



**20
22**

ANNUAL REPORT

In Partnership with You

MANDATE

The mandate of BPS is to ensure the safety and security of the peoples of Botswana. The organisation is established by an act of parliament under the Botswana Police Act, Cap 21:01, section 6. The Act outlines the mandate of the BPS as follows,

“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 tranquillity, apprehend offenders, bring offenders to justice, duly enforce all written laws with which it is directly charged and generally maintain the peace”.

**‘A law enforcement
Agency of Repute’**



-  BOTHO
-  EXCELLENCE
-  INTEGRITY
-  TEAM WORK

**‘To provide a
Professional
Policing Service,
in partnership
with the
Community’**



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Mr Phemelo P. Ramakorwane
Acting Commissioner

The professionalism of police officers, which measured up to vital features of our Code of Conduct & Ethics, has been adequately demonstrated in 2022. I thank every officer for their contribution.

FOREWORD

With great honour, I present the efforts of the Botswana Police Service in the fight against crime through the Annual Report for 2022. The report draws particular attention to trends and patterns in crime along with policing strategies employed to address community safety problems in Botswana.

There was an increase in overall crime by 20.0% during 2022 compared to the previous year. Penal Code offences rose by 17.1%, whilst violations committed against other statutes sharply increased by 26.9%. However, the baseline crime rates used for comparison are low. During the Covid-19 lockdowns, opportunities for criminals were reduced as there was limited convergence of offender and target.

Regarding road safety, the number of persons who lost their lives due to road traffic accidents decreased by 2.2%, from 413 registered in 2021 to 404 in 2022. Serious and minor injuries were significantly reduced by 12.6% and 28.1%, respectively.

The BPS continues to adapt and re-strategise to address emerging challenges. Amongst these are the need to respond effectively to traditional and new forms of criminality and the enhancement of countermeasures to violence against women and children. Several strategies are being implemented to achieve desired safety and security outcomes, such as criminal deterrence and improved perceptions of safety.

In particular, we have reinforced our processes to target property crime and offences that cause the most harm to the public. Key drivers towards the realisation of this goal include establishing a city policing section, taking advantage of new advancements in police technology (unmanned aerial vehicles and closed-circuit television (CCTV) crime surveillance), and strengthening the Anti-Stock Theft Branch.

The crime prevention philosophy of the Botswana Police Service underscores the importance of strong relationships of mutual trust between police and the community we serve. I commend our partners, stakeholders and members of the public for their consistent support in the fight against crime. I also compliment officers for allowing themselves to be receptive to customer feedback. The latter proved effective in the improvement of service delivery at our various Customer Service Centres.

The professionalism of police officers, which measured up to vital features of our Code of Conduct & Ethics, has been adequately demonstrated in 2022. I thank every officer for their contribution. There is much to be excited about in 2023 as we use the Government Reset Agenda more to attain effective policing.



COMMAND





COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF ARMED FORCES
His Excellency Dr. Mokgweetsi Eric Keabetswe Masisi
President of the Republic of Botswana

"I wish to commend the Botswana Police Service leadership for its resolute efforts towards achieving gender balance in recruitment. Modern policing requires a delicate balance between reinforcement of the law and protection of human rights of individuals deemed to be acting foul of the law," His Excellency the President during the passout parade at Police College on 30th March 2022.

Botswana Police Service (BPS) forms part of the Armed Forces, and according to Section 48 (1) of the Constitution of Botswana Chapter 01:01, **"the supreme command of the Armed Forces of the Republic shall vest in the President and he/she shall hold the office of Commander-in-Chief."**

ADMINISTRATION





Honourable Thomas Kagiso Mmusi, MP
Minister of Defence and Security

“I wish to commend your coordinated response in addressing cash-in-transit heists and ATM blasting, which were rampant in the recent past and have now abated,” Minister of Defence and Security during the 2022 Annual Senior Officers Conference.

Administratively, the BPS falls under the Ministry of Defence, Justice and Security. The Minister, by powers vested on him/her under Section 50 (4) of the Constitution of Botswana Chapter: 01:01, **“A Minister shall be responsible, under the direction of the President for such business of the government of Botswana (including the administration of any department of Government) as the President may assign to him/her.”**

BPS EXECUTIVE



Mr Phemelo P. Ramakorwane
Acting Commissioner of Police



Mr Busang C. Lesola
Deputy Commissioner of Police
Crime Investigations



Mr Solomon Mantswe
Deputy Commissioner of Police
Operations

BPS is headed by the Commissioner of Police in accordance with Section 4 (1), of the Police Act Chapter 21:01. ***“The Commissioner shall, subject to this Act and the general direction of the President, have the command, superintendence, direction and control of the Service and shall be responsible to the President for maintaining peace and good order throughout Botswana.”***

The Commissioner together with three Deputies responsible for Operations, Crime Investigations and Support Services make up the BPS Executive.



FUNCTIONAL AREAS

Botswana Police Service drives its duties under three (3) functional areas being; Operations, Crime Investigation and Support Services which are headed by Deputy Commissioners of Police. These areas are segmented according to the specific duties related to a particular branch. They comprise of employees with similar skills in order to perform tasks with similar logic and protocols.

Operations

The Operations pillar is responsible for front line policing including police visibility and response to reports. It is made up of Anti- Stock Theft, Operations and Traffic Branch as well as five policing Divisions (South Central, South, North Central, North and North West).

Crime Investigations

The Crime Investigations pillar is responsible for conducting investigations as well as providing investigative support to the Operations functional area.

The function is performed through Criminal Investigations Department, Forensic Science Services, Crime Intelligence, Internal Affairs, International Relations & Liaison, Cyber Forensics Branch and Gender & Child Protection Branch.

Support Services

The pillar is responsible for the provision of resources necessary for the effective execution of the police mandate.

It comprises; Strategy Development & Performance Monitoring, Departmental Management Services, Development & Finance, Stores & Procurement, Special Support Group, Transport & Telecommunications, Air Support Branch, Training and International Law Enforcement Academy.



Support Services



Crime Investigations



Operations

Operations ||





SACP Pilane Sebigi
Director, Operations

Operations

The branch's mandate is to ensure effective deployment of resources by operational establishments, compliance with operational policies, processes and procedures; smooth flow of communication among operatives at national level including dispatches to distress calls; crime recording and analysis; and coordination and promotion of crime prevention programmes.



SACP Harrison P. Digobe
Divisional Commander - South

Southern

The Division consists of five Policing Districts; No.4 (Lobatse), No.9 (Tsabong), No.11 (Molepolole) and No.14 (Kanye), 21 Police Stations and 124 Police Posts.

Divisions

North-Central

The Division consists of four policing Districts; No.2 (Serowe), No.8 (Letlhakane), No.10 (Selebi Phikwe) and No.16 (Mahalapye), 18 Police Stations and 90 Police Posts.



SACP Christopher B. Mbulawa
Divisional Commander North Central



SACP Cynthia R. Setilo
Divisional Commander North

Northern

The Division is made up of four policing Districts; No.1 (Kutlwano - Francistown), and No.15 (Francistown) with a total of 12 Police Stations and 90 Police Posts.



SACP Committee Tlalanyane
Divisional Commander North West

Northern-West

The Division consists of four policing Districts; No.5 (Maun), No.6 (Gantsi), No.7 (Kasane) and No.17 (Shakawe), 16 Police Stations and 79 Police Posts.



SACP Bonnie Bareki
Divisional Commander South Central

South-Central

The Division is made up of three Policing Districts; No.3 (Gaborone), No.12 (Mochudi) and No. 13 (Mogoditshane), 13 Police Stations as well as 35 Police Posts.



SACP Maluti P. Segola
Director, Anti-Stock Theft

Anti-Stock Theft

The branch is mandated to manage stock-theft crime to ensure security and protection of livestock. The Branch is also responsible for strengthening cooperation between the BPS and the farming community in the fight against stock theft.

Traffic

The branch's main duties are to promote road safety, mobilise of traffic enforcement logistics, analyse road traffic accidents, and facilitate collaboration with stakeholders.



SACP Katlholo G. Mosimanegape
Director, Traffic



Support Services





SACP Stephen Tshelo
Director, Strategy Development and Performance Monitoring

Strategy Development and Performance Monitoring

The branch oversees all strategic planning activities entailing strategy formulation, strategy execution, monitoring and evaluation. The main function of the branch is to ensure performance improvement through the application of appropriate strategy management protocols.

The other area within the SDPM Branch is Public Relations Unit which is responsible for performing a wide array of public relations activities instrumental in moving law enforcement from a closed to a more open system of communication.

Air Support

The branch provides airborne surveillance in the fight against crime. It supports law enforcement operations during emergencies such as flood rescue, search for missing persons, hot pursuits, tracking of criminals and public disorder operations.



SACP Arthur Johnson
Director, Air Support

Development and Finance

The branch is mandated to ensure prudent use of financial resources through execution of both recurrent and development budgets.



SACP Wilhelmina M. Petje
Director, Development Finance and Procurement

Stores and Procurement

The branch is charged with the responsibility of maintaining adequate supplies. The branch also has a critical responsibility of developing and monitoring the procurement and managing the supply chain of the BPS.



SACP Moore Gondo
Director, Stores & Procurement

International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA)

ILEA Gaborone was established through a joint initiative between the governments of Botswana and the United States of America. It provides training to law enforcement agencies in Africa.

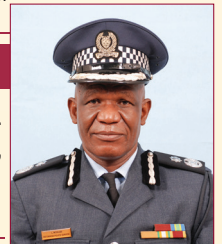
The institution focuses on leadership and the legal/ policy frameworks necessary to facilitate effective law enforcement within the parameters of basic human rights. Areas of speciality include but not limited to counter-terrorism, narcotics interdiction, fraud, money laundering and cybercrime.



