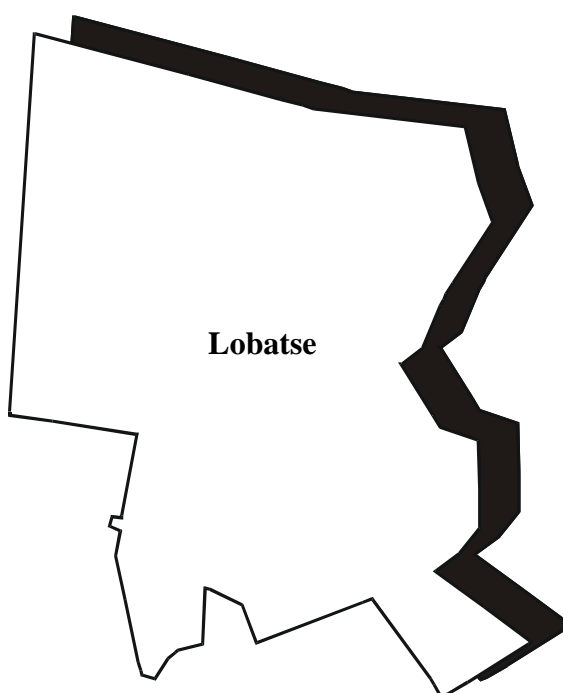


REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA

LOBATSE URBAN DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2 : 2003 – 2009



*“Towards Realisation of Vision 2016: Sustainable and Diversified Development Through
Competitiveness in Global Markets”*

**LOBATSE TOWN COUNCIL
LOBATSE URBAN DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

FOREWORD

The Lobatse Urban Development Plan 2 is without doubt a very important document to the community of Lobatse and to those with keen interest to know the development path that Lobatse Town shall follow in the next coming six years.

This document is an outcome of long, arduous, at times tedious, and extensive process of consultation with representatives of the community of Lobatse, particularly the Urban Development Committees, Ward Development Committees, Voluntary Organisations, Non-Governmental Organisations to mention but a few. It is therefore, a true reflection of the hopes, wishes and aspiration of the community of Lobatse.

Whilst it was the wish of Lobatse community to have as many projects as possible included in the plan for subsequent implementation, the government revenue forecast for the entire plan period dictated otherwise. This however will not make us despair, as my Council has made an undertaking to be continuously on the lookout for alternative funding sources (outside government), more especially for the significant number of youth related development projects, such as the Multi-Purpose Youth Center, whose funding has not been guaranteed by the Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs.

Although this does not come out explicitly in the plan, it is worth mentioning that during the UDP 2 plan period, concerted and sustained efforts will be made to diversify the economy of Lobatse away from beef production. Manufacturing and tourism are some of the possible areas to be explored. In pursuit of this, strategic to be adopted will include but not limited to establishing twinning arrangements with sister towns / cities in Africa and abroad, regular investment and tourism promotions excursion to countries overseas and so forth

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Metlhaeno Gaseitsiwe', with a small mark to the right.

Councillor Metlhaeno Gaseitsiwe
His Worship The Mayor of Lobatse, February 2003

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACU	AIDS Co-ordinating Unit
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ALSP	Accelerated Lands Servicing Programme
ANC	Antenatal Clinic
ARVT	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
BAMCU	Botswana Agricultural Marketing Cooperative Union
BDC	Botswana Development Corporation
BHC	Botswana Housing Corporation
BMC	Botswana Meat Commission
BNTP	Botswana National Tuberculosis Program
BOFWA	Botswana Family Welfare Association
BOTUSA	Botswana-USA Partnership
BP	British Petroleum
BPC	Botswana Power Corporation
BR	Botswana Railways
BTC	Botswana Telecommunication Corporation
CBD	Central Business District
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CBRNM	Community Based Natural Resource Management
CEDA	Citizen Entrepreneurial Development Agency
CHBC	Community Home Based Care
CJSS	Community Junior Secondary School
CSO	Central Statistics Office
CTO	Central Transport Organisation
DA	District Administration
DABS	Department of Architecture and Buildings
DAC	District AIDS Co-ordinator
DAHP	Department of Animal Health and Production
DANCED	Danish Corporation for Environmental Development
DDPC	District Development Plan Committee
DEMS	Department of Electrical and Mechanical Services
DFRS	Department of Food Relief Services
DGS	Department of Geological Surveys
DHT	District Health Team
DMSAC	District Multi-Sectoral AIDS Committee

DO	District Officer
DO(D)	District Officer Development
DOT	Directly Observed Therapy
DRO	District Rehabilitation Officer
DTCA	Department of Trade and Consumer Affairs
DTRP	Department of Town and Regional Planning
DTRS	Department of Road Transport and Safety
ECC&EP	Early Childhood Care & Education Policy
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
FAP	Financial Assistance Policy
FHD	Family Health Division
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IFS	Integrated Field Services
IHS	Institute of Health Sciences
IPT	Isoniazid Preventative Therapy
IS	Information System
IT	Information Technology
JC	Junior Certificate
LAC	Livestock Advisory Center
LCE	Lobatse College of Education
LCW	Lobatse Clay Works
LPG	Liquified Petroleum Gas
LIPW	Labour Intensive Public Works
LITS	Livestock Identification and Trace Back System
LobSec	Lobatse Senior Secondary School
LTC	Lobatse Town Council
MFDP	Ministry of Finance and Development Planning
MITC	Meat Inspection Training Center
MLG	Ministry of Local Government
MLHA	Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs
MLHE	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Environment
MMEWA	Ministry of Minerals, Energy and Water Affairs
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOH	Ministry of Health
MSP	Ministry of State President
MTIWAT	Ministry of Trade, Industry, Wildlife and Tourism
MWTC	Ministry of Works, Transport and Communications

NACA	National AIDS Co-ordinating Agency
NAMPAADD	National Master Plan For Arable Agriculture and Dairy Development
NCS	National Conservation Strategy
NCSA	National Conservation Strategy Agency
NDDC	National District Development Conference
NDP	National Development Plan
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NPA/CB	National Program of Action for Children of Botswana
NSP	National Settlement Policy
PMC	Plan Management Committee
PMS	Performance Management System
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother To Child Transmission
RNPE	Revised National Policy on Education
SCOLAPI	Standing Committee On Local Authorities Project Implementation
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SHHA	Self Help Housing Agency
SMME	Small Medium Micro Enterprises
SRH	Sexual Reproductive Health
TA	Tribal Administration
TB	Tuberculosis
TCM	Total Community Mobilisation
TCPB	Town & Country Planning Board
UDC	Urban Development Committee
UDP	Urban Development Plan
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
VRTC	Vocational Rehabilitation Training Center
WDC	Ward Development Committee
WHO	World Health Organisation
WUC	Water Utilities Corporation

CHAPTER 1

1 DISTRICT AND PEOPLE

1.1 URBAN GEOGRAPHIC SETTING

1.1.1 Location

Lobatse is situated approximately 70 km south of Gaborone, the capital city of Botswana. Lobatse township is defined on the east by the international border with South Africa. Longitude 25° 30'E approximates the western margin, while latitudes 24° 30'S and 25° 30'S roughly define the northern and southern margins respectively (refer to map 1.1). Lobatse is part of the South Eastern Region that is comprised of Kgatleng, Kweneng, Southern and South East districts and the urban centers of Jwaneng and the capital city, Gaborone.

1.1.2 Size

Currently, the land area occupied by the town is approximately 40km² and it is completely surrounded by freehold farms of the South East District and lies along the flat-bottom valley of the Peleng River and its tributaries. The farms surrounding Lobatse are Woodlands 8-JO, Tsinani 9-JO, Traverston 10-JO, Readfontein 19-JO and Springfield 18-JO. The farm Woodlands 8-JO is part of a project commonly known as Lobatse 2000. This farm of approximately 2000 hectares has been recently incorporated into Lobatse township. Lobatse 2000 is a private sector driven township development project which will cater for all kinds of land-uses such as residential, commercial, industrial and other uses which are found in urban areas. The western and southern parts of the town are characterized by a series of low-lying hills.

Lobatse is a good market center for goods and services from the surrounding towns and villages. Agro-based industries dominate the manufacturing sector of the town, with beef processing employing a fifth of the total labour force. Other major industries include milling, brewery, leather tannery, bricks and tile manufacturing.

Lobatse is not only well known for the above mentioned industries, but it also has some major administrative offices such as the High Court, headquarters of the Geological Surveys Department and other major government departments.

1.2 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

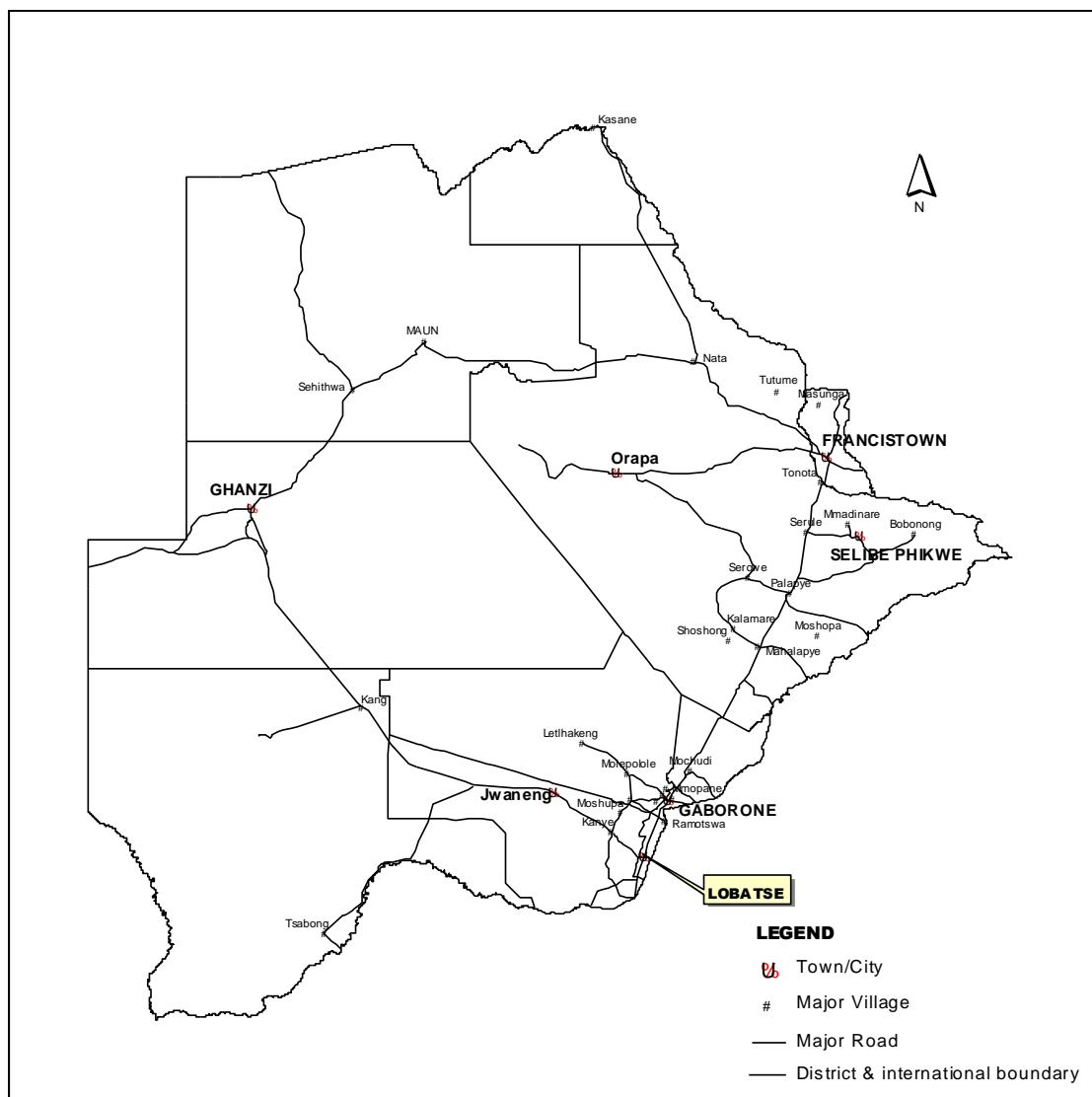
1.2.1 Communication Infrastructure and Linkages

Lobatse has excellent linkages by both road and rail with other areas within the country and other neighbouring countries such as Namibia and South Africa. The town is situated along the A1 national road. This is a north-south road running from South Africa/Botswana border at Ramatlabama to the northern Zimbabwe/Botswana border at Ramokgwebana. This road provides an excellent route for transporting goods from Botswana to other countries and within Botswana.

The A1 road runs parallel to the north-south railway line which makes it easy to transport goods from or to the town from both within and outside the country.

The Trans Kalahari highway also makes Lobatse an attractive place for investment. This is a road which runs from Maputo in Mozambique to Walvis Bay in Namibia through Lobatse. It is expected to attract a lot of investors into Lobatse.

Map 1.1 Lobatse Town Location



1.3 DISTRICT ENVIRONMENTAL FEATURES

1.3.1 Physical Environment

1.3.1.1 Climatic conditions

Lobatse, like other parts of the country experiences hot, wet summers between September and May, and cold, dry winters from June up to August. Generally the town is cool throughout the year due to its higher elevation. The mean annual rainfall is around 550mm while the annual mean temperature is 20.2 °C. The prevailing winds are generally from the north to the east. Lobatse does not have a weather station and this makes it difficult to obtain specific climatological data for the town and therefore the data for Gaborone is used as a proxy.

1.3.1.2 Geomorphology

Lobatse is underlain by rock ranging in age from Achaean basement of igneous and metamorphic rocks to Middle Proterozoic age Volcano-Sedimentary successions represented by the super groups or major rock units of the Achaean Gneisses, Ventersdorp, Super Groups (also known as Lobatse Volcanic Group), the Gaborone Granite, the Transvaal Super group and the Waterberg Super group. The above rocks comprise of rhyolites, conglomerates, shales, dolomites, porphyritic and sandstones. A north-south fault traverses parts of the town running through Woodhall, Tsopeng and Pitikwe. Some faults mark the contacts between the lower and the upper units of the Transvaal Super group rocks. Abrupt changes in soil characteristics also occur on either side of the north-south fault. Some of the north-south faults have developed into areas of preferential drainage resulting in the weathering of bedrock into residual clays with complex engineering properties.

1.3.1.3 Topography

The general altitude in Lobatse is around 1 200m above mean sea level (amsl), with hills rising steeply up to 1 400m (amsl). Peleng River forms the town's main drainage channel. The settlement development pattern of Lobatse has been profoundly affected by the physical conditions of the area. Most physical developments in Lobatse are concentrated within the wide flat-bottom valley of Peleng river with a few developments spreading to the lower slopes of the surrounding hills.

1.3.2 Vegetation

The vegetation cover within Lobatse may be referred to as semi-sweet mixed bushveld. In the south of Lobatse, the vegetation consists of hardveld woodland and tree savanna of the Rhus Lancea type (Acacia Karroo tree savanna). On the eastern side of the Otse-Lobatse road there are some woodland on hills and rocky outcrop type. This kind of vegetation is found on the slopes and crests of rocky hills and on the rocky outcrops. On the northern part of Lobatse there is a plantation of blue gum trees.

1.3.3 Natural Resources

1.3.3.1 Soils

Lobatse is generally covered by sandy residual soils. These sandy soils vary from moderately well drained to well drained sandy loam to sandy clays or sandy clay loam. This particular type of soil is found along the main watercourses. The thickness of the sand varies in depth up to several metres. The sand deposits in Lobatse are rich in quartz with small amounts of feldspar, mica and opaque minerals derived from the bedrock. The flood plain deposits of poor quality clay characterize the Peleng drainage area.

1.3.3.2 Wildlife

The wildlife species found in Lobatse hills and the surrounding farms are baboons, impala, kudu, steenbok, duikers, warthogs, spotted hyena, eagle, owl and vultures. The distribution of

these wildlife species is determined by the human activity taking place in an area. For example, human settlement and bush fires tend to have a negative effect on wildlife. This implies that as the town expands animals living in the affected areas and are incompatible with human activities will be displaced. There are also some ostrich farms and poultry farms in the Readfontein and Woodhall farms respectively.

1.4 DISTRICT SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

1.4.1 Culture

The township of Lobatse was established by the colonialists during the construction of the railway line from Mafikeng to Bulawayo. The township was established next to Peleng village which was once occupied by the Bakgwateng tribe before they were defeated by the Bangwaketse.

With the establishment of industries such as BMC, Lobatse attracted other ethnic groups from within Botswana and the Shona religious group (Zezuru), which were expelled by the colonial regime in South Africa, and the Bahurutshe-ba-ga-Moiloa. There is also a significant number of Indians who are mainly entrepreneurs in the town.

As a result, Lobatse has developed a heterogeneous culture that is reminiscent of a metropolis. It has blended the hitherto different ethnic groups into one cultural group that adheres to the dictates of urban life.

1.4.2 Literacy Levels

The 1993 literacy survey showed that 81.3% of the population of Lobatse was literate. Women were more literate at 86.9% against 73.9% for men. Most of the people received their education through the formal education system while some were introduced to learning through non-formal education provided by the Department of Non Formal Education, whose mandate is to eradicate illiteracy in Botswana.

110 people were registered for literacy classes in 2002 and 123 are registered for 2003 (mid). The majority of participants in both cases are males. There are currently 20 literacy groups in Lobatse and they are all workgroups. The main problem is that there is no progression from non-formal to formal schools. Although this anomaly has been addressed at policy level, what lacks behind is implementation. Indigenous Lobatse residents are reluctant to enroll for literacy lessons though illiteracy is prevalent among them.

1.4.3 Population Characteristics (Density and Distribution)

In 1964, Lobatse had a *de facto* population of 7 613. By 1971, the population had increased to 11 936, representing an annual growth rate of 6 %. The 1981 and 1991 censuses recorded population figures of 19 034 and 26 050 respectively. The average annual growth rates were 4.8 % and 3.2 % between 1971-81 and between 1981-91 respectively.

The population of Lobatse in 2001 was 29 689. This represents 1.32% growth rate since 1991. For the period 1991-2001, the average annual growth rate was 2.39% for the whole country. This shows that Lobatse is experiencing a decline in population growth rates, which are also below the national average annual growth rate. The population density has increased to 707 people per square kilometer from 704 in the last Census. Peleng remains the most populous residential area in the town. There is however a decline in the household size in Peleng from 3.9 to 3.4 persons per household.

The likely factors responsible for this trend include Lobatse's relatively mature population profile, economic stagnation in the town and the presence of other more attractive urban centers in the region, notably Gaborone.

1.4.4 Migration

The migration pattern as depicted by the 2001 population census shows that more people moved out of the town than the number that arrived. This pattern was evident even during the inter-censal period 1971-1981. There were 8 847 immigrants as against 11761 emigrants. Most people were from Kanye/Moshupa sub-district followed by Gaborone at 1870 and 1 834 respectively. As for those who migrated out of the town, destinations such as Kanye/Moshupa, Borolong and Gaborone dominated at 1910, 1357 and 1261 respectively. Females constituted the majority, though not so significant, of people migrating in and out of the town as they accounted for 50.47% and 50.78% respectively.

1.4.5 Population projections and prospects

Population growth rates projected based on the 1991 Population and Housing Census were 3.34, 2.25 and 2.78 from 1991 through to 2011. However, the 2001 Population and Housing Census has indicated an annual growth rate of 1.3% as against the projected 2.85% from 1996-2006.

1.4.6 Age-sex structure

The 2001 Population and Housing Census recorded the highest number of people within the 20-24 years age bracket at 3 907 representing 13.16% of the whole population of the town followed by the 25-29 and 15-19 years groups at 3 515 and 3 416 people respectively at 11.84% and 11.51%. In both groups there are more females than males. The total population also shows 14 205 males against 15 484 females, a feature which has prevailed over the last two census years where there were 9 140 males and 9 893 females in 1981 and 12 539 males against 13 511 females in 1991. A fixed proportion of 52% has therefore prevailed during the three counts. Table 1.1 and figure 1.1 illustrates the age-sex structure of the population of Lobatse in 2001.

1.4.7 Employment and Unemployment in the District

Lobatse ranks fourth among the towns/cities in Botswana in terms of both employed and unemployed population. Major employers are the Botswana Meat Commission, Lobatse Clay Works which manufactures bricks, Lobatse Tile Limited which manufactures ceramic floor and wall tiles, sugar packaging industries, brewery and a milling company. Public and local service institutions also contribute significantly to employment of the community of Lobatse.

The 2001 Population and Housing Census shows that the vast majority of the people of Lobatse totaling 18745 or 63.1% are unemployed. This shows that the levels of unemployment in Lobatse are high. 87.89% of those who are employed have formal employment. Figure 1.2 depicts the employment and unemployment characteristics of the people of Lobatse

Table 1.1 Age-Sex Structure For Lobatse

Age	Actual Number			Proportions		
	2001 Census			2001 Percentages		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
00-04	1506	1400	2906	5.07	4.72	9.79
05-09	1417	1496	2913	4.77	5.04	9.81
10-14	1302	1557	2859	4.39	5.24	9.63
15-19	1507	1909	3416	5.08	6.43	11.51
20-24	1776	2131	3907	5.98	7.18	13.16
25-29	1707	1808	3515	5.75	6.09	11.84
30-34	1327	1396	2723	4.47	4.70	9.17
35-39	1060	1102	2162	3.57	3.71	7.28
40-44	770	796	1566	2.59	2.68	5.27
45-49	640	612	1252	2.16	2.06	4.22
50-54	405	399	804	1.36	1.34	2.71
55-59	297	292	589	1.00	0.98	1.98
60-64	171	190	361	0.58	0.64	1.22
65+	285	388	673	0.96	1.31	2.27
Unknown	35	8	43	0.12	0.03	0.14
TOTAL	14,205	15,484	29,689	47.85	52.15	100.00

Source: Central Statistics Office – 2001 Population and Housing Census

Figure 1.1 Age-Sex Population Pyramid

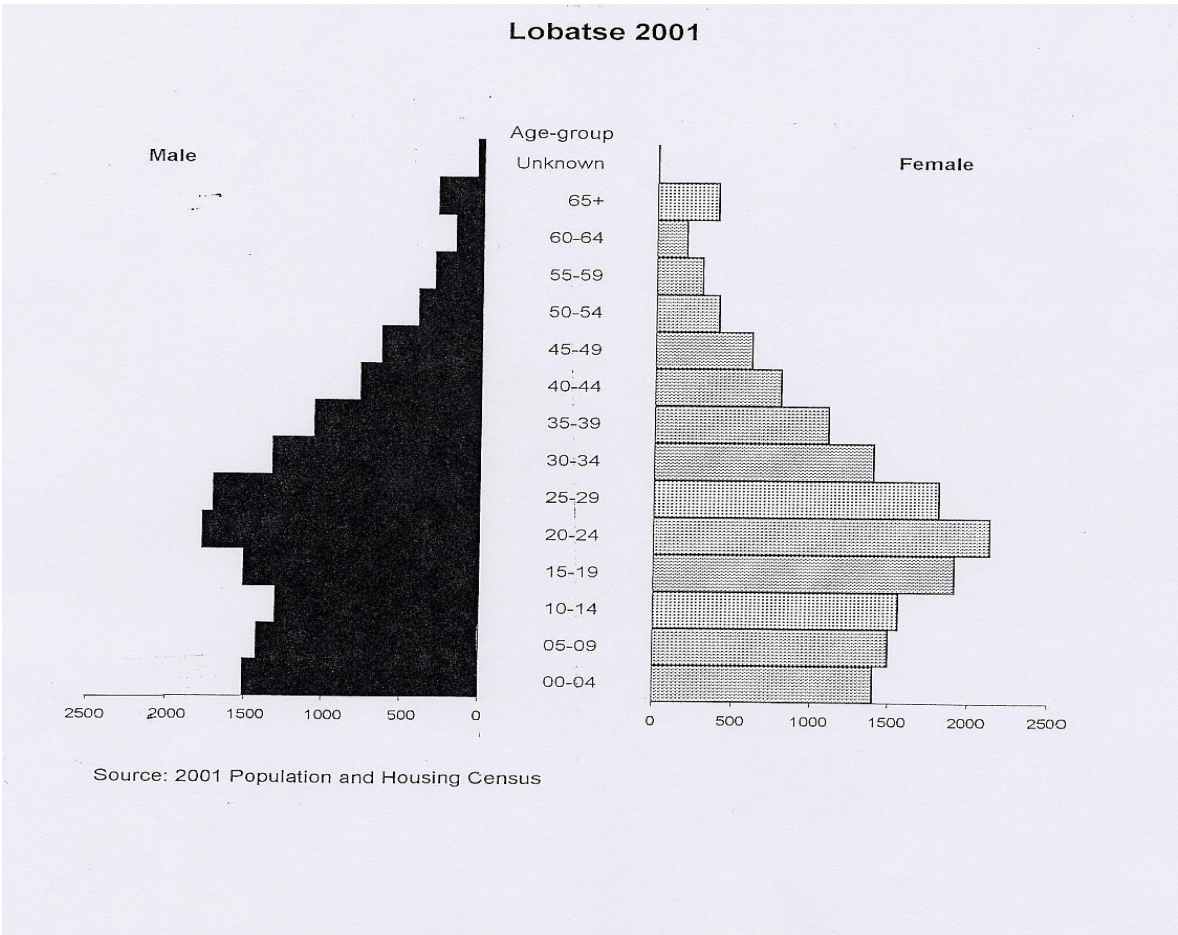
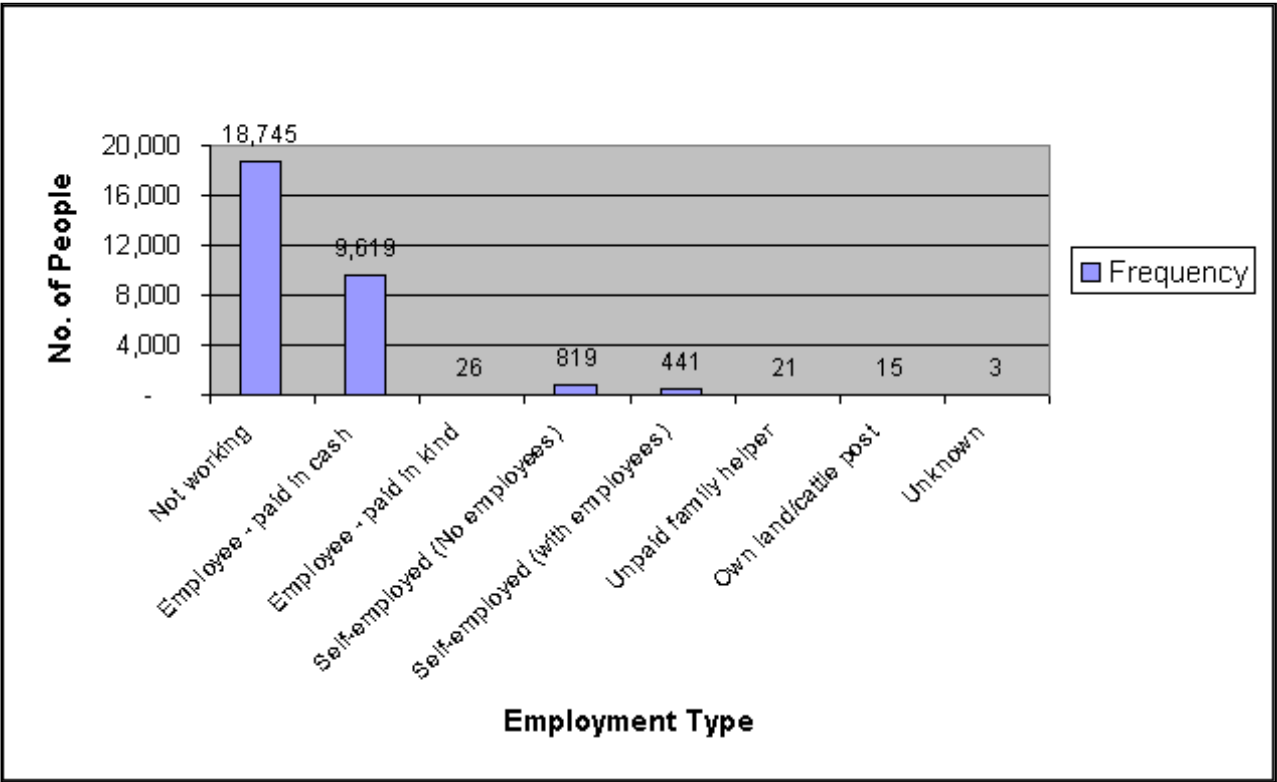


Figure 1.2 Employment and Unemployment in Lobatse 2001



1.4.8 District HIV/ AIDS Status

HIV/AIDS is one of the greatest concerns in the town. In 1988, 11 cases of HIV infections were reported in Lobatse. By the end of 1999 the number had grown to 750. In 2000, 30% of deaths among the hospital patients were a result of AIDS. The most HIV/AIDS affected people are the young, productive age group of both males and females. The prevalence rate among pregnant women has slightly been leveling from 37.9 % in 1995 to 31.4% in 2001. The improvement is a result of the Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) program.

