrols as more disorders were detected. Dealing with these disorders has a deterrence effect on serious crimes. This was evident during the year under review as Penal Code offences went down by 1.74% to 107779 cases from 109 685 in 2015.

Table 1: Number of recorded crime

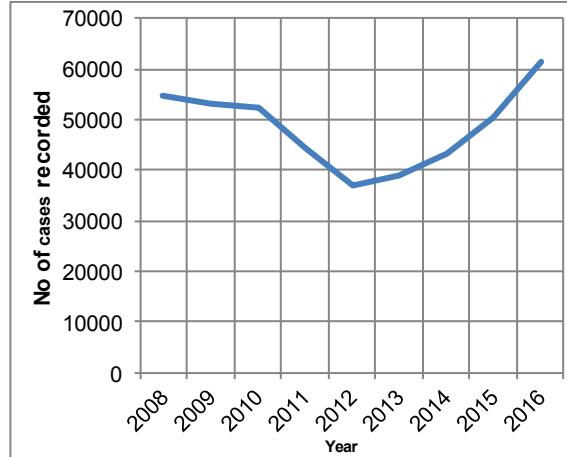
Offence Category	Number of offences		Relative value (%)		Percent change 2015/16
	2015	2016	2015	2016	
Penal Code	109685	107779	68.53%	63.48%	-1.74%
Other Offences	50365	61434	31.47%	36.32%	21.98%
Total	160050	169213	100	100	5.73%

Chart 1: Annual Crime Trends: 2008 to 2016

a) Penal Code Offences



b) Other Offences



3.3 Overview of Selected Crime

The BPS recognises that some crimes have a more significant bearing on safety and security, hence affecting the quality of life of people in Botswana. To this end, two categories of crime are given special attention in policing endeavours with a commitment to reduce such incidents by 5% annually. These are the violent and intrusive (house breaking, burglary, store breaking and robbery) and Serious crimes (murder, rape, threats to kill, theft of motor vehicle and stock theft).

Crime statistics reveal a decrease in the number of violent and intrusive crimes by 3.16% as compared to year 2015 crime figures (Table 2). A decrease in serious crimes by 4.1% was also realised. Overall, the two categories went down by 3.5% from 14746 cases in 2015 to 14224 in 2016. This is a significant impact, especially as informed by the time series pattern. Taking 2008 as the base year, such crimes have by 2016, registered a decline of 46% - almost half the magnitude recorded in 2008.

Table 2: Violent, intrusive and serious crimes recorded

Violent and intrusive crime	Year 2015	Year 2016	Annual growth per offence
Burglary	2703	2706	0.11%
House breaking	2812	2697	-4.09%
Store breaking	2,072	2080	0.39%
Robbery	1539	1355	-11.96%
Sub total	9126	8838	-3.16%
Serious Crimes			
Murder	278	305	9.71%
Theft of motor vehicle	357	311	-12.89%
Rape	2163	2052	-5.13%
Stock theft	2263	2150	-4.99%
Threat to kill	559	568	1.61%
Sub total	5620	5386	-4.16%
Total	14746	14224	-3.54%

Table 3: Trends of violent, intrusive and serious crimes: 2008 – 2016, using 2008 as the base year

Description	Year 2008	Year 2009	Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012	Year 2013	Year 2014	Year 2015	Year 2016
No. of cases	26150	24386	20681	19069	19455	16455	15376	14746	14224
Simple Growth Index	100%	93%	79%	73%	74%	63%	59%	56%	54%

Using a composite evaluation approach which recognises key factors such as population, a similar pattern is discerned. For instance, it is observed that the risk of exposure to these crimes has declined from 140.0 crimes per 10 000 population in 2008 to 63.76 in 2016. Severally, like trends were established for each category of crimes. Violent and intrusive crimes went down from 116.70 incidents per 10, 000 population in 2008 to 39.62 incidents in 2016 whilst serious crimes dropped from 32.30 in 2008 to 24.14 in 2016.

Table 4: Risk exposure to crime: 2008 – 2016

Year	Violent & Intrusive Crime ¹	Serious Crime ²	Estimated Population ('000)	Violent & intrusive per 10,000 pop	Serious crime per 10,000 pop	Violent, Intrusive & serious crime per 10,000 pop
2008	20477	5673	1755	116.7	32.30	149.0
2009	18947	5439	1776	106.65	30.62	137.27
2010	14928	5753	1800	82.93	31.96	114.89
2011	13655	5414	2025	67.44	26.74	94.17
2012	13893	5562	2066	67.08	26.86	93.94
2013	10920	5535	2107	51.63	26.17	77.81
2014	10036	5340	2147	46.54	24.76	71.31
2015	9126	5620	2187	41.57	25.60	67.18
2016	8838	5386	2226	39.62	24.14	63.76

Source: Population Projections-Statistics Botswana

3.4 Distribution of Crime

Regional distribution

Botswana is divided into four policing regions named Divisions. These are further divided into sixteen districts with the object of attaining administrative convenience and effective management. Of the four divisions, South Central³ and Northern Divisions⁴ recorded larger shares of crime - 33.2% and 31.5%, respectively. The other divisions accounted for almost half of the average of these portions. For instance, the Southern Division⁵ recorded 18.4% whereas North Central⁶ recorded 16.9%. The pattern of distribution is attributed to population size and socio-economic profiles.

Table 5 Distribution of Crime recorded in 2016 by Police Divisions

Offence Category	North	South Central	Southern	North Central	Totals
Absolute figures					
Penal Code	22668	44197	19947	20967	107779
Other Offences	30636	12055	11174	7569	61434
Total	53304	56252	31121	28536	169213
Relative figures					
Penal Code	21.0%	41.0%	18.5%	19.5%	100.0%
Other Offences	49.9%	19.6%	18.2%	12.3%	100.0%
Total	31.5%	33.2%	18.4%	16.9%	100.0%

¹ Violent and intrusive crime relates to: house breaking, burglary, store breaking; and robbery

² Serious crime relates to: murder; rape; theft of motor vehicle; stock theft; and threats to kill

³ South Central Division covers Gaborone, Tlokweng, Mochudi, Ramotswe and surrounding areas

⁴ Northern Division covers Francistown, Maun, Kasane and their encashment areas

⁵ Southern Division covers Lobatse, Kanye, Molepolole, Ghanzi and Tsabong including their peripheries.