SACP Maseng Mathiba
Managing Director, International Law Enforcement Academy

Special Support Group

This is a para-military branch established to support operational functions of the organisation. Its main duties are to maintain public order and repress internal disturbances, border security, VIP protection, Anti-poaching and rescue operations, amongst others.



SACP Lesitamang Moshabi
Commander Special Support Group

Training

The branch is responsible for recruiting of new members as well as in-service training. It is based at Otse, with a satellite in Kanye. Through the Institution, BPS is able to build skills and competencies required in policing.



SACP Lesego G. Phonchi
Director, Training

Departmental Management Services

The Branch is responsible for administrative function, legal services, training and development of staff, occupational health and safety, employee relations, salaries, compensation, benefits, maintenance of records of firearms and general welfare of employees.



SACP Boeletswe Gobotswang
Director, Departmental Management Services

Transport and Telecommunications

The branch is mandated with management, procurement and maintenance of transport and telecommunication equipment. It is also responsible for facilitating the uptake of Information Communication Technology in order to enable the BPS to achieve efficiency and effectiveness in its business operations.



SACP Pako Molalawesi
Director, Transport and Telecommunications



Crime Investigations





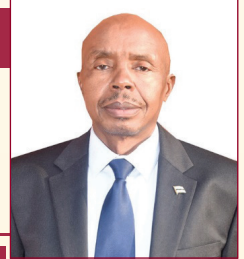
SACP Dr Baboloki H. Tumediso
Director, Forensic Science Services

Forensic Science Services

The branch is responsible for forensic investigations through the application of scientific methods and techniques in the examination of materials associated with crime.

Internal Affairs

The branch investigates incidents related to professional misconduct attributed to police officers to ensure the upkeep of the organisation's integrity.



SACP Matthews Maduwane
Director, Internal Affairs



SACP Goitsiwe N. Lesetedi
Director, Crime Intelligence

Crime Intelligence

The branch gathers intelligence related to crime. It manages information to aid prevention, detection and monitoring of criminal activities. The branch is a key supplier of information pertinent for effective law enforcement.

International Relations and Liaison

This branch is responsible for coordination of national law enforcement activities with international implications. It also monitors implementation of conclusions adopted during various international, regional and national forums.



SACP Precious O. Thabiwa
Director, International Relations & Liaison



SACP Kealeboga Keeditse
Director, Cyber Forensics

Cyber Forensics

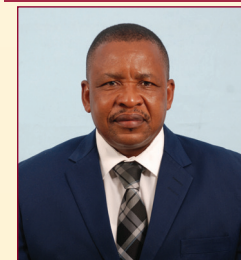
The branch is responsible for investigating crimes committed with aid of information communication technology.

Gender and Child Protection

The branch provides support in handling of cases of Gender Based Violence (GBV) and child abuse. Amongst its functions is the provision of support in investigation of cases and liaison with other stakeholders regarding victims of GBV and child abuse.



SACP Goitsone Ngono
Director, Gender and Child Protection



SACP Mokuedi Mphathi
Director, Criminal Investigations Department

Criminal Investigations Department

The branch is responsible for the detection and prevention of crime, investigation of crime reports and provision of tactical support.



CRIME OVERVIEW





5 CRIME OVERVIEW

5.1 Crime Level

During the year under review a total of 173,140 cases of Penal Code and other statutes were recorded. This is an increase of 28,835 cases or 20.0% when compared to 144,305 cases recorded last year. Penal Code offences continued to occupy a larger portion of cases.

Table 1: Number of recorded criminal cases – 2021 & 2022

Offence Category	Year 2021	Year 2022	Growth	Relative value
Penal Code	102,472	120,015	17.1%	69.3%
Other Statutes	41,833	53,125	26.9%	30.7%
Total	144,305	173,140	20.0%	100.0%

5.2 Crime Distribution

Crime is categorised into Penal Code and Other Statutes. The tables below represent the distribution of crime by Police Divisions and Police Districts. The risk of experiencing crime is not uniformly distributed across policing areas namely; Police Divisions and Police Districts.

5.2.1. Crime Distribution by Divisions

Victimisation is most prevalent in the South Central Division with 61,912 (35.8%) offences followed by North Central and Southern Division with 41,558 (24%) and 28,803 (16.3%) respectively. The North West Division recorded the least number of offences with 16,698 offences representing (9.6%) of the total offences.

Table 2: Distribution of crime by Police Divisions - 2022

Offence Category	North Central	Northern	Southern	North West	South Central	Total
Penal Code	23,614	16,121	20,450	12,206	47,624	120,015
Other Statutes	17,944	8,682	7,719	4,492	14,288	53,125
Total	41,558	24,803	28,169	16,698	61,912	173,140

Table 3: Relative Values of crime by Police Divisions-2022

Offence Category	North Central	Northern	Southern	North West	South Central	Total
Penal Code	19.7%	13.4%	17.0%	10.2%	39.7%	100.0%
Other Statutes	33.8%	16.3%	14.5%	8.5%	26.9%	100.0%
Total	24.0%	14.3%	16.3%	9.6%	35.8%	100.0%



5.2.2. Crime Distribution by Police Districts

Crime is more frequent in No 3 (Gaborone) and No 13 (Mogoditshane) police districts. Fewer crimes are recorded in No 9 (Tsabong), No 6 (Gantsi) and No 17 (Shakawe) police districts.

Table 4: Crime Distribution per Police Districts

Police District (s)	Penal Code Offences	Other statutes	Total	Relative value
No.1 - Kutlwano	9,211	2,321	11,532	6.7%
No.2 - Serowe	10,850	5,024	15,874	9.2%
No.3 - Gaborone	19,664	8,023	27,687	16.0%
No.4 - Lobatse	4,495	2,535	7,030	4.1%
No.5 - Maun	7,773	1,574	9,347	5.4%
No.6 - Gantsi	1,707	1,187	2,894	1.7%
No.7 - Kasane	1,567	1,271	2,838	1.6%
No.8 - Letlhakane	2,928	2,026	4,954	2.9%
No.9 - Tsabong	1,928	817	2,745	1.6%
No.10 - Selibe-Phikwe	5,123	2,600	7,723	4.5%
No.11 - Molepolole	8,273	2,464	10,737	6.2%
No.12 - Mochudi	3,988	1,416	5,404	3.1%
No.13 - Mogoditshane	23,972	4,849	28,821	16.6%
No.14 - Kanye	5,754	1,903	7,657	4.4%
No.15 - Francistown	6,910	6,361	13,271	7.7%
No.16 - Mahalapye	4,713	8,294	13,007	7.5%
No.17 - Shakawe	1,159	460	1,619	0.9%
Total	120,015	53,125	173,140	100.0%

5.3. Types of Crime

Crimes are classified according to the target of an offence. Out of the 10 classes of crime, offences relating to property recorded the highest number of offences committed with 59,440 representing 49.53% followed by offences against the person and offences injurious to the public in general with 26.13% and 15.22% respectively. During the year under review there was no offence committed under the indecent advertisement type

Table 5: Number of Type of crime committed in 2022

Types of Crime	No. of Offences	Frequency
Offences Against Public Order	1,832	1.53%
Offences Against Administration of Lawful Authority	553	0.46%
Offences Injurious to the Public in General	18,266	15.22%
Offences Against the Person	31,359	26.13%
Offences Relating to Property	59,440	49.53%
Malicious Injuries to Property	8,239	6.86%
Forgery	298	0.25%
Offences Relating to Corrupt Practices	7	0.01%
Attempts and Conspiracies to Commit Crimes and Accessories after the Fact	21	0.02%
Indecent Advertisement	0	0.00%
Total	120,015	100.00%

5.3.1 Most Prevalent Offences

The most prevalent type of crime are offences relating to property including (theft of motor vehicle, stock theft, store breaking and theft, robbery, house breaking and theft and burglary), offences against the person including (murder and threat to kill) and offences injurious to the public in general including (rape and defilement of persons under the age of 18 years.

5.3.1.1 Offences relating to property

This category of offences registered a total of 11,908 offences as compared to 9,426 cases recorded in the previous year representing an increase of 26.3%.

Table 6: Trend of Offences relating to property -2021 & 2022

Offence	Year 2021	Year 2022	Growth
Theft of Motor Vehicle	138	243	76.1%
Stock Theft	1,625	2,346	44.4%
Store breaking & Theft	1,706	2,265	32.8%
Robbery	1,212	1,518	25.2%
House breaking & Theft	2,682	3,284	22.4%
Burglary & Theft	2,063	2,252	9.2%
Total	9,426	11,908	26.3%



5.3.1.2 Offences against the person

Statistics for the year 2022 reveal an increase in offences against the person as compared to the year 2021. The trend is an increase of 10.1% from 1,243 to 1,369 cases.

Table 7: Trend of murder and threats to kill offences -2021 & 2022

Offence	Year 2021	Year 2022	Growth
Murder	273	310	13.6%
Threats to kill	970	1,059	9.2%
Total	1,243	1,369	10.1%

5.3.1.3 Offences injurious to the public in general

This category of offences increased by 9.6% from 4,144 in 2021 to 4,540 cases in 2022. Each of the offences in the category went up; rape recording a 17.5% rise.

Table 8: Trend of offences Injurious to the public in general -2021 & 2022

Offence	Year 2021	Year 2022	Growth
Rape	2,111	2,481	17.5%
Defilement of persons under the age of 18 years	2,033	2,059	1.3%
Total	4,144	4,540	9.6%

5. 4 OTHER TRENDS

5.4.1 Gender Based Violence (GBV)

Violence directed towards another person because of their gender remains one of the most notable human rights violations in all societies across the globe, Botswana inclusive. Out of 5,909 offences (murder, threat to kill, rape and defilement of persons under the age of 18 years) 91.4% were GBV related.