Currently, there are 44 patients being taken care of under the Community Home Based Care (CHBC) programme in Lobatse. The programme is being implemented in a multi-sectoral approach by government in partnership with Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO's), the private sector, Community Based Organisations (CBO's) and the local community. The number of patients under this programme, however, fluctuates as a result of deaths, repatriations, new registrations and discharges from the program. The programme has problems such as shortage of transport, low and poor referral system by hospitals and clinics and shortage of staff.

1.5 DISTRICT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1.5.1 Major Economic Developments

Lobatse has one of the largest concentrations of agro-based industries in the country. It houses the Botswana Meat Commission, which processes and exports beef and beef products, a leather tannery, sugar packaging industries, brewery and a milling company. In addition there are other big industries such as Lobatse Clay Works which manufactures bricks, Lobatse Tile Limited which manufactures ceramic floor and wall tiles, and other small industries.

1.5.2 Major Infrastructural Developments

Lobatse is strategically located in terms of accessibility both within Botswana and the neighbouring countries of Namibia and South Africa. The town is traversed in a north-south direction by the A1 national road from the Ramokgwebana border, to the Ramatlabama border through Gaborone. It also has a direct link road with South Africa through the Pioneer border gate.

Lobatse is located at the intersection of the A1 road with the Trans-Kalahari road which links Namibia, Botswana, Mozambique and South Africa to international markets. There is also a railway line, which traverses Lobatse in a north-south direction.

Lobatse's nodal position with respect to the road networks has brought a lot of trade and commerce to the town, in addition to its role as a main communication center in the southern part of the country.

1.6 FRAMEWORK FOR STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

From the preceding sections of this chapter, it is quite evident that there is a need to lay down a framework for Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for the Lobatse Urban Development Plan 2, if sustainable development is to be achieved.

Given the inevitable settlement expansion to cater for the ever growing (though relatively low) population of Lobatse, existing wildlife species in the expansion areas are bound to be displaced or adversely affected. This therefore calls for pro-active measures such as avoiding expansion into areas with high bio-diversity.

Horizontal settlement expansion also means more run-off requiring storm water management to reduce the likely problems of soil erosion and land degradation. As Lobatse is currently surrounded by freehold farms where agriculture is being practiced (e.g. poultry, ostrich farming, cattle rearing, horticulture), expansion of the town will most likely encroach into these productive activities, reducing land available for food production. Therefore encroachment into productive agricultural land should be avoided or minimized, where possible. An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) will have to be undertaken when such spatial expansion is to occur.

Some major industries in Lobatse such as the BMC Tannery are a nuisance to the community as they emit a stench which is offensive. There is also potential for contamination of underground water aquifers by pit latrines in the low-income areas of Peleng and Woodhall. There is therefore a need to encourage BMC Tannery to explore ways of reducing the stench from the leather tanning process. Upgrading of low-income areas such as Peleng should be undertaken to resolve the potential contamination of the underground water aquifers.

It is also evident that there are quite a number of people infected with the HIV/AIDS virus who are being cared for under the Community Home Based Care (CHBC) programme. There is a lot of medical waste generated from this programme which is difficult to dispose off. The Lobatse Waste Management Plan should address such problems.

All the relevant government ministries, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and members of the community are expected to play an active role in ensuring that environmental concerns are addressed during the UDP2 period.

CHAPTER 2

2 REVIEW OF THE UDP1 AND LONG TERM DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This review focuses on the progress of implementation; highlight its achievements and constraints that were experienced from inception of the plan in 1997, through its mid-term review up to its end in 2003.

Urban Development Plan 1 (UDP1), the first socio-economic plan prepared for the town has achieved some of its intended purposes but major challenges of HIV/AIDS pandemic, poverty, and unemployment have remained. These will still pose a challenge during UDP2. Few industries and economic stagnation are major constraints when it comes to development in Lobatse.

2.2 ACHIEVEMENTS/OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS/CHALLENGES - UDPI

2.2.1 Social

2.2.1.1 Sector Objectives

- Assist in employment creation and also address the needs of the community
- Encourage the spirit of self reliance
- Combat the spread of HIV/AIDS in Lobatse community.

2.2.1.2 Achievements

Table 2.1 Social and Community Projects

Project	Project Status
Community Projects Boithaopo Day Care Centre Fencing of Peleng Central Ward Office Brick Moulding for Destitute House Extension to Woodhall Ward Office Brick moulding for Barber Shops at bus rank	Completed Completed Completed Completed Completed
Social Welfare 472 orphans were identified and assisted since the inception of the programme in 1999.	Increasing over time
HIV and AIDS A number of organisations were set up; these included: Harvard Institute based at Athlone Hospital District Multisectoral AIDS Committee Lobatse Christian AIDS Committee HIV/AIDS Coordinator Athlone Resource Centre and Tebelopele Testing and Counselling Centre	

2.2.1.3 Social Constraints

- **HIV/AIDS.** The available epidemiological information indicates that HIV/AIDS remains a serious problem in Lobatse. In the 1999 report, it showed that of the sampled 132 pregnant women, 23% were HIV positive, while 35% of 71 men with STDs were HIV positive. Lobatse being an urban centre has significant population movements in pursuit of economic opportunities.

The socio-economic impact of HIV/AIDS in Lobatse is that it leads to an escalation in orphanhood and an increase in the number of people living with AIDS. Life expectancy at birth in Lobatse was 66.7 years in 1991 and is expected to decline to 51 years by 2010 due to AIDS. (Hope & Gaborone S, 1999).

- **Ward Development Committees (WDCs).** Unlike Village Development committees, Ward Development Committees (WDCs) are not allocated land. This poses a problem when Ward Development Committees want to undertake infrastructural projects. The Department of Lands contends that WDCs are not corporate bodies therefore Council should hold land on their behalf.

2.2.2 Economic

2.2.2.1 Sector Goals and Objectives

- To provide serviced land for community facilities and residential development and also upgrade existing infrastructure
- To secure suitable land for future development
- To encourage the use of available government schemes
- To provide recreational facilities

2.2.2.2 Achievements

Education

The Revised National Policy on Education (RNPE) recommends a 100% transition from primary schools to community junior schools. This transition has led to an increased demand for both community junior and senior secondary schools. To realise the government target of 50% transition from community junior schools to senior schools by 2003, a number of projects had to be carried out.

Table 2.2 Education Projects

Project	Project Status
Secondary and Tertiary Education	
Upgrading of Lobatse Senior Secondary School	Ongoing & will spill to UDP2
Letsopa CJSS: Construction and equipping of a computer lab, eight staff houses and extension to the design and technology laboratory. The school also offers both JC and COSC courses in the evening.	Completed
IHS Upgrading	Completed
Primary Education	
Construction of Peleng West Primary	Completed
Expansion to Hill School	Completed
12*3 Bed roomed staff houses at Motswedi	Completed
22 TQ for Bothakga Primary School	Completed

Project	Project Status
Classroom backlog has been cleared	Completed

Roads and Road Safety

Road accidents are a source of concern as it drains the national economy, leads to loss of lives and damage to property. A deliberate effort was made to ensure proper road safety standards. The town is also susceptible to flooding during the rainy season. This problem is caused by the inadequacy of the storm water drains.

Table 2.3 Roads and Road Safety projects

Project	Project Status
Internal Roads	
Tarring of internal Roads	Completed
Desilting of Culverts	Completed
Taxi/bus rank upgrading	Completed
Road Safety	
New offices for Department of Road Transport and Safety (DRTS)	Completed
Vehicle Testing Station	Completed
Design of the Lobatse by-pass project	Completed
Construction of the By-Pass	Ongoing

Health

The National Policy on Health is to promote health care and disease prevention. Accessibility to health facilities by all was and still is a priority. Storage was a problem in all clinics. The following projects were undertaken to solve the problem.

Table 2.4 Health Projects

Project	Project Status
Primary Health	
Construction of food storerooms at Woodhall, Peleng East and Central clinics	Completed
Construction of one clinic with maternity wing at Tsopeng	Completed
Construction of maternity wing at Peleng East clinic	Completed
A drug store has been constructed at Peleng east clinic	Completed
Toyota Hiace Ambulance	Purchased
Secondary Health	
Identification of a new site for relocation of the Mental Hospital	Construction to commence during UDP2
Construction of 60 units for Mental Hospital	Completed
Construction of 60 units for Athlone Hospital	Completed
Public Health	
Landfill weighbridge and computer terminal	Installed
Two refuse compactors, one vacuum tanker and ten skip refuse bins	Purchased

Engineering

Table 2.5 Engineering projects

Project	Project Status
Transport 70 seater bus Fire engine Two vehicles under community projects	Purchased Purchased Purchased
Sports Complex Design	Completed
Bus/Taxi Rank	Upgraded
Tarring of some internal roads Streets lights in some areas Rehabilitation of floods damaged roads	Completed Completed Completed
Peleng Bridge Construction	Completed
Physical Development Plans Lobatse Development Plan Peleng Infrastructure Development Plan (Planning and Engineering study) Geotechnical Survey	Not yet out Report out, implementation would start during UDP2 Report out, implementation not yet started
Labour Intensive Public Works Desilting of culverts and storm water trenches	Completed

Other Projects

Table 2.6 Other Projects

Project	Project Status
Ministry of Commerce and Industry 84 FAP projects were funded, included 62 sewing and knitting, printing, carpentry, napkin making and stationery each had one beneficiary: bakery and juice making had 2 beneficiaries each, soft serve and welding each had 3 beneficiaries and brick moulding had 8 beneficiaries. Employment created was 361.	Some of these projects are still operational even though they have not met the initial projected employment target.
Ministry of Presidential Affairs and Public Administration Divisional Police Headquarters 18 staff houses	Completed 10 completed, 8 will spill over to UDP2.
Ministry of Minerals, Energy and Water Affairs National Geological Information Centre	Completed
Ministry of Works, Transport and Communications Expansion of the DEMS depot CTO upgrading CTO fuel point	Completed Completed Ongoing
Administration of Justice Lobatse High Court computer network cabling	Completed

2.2.2.3 Constraints

Table 2.7 Unimplemented projects and problems/constraints

Project	Status
Primary Health Facilities	Peleng East Clinic has a non-operational maternity wing completed in 1998 due to shortage of midwives.
Water Reticulation	<p>Due to the cadastral survey that commenced in 1991/92 and completed in 2000, water reticulation has not yet been done in Peleng ward.</p> <p>Water connection charge is P570.00 minimum in areas of Woodhall and Tsopeng where reticulation has been done. However, most individuals could not connect due to the high cost and the cracking land issue. Water in SHHA areas is heavily subsidised by Council. Individual connections need to be encouraged with the intention of ultimately phasing out standpipes</p>
Provision of Services	Services have not been provided at the Plantation and Old Airstrip areas. Delay in providing these services have been partly due to the on-going Geo-technical Survey.
Primary Schools	There is backlog of administration blocks, science blocks, toilets and libraries
Financial Assistance Policy (FAP)	<p>Cancellation of the FAP scheme was good as people were abusing the scheme. However, there was no proper wrap up. This has resulted in queries having to be forwarded to Gaborone office, defeating provision of efficient services delivery.</p> <p>Most of the light industrial plots allocated to FAP entrepreneurs and other developers, for example, in the Pitikwe industrial area have not yet been developed due to financial constraints and the cracking land issue.</p>
Lobatse 2000	Private sector initiative have not taken the lead, hence the stunted growth suffered by the town.
Lobatse College of Education	<p>Due to financial constraints, upgrading of the school to meet the requirements for Teaching the diploma programme was postponed to NDP 9.</p> <p>Also lack of land and funds have delayed progress on both infrastructure and equipment.</p>
Lobatse Brigade Centre	Phase II development project under which the brigade falls were delayed. Also, the issue on recreational facilities for students still needs to be addressed.
Mental Hospital	Upgrading and major rebuilding of the hospital was planned for in NDP 8. However, the project has not started yet.
Athlone Hospital	Even though the project was expected to start in this plan period, lack of funding has been cited to impede construction of the project.
Youth	The long awaited construction of a Multi-Purpose Youth Centre would not be undertaken during this plan period. However, Culture and Youth has come up with the National Action Plan for the Youth which effected in February 2002 to 2010.
SHHA Development	Due to land cracking in Lobatse, there was a moratorium on development in SHHA areas pending the outcome of the Geotechnical Survey which was commissioned by Government to among other things investigate the causes of land cracking and also to come with mitigation thereof. As a result, the scheme was not utilised. Taking into consideration that the Geo-tech has recommended development codes to be strictly adhered to during construction, then the P20000.00 SHHA loan is not enough to build a two roomed and a toilet/shower structure.
Prisons	The construction of 8 houses is expected to take place during the last half of UDP1, and will spill over to UDP2/NDP9.
Customary Court	The land allocated for Motswedi Customary Court was unsuitable. It has taken almost two years before approval and allocation of another plot. This has delayed the project.

Project	Status
	Another constraint is the acute shortage of staff housing faced by Tribal Administration staff. These are not eligible for government pool housing except for those who come on transfers and since BHC has stopped construction, there is acute shortage of houses in the town, even to house those from transfers.
Lobatse High Court	The extension of the old Lobatse High Court to cater for the Court of Appeal is still under discussion and the project has been deferred
Lobatse Magistrate Court	The first plot allocated for construction of a magistrate court was in Motswedi. However, the department found the plot unsuitable due to its location. The reallocation of a plot has been the single factor that has led to the delay in the commencement of the project. The second plot allocated is adjacent to Woodhall Police. Whilst this plot is suitable, it is in an area that is prone to cracking. With the Geo-technical Survey report out, the project is expected to commence during UDP2.
Office Accommodation	The Immigration Department like other government departments in Lobatse has a shortage of residential accommodation for its staff. The office is also renting office space where they have cited cracks as a major problem.
Secondary Education	<p>Shortage of staff accommodation is encountered in almost all CJSSs. There is also shortage of classrooms, which compels schools to use halls as classrooms. There are also no proper kitchens in three schools which compels schools to feed students in the open, even in bad weather.</p> <p>Some planned projects do not take off as expected as the community is expected to raise funds as contributions. Failure by the community to raise funds has led to failure of these projects at Letsopa CJSS.</p>
Internal roads	Some roads that were to be bituminised during UDP1 period at Woodhall and Pitikwe were not undertaken because of the cracking land problem.
Integrated Sports Complex	Council has spent P2m on the designs of an integrated sports complex. The Ministry of Local Government was supposed to implement the project but it has since been transferred to the Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs. The project has therefore stalled because of priorities within the Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs. Instead, the ministry is considering upgrading the existing stadium.

2.2.2.4 Parastatals

Parastatals also played a major role in diversification of the Lobatse economy from beef production to manufacturing.

Table 2.8 Projects Implemented

Projects	Project Status
BDC Factory Shells	Completed
Lobatse Tile- BDC subsidiary firm	Completed
Lobatse Clay Works	Completed

2.2.3 Environmental

An Environmental Audit was undertaken by DANCED and the government during UDP1 period to assess whether environmental issues are being addressed. This audit was not done for Lobatse District. However, an Environmental Planning Manual was produced whose main aim was to enhance sustainable development through inclusion of environmental consideration at all levels of development planning. This will be fully integrated into UDP2.

Sector Goal

To protect and conserve the environment

Objectives

- To reduce dependency on the use of pit latrines in the low-income areas
- To protect, preserve and conserve the environment and natural resources
- To improve storm water drainage

2.2.3.1 Achievements

Table 2.9 Projects Implemented

Project	Project Status
Sewerage in all areas except all SHHA	Completed
Solid Waste	Collected Weekly
Clinical Waste	Vehicle purchased

2.2.3.2 Constraints

Effluent Removal

The main constraint is frequent breakdowns of the vacuum tankers' effluent sucking mechanism, thereby forcing the tankers to be pulled off the road. This leads to infrequent collection of solid waste from residential areas.

2.2.4 Institutional

2.2.4.1 Achievements

Table 2.10 Local Institutions achievements

District Administration	Council	Tribal Administration
Piloting of District Officer (Development) cadre Different offices were established, viz. Youth Office, Elections Office and various HIV/AIDS support offices	Recruitment was decentralised to B1 level and vacancy rate dropped Implementation of proposed projects was achieved at a high rate	Vacant posts at a higher level were filled

2.2.4.2 Constraints

District Administration

There is a shortage of offices to accommodate central government departments which could be accommodated under an Integrated Office Block. Most central government departments are manned by junior officers who have to consult with their departments at headquarters before making decisions, this delays implementation.

Council

The main constraints are,

- Expansion of the revenue base has partly started during UDP1 period through some cost recovery measures.
- Byelaw enforcement is a problem.

- Low implementation capacity has resulted in council not being able to reduce the deficit experienced in primary school facilities.
- Shortage of personnel especially with mid-wifery qualifications continues to hamper developments.
- The issue of cracking land has also affected Council developments negatively as the planned school for Pitikwe could not be constructed;
- Taking into consideration that the Geo-tech report has recommended development codes to be strictly adhered to during construction then the P20 000.00 SHHA materials loan is not enough to build a two roomed and a toilet/shower structure. People were stopped from any construction work and this led to initialization of the BMS loans.

Tribal Administration

A plot was identified to construct the Motswedi customary court but the problem was that the land was not adequate to accommodate future requirements. Therefore another piece of land was requested for. Allocation of this land took long hence the project has been postponed to UDP2. Tribal Administration staff lacks housing facilities.

The other constraint is the delay in filling of vacant posts.

2.3 LONG TERM DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL

Lobatse is classified as a primary centre in terms of the National Settlement Policy. As such, its proximity to other primary centers especially Gaborone means that the town faces tough competition for private investment necessary for the stimulation of local economic development and the creation of employment opportunities. Despite this gloomy picture, Lobatse has a comparative advantage through its proximity to large markets (South Africa) and main road links, like the Trans-Kalahari highway. Tourism and manufacturing can also be used to diversify the economy of the town.

Due to its dependence on beef production, Lobatse should be declared an industrial town. This should be preceded by the strengthening of investment promotion capacity through the introduction of programmes similar to the Selebi-Phikwe Regional Development Programme.

The land price for Lobatse should also be lowered to attract investors.

Botswana Railways should re-introduce the commuter train between Lobatse and Gaborone.

A dual carriageway should be built between Lobatse and Gaborone for ease of communication

Lobatse has a good health service sector having both Athlone and Mental Hospitals and training institution. These also should be put on the forefront when marketing the town.

The Lobatse physical development plan is to help in identifying the growth areas of the town specially as the town is surrounded by agricultural land and has a problem of land cracking. The physical development plan is a vital tool to provide guidance for the town's spatial growth.

2.4 LINKS TO NDP 9 THEME

2.4.1 Macro-Economic Outline

The Urban Development Plan 2 is based on the same macroeconomic outline as the National Development Plan 9 to enhance compatibility and commonality of purpose and direction.

All proposed projects are in line with major national policies, like the Privatisation Policy, New Industrial Policy, RNPE and Vision 2016. The town intends to facilitate timely delivery of serviced land to prospective developers for industrial, commercial and tourism development.

The Plan is also in line with the theme which is “**Towards the Realisation of Vision 2016: Sustainable and Diversified Development through Competitiveness in Global Markets**”. The intention is to diversify the economy of Lobatse from beef production to other industries including tourism.

The major policy thrust of economic diversification, employment creation and poverty alleviation, continued macroeconomic stability and development would be addressed by the plan.

2.4.2 National Environmental Keynote Paper

The National Environmental Keynote Paper for NDP 9 identifies four environmental issues as being the most critical facing the country. These are land, natural resource utilisation, energy, pollution and waste management, climate change and global warming, and biodiversity.

It is therefore imperative that all the projects, government or private sector driven, are not detrimental to the environment. In Lobatse, all legislation relating to the above mentioned environmental issues will be implemented accordingly during UDP2 towards the realisation of the NDP9 theme which is “**Towards the Realisation of Vision 2016: Sustainable and Diversified Development through Competitiveness in Global Markets**”.

CHAPTER THREE

3 UDP 2 DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 PLANNING FRAMEWORK

3.1.1 Vision 2016

The commencement of the National Development Plan 8 was preceded by the production of Vision 2016, which summarises the aspirations of Botswana. The Vision is an important concept that is meant to guide the nation to achieve broad results over the next 14 years. The goals of the Vision are a reference point for all future development plans. It should also guide the design of future national policies and programmes, hence the integration of the vision into this plan.

An Educated and Informed Nation

The Vision document highlights the importance of having an informed society and this would be moulded through transparency and accountability of local authorities during the plan. In order to achieve considerable progress regarding this pillar, schools at all levels in Lobatse will be provided with necessary educational facilities in line with the Revised National Policy on Education (RNPE) and will have access to information through radio, television, newspapers and computers (internet).

A Prosperous, Productive and Innovative Nation

This pillar stipulates that government will be providing a lead by assuming the role of the facilitator, in partnership with the private sector, to create an environment where business and entrepreneurial activities are encouraged and supported. In Lobatse this would be achieved through provision of physical infrastructure and services such as roads, water, telecommunications and electricity. This development will facilitate the establishment of industries in the town as it is currently facing economic stagnation.

A Compassionate, Just and Caring Nation

Botswana would be a caring and compassionate nation, offering support and opportunities to those who are poor, and including all people in the benefits of growth. By the year 2016, Botswana will have eradicated absolute poverty, so that no part of the country will have people living with incomes below the appropriate poverty datum line. There will be a social safety net for those who find themselves in poverty for any reason. In Lobatse, social welfare programmes such as destitution, orphan care, home based care, old age pensions and other interventions will continue to be pursued during UDP2.

The planned upgrading of health facilities in the town will go a long way towards facilitating improved service delivery and access to good quality health care. The youth problems would be addressed through the National Action Plan for the youth.

A Safe and Secure Nation

Vision 2016 states that a safe and secure nation is a basis for the nation to enjoy greater prosperity, social harmony and national security. Law enforcement organs such as the Botswana police service will be strengthened through the provision of necessary resources to enable them to carry out activities geared towards making Lobatse a safe and secure place to live in.

Existing structures such as crime prevention committees will be developed into effective consultative policing forums.

An Open, Democratic and Accountable Nation

By 2016, Botswana would have increased political tolerance, legal sanctions against those who violate the principles of accountability at all levels of leadership. Promotion of an open and democratic society will be achieved by strengthening the traditional *kgotla* system where participation at grassroots level has to be nurtured. In Lobatse, a new customary court will be constructed at Motswedi to enhance the traditional system which provides a forum for discussion and consultation on development issues, in addition to the administration of justice in the community.

A Moral and Tolerant Nation

In line with this pillar, the ability of a society to accept change is strengthened by the personal morality and tolerance of its people. There is therefore a challenge to cultivate and preserve the national morals and cultural values in the face of rapid social change.

Existing policies and programmes in Botswana such as the National Youth Policy, Policy on Women in Development, National Sports and Recreation Policy are geared to instil moral values and a sense of tolerance among people of varying backgrounds. Inclusion of subjects such as moral education within the schools syllabi will go a long way in building moral values and tolerance within the Lobatse community.

A United and Proud Nation

The family will be the central institution for the support and development of people in Botswana, and for the transmission of social and moral values. The strength of the family will be reinforced in response to the rapid social changes prevalent in the country. In Lobatse problems which arise from the disintegration of the family system will be addressed through the existing social welfare policies and programmes.

3.1.2 National Environmental Key Issues

3.1.2.1 Land

With the ever increasing population, Botswana faces a challenge of providing land for its citizens on which to reside and carry out economic activities. This trend, coupled with the prevalent rural-urban migration has increased pressure on land. As a result of this pressure, land which is a finite resource, has increasingly become scarce particularly in urban areas. The influx of people into these urban areas means that their land requirements have to be met within these areas. Consequently urban sprawl becomes inevitable. Settlements therefore have to grow beyond their administrative boundaries to meet the demand for land.

The horizontal spatial growth to meet the demand for land leads to encroachment into some land initially used for other purposes. This leads to competition for land by settlements and other land-uses such as arable, pastoral and wildlife uses.

Inequitable distribution of land, sub-market value (or non-existent) user charges, and the absence of a coherent land policy have resulted in land degradation, speculative land acquisition, self allocation, non-development, non-compliance, encroachment and an increasing number of land disputes. Dual grazing rights, insecure resource tenure rights and private fencing developments add to a trend towards sub-optimal land management. Access to land for development is constrained.

There should therefore be effective and efficient land and environmental management guided by sound land-use planning. While policies are developed to aid land management, in most cases these policies are not fully complementary. A coherent land policy to address these problems is therefore a necessity.

3.1.2.2 Natural Resource Utilisation

Population growth, urbanisation and other developments result in growing pressure on the natural resources. These resources include land, water, air and wildlife.

Wildlife population trends indicate a stabilisation or decline in species with the exception of protected species such as the elephant. Damage caused by problem animals is also on the increase. There is therefore a need to reduce conflicts between wildlife and human activities through initiatives such as Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM). These activities have expanded rapidly and contribute substantially to rural income. Efforts to consolidate CBNRM during NDP9 require the implementation of the CBNRM policy and proposed legislation.

Water consumption is growing and water is increasingly becoming a scarce resource. Boreholes and wells are drying up, ground water stocks are largely unknown and aquifers become polluted. Interest in water demand management and water harvesting is growing but still lacking broad societal acceptance and support. Therefore there is need for integrated water resources management.

Minerals are non-renewable resources and their use reduces available stocks. Therefore the exploitation of minerals in the country has to be carried out in an environmentally sustainable manner.

3.1.2.3 Biodiversity

Human activities and changes in global temperatures have led to a reduction in biodiversity. Global loss of biodiversity is undisputed. However, the loss and damage to biodiversity in Botswana is not adequately documented. This therefore means that the country might be losing the most important and endangered species unaware. As such concerted government and civil society efforts are required to deal with the growing national and international challenges of biodiversity conservation.

3.1.2.4 Pollution and Waste Management

Environmental stress has often been seen as a result of the growing demand on scarce resources and pollution generated by the rising living standards. Land and soil pollution takes place through littering and unmonitored waste disposal practices. Surface and ground water pollution through effluent discharge, hazardous chemicals' disposal and nitrates (human waste) is on the increase. Noise pollution is becoming a cause for concern in urban areas. The disposal of medical waste is also posing an emerging problem related to the home based care programme. The transport, use and sales of hazardous chemicals are not yet fully regulated.

The provisions of the Basel Convention on Hazardous Wastes have to be implemented as a matter of urgency, during NDP9.

Land, water and air quality standards need to be (further) developed and closely monitored during NDP9. There is also need to have waste management plans for all districts in Botswana, in accordance with the requirements of the Waste Management Act, 1998.

3.1.2.5 Energy

Land degradation and the cutting of live trees contribute to the depletion of natural resources in Botswana. Firewood is used as a traditional means to provide energy. The currently available coal which is locally produced is of low-grade and can become a pollutant if not properly used. It therefore requires a beneficiation process to become less polluting and a more attractive source of energy. Solar energy has enormous potential but is greatly under-utilised. It therefore requires active promotion and an incentive structure for increased application during NDP9.