⁶ North Central Division includes Serowe, Mahalapye, Selibe Phikwe, and Lethakane as well as nearby areas.

District distribution

The distribution of crime at district level is also a function of socio-economic dynamics. Where there are more economic activities as it obtains in cities and towns, the number of crime incidents tends to be higher. Although exposure to violent, intrusive and serious crimes affects all socio-economic status groups, lower status individuals and families appear to have increased exposure.

Table 6: Crime Distribution by Police Districts

Police Districts	Year 2015	Year 2016	% change
No 1- Kutlwano (Francistown South)	16932	18105	6.9
No 2- Serowe	9890	10298	4.1
No 3 – Gaborone (Central & East)	23234	23603	1.6
No 4 – Lobatse	6331	6359	0.4
No 5 – Maun	7829	8205	4.8
No 6 – Gantsi	2298	2211	-3.8
No 7 – Kasane	2900	3257	12.3
No 8- Letlhakane	3897	3708	-4.8
No 9 – Tsabong	2293	2489	8.5
No 10 – Selibe Phikwe	7109	7179	0.9
No 11- Molepolole	10914	11929	9.3
No 12 – Mochudi	4568	4610	0.9
No 13 – Mogoditshane (and Gab/West)	28381	28039	-1.2
No 14 – Kanye	8515	8133	-4.5
No 15 – Francistown (Francistown North)	18439	23737	28.7
No 16 - Mahalapye	6520	7351	12.7

3.5 Crime Patterns and Trends

Property Crimes (House breaking, Burglary, Robbery, Store breaking and theft of motor vehicle)

These offences are mostly committed by youthful and middle aged men. An emerging trend is that criminals target the property where owners are present so as to demand valuables through the use of threats and intimidation. The other targeted group is those who walk in deserted areas and unlit streets.

It has also been observed that some shop owners still leave cash in their businesses after closing hours and most of the premises are not secured with security devices whilst some have no security guards employed. Those who break into property are interested in electronic devices, mobile phones, cash and other easy to dispose properties. It remains a key strategy for property owners to invest in alarms, CCTV cameras, burglar bars and effective neighbourhood watch schemes. Regarding theft of motor vehicles, criminals target Toyota models that have not been installed with security devices. Most cars are stolen at night with 89% of such thefts. Motor vehicles are stolen and taken mostly outside the country.

As for the stealing of stock, it is committed by rustlers who prey on stray stock , mostly cattle. The vulnerability of stock is influenced by mushrooming of butcheries which present themselves as ‘lucrative markets’ for stolen stock or produce. To counter stock theft incidents, the BPS has upgraded the Anti-stock Theft Unit into a fully-fledged branch while at station level there are stock theft dedicated teams and farmers associations with a view to encourage them to find better ways of protecting their stock.

Of late, there has been an increase of cases involving unsuspecting farmers being swindled by culprits who pretend to be livestock agents buying for commercial beef dealers. These so called agents would issue cheques to farmers when in fact their accounts are false or have insufficient funds.

Offences against Morality (Rape & Attempts)

Rape incidents are more prevalent among people retiring from entertainment centres and suspects are acquaintances such as ex-boyfriends. The peak period for rape incidents is night time mostly during weekends at liquor outlets or homes. In other incidents, perpetrators target people walking alone in isolated streets.

Offences Against the Person (Murder & Threat to Kill)

Most murder & threat to kill incidents are triggered by misunderstandings; to some individuals murder and threat to kill are viewed as effective means of resolving conflict. Suspects are usually known to victims as love partners, relatives or neighbours. Most victims are female partners after the female has decided to end the relationship. Also a significant number of murder cases were recorded in small villages, settlements and cattle posts. The cases mostly involved males as suspects, 183 in total, against five female suspects. The dominant age group was the 21 - 30 years category at 51%, followed by 31- 40 at 26%, while the teenage ages accounted for 13%. Public education, stop, question and search and other conflict resolution mechanisms remain effective strategies in addressing the problem.

Habit Forming Drugs (Illegal Importation and Distribution of Drugs)

In the year under review, an upsurge of illegal drugs in the form of dagga, Meth-cathinone, cocaine, and mandrax was observed. Indications are that most of these drugs, originate outside the country. Arrested suspects were found in possession of large quantities of drugs resulting in increased seizure of 1053.422kg as compared to 253.632kg in the previous year. Deployment of sniffer dogs and scanners at ports of entry to assist in the detection of illicit goods continue to be paramount.

Human Trafficking

Human Trafficking is an emerging crime which was previously not common in Botswana. It has been observed that Botswana is used as a transit route for human trafficking. That notwithstanding, there is evidence that some Batswana have been trafficked to other countries under the pretext that they were being offered jobs and education opportunities, when in actual fact this was false. Therefore, the general public is encouraged to familiarize themselves with the provisions of Human Trafficking Act to avoid being victims.

Cyber Crime

The continued technological advancement has created an opportunity for criminals to come-up with new ways and concealment methods in committing crimes. New trends and methods of committing crime are emerging with people committing crimes in cyberspace. The BPS would continuously monitor and come up with strategies that are intended to counter the problem. The public is urged to be extra vigilant when using technology related services which include but not limited to the following:

Social Engineering- (Extortion)

There is an increase in phishing incidents aimed at high-profile targets such as company CEOs and managers with a view to extort money from them. The perpetrators would send emails to recipients alleging that they have been hired by someone to kill them and they even know their physical address.

Abuse of Social Media

There are some people within our community who are countering the good benefits of modern technology by manipulating or abusing social media platforms such as face book, WhatsApp and twitter to commit fraud, spread misinformation as well as bully other citizens. It has also increasingly been evident that some locals are involved in the use and distribution of pornographic material through social media sites.

4.0 ROAD POLICING

The ultimate goal of Road Safety is to save lives and minimise injury on the roads. There are three main broad approaches through which the BPS promotes road safety and these are; enforcement, education and engineering. Public education is undertaken to provide appropriate knowledge to change attitudes of road users. Enforcement is employed to support and complement education, by specifically targeting irresponsible, dangerous and unlawful behaviour that puts other roads users at risk. Through engineering, the roads are designed and maintained to reduce the risk of collisions and to reduce the severity of a collision when such occurs. Good designs encourage the correct use of the road and encourage safe behaviour of road users.