Table 9: Distribution of general offences and GBV related Offences - 2022

Offence	General offences	GBV related offences	Proportion
Murder	310	158	51.0%
Threat to kill	1,059	700	66.1%
Rape	2,481	2,481	100.0%
Defilement of persons under the age of 18 years	2,059	2,059	100.0%
Total	5,909	5,398	91.4%

5.4.1.1 GBV related incidents by victim's gender

Most Gender Based Violence is inflicted on women and girls by men. Out of the 5,398 GBV related offences (murder;threat to kill,rape and defilement of persons under the age of 18 years) 98.7% of victims are female.

Table 10: No. of GBV Related Incidents by victim's gender -2022

Offence	Male	Female	Total
Murder	21	137	158
Threats to kill	48	652	700
Rape	3	2,478	2,481
Defilement of persons under the age of 18 years	0	2,059	2,059
Total	72	5,326	5,398

5.4.1.2 GBV Cases involving children

The proportion of GBV related incidents involving children was 49.7% in 2022. The bulk of this number were defilement offences.

Table 11: Proportion of GBV related cases involving children-2022

Offence	GBV related Offences	GBV Related Incidents Involving Children	Proportion of Incidents Involving Children
Murder	158	25	15.8%
Threat to Kill	700	5	0.7%
Rape	2,481	596	24.0%
Defilement of persons under the age of 18 years	2,059	2,059	100%
Total	5,398	2,685	49.7%



5.4.2 Stock Theft

There was an increase of 44.4% of stock-theft cases in 2022 as compared to 2021. Out of the 2,346 stock-theft cases, 8058 stock was stolen and 3,485 stock was recovered (46.3%).

Table 12; Trend of stock theft cases; 2021-2022

	Year 2021	Year 2022	Change
Stock Theft Cases	1,625	2,346	44.4%
Stock Stolen	6,555	8,058	22.9%
Recovered Stock	3,027	3,485	15.1%



5.4.3 Drugs & Related Substances

Drugs and related substances offences increased by 6.54% from 1331 in 2021 to 1418 in 2022 with unlawful possession of Dagga being the most prevalent recording a total of 1150 cases in 2022. There is 81.3% increase in the number of trafficked Dagga and hard drugs cases as compared to 2021. It is also evident that, there is unlawful cultivation of dagga with 6 cases recorded in 2022 as compared to 7 cases recorded in previous year representing 14.3% decrease.

There were 11 types of crimes detected in 2022 of which Dagga and Meth- Cathinone (CAT) accounting for a larger portion of the total cases with 1254 (88.4%) and 149 (10.5%) cases respectively.

Table 13: Trend of offences related to drugs and related substances - 2021 & 2022

Offence	2021	2022	Change
Unlawful possession of Dagga	1,164	1,150	-1.2%
Unlawful possession of hard drugs	96	143	48.96%
Unlawful dealing in dagga	0	3	-
Trafficking in dagga	52	95	82.7%
Trafficking in hard drugs	12	21	75%
Unlawful cultivation of dagga	7	6	-14.3%
Total	1,331	1,418	6.54%

Table 14: Types of Drugs Detected – 2021 & 2022

Drug	Year 2021		Year 2022	
	No. of cases	Weight	No. of cases	Weight
Dagga	1,223	493,903 kg	1,254	787,284kg
Meth-cathinone (CAT)	90	3900,149 g	149	10,099kg
Cocaine	10	756,179 g	4	3,756g
Crystal Meth	3	5,194 g	0	0
Ephedrine	2	4,284 g	0	0
Heroin	2	28,695 kg	1	204,6kg
Levamphetamine	1	1,535 g	0	0
Methamphetamine	0	0	3	10,037g
Methaqualone (mandrax)	0	0	2	2,512kg
Dimethylamphetamine	0	0	4	519,551 g
Khat	0	0	1	734,3g
Total	1,331	-	1,418	-





Suspected dagga confiscated from suspects



Truck full of suspected dagga intercepted at the border



suspected sachets of Meth-cathinone (CAT)

5.4.4. Wildlife Related Crime

The incidence of poaching decreased in the year 2022 by 30.2% in comparison to 2021. During the year under review poaching of Elephant full tusks increased by 29.8% whereas poaching of Elephant pieces decreased by 85.0% as compared to 2021. The value of poached items increased from P71 887.25 in 2021 to P 979 435.09 in 2022.

Table 15: Trend of Cases involving Elephant Tusks and Rhino Horns – 2021 & 2022

Year	No. of cases	Elephant tusks		Rhino horns	Value
		Full tusk	Pieces		
2021	43	47	40	0	P 71, 887.25
2022	30	61	6	1	P 979,435.09
Change	-30.2%	29.8%	-85.0%	-	-



A live pangolin seized from suspects

5.4.5. Human Trafficking

Botswana is still used as transit route for trafficking of persons to other countries. In the year 2022, 13 cases of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants were recorded. There was an increase in the number of victims by 12 during the year under review as compared to the year 2021 which had only one victim.

Table 16: Trend of victims of Human Trafficking by gender – 2021 & 2022

Year	Males	Females	Total
2021	0	1	1
2022	9	4	13

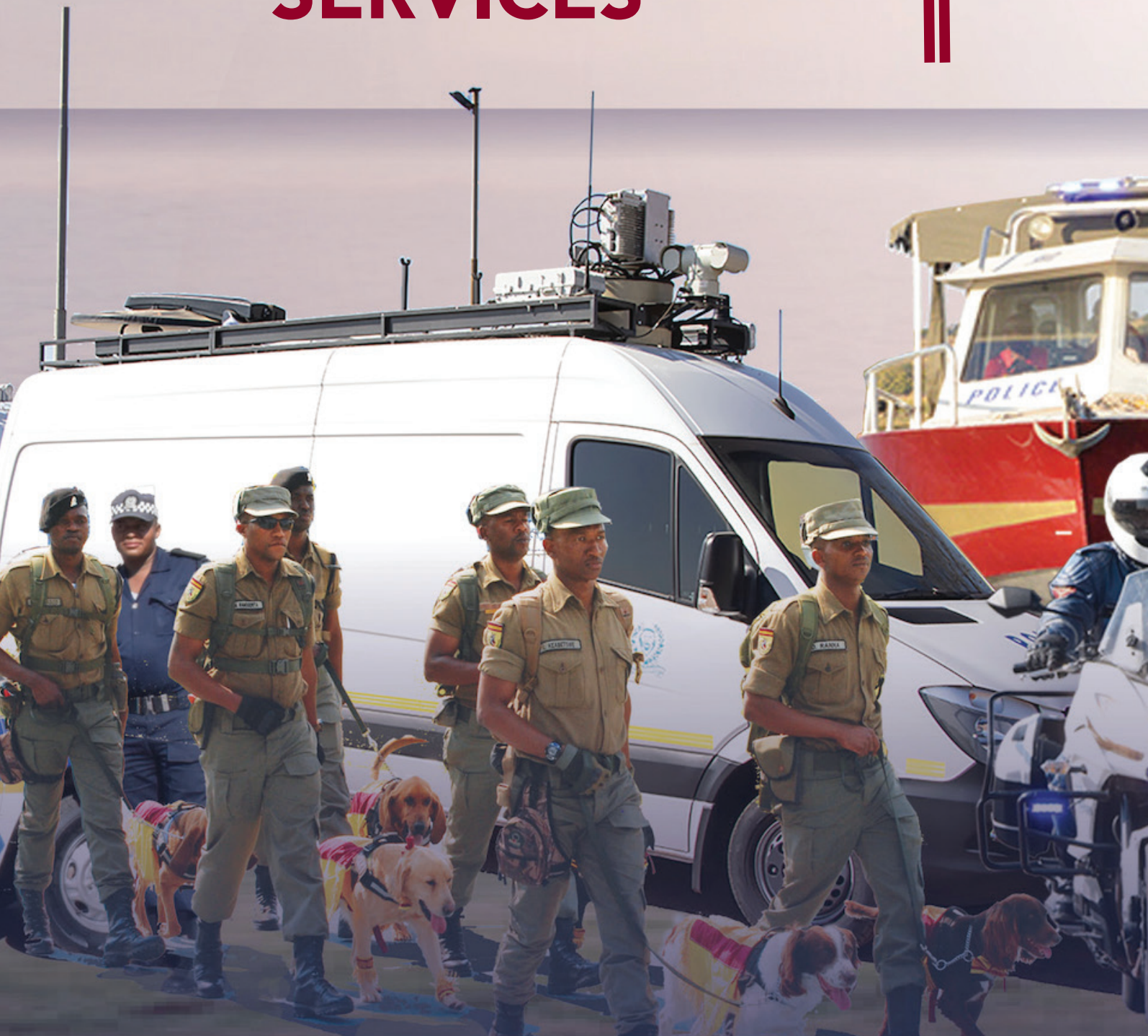
5.4.6. Cyber Crime

BPS continues to register Cybercrime incidents, the most prevalent being social media related and E- Crimes. During the year under review, there was a 60.4% decrease in cybercrime related offences. .

Table 17: Trends of Cyber Crime– 2021 & 2022

Method	No. of Cases		Growth
	Year 2021	Year 2022	
Debit/Credit card fraud	3	2	-33.3%
Internet Scam	36	4	-88.9%
Bank Loan Application Fraud	23	3	-87.0%
Cheque Identity Fraud	21	0	-100.0%
Social Media Related Crime	18	51	+100.0%
Online Deception	3	3	0.0%
Personation	4	2	-50.0%
E-Crimes	3	9	+100.0%
Orange Money Fraud Scam	80	3	-96.3%
Orange Money Agents Scam	2	0	-100.0%
Pyramid Fraud Scam	4	1	-75.0%
Total	197	78	-60.4%

PROTECTION & CRIME PREVENTION SERVICES





6 PROTECTION AND CRIME PREVENTION SERVICES

Policing efforts prioritise protection and prevention in order to promote reassurance, deterrence and investigative mechanisms which are essential crime prevention outcomes. The services are provided under five Police Divisions, 19 Specialised Branches, 17 Police Districts, 82 Police Stations, 419 police posts and 7 Child friendly centres.