The national electricity grid is expanding to meet local demand. This means that more coal which is extracted locally will be required to meet this demand. The rate at which this coal is used therefore needs to be closely monitored, to guard against its depletion.

Societal acceptance of energy saving interventions as environment-friendly and resource and income-saving practices requires concurrent government action. Other alternative sources of energy such as hydro-power need to be explored.

3.1.2.6 Climate Change and Global Warming

Human activities on the environment have led to increases in global temperatures. This has led to global warming. This phenomenon has the effect of increasing the severity of human catastrophes such as floods and prolonged periods of drought. It also negatively affects the balance of ecosystems which are a principal source of food and shelter.

There is therefore need to harmonise human activities and their environment.

3.1.3 Ministry of Local Government Strategic Plan

The ministry serves as a focal point on policy and operational matters at district level. During UDP2 period, the ministry would ensure through sound plans the integration of environmental concerns, HIV/AIDS issues and the alignment of the plans to Vision 2016. The ministry through existing structures such as the Lobatse Town Council would ensure the provision of basic physical and social infrastructure, which meet one of the development objectives of sustainable development. Lobatse Town Council and departments like the District Administration and Tribal Administration would ensure that services are delivered to the Lobatse community on time. The ministry will continue to play a coordinating role to ensure efficient operation of these local authorities during UDP2.

3.1.4 District Key Issues

Major challenges facing Lobatse during UDP2 include HIV/AIDS, employment creation, poverty alleviation, economic diversification, environmental conservation as well as land use planning. These issues will be tackled within the next six years of UDP2.

Faulting experienced by some parts of the township

Lobatse Township is experiencing land cracking problems particularly in some parts of Woodhall, Tsopeng, Pitikwe and Motswedi. Geotechnical investigations were undertaken to establish the cause of this cracking. The Geotechnical investigations report revealed that the cracking of land is due to faulting occurring on the underlying geology. This has resulted in cracking of some buildings situated along the fault lines and the structurally unstable area in Motswedi. Some of the affected houses had to be demolished or abandoned while some are still occupied. These occupied houses pose a danger to the occupants as the houses are structurally damaged and unstable.

The recommendations of the Geotechnical investigations report are that people, particularly the low-income, whose houses have cracked as a result of this phenomenon, be relocated. The report further recommends no further development in some parts of Motswedi which was determined to be structurally unstable. This area requires further detailed geophysical investigations from which appropriate building methods will be provided. The other recommendation is that construction of buildings in areas that were classified as 'intermediate' and 'least favourable' in terms of their development suitability use special foundations. These foundations are very expensive, accounting for up to 40% of the total construction costs. They are therefore unaffordable, particularly to the low-income and have as a result led to slowed residential development in Lobatse.

Shortage of serviced land within the township

There is an acute shortage of plots in the township for all land-uses. Applications for residential plots top the list at the Department of Lands. The demand for residential plots stood at 19 945 as at 2000. There is also a need to provide serviced land for relocation of families whose houses have severely cracked, as a result of faulting occurring in some parts of the town. While some of the demand could be met by allocating plots within the town at the Airstrip and Plantation, the land is not yet serviced.

Lack of land to expand the town

Lobatse Township is experiencing an acute shortage of land to meet the demand for land for various land uses. The town is surrounded by freehold farms, which constrain its spatial growth beyond the township boundary. Land therefore has to be purchased from the freehold farms to meet the land requirements of the town. Re-zoning of the undevelopable areas in Lobatse to other compatible land uses will also be necessary.

Diversified economy

The economy of Lobatse mainly depends on beef production by the Botswana Meat Commission (BMC). Supporting activities especially those using BMC by-products for economic diversification purposes are not adequate in the town. A conducive environment needs to be provided so that more industries can set up in Lobatse to achieve economic growth and eventual sustainable employment. There are however some manufacturing industries in the town.

Lobatse has lagged behind in terms of development. The private sector has failed to take the lead in line with the NDP8 theme of "Sustainable Economic Diversification". The Lobatse 2000 project which was expected to start during UDP1 failed to take off. The project is however expected to start during the UDP2 period. It will mainly be geared towards the provision of land for all land-uses such as commercial, industrial and residential. Implementation of this project is expected to reduce the high un-employment rate experienced by the town.

Foul smell from BMC Tannery

The leather tanning process undertaken by BMC Tannery emits some foul smell into the air. This industry is located near residential areas such as Peleng, BC Thema and Motswedi. The tannery therefore emits a stench which is a nuisance to the residents.

Use of pit latrines in low-income areas

The use of pit latrines in some parts of Lobatse Township is still prevalent. These areas include Peleng, Woodhall and Tsopeng. The areas do not have water borne toilet systems. These areas have very high population densities. The pit latrines require to be emptied when they are full. Since some of these pit latrines are not lined, the probability of ground water pollution is high due to seepage of the effluent into the ground.

Dilapidated buildings in the Central Business District and Government facilities

Some buildings in the Central Business District (CBD) are in a state of disrepair. Some have structural defects. However, some of these buildings continue to be occupied for business purposes. They are therefore dangerous to their occupiers and customers. The names of the property owners concerned were forwarded to the Ministry of Lands and Housing for appropriate action.

Some government buildings in the town are also very old and dilapidated. This is partly due to lack of regular maintenance. This includes health facilities such as Athlone and Mental hospitals and educational facilities such as Lobatse College of Education (LCE), Lobatse Senior Secondary School (Lobsec) and Lobatse Brigade and other facilities such as Lobatse prison. This does not only affect the effectiveness of their users and clients, but they also tarnish the aesthetic appearance of the town. There is therefore an urgent need to upgrade or rehabilitate these facilities.

HIV/AIDS prevalence

The greatest threat facing mankind in the 21st century is the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Lobatse like other towns and cities in sub-Saharan Africa has not been spared the wrath of the dreaded disease. A significant proportion of the town's population is HIV positive. According to the 2002 HIV seroprevalence sentinel survey, HIV prevalence among pregnant women in Lobatse who attended ante-natal consultations (ANC) was 38.6%

The socio-economic impact of HIV/AIDS in Lobatse is that it leads to an escalation in orphanhood and an increase in the number of people living with AIDS. Life expectancy at birth in Lobatse was 66.7 years in 1991 and is expected to decline to 51 years by 2010 due to AIDS. (Hope & Gaborone S, 1999). There is therefore an urgent need to arrest the situation.

Poverty

The level of poverty in Lobatse is relatively high. As a result a significant number of the affected people depend on government social welfare programmes such as the destitution programme and orphan care programme both of which are administered by Lobatse Town Council. In 2000 Lobatse Town Council registered and assisted 76 destitute persons and the number rose to 85 in 2002. This is an indication that the levels of poverty are rising in the town.

The problem of poverty is further compounded by the high levels of unemployment in the town. A significant number of families do not have a regular source of income.

Shortage of accommodation for government employees

There is a general shortage of office and staff accommodation for government departments in the town. The introduction of additional government departments and expansion of the existing offices have not been coupled with an increase in office space and staff houses. Affected departments include the Tribal Administration, District Administration, Council and others.

3.1.5 Respective Long Term District Plans

Lobatse (Physical) Development Plan (2000-2024)

There is currently a Lobatse (Physical) Development Plan (2000-2024) which is being prepared. The plan is to identify by means of zoning and written policies, those parts of Lobatse planning area where changes from the existing land-use patterns are anticipated. It will also indicate how all the land within and beyond the existing planning area may be used. It will therefore make provision for current and future land requirements for the township for the next 24 years. This will be a very important plan, as Lobatse currently does not have a Physical Development Plan, despite the fact that the town is a planning area.

This plan is expected to provide guidance on land-use related matters in Lobatse during UDP2 and beyond.

South Eastern Region Master Plan

The National Settlement Policy has divided Botswana into four planning regions. These are Eastern, South Eastern, Western and Northern planning regions. Lobatse falls within the South Eastern Region. Other settlements/districts in this region include the South East, Kweneng, Southern and Kgatleng, Gaborone and Jwaneng. A South Eastern Region Master Plan is currently being prepared. The purpose of the Regional Master Plan is to identify available resources and their potential for development and to redefine strategies for the utilisation of resources in order to promote growth and sustainable economic diversification. This plan will be of very much importance to Lobatse as the town is currently facing economic stagnation. It is expected to promote economic growth in Lobatse through functional linkages with other settlements in the region.

3.1.6 UDP1 Audit Reports

An Environmental Audit was undertaken by DANCED and the Botswana government during UDP1 period to assess whether environmental issues are being addressed. This audit was not done for Lobatse District. However, an Environmental Planning Manual was produced whose main aim was to enhance environmentally sustainable development in Botswana through inclusion of environmental issues at all levels of development planning. These will be fully integrated into UDP2.

3.2 UDP 2 OVERALL GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The overall goals and objectives of UDP2 are to provide a decentralised planning and implementation capability which is sensitive and responsive to the needs of the local community. The plan details the implementation of projects and programmes and provides input into NDP9.

3.2.1 Summary of Key Issues

Environmental Issues

- Lack of land to expand the town
- Dilapidated buildings in the Central Business District and Government facilities

Economic Issues

- Diversified economy

Social Issues

- Poverty
- Shortage of serviced land within the township
- Shortage of accommodation for government employees

Cross-cutting Issues

- Faulting experienced by some parts of the township
- Use of pit latrines in low-income areas
- HIV/AIDS prevalence
- Poverty

3.2.2 UDP2 Development Goals

- To improve the life of the community through the provision of basic infrastructure and social services.
- To improve access to health care
- To reduce the infection rate of HIV/AIDS
- To encourage the public and private sector participation in the development process
- To ensure access to quality education and information at all levels.
- To reduce and alleviate poverty
- To control the keeping and movement of livestock in the township
- To provide basic necessities to officers based in the town

UDP2 Environmental Goals

- To promote environmental sustainability
- To promote effective land utilisation
- To promote water conservation

3.2.3 UDP2 Specific Objectives in Relation to Overall Goals

Goals	Objectives
To improve the life of the community through the provision of basic infrastructure and social services	<p>Implement an upgrading scheme in the low-income areas</p> <p>To relocate all families adversely affected by cracking land</p> <p>Provision of alternative, serviced residential plots in the township</p> <p>Servicing of areas with approved layout plans in the township</p> <p>Provide adequate recreational facilities</p> <p>Provide timely and adequate maintenance of facilities</p> <p>To service the Airstrip and Plantation areas.</p> <p>Acquisition of land from freehold farms around the township</p> <p>To encourage people to venture into urban agriculture</p> <p>To make land easily accessible</p> <p>To relocate and upgrade Lobatse Mental Hospital to 300 beds</p> <p>To ensure that programmes initiated are implemented to meet the needs of people with disabilities</p> <p>To assist women to have access to opportunities as their male counterparts</p> <p>To issue national identity cards to all eligible Batswana and to ensure registration of births, deaths, marriages as well as trade unions and employers organization</p> <p>To process and issue citizenship, residence permits and Botswana passports timeously</p> <p>To provide safe custody and improved rehabilitation services to people serving prison terms</p> <p>To widen the existing national roads from the town</p> <p>To enhance effectiveness and efficiency of technicians and the pool section at Central Transport Organisation (CTO)</p> <p>Timely dispensation of justice and quality service provision</p> <p>To respond promptly to reports from members of the public by the police service</p> <p>To continuously and timeously give feedback to customers by the police service</p> <p>To reduce crime level by 10% every year</p> <p>To enhance the effectiveness of crime prevention initiatives</p> <p>To reduce the number of deaths which occurs in the roads by 5% every year</p> <p>To develop the existing crime prevention committees into effective consultative policing forums</p> <p>To further develop the service levels in the community service centres and extend the same to other formations of the police service</p> <p>To develop local partnerships with a range of agencies to tackle local problems.</p> <p>To actively promote all the ideals contained within the Botswana Police values</p> <p>To provide street lighting and storm water drainage systems in some parts of the town</p> <p>To upgrade existing earth/gravel roads to bitumen standards in some parts of the town</p> <p>Timely delivery of serviced land for all land uses</p> <p>To construct a customary court at Motswedi and upgrade other courts in the town</p> <p>To provide a 24 hour fire cover and other emergency services to Lobatse and surrounding villages and the farming communities.</p> <p>Rendering rescue services to victims of road traffic accidents</p>
To improve access to health care	<p>To provide adequate health facilities in the town</p> <p>To upgrade the existing old facilities in the town</p> <p>To train appropriate personnel to acquire new skills</p> <p>To improve identification and management of common disorders related to mental conditions by 1% annually</p> <p>To ensure that all health related initiatives by government are made available to the</p>

Goals	Objectives
	<p>workers.</p> <p>To promote a loving and caring attitude towards the sick.</p>
To reduce the infection rate of HIV/AIDS	<p>To intensify the fight against the spread of HIV/AIDS</p> <p>To continue to freely distribute condoms</p> <p>To reduce the HIV infection rate by 2% annually</p> <p>To mainstream HIV/AIDS into daily police work</p> <p>To mainstream HIV/AIDS into the development projects</p> <p>To continue to involve Total Community Mobilization (TCM) on HIV/AIDS education</p>
To encourage the public and private sector participation in the development process	<p>Privatisation of refuse collection for some parts of the township</p> <p>To provide a market where farmers could sell their products</p> <p>To provide expertise such as extension workers</p> <p>To carry out demonstrations to enhance adoption of technologies</p> <p>To have entrepreneurial support programmes developed, existing ones strengthened and both implemented and evaluated</p> <p>IFS to facilitate two workshops yearly where small and micro entrepreneurs will be briefed on CEDA</p> <p>To run four workshops yearly on start-your-business courses for the small and micro businesses</p> <p>To hive off to the private sector non-essential services and functions currently performed by the health facilities such as catering and cleaning services</p> <p>To enforce and administer labour legislations meant to create cordial industrial relations between employers and employees</p> <p>To establish parameters for customers and stakeholders satisfaction</p> <p>To solicit comments and suggestions from customers</p> <p>To invite the community to participate on implementation of Ward Development projects</p> <p>To get feedback on plan implementation from the community</p>
To ensure access to quality education and information at all levels	<p>To upgrade MITC institute to train to diploma level</p> <p>To get accreditation from the University of Botswana</p> <p>Easy access to information by the community</p> <p>To disseminate consumer rights information through the media</p> <p>To conduct two workshops on yearly basis on consumer rights for members of the community</p> <p>To provide adequately trained pre-primary schoolteachers</p> <p>To undertake effective supervision of the existing schools</p> <p>To upgrade and provide adequate facilities in all schools in Lobatse including tertiary institutions</p> <p>To reduce the walking distance to school by pupils from Pitikwe and Boswelatlou</p> <p>To reduce the class size from 40 to 30.</p> <p>To deliver books, furniture and teaching materials to schools well on time</p> <p>To gradually phase out all unqualified teachers currently employed in secondary schools in Lobatse</p> <p>To increase the intake at Lobatse senior secondary school by 25 % during UDP 2.</p> <p>To upgrade the qualifications of the existing teachers and lecturers</p> <p>To intensify the recruitment of learners for literacy classes</p> <p>To increase by 90% the absorption capacity of the Institute of Health Sciences.</p> <p>To provide adequate facilities at the Institute of Health Sciences</p> <p>To educate the community and family members in order to reduce the level of stigma attached to mental illness by 1% annually</p> <p>To ensure that all people have access to reading materials</p>

Goals	Objectives
	<p>To timely deliver “Daily News” newspaper to areas surrounding Lobatse</p> <p>To conduct road safety awareness workshops and seminars annually, throughout the plan period</p> <p>To train staff in accordance with CTO training plan</p> <p>To construct a new primary school at Pitikwe</p> <p>To disseminate information on development issues to the community on yearly basis (Urban Development Conferences)</p> <p>To compile Quarterly Progress Reports to UDC</p> <p>To undertake the Midterm Review by 2005/06</p> <p>To conduct community consultations by 2007/08</p>
To reduce and alleviate poverty	<p>To continue to implement the existing social safety nets.</p> <p>To implement the labour based public works and encourage community projects</p> <p>To continue to impart the Home Economics skills to women and men</p> <p>To ensure the availability of food commodities at district level</p> <p>Encourage ‘own’ efforts to alleviate poverty</p>
To control the keeping and movement of livestock in the township	<p>To review the Council byelaws on livestock movement.</p> <p>To prohibit the illegal and uncontrolled movement of livestock in the town</p>
To provide basic necessities to officers based in the town	<p>To provide adequate staff houses, office accommodation and logistics for both council and central government departments</p> <p>To construct offices for Animal Health and Production, Department of Industrial Affairs, Consumer Affairs and Department of Geological Surveys (DGS)</p> <p>To fence 60 staff houses for the Mental Hospital</p> <p>To provide adequate office and accommodation facilities</p> <p>To provide office equipment to DGS</p> <p>Computerization and registration of all cases</p> <p>Construct a magistrate court and judges houses</p> <p>To implement IT/IS strategy for Botswana Police Service</p> <p>To be fully equipped to enable the fire services to respond timeously</p> <p>To provide warehousing facility</p>
To promote environmental sustainability	<p>Implement an upgrading scheme in the low-income areas</p> <p>Intensify frequency of collection of waste by Lobatse Town Council</p> <p>Public education on proper disposal of waste</p> <p>Discourage illegal dumping of waste into open spaces</p> <p>To encourage the use of integrated pest management</p> <p>To encourage the use of available, affordable sources of energy</p> <p>To preserve the fauna and flora</p> <p>To landscape some of the open spaces</p> <p>To formulate and implement a Waste Management Plan</p>
To promote effective land utilisation	<p>Undertake infilling to gentle hill sides</p> <p>Acquisition of land from freehold farms around the township as per the growth directions stipulated in the Lobatse Physical Development Plan (2000-2024)</p> <p>Rezone commercial all existing developed and undeveloped residential plots in the CBD in the on-going Lobatse Physical Development plan (2000-2024)</p> <p>Relocate all non-commercial activities currently operating in the CBD such as sewing activities</p> <p>Compel property owners in the town centre to refurbish/redevelop their properties</p> <p>Recommend repossession and reallocation of all undeveloped plots at the expiry of the development covenant</p>

Goals	Objectives
	Provision of housing finance schemes such as SHHA loans
To promote water conservation	To encourage the use of treated waste water

3.2.4 Framework for Monitoring Sector Goals and Objectives

Performance targets set for individual sectors will be used to monitor the achievement of their respective goals and objectives. Information on the sectors' progress will be provided through reports to the Urban Development Committee (UDC) which is a plan monitoring committee. In Lobatse, UDC is chaired by the District Officer under the Department of District Administration.

3.2.5 Framework for Monitoring Environmental Goals and Objectives

It is envisaged that environmental legislation such as the Environmental Management Act (EMA) and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Act will be promulgated during UDP2. These legislation will provide the necessary legal backing which will compel prospective developers undertaking specified projects in Lobatse to undertake EIAs and other environmental actions prior to their commencement. All large scale government projects in the town will be subjected to EIAs. The carrying out of EIAs by the respective ministries will be coordinated by the National Conservation Strategy Agency which is responsible for coordination of all environmental activities in Botswana.

3.3 FRAMEWORK FOR STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

3.3.1 Evaluation of Environmental Key Issues with Overall Goals and Objectives

Most of the goals and objectives in this plan will not have significant, negative environmental impacts. However, some objectives meant to meet the set goals have potential negative environmental impacts as outlined below.

Goals	Objectives	Framework for SEA
To improve the life of the community through the provision of basic infrastructure and social services	Acquisition of land from freehold farms around the township	In order to provide land for Lobatse township's spatial expansion, such land has to be acquired from freehold farms surrounding Lobatse. However, the freehold farms are currently being used for both arable and pastoral farming on a commercial basis. They are therefore a significant source of agricultural produce not only to the township, but the country at large. Spatial growth of the township will therefore most likely reduce land available for these productive agricultural activities
	To service the Airstrip and Plantation areas	The provision of serviced land for housing beyond the existing built-up area within the township will have some environmental impact such as loss of vegetation. EIA might therefore have to be undertaken.
	To encourage people to venture into urban agriculture	By encouraging people to venture into urban agriculture, this may result in excessive use of fertilizers and pesticides. This has the effect of polluting ground water aquifers through leaching. Improper disposal of agricultural waste may also pose an environmental threat.
	To widen the existing national roads from the town	Widening of roads will involve the harvesting of sand, soil and increase water usage resulting in burrow pits and loss of vegetation

Goals	Objectives	Framework for SEA
To improve access to health care	To provide adequate health facilities in the town	Construction of facilities such as Lobatse Mental Hospital and upgrading of the existing Athlone Hospital will result in accumulation of construction waste
	To promote a loving and caring attitude towards the sick.	Medical waste generated particularly from the home based care programme has the potential to affect the environment negatively if not properly disposed.
To reduce the infection rate of HIV/AIDS	To continue to freely distribute condoms	With an increase in the distribution of condoms there is potential for their improper disposal after use
To provide basic necessities to officers based in the town	To provide adequate staff houses, office accommodation and logistics for both council and central government departments	<p>The acquisition of more fleet by CTO, will lead to an increase in the use of lubricants such as grease for which proper measures for its disposal have not yet been established. There is therefore a likelihood for improper disposal of used grease</p> <p>The acquisition of new vehicles by CTO, will lead to more fleet for some of which spare parts for servicing are not easy to obtain. The disposal of these unserviceable vehicles is likely to be an environmental problem.</p>
	To construct offices for Animal Health and Production, Department of Industrial Affairs, Consumer Affairs and Department of Geological Surveys (DGS)	In order to provide adequate office accommodation for the DGS, there would be need to demolish some of the existing buildings to pave way for the construction of new offices. This would result in the accumulation of construction waste from the demolished buildings. If this waste is not properly disposed, it could lead to environmental disfigurement.
To promote effective land utilisation	Undertake infilling to gentle hill sides	By utilizing land on gentle hill sides through infilling, the scenic beauty of the hills might be affected negatively. The scenic beauty of Lobatse is attributable to the presence of hills.

3.3.2 Evaluation of Policies and Programmes

Most of the policies and programmes that will be implemented during UDP2 are environmentally sensitive in that they promote environmentally sound practices. Such policies include the National Settlement Policy whose objectives are to rationalise and promote the optimal use of land and the preservation of the best arable land. It also seeks to promote the conservation of the natural resources for present and future generations.

However, some programmes meant to meet the set goals and objectives have potential negative environmental impacts as outlined below,

Goals	Objectives	Framework for SEA
To improve the life of the community through the provision of basic infrastructure and social services	Timely delivery of serviced land for all land uses	The Industrial Development Policy calls for, and promotes the development of industries. Some of these industries may pollute the environment through the emission of gases and discharge of effluents. Other industries can affect the environment negatively through the over-exploitation of natural resources.
To promote environmental sustainability	To encourage the use of available, affordable sources of energy	The National Energy Master Plan aims at ensuring sustainable use of fuelwood, by recommending the use of alternative sources of energy such as coal, which is abundant in Botswana. Coal has the potential to pollute the environment if not properly used and disposed.
To improve access to health care	To promote a loving and caring attitude towards the sick.	Programmes like the Home Based Care Programme produce a lot of clinical waste which at times is not properly disposed. This can therefore adversely affect the environment.

CHAPTER FOUR

4 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 Institutional Framework

Environmental conservation is one of the key issues that Botswana regards as of paramount importance due to the emerging environmental problems that arise from rapid urbanisation and industrialisation in the country. It is within this context that the government, during UDP2 period has adopted the notion of sustainable development, that is, development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the needs and aspirations of the future generations. To achieve this sustainable development, it has become necessary to integrate environmental issues into the development planning process. This is in line with the pillar of Vision 2016 which strives for 'A Prosperous, Productive and Innovative Nation' through a fully integrated approach towards conservation and development. This would be attained in Lobatse through the joint efforts of institutions which play a role in environmental conservation activities. These include governmental, non-governmental organisations (NGO's) and the private sector.

Lobatse Town Council, through the department of Environmental Health is responsible for the collection, transfer and disposal of all types of waste from the township to a designated sanitary landfill. The Parks Section under the Engineering department of Lobatse Town Council is also responsible for encouraging tree planting by members of the community in their plots and also provides landscaping plants and recreational equipment to designated open spaces in the township.

Primary, Secondary and Tertiary schools in Lobatse also participate in environmental conservation activities such as litter picking and general clean-up campaigns.

4.1.2 Strategic Plans for Respective Ministries

Ministry of Lands and Housing

The Ministry of Lands and Housing is responsible for managing land and related functions, spearheading national housing development programmes and environmental protection throughout the country. This is done through promoting coordination of actions/activities, policies and legislation aimed at protecting the environment and the implementation of the National Conservation Strategy and providing general advice on proper environmental management, protection as well as utilization of natural resources such as brick-earth which is being mined in Lobatse. This would be achieved through the implementation of environmental legislations such as the Environmental Management Act, which would ensure compliance of developers to environmental management plans.

Ministry of Minerals, Energy and Water Affairs

The Ministry of Minerals, Energy and Water Affairs (MMEWA) is responsible for the formulation, direction, coordination, development and implementation of national policies and programs for the minerals, energy and water resources sectors.

On the environment, the ministry aims to protect, mitigate, preserve and conserve the environment in pursuit of sustainable development by using innovative and appropriate

technologies. Given the existing brick-earth mining activities in Lobatse with their negative environmental impacts, this ministry will therefore provide the necessary guidance and technical assistance in curtailing or minimising these impacts.

Despite the fact that currently there are no significant conservation activities in Lobatse with regard to this sector, there is potential for water conservation through the encouragement of rainwater harvesting by households, industries and public institutions. Households, industries and institutions such as the Lobatse Town Council will be encouraged to design buildings with rain-water catchment tanks. They will also be encouraged to shift from the use of firewood to other available environmentally friendly sources of energy such as Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG).

Ministry of Agriculture

The Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for the development of the agricultural sector on a sustainable basis, achievement of food security, poverty alleviation, and improvement of the quality of life and sustainable utilization of natural resources.

The ministry aims to enhance agricultural resources conservation and sustainability through the application of environmental friendly practices such as the assessment of the environmental impact of pesticides. However, significant agricultural activities only take place in freehold agricultural farms within the vicinity of Lobatse.

Ministry of Education

The Ministry of Education is responsible for leading the human resources development in the country and provision of equitable access and opportunity for education and training. It also provides an enabling environment for learners and ensures quality education and learning. The ministry plays an important role in raising environmental awareness and knowledge. Environmental issues are incorporated in the school curricula. Schools in Lobatse therefore provide environmental education to their students.

Ministry of Works, Transport and Communications

During UDP2, the Ministry of Works, Transport and Communications will focus on the need to provide efficient, cost effective, safe, reliable, sustainable and environmentally sound infrastructure services to international standards. As part of its environmental preservation and conservation strategy, the ministry has a burrow pit rehabilitation programme. In addition EIA guidelines for road construction are in place. This will be crucial during the construction of the Lobatse/Kanye bypass and rehabilitation of the Lobatse/Kanye road during UDP2 period.

4.1.3 Role of the Private Sector

The private sector in Lobatse is also involved in environmental conservation activities. This occurs through funding, material support and participating in the activities. For example, Lobatse Clay Works has donated some funds for the commemoration of the National World Clean-up campaign day in Lobatse and Moores Rowland has donated a refuse skip to Boswelatlou Ward Development Committee.

Currently, companies supplying petroleum products like British Petroleum (BP) Botswana, Shell and others are involved in the collection and recycling of used lubricating oil from various users in Lobatse like Central Transport Organisation (CTO), Lobatse Clay Works (LCW) and others. There is however a problem with regards to the disposal of used grease

from these and other industries as measures for its proper disposal have not yet been established.

Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO's) play an important role in environmental conservation in Lobatse. Such NGO's participate in litter picking, tree planting and environmental education. These include Lions Club, Rotary Club and Golf Club who not only participate in these activities but also are involved in raising funds for environmental activities and sit in environmental conservation committees. Ward Development Committees and Ward Health Committees play a crucial role in this regard by encouraging ward residents to keep their surroundings clean at all times.