4.1 Road Policing Initiatives

Traffic flow in the City of Gaborone

4.1.1 Enforcement

Traffic enforcement is used as a measure to motivate road users to improve their road user behaviour by generating a general deterrence effect on motorists. General deterrence is based on road user's perception of being apprehended for a traffic violation. The BPS continues to employ focused interventions directed towards addressing risk factors such as drink and driving, excessive speed, seat-belt usage, cell phone usage and general disregard of road traffic regulations. In this regard, road policing in Botswana is characterised by incessant sobriety checkpoints, saturation patrols, sporadic road blocks, deployment of speed trap machines on all major roads, and control of traffic at intersections during peak hours, particularly in urban areas.

A total of 344463 road traffic violators were arrested compared to 285121 in the preceding year, raising the detection rate by 20.8%. Excessive speed continued to be predominant followed by driving without licence and careless driving.

Table 7: Recorded road traffic violations: 2015 - 2016

Road traffic violation	Yr 2015	Yr 2016	% change
PSV offences	2487	2427	-2.4%
Speeding	84256	97898	16.2%
Driving without licence	26127	25687	-1.7%
Use of the mobile phone whilst driving	4094	5027	22.8%
Drunken driving	4882	4433	-9.2%
Careless driving	11419	11504	0.7%
Failure to produce licence on demand	1603	2564	60.0%
Others (seat belts, Unrowrthy vehicle etc)	150253	194923	29.7%
Total	285121	344463	20.8%

Administration of road law penalties

Road rules exist to help keep roads safer for all road users. Penalties that are applied in Botswana include monetary fines, custodial terms and driver disqualifications. During the year under review, penalties were administered to a total number of 196212 (57%) road law violators. Vehicle flagging continued to play a pivotal role in the identification of violators who skip to pay their fines.

Table 8: Status of traffic violations

Status of cases	Number of cases processed	% Processed
Closed accused warned	59254	17.2%
Completed upon payment of fine	196212	57.0%
Completed at Subordinate Court	2062	0.6%
Pending	86935	25.2%
Total	344463	100.0%

4.1.2 Education

In an effort to promote road safety, the BPS continued to collaborate with various key stakeholders such as Department of Road Transport & Safety (DRTS), Motor Vehicle Accident Fund (MVAF) and Roads Department. This collaboration has greatly contributed to improved road safety. During the period under review, the BPS collaborated with other road safety stakeholders on the following initiatives;

- Road safety pamphlets with tips for pedestrians and other vulnerable road users were distributed at key gatherings, roadside campaigns and at schools
- Message Display Mobile Led (speed machine) displayed along A1 road (near Kgale Primary School) and A12 near Bokamoso Private Hospital
- Scholar patrol (STOP & GO) signs were issued to all Police Divisions to distribute to high risk primary Schools. Police Volunteers and mature students were engaged to help pupils to cross the road during peak hours. The project took place at some schools in Molepolole, Lobatse and Gaborone.
- Issuing of reflective school bags to pupils to enhance their visibility on the road to the following Primary Schools; Mafhitlhakgosi, Botsalano, Camp, Tshiamo and Taung.
- The BPS also partnered with Society of Road Safety Ambassadors (SORSA) on road safety campaigns covering six Primary Schools where an audience of 3000 pupils was reached in the following villages; Rakhuna, Tlhareselele, Pitsane, Sheep Farm and Goodhope.
- 60 days of Action on Crime and Road Safety campaign was conducted nationally between November and December 2016.



A pupil assisting others to cross the road through scholar patrol project

4.1.3 Engineering

- Speed limits have been set at 30km/h, particularly at schools and residential areas.
- Erection of speed humps and rumble strips in some internal roads in Greater Gaborone
- Erection of informative signs along A1 highway to sensitize motorists about accident prone areas.

4.2 Road Traffic Accidents

During the period under review, a total of 18 373 road traffic accidents were recorded, compared to 17 654 in the preceding year, representing a 4.1% increase in the total number of reported road accidents. Likewise, there were corresponding increases across all classes of accidents. Casualty accidents accounted for 21.49% of all accidents registering increases as follows: fatal – 5.8%, serious – 3.9% and minor crashes – 9.8%. The remaining class of accidents (damages only) represents 78.51% of crash accidents.

The number of fatal injuries stood at 450 against 411 recorded in 2015 translating to a 9.5% increase. The statistics for the year depicts Serious injuries decreased by 8.8% from 1364 in 2015 to 1243 recorded in 2016, and minor injuries went up by 10.3% from 4528 in 2015 to 4994 in 2016 whilst the number of serious injuries declined by 8.9%.

Table 9: Accidents and Casualties

Year	Accidents					Casualties			
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Others	Total	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total
Yr 2015	329	768	2606	13951	17654	411	1364	4528	6303
Yr 2016	348	739	2861	14425	18373	450	1243	4994	6687
Growth (%)	5.78%	-3.78%	9.79%	3.40%	4.07%	9.49%	-8.87%	10.29%	6.09%

Accidents occur with varying intensity and severity across the districts. No.3 (Gaborone) and No.13 (Mogoditshane) Police Districts recorded the highest number of road crashes accounting for 9759 or 53.1% of the total figure recorded in 2016. A collection of factors ranging from increased mobility, intake of alcohol and general disregard of road signs all have a direct bearing on the number of accidents in the two districts. In terms of casualties, No.2 District recorded the highest number of fatalities claiming 50 lives, whilst No.7 and No.8 Districts registered the lowest fatal crashes with 4 and 5, respectively. The number of deaths in the latter districts is largely influenced by vehicle occupancy.

Table 10: Accidents and Casualties – District distribution: 2016

District	Accidents					Casualties			
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Other	Total	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total
No.1-Kutlwano	29	58	161	759	1007	36	114	291	441
No.2-Serowe	34	57	218	785	1094	50	102	432	584
No.3-Gaborone	29	77	615	4279	5000	36	116	963	1115
No.4-Lobatse	16	34	73	267	390	16	46	107	169
No.5-Maun	26	45	160	544	775	32	89	307	428
No.6-Gantsi	10	16	46	191	263	18	32	100	150
No.7-Kasane	4	13	34	144	195	4	22	68	94
No.8-Letlhakane	5	28	56	270	359	7	39	110	156
No.9-Tsabong	10	14	34	150	208	15	40	76	131
No.10-Selibe-Phikwe	11	25	97	346	479	12	34	159	205
No.11-Molepolole	27	55	148	474	704	30	83	252	365
No.12-Mochudi	28	48	128	386	590	43	83	270	396
No.13-Mogoditshane	46	117	613	3983	4759	49	187	1012	1248
No.14-Kanye	26	56	165	651	898	33	91	288	412
No.15-Francistown	21	43	164	599	827	27	78	255	360
No.16-Mahalapye	26	53	149	597	825	42	87	304	433
Total	348	739	2861	14425	18373	450	1243	4994	6687

Risk exposure

Accident and associated health risks which take account of the densities of vehicles and that of population, respectively have been declining since the year 2008. Trends reveal that risks associated with the use of motor vehicles went down from 80.0 accidents per 1000 registered motor vehicles in 2008 to 35.3 in 2016. The associated health risk also declined from 26.0 fatalities per 100 000 population to 20.2 during the same period. This is the case even though the numbers of vehicles and people have been steadily increasing over time.