6.1. Police Visibility

Police visibility triggers citizens reassurance by providing feelings of safety; knowing that a police officer is nearby. Police presence is assured by various patrols to combat street crimes and address disorders including anti-social behaviours:

- Foot Patrols
- Bicycle Patrols
- Boat Patrols
- Aerial Patrols
- Motor Vehicle Patrols



Motor Vehicle Patrol



Foot Patrol



Bicycle Patrol



Boat Patrol



Aerial Patrol

6.2. Community Policing

Community policing is a situational problem solving initiative which motivates members of the community to exercise control over situations of crime-motivated offender, suitable target and absence of a capable guardian. This strategy has since proved to be effective and is executed through neighbourhood watch, cluster and volunteer policing. The initiative continues to grow in leaps and bounds to embrace various sectors of the community such as farmers, businesses, schools, etc.



Cluster meeting

6.3. Public Education

Public awareness on crime prevention prepares members of the public to be on the look-out for common crime trends as well as come up with preventative measures to guard themselves against such. During the year under review, BPS carried out a number of interactive public education activities throughout the country. In addition, social media has become a significant communication and media relations tool to disseminate public education awareness messages.

Table 18: No. of Public Education Activities conducted and people reached

Item	Activity	No. of Sessions	No. of people reached
1	Cluster Meetings	639	99 952
2	Kgotla Meetings	421	54 200
3	Schools Addresses	190	65 880
4	Business Community Meetings	132	11 152
5	Farmers Meetings	90	36 000
6	Workshops	43	51 600
7	Radio Programmes	156	General audience
8	Media Releases	65	General audience
9	TV Programmes	52	General audience



Kgotla meeting



Public Education



Farmers Meeting

6.4. Special Operations

The organisation continues to carry out special operations focused on fighting serious crimes such as illicit drugs, robberies, gender based violence and stock theft amongst others. The operations are usually conducted in collaboration with other stakeholders. They can be held within a certain Police Station, District, Division or countrywide depending on the spread of the problem.

6.5. Special Support

6.5.1. Border Security

In an endeavor to combat cross border crime and provide general security, 24/7 monitoring of movement along the border lines is ensured. During the year 2022, four base camps were established to expand border management, three of which are along the Eastern borderline (Moshalalo, Mashambe and Mashashambe) and Southern borderline (Maralaleng and Ramatlabama).

6.5.2. Anti- Poaching

BPS has an Anti-Poaching Unit tasked with curbing incidents of poaching as well as enforcement of the Wildlife and National Parks Act. The Unit carries out patrols through base camps established in the Central Kalahari Game Reserve (CKGR) and Khutse Game Reserve.

6.5.3. Rapid Response

The Rapid Response Teams are strategically positioned so as to respond promptly to on a 24/7 basis. This support is provided through well trained officers to react quickly and decisively to incidents such as cash-in-transit heists, ATM blastings, armed robberies and house invasions.

6.5.4. K9 Services

The K9 unit is manned by trained police canine teams to assist in the prevention and detection of crime. The services include suspect tracking and apprehension, narcotic and explosive detection and search & rescue.

6.5.5 Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) Services

This SWAT team is highly trained in the use of specialised equipment and tactics in order to deal with dangerous and violent situations beyond the capacity of ordinary police patrols including terrorism, Hostage rescue and exclusive protection. The SWAT teams have been continuously deployed to critical operations during the year.

6.5.6 Scuba Diving Services

The Police Scuba Diving Team is a public safety unit with the purpose of recovering people and evidentiary items. They are also responsible for the provision of training of police scuba divers, care and management of Police pools.

6.5.7 Air Support

Aerial surveillance allows police to collect viable intelligence data including detection of criminal activities. Operational flights for crime management were done in response to Cash-in-Transit heists during the year under review. Operational flights included surveillance patrols; reactive missions and planned operations.





Border Patrol



K9 Services



Aerial Support/ SWAT services

CRIME INVESTIGATIONS





7 CRIME INVESTIGATIONS

Investigation is a powerful tool used to prove and disprove an offence. This involves questioning, intelligence gathering, scientific and technological just to name but a few.

7.1 Crime Intelligence

Crime intelligence is a source of pertinent information on crime for promotion of crime prevention and successful investigations. Crime analysis and information management have proved to be successful factors in the BPS. In the wake of emerging crime trends, deployment of special task forces and have led to increased interceptions of crime, arrest of suspects and recovery of stolen property (money and valuables). A number of cash-in-transit heists and ATM blastings have been foiled.

During the year under review, 835 cases were detected, 1419 people were arrested and a value of P 11 226 169 and R 8 870.00 of property was recovered.

Table 19: Intelligence Led Breakthroughs - 2022

Category	Offence	No. of Detected Cases	Value of Property Recovered	No. of Persons Arrested
Offences relating to property	Burglary and Theft	188	P561,735.00	173
	House Breaking and Theft	84	P628,350.00	182
	Store Breaking and Theft	70	P731,462.00	191
	Robbery	132	P2,650,254.00 & R8,870.00	275
	Stock Theft	139	P997,900.00	277
	Theft of Motor Vehicle	80	P3,140,210.00	22
	Sub Total	693	P8,709,911.00 & R8,870.00	1,120
Offences against the	Murder	25	-	31
	Threat to Kill	6	-	79
	Sub Total	31	-	110
Offences against morality	Rape	20	-	38
	Defilement of persons under the age of 18 yrs	23	-	31
	Sub Total	43	-	69
Other Offences	Obtaining by False Pretences	24	P110,000.00	42
	Poaching	34	P111,200.00	56
	Trafficking in Persons	2	-	2
	Smuggling of Goods In and Outside Botswana	1	P670,000.00	4
	Theft of Copper Cables	7	P1,625,058.00	16
	Sub Total	68	P2,516,258.00	120
Grand Total	835	P11,226,169.00 & R8,870.00	1,419	



7.2 Gender & Child Protection

Botswana Police Service prioritises the fight against Gender Based Violence (GBV). The organisation plays a key role in the enforcement of laws by ensuring proper handling of GBV cases, including those involving children. The BPS has stepped up efforts to improve the GBV response and prevention system. These include;

- Training of officers on GBV issues.
- The development and launching of the Child Friendly Policing Standard Operating Procedures for the reception, interviewing and referral of cases involving children at Police Stations.
- Establishment of Child Friendly Centres at Lobatse, Shakawe, Letlhakane and Gantsi through the assistance of UNICEF, Japanese Government and the British High Commissioner.
- Offering comprehensive services to GBV victims through the use of available referral systems, which amongst others provide safe havens, counselling and medical assistance.



Child Friendly center donated to BPS in Ghantsi.



BPS Child Friendly center in Lobatse.

7.2.1 GBV Stakeholder Engagements

Dealing with Gender Based Violence and Child related matters requires a holistic and multi-sectoral approach. In this regard several stakeholders including National Children's Council, Directorate of Public Prosecution and National AIDS and Health Promotion Agency engagement campaigns and public education awareness activities including kgotla meetings, radio programmes, television programmes, school outreach and community outreach were carried out to raise awareness on gender related offences and issues related to children.

Table 20: BPS Stakeholder Engagement Campaigns- 2022

DATE	STAKEHOLDER	TOPICS COVERED
Campaigns		
08-13.08.22	Eseng- mo -Ngwaneng Launch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This was done to support the first lady's mandate, to distribute information on protection of children's rights.
Joint Campaigns with Other Departments		
01.06.22	National Children's Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public outreach which establishes rapport and promotes BPS response.
19.09.22	DPP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Online child exploitation Interviewing children Children in conflict with the law Electronic evidence Forensic science awareness
08.12.22	NAHPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raising awareness and sensitizing members of the public on gender related offences and issues related to children.

Table 21: Public Education Awareness - 2022

DATE	VENUE	TOPICS COVERED
Television Programmes		
20.03.22	Botswana Television	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negative impact of internet usage within the society
06.07.22	Botswana Television (The Journey)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Socio-economic issues affecting young people in Botswana.
Radio Programmes		
11.10.22	GABZ FM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BPS response to GBV and online child sexual exploitation To encourage men to report abuse, stop abusing drugs and alcohol which can intrigue them to abuse women and children.
Kgotla Meetings		
25.05.22	Shorobe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raising awareness on gender based violence. Education on Children's Act
School Outreach		
18.05.22	Rethuseng CJSS, Charleshill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education transference so to achieve mindset change which leads positive behaviors so to eradicate societal decadence
10.06.22	Loologane Primary School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To raise awareness on children's rights and protection, donation of hygiene packs to the vulnerable pupils as a noble example of provision of necessities to children. To educate children on gender related offences which primarily victimizes them.
Community Outreach		
09-10.10.22	University of Botswana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sexual and mental health football tournament; To encourage men to voice out, seek help and report abuse.
18.11.22	Ramotswa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mens Dialogue; Providing education to men on ways of reducing domestic violence.
10.12.22	Gaborone Bus Rank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint programme with NFFI and Security Systems; Educating members of the public on cybercrime and computer related offences and teaching the public on different forms of drugs with the aid of sample viewing Raising awareness on gender based violence and encouraging the public to stop normalizing abuse.





Panelists during Eseng- mo- Ngwaneng GBV campaign in Shakawe.



GBV awareness on children's rights and protection at Loologane Primary School



Joint Walk Against GBV with NFFI and Security Systems at Gaborone Bus Rank.

7.3 Crime Detention

Police officers respond to crime, conduct investigations, arrest offenders and facilitate prosecution of cases. The efforts seek to address a wider scope of criminality including property crime, cybercrime, the use and distribution of drugs, human trafficking and poaching. Initiatives carried out include; cybercrime investigation, border management, drug management, anti-poaching, fraud investigation, anti- stock theft strategy, motor vehicle theft prevention and anti-money laundering.

