

BOTSWANA POLICE SERVICE

2015

ANNUAL REPORT



IN PARTNERSHIP WITH YOU

It all begins here!



Vision

*To be a law enforcement
agency of repute*



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 (Botswana Police Act, Cap 21:01, section 6).

Mandate

For the performance of their duties under this Act, police officers may carry arms. The police also perform such military duties within Botswana as may be required under the authority of the President as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces.

Mission

To provide a professional policing service in partnership with the community

Core Values:

Botho: Excellence:
Integrity: Team work:

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COMMISSIONER'S FOREWORD

I am pleased to present the Botswana Police Service Annual Report for 2015. The report covers key law enforcement delivery areas including crime management, road policing, resource management and other support programmes that are critical to police operations.



The Botswana Police Service (BPS) continues to deliver satisfactorily on its mandate of promoting public safety and security in this country. In this regard, we have over the years, managed to consistently reduce violent and intrusive crimes (break-ins and robberies) which are a major threat to personal and property security in this country.

For the year 2015, these crimes were reduced by 9%. This notwithstanding, there are some serious crimes such as theft of motor vehicle, rape and stock theft where significant impact was not realised. We acknowledge that the increasing violence and total disregard for human life observed in the commission of some of violent

and serious crimes, is something that we need to collectively and vigorously tackle.

The effective provision of policing services in this country is premised on Community Policing. We will therefore continue to invest more and more in this fruitful partnership for our overall effectiveness. All stakeholders will continue to be key development partners in the fight against crime and the improvement of road safety.

Finally, we appreciate the support we continue to receive from Government. This support inspires us to continue delivering a professional and quality service which is consistent with our mission and vision commitments and aspirations.

I thank you.

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

HISTORY OF BOTSWANA POLICE SERVICE

Bechuanaland Mounted Police was established in 1885 with 100 men to police Bechuanaland. In 1885 Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Carrington was appointed the first Commissioner of Bechuanaland Border Police. With its headquarters in Mafikeng, the new force safeguarded the protectorate against the Transvaal filibusters and played a key role in the Matabele war of 1893.

When the British Bechuanaland administration was placed under the Cape Colony in 1895, a number of Bechuanaland Border Police officers were transferred to the Cape Police Force. During that year, the Eastern part of the Protectorate was transferred to the British South Africa Company (BSAC) administration together with 120 men of Bechuanaland Border Police. The remaining 90 men under the protectorate administration reverted to the original designation of Bechuanaland Mounted Police. Following these transfers, the High Commissioner formed a Native Force, named the Protectorate Native Force,



From L to R: The First President of the Republic of Botswana Sir Seretse Khama, the first Motswana Commissioner of Police Mr Simon Hirschfeld and the second President of the Republic of Botswana who was then the Vice President Sir Ketumile Masire

which recruited from Basutoland (now Lesotho), and Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe). Recruitment of migrants made some natives of the Protectorate perceive the police institution as foreign, particularly that qualifications for joining the police was more inclined to physique and height as opposed to academic qualifications. Locals were only brought in as messengers and getting a rank beyond trooper was envy to the handful of Batswana cadres.

Employment requirements portrayed police officers as confrontational, scary

and always all out to pounce on the unsuspecting public thus creating a rift between the police and the public they served. The status quo remained so for years until a deliberate move was taken to localize policing by reducing the number of white non commissioned and enlisting more Batswana in the Police Force.

After the disbandment of the Bechuanaland Border Police, the British South Africa Police Force was formed under the command of an Imperial Commandant-General with headquarters at Salisbury. Bechuanaland Mounted Police became No.1 Division of this force. Numbers 2, 3, and 4 divisions policed Matabeleland, Mashonaland and Northern Zambesia respectively. The Protectorate Native Police Force remained in existence working in cooperation with No.1 Division. At the end of 1902, No.1 Division broke away from the British South Africa Police (BSAP) and the control of the police in the Protectorate was vested in the Resident Commissioner. The two protectorate forces, the BSAP and Native Police Force, were then merged and renamed Bechuanaland Protectorate Police.

When Botswana attained independence from the British rule in 1966, Bechuanaland Protectorate Police was renamed Botswana Police Force. The dawn of independence, around 1970, entailed the fast tracking of a localization programme which began with the top hierarchy of the police force as recommended by an overseas police adviser. Police leadership which for a long time remained in the hands of the whites was handed over to locals in 1971, when Mr. Simon Adolph Hirschfeld was appointed the first Motswana Police Commissioner, deputized by Mompati Merafhe. Mr Hirschfeld, together with Mr Mompati Merafhe, Jack Ndubiwa and Samson Kgakge were immediately assigned to discharge the localization programme. When the Botswana Defence Force was formed in 1977, Mompati Merafhe was appointed Major General and became the Commander, deputized by Brigadier Ian Khama Seretse Khama.

The first batch of eight women was also recruited into the Police Force in 1971. Since then, women numbers have been increasing with each annual recruitment. In 1997, Botswana Police Force further changed its name to Botswana Police Service (BPS). This was a major transformation that embraced the organization's new vision, mission, values and corporate goals. The merger of the Botswana Police Service with the Botswana Local Police Force in 2009 was also a milestone that created an integrated police service.

Five Batswana have since served as Police Commissioners, and they are Messrs Simon Hirschfield (1971-1995), Norman Seduma Moleboge (1995-2004), Edwin Jenamiso Batshu (2004-2007), Thebeyame Edward Tsimako (2007-2012) and the incumbent Keabetswe Makgophe who succeeded Mr. Tsimako in August 2012.



Some of Bechuanaland Protectorate Police Officers on patrol

BOTSWANA POLICE SERVICE 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 as the Commander in chief of the armed force, while deputy commissioners are appointed by the Permanent Secretary to the President.



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



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



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



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

FUNCTIONAL STRUCTURE

The BPS operates with three broad functions namely: Operations; Support Services and Crime Investigations, which are each headed by a Deputy Commissioner. Under these functions are various police branches headed by Senior Assistant Commissioners.

(a) OPERATIONS

This is the key function that delivers the core mandate of the organisation. It is made up of Operations Headquarters, Traffic 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.

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.

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 Ramatlabama, 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. It is made up of four police districts and 22 police stations falling in the Northern and North Western parts of the country. 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 poaching.

South-Central Division

The Division was established in 1997 with its headquarters in Gaborone City. It is made up of five police districts and 22 police stations. Amongst its policing areas is the capital city, Gaborone and Tlokweng and Ramotswa border posts between Botswana and South Africa. This Division records high numbers of violent and intrusive crimes owing to high population and economic activity.

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 16 police stations. Some of the border posts policed by the Division include Martinsdrift, Passhalt and Plaatjan (Botswana/South Africa). This Division registers a notable number of stock theft cases.

Police Districts and Stations

There are 16 police districts headed by Senior Superintendents and 78 police stations headed by officers of the rank of Superintendents. In addition, to police stations there are over 300 police posts. The table below shows the distribution of police districts and stations.