Table 11: Risk exposure to road accidents: 2008-2016

Year	Road Accident Recorded	Fatalities	Registered Vehicles	Estimated Population ('000)	Accident Risk (Accidents/ 1000 Vehicles)	Health Risk (Fatalities/ 100,000 Population)
2008	20 415	455	256498	1 755	80.0	26.0
2009	20 000	475	280439	1 776	71.3	27.0
2010	18 978	397	344719	1 800	55.0	22.1
2011	18 001	483	367155	2 025	49.0	23.9
2012	17 527	404	401015	2 066	43.7	19.6
2013	17 062	411	417015	2 107	40.9	19.5
2014	16 641	377	435750	2 147	38.2	17.6
2015	17 654	411	469664	2 187	37.6	18.8
2016	18 373	450	520088	2 226	35.3	20.2

Sources: Registered Vehicles by Department of Road Transport and Safety; Population Projections by Statistics Botswana

4.3 Road Accidents Analysis

Accident data is analysed to acquire knowledge that can be used to improve road safety in Botswana. The analyses assess the nature and impact of various factors such as over speeding, drunken driving, driver fatigue and other forms of distractions, vehicle and weather conditions, reckless driving and many other factors. In the following analysis, it is evident that whilst there is variety of risk factors, the leading one is driver recklessness mostly arising from human intolerance.

4.3.1 Causes of road accidents

The leading causes of road accidents in Botswana are, in order of level of effect, driver carelessness (76%), animals on the road (11.2%), inexperience- unlicensed driving (3.8%), alcohol impaired driving (3.2%) and pedestrian errors (1.8%). In all the accidents, non-human injury incidents accounted for 78.5% of the 18373 road accidents. Thus emergency medical services are required in fewer incidents to offer on spot treatment or transport injured persons to medical centres. Nevertheless, rigorous investigations are still undertaken in other incidents in order to aid road safety planning and also assist motor insurance providers.

Table 12: Causes of road accidents

Cause of accident	Fatal crashes	Serious crashes	Minor crashes	Damage only	Total
Driver fatigue	6	8	15	28	57
Influence of drinks/drugs	16	17	113	447	593
Unlicensed driver	8	36	128	525	697
Driver carelessness	241	517	2067	11143	13968
Pedestrian error	39	81	286	17	323
Passenger error	5	15	25	31	76
Domestic/wild animals	16	33	148	1859	2056
Obstructions	0	0	4	120	124
Vehicle defects	16	27	62	167	272
Road condition	0	4	8	59	71
Weather condition	0	0	4	11	15
Use of cellphone	0	0	0	1	1
Other	1	1	1	18	21
Total	348	739	2861	14425	18373

4.3.2 Luminance Conditions

Luminance plays a major role in road accidents as drivers' ability to avoid collisions is impeded under dim lighting. During the year under review, the majority of road accidents occurred under "day light" condition (62.9%) followed by "dark" condition (24.5%), street lighting (11.2%) and "moon light" (0.8%). The pattern is similar to what obtained in 2015. A large number of accidents occurred after dark. In this regard, low luminance has a great influence on human perceptual error.

Table 13: Accidents by luminance

Condition	2015	%	2016	%
Day light	11 339	64.2	11 552	62.9
Night Street Light	2 162	12.2	2 173	11.2
Moon light	165	0.9	151	0.8
Dark	3 988	22.6	4 497	24.5
Total	17 654	100.0	18 373	100.0

4.3.3 Distribution of Road Accidents

There are some established changes in traffic flow. Traffic is more dense during daylight than it is at night; during holidays and month ends. Traffic is more dense out of areas of major economic activities than it is within; but on weekdays it is more crowded within. In addition, increases are anticipated during periods when there are more vehicles on the roads such as rush hours. Thus the odds of getting involved in a road accident vary according to time (month, day, and hour).

Monthly Distribution

There is a high number of accidents during month ends and public holidays. These are times characterised by increased level of travel and spending on alcohol among the drinking community who often tend to drive whilst impaired by alcohol. The leading months in terms of the number of road accidents are March, May and October. However, in respect of the number of fatalities, the leading months are December, July and March. The latter trend is attributed to similar characteristics such as higher vehicle occupancy during Christmas, President and Easter holidays.

Table 14: Accidents and Casualties by Month

Months	Accidents			Fatal injuries		
	Year 2015	Year 2016	% change	Year 2015	Year 2016	% change
January	1164	1308	12.4%	39	30	12.4%
February	1243	1466	17.9%	21	29	17.9%
March	1519	1647	8.4%	35	42	8.4%
April	1370	1491	8.8%	41	38	8.8%
May	1503	1696	12.8%	28	41	12.8%
June	1498	1597	6.6%	38	37	6.6%
July	1507	1474	-2.2%	27	51	-2.2%
August	1507	1470	-2.5%	33	39	-2.5%
September	1600	1507	-5.8%	33	37	-5.8%
October	1573	1652	5.0%	35	24	5.0%
November	1570	1472	-6.2%	37	22	-6.2%
December	1600	1593	-0.4%	44	60	-0.4%
Total	17654	18373	4.1%	411	450	4.1%

Daily Distribution

Most of road crashes happened between Friday and Sunday, inclusive. These days of the week accounted for 63.6% of the fatal injuries compared to 61.3% in 2015. This is attributed to a constellation of factors such as increased travel, consumption of alcohol and speeding.