7.3.1. Theft of motor vehicle

The year 2022 recorded 243 cases of theft of Motor Vehicle as compared to 138 cases in the previous year. This represents 76.1% increase. Out of the stolen motor vehicles 120 of them were recovered, accounting for 49.4% recovery rate. Out of the reported cases 54 suspects were arrested.

7.3.2. Money laundering

The BPS is mandated to give effect to the Proceeds and Instruments Crime Act (PICA) by identifying, tracing all proceeds of crime, investigating matters relating to money laundering and financing of terrorism. During the year under review, saw a total of 83 reports were investigated out of which only two qualified as money laundering.

7.3.3. Cash-in-transit Heists

There was an emergence of cash-in-transit heists since late 2021 registering 15 cases. The cases however, saw a decline to one (1) case during the year under review.

To counteract these incidents, BPS joined arms with public, private security agencies and the banking sector players to come up with a comprehensive approach. The intervention gave birth to collaborative efforts in planning and combating of cash-in-transit incidents.



Police officers escorting a Cash-in-transit vehicle in Gaborone.

7.3.4. Automated Teller Machine (ATM) Blasting

Blasting of ATMs has been uncommon in the country until 2021 where three (3) cases were recorded. The year under review realised an increase of seventeen (17) cases. Police visibility in partnership with other law enforcement agencies has been increased around ATMs. In the process, 7 offenders were arrested and some incidents intercepted.



One of the ATM's blasted in Gaborone.

7.4 Forensic Support

Forensic Science helps evaluate crime data gathered by Crime Scene Investigators deployed nationwide. The capability has proved beneficial in crime investigations and the business of the entire criminal justice system. The evidence produced continue to aid conclusion of cases even when an eye witness is not available. The function is carried out under four service centres; Forensic Science Services Branch, Cyber Forensics Branch and Criminal Records Bureau.

During the year 2022, the Forensic Science Services Branch processed 4721 crime samples in which 2757 (58.4%) of the total samples were processed by the Biology section, 1852(39.2%) samples by Chemistry section and 112 (2.4%) samples by the Physics section.

The Cyber Forensic Branch received 628 gadgets, of which 355 (57%) were analysed. The Criminal Records Bureau as the custodian of criminal records, processed 120 765 items as compared to 255 055 in 2021 representing 52.7% decrease. The explosives exhibits processed increased from 94 in 2021 to 359 in 2022.

Table 22: Trends of forensic evidence processed- 2021 & 2022

Evidence Type	Year 2021	Year 2022	Growth
BIOLOGY			
Homicide	164	191	16.5%
Sexual Assault	1556	1558	0.1%
Trace Evidence (suspected drowning)	3	9	+100.0%
Livestock identification	193	226	17.1%
Wildlife identification	30	27	-10.0%
Human Identification	460	501	8.9%
Enquiry	241	245	1.7%
Sub Total	2647	2757	4.2%
CHEMISTRY			
Dagga	1012	844	-16.6%
Other Drugs	144	168	16.7%
Blood Alcohol	295	368	24.7%
Toxicology (Suspected poisoning)	103	138	34.0%
Physical Chemistry (Fire Accelerants)	39	47	20.5%
Calibrated Breathalysers	313	287	-8.3%
Sub Total	2106	1852	-12.1%
PHYSICAL			
Ballistics	102	102	0%
Footwear Impression	11	7	-36.4%
Tool marks Impression	1	3	+100.0%
Sub Total	114	112	-1.8%
Grand Total	4867	4721	-3.0%



Table 23: Statistics on analysis by the Cyber Forensic Branch - 2022

Gadgets	No. of Cases dealt with	No. of Gadgets Received	No. of Gadgets Analysed	Relative value	No. of Affidavit issued
Computer/Laptop	22	34	16	47%	16
Mobile Phone	66	557	320	57%	320
USB's	11	30	13	43%	7
External Hard drive	2	2	1	50%	1
CD/DVD	2	2	2	100%	2
Camera	1	3	3	100%	1
Total	104	628	355	57%	347

Table 24: Evidence processed in the Criminal Records Bureau – 2021 & 2022

Evidence Type	Year 2021	Year 2022	Growth
Fingerprints processed (Criminal and Civil Enquiry)	250,646	117,330	-53.2%
Questioned documents	56	50	-10.7%
Crime scene marks recovered	4,259	3,026	-29.0%
Explosives Exhibits Received	94	359	+100%
Total	255 005	120 765	-52.7%

PARTNERSHIPS & COLLABORATIONS





8. PARTNERSHIPS AND COLLABORATIONS

BPS has formed collaborative partnerships with stakeholders and other law enforcement agencies locally, regionally and internationally in the fight against crime including transnational organised crime. These collaborative structures have a significant impact in enhancing crime prevention strategies and response system.

8.1. Inter Agency Collaboration

In order to address issues of personnel shortage, crime complexity and limited funding, the BPS has collaborated with other agencies including Botswana Defence Force, Directorate of Intelligent Services, Directorate of Public Prosecution, Directorate on Corruption and Economic Crime, Department of Wildlife, Department of Transport and the Department of Immigration to achieve reduction in crime rates, force multiplier and save costs.

8.2. Regional Operations(SADC & SARPCCO)

Table 25: Regional Operations Conducted

DATE	OPERATION CODE NAME	OBJECTIVE	RESULTS
Regional			
18 - 20.05.2022	Operation BASADI XIII	To arrest and dismantle syndicates as well as individuals in crimes against women and children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Out of the targeted 377 wanted persons, 63 were arrested for various offences 205 awareness campaigns on community policing and GBV issues were conducted
23 - 24.06.2022	Operation BOPHA	To prevent and combat Transnational Organized Crime (TOC) in the SADC Region focusing on Motor Vehicle Theft, Trafficking in person, Smuggling of Migrants and Drug Trafficking.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 cases detected 16 arrests made
19 - 23.09.2022	Operation USALAMA VIII	To combat and destroy criminal networks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 24 cases detected 24 arrests made 90 illegal immigrants arrested and deported.
05 - 07.12.2022	SARPCCO Simultaneous Operation code named BASADI	To combat Gender Based Violence (GBV)	Out of the 288 targeted suspects, 38 were arrested.

8.3 International Operations

Table 26: International Operations Conducted

DATE	OPERATION CODE NAME	OBJECTIVE	RESULTS
International			
08.03-08.05.2022	Operation FIRST LIGHT 2022	To disrupt Organized Crime Groups activities involving the operation of illegal call centres and impersonation of business/companies/government authorities as well as their money laundering network.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 cases detected 2 arrests made
16 - 31.05.2022	Operation CARBACK	Operation focusing on different aspects of vehicle crime, including illegal trafficking of stolen and misappropriated vehicles, stolen spare parts and illegal use of false/counterfeit vehicle documents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 cases detected 2 arrests made 2 motor vehicles recovered
12 - 17.06.2022	Operation WEKA II	To identify, investigate migrant smuggling, human trafficking or other related offences and effect arrests of suspects and rescue victims	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 cases detected 2 arrests made
23 - 30.06.2022	Operation PANGEA XV	Operation targeting online sale of falsified and illicit medicines and medical devices. (Pharmaceutical crimes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 19 cases detected 19 arrests made Property valued at P29202.00 was seized
01 - 31.07.2022	Operation Golden Strike 2022	Intelligence operation focusing on illegal wildlife supply chains between Africa and Asia.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 cases detected 3 arrests made
03 - 30.10.2022	Operation THUNDER 2022	To combat wildlife crimes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 cases detected 10 arrests made



8.4 Cooperation Meetings

8.4.1. Joint Permanent Commission (JPC) on Defence and Security

The Joint Permanent Commission on Defence and Security between Botswana and Zambia was held from 26 - 30 June 2022 in Kasane. Botswana and Rwanda Joint Permanent Commission on cooperation was held on the 26 - 28 April 2022 in Rwanda.

8.4.2. Bi – National Commission (BNC)

The 2nd session of the Bi – National Commission (BNC) between Botswana and Namibia was held from 5 - 9 September 2022 in Gaborone.

8.4.3. Regional Cooperation Meeting

Meeting on Cash-in-Transit Heists and Illegal Artisanal Mining was held from 10 - 14 October 2022 in Gaborone.

8.4.4. International Cooperation Meeting

Geiger Working Group Meeting with Southern African was held from 12 - 16 September 2022 in Gaborone.



Joint Permanent Commission (JPC) on Defence and Security between Botswana and Zambia



Joint Border Patrol by Police and the Botswana Defence Force (BDF) at Shalimpo

CASE MANAGEMENT





SHAKAWE



9. CASE MANAGEMENT

The BPS has a duty to ensure offenders are held accountable. A total of 1,021,337 cases were dealt with by police in 2022. Following the completion of investigations and ultimate prosecution, 231,926 cases were successfully concluded at various courts ranging from First Class, Customary, Subordinate and High Court.

In total, convictions were obtained in respect of 229,213 cases, representing a conviction rate of 98.8% . A total of 302,184 cases were disposed off other than by prosecution either the accused was insane or dead, false upon enquiry, warrant issued or undetected.

A total of 230,776 persons who were arrested and summoned to court were convicted accordingly.