NORTHERN DIVISION	SOUTHERN DIVISION	SOUTH CENTRAL DIVISION	NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION
No.1 District, Kutlwano	No. 4 District, Lobatse	No. 3 District, Gaborone	No. 2 District, Serowe
Kutlwano Police Station	Lobatse Police Station	Broadhurst Police Station	Serowe Police Station
Tonota Police Station	Woodhall Police Station	Gaborone Central Police Station	Palapye Police Station
Tatitown Police Station	Goodhope Police Station	Urban Police Station	Maunatlala Police Station
Matsiloje Police Station	Ramatlabama Police Station	Tlokweng Police Station	Serule Police Station
Kutlwano Police Station		Borakanelo Police Station	
Gerald Police Station	No. 6 District, Gantsi		No. 8 District, Letlhakane
Dukwi Police Station	Gantsi Police Station	No. 12 District, Mochudi	Letlhakane Police Station
	Kalkfontein Police Station	Mochudi Police Station	Orapa Police Station
No.5 District, Maun	Charleshill Police Station	Olifantsdrift Police Station	Rakops Police Station
Maun Police Station	Ncojane Police Station	Sikwane Police Station	
Shakawe Police Station			No. 10 District, Selibe Phikwe
Seronga Police Station	No. 9 District, Tsabong	No. 13 District, Mogoditshane	Selibe Phikwe Police Station
Sehithwa Police Station	Tsabong Police Station	Mogoditshane Police Station	Bobonong Police Station
Gumare Police Station	Werda Police Station	Ramotswa Police Station	Botshabelo Police Station
Gweta Police Station	Tshane Police Station	Naledi Police Station	Bainesdrift Police Station
Maun Airport Police Station	Bokspits Police Station	Gaborone West Police Station	Semolale Police Station
	Kang Police Station	Sir Seretse Khama Airport Police Station	
No.7 District, Kasane	Middlepits Police Station		No. 16 District, Mahalapye
Kasane Police Station			Mahalapye Police Station
Kachikau Police Station	No. 11 District, Molepolole		Shoshong Police Station
Pandamatenga Police Station	Molepolole Police Station		Martinsdrift Police Station
Kasane Airport Police Station	Thamaga Police Station		Machaneng Police Station
Kazungula Police Station	Letlhakeng Police Station		
	Takatokwane Police Station		
No.15 District, Francistown	Sojwe Police Station		
Francistown Police Station	No. 14 District, Kanye		
Tshesebe Police Station	Sejelo Police Station		
Masunga Police Station	Kanye Police Station		
Tutume Police Station	Moshupa Police Station		
Nata Police Station	Jwaneng Police Station		
Sowa Town Police Station	Mabutsane Police Station		
	Phitshane Molopo Police Station		

(b) SUPPORT SERVICES

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

Departmental Management Services

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

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

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 specialised services such as scuba diving and dog services.

Transport & Telecommunications Branch

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

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 recruitment and in-service training and is based at the Botswana Police College in Otse.

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 regional training and institutional capacity building in specialised 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 and Crime Intelligence Branch.

Criminal Investigations Department

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 Crime Squad, Criminal Records Bureau, Narcotics Flora & Fauna Investigations and Diamonds & Minerals Protection Unit.

Forensic Science Services

The Branch is based in Gaborone and is charged with the responsibility of conducting scientific investigations in both criminal and civil 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 despatching intelligence to support police operations.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS



January - The Commissioner of Police Mr Keabetswe Makgophe signing an agreement with a representative of Eurocopter for the purchase of Botswana Police Service helicopters



February - Crime Prevention Cluster members at the Awards Ceremony in Gaborone.



March - Officers who took part in the peace keeping mission in Lesotho posing for a group photo with Special Support Group senior management



April - Botswana Police executive team increased in number from three to four with the appointment of Mr David Mosetse to the position of Deputy Commissioner - Crime Investigations



May - A police officer explaining the use of speed trap to members of the Public at the BOCCIM North Trade Fair.



June - Women Police officers from the TIRIPO Women Network during their operation in Gaborone



July - Minister of Police and Public Safety Honourable Monyane Moleleki (centre) and Minister of Defence and Security Honourable Tseliso Mokhosi, both of the Kingdom of Lesotho receiving a tokens of appreciations from the Commissioner of Police Mr Keabetswe Makgophe during their official visit to Botswana.



August - His Excellency the President Lieutenant General Dr. Seretse Khama Ian Khama inspecting a parade at the Police Day Celebrations



September - Colonial parade presentation by members of the Botswana Police Service during the Independence day celebrations at the National stadium



October- Some of the Police officers who underwent French facilitated Advanced Motor Cycle riding course showcasing their skills during their graduation



November - The Commissioner of Police Mr Keabetswe Makgophe handing over a token of appreciation to a retiring officer



December - French instructors with some of the trainees at the completion of the Peacekeeping training.

CRIME MANAGEMENT

In its efforts to guarantee the safety and security of communities, the BPS has adopted an integrated policing strategy that focuses on visible policing and empowerment of community forums for the primary purpose of reducing the risks associated with the occurrence and fear of crime.

Crime trends

To ensure the desired impact, the BPS has focused its attention on the reduction of the following crime categories which have a high bearing on community insecurity; violent and intrusive crime comprising burglary, housebreaking, store breaking and robbery as well as serious crimes comprising theft of motor vehicle, stock theft, murder, rape and threat to kill. The risk of exposure to these crimes has declined from 71.6 crimes per 10,000 population in 2014 to 67.4 in 2015

Table 1: Risk exposure to crime: 2014 - 2015

Year	Violent & Intrusive	Serious Crime	Population	Violent & intrusive ¹ per 10,000 pop	Serious ² crime per 10,000 pop	Violent, Intrusive & serious crime per 10,000 pop
2014	10,036	5,340	2,147,906	46.7	24.9	71.6
2015	9,126	5,620	2,187,477	41.7	25.7	67.4

Source: Botswana Police Crime Returns, Statistics Botswana Population Estimates

Table 2: Number of violent intrusive and serious crimes: 2014 and 2015

Type of crime	Year 2014	Year 2015	Annual growth per offence
Burglary	2,900	2,703	-6.8%
House breaking	2,851	2,812	-1.4%
Store breaking	2,587	2,072	-19.9%
Robbery	1,698	1,539	-9.4%
Murder	274	278	1.5%
Theft of motor vehicle	317	357	12.6%
Rape	2,034	2,163	6.3%
Stock theft	2,096	2,263	8.0%
Threat to kill	619	559	-9.7%
Total	15,376	14,746	-4.1%

Source: Botswana Police Crime Returns

The reduction of violent & intrusive and serious crimes by 4.1% in 2015 is consistent with the overall reduction of 44%, taking 2008 as the base year. This is an indication of the successes achieved over the years in terms of improving public safety and security in Botswana.