4.1.4 Environmental Priorities

4.1.4.1 Consultations

The following issues arose from the UDP2 consultation seminars;

- **Use of pit latrines in low-income areas.** There are areas in Lobatse that still use pit latrines for disposal of human excreta. These include Peleng, Woodhall and Tsopeng. These areas do not have water borne systems and their population densities are very high. These pit latrines require to be emptied when they are full and where proper care is not taken, they may produce offensive smells. Since some of these pit latrines are not lined, the probability of ground water pollution is high due to seepage of the effluent into the ground.
- **Inadequate collection of waste.** The collection of waste from industries, commercial activities, and households is infrequent. This is the responsibility of the Environmental Health Department of Lobatse Town Council. This inadequate collection of waste leads to indiscriminate dumping of waste by impatient residents thereby injuring the amenity of the residential neighbourhoods and other areas not designated for waste disposal.
- **Emissions from Industries.** There are a number of heavy industries in Lobatse that release foul and pungent smelling gases into the atmosphere. These industries include BMC Tannery, which is located in BC Thema, a predominantly residential area. While measures have been put in place to minimise the negative environmental impact of the BMC Tannery, the gases that are released from the leather tanning process have a bad smell that still remains a nuisance to the residents residing in the immediate vicinity.

4.1.4.2 National Environmental Keynote Paper

The National Environmental Keynote Paper for NDP 9 identifies six environmental issues as being the most critical facing the country. These are land, natural resource utilisation, energy, pollution and waste management, and biodiversity. Some of the issues are also pertinent to Lobatse. They are;

- **Natural Resource Utilisation.** As urban centres such as Lobatse experience growth in populations, there will be a corresponding increase on the utilization of natural resources such as water. This growth in water consumption means water will increasingly become a scarce resource. However, such impacts will be felt at source such as Gaborone dam which supplies Lobatse with potable water.
- **Pollution and Waste Management.** The effluent from pit latrines found mainly in the low income areas of Peleng, Woodhall and Tsopeng percolates into the ground thereby increasing the chances of underground water pollution. Industries such as BMC Tannery produce a pungent smell which emanates from leather tanning

processes. There is also a problem of indiscriminate disposal of waste in the township by both households and contractors. This does not only pose an environmental hazard but it also negatively affects the aesthetic appearance of the township. The most common household waste that is not normally properly disposed off is clinical waste generated from the home based care programme. This is because of the stigma attached to the HIV/AIDS pandemic as caregivers do not request for collection of waste by council clinical waste collection vehicles from households for proper disposal. The envisaged formulation and implementation of a waste management plan for Lobatse by Lobatse Town Council during this plan period will assist in curtailing some of these problems.

- **Energy.** Most of the people in Lobatse in the low income areas such as Peleng still cut trees for use as fuelwood. The cutting of such trees therefore may lead to environmental problems such as land degradation and soil erosion. There is therefore a need to explore the utilisation of cheaper, available sources of energy such as coal for cooking.

4.2 ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND LEGISLATION

4.2.1 National Conservation Policy, 1990

The National Policy on Natural Resources Conservation and Development, also known as the National Conservation Strategy was approved by the National Assembly on the 17th December, 1990. This policy is geared towards conserving and developing Botswana's natural resources to achieve sustainable development. These resources include vegetation, clean water, wildlife, fresh air, livestock, soil, human, cultural and archaeological resources.

Lobatse has the potential for tourism activities. There are heritage sites that consist of Stone Age and Iron Age artefacts located in and around Lobatse. Spectacular landscape elements such as hills, rivers and riverine woodlands give the town its natural beauty and such features would need to be conserved. This policy will therefore be applied in the conservation of the above-mentioned features, in Lobatse.

4.2.2 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Act (draft)

This Act is still being formulated. Once completed and approved by Parliament, the Act will make it a legal requirement that all development plans be subjected to a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) before commencement. It will also make it a requirement that specific projects be subjected to Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) prior to their commencement. This piece of legislation will enable the Lobatse Town Council in conjunction with the National Conservation Strategy Agency (NCSA) to ensure that all proposed projects in Lobatse which are likely to have negative impacts on the environment are subjected to Environmental Impact Assessment prior to their commencement.

Brick-earth is mined in Lobatse by Lobatse Clay Works and Lobatse Tile for the manufacture of bricks and tiles respectively. An Environmental Impact Assessment was carried out for these activities in 2000 and mitigation measures were provided for the anticipated negative environmental impacts.

4.2.3 Environmental Management Plans

The Environmental Impact Assessment Act, upon promulgation will make it mandatory for all projects for which EIA has been undertaken and significant impacts are anticipated to have an environmental management plan. The plan will provide a reference document for all the key issues, mitigation measures and the responsible authorities/parties as well as a timeframe for

undertaking the recommended activities. In some cases a budget may be attached to such a plan. The requirement for such plans will therefore provide the opportunity for Lobatse Town Council in conjunction with NCSA to ensure compliance by developers to the mitigation measures proposed and will assist in identifying all those responsible for undertaking activities in the plan.

4.2.4 Waste Management Act, 1998

This is an Act to provide for the establishment of the Department of Sanitation and Waste Management, to make provision for the planning, facilitation and implementation of advanced systems for regulating the management of controlled waste in order to prevent harm to human, animal and plant life, to minimise pollution of the environment, to conserve natural resources, to cause the provisions of the Basel Convention to apply in regulating the trans-boundary movement of hazardous wastes and their disposal, and for other related matters.

The Act further makes provision for the formulation of local Waste Management Plans. Lobatse Town Council is in the process of formulating a Waste Management plan for Lobatse. This will ensure proper collection, storage, transfer and disposal of waste from households, commercial and industrial activities in the town.

4.2.5 Multi-Lateral Environmental Agreements

Botswana is party to several United Nations multilateral environmental agreements (MEA's). These include among others, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Basel Convention (hazardous wastes) and the African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. These will assist in ensuring that species diversity is maintained, proper waste management is carried out and natural resources are conserved.

For Lobatse, the Department of Sanitation and Waste Management implements the requirements of the Basel Convention which control trans-boundary movement of hazardous wastes and their disposal. The department controls the movement in/out of the country of hazardous wastes at the Pioneer border gate. It is also expected that during the UDP2 period, other multi-lateral environmental agreements will be implemented.

4.3 UDP 2 ENVIRONMENTAL GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Goals	Objectives
a) Reduce dependence on the use of pit latrines in the low-income areas	i) Implement an upgrading scheme in the low-income areas
b) Improve collection of waste from the township	i) Intensify frequency of collection of waste by Lobatse Town Council ii) Public education on proper disposal of waste iii) Privatisation of refuse collection for some parts of the township

4.4 FRAMEWORK FOR STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

4.4.1 Evaluation of Environmental Key Issues with Sector Goals and

Objectives

The set goals and objectives under this sector do not have any anticipated significant environmental impacts but will enhance environmental conservation.

4.4.2 Evaluation of Sector Policies and Programmes

All policies and programmes under this sector are geared towards enhancing the state of the environment in a bid to achieve sustainable development. For example, the National Policy on Natural Resources Conservation and Development aims at conserving and developing Botswana's natural resources to achieve sustainable development.

4.5 PROPOSED ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGIES TO IMPLEMENT ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMMES

Table 4.1 Proposed Projects, Potential Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Goals	Proposed projects	Potential Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measures
a) Reduce dependence on the use of pit latrines in the low-income areas	i) Peleng Infrastructure Upgrading	i) Noise from construction equipment during digging of trenches for sewer lines.	i) Utilisation of labour intensive technologies ii) Use of low noise construction equipment

It should be noted that the goal which advocates for improved waste collection does not have negative environmental impacts.

4.6 RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR UDP2

4.6.1 Issues and Strengths

Issues	Strengths
Lack of capacity at the local level to deal with issues of environment on a continuous basis such as environmental monitoring. Several pieces of legislation pertaining to the environment have not yet been promulgated.	National Conservation Strategy Agency (NCSA) is the overall coordinator for environmental issues. The role played by all the stakeholders will be clear. Since the environment is a crosscutting issue, it is expected that different ministries will finance environmental activities for projects under their portfolios. Enactment of the Environmental Legislation will soon be carried out. The requirement to carry out environmental actions will be backed by legislation.

4.6.2 Performance Targets for UDP2

Goals	Performance targets
a) Reduce dependence on the use of pit latrines in the low-income areas	i) Peleng Infrastructure Upgrading by 2003/04 and 2004/05

4.6.3 Development Budget for UDP2

Table 4.2 Financial resources and Implementation schedule (P' 000)

Project	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Peleng Infrastructure Upgrading		54 000				

4.6.4 Plan Monitoring Program

Monitoring of the plan implementation will be done through the Urban Development Committee (UDC), which is chaired by the District Officer. Project Managers will be expected to regularly brief the committee on the financial and physical progress of projects that respective departments will be implementing. Halfway into UDP 2 period, a comprehensive review of the plan will be undertaken

CHAPTER FIVE

5 LAND USE PLANNING

5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 Institutional Framework

Land is a scarce natural resource. Land use planning is therefore a process through which land is allocated to different uses in an efficient and sustainable manner. When such land is used efficiently and fairly distributed, it would be available to present and future generations. This furthers the ideal of Vision 2016 which advocates for ‘A Prosperous, Productive and Innovative Nation’.

Land-use planning in Botswana is the responsibility of the Ministry of Lands and Housing through the Department of Town and Regional Planning (DTRP). It is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act, Cap 32:09. This Act makes it compulsory for the Minister of Lands and Housing to prepare a Physical Development Plan for all declared planning areas in Botswana, including Lobatse. The plan, once prepared and approved becomes a statutory document guiding all land-use in the planning area. Compliance to the approved development plan is monitored by respective Local Authorities such as the Lobatse Town Council through the grant of planning permission and/or referrals of such applications for planning permission to the Town and Country Planning Board (TCPB) for further consideration. The Board is appointed by the Minister of Lands and Housing in accordance with the Town and Country Planning Act.

The functions of the Town and Country Planning Board are to determine applications for permission to develop land submitted to it as per the provisions of the Act, and to advise the Minister on any matter within its knowledge or on which the Minister may seek its advice and, in particular, on the preparation or revision of development plans under part III of the Act. Local Authorities such as the Lobatse Town Council therefore carry out the functions of the Board in terms of Section 22 (Transfer of Planning Functions) of the Act.

Lobatse does not have a Physical Development Plan yet. However, a 24 year Lobatse (Physical) Development Plan (2000-2024) is currently being prepared by the Department of Town and Regional Planning. The existing land-use disposition for Lobatse Township is as indicated in table 5.1.

Table 5.1 Existing Land-use disposition for Lobatse Township

Category	Area (ha.)	Per Cent
Residential	685	16.17
Commercial	230	5.43
Industrial	190	4.49
Civic and Community	220	5.24
Open Spaces	205	4.84
Main Utility Servitudes roads)	435	10.27
Agriculture	198	4.67
Undeveloped Land	59	1.39

Category	Area (ha.)	Per Cent
Undevelopable Land	2014	47.54
TOTAL	4236	100.00

Source: Lobatse Development Plan (2000-2024) draft

5.1.2 Strategic Plans for Respective Ministries

Ministry of Lands and Housing

The Ministry of Lands and Housing is responsible for managing land and related functions, spearheading national housing development programme and promoting environmental management throughout the country by implementing policies and programs such as the National Policy on Housing. This ministry will therefore be at the forefront in dealing with land-use issues prevalent in the township.

Lobatse is facing a problem of shortage of land for development and the ministry would therefore play a role in acquiring freehold land surrounding the town for future expansion. The ministry will play a crucial role in facilitating housing delivery through programmes such as the Self Help Housing Programme (SHHA) for the low-income group, in line with the National Policy on Housing.

Ministry of Local Government

The Ministry of Local Government provides physical and social infrastructure for all districts in the country. This responsibility is implemented by local authorities, which in the case of urban areas are the District Administration, Tribal Administration and Council. In Lobatse, the ministry plays the role of servicing land thereby facilitating housing delivery. Through the Lobatse Town Council, the ministry ensures compliance to planning standards and regulations such as the Building Control Act and the Town and Country Planning Act. This is achieved through consideration of all applications for planning permission for development in the Lobatse planning area.

5.1.3 Land-use Planning Consultation Priorities

The following issues arose from the UDP2 consultation seminars;

- **Faulting experienced by some parts of the township.** Lobatse Township is experiencing land cracking problems particularly in some parts of Woodhall, Tsopeng, Pitikwe and Motswedi. The cracking of land is due to faulting occurring on the underlying geology. This has resulted in cracking of some buildings situated along the fault lines.
- **Little developable land within the township due to the presence of hills.** There are quite a number of relatively steep hills within the township. Some of these hills are undevelopable. This reduces the land available for development within the township. As indicated in table 5.1, out of a total of 4236 hectares of land in the township, 2014 hectares is undevelopable. This is almost half of the total land area of the town. This is mostly in the form of water courses and hills.
- **Lack of land for horizontal expansion of the township.** Lobatse Township is experiencing an acute shortage of land for expansion to meet the demand for various land-uses. However the presence of freehold farms surrounding the township are constraints as they have to be purchased by government from the owners who are willing to sell, in order to achieve the desired horizontal spatial expansion of the

township beyond the existing township boundary, to address land requirements for the township.

- **Land-use conflict in the CBD.** There are some uses such as residential within the Lobatse CBD. There is, consequently, a conflict of these residential land-uses with the existing, majority commercial land-uses. Activities taking place in residential land-uses are not compatible with those in commercial land-uses, hence the land-use conflict.
- **Dilapidated buildings in the CBD.** Some of the buildings in the CBD are old, unkempt and tarnish the aesthetic appearance of the CBD. Some of the buildings are also not structurally stable as they are very old. They pose a danger to both the occupiers and their customers.
- **Undeveloped land in the township.** A lot of allocated residential, industrial and commercial plots remain undeveloped in the township. These are found mainly in Motswedi and Pitikwe. This situation prevails despite the development covenant which prescribes four years as a maximum period within which allottees should have developed their plots. The problem however, is partly attributable to faulting in these areas, which results in cracking of buildings.
- **Shortage of serviced land within the township.** There is an acute shortage of plots in the township for all land-uses. Applications for residential plots in Lobatse top the list at the Department of Lands. The demand for residential plots stood at 19 945 as at 2000. While some of the demand could be met by allocating plots within the township at the Airstrip and Plantation areas, the land is not yet serviced.
- **Poorly managed recreational open spaces.** While there is an abundance of designated open spaces in the township, most of them are either not equipped with the necessary recreational facilities or, where available, they are not being properly managed by the Lobatse Town Council.
- **Inadequate office accommodation for government departments.** There is an acute shortage of office accommodation for government departments including some council departments. Some departments such as the District Administration have gone to the extent of leasing offices from the private sector. Even with these, there is still a significant shortage of office accommodation in Lobatse.

5.2 LAND USE POLICIES AND LEGISLATION

5.2.1 Botswana National Settlement Policy, 1998

The Botswana National Settlement Policy (NSP) was approved by the National Assembly in August, 1998. The overall goal of the policy is to provide a comprehensive set of guidelines for national physical planning and to provide a framework for guiding the distribution of investment in a way that reflects the settlements' population size, economic potential, level of infrastructure and settlements' role as service centres. The objectives of the policy are: to provide guidelines and a long-term strategy for the development of human settlements; rationalise and promote the optimal use of land and the preservation of the best arable land; promote the conservation of natural resources for the benefit of present and future generations; provide guidelines for the development of transportation and utility networks in order to strengthen the functional linkages between settlements and to reduce the rate of migration to towns.

The Botswana National Settlement Policy has a six tier settlement hierarchy: Primary Centre (Urban and Rural), Secondary Centre (Urban and Rural), Tertiary I Centre, Tertiary II Centre, Tertiary III Centre and Tertiary IV Centre. Each tier is categorized by a range of population. Lobatse is classified as a primary centre. The township therefore is eligible for provision of a

high level of infrastructure and services like other primary centres such as Gaborone and Francistown. This therefore puts the town in a good position to attract investment.

5.2.2 National Land Policy

Currently there are several land related policies each of which addresses issues related to a specific sector. Coordination and implementation problems of these policies have been experienced. These problems emanate from conflicts, overlaps and gaps that do occur in between them. Consequently, the National Land Policy is being reviewed with a view to address the identified shortcomings of the current situation. The policy will be relevant for Lobatse Township as it will be the umbrella policy for land related policies such as the National Conservation Strategy, National Housing Policy, National Settlement Policy, National Policy on Land Tenure and others.

5.2.3 South Eastern Region Master Plan

The South Eastern Regional Master Plan is currently being prepared. This plan will be of very much importance to Lobatse as the town is currently facing economic stagnation. It is expected to promote economic growth in Lobatse through functional linkages with other settlements in the region.

5.2.4 Lobatse (Physical) Development Plan (2000-2024)

There is currently a Lobatse Physical Development Plan (2000-2024) which is being prepared.(Details have been given above) This will be a very important statutory document, as Lobatse does not yet have a physical development plan, despite the fact that the town is a planning area.

5.2.5 Town and Country Planning Act, Cap 32:09

The Town and Country Planning Act, 1977 (TCPA) Cap 32:09 is the principal Act relating to planning and control of development and land use in the country including Lobatse which is also a planning area.

5.3 LAND USE PLANNING SECTOR GOALS AND OBJECTIVES FOR UDP2

Goals	Objectives
a) To reduce the effects of land cracking in Lobatse	To relocate all families adversely affected by cracking land Provision of alternative, serviced residential plots in the township
b) Explore the potential for utilisation of land on gentle hill sides	Undertake infilling in gentle hill sides
c) To provide land for township expansion	Acquisition of land from freehold farms around the township as per the growth directions stipulated in the Lobatse Physical Development Plan(2000-2024)
d) To reduce land-use conflicts in the CBD	Rezone commercial all existing developed and undeveloped residential plots in the CBD in the on-going Lobatse Physical Development plan(2000-2024) Relocate all non-commercial activities currently operating in the CBD such as sewing activities
e) Improve the aesthetic appearance of the CBD	Compel property owners in the town centre to refurbish/redevelop their properties Recommend repossession and reallocation of undeveloped plots

Goals	Objectives
	in the CBD
f) Promotion of plot development	Public education on sources of development finance like CEDA and SHHA Repossession of undeveloped plots at the expiry of the development covenant
g) Provision of adequate serviced land for all land-uses	Servicing of areas with approved layout plans in the township
h) Proper development and management of recreational open spaces	Provide adequate recreational facilities on open spaces Provide timely and adequate maintenance of facilities Discourage illegal dumping of waste into open spaces.

5.4 FRAMEWORK FOR STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

5.4.1 Evaluation of Environmental Key Issues with Sector Goals and Objectives

By utilising land on gentle hill sides through infilling, the scenic beauty of the hills might be affected negatively. The scenic beauty of Lobatse is attributable to the presence of hills.

Lobatse Township is surrounded by freehold farms that are currently used for both arable and pastoral farming on a commercial basis. They are therefore a significant source of agricultural produce not only to the township, but also to the country at large. Spatial growth of the township into these farms will therefore reduce land available for these productive agricultural activities. The loss of vegetation is also inevitable.

5.4.2 Evaluation of Sector Policies and Programs

The National Settlement Policy will be of critical importance in addressing the land-use issues for the township. Some of the policy objectives are to rationalise and promote the optimal use of land and the preservation of the best arable land and to promote the conservation of natural resources for present and future generations. Given the inevitable encroachment into the neighbouring agricultural farms during spatial expansion of the town, the policy will provide guidance in harmonising these land uses.

5.5 PROPOSED STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE LAND-USE SECTOR GOALS FOR UDP2

Table 5.2 Proposed Projects, Potential Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Goals	Proposed Projects	Potential Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measures
c) To provide land for township expansion	i) Purchase of freehold farms	i) Reduction in productive agricultural land ii) Loss of vegetation	i) Identification and avoidance of encroachment into productive agricultural land ii) Encourage intensive urban agriculture

5.6 **RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR UDP2**

5.6.1 **Issues and Strengths**

Issues	Strengths
<p>The township is surrounded by freehold farms and hilly terrain hence limit expansion</p> <p>Structural damage to buildings due to faulting in Woodhall, Tsopeng and Pitikwe, renders some of them not habitable</p> <p>Geotechnical Investigations have classified some areas as “Intermediate”, “Least Favourable” and “Structurally Unstable” in terms of their suitability for development and consequently recommended foundation codes for different categories rendering construction to be expensive in some parts of the town.</p> <p>From the path followed by the fault line as indicated in the Lobatse Geotechnical Investigations report, it can be extrapolated that faulting is likely to occur in areas that are to be acquired for township expansion beyond the current township boundary.</p> <p>Geotechnical investigations should be a pre-requisite before undertaking detailed layout designs for the expansion areas beyond the current township boundary.</p> <p>The Department of Lands should ensure that all allocated land is developed and repossess all undeveloped land after the development covenant has expired.</p>	<p>The Lobatse Physical Development Plan (2000-2024) will provide overall guidance on the possible future spatial growth directions and zoning of different land-uses in appropriate areas.</p> <p>The on-going revision of the Town and Country Planning Act is expected to ensure that all issues in which the Act had shortcomings are addressed.</p> <p>The promulgation of the National Land Policy will also be of importance as the policy will harmonise the currently isolated land related acts and policies.</p> <p>The Department of Lands has already acquired 146 hectares of land from the surrounding freehold farms for the expansion of Lobatse township. When serviced and allocated, this land will go a long way in reducing the backlog of applications for land in the township.</p>

5.6.2 **Performance Targets for UDP2**

Goals	Performance Targets
a) To reduce the effects of land cracking in Lobatse	i) Relocation of adversely affected families (subject to approval by cabinet)
b) To provide land for township expansion	i) Purchase of freehold farms from 2004/2007
c) Improve the aesthetic appearance of the CBD	i) Inform property owners in the town centre to refurbish/redevelop their properties by 2003/2004 ii) Recommend repossession and reallocation of undeveloped plots in the CBD by 2003/2004 iii) Withhold trading licences for those operating on dilapidated buildings by 2004/2005
d) Provision of adequate serviced land for all land-uses	i) Servicing of Airstrip and Plantation areas by 2003/2004 and 2004/2005 ii) Servicing of the Brickfield area by 2005/2006 and 2006/2007 iii) Servicing of the infill areas by 2004/2005 and 2005/2006
e) Proper development and management of	i) Develop a district park by 2003/4 and 2004/2005,

Goals	Performance Targets
recreational open spaces	landscape some open spaces by 2006/2007 and children's playgrounds by 2008/2009

5.6.3 Development Budget for UDP2

Table 5.3 Financial resources and Implementation schedule (P' 000)

Project	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Relocation of adversely affected families - unfunded (subject to approval by cabinet)						
Purchase of freehold farms				20 000		
Servicing of Airstrip and Plantation areas		25 936				
Servicing of the Brickfield area				5 000		
Servicing of the infill areas - unfunded (subject to approval by cabinet)						
District park		3 250				
Landscaping of open spaces				500		
Children's playgrounds						755

5.6.4 Plan Monitoring Programme

Monitoring of the plan implementation will be done through the Urban Development Committee (UDC), which is chaired by the District Officer. Project Managers will be expected to regularly brief the committee on the financial and physical progress of projects that respective departments will be implementing. Halfway into UDP2 period, a comprehensive review of the plan will be undertaken.

CHAPTER SIX

6 SETTLEMENT AND HOUSING

6.1 INTRODUCTION

6.1.1 Institutional Framework

Housing is one of the basic needs of society. It is a base for all human activity in that it provides security, privacy, space and is also a social and economic asset. In line with the Vision 2016 pillar of “A Prosperous, Productive and Innovative Nation”, Botswana recognises the need to enable all citizens to have access to adequate shelter. The challenge is to provide the necessary housing and amenities.

Settlement and housing issues are a direct responsibility of the Ministry of Lands and Housing through the Department of Housing. The Department of Housing executes its mandate in accordance with the National Policy on Housing in Botswana (2000). At the local level, housing provision lies with several government ministries for staff housing. Lobatse Town Council is responsible for low-income housing in Lobatse under the SHHA programme.

6.1.2 Strategic Plans for Respective Ministries

Ministry of Lands and Housing

The Ministry of Lands and Housing aims to manage land and related functions, spearheading national housing development programmes and promoting environmental management throughout the country. In Lobatse, this ministry will be instrumental in the acquisition of land and facilitation of home ownership through housing programmes such as SHHA. It will also provide an enabling environment for the private sector and parastatals to participate more actively in the provision of housing. In accordance with the National Housing Policy, government would like, in the long term, to play the role of a facilitator in housing provision.

Ministry of Local Government

The Ministry of Local Government is responsible for the provision of social services and physical infrastructure such as roads, water and electricity. It also seeks to improve access to the services by members of the community and reduce the impacts of poverty. In Lobatse, the provision of such physical infrastructure will facilitate allocation of serviced land for housing in the township, which is currently not adequate.

Ministry of Works, Transport and Communications

The Ministry of Works, Transport and Communications is responsible for implementation of all central government building projects, including the maintenance of these facilities through regional depots located at all major centres in Botswana. In Lobatse, the ministry plays a key role in the construction and maintenance of all central government staff housing. This will be continued during UDP2 period.

6.1.3 Role of the Private Sector

In Lobatse, private sector participation in the housing sector involves individuals, Botswana Housing Corporation (BHC) and the Lobatse 2000 project. BHC provides housing for eligible Botswana as per its requirements and promotes home ownership through its home ownership

schemes such as the Tenant Purchase Scheme which is accessible to citizens of Botswana only. The Lobatse 2000 project on the other hand is a private sector initiative to create plots for sale for all land-uses including residential on some freehold land surrounding Lobatse. Individuals also play a role in housing by acquiring plots and developing them either for their own use or to rent them out as single family or multi-family residential units. All these initiatives would continue to be encouraged, in line with the National Policy on Housing. These would contribute significantly to reduce housing shortage in Lobatse during the UDP2 period.

6.1.4 Settlement and Housing Consultation Priorities

The following issues arose from the UDP2 consultation seminars;

- **Sub-standard housing structures particularly in the low-income areas of Peleng.** Woodhall and Tsopeng wards. Some houses in the low income areas of Peleng, Woodhall and Tsopeng are of very low quality in terms of the quality and durability of construction materials used. At Peleng, for example, 29% of the houses are constructed from mud (Lobatse Development Plan, 2000-2024, draft) which is not a very good quality and durable building material.
- **Lack of housing finance by the low-income group in the township.** Some residents within the low income groups do not have access to housing finance as they either do not have regular income or their incomes are not adequate for them to qualify for housing finance schemes such as SHHA. For example, in Peleng, the average monthly household income is P448.39 (Physical Planning and Infrastructure Development of Peleng Area, revised preliminary report, Dec. 2002). This means that a significant number of households who fall below the average monthly household income do not qualify for SHHA assistance. This has contributed to poor quality structures and undeveloped plots in Lobatse.
- **Lack of serviced land for housing.** There are some places in Lobatse such as the Airstrip and Plantation areas where the land is available for allocation. As at July 2000, the Department of Lands had a waiting list of 19 945 applicants for the purchase of residential plots of varying income categories in Lobatse. However, the Airstrip and Plantation areas have not yet been serviced.
- **Cracking houses along the fault line.** Lobatse Township is experiencing land cracking problems particularly in some parts of Woodhall, Tsopeng, Pitikwe and Motswedi.
- **Acute shortage of staff houses.** Lobatse has over the years experienced an expansion in the establishments of existing local authorities and central government departments. This is a result of the introduction of new government programmes such as orphan care, home based care and Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT). This increase in government programmes has not been coupled with a corresponding increase in the number of staff houses for the additional manpower provided. This has therefore exacerbated the shortage of staff housing in Lobatse.