Table 27: Summary of Cases dealt with - 2021 & 2022

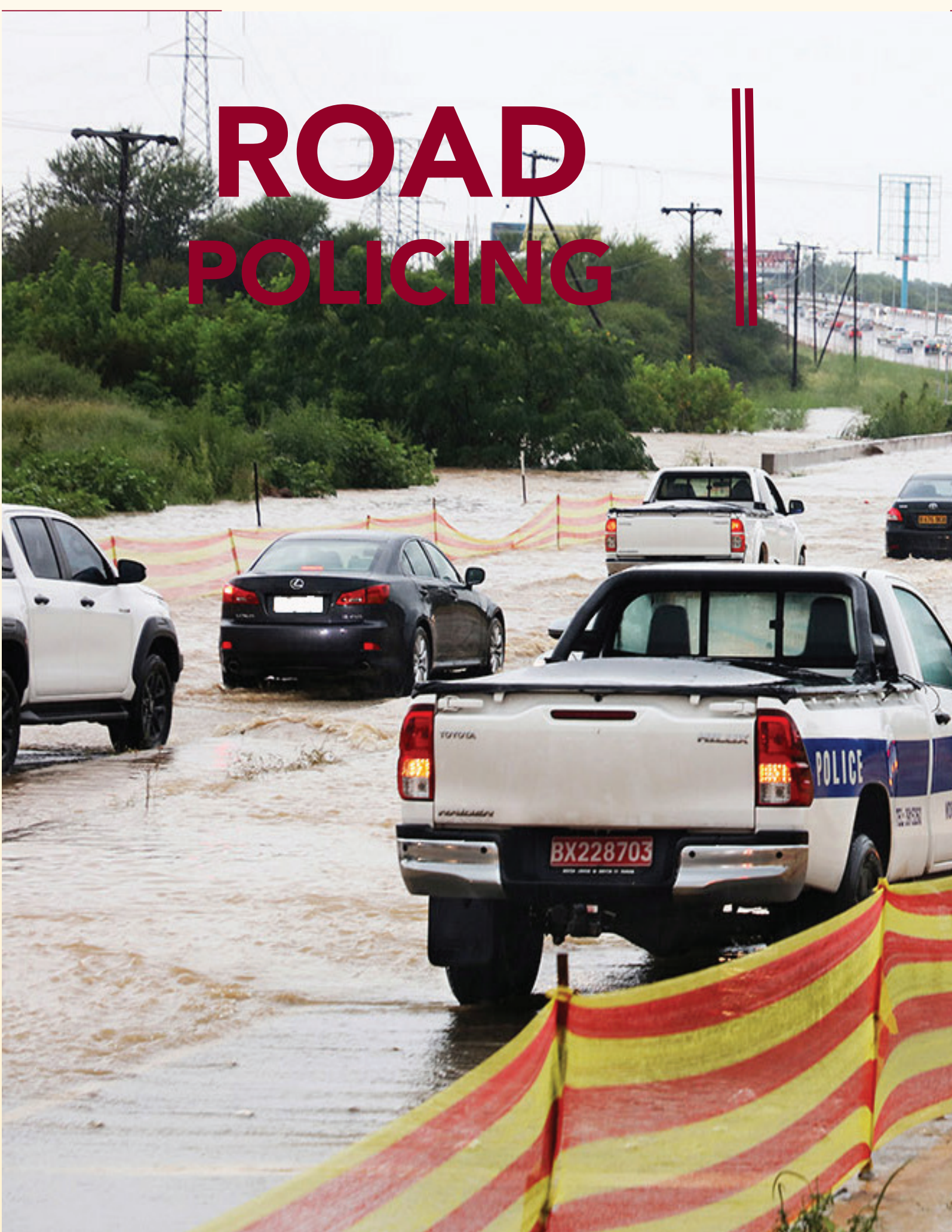
Columns	Title	Year 2021	Year 2022	Growth
1	Brought forward from the previous year	408,696	497,151	21.6%
2	Reported during the year	590,678	524,186	-11.3%
3	Closed accused insane	59	39	-33.9%
4	Closed accused dead	324	395	21.9%
5	Closed false on inquiry	133,552	167,506	25.4%
6	Closed warrant issued	81,041	94,624	16.8%
7	Closed undetected	29,164	39,620	35.9%
8	Carried forward or pending	497,152	487,227	-0.8%
9	Tried before subordinate court	3,051	3,433	12.5%
10	Concluded by payment of A of G	245,325	219,272	-10.6%
11	Tried before customary court	9,635	9,131	-5.2%
12	Tried before high court	71	90	26.8%
13	Cases in which convictions were obtained	255,427	229,213	-10.3%
14	Cases in which accused was acquitted	2,655	2,713	2.2%
15	Total adult males convicted	195,540	179,952	-8.0%
16	Total adult females convicted	62,339	50,780	-18.5%
17	Total juveniles males convicted	17	37	+100.0%
18	Total juveniles females convicted	21	7	-66.7%
19	Total number of persons convicted	257,977	230,776	-10.5%



Table 28: Summary of persons dealt with - 2021 & 2022

Columns	Title	Year 2021	Year 2022	Growth
1	Total of persons arrested or summoned to court	394,676	401,592	1.8%
2	No. of persons found not guilty in court & Discharged	2,678	2,729	1.9%
3	No. of persons arrested or summoned but charge withdrawn before taken to court	134,021	168,087	25.4%
4	Total no of persons convicted Male	195,540	179,952	-8.0%
5	Total no. of persons convicted female	62,339	50,780	-18.5%
6	Total no. of persons convicted Male Juvenile	77	37	-51.9%
7	Total no. of persons convicted Female Juvenile	21	7	- 66.7%
8	Details of persons convicted Male Death	5	3	- 40.0%
9	Details of persons convicted Female Death	0	0	0.0%
10	Details of persons convicted Male Imprisonment	2,971	2,851	-4.0%
11	Details of persons convicted Female Imprisonment	543	459	-15.5%
12	Details of persons convicted Male Juvenile	3	3	0.0%
13	Details of persons convicted Female Juvenile	0	0	0.0%
14	Details of persons convicted Male Fine	188,947	173,293	-9.0%
15	Details of persons convicted Female Fine	61,672	50,220	-18.6%
16	Details of persons convicted Male Juvenile Fine	65	29	-55.4%
17	Details of persons convicted Female Juvenile Fine	21	7	66.7%
18	Details of persons convicted Male Other	3,617	3,805	5.2%
19	Details of persons convicted Female Other	124	101	-18.5%
20	Details of persons convicted Male Juvenile Other	6	5	-16.7%
21	Details of persons convicted Female Juvenile Other	0	0	0.0%

ROAD POLICING





10. ROAD POLICING

BPS continues to promote road safety with the aim of preventing accidents, injuries and loss of life through road traffic accidents. This is attained through road patrols, public education and the enforcement of road traffic laws seeking to deter, educate road users and detect road traffic infringements.

10.1. Road Traffic Accidents

10.1.1 Road traffic accident trends

A total of 16,404 road traffic accidents were recorded compared to 17,277 accidents in 2021, translating to a decrease of 5.1%. Similarly, road traffic accidents per 1,000 motor vehicles decreased from 20.4 recorded in 2021 to 18.4 in 2022. The risk of exposure to accidents however increased by 0.2 road traffic fatalities per 100,000 populations from 17.0 recorded in 2021 to 17.2 in 2022.

Table 29: Prevalence of Road Traffic Accidents Trend, 2011 – 2022

Year	Road Accidents ¹	Fatalities	Registered Vehicles ²	Population Estimates ³	Accidents/1000 vehicle	Fatalities/100 000 pop
2011	18 001	483	430,594	2,024,904	41.8	23.9
2012	17 527	404	473,530	2,066,406	37.0	19.6
2013	17 062	411	515,270	2,107,484	33.1	19.5
2014	16 641	377	556,737	2,147,906	29.9	17.6
2015	17 654	411	602,822	2,187,477	29.3	18.8
2016	18 373	450	653,274	2,226,040	28.1	20.2
2017	17 786	444	706,492	2,264,993	25.2	19.6
2018	17 341	462	688,204	2,304,238	25.2	20.1
2019	18 623	457	762,443	2,343,649	24.4	19.5
2020	15 075	325	803,119	2,383,117	18.8	13.6
2021	17 277	413	845,486	2,422,555	20.4	17.0
2022	16404	404	890,072	2,346,179	18.4	17.2

10.1.2. Road Traffic Accident by Type of Casualty

In the year 2022, the organisation recorded a decrease across all types of casualties with minor accidents recording the highest decrease of 21.2%.

Table 30: Road Traffic accident by type of casualty- 2021 & 2022

Year	No. of accidents				Total
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Other	
2021	325	551	2,457	13,944	17,277
2022	305	548	1,934	13,617	16,404
Change	- 6.1%	- 0.5%	- 21.2%	- 2.3%	- 5.1%

10.1.3. Road Casualties

The number of persons who lost their lives as a result of road traffic accidents declined from 413 registered in 2021 to 404 in 2022, representing a decrease of 2.2%. Likewise, both serious and minor injuries decreased by 12.6% and 28.1% ,respectively.

Table 31: Trend of Road casualties - 2021 & 2022

Year	No. of Casualties			Total
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	
2021	413	913	3,893	5,219
2022	404	798	2,800	4,002
Change	- 2.2%	- 12.6%	- 28.1%	- 23.3%

10.1.4. Road Traffic accidents by Police Division

The South Central Division which policies the greater Gaborone accounted for a larger share of accidents, contributing 58.4% of national statistics. The North West Division has the lowest number of accidents, accounting for 6.8%.

Table 32: Number of Road Traffic accidents by Police Division - 2022

Police Division	No. of accidents				Total	Proportion
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Other		
South Central	92	163	823	8495	9573	58.4%
Southern	68	114	138	1638	1958	11.9%
Northern	40	85	19	1056	1371	8.3%
North Central	65	109	328	1889	2391	14.6%
North West	40	77	125	869	1111	6.8%
Total	305	548	1433	13 947	16 404	100.0%

10.1.5. Road Casualties by Police Division

The South Central Division has the highest number of road casualties with 1496 casualties representing 40.4% of recorded road traffic casualties. The North West Division recorded the least number of casualties with 11.9%.