Table 15: Accidents and casualties by day of week

Day	Accidents			Fatal injuries		
	Year 2015	Year 2016	% change	Year 2015	Year 2016	% change
Sunday	2405	2425	0.8%	83	86	3.6%
Monday	2289	2483	8.5%	34	40	17.6%
Tuesday	2182	2231	2.2%	33	38	15.2%
Wednesday	2233	2231	-0.1%	35	33	-5.7%
Thursday	2348	2457	4.6%	57	53	-7.0%
Friday	2947	3221	9.3%	64	78	21.9%
Saturday	3250	3325	2.3%	105	122	16.2%
Total	17654	18373	4.1%	411	450	9.5%

Hourly Distribution

Fatal accidents tended to vary during the time of the day. However, majority of accidents occurred between 1600hrs – 0200 hrs due to factors such as speeding, drink driving, driver fatigue and driver carelessness.

Table 16: Accidents and casualties by hour

Time (hrs)	Fatal Accidents			Fatal injuries		
	Year 2015	Year 2016	% change	Year 2015	Year 2016	% change
0600 - 0800	25	24	-4.00%	33	29	-12.12%
0800 - 1000	10	22	120.00%	11	33	200.00%
1000 - 1200	13	18	38.46%	18	39	116.67%
1200 - 1400	18	18	0.00%	26	24	-7.69%
1400 - 1600	20	27	35.00%	34	31	-8.82%
1600 - 1800	31	39	25.81%	34	50	47.06%
1800 - 2000	60	60	0.00%	66	70	6.06%
2000 - 2200	50	36	-28.00%	60	42	-30.00%
2200 - 0000	33	43	30.30%	34	53	55.88%
0000 - 0200	37	20	-45.95%	55	27	-50.91%
0200 - 0400	16	14	-12.50%	20	17	-15.00%
0400 - 0600	16	27	68.75%	20	35	75.00%
Total	329	348	5.78%	411	450	9.49%

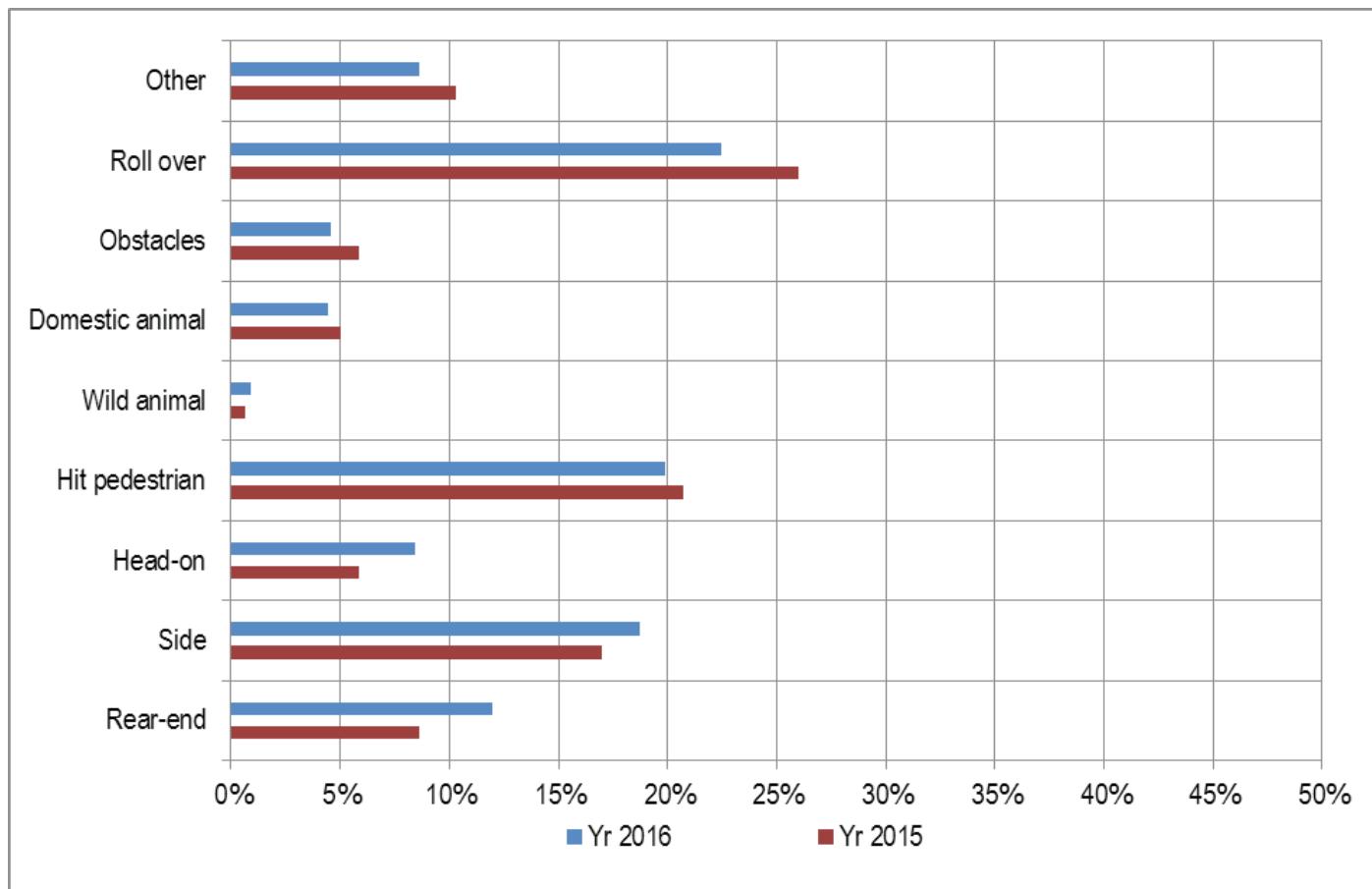
4.3.4 Accidents by collision type

Collision types have differing impacts on the severity of injuries in a road accident as well as the extent of damage to vehicles involved. During the year 2016, the intensity of collision types was lesser than in the previous year. Nevertheless, in both years, the leading collision type in terms of the volume of accidents and the severity of injuries was roll-over followed by pedestrian hits, side and rear-end collisions.

- Roll over involve a single vehicle that loses control due to poor road conditions (shoulders and uneven ground) after the vehicle has lost traction. The injuries suffered in roll overs are often more severe, leading to high rates of fatalities.

- Pedestrian collisions refers to incidents where pedestrians are hit by vehicle. These are common where either party does not exercise due attention. This can be more prevalent where the road design does not have dedicated provisions for pedestrians. Such collisions can be more severe to pedestrian who, unlike drivers and passengers, do not have protective systems such as safety belts.
- Side collision refers to collisions involving two or more vehicles, particularly at junctions. These collisions occur when one party fails to give way.
- Rear-end collision occurs when one vehicle hits another in the rear. These are caused by inattentive drivers, adverse road conditions, and poor following distance.