6.2 NATIONAL POLICIES AND LEGISLATION

6.2.1 National Housing Policy, 1999

Government approved the National Housing Policy in December 1999. The thrust of the policy is to change the emphasis of government from home provision to facilitation in the various settlements in partnership with other stakeholders, to channel more government resources (and emphasis) to low and middle lower income housing in both urban and rural areas, to promote housing as an instrument for economic development and poverty

alleviation, and to foster a partnership with the private sector and all major employers in home development and facilitating home ownership.

The policy addresses key elements of the housing sector including capacity building, land, finance, subsidies, rentals, housing standards, building materials and housing legislation as well as the SHHA, BHC and private sector participation. In Lobatse, the policy will be instrumental in guiding programmes such as SHHA to facilitate not only home ownership but also good quality housing for the low income group. It will also guide the implementation of government staff housing programmes and foster active participation of parastatals and the private sector in the provision of housing. Participation of parastatals in Lobatse is mainly through the Botswana Housing Corporation which builds houses for rent and sale and the Botswana Meat Commission (BMC) which provides housing for its employees only. The policy will also provide an enabling environment for the private sector who is undertaking small, medium and large scale housing projects such as Lobatse 2000.

There is a need for a housing Act to provide a backing legislation for the effective implementation of the National Housing Policy.

6.2.2 Self Help Housing Agency (SHHA)

The Self Help Housing Programme is implemented by City/Town/District Councils through their SHHA departments to address housing problems faced by the poor. The programme facilitates provision of affordable housing to low-income households on a subsidised basis in both urban and rural areas. Serviced plots, loans to cover building materials, semi-skilled/skilled labour costs and technical advice are provided to beneficiaries. The loans are repayable over a maximum period of 15 years at an interest of 10% per annum. The loans are for a maximum amount of P20 000.00, depending on the annual income of the applicant. Those eligible are people whose annual income ranges between P4 400.00 and P36400.00. Some people in the township have utilised the SHHA programme in the township to build/renovate their houses in the low-income areas like Peleng, Woodhall and Tsopeng. Since the programme is still operational, the eligible low-income groups in Lobatse will continue to have access to housing assistance from this programme during the UDP2 period. The programme will therefore contribute significantly towards the attainment of good quality housing and development of the currently undeveloped low-income plots in the town.

Table 6.1 Number of beneficiaries from the SHHA programme in Lobatse between 1995 and 2003(mid).

Year	Number of Beneficiaries	Total Amount of Loans disbursed (Pula)
1995	11	25 000
1996	7	22 700
1997	16	53 900
1998	26	88 500
1999	1	6 000
2000	3	46 000
2001	5	100 000
2002	27	52 6945
2003	21	411 750
Total	117	1, 280 795

Source: SHHA Department, Lobatse Town Council, 2003

From table 6.1, it is evident that generally the amount of loans obtained from the SHHA programme in Lobatse has been increasing from 1995 to mid 2003. This is an indication that more people benefiting from the programme are getting the maximum loan amount of P20 000.00. This has enabled some of the beneficiaries to build better quality houses. However, the number of beneficiaries from the SHHA programme is less than the expected due to the imposition of a moratorium on building construction in Lobatse in 1998 for Geotechnical Investigations to be undertaken to establish the cause of unusual land cracking which led to structural damage on buildings in the town. During that time very few people benefited from SHHA as reflected on table 6.1. The investigations were completed in 2001 and a report was released.

The Geotechnical Investigations report revealed that the cause of land cracking which led to structural damage to some buildings was due to faulting occurring on the underlying geology. The report classified areas in Lobatse into three categories in terms of their suitability for development, namely; Least Favourable, Intermediate and Most Favourable. The least favourable areas are those which fall within the fault line where adverse structural damage to buildings has occurred. In this area, some houses have been abandoned due to their structural defects which posed a danger to the occupants. However, some of the houses continue to be occupied as the owners neither have alternative accommodation nor the means to rent houses in the private market. The affected areas include some parts of Woodhall, Tsopeng, Pitikwe and Motswedi where some areas were found to be structurally unstable. Some parts of the afore-mentioned areas have been classified as either intermediate or most favourable.

The Geotechnical Investigations report recommended the use of special foundations in the intermediate and least favourable areas and relocation of those whose houses have adversely cracked as a result of faulting, particularly the low-income. The moratorium on building construction was lifted in 2002 to enable those who could afford to build to do so. However, the recommended foundations are very expensive to construct and are therefore unaffordable to the low-income group in Lobatse. Some of the recommended foundations take up to 40% of the total construction costs. The current maximum SHHA loan amount of P20 000.00 has proved to be far from adequate to complete a good quality house using these foundations.

In anticipation of the high construction costs which would be unaffordable particularly by the low-income, the Lobatse Town Council among other things, requested the Ministry of Lands and Housing to consider providing subsidies and technical support in the form of excavators, tipper trucks and compactors to assist in the construction of the special foundations. Alternatively, it was recommended that the maximum amount of SHHA loan (P20 000.00) be increased by about 50% in Lobatse to cater for the extra cost of special foundations.

Government has not yet taken a decision on the Geotechnical Investigations report's recommendation of relocating the adversely affected. Most of the affected people continue to occupy the structurally damaged houses. They are therefore a threat to their lives. Also there is currently no serviced land to which the adversely affected people could be relocated, if government so decides. However, the planned servicing of the Airstrip and Plantation areas during the UDP2 period will avail some of the land for relocation. These areas will not meet the land requirements for relocation. There is therefore a need to also service the areas recommended in the geotechnical report as suitable for relocation within the town (infill areas) and the 146 ha of land purchased from freehold farmers to meet this demand.

Constraints facing the SHHA department are mainly shortage of transport and high staff turnover.

6.2.3 Institutional Housing

Government has been trying through the above mentioned programme to resolve housing problems for its employees. There is shortage of accommodation for government employees in Lobatse due to inadequate housing units. In spite of budgetary allocations for the construction of staff houses, the total number of housing units is still inadequate. This has led government to use some BHC houses under Pool housing to augment the available staff houses in Lobatse. This has also not met the demand. The private sector's response to housing demand is also insufficient to meet the ever increasing demand for housing by civil servants in the town. Government will therefore continue supplying houses to its employees during the UDP2 period.

6.2.4 Lobatse (Physical) Development Plan (2000-2024)- DRAFT

There is currently a Lobatse (Physical) Development Plan (2000-2024) which is being prepared. Details on this have been spelt earlier in this plan report.

6.2.5 Town and Country Planning Act, Cap 32:09

The Town and Country Planning Act, 1977 (TCPA) Cap 32:09 is the principal Act relating to planning and control of development and land use in the country.

6.3 SETTLEMENT AND HOUSING

6.3.1 Settlement Patterns and Geomorphology

The settlement development pattern of Lobatse has been profoundly affected by the physical conditions of the town. Most physical developments in Lobatse have been concentrated within the wide flat-bottom valley of Peleng river with a few developments spreading to the lower slopes of the surrounding hills.

6.3.2 Physical Development Growth

In accordance with the spatial growth proposals in the Lobatse (Physical) Development Plan (2000-2024) draft, the town is recommended to grow northwards, along the the Gaborone-Lobatse main road and south-eastwards along the Zeerust road. Another physical development growth is expected on the northern, eastern and southern parts of Lobatse from the Lobatse 2000 project.

6.3.3 Housing Demand

The demand for Housing in Lobatse remains very high. As at 23rd July, 2000 the waiting list for residential plots for various categories stood at 19 945, as shown in table 6.2.

As can be seen from table 6.2, high-income plots are the most sought after, accounting for 44.74% of the waiting list. These were followed by low-income plots, at 30.77% of the applications. This demand is more than double the current housing stock of 8523. The waiting lists for central government staff housing and council staff housing in Lobatse stood at 380 and 35 respectively. To meet all this current demand, land more than twice the size of the currently occupied land in the town will be required. Housing finance will also be required to assist the low income to build better quality housing in the town.

Table 6.2 Applications for land for different income levels in Lobatse as at 2000

Income category	Number of applicants	Percentage (%)
Low income	6 137	30.77
Middle income lower level	1 112	5.58
Middle income upper level	3 771	18.91
High income small	3 606	18.08
High income medium	3 571	17.90
High income large	1 748	8.76
Total	19 945	100.00

Source: Department of Lands, 2000

6.3.4 Housing Supply

From the previous section it is evident that the supply of housing is very low, with a backlog of 19 945 in plot allocations. Table 6.3 indicates the existing housing stock in Lobatse.

Table 6.3 Existing Housing Stock in Lobatse

Owner	Number of Houses	Percentage (%)
SHHA	3881	45.5
BHC	645	7.6
BMC	267	3.1
Central Government (Pool)	370	4.3
Central Government (Institutional)	457	5.4
Lobatse Town Council	377	4.4
Private	2526	29.7
TOTAL	8523	100

NB: It is assumed that one household occupies one house and therefore the total number of households in Lobatse during the 2001 Population and Housing Census (8523 households) obtained from Central Statistics Office (CSO) is taken to represent the total number of houses. This was then used to find the number of private houses as this data is not yet available.

Sources: Lobatse Town Council, Botswana Housing Corporation, Botswana Meat Corporation, District Administration, 2003

Table 6.3 indicates that the most dominant provider of housing in Lobatse is SHHA with 45.5% of houses in the town. This scenario therefore depicts that the SHHA programme since inception is responsible for almost half of the housing requirements for Lobatse. This trend is likely to continue during UDP2 given the 6137 applications for low-income plots reflected in table 6.2.

The number of houses classified as 'private' in table 6.3 indicates that the privately built houses in Lobatse account for 29.7% of the total number of houses. This is significant and will be augmented during UDP2 by parastatals such as the BHC through the sale of its current housing stock using its home ownership schemes. The private sector such as Lobatse 2000 is expected to add to this type of housing stock during this plan period. Individuals developing

their currently undeveloped plots and newly allocated plots in the town will also make a significant contribution in this regard.

Table 6.3 also reflects that government remains at the forefront in the provision of housing with a combined total contribution of 55.3 % (SHHA-45.5%, Central Government institutional-5.4% & Lobatse Town Council-4.4%). This ought to be reduced by encouraging the private sector to provide housing, in line with the government policy on housing in which government would, in the long term, play the role of facilitator in the provision of housing.

6.3.5 General Infrastructure and Services

Infrastructure such as roads, water, electricity, sewer lines and telecommunication facilities are accessible to most households in Lobatse. However, not all households in Peleng, Woodhall and Tsopeng have access to all these infrastructure facilities and services. As a result, infrastructure upgrading will be undertaken at Peleng to address these problems. This will facilitate the attainment of good quality housing in Lobatse.

6.4 SETTLEMENT AND HOUSING SECTOR GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Goals	Objectives
a) To enable eligible low income plot holders to access housing finance	i) Provision of housing finance schemes such as SHHA loans
b) Provide serviced land for housing	i) To service the Airstrip and Plantation areas.
c) To provide land for township expansion	i) Acquisition of land from freehold farms around the township
d) Reduce the housing shortage for both council and central government employees	i) Provision of adequate staff houses for both council and central government employees.
e) To reduce the effects of cracking land on the people of Lobatse	i) Provision of alternative, serviced residential plots in the township ii) To relocate all families adversely affected by cracking land

6.5 FRAMEWORK FOR STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

6.5.1 Evaluation of Environmental Key Issues with Sector Goals and Objectives

In order to provide land for Lobatse Township's spatial expansion, such land has to be acquired from freehold farms surrounding Lobatse. However, the freehold farms are currently being used for both arable and pastoral farming on a commercial basis. They are therefore a significant source of agricultural produce not only to the township, but the country at large. Spatial growth of the township will therefore most likely reduce land available for these productive agricultural activities.

The provision of serviced land for housing beyond the existing built-up area within the township will have some environmental impact such as loss of vegetation. EIAs might therefore have to be undertaken.

6.5.2 Evaluation of Sector Policies and Programmes

While the National Housing Policy advocates for the preservation of the best agricultural land, this might be difficult to achieve in the case of Lobatse due to the proximity of agricultural freehold farms. Township expansion will inevitably encroach into this productive agricultural land.

6.6 STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE SETTLEMENT AND HOUSING SECTOR GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Table 6.4 Proposed Projects, Potential Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Goals	Proposed projects	Negative Impacts	Potential	Mitigation Measures
b) Provide serviced land for housing	Servicing of airstrip and plantation areas Servicing of the infill areas Upgrading of Peleng Electrification of 700 ALSP plots	Increased chances of spread of diseases such as HIV/AIDS Loss of vegetation		Mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS activities in development projects Conduct EIA
c) To provide land for township expansion	Purchase of freehold farms	Reduction in productive agricultural land		EIA's for the expansion areas
c) Reduce the housing shortage for both council and central government employees	See specific chapters on ministries	See specific chapters on ministries		See specific chapters on ministries

6.7 RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR UDP 2

6.7.1 Issues and Strengths for Settlement and Housing

Issues	Strengths
<p>Structural damage to buildings caused by faulting has rendered some of them inhabitable. This has resulted in reduced housing stock.</p> <p>While some of the affected people might be compensated for their cracked buildings and relocated, the areas recommended for relocation within the township are also not the best for construction of buildings due to the geotechnical status of the soils.</p> <p>Subsidies may be necessary to cater for the expensive foundations lest the relocated may not be able to afford the overall construction costs.</p> <p>Geotechnical investigations are a pre-requisite prior to undertaking detailed layout designs for the expansion areas beyond the current township boundary.</p> <p>Given the number of undeveloped plots in the township, mainly residential, it is not certain whether the afore-mentioned demand for plots is latent or real.</p> <p>Repossessions of undeveloped land after the development covenant has expired should be effected more vigorously by the Department of lands to ensure that all allocated land is developed</p>	<p>The on-going Lobatse Development Plan (2000-2024) will, once approved, provide directions for spatial growth of the township thereby facilitating acquisition, servicing and allocation of land for housing for all income groups.</p>

6.7.2 Performance Targets and Development Budgets

Goals	Performance Targets
a) To enable eligible low income plot holders to access housing finance	Public campaigns through Kgotla meetings quarterly by 2003/2009 SHHA loans by 2003/2009
b) Provide serviced land for housing	Servicing of Airstrip and plantation areas by 2003/4 and 2004/5 Servicing of the infill areas by 2004/05 and 2005/06 Upgrading of Peleng by 2003/4 and 2004/5 Electrification of 700 ALSP plots by 2003/4.
c) To provide land for township expansion	i) Purchase of freehold farms from 2004/2007
d) Reduce the housing shortage for both council and central government employees	See specific chapters on ministries
e) To reduce the effects of cracking land on the people of Lobatse	i) Provision of serviced residential plots by 2006/07 ii) Compensation of affected people by 2007/08

6.7.3 Development Budget for UDP2

Table 6.5 Financial resources and Implementation schedule (P' 000)

PROJECT	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
SHHA Loans						15 000
Electrification of 700 ALSP plots	1 500					
Upgrading of Peleng		54 000				
Relocation of adversely affected families - unfunded (subject to approval by cabinet)						
Purchase of freehold farms				20 000		
Servicing of Airstrip and Plantation areas		25 936				
Servicing of the Brickfield area				5 000		
Servicing of the infill areas - unfunded (subject to approval by cabinet)						

6.7.4 Plan Monitoring Program

Monitoring of the implementation of the plan will be done through the Urban Development Committee (UDC), which is chaired by the District Officer. Project Managers will be expected to regularly brief the committee on the financial and physical progress of projects that respective departments will be implementing. Halfway into UDP2 period, a comprehensive review of the plan will be undertaken.

CHAPTER SEVEN

7 AGRICULTURE

7.1 INTRODUCTION

7.1.1 Institutional Framework

Agriculture is an important source of food. The greatest challenge facing Botswana is to improve food security and rural employment and incomes under semi-arid and marginal environments. Botswana faces a challenge to be more innovative in making use of modern techniques such as improved animal husbandry and irrigation (including the use of recycled water) to raise productivity in the agricultural sector and maximize the returns to investment. This is in line with the Vision 2016 pillar of 'A Prosperous, Productive and Innovative Nation'.

The Ministry of Agriculture has two departments based in Lobatse. These are: Animal Health and Production and Agricultural Research. There is also the Department of Cooperatives which serves Lobatse from Kanye. The Botswana Meat Commission (BMC) is one of the parastatal organisations under this ministry and it plays a vital role in the economy of the town.

7.1.2 Strategic Plans for Respective Ministries

Ministry of Agriculture

The Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for the development of the agricultural sector on a sustainable basis, achievement of food security, poverty alleviation, and improvement of the quality of life and sustainable utilization of natural resources. The ministry aims to enhance agricultural resources conservation and sustainability through the application of environmental friendly practices.

The ministry plays a very crucial role in the economy of the town through the BMC which buys cattle and small stock for slaughter and sells meat and meat products to the domestic and international markets. The ministry is also responsible for the promotion, registration and development of cooperative societies in Lobatse. The Meat Inspection Training Center in Lobatse is also run by the ministry.

Ministry of Trade, Industry, Wildlife and Tourism

The Ministry of Trade Industry Wildlife and Tourism undertakes to provide a conducive environment for diversified and sustainable economic activities and promotion of access to both regional and global markets. This will assist in attaining diversification of agricultural products, product development and creation of their markets both regionally and internationally. Such products will include meat and meat products which are currently produced and marketed by the BMC in Lobatse.

Ministry of Lands and Housing

The Ministry of Lands and Housing is responsible for managing land and related functions, spearheading national housing development programmes and promoting environmental management throughout the country. It will facilitate the gazettment of agricultural land by taking an active part in the identification and mapping of land suitable for agricultural

purposes. This will take place in farms surrounding Lobatse and will therefore minimise encroachment by other land uses into the productive agricultural land.

7.1.3 Agriculture Consultation Priorities

The following issues arose from the UDP2 consultation seminars;

Encourage introduction of urban agriculture

As Botswana is mainly a food deficit and importing country, urban areas such as Lobatse tend to depend on rural areas for agricultural produce. The country imports vegetables and fruits from its neighbouring countries. People should be encouraged to start urban agriculture where they would grow fruits, flowers, vegetables and egg production.

Land should therefore be made available to encourage production of the above. The achievement of these would go a long way in improving household and national food security.

Inadequate water supply for agricultural purposes

There is lack of water supply for agricultural activities as the Water Utilities Corporation is mandated to provide water for domestic, commercial and industrial uses only. There is therefore need to explore the utilisation of treated waste water from the Lobatse sewage treatment ponds for agricultural purposes.

Inadequate industries to manufacture goods from BMC by-products

Supporting activities especially those using BMC by-products for economic diversification purposes are not adequate in the town. The provision of a conducive environment may lead to the establishment of these in the manufacturing sector and will eventually lead to sustainable employment.

Foul smell from BMC Tannery

The BMC Tannery is located near residential areas such as Peleng, BC Thema and Motswedi and emits stench which is a nuisance to the residents.

Upgrading and accreditation of Meat Inspection Training Centre

The Meat Inspection Training Centre is the only training institution of its kind in the Southern African region but is not accredited by the University of Botswana. It also offers training only up to certificate level which is inadequate.

7.2 NATIONAL POLICIES AND LEGISLATION

7.2.1 National Master Plan for Arable Agriculture and Dairy Development (NAMPAADD)

Due to the recognition of the role agriculture plays and its potential for creating wealth and reducing poverty and hunger, government has adopted the NAMPAADD to improve performance of the agricultural sector. The NAMPAADD is expected to modernize agriculture by introducing improved technology. Through this, it is expected that agricultural production will be stimulated. Even though there has not been significant agricultural activities in the town other than the BMC, it is expected that NAMPAADD will intensify commercial agriculture especially in the farms surrounding Lobatse.

7.2.2 Liberalization of Foreign Exchange Controls

There is liberalization of the foreign exchange market which allows people to trade smoothly. This increases the volume of agricultural trade to improve food security. Botswana's agricultural trade is open with up to 90% of most products imported with minimum restrictions. The Lobatse market imports some of its vegetables from elsewhere. This creates dependency on other countries. With NAMPAADD in place, it is expected that this dependency will decrease. It is also hoped that during NDP9/UDP2, a horticultural policy will be developed which will promote urban agriculture and backyard gardening.

7.2.3 Livestock Identification and Trace Back System (LITS)

About 90% of the exported beef goes to the European Union (EU) market. As such, the EU regulations require that beef imported from Botswana should be traceable from the Botswana Meat Commission export pack to the individual animal from which the meat came from. Hence to comply, the department of Animal Health and Production acquired a centralized computer database for identification of individual animals by reticular bolus. The implementation started in the southern region in 2002. Even though this does not have a direct impact on Lobatse, the BMC being the main exporter of beef and the major economic sector in Lobatse has to meet these EU requirements.

7.3 AGRICULTURAL SECTOR ACTIVITIES

7.3.1 Livestock Sub-Sector

The cattle industry contributes about 2% of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and beef remains the major agricultural export. However, productivity in this sector was hampered by the outbreak of animal diseases during the plan period and recurrent droughts. Diseases such as Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) also pose a serious threat to the beef industry.

However, the ministry through the Department of Animal Health and Production has personnel who are charged with enforcement of the European Union regulations within the BMC plant. They inspect both fresh and processed meat.

Diversification from meat production to poultry development, fisheries, ostrich projects and dairy development will be considered during UDP2 period.

The Livestock Identification and Trace back System (LITS) would be continued during UDP2, for Botswana to access the international meat markets and for Lobatse's economy to be stable.

In Lobatse there is a Livestock Advisory Centre which deals with highly subsidized sale of drugs, vaccines, equipments and feeds to livestock owners. During UDP2, the ministry will consider hiving off some of these functions. This would be part of the broader policy of privatization of some government functions and state run institutions under the Privatization Policy.

The Meat Inspection Training Centre (MITC) in Lobatse was established in 1984 through an agreement between the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Rome and the Botswana government. The MITC is designed to provide training courses for technicians of developing countries on improved methods of Meat Inspection and Meat Technology.

The Botswana Meat Commission was established in 1966 to coordinate the production of beef from a national herd that grazed on chemically free ranch lands. Its marketing policy is to sell meat products in markets with the highest net returns. Unfortunately, the BMC cannot

diversify its export market to the United States (US), Canada, South Korea and Japan. This is due to the fact that these countries do not accept beef from countries which vaccinate cattle.

The European Union (EU), which is the largest market for BMC beef does not accept meat from animals which have had measles (C. Bovis) even after cold or hot treatment. Therefore 10% of Botswana beef cannot be exported to the EU. The outbreak of animal diseases therefore remains a challenge for the country during UDP2.

7.3.2 Horticulture Sub-Sector

The Lobatse Market that started its operations in 1997 assists horticulture farmers in the delivery of extension services. The market buys fresh produce from farmers. This however, does not meet the market demand. As a result, some of the produce is imported from South Africa. The horticultural policy and a national market intelligence system will be developed during UDP2 to improve the horticultural sector, which will promote urban agriculture and backyard gardening.

7.3.3 Agricultural Research

The Lobatse Agricultural Research Centre is one of the out-stations of the Department of Agricultural Research. It is mandated to carry out livestock research in the southern part of the country. There are seven ranches, which the Lobatse office is responsible for. The Boswelatlou Ranch was one of them and the department has since given it to form part of state land because of its rocky nature, which made it unsuitable for cattle ranching. The department's emphasis during UDP2 period would be on the development of appropriate technologies through "on farm" research. This would create farming systems that are economically risk efficient and competitive. The Agricultural Research Department does not have a direct linkage to the town as farms used for research purposes are outside Lobatse Township.

7.3.4 Cooperatives Sub-Sector

The Department of Cooperatives is responsible for promoting registration and development of cooperative societies and ensuring compliance with cooperative societies Act. The department also provides business advice and human resource development to the cooperative movement. The department serves Lobatse from Kanye. The types of cooperative societies found in Lobatse include trading cooperatives such as the Lobatse Consumers Cooperative Society, and credit and banking cooperative societies such as the Itshetseng Service and Credit Cooperative Society. There is also the Botswana Agricultural Marketing Cooperative Union (BAMCU) which is responsible for marketing of livestock from cooperative societies in the southern part of the country to the BMC. The BAMC has offices in Lobatse. Currently, the BAMCU operates butchery and a small stock farm. Due to stiff competition from private cattle agencies, BAMCU intends to diversify its operations from livestock marketing to ostrich and poultry farming during UDP2.

7.4 AGRICULTURAL SECTOR GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Goals	Objective
a) Improvement of food security at the household level	(i) To encourage people to venture into urban agriculture (ii) To make land easily accessible (iii) To encourage the use of treated waste water (iv) To provide a market where farmers could sell their products
b) Securing a productive	(i) To provide expertise such as extension workers

Goals	Objective
environment for agricultural producers	(ii) To carry out demonstrations to enhance adoption of technologies (iii) To encourage the use of integrated pest management
c) To upgrade training courses for technicians on improved methods of Meat Inspection and Meat Technology.	(i) To upgrade MITC institute to train to diploma level (ii) To get accreditation from the University of Botswana
d) To reduce shortage of office accommodation	(i) To construct an office block for Animal Health and Production

7.5 FRAMEWORK FOR STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

7.5.1 Evaluation of Environmental Key Issues with Sector Goals and Objectives

By encouraging people to venture into urban agriculture, this may result in excessive use of fertilizers and pesticides. This has the effect of polluting ground water aquifers through leaching. Improper disposal of agricultural waste may also pose an environmental threat.

7.5.2 Evaluation of Sector Policies and Programmes

The NAMPAADD stipulates that to carry out viable agricultural activities, a minimum of 150 hectares of land is required. Given the amount of land required to undertake viable agricultural activities as NAMPAADD stipulates, it would be difficult to obtain such land in the township. Such land is only available as freehold land in the farms surrounding Lobatse.

7.6 STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE THE SECTOR GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

7.6.1 Proposed Projects, Potential Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Goals	Proposed Projects	Negative Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures
a) Improvement of food security at the household level	Urban agriculture	Pollution of ground water aquifers Improper disposal of agricultural waste	Education campaign on proper use of fertilizers/pesticides
d) To reduce shortage of office accommodation	Construction of an office for department of Animal Health and Production	Disposal of veterinary medical waste	EIA

7.7 RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR UDP 2

7.7.1 Issues and Strengths

Issues	Strengths
<p>The Lobatse Market supply of vegetables by local farmers does not meet the demand.</p> <p>Privatization of the Livestock Advisory Centre might result in increased prices of their products</p> <p>Upgrade the MITC to offer Diploma level course</p> <p>MITC is not accredited to the University of Botswana</p> <p>Lack of serviced plots for agricultural projects.</p>	<p>Meat Inspection Training Centre is in Lobatse</p> <p>The MITC has played a significant role in effective meat hygiene practice at BMC export abattoir</p> <p>MITC offers two free courses in hygiene and meat processing for people working in Butcheries.</p>

7.7.2 Performance Targets

Goals	Performance Targets
To reduce shortage of office accommodation	Construction of an office block for DAHP by 2008/09

7.7.3 Development Budget

Table 7.1 Financial resources and Implementation schedule (P' 000)

Project	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
DAHP - District Office		54 000				5 755

7.7.4 Plan Monitoring Program

Monitoring of the plan implementation will be done through the Urban Development Committee (UDC), which is chaired by the District Officer. Project Managers will be expected to regularly brief the committee on the financial and physical progress of projects that respective departments will be implementing. Halfway into UDP2 period, a comprehensive review of the plan will be undertaken.

CHAPTER 8

8 TRADE, INDUSTRY, WILDLIFE AND TOURISM

8.1 INTRODUCTION

8.1.1 Institutional Framework

The Ministry of Trade, Industry, Wildlife and Tourism's main responsibility is to facilitate sustainable growth and diversification of the economy through the promotion and the attraction of both domestic and foreign investors. To this end, the ministry has only one unit in the Lobatse district, that is, the Integrated Field Services under the Department of Industrial Affairs. This unit deals with training programmes for the development of citizen entrepreneurs.