Table 33: Road Casualties by Police Divisions - 2022

Police Division	Casualties			Total	Proportion
	Fatal	Serious	Minor		
South Central	105	209	1182	1496	40.4%
Southern	85	172	189	446	12.0%
Northern	68	119	339	526	14.2%
North Central	87	186	526	799	21.6%
North West	59	112	269	440	11.9%
Total	404	798	2505	3707	100.0%



10.1.6. Road Traffic Accidents by Police Districts

Urban areas tend to contribute more road traffic accidents than other areas due to the high volumes of motor vehicles travelling in these locations. No 13 (Mogoditshane) Police District and No 3 (Gaborone) Police District recorded the largest amount of road traffic accidents, with 27.3% and 27.1% respectively.

Table 34: Road Traffic accidents by type of casualty and Police Districts - 2022

Police District	No. of accidents				Total	Proportion
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Other		
No. 1 (Kutlwano)	27	52	91	652	822	5.0%
No. 2 (Serowe)	27	38	180	708	953	5.8%
No. 3 (Gaborone)	32	52	311	4056	4451	27.1%
No. 4 (Lobatse)	17	28	45	305	395	2.4%
No. 5 (Maun)	17	33	72	488	610	3.7%
No. 6 (Gantsi)	10	14	11	143	178	1.1%
No. 7 (Kasane)	11	14	21	159	205	1.2%
No. 8 (Letlhakane)	16	23	59	341	439	2.7%
No. 9 (Tsabong)	5	10	20	132	167	1.0%
No. 10 (Selibe-Phikwe)	5	16	39	307	367	2.2%
No. 11 (Molepolole)	27	56	37	621	741	4.1%
No. 12 (Mochudi)	14	18	104	511	647	3.9%
No. 13 (Mogoditshane)	46	93	408	3928	4475	27.3%
No. 14 (Sejelo)	19	20	36	580	655	4.0%
No. 15 (Francistown)	13	33	99	404	549	3.3%
No. 16 (Mahalapye)	17	32	50	533	632	3.8%
No. 17 (Shakawe)	2	16	21	79	118	0.7%
Total	305	548	1 604	13 947	16 404	100.0%



10.1.7. Road casualties by Police Districts

Police Districts No 13 and No 3 recorded the highest number of injuries recording 20.1% and 15.3%, respectively.

Table 35: Road casualties by Police Districts - 2022

Police District	Casualties			Total	Proportion
	Fatal	Serious	Minor		
No. 1 (Kutlwano)	51	77	179	307	8.3%
No. 2 (Serowe)	34	78	317	429	11.6%
No. 3 (Gaborone)	37	58	471	566	15.3%
No. 4 (Lobatse)	20	55	58	133	3.6%
No. 5 (Maun)	24	45	152	221	6.0%
No. 6 (Gantsi)	18	24	25	67	1.8%
No. 7 (Kasane)	15	24	48	87	2.3%
No. 8 (Letlhakane)	19	37	70	126	3.4%
No. 9 (Tsabong)	6	12	21	39	1.1%
No. 10 (Selibe-Phikwe)	6	31	50	87	2.3%
No. 11 (Molepolole)	32	68	64	164	4.4%
No. 12 (Mochudi)	18	33	133	184	5.0%
No. 13 (Mogoditshane)	50	118	578	746	20.1%
No. 14 (Sejelo)	27	37	46	110	3.0%
No. 15 (Francistown)	17	42	160	219	5.9%
No. 16 (Mahalapye)	28	40	89	159	4.2%
No. 17 (Shakawe)	2	19	44	65	1.8%
Total	404	798	2 505	3 707	100.0%

10.2. Road Traffic Law Offenders

In the year 2022, a total number of 384,912 offences were recorded under the Road Traffic Act which shows a decline of 5.4% as compared to 365,336 offences detected in 2021.

Table 36: Trend of road traffic violations - 2021 & 2022

Type of violation	Year 2021	Year 2022	Change
Speeding	72,839	74,947	2.2%
Drunken Driving	5,655	8,137	43.9%
Driving without licence	47,305	45,077	-4.7%
Failure to wear seat belt	36,035	38,516	6.9%
Careless driving	12,484	12,018	-3.7%
Use of mobile phone whilst driving	5,761	5,669	-1.6%
PSV offences	2,817	3,677	30.5%
Failure to produce drivers licence on demand	1,814	2,191	20.8%
Traffic lights	9,977	12,223	22.5%
Others	170,649	182,933	7.2%
Total	365,336	384,912	5.4%

10.3. Road Policing Strategies

10.3.1. Law Enforcement

Traffic law enforcement deters and detects illegal, dangerous and reckless behaviour on the roads. A number of initiatives are implemented by the BPS to deal with leading risk factors such as speed, distractions, fatigue and alcohol & other drugs.

- General Road Traffic Law Enforcement
- Enhanced Speed Enforcement, particularly along highways
- Impaired Driving Enforcement through Booze-Bus operations
- Unlicensed Driving Operations

10.3.2. Road Safety Education

Personal responsibility is the starting point for safer roads. Public education initiatives seek to change the attitude of road users. The following programmes are carried out:

- "Target 80 000" and "Youth Outreach"
- "Sixty Days of Action on Crime and Road Safety" campaign
- Pillar 4 Activity Plan (Joint stakeholder educational campaigns)





Police officers manning a road block



Launch of the "Sixty Days of Action on Crime and Road Safety" campaign in Bobonong.



Police officer manning a speed trap

RESOURCES





11. RESOURCES

The BPS plans and allocates organisational resources in the best possible ways to maximise the value. It involves the allocation of funds, development projects, maintenance of facilities, supplies, transport and telecommunications.

11.1. Budget Allocations

The organisation was allocated P2,839,356,850 as Recurrent Budget and P309,500.00 as Development Budget for the financial year 2022/2023. These caters for operational expenses and capital expenditure, respectively. As at 31st December 2022, expenditure levels were 84% and 16% respectively.

11.2. Development Projects

11.2.1. Completed Projects

- Construction of 14 staff houses at Tsabong
- Construction of 28 staff houses at Block 10, Gaborone
- Purchase of Specialized Vehicles (APC)
- Purchase of 32 staff houses; Jwaneng (14), Lobatse (17) and Francistown (1)
- Construction of Police Posts at Radisele and Makopong

11.2.2. On-going Projects

- Construction of Maitengwe Police Station and 31 staff houses
- Construction of Letlhakane Police Station and staff houses
- Construction of Forensic Science Laboratory
- Construction of BPS Hanger
- Roll-out of computerized Human Resources Management System
- Upgrading of Commissioner of Police's office
- Construction of Kaudwane and Motlhabaneng Police Posts
- Purchasing of an aircraft

11.2.3. At Design Stage

- Construction of SSG Francistown Camp, Workshop and staff houses

11.2.4. At Tender Stage

- Expansion of Safer City
- SmartZone
- Global Surveillance Monitoring System
- Development of Crime Analysis Systems

11.3. Maintenance of Facilities

11.3.1. Completed Projects

- Refurbishment of 62 staff houses at Molepolole Police Camp

11.3.2. On-going Projects

- Refurbishment of 21 staff houses at Molepolole Police Camp

11.3.3. At Design Stage

- Expansion of Police Headquarters
- Refurbishment of 57 Peleng staff houses

11.3.4. At Tender Stage

- Refurbishment of CPS Gaborone
- Refurbishment of Tsau, Khakhea, Dimajwe, Tshidilamolomo and Mapoka Police Posts





Staff houses at Tsabong



Police post at Makopong



Block 10 Staff Houses

11.4. Supplies

The BPS identifies, acquires, manages resources and supplies that are essential to facilitate the organisation in its day to day running as guided by the Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPRA) of 2021.

11.4.1. Procurement

The BPS Procurement Plan 2022/2023 had a total of 80 funded projects. As at 31st December 2022, 42.5% of tenders were approved for implementation. Other procurement requests were at adjudication, evaluation or ITT vetting.

Table 37: Status of BPS Procurement plan projects - 2022

Status	No. of Projects	Relative value
Approved	34	42.5%
Cancelled	1	1.3%
Adjudication	15	18.8%
Evaluation at procuring entity (PE) level	25	31.3%
Vetting stage	5	6.3%

11.5. Transport

Transport is an integral part of Policing as it enables the police to perform their duties effectively and efficiently. The BPS deploys different modes of transport according to the needs of each policing area.

Most of deployed vehicular transport modes were available for police operations. Others were either at Repair Centres or Boarded.

Table 38: Fleet Status - 2022

Mode of Transport	Active	% Active	Boarded	% Boarded	Repair Centre	%Repair Centre	Grand Total
Motor Vehicles	1,572	66.6%	231	85.2%	788	90.6%	2,591
Motor cycles	45	57.0%	36	13.3%	34	3.9%	115
Bicycles	60	67.0%	0	0.0%	31	3.6%	91
Boats	10	55.6%	4	1.5%	15	1.7%	31
Air	6	75.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.2%	8

Table 39: Animal Transport

Animal Transport	Trained	Not Trained	Grand Total
Horses	49	84	133
Camels	2	43	45
Total	51	127	178





One of the boats used to patrol along the Okavango river



One of the Airbus H125 helicopters



Some of the fleet used in riots management within the organisation

11.6. Telecommunications

The telecommunication systems deployed for police operations including radio, microwave, telephone and electrical back up system performed relatively well during the year 2022.

11.6.1. Radio

The year under review realised expansion of radio communications to various areas throughout the country to enhance efficiency in response to emergency or crime situations.

11.6.2. Information Communication Technology

Information technology is the bedrock of police operations. The BPS has acquired various law enforcement solutions to enhance efficiency of policing. The areas covered by such solutions include routine and emergency police operations, surveillance, case information management, investigation, intelligence and forensics.



Police Officer operating an ABIS machine during Fingerprinting taking



A police engineer attending to faults



Electrical Solution (Solar System) designed by BPS engineers



HUMAN RESOURCE





12. HUMAN RESOURCE

The BPS has strategic and coherent approaches to nurture and support police officers and ensure positive workplace. It includes the recruitment, training, development and performance management of police officers.