Table 3: Trend of violent, intrusive and serious crimes: 2008 - 2015

Description	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015
No. of cases	26 150	24 386	20 681	19 069	19 455	16 455	15 376	14 746
Growth index	100%	93%	79%	73%	74%	63%	59%	56%

Source: Botswana Police Crime Returns

Footnotes: 1. Violent & intrusive = burglary, house breaking, store breaking & robber

2. Serious crime = murder, rape, theft of motor vehicle, stock theft & threat to kill

General Crime Distribution

General Crime is categorized into Penal Code and Other Offences. The following is a presentation of crime distribution by Divisions and Districts.

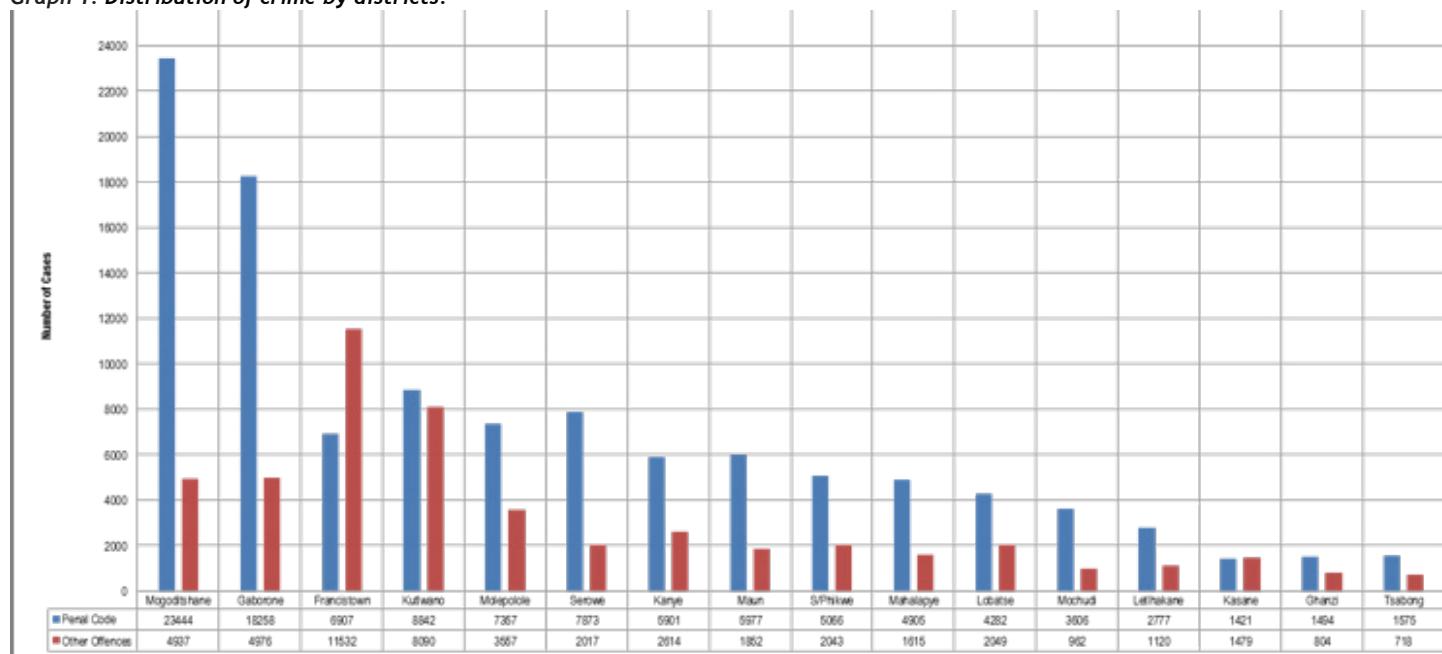
Table 4: Distribution of crime by division

Division	Penal Code Offences	Other Offences
Northern	23147	22953
N/Central	20621	6795
S/Central	45308	10875
Southern	20609	9742
National	109685	50365

Source: Botswana Police Crime Returns

The statistics indicates that the South Central Division accounts for high numbers of Penal Code cases. This is attributed to high population and economic activity since the majority of the working class is concentrated in the greater Gaborone areas.

Graph 1: Distribution of crime by districts.



Source: Botswana Police Crime Returns

The above graph depicts a high concentration of penal code offences in Mogoditshane followed by Gaborone with Francistown leading in other offences.

CRIME ANALYSIS

Determining what factors contribute to different types of crime inform the development of strategies and programmes to mitigate the incidence of such crimes. During the year under review, a number of causal factors including the environment, availability of markets for stolen property, alcohol abuse, and lack of conflict resolution skills were considered in formulating police strategies in tackling violent & intrusive and serious crimes.

Property Crime

This category includes house breaking, burglary, store breaking, robbery and theft of motor vehicle. Criminals target property including houses and business premises, mostly those without security installations. During the year under review, crime trends depicted a shift from non-violent residential burglaries to more violent home invasions perpetuated mostly by armed criminals. Due to the high demand of electronics in the contemporary world, criminals have re-directed their efforts and energies towards theft of such electronic appliances as cell phones, laptops and television sets. Involved criminals include locals, foreign nationals and organized criminal syndicates.



Some property seized from criminals displayed at Broadhurst Police Station

Offences against Morality

These are sexual offences including rape, defilement of girls under 16 years, incest etc. Rape incidents are more prevalent among people retiring from entertainment centres with most of the suspects acquainted to victims such as ex-boyfriends. In most of the incidents, alcohol tends to be the greatest influence.

Offences against the Person

The incidents include various forms of assaults including murder and threat to kill. Most incidents of murder and threat to kill are attributed to domestic violence, mainly by males against their female partners. Other cases are triggered by misunderstandings at drinking outlets.

EMERGING CRIME TRENDS

Rapid technological advancement and globalization have created opportunities for criminals and other vices that come with such developments. Organized crime, such as drug trafficking, cyber-crime, human trafficking and intellectual property crimes are gaining momentum globally. During the year under review, the following trends were observed:

Human Trafficking/ Smuggling

Human trafficking relates to the movement of people against their will for purposes of exploitation in various fields such as forced labour and sex abuse. Human trafficking is relatively new in Botswana. However, from the recorded incidents, Botswana was used as a transit route for trafficking people to other countries.

Cyber Crime

During the year under review, a trend was observed whereby the Facebook platform was used to defraud innocent citizens looking for places to rent or plots to buy by luring them to deposit money through e-services.

Illegal sales and distribution of drugs

During the year under review, there was an upsurge in illegal sale and usage of drugs, especially dagga and cocaine. Indications are that these drugs are distributed to Batswana including school going children by some street vendors.