Of the vision's seven pillars, 'A Prosperous, Productive and Innovative Nation' pillar has most relevance to the mandate of the sector. This pillar advocates that the use of renewable natural resources should be in balance with the regeneration capacity. It also calls for communities to be involved in the sustainable utilization and conservation of their environmental assets, thereby benefiting directly from their exploitation. For example, in terms of wildlife, vision 2016 states that the wildlife of Botswana will be managed for the sustainable benefit of the local communities and in the interest of the environment as a whole. The sector is committed to the realization of the aspirations of vision 2016 through its strategic plans.

With beef industry dominating the economy of Lobatse, there is need to diversify this industry as it is not sustainable in the long term. Tourism and manufacturing have therefore been identified as potential industries for the sustenance of the town during UDP 2.

8.1.2 Strategic Plan for Respective Ministries

Ministry of Trade, Industry, Wildlife and Tourism

The Ministry of Trade, Industry, Wildlife and Tourism aims to create and maintain a conducive environment necessary for sustainable economic activities and as well play an advocacy role between the government and the private sector. As the economy of Lobatse is dominated by agro-based industries, there is need to diversify the economy through manufacturing, tourism and service provision. Although Lobatse has the potential for development of tourism industry, there is nothing planned for the town during UDP2 period.

Ministry of Finance and Development Planning

This Ministry of Finance and Development Planning seeks to ensure efficient and sound economic management through improved financial systems and optimal resource mobilisation. It also aims to promote citizen economic empowerment and enhance participation in economic opportunities through establishment of financial assistance programmes like the Citizen Entrepreneurial Development Agency (CEDA) which aims to develop viable, sustainable citizen owned business enterprises. The ministry also aims to promote joint venture partnership through institutions such as the Botswana Development Corporation (BDC). Through these ventures, a number of industries such as Lobatse Clay Works and Lobatse Tile Limited have been set up in Lobatse.

Ministry of Local Government

The Ministry of Local Government has the major responsibility of providing basic physical and social infrastructure to local communities. The ministry services land by providing basic infrastructure such as water, roads, telecommunications and electricity which are key to the attraction and establishment of industries. The envisaged servicing of land in Lobatse during the UDP2 period will facilitate the establishment of industries.

Ministry of Lands and Housing

Availability of land is a critical factor in all development activities. The ministry has the challenge of meeting the ever growing demand for land for residential, commercial and industrial use. The Ministry therefore intends to make land available for various uses as well as distribute it equitably to Batswana and our partners in development in order to facilitate investment and economic diversification. The planned acquisition and timely allocation of land in Lobatse during UDP2 period will facilitate the development of commercial and industrial activities.

8.1.3 Role of the Private Sector

The role of the private sector is to invest, create employment and diversify the economy from mining and agriculture which are the key economic activities in Botswana. The private sector is also expected to promote exports and create a vertical integration and horizontal linkages in primary industries, that is, agriculture, mining and tourism. To this end companies like the Lobatse Clay Works, Lobatse Tile Limited, Sugar Industries are the main players in achieving this. Also small, medium and micro enterprises have played their part in the development of the town. The combined efforts of these as anticipated would improve the lives of Batswana.

Regarding tourism, the private sector has not taken the lead and ways of encouraging it would be considered during the UDP2 period. One of the Departments of Tourism's objectives is to identify product diversification especially in parts of the country that do not have an abundance of wildlife species like Lobatse.

8.1.4 Consultation Priorities

The following issues arose from the UDP2 consultation seminars;

8.1.4.1 Commerce

There was need to construct an office in Lobatse for the Department of Trade and Consumer Affairs to ease service delivery. Services are currently available from Gaborone.

8.1.4.2 Industry

There is need to construct a CEDA office in Lobatse to ease service delivery. Services are currently obtained from the Kanye office.

There is need to extend training to individual entrepreneurs through the Integrated Field Services (IFS) before and during the operation phases of their businesses. Training is currently restricted to those who managed to secure government funding.

The IFS office in Lobatse is located in the outskirts thus reducing accessibility to it.

8.1.4.3 Tourism

The community's view was that in order to accelerate diversification of the economy of Lobatse from agro-based industries to manufacturing and tourism industries, there is need to now make Lobatse a tourist area by exploiting its scenic beauty and areas of historic importance.

8.1.4.4 Wildlife

Wildlife is mostly found in privately owned farms surrounding Lobatse. There is need to educate the public about the importance of conserving wildlife resources. Although there are no significant wildlife species in Lobatse, there are birds for which members of the public can obtain bird licenses from the Department of Wildlife and National Parks office to hunt game birds.

8.2 NATIONAL POLICIES AND LEGISLATION

8.2.1 Wildlife and National Parks Act, 1992

The Act on wildlife and national parks aims at preserving the biodiversity of Botswana while ensuring that people appreciate and benefit from the sustainable utilisation of the same. The town does not have a national park but is endowed with wildlife species which mostly reside in the surrounding privately owned farms. This implies that as the town expands, animals living in the surrounding areas and which are incompatible with human activities will be displaced. For a sustained and diversified development there is need to protect these animals.

8.2.2 Wildlife Conservation (Hunting and Licensing) Regulations, 2001

Wildlife conservation and hunting regulations were effected on the 1st October 2001 to regulate hunting in Botswana. Licenses that can be issued in the district include bird license and landholders privilege for private farm owners. For Lobatse Township, only bird licenses can be obtained for bird hunting activities.

8.2.3 Ostrich Management Plan Policy, 1994

Ostriches are a valuable, renewable natural resource. The Ostrich Management Policy encourages the preservation of ostrich populations within appropriate areas as protected examples of Botswana's fauna. The policy also seeks to promote ostrich conservation through sustainable utilisation in accordance with the wildlife conservation policy of 1986. This calls for commercial exploitation in a sustainable and responsible manner for the benefit of Botswana and her people. Already there is one functional ostrich farming in one of the farms surrounding Lobatse and some aspiring farmers have shown interest with the view of venturing into ostrich farming.

8.2.4 Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises (SMME) Policy, 1998

The policy provides a deliberate framework for the development of SMMEs and so far a number of small and micro industries have managed to start up in Lobatse. Some small-scale industries like transport have even managed to sustain themselves. The policy has also boosted the existing small businesses like sewing and knitting and also service operators. Regarding the medium scale industries, the Botswana Development Corporation built some factory shells, which have since been sub-let to medium scale operators. However, the policy has since been phased out.

8.2.5 Industrial Development Policy, 1997

The policy emphasises the development of highly competitive export oriented industries and encourages the utilisation of locally available raw materials where possible. This has since seen the inception of large industries like the Lobatse Clay Works and the Lobatse Tile Limited which started operation during UDP1. Other companies which export outside but do not necessarily use locally available material include Red-Rose which manufactures t-shirts.

8.2.6 Local Procurement Programme, 1997

The programme was introduced as an incentive to encourage development of manufacturing industries. Its objective is to reserve 30% of government purchase to locally based manufacturing enterprises. The programme is centralised and operates from Gaborone. This has an adverse effect on the community as they complained about the distance traveled to Gaborone to source information. Dissemination of information regarding this should be decentralised to Lobatse to enable consumers to benefit from the programme.

8.2.7 Industrial Development Act, 1993 (Amendment)

The Act serves among other things to establish the National Industrial Licensing Authority and licensing procedures for manufacturing businesses. UDP 1 has seen all medium to large-scale manufacturers obtain licenses from Gaborone. However, there is need to improve service delivery at local level through decentralisation of the issuance of industrial licences.

8.2.8 Trade and Liquor Act, Cap 43:03

This is an Act to consolidate with amendments the enactments relating to trading and liquor licensing and other related matters. Commercial activities licensed under this Act include Pharmacy, Fresh Produce, General Trading, Hairdressing, Supermarkets, Petrol Filling Stations, Restaurants/Takeaway, Wholesalers/Specialised Wholesalers, Specialised Dealer, Motor Dealer, Garage/Workshop, Dry-Cleaners, Club Liquor, Bottle Store, Liquor Restaurant, Temporary and Special Liquor.

The Lobatse Town Council is responsible for the issuance of the above-mentioned licences to traders in Lobatse. The Act is being reviewed to address the identified shortcomings such as the operation of non-citizens in businesses reserved for citizens by using the specialized dealers licence.

8.2.9 Tourism Policy, 1990

The objective of the Botswana's Tourism Policy is primarily to obtain the greatest possible net socio-economic benefits for Botswana from the natural resources environment in Botswana such as, scenic beauty, wildlife and unique ecological, geological and cultural characteristics. The Policy recognizes that the tourism industry has not been performing to its full potential. This may have been brought about by the fact that tourism has always been related to wildlife tourism, therefore creating a limitation for the urban setting. The diversification as envisaged in the policy will enable Lobatse to exploit its scenic beauty and geological features for tourism.

8.3 TRADE AND INDUSTRY

8.3.1 CEDA

The Citizen Entrepreneurial Development Agency (CEDA) was established in 2001. CEDA aims to assist potential investors through highly subsidised loans, training, monitoring and

mentoring. This was not only geared towards diversification of the economy but also to help development of citizen businesses. Unlike the Financial Assistance Policy (1982) which was providing grants to investors, CEDA provides subsidised loans. Currently, the CEDA office which serves Lobatse is located in Kanye. People are therefore complaining about the distance traveled to Kanye to submit the forms. This issue needs to be addressed during UDP2 period.

8.3.2 Industrial Affairs

The department of Industrial Affairs promotes small and micro industrial development in Lobatse through assistance of either finance or business training. A number of these came into operation during UDP 1 including the service industry. The department implemented FAP; which was introduced in 1982 to assist potential investors in setting up or expanding businesses in areas of manufacturing. However, in 2001 FAP was phased out hence CEDA was introduced.

8.3.3 Consumer Affairs

The department is mandated to protect consumers through education from unfair practices by the business community. The services for this department are available to Lobatse from Kanye, which is about 50 kilometres away. Therefore there is the need to construct an office for the Consumer Affairs department in Lobatse during UDP2 period to bring services closer to the people.

8.3.4 Tourism

Tourism has been identified as one of the potential industries for the diversification of the economy of Lobatse. However, it would be difficult to achieve this because no tourism development activities have been planned for Lobatse during UDP2 period.

8.4 **SECTOR GOALS AND OBJECTIVES**

8.4.1 Trade and Industry

Goals	Objectives
Department of Industrial Affairs	
(a) To achieve customer satisfaction by improving operational efficiency.	(i) Easy access to information by the community. (ii) To have entrepreneurial support programmes developed, existing ones strengthened and both implemented and evaluated. (iii) To construct offices for the Department of Industrial Affairs
(b) To encourage citizen economic empowerment.	(i) IFS to facilitate two workshops yearly where small and micro entrepreneurs will be briefed on CEDA (ii) To run four workshops yearly on start-your-business courses for the small and micro businesses
Department of Consumer Affairs	
(a) To harmonise the relationship between the consumer and the business community and bring services closer to the community.	(i) To construct Consumer Affairs offices (ii) To disseminate consumer rights information through the media (iii) To conduct two workshops on yearly basis on consumer rights for members of the community
(b) To improve the morale of employees by offering basic needs facilities.	(i) To construct staff houses

Wildlife and Tourism development activities in Lobatse are not funded during UDP2 period.

8.5 FRAMEWORK FOR STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

8.5.1 Evaluation of Environmental Key Issues With Sector Goals and

Objectives

The set goals and objectives will not have significant environmental impact as the proposed activities such as the construction of the Industrial Affairs office will take place on land zoned for the purpose.

8.5.2 Evaluation of Sector Policies and Programmes

The Industrial Development Policy under this sector calls for and promotes the development of industries. In spite of the fact that this is good for job creation and diversification of the economy, a lot of environmental impacts like pollution and loss of biodiversity particularly due to land clearance will be experienced. Over-exploitation of natural resources may also arise as this policy encourages utilisation of local raw materials.

Tourism has a tendency to destroy or endanger its own assets, therefore the protection and conservation of the natural environment is very important. To make sure that tourism development is carried out in the most sustainable manner, the Tourism Policy has been designed to ensure that any tourism activity/development is carried out in an ecologically sustainable basis. The Tourism Policy is compatible with the Wildlife Conservation Policy of 1986 which calls for the preservation and conservation of the natural resources.

8.6 STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE THE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

8.6.1 Proposed Projects, Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

The proposed activities such as the construction of the Industrial Affairs office will take place on land zoned for the purpose and therefore no significant negative environmental impacts are anticipated.

8.7 RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR UDP 2

8.7.1 Issues and Strengths

Issues	Strengths
Lack of customer service orientation Inadequate publicity of policies and programmes Lack of adequate and suitable office accommodation	Creation of sustainable employment opportunities Economic diversification Foster citizen entrepreneurship and empowerment Training of beneficiaries in business management and other technical courses

8.7.2 Performance Targets For UDP2

Goals	Targets
To harmonise the relationship between the consumer and the business community and bring services closer to the community.	Construction of Industrial Affairs offices by 2008/09
To encourage citizen economic empowerment	6 workshops in a year
To improve the morale of employees by offering basic needs facilities.	Construction of staff houses by 2004/05 Construction of an office block for DTCA by 2005/06

8.7.3 Development Budget for UDP 2

Table 8.1 Financial resources and Implementation schedule (P' 000)

Projects	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Development of DTCA (Staff housing)		575				
DTCA Offices			1827			
Local Enterprise Development – IFS Offices					950	2 872

8.7.4 Plan Monitoring Program

Monitoring of the plan implementation will be done through the Urban Development Committee (UDC), which is chaired by the District Officer. Project Managers will be expected to regularly brief the committee on the financial and physical progress of projects that respective departments will be implementing. Halfway into UDP2 period, a comprehensive review of the plan will be undertaken.

CHAPTER NINE

9 EDUCATION AND TRAINING

9.1 INTRODUCTION

9.1.1 Institutional Framework

Education and training institutions in Lobatse would strive to provide a quality service so as to have ‘An Educated and Informed Nation’ by the year 2016. In promoting information dissemination, facilities would be put in place in different government institutions. These include radio, computers, video, billboards and public notices.

The Ministries of Education and Local Government would continue to take the lead in the provision of pre-primary, primary, secondary, tertiary and non-formal education in Lobatse.

The Ministry of Education is charged with the responsibility of providing the necessary physical infrastructure and requisite human resources in public secondary schools and public tertiary institutions. In addition, it has to ensure that the quality of education offered is of acceptable standards as well as responsive to the needs of the economy.

Concerning primary education, the Ministry of Education’s mandate is restricted to provision of teachers and remuneration thereof. This provision is also being extended to the the Catholic Mission owned primary school in Lobatse. The responsibility of infrastructure provision is the preserve of the Ministry of Local Government, through the Lobatse Town Council.

Since education and training services cut across sectors, other ministries such as Health and Agriculture share this responsibility in Lobatse, though on a small scale.

9.1.2 Strategic Plans for Respective Ministries

Ministry of Education

The Ministry of Education is committed to providing quality education and training that is accessible to learners of all groups residing in Lobatse and outside. The Ministry hopes to achieve this, by among other things, providing adequate facilities in all the schools and institutions and replacing old and derelict structures with modern facilities. Already, the Lobatse Brigade and Lobatse Secondary School are being upgraded, which will lead to increased enrolment upon their completion.

Ministry of Local Government

The Ministry of Local Government strives for the attainment of universal access to primary education. Strategies to be adopted in order to attain this goal include wiping out the huge deficits of teachers’ quarters and toilet facilities that exist in all the public schools in Lobatse. A new primary school will be constructed in the Pitikwe area to reduce the walking distance by children to other primary schools as well as to reduce overcrowding in the existing schools.

Ministry of Health

The Ministry of Health is responsible for the provision of comprehensive, preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative health care services anchored on the principles of

primary health care. The ministry is also responsible for health policy formulation, facilitating implementation of the health policy and maintaining a surveillance system on the quality of health care delivered by all agencies.

The ministry attaches great importance to human resource development. Concerted efforts will be made to reduce the high attrition rate amongst the health personnel, which has over the years resulted to qualified medical personnel, particularly nurses trekking in large numbers to other countries, apparently in search of better paying job opportunities and better conditions of service. Health facilities in Lobatse were also affected and efforts will be made by the Lobatse Urban Development Committee to collaborate with the Institute of Health Sciences in Lobatse to provide moral support and motivation to trainee nurses to participate in the development of their country when they complete their studies.

Ministry of Agriculture

The Ministry of Agriculture undertakes to develop on a sustainable and competitive basis the agricultural sector by improving farm incomes; generating employment opportunities and raw materials for agri-businesses; conserving agricultural natural resources through the promotion and adoption of appropriate technologies and management practices. The ministry also attaches great importance to human resource development. Through the Department of Animal Health and Production, the ministry operates the Meat Inspection Training Centre which is based in Lobatse. The Training Centre is designed to provide training courses for technicians of developing countries who, upon return to their various stations or countries, should be able to adopt improved methods of meat inspection and meat technology. Meat Hygienists will continue to be trained at the Centre during UDP2 period. The upgrading to diploma level of certificate courses offered at the institute and accreditation to the University of Botswana will also be undertaken.

9.1.3 Role of the Private Sector

Complementing the efforts of government in the provision of education is the vibrant private sector. Private sector partnership in attaining the country's development goals should be nurtured in all sectors, education inclusive. Currently a significant number of privately owned schools exist in Lobatse and they range from pre-primary to post-secondary. There are 3 pre-primary, 2 primary and 3 private secondary schools in Lobatse. The increased participation of the private sector in the provision of education in recent years has resulted to increased numbers of students in Lobatse and the vicinity gaining access to education and training.

9.1.4 Education and Training Consultation Priorities

The following issues arose from the UDP2 consultation seminars;

Shortage of education facilities

During the consultations, the community expressed concern, at the slow pace at which government has over the years been addressing the problem of shortage of educational facilities in schools and institutions in the town. Though admitting that there has been some progress, this has been insignificant, as evidenced by the huge deficits of teacher's quarters, classrooms, recreational facilities and pupil's toilets that currently exist in schools and institutions in Lobatse. Therefore there is need for government to accelerate the provision of facilities in schools and institutions.

Long distances traveled by primary school pupils

Another matter of great concern to the community of Lobatse is the long distance that pupils residing at Pitikwe and some parts of Boswelatlou have to walk to reach schools. To the community this is unacceptable and the Lobatse Town Council should therefore expedite construction of a new primary school at Pitikwe planned for this area during the UDP1 period.

It is worth noting that though the project was planned for UDP1, it could not be implemented, due to land cracking, a problem that emerged during the course of UDP1 implementation. The project had to await the geotechnical investigation subsequently commissioned by government to establish the possible causes of cracking and mitigations thereof. The study has since been completed and implementation of some of the recommendations from the study is currently underway. The proposed primary school project is expected to get off the ground during the 2003/2004 financial year.

Maintenance of tertiary education facilities

The community was unequivocal that government should as a matter of priority upgrade and rehabilitate, the existing derelict buildings found at the Lobatse College of Education and Lobatse Brigade. They argue that for effective learning to take place in any school or institution, it is imperative that there be appropriate and adequate facilities.

9.2 NATIONAL POLICIES AND LEGISLATION

9.2.1 Revised National Policy on Education (RNPE), 1994.

The RNPE advocates for more emphasis to be put on increasing access and equity in education in order to achieve a universal access to primary and junior certificate education. It further calls for the effective preparation of students for life, citizenship and the world of work, enhancement of the performance and the status of the teaching profession, and improvement and maintenance of the quality of the education system, just to mention but a few.

Whilst the implementation of the RNPE commenced in earnest at the beginning of the UDP1, admittedly modest achievements have been recorded with regard to the implementation of the medium term objectives of the policy and more still needs to be done. The RNPE had outlined the following as the medium term objectives of the policy, which should have been implemented during the previous plan period:

- Increase access to vocational education and training.
- Upgrading of primary school teachers to diploma level.
- 50 % transition from junior to senior secondary school.
- Reduction of class size from 40 to 35 at the primary level.
- Introduction of English as a medium of instruction at standard 2.

The UDP2 period, will see Lobatse Town, continuing with full implementation of the above, particularly reducing the class size from 40 to 30 at primary level, by first providing enough facilities and resources in readiness for this recommendation. Expansion of the secondary schools and tertiary institutions in the town will continue to be undertaken, if the town is to attain an increased access to vocational education and training, and maintain and sustain the 50% transition from junior to senior secondary school that government attained nationally during the UDP1 period.

9.3 EDUCATION

9.3.1 School

Pre-Primary Education

The Lobatse Town Council, through the Department of Social and Community Development runs a training school-cum-day care centre for pre-primary school teachers. The school, which is the only one of its kind in Botswana, attracts teacher trainees from all over the country.

This center is not able to meet the effective demand of the community in terms of admission of toddlers. Consequently, there has been an increase of privately owned day care centers all over Lobatse, resulting in many children gaining access to pre-primary education. At the moment there are 11 privately owned day care centers in Lobatse.

There is an acute shortage of dedicated plots in the planning area for erection of pre-schools. As a result, 50% of the pre-schools in Lobatse share their premises with other uses such as churches, schools or operate from residential plots on a temporary basis.

Government Owned Primary Schools

At the moment there are seven primary schools in Lobatse. Of the seven schools, six are government owned, while the seventh is a government-aided primary school owned by the Catholic Mission.

With regard to provision of facilities, significant achievements have been recorded. Classrooms backlog that existed at the beginning of UDP 1 period has over the last five years been wiped out. However a huge backlog of toilets, teachers quarters still exists, in all public schools. Table 9.1 depicts the enrolment (as at 2002) and the existing facilities per school.

Table 9.1 Primary Education – Enrollment and Facilities

School	Enrolment 2002	TQ	Admin Blocks	Library	CRs	Toilet	S/Block	Classroom deficit at ratio of:	
								1:40	1:30
a) Government Schools									
Hill School	715	0	1	1	22	21	1	+4	-2
Peleng West	631	22	1	1	22	32	0	+6	+1
Ipeleng	625	0	Old	0	23	27	0	+7	-2
Maitlamo	844	0	Old	0	22	20	0	+1	-6
New Look	790	0	Old	0	23	11	0	+3	-3
Bothakga	860	22	Old	0	25	13	0	+4	-4
Sub-Total	4465	44	2	2	137	124	1	+25	-16
b) Private Schools									
St Theresa	530	0	Old	0	14	0	0	0	0
Sub-Total	530	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	4995	44	2	2	151	124	1	+25	-16

Source: Education Department (Lobatse Town Council), October 2002

From table 9.1, it is clear that in addition to the deficits indicated earlier, there is still need for the Lobatse Town Council to upgrade the existing old administration blocks and put up requisite facilities such as libraries and science blocks in some schools, which are currently not in place.

Secondary Education

Lobatse town is adequately well catered for in terms of availability of secondary schools. At the moment there are four government aided community junior secondary schools, namely, Letsopa CJSS, Pitikwe CJSS, Itireleng CJSS and Ipelegeng CJSS.

The four CJSSs serve as the main feeder centers for Lobatse Senior Secondary School. Lobatse Senior Secondary School also admits students from other CJSS located in other parts of the country.

In terms of shortage of facilities, all CJSSs are equally hard hit, as table 9.2 shows. There is an acute shortage of classrooms, kitchens and staff houses at these schools

Lobatse Senior Secondary School is also faced with an acute shortage of staff accommodation with 64 houses against 107 teachers to adequately accommodate them.

Table 9.2 also reveals that a significant number of teachers in secondary schools are unqualified. The problem is more acute in community junior secondary schools. If left unchecked, this has the potential to negate the government noble objective of striving for the effective preparation of students for life, citizenship and the world of work.

However, it is hoped that as more and more teachers with requisite skills graduate from the colleges of education and the university in the coming years, there will be a gradual reduction of these unqualified teachers. All schools in Lobatse should be staffed with qualified teachers by mid UDP2 period.

Table 9.2 Secondary Education

School	Enrolment (2002)	Classrooms	Teachers' Quarters	Teachers (2002)		
				Q	NQ	Total
a) CJSSs						
Pitikwe	502	12	34	37	3	40
Itereleng	457	12	19	31	7	38
Ipelegeng	572	12	27	33	5	38
Letsopa	598	12	30	43	2	45
TOTAL	2129	48	110	144	17	161
b) Senior						
Lob. Sec	1 400	38	64	106	1	107
TOTAL	1 400	38	64	106	1	107

Source: Secondary Schools (Lobatse, 2002)

Key :Q – Qualified, NQ -- Not Qualified

Private Schools

Over the past years there has been an increase in the number of privately owned schools in Lobatse. Currently there are four privately owned primary schools in the town.

Of the four schools, two are English medium primary schools (Crescent and Lesedi-la-pela English medium primary schools); the remaining schools belong to the Catholic Mission (St. Theresa Primary School) and Botswana Meat Commission (BMC Night School). All the four private primary schools are well catered for in terms of classrooms accommodation.

Three private secondary schools also exist in Lobatse and they are Crescent, BMC Night School and Kitso. Crescent and BMC Secondary Schools offer classes ranging from form 1 to form 3 while Kitso offers classes from form 3 to form 5.

Non-Formal Education

Eradication of illiteracy and promotion of distance learning are the core responsibilities of the Department of Non-Formal Education. The department, which currently has an office in Lobatse, draws its students from Lobatse and the hinterland.

In spite of the department having been in existence for years, illiteracy is still prevalent among the people of Lobatse and the hinterland. The problem of illiteracy is compounded by the reluctance of a section of the population of Lobatse to enroll for literacy classes. An intense recruitment drive for literacy learners will have to be mounted during UDP2 period if the Vision 2016 goal of 'An Informed and Educated Nation' is to be realized. Deliberate steps such as undertaking a study to determine the levels of illiteracy in Lobatse would have to be considered. The other constraint facing the department is shortage of transport.

Table 9.3 depicts the current statistical information regarding the number of literacy groups and literacy learners. From table 9.3, it is revealed that the major beneficiaries of this programme are males, contrary to what obtains in other areas within the districts/operation area.

Table 9.3 Non-Formal Education (May 2002)

Village	AEAs	LGLs	Groups	Learners			Graduates
				Male	Female	Total	
Lobatse	2	6	14	75	24	99	35
TOTAL	2	6	14	75	24	99	35

Source: Non-Formal Education Department (Lobatse, 2002)

Key: AEAs – Adult Education Assistants

LGLs -- Literacy Group Leaders

9.3.2 Training

Tertiary Training

Tertiary training in Lobatse is dispensed through five training institutions; these are the Lobatse College of Education, Institute of Health Sciences, Meat Inspection Training Centre, Lobatse Brigade, Lobatse Commercial School and Model Day Care Centre.

The Lobatse College of Education is the oldest teacher training institution in the country having been established in 1956. The college currently offers a three-year diploma course in primary education. The college students, drawn from all over the country are, as part of their training, exposed to the content and professional studies of all primary school subjects, general courses, practical courses and research.

The Institute of Health Sciences (IHS) is a health training institution where nurses and environmental health technicians are introduced to basic skills. In addition post basic nursing courses such as midwifery and advanced psychiatric mental health nursing are also offered.

The Meat Inspection Training Centre, run by the Ministry of Agriculture, was established in 1984. The center provides training courses for technicians, drawn within and outside Botswana who upon completion of the course should be able to adopt improved methods of meat inspection and meat technology.

Model Day Care Center is designed to provide training courses to would-be day care center teachers. These teachers are drawn from all over the country. The Lobatse Town Council is currently running the center, with support from the Ministry of Education. Plans are afoot to transfer the center to the Ministry of Education.

Table 9.4 depicts facilities and enrolment in all the tertiary institutions in Lobatse.

Table 9.4 Tertiary Education

Institution	Enrolment	Facilities	Instructors
a) Teacher Training College			
Lobatse College of Education (2002)	395	8 classrooms & 7 Labs	57
b) Brigades			
Lobatse (2002)	244	8 classrooms & 5 workshops, 1 computer lab	23
c) Institute of Health Sciences			
Lobatse IHS (2002)	263	7 classrooms, 4 Labs, 4 Seminar Rooms	25

Source: Lobatse College of Education, 2002

Lobatse Brigades, 2002

Lobatse Institute of Health Sciences, 2002

Problems faced by IHS pertain to shortage of specialist lecturers such as physicians and obstetricians and staff accommodation. As for Lobatse College of Education the main problems are office space, specialised teaching space and recreational facilities for both students and staff. Although table 9.4 depicts that there are 8 classrooms at the Lobatse College of Education, it is worth mentioning that some of these facilities are very old structures, which will need to be upgraded or demolished when the envisaged upgrading of the institution comes into effect during the UDP2 period.