12.1. Recruitment

The Botswana Police College facilitated the employment and recruitment of 999 constables during the year 2022. A total of 94 special constables were also enlisted into the organisation.

12.2. Training

12.2.1 Pre-Service Training

Policing is a process and standards based profession requiring a substantial amount of knowledge in order to act in an appropriate way. During the year under review two batches of police recruits were enlisted in a pre-service training to equip them with knowledge required to perform police work.

12.2.2. In-Service Training

The In-Service Training offers programmes to police officers with the aim of improving service delivery. The training is normally offered to officers from the rank of Constable to Assistant Commissioner and sometimes their equivalents from other government departments.

Re-skilling and Re-tooling enable police officers to remain relevant in the BPS which is continuously evolving to keep up to pace with the emerging security needs. A total of 23 In-service training courses were offered to 1,485 participants during the year under review.

12.2.3. ILEA

The International Law Enforcement Agency continues to be a key stakeholder in the fight against transnational crime. The academy train police officers and other law enforcement personnel on different specialised law enforcement areas. For the year 2022, the Academy conducted 34 trainings where 1,182 BPS officers benefited.





Passout parade of Police Constables at Police College.



ILEA training attended by different police personnel from around the world

12.3. Occupational Health & Safety

BPS recognises the importance of linking individual health, safety and wellness as well as organisational wellness with productivity and improved service delivery. The Organisation continues to implement Occupational Health, Safety, Chaplaincy and Social Welfare programmes in all its formations.

12.3.1. Counseling

The organisation continues to ensure that employee's emotional well-being is promoted. Counselling is offered to both employees and members of the public when need arises. In 2022, a total of 1,025 clients were offered counseling services, in which 625 were police personnel whereas 400 were members of the public.

12.3.2. Critical Incidents Stress Debriefing (CISD)

CISD remains an integral technique in preventing or mitigating adverse Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) amongst employees in the workplace, and even after retirement. This clinical tool has been used to address and mitigate the psychological distress that is associated with psychological trauma which police officers are exposed to when enforcing their day to day line of duty activities. A total of 36 sessions were conducted for 74 staff members.

12.3.3. Line of Duty Injuries

A total of 104 Police Officers were injured during the execution of their duties in the year 2022, as compared to 63 injured in the previous period. Injuries were due to various factors such as falls, car accidents, cuts and injuries incurred while effecting arrests.

12.3.4. Safety Audits

It is good practice in the BPS to evaluate the health and safety of work settings to identify hazards and implement remedial measures to make the area safer for employees. For the year under review, 149 safety audits were conducted throughout the country compared to 105 audits recorded in 2021.



A wellness day

12.4 Integrity Management

The integrity of the police in all societies is pivotal to retain public trust in the rule of law and the preservation of the internal security. BPS personnel are expected to uphold ethical conduct when carrying out their duties and responsibilities. As a way of relating with members of the community, the BPS has put in place the Core Values; Botho, Excellence, Integrity, Teamwork (BE-IT), to guide the staff in their service delivery.

A total of 73 cases of professional misconduct were recorded in 2022 as compared to 45 in the previous year, representing an increase of 62.2%. The following integrity management initiatives were implemented to mitigate incidents of police misconduct and to improve customer service;

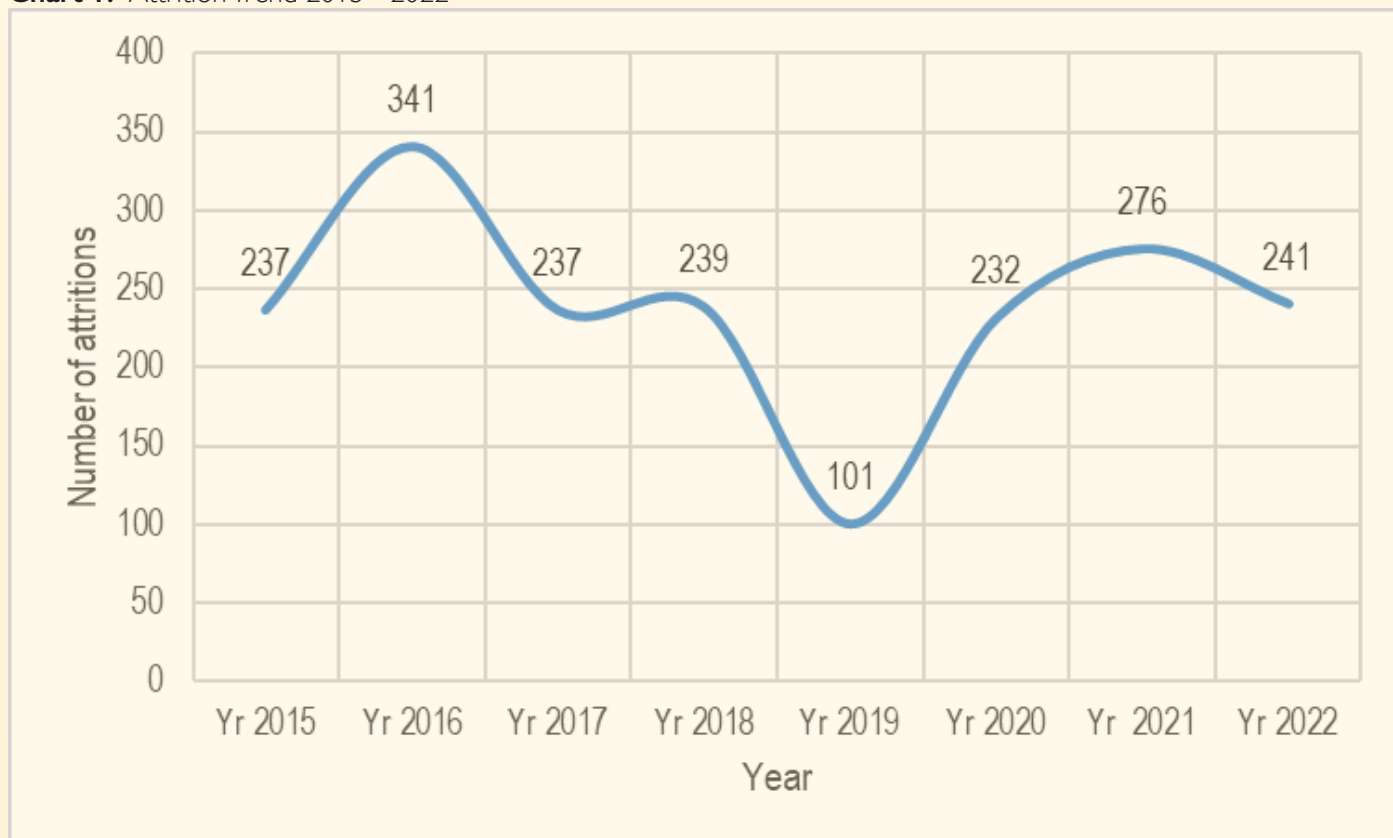
Table 40: Integrity management initiatives implemented - 2022

Integrity management initiative	No. of Sessions	Relative value
Anti Corruption Sensitisation Lectures	2	2.6%
Public Education	1	1.3%
Ethics and Integrity Training	2	2.6%
Investigation of Misconduct Acts	73	93.6%

12.5. Attrition

During the year 2022, BPS has lost two hundred and forty-one (241) officers due to resignations, deaths, dismissal, retirement and non-renewal of contracts.

Chart I: Attrition Trend 2015 - 2022



12.6. Performance Management

BPS continues to implement the Performance Management initiatives for efficient and effective service delivery. During the year under review, BPS embraced the Government Reset Agenda to compliment existing performance management tools. The Reset Agenda calls for all employees to have the courage to introspect and the boldness to directly address their shortcomings.

The Reset Agenda has been cascaded to different police establishments and further incorporated into the Corporate Annual Policing Plan (CAPP) for implementation during the financial year 2022/2023.

12.6.1. Implementation of the Reset Agenda

Monthly virtual interactions with Branch Performance Managers were conducted throughout the year to discuss performance management reforms. Further, planning and reporting templates have been designed to enable implementation of the Reset Agenda.

12.6.2. Digitalisation

As part of the Reset Agenda, the organisation embarked on a digitalization exercise where services were identified with 10 processes prioritized for digitalisation. The Digital Departmental Transformation Board was formed and chaired by Deputy Commissioner of Police Support Services. This led to the formation of a secretariat and technical team who started the process of business re-engineering with the view to enable the digitalization of the processes.



A Senior Officers Conference held at Special Support Group during the year under review.

13. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

BPS is accountable to fulfilling its civic duty for the benefit of the community. In this connection the members of BPS are committed to giving back to their clients. Various donations are made to the needy people including food baskets, clothing and dwelling homes. In 2022, the BPS donated two houses to the needy in Sepako and Gakgatla Villages. So far the BPS has built and donated 77 houses countrywide.



House No. 76 built at Sepako village



House No. 77 built at Gakgatla village

BPS TOLL FREE NUMBERS

Broadhurst 0800 600 084

CID HQ 0800 600 125

Emergency 999

Francistown 0800 600 027

Gaborone West 0800 600 107

Gantsi 0800 600 115

GBV 0800 600 144

Jwaneng 0800 600 142

Kasane 0800 600 048

Letlhakane 0800 600 055

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 600 057

Palapye 0800 600 074

Ramotswa 0800 600 102

Sejelo 0800 600 138

Selibe Phikwe 0800 600 063

Serowe 0800 600 073

Tsabong 0800 600 121

Woodhall 0800 600 108



KE TSAA TSHWETSO

TO STAY ALERT MO TSELENG

- And never walk along or cross the road with headphones on



- By ignoring my cellphone and other distractions while driving

- By never texting when driving



**Sustaining Botswana's Legacy
by cultivating responsible use of the road
by the youth leaders of tomorrow**



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