POLICE EFFORTS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIME

The Botswana Police Service in collaboration with other stakeholders continued to employ different strategies, programmes and initiatives in the fight against crime throughout 2015.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

General Patrols

Patrols increase police visibility which in turn contributes to the prevention of crime and reduction of public fear of crime; as well as improved response to reports and community relations. In this regard, the organisation continued to conduct coordinated patrols (foot, vehicular and bicycle) with positive results.

Visibility augmentation through Special Constables

The Special Constabulary is a valuable policing initiative that is meant to augment manpower on the ground for visible policing. Since the officers serving under this programme are from the local communities and have better knowledge of policing areas, tracing and arresting of offenders become much easier. This resource also assist police officers in investigating minor cases as well as ensuring free flow of traffic during peak hours.

Clean Up Operations

Clean up campaigns are conducted on monthly basis and periods preceding long holidays. The campaigns target emerging crime trends and behaviours antecedent to incidents of serious crimes including offences relating to migration and employment statutes. During the year under review, numerous cleanup operations were conducted which resulted with the arrest and deportation of 58,455 illegal immigrants comprising 41543 males and 16912 females.

Anti-Poaching

Poaching remains a challenge in the northern part of the country where wildlife, especially elephants are targeted for their tusks. The BPS in conjunction with other stakeholders continue to engage in anti-poaching initiatives throughout the country. During the review period, 33 cases involving ivory were recorded compared to 37 reported the previous year, which represent 11% decrease. 69 people were arrested in connection with these cases.

Use of Forensic evidence

Forensic science's role is no longer limited to aiding investigations but also used in crime prevention as well as to expedite prosecution due to the accuracy and reliability of forensic evidence. During the year under review, 2996



A scenes of crime officer uplifting fingerprints from a crime scene

forensic enquiries /analysis were made compared to 2958 in 2014, representing 1% increase. The BPS has also introduced a Non-Human DNA testing service to cater for livestock and wildlife related crimes during the year under review.

The interfacing of AFIS and Crime and Criminal Recording System (CCRS) was also completed. This facilitated easier identification of perpetrators and improved turnaround time in processing prints. In this regard, BPS was able to process 130 140 fingerprints compared to 77 484 in 2014, which is an increase of 68%.

Rapid Response Teams

The year under review saw the introduction of the Rapid Response team initiative intended to improve police response, visibility and community interactions. The project was carried out as a pilot project in Gaborone and surrounding areas with the intention to roll it to other major towns and urban areas. These teams act as a deterrent to the commission of crime.



60 Days of Action on Crime and Road Safety (1st November to 31st December)

This annual campaign started in 2011 with the aim of encouraging people to change their mind sets and in the process do small, simple and inexpensive things to enhance their safety and security in their homes as well as on the road. The campaign yielded positive results since violent and intrusive crimes went down from 1892 cases recorded in 2014 to 1503 in 2015, representing 21% decrease. Similarly, road accident fatalities went down from 100 fatalities recorded in 2014 to 81 in 2015, which represents 19% decrease.

COMMUNITY POLICING

This style of policing which calls for police/community collaboration in developing solutions which address the root causes of crime rather than symptoms of crime, is the anchor of policing in Botswana. During the year under review, the BPS embarked on a number of Community policing initiatives as described below.

Public Education

This is one of the pivotal strategies used to drive the crime prevention agenda. This initiative is implemented through numerous platforms such as school lectures, Kgotsa meetings, print and electronic media etc. During the year reviewed, the BPS among others disseminated 100 000 crime awareness messages to cell phone users.

Neighbourhood Watch Schemes

Neighbourhood Watch Schemes are community mobilisation initiatives that form part of the greater crime prevention agenda. The initiative enlists active participation of residents within a neighbourhood (10-15 homesteads) to reduce the incidence and fear of crime in their neighbourhood. It encourages neighbours to know each other and develop a programme of mutual assistance, under the realization that, the people who live, work and play in the same neighbourhood understand the common challenges in their area. Under this initiative, members are sensitized to keep a watchful eye on a neighbour's home during their absence.

Policing Clusters

In this programme, communities are demarcated into small manageable segments called Clusters for the purposes of effective policing. Clusters have been instrumental in crime prevention activities such as hotspot patrols, house to house campaigns etc. According to cluster policing guidelines, clusters meet fortnightly to interrogate crime problems and come up with solutions to address such problems. As at 31st December 2015, there were 705 active community policing clusters in the country. The performance of these clusters is evaluated periodically to measure their impact in the fight against crime.

Clusters are recognized and motivated for their efforts in the fight against crime during the National Cluster Awards Ceremony which is an annual event held since 2010. At this ceremony, high performing clusters are awarded trophies, certificates and monetary support. The 5th Annual Cluster Awards Ceremony was held on the 16th October 2015 in Gaborone where different clusters were recognized.

Police Volunteer Programme

This programme was introduced in 2009 with the objective of mobilizing members of the community to voluntarily join hands with the police in their respective policing areas to fight crime and subsequently forge close relations between the

COOPERATION WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

The BPS takes advantage of good relations that exist between Botswana and other cooperating nations. In this regard, the organisation is a member and participates in a number of regional and international fora that seek to address issues of common/mutual interest including public security that the country subscribes to, such as the International Criminal Police Organisation (Interpol), Southern African Development Community (SADC), Bi-National Commissions (BNC) and Joint Permanent Commissions on Defence and Security (JPCDS).

During 2015, the BPS participated in the following collaborative meetings and assignments:

- SADC Observer Mission In Lesotho (SOMILES) from 23rd February to 18th March 2015 in which 30 BPS officers participated
- 17th Meeting of the Ministerial Committee of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation held from 16-21 July 2015 in the Republic of South Africa
- Botswana / Zambia Joint Permanent Commission on Defence and Security held from 2nd to 5th September, 2015 in Botswana
- 84th Interpol General Assembly from 2nd to 5th November, 2015 in Kigali, Rwanda

PARTICIPATION AT MAJOR NATIONAL EVENTS

Over and above normal policing, BPS continues to commit its resources towards the provision of security during various major events of national interest. The following are some of the events that the organisation participated in during 2015:

35th Ordinary Summit of SADC Heads of States and Governments held from 16th to 19th August 2015 in Gaborone.
BPS deployed a significant number of officers during this event to ensure the safety and security of Heads of State and other dignitaries.

Toyota 1000 Desert Race - 26th to 28th June, 2015

This is an annual event that attracts a good number of both local and international community. It pulls a lot of resources from the BPS and during the year under review, the organization deployed 880 police officers and 70 vehicles.

Khawa Dune Challenge and Cultural Festival - 14th to 17th May, 2015

This is an annual event that was established in 2012 to explore the spectacular Kalahari sand dunes and it has ever since gained popularity. Given the ever growing popularity of this event, the BPS deploys officers to ensure the safety and security of attendants and participants. In 2015, a total of 200 police officers from the Southern Division were deployed.