Chart 2: Distribution of accidents by collision types



4.3.5 Accidents by type of vehicle

The analysis of severity of accidents in relation to the type of vehicle involved in an accident can contribute to knowledge that is essential for enhancing road safety. This is so because there is variance in severity of accidents between different types of vehicles. During 2016, the leading vehicle type in terms of accidents was cars – car & taxi (54.3%) accounting for 54.4% of the 450 fatalities. This was followed by pickups, including light utility vehicles and lorries at (27.9%) with 30.4% of fatalities, buses (12.2%) with 8.9% of fatalities. The other vehicles including cyclist accounted for 5.6% of fatalities.

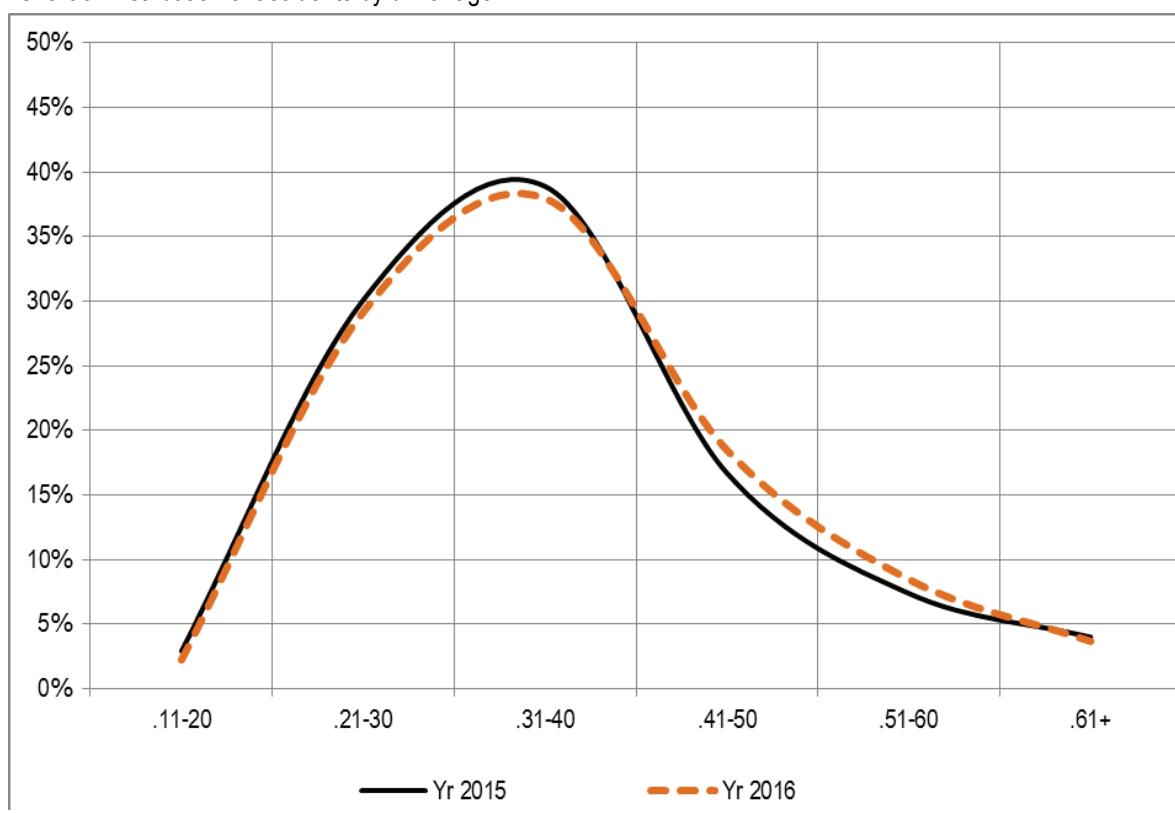
Table 17: Accidents by vehicle type

Vehicle type	Year 2015	Year 2016
Bicycle	1.4%	1.3%
Motor Cycle/Moped	1.3%	1.1%
Car	48.0%	52.8%
Taxi	1.2%	1.5%
4-Wheel drive	2.7%	2.8%
Pick-up	24.0%	20.9%
Light duty vehicle	3.5%	1.5%
Lorry	4.6%	2.0%
Lorry with trailer	0.5%	0.7%
Mini-bus	6.9%	10.6%
Bus	1.8%	1.6%
Tractor	0.2%	0.2%
Animal drawn	0.8%	0.5%
Other	3.1%	2.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

4.3.6 Accident by Age of Drivers

Age has a significant impact in the incidence of accidents. Older drivers are perceived to be safer than younger ones. The elder drivers earn this status from the driving experiences they have gained over the years as well as their higher level of tolerance whilst driving. During the year under review, the most drivers involved in accidents were aged 21 to 40, with the mean age being 31. A similar pattern was observed in the previous year. This pattern attests to the held view that young drivers are less safe than older ones.

Chart 3: Distribution of accidents by driver age



5.0 MAJOR EVENTS COVERED DURING THE YEAR UNDER REVIEW

Apart from normal police duties, the BPS continued to provide a safe and conducive environment for the delivery of incident free events such as the following:

BOT50 Celebrations

- Botswana celebrated its 50th anniversary of independence on the 30th of September 2016. Pre-events of this celebration started in 2015 by launching of the roving torch in Gaborone, which traversed the length and breadth of this country. Police officers were highly engaged during this period. The celebrations were graced by dignitaries from both locally and abroad.

National events

- The BPS continued to provide security at the following annual events;
 - > Legal year on 2nd January 2016
 - > Budget Speech 2016/17 on 1st February 2016
 - > State of the Nation Address on 5th December 2016

State Visits

- During the year under review, the Republic of Botswana hosted two (2) Heads of State;
 - > His Excellency Uhuru Kenyatta, President of Kenya, on 27-29th June 2016
 - > His Excellency Hage Geingob, President of Namibia on 12th July 2016.