9.4 EDUCATION AND TRAINING SECTOR GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

9.4.1 Pre-primary Education

Goal	Objective
a) To encourage the private sector participation in the provision of pre-primary education	(i) To provide adequately trained pre-primary schoolteachers. (ii) To undertake effective supervision of the existing schools.

9.4.2 Primary Education

Goal	Objective
a) Ensure universal access to primary education	(i) To provide adequate facilities in all primary schools in Lobatse. (ii) To reduce the walking distance to school by pupils from Pitikwe and Boswelatlou (iii) To reduce the class size from 40 to 30.
b) Improvement of the quality of education	(i) To upgrade the remaining primary school teachers to diploma level. (ii) To deliver books, furniture and teaching materials to schools well on time.

9.4.3 Secondary Education

Goal	Objective
a) Ensure universal access to junior secondary school	(i) To provide adequate facilities in all community junior secondary schools in Lobatse.
b) Improvement of the quality of education	(ii) To gradually phase out all unqualified teachers currently employed in secondary schools in Lobatse.
c) Maintain and sustain a more than 50 % transition rate from junior to senior secondary school	(i) To increase the intake at Lobatse senior secondary school by 25 % during UDP 2. (ii) To upgrade the existing old facilities at Lobatse Senior secondary school.

9.4.4 Tertiary Education

Goal	Objective
a) Increase access to technical and vocational training	(i) To expand the existing tertiary institutions in Lobatse.
b) Improve the quality of technical and vocational training	(i) To upgrade the qualification of the existing lecturers

9.4.5 Non-Formal Education

Goal	Objective
a) To facilitate the eradication of illiteracy in Lobatse.	(i) To intensify the recruitment of learners for literacy classes.

9.5 FRAMEWORK FOR STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Evaluation of Environmental Key Issues with Sector Goals and Objectives

The set goals and objectives will not have significant environmental impacts, for example, the proposed projects to facilitate the universal access to primary education such as the provision of additional facilities in the existing primary schools and construction of a new primary school at Pitikwe will take place on land zoned for the purpose.

9.5.1 Evaluation of Sector Policies and Programmes

The RNPE advocates for more emphasis to be put on increasing access and equity in education in order to achieve a universal access to primary and junior certificate education. Although increased access and equity in education will be achieved through provision of

additional facilities and construction of new projects, these will not have any significant environmental impact because projects will be implemented on land zoned for the same purpose.

9.6 STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE EDUCATION AND TRAINING SECTOR GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

9.6.1 Proposed Projects, Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

The proposed activities such as the construction of the new facilities will take place on land zoned for the purpose and therefore no significant negative environmental impacts are anticipated.

9.7 RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR UDP 2

9.7.1 Issues and Strengths

Issues	Strengths
Unavailability of land on which to expand Lobatse College of Education, Brigade and IHS Derelict and old buildings in schools. Prevalence of illiteracy	Adequate skilled and unskilled labour to undertake all proposed projects. Availability of literacy groups

9.7.2 Performance Targets for UDP 2

Goal	Performance Targets
To facilitate the universal access to primary education	For the detailed list of projects proposed, refer to the Local Government Sector (chapter 15), under which primary education falls; 2003 - 2009
To ensure universal access to junior secondary school	Upgrading of Letsopa CJSS (inclusive of construction of kitchen facilities) by 2003/04 Upgrading of Pitikwe CJSS (inclusive of construction of kitchen facilities) by 2003/04. Upgrading of Ipelegeng CJSS by 2003/04
Maintain and sustain a more than 50% transition rate from junior to senior secondary school.	Upgrading of Lobatse Senior Secondary school complete by 2004/05 Increased intake of Lobatse Senior Secondary school by 25% by 2008
To increase access to tertiary technical and vocational training.	Upgrading of Lobatse College of Education complete by 2003/04. Upgrading of Lobatse Brigade by 2003/04.

9.7.3 Development Budget for UDP 2

Table 9.5 Financial resources and Implementation schedule (P' 000)

Projects	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Lobatse College of Education upgrading	9 600					
Lobatse Brigade upgrading	9 000					
Kitchen and upgrading of academic facilities at Itireleng CJSS	2 143					

Projects	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Lobatse Secondary School Upgrading		16 270				
Upgrading of Ipelegeng CJSS sports ground, academic facilities and accommodation	2 622					
Upgrading of Letsopa CJSS (accommodation, academic facilities and kitchen)	3 449					
Construction of a kitchen, upgrade academic facilities and staff accommodation at Pitikwe CJSS	1 921					

9.7.4 Plan Monitoring Program

Monitoring of the plan implementation will be done through the Urban Development Committee (UDC), which is chaired by the District Officer. Project Managers will be expected to regularly brief the committee on the financial and physical progress of projects that respective departments will be implementing. Halfway into UDP 2 period, a comprehensive review of the plan will be undertaken.

CHAPTER TEN

10 HEALTH

10.1 INTRODUCTION

10.1.1 Institutional Framework

Provision of health care services in Lobatse is a shared responsibility of the Ministry of Local Government through the Lobatse Town Council and the Ministry of Health. The Ministry of Health remains committed to the achievement of goals and ideals of Vision 2016. Provision of quality health care will be designed to achieve one of the vision's pillar of 'A Compassionate, Just and Caring Nation'. A healthy nation is a productive nation and this calls for increased investment in the development of health services to ensure that Botswana has a healthy workforce, which will put it in a better footing to compete globally.

The Lobatse district aims to strengthen preventive measures by control of diseases, develop, design, and provide information, education and communication materials which are relevant to the district's needs. The district will also address the control of childhood diseases by applying continuous relevant strategies. As for control of communicable diseases, strengthening of programmes will be in the forefront. Program coordinators will strengthen them through proper implementation, monitoring, supervision, evaluation, and feedback to implementers.

The district receives support and literature from different organizations at central and local government levels, including non-governmental organizations such as the World Health Organisation (WHO), UNICEF, and BOTUSA. The local units of the Ministry of Health, such as the Family Health Division (FHD) and the Community Health Services give feedback and support. The District Health Team (DHT) is responsible for coordinating the services and running the programs.

In addition to the above, there are organisations for traditional and spiritual healers who offer traditional health services to the Lobatse community. The organizations are linked together through the District Coordinating Committee which holds its meetings on a quarterly basis.

10.1.2 Strategic Plans for Respective Ministries

Ministry of Health

The main thrust of the Ministry of Health strategic plan is to provide quality and affordable health services to all citizens and non-citizens resident in Botswana. This will be achieved through continuous development and implementation of comprehensive health policies and standards through out the UDP2 period.

The Ministry of Health is charged with the responsibility of running and managing government hospitals in Lobatse. At the moment there are two such hospitals in the town namely the Lobatse Mental and Athlone hospitals, which are charged with the responsibility of providing secondary health care.

Ministry of Local Government

The ministry provides social and physical infrastructure such as clinics. Through Lobatse Town Council, the ministry provides primary health care services in the township through a network of four clinics.

Ministry of Lands and Housing

The Ministry aims to provide excellent services in the management and development of land, facilitation of housing delivery and promotion of environmental protection for Botswana and our partners in development. The ministry facilitates the provision of land for establishment of health facilities.

10.1.3 Role of the Private Sector

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), private practitioners, traditional and spiritual healers contribute positively to the provision of health care services in Lobatse.

The Botswana Meat Commission (BMC) operates one health facility in Lobatse. This clinic caters for BMC employees and their dependents. Some of the services rendered include consultations, meat handlers examination, audiology examination, colourblindness examination and liver function tests. This clinic is viewed as forming an integral part of the health care system in the town. The clinic staff coordinates HIV/AIDS activities. The Commission started the ARVT programme in December 2001 and it is progressing well.

Private practitioners too, are also considered to be part and parcel of the health care system, augmenting the services that the hospitals, clinics, traditional healers and other health facilities provide. Over the years there has been a significant increase in the number of private practitioners in Lobatse. There are currently five private medical practitioners and two dental surgeries.

The positive role that traditional healers play in the provision of primary health care in Lobatse is recognised by government. A considerable number of traditional practitioners in Lobatse are herbalists, faith healers, diviners and sangomas. Their involvement in community activities including health seminars and workshops has continued over the UDP1 period.

Tebelopele Testing and Counselling Centre, a non-governmental organization offers free testing and counselling to those who would like to know their HIV status. The facility first opened its doors to the public in Lobatse during UDP1.

Botswana Family Welfare Association (BOFWA) is another non-governmental organization established in 2001. It believes in a holistic development of young people where their involvement and participation is vital. It is committed to promoting and providing quality and cost effective sexual and reproductive health services including HIV/AIDS prevention to enhance the quality of life for young people and their families. Through effective organization and management, the organization complements the government Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH) services in collaboration with other sectors in fulfilling the association's mandate and working towards no new infections by 2016.

The Tsholofelo Counselling Centre is also a non-governmental organization that was established in 1998. Its main purpose is to demonstrate a Christian response to the HIV/AIDS crisis by promoting behavioural change. It provides Christ-like care and support for those suffering, infected and affected by HIV/AIDS. The centre also operates and collaborates with other relevant service providers in the district, towards achieving the goals of Vision 2016.

The Botswana Association for Psychosocial Rehabilitation (BAPR) was established in 1993. It is an NGO whose objectives are rehabilitation of the mentally ill, prevention of substance abuse among in-and-out-of-school youth and prevention of HIV/AIDS among the mentally ill. The BAPR Centre is located in Thema at the African Methodist Episcopal Church premises in Lobatse.

10.1.4 Health Consultation Priorities

The following issues arose from the UDP2 consultation seminars;

The upgrading and the rehabilitation of the existing old facilities.

Consultations with the community of Lobatse have brought to the fore, the urgent need for government to upgrade and rehabilitate the existing old health facilities, in response to the current congestion and the poor general conditions of some facilities.

Continuation of the fight against the spread of HIV/AIDS and other contagious diseases

Whilst acknowledging that there has been modest success over the years, in the fight against the spread of HIV/AIDS, the community felt it imperative that government should intensify the fight against the scourge during UDP2 period, if the AIDS-free generation envisaged by Vision 2016 is to be realised.

Human resource development

The high attrition rate in the health sector, which has led to the exodus of nurses to first world countries, should be addressed. This migration of nurses has exacerbated the shortages of nurses particularly those with midwifery qualifications in the town and Botswana at large. Consequently, the Lobatse Town Council has not been able to operate the Peleng East Clinic Maternity Wing.

Development of a staff retention plan, including housing and allowances for IHS staff were also raised as pertinent issues for consideration.

10.2 NATIONAL POLICIES AND LEGISLATION

10.2.1 National Policy on HIV/AIDS, 1998

The National Policy on HIV/AIDS provides a guide to all actors in HIV/AIDS prevention and care, which includes government ministries, non-government organizations, community organizations, parastatals and the private sector. The policy describes the role of national leaders, various government ministries, the private sector, non-governmental and community-based organizations, People Living with HIV/AIDS and individual community members in the national response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. External support organizations providing financial and technical assistance for all HIV/AIDS related activities would do so within the framework of the National Strategic Framework on HIV/AIDS (2003-2009).

In Lobatse the District Multi-Sectoral AIDS Committee (DMSAC) is charged with the responsibility of implementing HIV/AIDS prevention and care strategies in accordance with the requirements of the National Policy on HIV/AIDS.

10.2.2 National Health Policy, 1995

Through the National Health Policy, government wants to ensure that all citizens of Botswana have unlimited access to health care services and that the meager health resources at the disposal of government benefit as many Batswana as possible. Pursuant to the National Health Policy goals, some of the existing health facilities in Lobatse will be upgraded in order to ease congestions. Funds permitting an additional health facility in the form of a clinic will be constructed at Motswedi ward.

The Government will, when planning its activities, put health promotion and care and disease prevention as priorities, the basic objectives of which will be accessible, affordable, available and acceptable essential health care services by all citizens of Botswana, regardless of their socio-economic status, and the assurance of equitable distribution of health resources and utilization of health services.

Cooperation between all sectors, where their activities have an impact on the health status of the community, will be encouraged and fostered through public health education on individuals and social groups to encourage them to alter behaviour that is harmful to community and individual health, and adopt behaviors that promote community and individual health.

Training and research in matters relating to health will be encouraged together with the participation therein of health services, social services, professional health personnel and the community at large. Government will take the primary responsibility of training health workers for the nation, especially at basic level. Both government and private employers will provide continuing education to their health workers aimed at helping them maintain their basic skills.

10.2.3 Public Health Act, 1981

The Public Health Act among other things regulates sanitation and housing as well as providing for the protection of foodstuffs and water supplies. The provisions of the Act are implemented by the Lobatse Town Council through the Department of Environmental Health.

10.2.4 Waste Management Act, 1998

The Waste Management Act makes provision for planning, facilitation and implementation of systems for regulating the management of waste in order to prevent harm to human, animal and plant life. Although this Act was enacted during UDP1, its implementation in Lobatse has not yet yielded the desired outcome. The problem of indiscriminate littering is still prevalent, despite the fact that the Lobatse Town Council has gone to the extent of locating refuse receptacles at strategic places in different parts of the town for disposal of waste. There is also a problem of disposal of construction rubble in undesignated places. It is hoped that with the formulation and implementation of the Lobatse Waste Management Plan, these problems will be addressed.

National Policy on Mental Health, 2003

Mental Health Services in Lobatse are guided by the National Policy on Mental Health, which has been formulated in order to achieve better integration of mental health services into general health services by improving access to primary health care facilities. Lobatse Mental Hospital, which is the national referral and teaching facility for mental health will implement the policy in its area of responsibility and the outreach services it provides.

10.3 HEALTH

10.3.1 Environmental Health

Environmental health services are dispensed to the public through the Environmental Health department of the Lobatse Town Council. Functions or services provided include collection, transportation and disposal of refuse, food safety and control, communicable disease control, occupational health and safety, pest control and health education. The Department dispenses these services through a network of offices located in different parts of the town. The offices are located at the Civic Centre and Woodhall.

The constraints facing the department are delays in the repair and maintenance of vehicles and shortage of smaller vehicles for inspections.

10.3.2 Hospital Services

This is a department within the Ministry of Health whose major role, among other functions, is to manage health services. Health care services are provided at different levels of the department.

In the Lobatse district, the Athlone Hospital functions as a secondary level health care hospital and the Lobatse Mental Hospital at a tertiary level. The former serves as a referral for clinics in Lobatse and neighbouring villages, whilst the latter is the only mental referral hospital in Botswana, with patients coming from all over the country.

Both hospitals function as teaching hospitals for the Institute of Health Sciences. Athlone is a training hospital for both midwifery and general nursing students and therefore there is need for specialists such as physicians and obstetricians to be employed to offer specialised courses. At present students are sent outside Lobatse IHS for specific training which is very costly.

There is a Health Resource Centre in Lobatse, which is a project of the Athlone Hospital Advisory Committee, and it opened its doors to the public in 1999. Services rendered are information, education and communication (IEC), and counselling for HIV/AIDS as well as other chronic diseases.

Table 10.1 shows secondary health facilities by type and the current staffing situation:

Table 10.1 Existing Health Facilities

Facility	Doctors	Nurses	Beds	Staff Houses
Athlone Hospital	7	110	175	60
Mental Hospital	8	95	111	60
TOTAL	15	205	286	120

Source: District Health Team (Lobatse, 2002)

Table 10.1 reveals that both hospitals are currently faced with an acute shortage of staff houses. About 50% of the staff at the two hospitals is accommodated in institutional houses, while the rest have sought accommodation in the private market.

Although the Ministry of Health has made significant improvements, the delivery of the health services as evidenced by the decline in health indicators such as Crude Death Rate and Crude Birth Rate, the ministry is faced with challenges brought about by the upsurge of HIV/AIDS. This has resulted in the reversal of the gains made in health indicators in the last decade. The ministry will continue to anchor its goal in Vision 2016, which seeks to ensure that all Batswana have access to good quality health care.

Table 10.2 depicts important health statistics for Lobatse as revealed by the 2001 Population and Housing Census.

Table 10.2 Health Statistics

Indicator	Score (%)
Crude Death Rate (per 1,000)	18.5
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000)	36.1
Population per Doctor (number)	1,291
Population per Nurse (number)	116
Population per FWE (number)	1,350

Source: Population & Housing Census, 2001

The Lobatse Mental Hospital experiences severe shortages of staff, congestion in wards and lack of modern equipment. The carrying capacity of the hospital is 111 but it currently has 260 patients.

10.3.3 Primary Health Care

The Lobatse Town Council runs basic integrated health care services through the Council health departments (Clinics and Environmental Health) and a network of four clinics located in different parts of the town. Of the four clinics, only Tsopeng and Peleng East clinics have maternity facilities.

Table 10.3 depicts the primary health facilities by type and the current staffing situation:

Table 10.3 Existing Health Facilities

Facility	Doctors	Nurses	Beds	Staff Houses
Medical Officer (Council)	2	6	-	3
Peleng Central Clinic	-	9	-	6
Woodhall Clinic	-	8	-	8
Peleng East Clinic & Maternity	-	7	11	7
Tsopeng Clinic & Maternity	-	17	13	14
TOTAL	2	47	24	38

Source: District Health Team (Lobatse, 2002)

From table 10.3, it is evident that all health facilities in Lobatse are not adequately catered for in terms of staff accommodation. Only about 78% of council nurses and doctors are housed. The two doctors indicated in table 10.3 are at the disposal of all the clinics. At times they do complement the services of doctors at the Athlone hospital.

A shortage of nurses is one problem that the health facilities are currently faced with particularly nurses with midwifery qualifications. Peleng East Clinic maternity wing has not been able to operate, ever since its completion in 1997 due to a shortage of midwives. For a maternity wing of its magnitude to be operational, there is need for at least 5 nurses with midwifery qualifications.

The Vocational Rehabilitation Training Center (VRTC) is the only center in the district which provides skilled training for people with disabilities recruited from all over the country through interviews. The District Rehabilitation Officer (DRO) is responsible for provision of rehabilitation services with the help of the Family Welfare Educators and the community at

large. As a district, Lobatse is putting more emphasis on prevention of diseases and disability through regular health education talks and workshops conducted for individuals and community members.

10.3.4 Control of Pandemic Diseases

10.3.4.1 HIV/AIDS

The greatest threat facing mankind in the 21st century is the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Lobatse like other towns and cities in sub-Saharan Africa has not been spared the wrath of the dreaded disease. A significant proportion of the town's population is HIV positive. According to the 2002 HIV seroprevalence sentinel survey, HIV prevalence among pregnant women in Lobatse who attended antenatal consultations (ANC) was 38.6%

In response to the pandemic, numerous measures have been put in place as an attempt to prevent and control the spread of the disease. These include, but are not limited to the following:

- Establishment of a Multi-Sectoral Aids Committee, whose membership comprises all stakeholders in Lobatse. The Multi-Sectoral Aids Committee spearheads the response to the HIV/AIDS situation in Lobatse.
- A full time District Aids Coordinator (DAC) has been placed in Lobatse under the Ministry of Local Government, whose main responsibility is to coordinate activities aimed at sensitising the community on the dangers of HIV/AIDS infection.
- Community participation and involvement in the counselling and care of HIV/AIDS patients.
- Establishment of the Tebelopele Counselling Centre
- The Harvard Institute has also assisted with some officers dealing with the Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission program.
- The Athlone Hospital has also established a Resource Centre

The United Nations Development Programme has assisted with the HIV/AIDS advisor

The district also conducts annual sentinel surveillance studies focusing on pregnant women attending antenatal clinics at the surveillance sites. The activity is funded by NACA with the support of the AIDS Coordinating Unit (ACU). This is an important tool for monitoring and evaluating the course of HIV/AIDS epidemic and planning appropriate public health responses.

10.3.4.2 Tuberculosis (TB)

In Lobatse the TB situation has taken a dramatic turn, over the last two decades as a result of TB/HIV co-infection. With the rise in HIV infection, the number of TB infections has also increased.

The 1999 Botswana National Tuberculosis Evaluation Report has noted that the Isoniazied Preventive Therapy (IPT) program is well established and is supported by good infrastructure throughout the country including Lobatse. Of note also was a high level of political commitment. However case findings, diagnosis, treatment, and monitoring laboratory services as well as recording and reporting need to be strengthened. Presently the number of confirmed TB cases in Lobatse stands at 239, the epidemic being fuelled largely by the devastating effects of the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

Strengthening of Directly Observed Therapy (DOT) will be in the forefront, to reduce the incidence of TB infections, consequently moving towards the ideals of Vision 2016 of a healthy nation.

Priority areas for the Botswana National Tuberculosis Programme (BNTP) are:

- TB/HIV integration; e.g. IPT program
- TB diagnosis, contact tracing, and monitoring by laying more emphasis on sputum microscopy at initiation through to the end of treatment and evaluating contacts
- Expansion of DOT and integration with Community Home Based Care. This will allow provision of DOT outside clinic setting by involving communities and workplaces eventually
- Staff in-service training and orientation of new staff to Botswana National Tuberculosis Programme (BNTP) practices and policies

The aim of addressing these areas will be to increase ultimately the cure rate and at the same time reduce the incidence of TB infections.

10.3.4.3 Malaria Control

Lobatse Town is neither a malaria free zone nor a malaria prone area. Nonetheless, very few malaria cases are annually dealt with. Most often these cases turned out to be imported from outside the town. However, contingency measures to deal with the crisis in the event it arises are in place.

10.4 HEALTH SECTOR GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Goals	Objectives
a) To ensure increased access by all Lobatse residents to essential health care	(i) To provide adequate health facilities in the town (ii) To upgrade the existing old facilities in the town.
b) To ensure increased access to the Institute of Health Sciences.	(i) To increase by 90% the absorption capacity of the Institute of Health Sciences. (ii) To provide adequate facilities at the Institute of Health Sciences.
c) To curb the spread of HIV/AIDS and other contagious disease.	(i) To intensify the fight against the spread of HIV/AIDS. (ii) To continue to freely distribute condoms. (iii) To reduce the HIV infection rate by 2% annually.
d) To improve the quality of service of the health care personnel	(i) To train appropriate personnel to acquire new skills
e) To encourage the continued participation of the private sector and NGO's in the provision of the primary health care.	(i) To hive off to the private sector non-essential services and functions currently performed by the health facilities such as refuse collection, catering and cleaning services
f) To reduce mortality and morbidity related to mental conditions	(i) To improve identification and management of common disorders related to mental conditions by 1% annually. (i) To educate the community and family members in order to reduce the level of stigma attached to mental illness by 1% annually.
g) To ensure provision of adequate facilities at Lobatse Mental Hospital.	(i) To relocate and upgrade Lobatse Mental Hospital to 300 beds by end of 2006 (ii) To fence 60 staff houses by end of 2004

10.5 FRAMEWORK FOR STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

10.5.1 Evaluation of Environmental Key Issues with Sector Goals and Objectives

Goal	Framework for SEA
To ensure provision of adequate facilities at Lobatse Mental Hospital.	Accumulation of construction waste
To curb the spread of HIV/AIDS and other contagious diseases.	Improper disposal of used condoms

10.5.2 Evaluation of Sector Policies and Programs

With the growth of the health sector and increasing production of hazardous medical waste with high potential to pollute the environment, there is need to have in place legislations or policies that aim at addressing the problem. Policies and programs under this sector were designed to take environmental concerns aboard and they are in harmony with the environment. For instance, the Public Health Act in collaboration with the Waste Management Act ensures that the environment is a clean and safe place to use and live in.

10.6 STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE THE HEALTH SECTOR GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

10.6.1 Proposed Projects, Potential Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Goal	Proposed Projects	Negative Environmental Impacts	Mitigation
To ensure increased access by residents of Lobatse to essential health care.	Relocation of the Lobatse Mental Hospital.	Waste generated by construction. Disposal of clinical waste	Conduct EIA
To curb the spread of HIV/AIDS and other contagious diseases.	To freely distribute condoms	Improper disposal of used condoms	Education campaign, with more emphasis on the proper disposal of used condoms

10.7 RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR UDP 2

10.7.1 Issues and Strengths

Issues	Strengths
Shortage of nurses, particularly with midwifery qualifications. High attrition rate. Unsatisfactory working conditions and salary packages. Lack of specialists at Athlone hospital who can train IHS students	Abundance of skilled and unskilled workers to undertake all the proposed infrastructure projects. Availability of serviced land on which to implement all proposed projects under the health sector.

10.7.2 Performance Targets for UDP 2

Goals	Targets
To ensure increased access by all residents of Lobatse to essential health care.	Relocation of the Lobatse Mental Hospital by 2003/04. Upgrading and the rehabilitation of the Athlone Hospital by 2005/06
To curb the spread of HIV/AIDS and other contagious diseases.	Sustained education campaign on the dangers of HIV/AIDS - to be done through the plan period. Streamlined HIV/AIDS into the development process by 2003.
To ensure increased access to the Institute of Health Sciences.	Provision of recreational facilities at the Institute of Health Sciences by 2007/08 Construction of 40 staff houses by 2007/08
To encourage the continued participation of the private sector and NGOs in the provision of primary health care.	Hiving off to the private sector non-essential services and functions such as refuse collection, catering and cleaning services done by 2008.

10.7.3 Development Budget for UDP 2

Table 10.4 Financial resources and Implementation schedule (P' 000)

Projects	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Relocation of Lobatse Mental hospital	132 535					
Upgrading of Athlone hospital			206 144			
40 Staff Houses IHS					21 628	
Recreational Facilities at IHS					4 144	

10.7.4 Plan Monitoring Program

Monitoring of the plan implementation will be done through the Urban Development Committee (UDC), which is chaired by the District Officer. Project Managers will be expected to regularly brief the committee on the financial and physical progress of projects that respective departments will be implementing. Halfway into UDP2 period, a comprehensive review of the plan will be undertaken.

CHAPTER ELEVEN

11 LABOUR AND HOME AFFAIRS

11.1 INTRODUCTION

11.1.1 Institutional Framework

The Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs aspires to further the ideals of Vision 2016 by assisting to build ‘A Compassionate, Just and Caring Nation’ and ‘A Prosperous, Productive and Innovative Nation’ by 2016. Government operations in the social and culture sector fall under this ministry. The ministry discharges its responsibilities in Lobatse through departments such as the Labour and Social Security, Immigration and Citizenship, Prisons and Rehabilitation, Botswana National Library Services, Culture and Youth, Civil Registration and Sports and Recreation. All these departments have offices in Lobatse save for the Department of Sports and Recreation.

The Ministry of Local Government, through the Lobatse Town Council and the Ministry of Presidential Affairs and Public Administration, through the Department of Information and Broadcasting also do play a significant role in the provision of cultural and social services in Lobatse.

11.1.2 Strategic Plans for Respective Ministries

Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs

The Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs aims to create and maintain national harmony, social welfare and justice and preserving and promoting national culture as the bedrock for national unity, democracy and socio-economic development of the nation. Through strategies and programmes aimed at promoting and strengthening social, family and individual welfare; culture identity; traditional institutions and security of the family unit, government hopes to achieve social stability and harmony.

The departments falling under this ministry are geared towards achieving the envisaged social stability and harmony in Lobatse.

Ministry of Local Government

The Ministry of Local Government commits itself to social welfare and community mobilization in the development process. In this regard the ministry has significant direct links with people at the grassroots and the government. The Lobatse Town Council, through the Social and Community Development Department spearheads the ministry’s endeavour of providing social welfare service and community development. In this regard, the Lobatse Town Council provides welfare and psychosocial support to vulnerable groups in the community to achieve social stability and harmony.

Ministry of Presidential Affairs and Public Administration

The Ministry of Presidential Affairs and Public Administration is responsible for the provision of sound and informed advice on sustainable socio-economic development so as to achieve the aspirations of Vision 2016 of building ‘A Prosperous, Productive and Innovative Nation’ and ‘An Educated and Informed Nation’. The ministry seeks to achieve the latter goal in Lobatse through the Department of Information and Broadcasting. The department has some offices in Lobatse and serves to disseminate information to the residents of the town.