Makgadikgadi Epic - 2nd October 2015 to the 4th October 2015

112 officers from the Northern Division were engaged throughout the duration the 2nd edition of this international Sky Diving event held at the Nata Sanctuary in the Makgadikgadi Pans. The event is a major crowd puller, with spectators coming from all over the country and the SADC region.

Gaborone Agricultural Show - 31st July, to 7th August, 2015

A total of 58 police officers from the South Central Division provided safety and security during this event. This show is preceded by a series of Districts Agricultural shows across the country which engage a good number of police officers as well.

Lekhubu Race for Rhinos - 1st to 3rd July, 2015

The event is hosted to raise awareness on conservation of rhinos with a view to saving them from extinction due to poaching. A total of 62 officers provided security during this event.

Northern BOCCIM Trade Fair held from 27th to 31st May 2015

This is an annual business exhibition that engages police officers from the Northern Division. Besides providing coverage, the BPS also participated in the exhibition where they attained position One in the Business Fraternity. Two more awards were given for Best in Security as well as best in Government Departments.

Consumer Fair held from 17th to 23rd August 2015

Police officers from the South Central Division were engaged in this event during the year under review. The BPS also participated in the exhibition and attained 1st position for exhibiting under the Products & Services category for government departments.

ROAD POLICING

Road policing is a vital component of the National Road Safety Strategy as it plays a key role in saving lives and minimising injury on the road. There are two main broad approaches through which the BPS promotes road safety and these are education and enforcement. Education is undertaken to provide road users with appropriate knowledge and attitudes so that they choose to use the roads in a safe and responsible manner. Enforcement is employed to support and complement education, by specifically targeting irresponsible, dangerous and unlawful behaviour that puts other road users at risk, and by investigating, and where appropriate, taking enforcement action.

Accident Trends

The BPS tracks both the accident and health risks arising from the use of motor vehicles on public roads. In this regard, the number of accidents per registered motor vehicles and fatalities per population stand out as pertinent outcome indicators for monitoring such risks. Trends on these indicators show that there has been significant decreases in risks associated with the use of motor vehicles in Botswana. For instance, accident risk declined from 80.0 accidents per 1000 registered motor vehicles in the year 2008 to 37.6 in the year 2015. The associated health risk also went down from 26.0 fatalities per 100,000 population to 18.8 during the same period.

Table 5: Risk exposure to road accidents: 2008 - 2015

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	256 498	1 755	80.0	26.0
2009	20 000	475	280 439	1 776	71.3	27.0
2010	18 978	397	344 719	1 800	55.0	22.1
2011	18 001	483	367 155	2 025	49.0	23.9
2012	17 527	404	401 015	2 066	43.7	19.6
2013	17 062	411	417 015	2 107	40.9	19.5
2014	16 641	377	435 750	2 147	38.2	17.6
2015	17 654	411	469 664	2 187	37.6	18.8

Sources: - Botswana Police Road Accident Returns

- Population Projections by Statistic Botswana
- Number of registered vehicles by Department of Road Transport and Safety

The reduction in road traffic accident rates is a positive development in the Botswana road space. However, one death on the road is one death too many for Botswana. During the year 2015, a total of 17654 road accidents were recorded compared to 16641 registered the preceding year. The number of recorded fatalities stood at 411 with 1 364 victims sustaining serious injuries while 4 528 escaped with minor injuries compared to 377 fatalities, 1234 serious injuries and 4454 minor injuries recorded in 2014.

Accident statistics depicts a 6.1% increase in the total number of reported road accidents. Serious and minor injuries went up by 10.5% and 1.7%, respectively. Fatal crashes increased from 288 in 2014 to 329 in 2015 thus representing a 14.2% increase. The total number of fatalities swelled as a result of some multiple casualty crashes that claimed five (5) or more lives recorded at various areas.

Accident Severity by Cause of Accident

There is correlation between the severity of injury and cause of road accidents. This pattern was observed for the 17,654 road accidents recorded in 2015. Speed is a key risk factor in road traffic injuries, influencing both the risk of a road crash as well as the severity of the injuries that result from crashes.

Table 6: Accident Severity by Cause of Accident- 2015

Cause of accident	Fatal crashes		Serious crashes		Minor crashes		Damage only		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Driver carelessness	144	43.80%	358	46.60%	1394	53.50%	9778	70.10%	11674	66.10%
Animals (wild/domestic)	14	4.30%	43	5.60%	137	5.30%	1827	13.10%	2021	11.40%
Driver losing control	88	26.70%	159	20.70%	404	15.50%	874	6.30%	1525	8.60%
Unlicensed driver	5	1.50%	49	6.40%	136	5.20%	531	3.80%	721	4.10%
Influence of alcohol / drugs	23	7.00%	23	3.00%	120	4.60%	465	3.30%	631	3.60%
Pedestrian error	30	9.10%	73	9.50%	273	10.50%	11	0.10%	387	2.20%
Vehicle defects	16	4.90%	30	3.90%	67	2.60%	169	1.20%	282	1.60%
Obstruction	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	10	0.40%	157	1.10%	167	0.90%
Passenger error	4	1.20%	16	2.10%	39	1.50%	25	0.20%	84	0.50%
Driver fatigue	3	0.90%	14	1.80%	16	0.60%	45	0.30%	78	0.40%
Road condition	2	0.60%	2	0.30%	7	0.30%	50	0.40%	61	0.30%
Other causes	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3	0.10%	12	0.10%	15	0.10%
Weather condition	0	0.00%	1	0.10%	0	0.00%	7	0.10%	8	0.00%
Total	329	100.0%	768	100.0%	2606	100.0%	13951	100.0%	17654	100.00%

Source: - Botswana Police Road Accident Returns

The majority of accidents (66.1%) in 2015 were caused by driver carelessness, which resulted in 43.8% of fatal road accidents. Many people continue to be negligent and ignore the dangers involved in driving and few precautions are observed by motorists. As most of the accidents were caused by driver carelessness, road safety behaviour change by drivers could reduce the number of accidents.

The second highest cause of accidents was animals, both domestic and wild, accounting for 11.4% of road accidents in 2015. Despite animals being the second highest cause of road accidents, only 4.3% of crashes caused by animals resulted in fatalities.

Fatigue can affect clear thinking and this can lead to accidents. The factor ‘driver losing control of the vehicle’ followed with 8.6% of road accidents which resulted in 26.7% of fatal crashes.

Driving while intoxicated can cause fatal road accidents. Alcohol and drugs affect ones driving skills. It has been proven that driving while under the influence of alcohol causes general impairment of the brain and the functioning of the nervous system. Driving under the influence of alcohol / drugs contributed 3.6% towards total accidents and these led to 1.50% of fatal accidents.

Casualty by Police District

Mogoditshane, Gaborone, Molepolole and Mahalapye Police Districts experienced high casualty figures; having recorded 17.7%, 14.0%, 8.2% and 7.3% of total casualties, respectively. In Mogoditshane, 5.1% of casualties were fatal. Fatalities in Gaborone constituted 4.3 % of all casualties in the District, while in Molepolole they constituted 5.3% of total casualties.