High Profile Meetings

- Botswana as the chair of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), hosted two Troika Summits and one Seminar as follows;
 - > SADC Double Troika Summit, on 16-18 January 2016
 - > SADC Double Troika Summit, on 28th June 2016
 - > SADC Seminar, on 11th December 2016

Other Events

- **Toyota 1000 Desert Race: 24-26 June, 2016 at Jwaneng**

The event attracts a good number of racers and spectators from both the local and international community. It pulls a lot of resources from the BPS.

- **Makgadikgadi Epic 15-17th July, 2016**

As part of Botswana Tourism Organisation investment drive, Botswana hosted the 3rd edition of the International Sky Diving event at Nata Bird Sanctuary in the Makgakgadi Pans. The event attracts spectators, locally and internationally.

- **Khawa Dune Challenge and Cultural Festival: 25-28th May 2016**

This event is one of its kind in Botswana combining both motorsport and culture adding a new dimension to the tourism development product. In order to ensure safety and security of attendants and participants, the BPS provided law enforcement services.

- **Lekhubu Race for Rhinos- 30/06/16- 03/07/2016**

The event was hosted to raise awareness on conservation of rhinos with a view to saving them from extinction, due to poaching.

- **Rasesa Air Show-28 August 2016 / SSKA Airshow-24 September 2016**

Both events attracted quite a number of local and international community.

- **Gaborone Agricultural show: 31st July, 2016 to 7th August, 2016**

This show was preceded by a series of District Agricultural Shows across the country, which brings farmers together with a view to reducing extensive farming costs.

- **Botswana Consumer Fair- 28th August to 4th September, 2016**

The Consumer fair brings together local and international exhibitors to market their products and services as well as network. The Botswana Police Service set up a stall, to market its services. Crime prevention awareness materials were also distributed to the public.

6.0 HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The success of any organisation depends on appropriate recruitment, training and continuous development of its human capital. The BPS continued to administer its training plan to empower its personnel in various areas. In addition to pre-service training, the BPS enrolls its personnel on institutions of higher learning locally and abroad in order to acquire requisite skills.

6.1 Attrition

Maintaining adequate workforce level is one of the major challenges facing Police Departments. In the wake of increasing demand for qualified officers owing to expanding law enforcement responsibilities, there can be difficulties of creating a workforce that meets demographics of communities when addressing public safety issues.

In order to mitigate short falls arising from such attrition, the BPS recruits and trains officers to equip them with key policing skills. In the year 2016, a total of 336 trainees graduated and were deployed to various stations.

6.2 Training and Development



Trainees who graduated during the year under review at a pass out parade

During the year under review, the BPS released officers on long and short term training to pursue different specialized courses in needy areas such as policing, law, aviation, traffic management, pathology, forensic science, public relations, secretarial studies, nursing, motor vehicle engineering, website management, computer forensics, pharmacy and questioned document examination.

In addition to the above, the BPS conducted 50 in-service courses and four international programmes to empower its personnel on investigative, supervisory and management skills amongst others. The BPS also benefitted from technical assistance training sponsored by the governments of Russia, USA, France and Japan in the following specialized areas: forensic ballistics, electronic security, counter-terrorism, money laundering, diplomacy and international relations.

The International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) continued to offer specialized training as follows; Leadership Development, Anti-Corruption, Wildlife Investigation, Interviewing Techniques, Gender Based Violence, Financial Investigation, Narcotics and Post Blast Investigations.

6.3 Welfare

The Botswana Police Service has put in place, a number of initiatives aimed at ensuring officers have access to resources and conditions required for their comfort, health, and secure living.

Social Support

The Botswana Police Service continues to implement Occupational Health, Safety, Chaplaincy and Social Welfare programmes throughout its formations. Through this arrangement, bereaved or seriously injured officers have access to social support services. This support has been created for officers who need to cope with life changing situations in the course of their duties.

Counselling

Counselling services are offered to address employees' overall wellness. In the year 2016, a total of 1412 clients from different Police Stations were provided with counselling when compared to 641 in 2015. Of the 1412 clients, 1248 were police personnel whilst the remaining 164 were members of the public.

Wellness

The BPS is tasked with a unique and demanding mandate that requires a stable mind and high level of physical fitness. In an endeavour to instil physical discipline and fitness within the organisation, fitness centres were opened at some police establishments.

Medical Support

Medical support to reduce the burden of medical bills is accorded officers injured in line of duty. One hundred and sixteen (116) employees benefited from this medical support during the period under review. The officers sustained injuries arising from among others, assaults by suspects during arrests, and motor vehicle accidents.



Some of the gym equipment at the Police Fitness Center in Gaborone

Chaplaincy

The Chaplaincy programme continues to impact positively on BPS employees. Weekly Prayers are observed throughout the Botswana Police Service structures supervised by the Chaplain. In addition, the structure undertakes visit to the sick and conduct memorial and funeral services at the time of death.

Secure living

The Botswana Police Service has a number of welfare initiatives that aim to enhance the standard of living of employees in the form of property ownership. The following are some of the existing welfare schemes; Savings and Loans Guarantee Scheme, Police Relief Fund and Sports and Social Responsibility Fund. Through the Savings and Loans Guarantee Scheme, the BPS assisted scheme members to purchase up to P5000 worth of shares each from the Botswana Telecommunications Corporation Limited (BTCL) using their accumulated savings in 2016.

6.4 Rewards and Recognition

In order to deepen the performance management framework, the BPS finds it fitting to reward good performance in order to create a culture of excellence through the promotion of repeat performance where targets are met or exceeded. In this regard, a successful team effort, like the individual member's accomplishments, is something to be celebrated.

Individual Awards

Individual awards in the BPS come in different forms including award of medals and certificates of appreciation. As part of the 132nd Police Day celebrations held on 5th August 2016, medals were awarded to deserving police officers. A total number of five hundred and twenty-two (522) officers were recognised through the award of the following medals; Meritorious Service, Jubilee Service, Distinguished Service Order and the Long Service and Good Conduct.