Table 7: Accidents and casualty by Police Districts

Police District	Accidents					Casualties			
	Fatal Crashes	Serious Crashes	Minor Crashes	Damage Only	Total Crashes	Fatalities (Deaths)	Serious Injuries	Minor Injuries	Total
Kutlwano	22	57	184	748	1011	27	78	334	439
Serowe	27	47	177	803	1054	32	80	309	421
Gaborone	36	78	517	4084	4715	38	120	726	884
Lobatse	11	35	88	258	392	12	55	169	236
Maun	15	65	171	510	761	19	99	315	433
Ghanzi	13	17	35	152	217	17	42	106	165
Kasane	5	19	20	75	119	7	33	60	100
Lethlakane	12	19	62	266	359	17	32	132	181
Tsabong	8	12	26	174	220	9	26	53	88
S/Phikwe	16	37	94	427	574	18	64	170	252
Molepolole	20	52	155	488	715	27	182	305	514
Mochudi	14	53	116	379	562	17	75	215	307
Mogoditshane	52	133	542	4019	4746	57	174	882	1113
Kanye	29	53	135	496	713	30	86	240	356
Francistown	22	37	157	576	792	30	76	245	351
Mahalapye	27	54	127	496	704	54	142	267	463
Total	329	768	2606	13951	17654	411	1364	4528	6303

Source: - Botswana Police Road Accident Returns

Passenger Casualty

The number of passengers who died not wearing seat belts in the period under review went down from 138 to 134, representing a decrease of 3%. Regrettably, the wearing of seat belts is low amongst passengers. The percentage of passengers who died in road accidents not wearing seat belts rose from 74.2% to 76.6%. This presents a road safety concern owing to this obvious reluctance to use rear seatbelts and child restraint seats.

Table 8: Passenger fatality by seatbelt usage

Months	Year 2014				Year 2015		
	Seat Belt Worn	Not Worn	% Not Worn		Seat Belt Worn	Not Worn	% Not Worn
January	1	6	85.7%		5	19	79.2%
February	4	9	69.2%		2	6	75.0%
March	5	7	58.3%		5	6	54.5%
April	3	5	62.5%		8	12	60.0%
May	3	13	81.3%		0	10	100.0%
June	4	13	76.5%		2	13	86.7%
July	5	9	64.3%		3	5	62.5%
August	3	7	70.0%		1	7	87.5%
September	0	8	100.0%		3	13	81.3%
October	2	16	88.9%		3	11	78.6%
November	4	16	80.0%		5	13	72.2%
December	14	29	67.4%		4	19	82.6%
Total	48	138	74.2%		41	134	76.6%

Source: - Botswana Police Road Accident Returns

Accident by collision type

The analysis of collision types shows that roll-overs, side collisions and the knocking down of pedestrians are the most common trend in accidents. These types of collisions are consistent with alcohol impaired driving and speeding, as they have the tendency to delay reaction to obstacles on the road.

Table 9: The distribution of collision types by crashes and death toll

Collision Type	Crashes	Deaths
Rear-end	543	18
Side	1071	41
Head on	370	30
Hit pedestrian	1308	113
Wild animal	41	3
Domestic animal	318	27
Obstacle on road	30	4
Obstacle off road	338	10
Roll over	1637	137
Other	647	28
Total	6303	411

Source: - Botswana Police Road Accident Returns

Accident and casualties by day of week

Over 70% of crashes resulting in death occurred between Thursday and Sunday with serious injuries showing similar pattern. This is attributed to various factors such as increased travel, consumption of alcohol, speed and careless driving during this period.

Table 10: Accident and casualties by day of week

Day	Year 2014				Year 2015				% Change			
	Casualties		Accidents		Casualties		Accidents		Casualties		Accidents	
	Fatalities	Serious Injuries	Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents	Fatalities	Serious Injuries	Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents	Fatalities	Serious Injuries	Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents
Sunday	77	241	57	2316	83	243	61	2405	8%	0.8%	7%	4%
Monday	31	101	26	2093	34	119	29	2289	10%	18%	12%	9.4%
Tuesday	30	151	25	2087	33	113	26	2182	10%	-25%	4%	5%
Wednesday	34	134	30	2102	35	96	33	2233	3%	-28%	10%	6.2%
Thursday	34	122	27	2259	57	178	40	2348	68%	46%	48.1%	4%
Friday	77	210	54	2827	64	317	51	2947	-17%	51%	-6%	4.2%
Saturday	94	275	69	2957	105	298	89	3250	17%	8.3%	29%	10%
Total	377	1234	288	16641	411	1364	329	17654	9%	10.5%	14.2%	6.1%

Source: - Botswana Police Road Accident Returns

ROAD POLICING EFFORTS

Law Enforcement

The BPS stepped up efforts to catch road traffic law offenders by undertaking a number of relevant enforcement initiatives. These include; traffic calming enforcement and educational campaigns; tackling entrenched behaviour by some driver like drink-driving, persistent speeding and people who drive whilst unqualified or disqualified.

During the period under review, the BPS caught and processed 283,518 cases against motorists for various road traffic violations as compared to the 273,862 cases recorded in 2014. This represents a 3.5% increase in the number of offenders caught for violating traffic laws. The prominence of speeding, driving licence, careless driving and drunken driving in this number is not only a result of targeting bad driving behaviours but also an indicator of the level of prevalence of such behaviours on the roads.

Table 11: Distribution of road traffic violations by type

Type of violation	Year 2014	Year 2015	Percentage change
PSV offences	2,240	2,487	11.0%
Speeding	97,355	84,256	-13.5%
Driving licence	23,048	26,127	13.4%
Cell phone use	4,003	4,094	2.3%
Drunken driving	5,187	4,882	-5.9%
Careless driving	10,774	11,419	6.0%
Others	131,255	150,253	14.5%
Totals	273,862	283,518	3.5%

Source: - Botswana Police Road Accident Returns

Highway Policing

Highway Policing plays an important role in making roads safer through rigorous enforcement of the traffic laws including seat belt usage, alcohol impairment and speeding. This is an initiative for reducing accident risks along major roads. It is particularly important for reducing casualties, pedestrians inclusive.

A total number of nine highways were consistently subjected to monitoring through Highway Policing initiatives where 108865 traffic violations were detected. The highways are A1 (Ramatlabama-Ramokgwebana); A2 (Lobatse-Mamuno); A3 (Nata-Ghantsi); A10 (Gaborone-Kanye); A12 (Gaborone-Molepolole); A14 (Palapye-Orapa); A15 (Serule-SelibePhikwe); A20 (Sekoma-Tsabong); and A33 (Nata - Ngoma).



Alcohol impaired driving

In an endeavour to curb drink driving, the BPS has undertaken some initiatives amongst others sobriety enforcement reinforced by the use of Booze Buses, sporadic road blocks and saturation patrols. In the year under review, the BPS caught and processed 4 945 cases of drink and driving from 19 243 sobriety testing compared to 4 801 cases from 23 305 alcohol tests conducted in 2014, thus showing 3% and 17.4% decrease respectively.

Table 12: Number of convicted drunken driving offenders published

Month	Year 2014			Year 2015			% change		
	Drivers tested	Exceeding limit	Below limit	Drivers tested	Exceeding limit	Below limit	Drivers tested	Exceeding limit	Below limit
Jan	1311	198	170	1658	324	182	26.4%	64%	7.1%
Feb	2087	475	359	1188	336	159	-43.1%	-29.2%	55.7%
Mar	1736	223	259	2546	539	330	47%	141.7%	27.4%
April	1623	335	309	2400	541	309	48%	61.4%	0%
May	1523	296	343	1743	466	243	14.4%	57.4%	-29.1%
June	1690	354	287	1076	308	187	-36.3%	-13%	-35%
July	2038	429	452	1405	334	205	-31.1%	-22.1%	-55%
Aug	3177	633	546	1242	324	193	-61%	-49%	-65%
Sept	3011	643	378	1509	475	243	-50%	-26.1%	-36%
Oct	1250	331	289	1158	383	205	-7.3%	16%	-29.1%
Nov	1763	393	270	1395	373	261	-23%	-5%	-3.3%
Dec	2096	491	243	1923	542	265	-8.2%	10.3%	9%
Total	23305	4801	3905	19243	4945	2782	-17.4%	-3%	29%

Source: - Botswana Police Road Accident Returns

In an attempt to reduce the influence of alcohol impairment in road traffic accidents, the names of drivers who are convicted of drunken driving offences are made public by publicising in newspapers. In 2015 the names of 1428 convicted drunken driving offenders were published over the Daily News newspaper. This action is considered to be a positive step, discouraging anyone from getting behind the wheel after consuming alcohol or drugs.

Table 13: Number of convicted drunken driving offenders published

Month	Number publicised
January	99
February	109
March	120
April	148
May	108
June	151
July	131
August	119
September	114
October	106
November	137
December	86
Total	1428

Source: - Botswana Police Road Accident Returns

Control of traffic at major road junctions

The BPS continues to deploy officers at major road junctions in Gaborone, Francistown, major town and villages to control traffic flow during pick hours. This arrangement has facilitated the smooth flow of traffic in these areas and the movement of goods and services to improve economic activity in the country.



A police officer controlling traffic

HUMAN RESOURCES

People are an important resource in any organization since they influence both productivity and organisational image. Therefore, far-sighted organizations invest sufficiently in its human resource and the Botswana Police Service is aligned to this commitment as confirmed by the below processes and initiatives.

STAFF TRAINING

Recruitment and pre-service training

The BPS has in place, a Recruitment Policy that guides recruitment processes so that the right personnel is enlisted into the service. Once selected, trainees



Recruits at a Passout Parade

are taken through a 12 months Pre-Service training programme which introduces new entrants to police duties and organisational policies and procedures. Trainees graduate with a certificate of Professional Police Practice which is accredited to the University of Portsmouth in the United Kingdom. During the year 2015, 336 recruit Constables comprising 219 males and 117 females were enlisted into the service and posted to various stations upon completion of training.

In-service training

The execution of police mandate is a very dynamic and demanding responsibility. Therefore, in order to ensure that officers remain relevant and competent in the performance of their duties, the BPS continuously invests in human capital development. It is in this regard that the organisation implements an annual training plan which is informed by organisational training needs.

There are currently 41 in-service courses including workshops offered at the Botswana Police College. The courses are mainly meant to enhance investigative, policing, supervisory and managerial skills of serving personnel. The programmes have all been accredited by the local accrediting body, the Botswana Qualifications Authority (BQA). Each training programme is subjected to regular impact assessment and periodic reviews in order to determine and ensure continued relevance to emerging needs.

The year 2015 saw a total of 2603 officers enrolled on various in-service courses at the Botswana Police College. One of the main courses offered by the College is the Strategic Leadership Programme (SLP). This is the highest leadership course offered by the College and enrolment is open to law enforcement agencies, both locally and elsewhere. In 2015, the Botswana Police College conducted the 10th session of this training which attracted 13 senior law enforcement and security officers from Botswana Police Service, Directorate on Corruption and Economic Crime, Directorate of Intelligence and Security, Prisons and Rehabilitation and Namibia Police Force.

The organisation also successfully placed a total of 108 officers at various external institutions to pursue professional courses in law, nursing, pharmacy, computer forensics, mechanics, project management, secretarial studies, among others.

Technical assistance

In 2015, 72 officers benefited from various capacity building programmes sponsored among others by the Russian, USA, French, Japanese and Indian governments. Training areas included counter-terrorism, forensic investigation, cyber security, peacekeeping, post blast investigation, narcotics trafficking, trafficking in persons, and electronic security.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Physical and mental alertness as well as a safe working environment are critical to the delivery of quality policing services. It is against this backdrop that the BPS has developed workplace programmes and initiatives that promote a safe, healthy and productive workforce. Such programmes include Counselling Services, Safety Audits, Health Education Awareness and Health Surveillance.

The following are some of the initiatives that were undertaken during 2015:

- 41 voluntary health screening campaigns and ten 10 wellness days were conducted across stations to afford officers access to counselling services as well as promote healthy lifestyles.
- Counselling services were offered to 641 clients nationally which included both police officers and members of the public.
- Work place support was offered to 34 officers who suffered various injuries whilst on duty.
- Chaplaincy services in the form of prayers and spiritual support were offered to 23 ailing BPS employees across the country.
- 103 safety audits were successfully conducted across police formations.

REWARDS AND RECOGNITION

Botswana Police Service remains committed to maintaining high performance standards. It is against this backdrop that the organization continues to recognize and reward good performance in an effort to motivate and promote a

culture of excellence amongst them. Rewards in the police service come in different forms such as commendation letters, certificates of appreciation, promotions and award of different medals. Officers were recognized in the following way during the reference period:

- During the occasion of the 131st Police Day celebrations, 550 deserving officers were awarded different police medals by His Excellency the President in terms of Section 3 of the Botswana Honours Act Cap. 03:06.
- 331 police officers were elevated to positions of higher responsibility (Sergeant to Deputy Commissioner), after satisfying conditions set out at Section 8 (1) (a) and (b) (i) of the Police Act (Cap 21:01).

RETIREMENT

Botswana Police Service employees are eligible for



His Excellency the President Lt. General Seretse Khama Ian Khama bestowing a medal to a deserving officer

retirement upon attaining the age of 45 (early retirement) up to 60 (compulsory retirement) years. In 2015, five members of the civilian cadre and 70 police officers across all ranks retired from active service. Upon retirement, members of different welfare schemes are eligible to maintain their membership.