His Excellency the President Lieutenant General Dr Seretse Khama Ian Khama bestowing a medal on one of the recipients

Team Awards

Crime Reduction Award

The following police stations, districts and division were recognised for meeting the set target of reducing crime by 5% in their policing areas during the year 2015:

- Northern Division
- No. 1 District (Kutlwano)
- No. 2 District (Serowe)
- No. 3 District (Gaborone)
- No. 5 District (Maun)
- No. 14 District (Kanye)
- No. 15 District (Francistown)
- Mogoditshane Police Station
- Sejelo Police Station
- Tlokweng Police Station
- Bobonong Police Station
- Dibete Police Station
- Francistown Police Station
- Maun Police Station
- Thamaga Police Station



Divisional, District and Unit Commanders who were crowned the Best in Crime Reduction Award display certificates and trophies

Road Safety Award

The following police stations and districts were recognised for reducing fatalities by 5% in their policing areas:

- No. 2 District (Serowe)
- No. 7 District (Kasane)
- No. 13 District (Mogoditshane)
- No. 14 District (Kanye)
- Pandamatenga Police Station
- Mogoditshane Police Station
- Sejelo Police Station
- Palapye Police Station



District and Station Commanders display their Best in Road Safety certificates and trophies

Corporate Social Responsibility Award

The BPS polices a society which cherishes the values of compassion and care. In order to identify with the community, the organisation has committed to live these values by being a socially responsible organisation. Many of Botswana Police Service establishments have responded positively to this calling by undertaking a variety of initiatives.

Some police establishments have built and handed houses to the needy during the year 2016, pursuant to the BPS Corporate Social Responsibility drive. These are: Pandamatenga Police Station (18/03/2016); Dukwi Police Station (22/03/2016); Northern Division Headquarters (23/03/2016); Francistown (24/03/2016); Southern Division (14/04/2016); Kang Police Station (29/05/2016); Mochudi Police Station (07/07/2016); and Semolale Police Station (28/11/2016). The Northern Division was recognised for its outstanding performance in community service.



The Northern Division display certificates after being recognised for outstanding performance in community service

7.0 POLICE FACILITIES

The BPS continues to undertake new projects aimed at improving service delivery and customer satisfaction. In this regard, some developmental projects were undertaken across the country aimed at improving transport and communication infrastructure as well as office and housing accommodation.

7.1 Transport and Communication

The BPS acquires suitable transport and communication system for effective delivery of its mandate. In 2016, four aircrafts were procured for use in anti-poaching, police operations and training. This has led to improved response time and police visibility, thereby enhancing customer satisfaction.

The introduction of Police Website and Facebook page continued to play a key role in the dissemination of information on missing and wanted persons, media releases, spot announcements, articles on coverage of major police events and activities as well as publications such as Police Magazine, Annual Reports and BPS strategies. These platforms promote communication convenience between the BPS and its clientele, locally and abroad.



Some of the Police vehicles procured during the 2015/2016 financial year

7.2 Offices and Staff Quarters

In order to alleviate accommodation shortage, the BPS purchased 50 houses from Botswana Housing Corporation (BHC) in Palapye as well as rented 257 houses and office space in Gaborone. This is a way of enhancing service delivery by boosting officers' moral through the provisions of conducive office and housing accommodation.

During the year under review, the construction of the Forensic Science Laboratory commenced. Other projects included; refurbishment of Mahalapye and Palapye old police stations and houses; construction of police posts across the country; construction of block 10 (Gaborone) police houses; procurement of specialised vehicles; and expansion and upgrading of police radio communication network system.



Completion of Block 10 Police houses in Gaborone will alleviate shortage of accommodation in Gaborone

8.0 CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The BPS has developed fruitful partnerships with the community in the delivery of its mandate of ensuring public safety. In order to demonstrate appreciation of the commitment of members of the public, through its social responsibility platform, the BPS continues to donate basic life necessities such as food, clothing and housing to needy citizens. During the year under review, the BPS donated nine houses, bringing to 43, the total number of houses donated through this initiative. Houses donated in 2016 are as follows;



Pandamatenga village



Kotamogoree village



Matshelagabedi



Senyawe



Jakalas 2



Mochudi



Kang



Semolale (1)



Semolale (2)



CUSTOMER SERVICE STANDARDS

PROCESS	THROUGHPUT TIME
Response to call outs in urban areas	16 minutes
Response to call outs in other areas	60 minutes
Completion of major case investigation	6 months
Completion of minor case investigation	21 days
Updating victims of crime on the preliminary status of cases	7 days
Issuance of Police reports	3 days



“In Partnership With You”



COMPLAINTS PROCEDURE

We are here to serve you. For any complaints report to the following:

Level 1 – Station: **Section Leader – Station Officer – Station Commander**

TEL:

Level 2 – District: **Officer Commanding Policing area**

TEL:

Level 3 – Division: **Divisional Commander Policing area**

TEL:

Level 4 – Police Headquarters: **Commissioner of Police**

TEL:



For any enquiries contact: Public Relations Officer, Private Bag 0012, Gaborone, Botswana

Tel: 3605439\47 Fax: 3972404 e-mail: police@gov.bw

Toll Free Number: 0800 600 144

Botswana Police Service Toll Free Numbers

Kasane	0800 600 048
Maun	0800 600 040
Gantsi	0800 600 115
Nata	0800 600 057
Letlhakane	0800 600 055
Serowe	0800 600 073
Molepolole	0800 600 131
Jwaneng	0800 600 142
Kanye	0800 600 138
Tsabong	0800 600 122
Masunga	0800 600 030
Francistown	0800 600 027
Selebi Phikwe	0800 600 063
Palapye	0800 600 074
Mahalapye	0800 600 075
Mochudi	0800 600 094
Gaborone (PHQ)	0800 600 144
Ramotswa	0800 600 102
Lobatse	0800 600 108
Mogoditshane	0800 600 107
Broadhurst	0800 600 084
CID HQ	0800 600 125

In case of emergency dial 999

NOTES.....

Core Values of Botswana Police Service

- **Botho** - Police Officers will deliver a service which is characterised by humility, dignity, courtesy and respect for customers regardless of their status in life. It will be a service that resonates with a compassionate approach where officers are empathetic, kind and considerate.
- **Excellence** - Police Officers will always be diligent and persistent in applying their work and display knowledge of the product that they offer. In this way they will produce an acceptable level of accuracy on all service provided to the customer.
- **Integrity** - In the process of providing services, police officers, must desist from a normative inclination to abuse the rights and privileges of their occupation. It is expected that they will display ethical behaviour that appreciates the need for confidentiality, respect for human rights and not succumb to corrupt practices.
- **Team work** - Police officers will recognise the need to act as a team characterised by consultation, collective responsibility and support for each other. In this regard they would be encouraged to be willing team players.

Published by Botswana Police Service

For more Information contact:

Public Relations Unit, Private Bag 0012, Gaborone, Botswana

Tel: (267) 3993814/16 **Fax:** (267) 3972404 **E-mail:** police@gov.bw