FALLEN HEROES

Loss of officers through death is a reality in the BPS. During the year under review, 33 police officers passed on, out of which one died in the line of duty. The organisation also lost four members of the civilian cadre during this period.



Officers paying their last respect to a colleague who died in line of duty

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

The provision of relevant Transport and Information & Communication Technologies (ICTs) facilitates effective and timely delivery of services to the public. To this end, the BPS continued to improve its Transport and Information & Communication Technologies during the year 2015.

TRANSPORT SYSTEMS

The BPS maintains different modes of transport according to the needs of each policing area ranging from helicopters, vehicles, motor cycles, bicycles, horses, camels and boats.

Air Transport

During the year 2015, Botswana Police Service acquired three (3) additional helicopters to enhance its capability to fight crime through aerial patrols and surveillance.



Motor Cycles

During the year 2015, BPS motor cycle fleet increased by 9.71%, following the purchase of 10 new motor cycles. The motor cycles are mainly used by traffic officers for traffic patrols and VIP escorts.



Motor Vehicles

A total of 307 motor vehicles were purchased and distributed to various stations to enhance police visibility and response time. Most of the purchased vehicles were Light Utility Vehicles which are cost effective in terms of cost, maintenance and fuel.



Animal Transport

Police animal transport in the form of Camels in the Kgalagadi policing areas and horses in other policing areas continued to enhance police patrols on terrains that are not easy to traverse using vehicular transport. By the end of 2015, the BPS had a total of 187 horses and 21 Camels at various stations. 20 officers from different Police Stations were trained on riding and grooming of horses.



Horses continued to enhance police patrols

River Transport

Boats continued to play a vital role in carrying out river patrols in the Chobe and Okavango policing areas. As at the end of 2015, the BPS river transport stood at 15 boats.



Bicycles

The BPS has been using bicycles as far back as the 70s and they are proving to be relevant even in today's policing. During the year under review, 50 bicycles were purchased, increasing the number to 208.



INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

During the year 2015, BPS expanded its Information and Communication Technologies to various policing areas countrywide to enhance efficiency in response to emergency or crime situations. In this regard, the Digital Radio Communication system was expanded to cover the Trans Kalahari Highway from Jwaneng up to Kang village; Nata to Gweta; Nata to Pandamatenga; the Border line stretching from Matopi to Goshwe, Mosetse and Sowa.



Some of the BPS communication equipment

POLICE FACILITIES

Development Projects

The provision of housing and office accommodation is essential to effective policing.

In this regard, the BPS continues to built and or rent facilities countrywide. In 2015, the BPS procured 72 staff housing units in Gaborone.



Part of the 22 Police housing units purchased in Gaborone during the year under review

Maintenance of Facilities

The following facilities were refurbished for service improvement during 2015:

- Five police stations (Dukwi, Tutume, Dibete, Tatitown, Borakanelo)
- Staff houses at Special Support Group and Matsiloje
- Sewer for Letlhakane and Dibete.



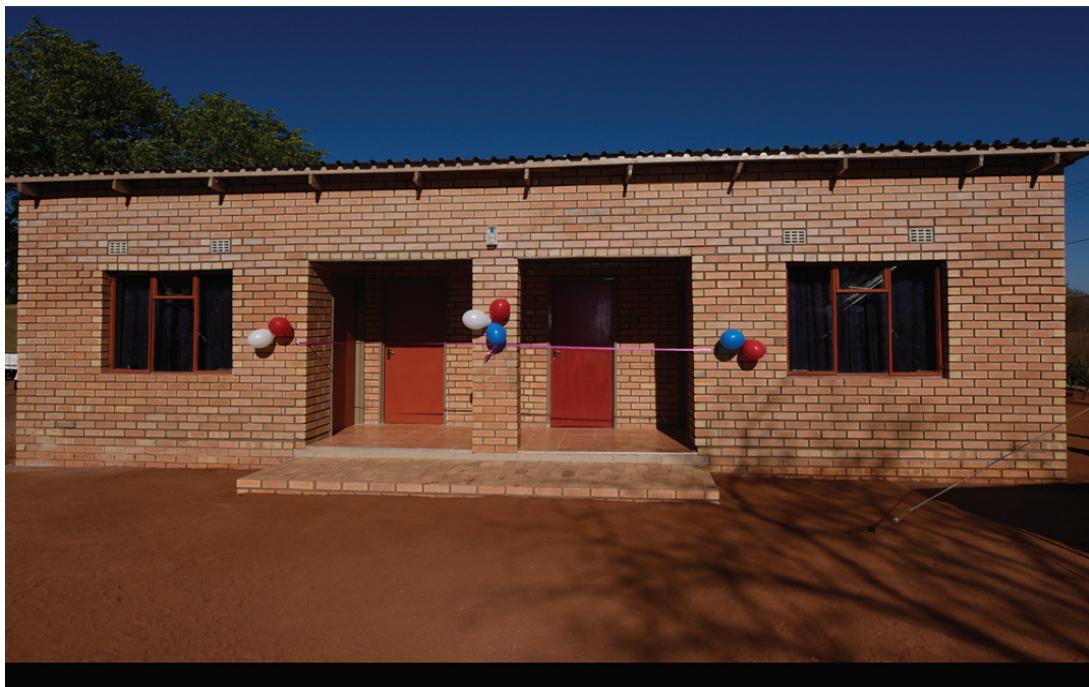
Refurbished Borakanelo Police Station in Gaborone

COMMUNITY SERVICE

The Botswana Police Service has over the years developed fruitful partnership with the community in the delivery of its mandate of ensuring public safety and security. To demonstrate its social responsibility commitment, the Organisation continues to give back to the community by donating basic life necessities such as food, clothing and shelter/housing to needy citizens. In 2015, the Organisation donated two completed houses at Kotolename and Tsetsejwe villages bringing to 34 the total number of houses donated in this manner since 2006. In addition to the two houses, police officers across the country donated necessities of life such as food and clothing.



The Commissioner of Police Mr Keabetswe Makgophe handed over a house to a needy person at Kotolename in March.



In November another house was also handed over to a needy person at Tsetsejwe Village.

TOLL FREE NUMBERS

Broadhurst	0800 600 084
Francistown	0800 600 027
Gaborone (PHQ)	0800 600 144
Gantsi	0800 600 115
Jwaneng	0800 600 122
Kanye	0800 600 138
Kasane	0800 600 048
Letlhakane	0800 600 065
Lobatse	0800 600 108
Mahalapye	0800 600 075
Masunga	0800 600 030
Maun	0800 600 040
Mochudi	0800 600 094
Mogoditshane	0800 600 107
Molepolole	0800 600 131
Nata	0800 600 048
Palapye	0800 600 074
Ramotswa	0800 600 102
Selibe Phikwe	0800 600 048
Serowe	0800 600 073
Tsabong	0800 600 122
CID Headquarters	0800 600 125

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