Reporters stationed in Lobatse report on activities relating to social welfare service and community development.

Ministry of Trade, Industry, Wildlife and Tourism

This ministry aims to enhance socio-economic progress through the development of trade, industry, wildlife and tourism by making optimal use of locally available resources. This development will facilitate employment creation through an appropriate system of business practices and also to identify potential tourism ventures. Concerted efforts would have to be made to encourage the people of Lobatse to use government programmes such as the Citizen Entrepreneurial Development Agency (CEDA) to alleviate the soaring unemployment in the town. Lobatse has a good tourism potential because of its strategic location. The Trans-Kalahari road, which links Botswana with all its neighbours, passes through this town. The surrounding hills and forests and Peleng River traversing the town are a potential tourist attraction site.

11.1.3 Role of the Private Sector

A number of community and voluntary groups/organizations augment the efforts of government in the provision of cultural and social services. The Rotary Club, Lions Club, Round Table, to mention but a few are some of the organizations involved in helping the community by concentrating in areas where government is not able to help. For instance, the Lions Club over the years has been actively involved in taking care of destitute persons before they are registered with Council.

Currently in Lobatse the business community, NGOs, churches and community members donate a variety of items such as blankets, clothes, food and other material support.

11.1.4 Culture and Social Services Consultation Priorities

The following issues arose from the UDP2 consultation seminars;

- **Juvenile crime.** The Community of Lobatse contends strongly that government should address the problem of escalating crime involving the youth in the town. This increase is attributed primarily to high unemployment levels among the youth, alcohol abuse and the absence of recreational facilities in the town.
- **Old buildings.** The continued use of old and derelict buildings by some of the departments falling under this sector such as the prison was also cited as a cause for concern. The community of Lobatse contends that as long as government departments are housed in very old and derelict buildings, government should not implore the private sector or individuals to rehabilitate and in some cases demolish their old buildings.

11.2 NATIONAL POLICIES AND LEGISLATION

11.2.1 National Policy on Care for People with Disabilities, 1996

The National Policy on Care for People with Disabilities outlines the national response to the demand for a coordinated delivery of service and care for people with disabilities in Botswana. It describes the role of various government ministries, the private sector, non-governmental and local organizations, community leaders and members and persons with disabilities in the national response.

There is a Vocational Rehabilitation Training Center (VRTC) in Lobatse which provides skilled training for people with disabilities recruited from all over the country through interviews. The District Rehabilitation Officer (DRO) is responsible for provision of rehabilitation services with the help of the Family Welfare Educators and the community at large. As a district, Lobatse is putting more emphasis on prevention of diseases and disability through regular health education talks and workshops conducted for individuals and community members.

11.2.2 National Sports and Recreation Policy, 1997

The policy seeks to provide a framework for the development of an active, healthy and productive society in line with the national long term vision. This policy also provides a focus and guidance for harnessing the resources at the disposal of the country to ensure that sport contributes to the attainment of Vision 2016.

Through the Department of Sport and Recreation, the ministry has plans to upgrade the existing Lobatse stadium during UDP2 period.

11.2.3 Revised National Policy on Destitute Persons, 2002

The National Policy on Destitute Persons was revised in July 2002 and is geared to address the problems of poverty. It also addresses the needs of clients such as material and psychosocial support of the deserving individuals in a society hence it calls for concerted efforts from various stakeholders.

The Lobatse Town Council as the key role player renders services such as shelter, food, clothes, psychosocial support and other material needs. Council plans to continue assisting destitute persons with shelter, counseling, material support and a comprehensive rehabilitation plan for destitute persons and community home based care programme. There will be several seminars, workshops, *kgotla* meetings and talk shows organised for relevant stakeholders such as destitute persons, caretakers and suppliers of food and clothing.

11.2.4 The Children's Act, 1981

The Act is aimed at children's protection and care in the society and in Juvenile Courts. The tool is also geared to empower Social Workers, Police and Court Presidents to use some kind of procedures before and during the hearing of each case. However, this Act has some shortfalls and it needs to be reviewed.

Lobatse has a population of about 29 689 (CSO, 2001) and it experiences a problem of increasing juvenile offences. These are cases involving youngsters from Lobatse and neighbouring villages. Youngsters from neighbouring villages come to Lobatse with the hope of getting employment, only to have their hopes ruined. Consequently, they engage in criminal activities such as house breaking, burglary, assault and other crimes.

11.2.5 National Youth Policy, 1996

The National Youth Policy seeks to address the conditions that affect the youth such as unemployment, health issues including HIV/AIDS, lack of recreational facilities, abuse at all levels and gender discrimination. To this end, a youth economic empowerment scheme (grants), national youth awards, youth rally/festivals/competitions have been introduced in Lobatse targeting youth falling within the age group 12 to 29 years. This is meant to assist beneficiaries start income generating projects hence creating employment and curbing idleness, promote integration and develop youth talents.

11.2.6 Policy on Women in Development, 1998

The main thrust of the Policy on Women in Development is to ensure that women have an equal access as men to economic opportunities such as employment, trade and investment and to decision-making positions. To this end, numerous workshops and seminars to sensitize women are held annually in Lobatse. The International Women's day is also commemorated annually. There is also a significant political representation of women in Lobatse Town Council as they constitute 38.5% of the council seats.

11.2.7 National and Civil Registration Act, 1986

The main purpose for enacting National Registration was to provide for registration of persons resident in Botswana for ease of identification and to provide for matters relating to registration. Every citizen of Botswana aged 16 years and above has to register. The national registration office in Lobatse encourages eligible citizens to register by holding workshops and *kgotla* meetings or through public notices, radio and the print media.

11.2.8 Information and Broadcasting Act, 1998

The Act provides for the establishment and functions of a National Broadcasting Board, to provide for the issue of broadcasting licences and for other matters incidental thereto. The Department of Information and Broadcasting in Lobatse dispenses its services in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

11.3 LABOUR, CULTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES

11.3.1 People with Disabilities

At district level, Rehabilitation Officers are responsible for implementation of the National Policy on Care for People with Disabilities. The Vocational Rehabilitation Training Centre (VRTC) in Lobatse caters for the physically handicapped aged between 18 and 48 years old for both sexes. The centre has a capacity of 20 students but currently has 12. The Lobatse Town Council operates and meets all the financial requirements of the centre as part of its rehabilitation programme. It offers 1-year courses in dress making/tailoring, agriculture and home economics.

The main problem facing the centre is low enrolment, lack of interest in some courses offered and a shortage of skilled manpower.

11.3.2 Sports and Recreation

The Department of Sports and Recreation is the main focal point charged with the responsibility of facilitating and ensuring the development and implementation of national policies and strategies on sport and recreation in the country in liaison with all agencies charged with the responsibility of sport policy implementation. Some of the functions of this department are; education, research and training through liaison with the Ministry of Education and other agencies to establish and guide implementation of appropriate sport and recreation programmes. In Lobatse this would be achieved through promotion of sporting activities at primary schools up to tertiary institutions. The department is also involved in sports facilities development by coordinating the provisions of appropriate standards all over the country in order to enable elite and mass participation in sports. The community of Lobatse wishes to have an integrated sports facility to cater for all sports and the council has already secured a plot for the purpose and designs for the facility have already been made.

Due to resource constraints, the Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs has only pledged to upgrade the existing stadium during UDP2.

11.3.3 Social Welfare

Lobatse Town Council, through the Social and Community Development office seeks to address the problems of poverty among the under privileged members of the society. The department provides both material/physical and psychological support for this group of people. Table 11.1 shows the number of different social welfare beneficiaries in Lobatse.

Table 11.1 Number of Beneficiaries from Social Welfare Programmes in Lobatse

Group	Number of Beneficiaries by Year		
	2000	2001	2002
Destitute persons	76	80	85
Orphans	197	260	421
Home Based Care Patients	43	49	57
Pauper's Burial	8	10	15
Pensioners	950	1100	1211
World War II Veterans	17	15	15
Total	1291	1514	1804

Source: Social and Community Development, 2003

Social Benefits Department, 2003

Table 11.1 shows that there has been an increase over the years 2000 through 2003 for all the groups except for war veterans.

Some of the main constraints are;

- Failure to fill life declaration forms on time resulting in termination of pensioners' allowances
- Lack of transport to follow up cases
- Shortage of manpower

11.3.4 Youth

To address issues relating to youth, the government established the Department of Culture and Youth in 1998 that is divided into four divisions namely; Management, Culture, Performing Arts and Youth. The Youth Division is responsible for all government activities that are geared towards youth at all levels. There is a Youth Officer in Lobatse who is responsible for coordinating all activities geared towards fostering the interests of the youth.

Constraints faced by the department in Lobatse are shortage of manpower, transport, office accommodation and inadequate funding of youth projects.

11.3.5 Women and Development

The Home Economics section under the Department of Social and Community Development spearheads all activities relating to women in Lobatse. The section facilitates training of women on matters such as sewing, weaving and handicraft so as to expose them to income

generating activities. It also facilitates running of seminars geared towards exposing women to issues of women empowerment and possible funding agencies.

11.3.6 National Library Service

Botswana National Library Services exists to amongst others, promote literacy as well as facilitating access to educational materials. Currently there is one public library in the town, which has proved inadequate to effectively service the whole town. The town has outgrown the facility as evidenced by the large number of people who use the facility. To augment the services of this facility, the Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs has made an undertaking to consider introducing a mobile library during the UDP2 subject to availability of resources.

11.3.7 Civil and National Registration

The National Registration department was set up to issue national identity cards to all eligible Batswana. The department is currently operating a fully-fledged office in Lobatse. The problems of the delays in the issuing of the national registration cards which obtained during the early years of the UDP1 have been addressed.

The Civil Registration department is responsible for the registration of births, deaths, marriages as well as trade unions and employers' organization. The department currently has an office falling under the district administration.

11.3.8 Information and Broadcasting

The department operates a relatively small office in Lobatse. This office also covers other neighbouring villages and rural centres in Goodhope sub-district and other villages in the southern district.

11.3.9 Labour and Social Security

The department is responsible for the administration and enforcement of labour legislations, which are meant to create cordial industrial relations between employers and employees through mediation of trade disputes, conducting labour inspection, processing of work permits and workers compensation and registration and placement of job seekers. These services promote stable industrial relations which is an important prerequisite for sustainable economic growth, prosperity and socio-economic development.

The Labour Department in Lobatse covers labour issues from Otse village in the South East District and the entire Southern District.

11.3.10 Immigration and Citizenship

The department is charged with the responsibility of screening persons entering and leaving the country and fostering cordial relations with other countries through information exchange on issues of migration. It also processes applications for citizenship, residence permits and Botswana passports. This is done in accordance with the immigration act and citizenship act. The department currently has a fully-fledged office in Lobatse.

11.3.11 Prisons and Rehabilitation

The department is responsible for providing custody to people serving prison terms as well as ensuring that such people are rehabilitated when they leave prison. This is one department, which is currently accommodated in very old and dilapidated buildings. Despite the plea by

the community of Lobatse to government to have this facility relocated during the UDP1 this has not been possible. However there are plans to upgrade the facility during UDP2.

11.4 LABOUR, CULTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICE SECTOR GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Goal	Objective
a) To alleviate the problem of office and staff accommodation	(i) To provide adequate office and accommodation facilities.
b) To ensure the provision of recreational facilities in Lobatse	(i) To provide adequate and modern recreational facilities in Lobatse.
c) To uplift the standard of living of the disadvantaged members of the community	(i) To ensure that programmes initiated are implemented to meet the needs of people with disabilities
d) To facilitate the economic empowerment of youth	(i) To assist the youth to establish employment and income generating projects.
e) To ensure that women are economically empowered	(i) To assist women to have access to opportunities as their male counterparts
f) To promote literacy as well as facilitating access to educational materials	(i) To ensure that all people have access to reading materials
g) To ensure that all vital events and organizations/societies are registered	(i) To issue national identity cards to all eligible Batswana and to ensure registration of births, deaths, marriages as well as trade unions and employers organization
i) To enhance access to information	(i) To timely deliver “Daily News” newspaper to areas surrounding Lobatse.
j) To facilitate smooth relations between employers and employees	(i) To enforce and administer labour legislations meant to create cordial industrial relations between employers and employees
k) To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the department	(i) To process and issue citizenship, residence permits and Botswana passports timeously
l) To provide a good environment for care and rehabilitation of prisoners	(i) To provide safe custody and improved rehabilitation services to people serving prison terms

11.5 FRAMEWORK FOR STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Evaluation of Environmental Key Issues with Sector Goals and Objectives

The set goals and objectives are geared towards service delivery and as such would not have adverse environmental impact. For physical development projects like the planned upgrading of Lobatse stadium, they will be undertaken in existing plots and therefore no significant environmental impacts are anticipated.

11.5.1 Evaluation of Sector Policies and Programmes

Policies and programmes under this sector are service oriented and therefore do not pose any environmental threat.

11.6 STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE THE LABOUR, CULTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

11.6.1 Proposed Projects, Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

The proposed activities such as the construction of an integrated office block will take place on land zoned for the purpose and therefore no significant negative environmental impacts are anticipated.

11.7 RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR UDP 2

11.7.1 Issues and Strengths

Issues	Strength
No funding for the Multi-purpose Youth Centre The need to relocate the prison facility The need for upgrading the existing library There is need to construct an integrated office block and staff houses for all central government departments in Lobatse.	Availability of land on which to put up all proposed projects.

11.7.2 Performance Targets

Goal	Targets
To ensure the provision of recreational facilities in the town.	Upgrading of the Lobatse stadium complete by 2004/05 and 2006/07
To alleviate the problem of office and staff accommodation.	Construction of an integrated office block and staff houses by 2007/08
To facilitate the upgrading and rehabilitation of Lobatse prison	Upgrading of Lobatse prison by 2005

11.7.3 Development Budget for UDP 2

Table 11.2 Financial resources and Implementation schedule (P' 000)

Projects	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Upgrading of the Lobatse Stadium				9 000		
Construction of an Integrated Office block and staff houses					16 859	
To facilitate the upgrading and rehabilitation of Lobatse prison		3 985				

11.7.4 Plan Monitoring Program

Monitoring of the plan implementation will be done through the Urban Development Committee (UDC), which is chaired by the District Officer. Project Managers will be expected to regularly brief the committee on the financial and physical progress of projects that respective departments will be implementing. Halfway into UDP 2 period, a comprehensive review of the plan will be undertaken.

CHAPTER 12

12 MINERALS, ENERGY AND WATER

12.1 INTRODUCTION

12.1.1 Institutional Framework

Minerals, energy and water resources are natural resources. Their exploitation to achieve economic growth and development should be carried out in a sustainable manner in line with the Vision 2016 pillar of ‘A Prosperous, Productive and Innovative Nation’.

The Ministry of Minerals, Energy and Water Affairs (MMEWA) is responsible for the formulation, direction, coordination, development and implementation of national policies and programmes for the minerals, energy and water sectors, through its various divisions, departments and parastatals. The parastatals are the Botswana Power Corporation (BPC) and the Water Utilities Corporation (WUC) both of which have offices in Lobatse.

The headquarters of the Department of Geological Surveys, which is under this ministry, are located in Lobatse.

12.1.2 Strategic Plans for Respective Ministries

Ministry of Minerals, Energy and Water Affairs

The Ministry of Minerals, Energy and Water Affairs would like to derive increased benefits from mineral processing, small scale mining operations by citizens, make water affordable and accessible to all, facilitate industrialisation in Botswana by developing cost effective sources of energy and cooperate with its neighbours to realise benefits from economies of scale in electricity generation and supply during UDP2 period. Although Lobatse Township does not have a big mine, there is the Lobatse Clay Works and Lobatse Tile Limited.

Ministry of Local Government

The Ministry of Local Government seeks to provide social services and physical infrastructure such as roads, electricity, water, and clinics. It also seeks to improve access to the services by members of the community and alleviate poverty. The ministry therefore facilitates accessibility of electricity and water to Lobatse residents. Lobatse Town Council participates at the planning stage and mobilization of resources for the provision of these services.

Ministry of Lands and Housing

The Ministry of Lands and Housing aims to manage land and related functions, spearheading national housing development programmes and environmental protection throughout the country. This ministry therefore has a responsibility to avail land and ensure protection of the environment from the impacts of the minerals, energy and water sectors. Issues of environmental concern in Lobatse would be addressed in consultation with the National Conservation Strategy Agency (NCSA) in this ministry.

Water Utilities Corporation (WUC)

The Water Utilities Corporation is a parastatal organisation which is charged with the responsibility of providing water to all major urban and peri-urban centres in Botswana,

including Lobatse Township. It supplies water for domestic, industrial and commercial uses only.

Botswana Power Corporation (BPC)

The Botswana Power Corporation is a parastatal organisation which is charged with the responsibility of providing electricity to all areas covered by the national grid in Botswana, including Lobatse. Lobatse is supplied with electricity via a 132 kv overhead line from Gaborone to Lobatse sub-station.

12.1.3 Role of the Private Sector

In Lobatse the private sector participates in the mining of brick earth for the manufacture of bricks and tiles. This is done through joint ventures by Botswana Government through Botswana Development Corporation (BDC) with the private sector in ventures such as the Lobatse Clay Works and Lobatse Tile.

12.1.4 Consultation Priorities

The following issues arose from the UDP2 consultation seminars;

- **Minerals.** It has been realised that there is a shortage of offices and equipment at the Department of Geological Surveys
- **Water.** There is excessive use of pit latrines in low-income areas. If they are not properly constructed, they might negatively affect the underground water aquifers.

12.2 NATIONAL POLICIES AND LEGISLATION

12.2.1 Minerals

Minerals Act, 1999

The exploitation of minerals in Botswana is regulated under the Mines and Minerals Act No. 17, 1999. This is an Act to re-enact with substantial amendments the provisions that regulate the law relating to mines and minerals, to provide for the granting, renewal and termination of mineral concessions, to provide for the payment of royalties, and related matters. The Act therefore regulates the operations of Lobatse Clay Works and Lobatse Tile Limited.

Waste Management Act, 1998

This is an Act to provide for the establishment of the Department of Sanitation and Waste Management, to make provision for the planning, facilitation and implementation of advanced systems for regulating the management of controlled waste in order to prevent harm to human, animal and plant life, to minimise pollution of the environment, to conserve natural resources, to cause the provisions of the Basel Convention to apply in regulating the trans-boundary movement of hazardous wastes and their disposal, and for related matters.

The Act further makes provision for the formulation of local Waste Management Plans. Lobatse Town Council is in the process of formulating a waste management plan for the township. This will ensure proper collection, storage, transfer and disposal of waste from this sector.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Act (draft)

This Act is still being formulated. Once completed and approved by Parliament, the Act will make it a legal requirement that all development plans be subjected to a Strategic

Environmental Assessment (SEA) before implementation. It will also make it a requirement that specific projects be subjected to Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) prior to their implementation. The Act will ensure that all major projects carried out in the district are subjected to EIAs hence addressing the anticipated problems on the environment.

12.2.2 Energy

National Energy Master Plan, 1996

The exploitation of energy resources in Botswana is done in accordance with the National Energy Policy for Botswana of July 1996. The policy addresses energy issues from both the supply and demand sides. For Lobatse, a master plan would assist in encouraging the use of available and affordable alternative sources of energy. These various forms of energy would be made accessible to the general public by expanding the energy infrastructure.

Electricity Supply Act, Cap 73:01

The Electricity Supply Act, cap 73:01 regulates the operations of the Botswana Power Corporation in Lobatse. This Act makes provision for the licensing and control of undertakings for the generation and supply of electricity and for related matters. The operations of BPC in Lobatse are regulated by this Act.

12.2.3 Water

12.2.3.1 Water Act, Cap. 34:01

The exploitation of water resources in Botswana is regulated through the Water Act, Cap. 34:01. This Act defines the ownership of any rights to the use of water, provide for the grant of water rights and servitudes and make provision incidental thereto. However, in Lobatse no individuals or groups have been granted water rights except in the surrounding farms where farm owners drill their own boreholes.

12.2.3.2 National Water Master Plan

The management of water resources is done in accordance with the National Water Master Plan, which spans over a period of 30 years. For Lobatse, there is the Lobatse Water Master Plan which guides Water Utilities Corporation's operations in the provision of water to the township.

12.2.3.3 Waste Water and Sanitation Policy

The overall purpose of the policy is to promote the health and well being of communities through provision of appropriate and sustainable wastewater/sanitation management and to provide measures to be undertaken in the protection and conservation of water resources in Botswana. The policy would during UDP2 be applied to Lobatse to minimise potential pollution of underground aquifers.

12.3 MINING, ENERGY AND WATER

12.3.1 Mining Sector

12.3.1.1 Water Consumption

Brick-earth deposits are used by the Lobatse Clay Works company in the manufacture of face-bricks and by the Lobatse Tile Limited company to manufacture ceramic floor and wall tiles. Both firms are situated at the mineral deposit. These mining activities use a considerable amount of water for their operations. The commercial/industrial sector in Lobatse consumes

38% of water supply. The annual water consumption by Lobatse Clay Works is estimated to be 12000m³.

12.3.1.2 Energy Sources

The source of electricity to the mining activities is the Botswana Power Corporation. The Lobatse Clay Works which mines brick-earth accounts for 3 000 000 kwh of electricity supplied by BPC in Lobatse.

12.3.1.3 Environmental Management

An EIA was undertaken in 2000 for the Lobatse Clay Works and Lobatse Tile mining operations. As a result an environmental management plan was put in place to provide guidance on how to minimise the adverse environmental impacts from the mining operations and also the measures to be employed during the decommissioning of the mining activities.

12.3.2 Energy Sector

12.3.2.1 Government Buildings

All government institutions and housing units in Lobatse use electricity as their main source of energy.

12.3.2.2 Alternative Energy Sources

Fuel Wood

Fuel wood remains the most important source of energy particularly for the low-income groups for cooking purposes because it is cheap to obtain from the outskirts of the township.

Solar Power

Solar energy is tapped through solar panels on rooftops and is used mainly in institutional residential houses in Lobatse to heat water in geysers. However, this form of energy is reliable in summer and autumn when there are more sunshine days.

Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)

This is the main source of energy for cooking by mainly the middle and high income groups in Lobatse.

12.3.3 Water Sector

12.3.3.1 Water Supply

The main water supply sources for Lobatse are surface water in the form of dams/reservoirs. The Water Utilities Corporation (WUC) supplies potable water to Lobatse. The water is drawn from the Gaborone dam and Nnywane dam via a pipeline into Lobatse. From the dams, the water is treated, chlorinated and then piped into the supply system. Currently, WUC meets the town's monthly water demand of 198 Mega Litres

12.3.3.2 Water conservation and management

Due to limited water resources there is an urgent need to use water wisely so as not to exhaust the resources. The costs of surface water treatment have proved to be very high. These costs can only be recovered by passing them to the consumers. During UDP2 period, residents of

Lobatse would be encouraged to harvest water through water tanks for watering plants and washing vehicles.

12.3.3.3 Water protection

Water resources such as dams need to be protected from pollution. Measures taken to protect dams and major rivers providing potable water in Botswana include prohibition of polluting activities in and around the dams. It is now mandatory that any activity carried out around dams is subjected to an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). A Dams Management Master Plan has already been undertaken in 2002 by the WUC for both the Nnywane and Gaborone Dams.

12.3.3.4 Water demand

With the growth of the population of Lobatse, there is a corresponding increase in the demand for water. This trend will continue way beyond UDP2 period. Currently, the Nnywane Dam supplies less than a third of the Lobatse demand while Gaborone Dam caters for the rest. Table 12.1 shows monthly the demand on the corporation's water resources by different consumers in Lobatse.

Table 12.1 Monthly demand on water resources.

Use	Consumption	
	%	Volume/ML
Domestic	24	47
Commercial and Industrial	38	76
Town Council	4	8
Standpipes (communal)	4	8
Government	27	53
District Council & DWA	3	6
Total	100	198

Source: WUC – Drought Planning and Management Strategy, 2003

Key: ML = Mega Litres

DWA = Department of Water Affairs.

12.3.3.5 Water quality

The WUC is directly responsible for the treatment and chlorination of water from the dams into Lobatse. The quality of the water is therefore monitored by the corporation.

12.3.3.6 Water sources

The main sources of potable water to Lobatse are the Nnywane dam and the Gaborone dam. The water is brought to Lobatse via a pipeline.

12.4 SECTOR GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Goals	Objectives
Minerals Sector	
(a) To reduce shortage of office accommodation at the Department of Geological Surveys (DGS)	(i) To provide adequate office accommodation at the DGS
(b) To reduce shortage of equipment at the DGS	(i) To provide office equipment to DGS
Energy Sector	
(c) To find alternative sources of energy for the low income group	(i) To encourage the use of available, affordable sources of energy.
Water Sector	
(d) To reduce dependence on the use of pit latrines in the low-income areas	(i) Implement an upgrading scheme in the low-income areas

12.5 FRAMEWORK FOR STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

12.5.1 Evaluation of Environmental Key Issues with Sector Goals and Objectives

In order to provide adequate office accommodation for the DGS, there would be need to demolish some of the existing buildings to pave way for the construction of new offices. This would result in the accumulation of construction waste from the demolished buildings. If this waste is not properly disposed, it could lead to environmental disfigurement.

12.5.2 Evaluation of Sector Policies and Programmes

While the National Energy Master Plan aims at ensuring sustainable use of fuel wood, by recommending the use of alternative sources of energy such as coal, which is abundant in Botswana, it has adverse environmental impacts. Coal pollutes the environment and may affect negatively the health of the users. During combustion, coal emits particles into the air which when inhaled, can cause respiratory problems. The particles can also negatively affect the eyes.

The disposal of used coal can also affect the environment negatively. It is therefore imperative that when such alternatives are pursued, their potential negative environmental impacts are determined and appropriate mitigation measures be put in place. However, other sources of energy such as solar energy have very minimal negative environmental impacts. Their availability and affordability need to be looked into so that they are accessible to all income groups particularly the low-income group in Lobatse.

12.6 STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE THE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE MINERALS, ENERGY AND WATER SECTOR

Table 12.2 Proposed Projects, Potential Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Goals	Proposed Projects	Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures
Mineral Sector			
To reduce shortage of office accommodation at the department of Geological Surveys	Geological Survey Headquarters Building	Accumulation of construction waste	Disposal of all construction waste on designated sites at the landfill

12.7 RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR UDP2

12.7.1 Issues and Strengths

Issues	Strengths
High water and electricity tariffs	The proposed projects would be constructed on existing premises

12.7.2 Performance Targets

Goals	Targets
To reduce shortage of office accommodation at the department of Geological Surveys	Construction of DGS Headquarters Building by 2003/4 (phase 1) and 2004/05 (phase 2)
To reduce shortage of equipment	Procurement of Mineral Dressing Extension Equipment by 2004/05 and 2005/06 Procurement of in-house printing facility by 2004/05 and 2005/06

12.7.3 Development Budget for UDP2

Table 12.3 Financial resources and Implementation schedule (P' 000)

Projects	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Geological Survey HQ Building	34 599	44 926				
Mineral Dressing Extension Equipment		7 509	3 988			
In-house printing Facility		1 566	251			

12.7.4 Plan Monitoring Program

Monitoring of the plan implementation will be done through the Urban Development Committee (UDC), which is chaired by the District Officer. Project Managers will be expected to regularly brief the committee on the financial and physical progress of projects that respective departments will be implementing. Halfway into UDP2 period, a comprehensive review of the plan will be undertaken.

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

13 WORKS, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

13.1 INTRODUCTION

13.1.1 Institutional Framework

Public works, transport and communication services are essential to achieve the socio-economic development objectives as stipulated in Vision 2016 which advocates for ‘A Safe and Secure Nation’. The Ministry of Works, Transport and Communication provides public works, transport and communications infrastructure through departments such as Roads Transport and Safety, Civil Aviation, Central Transport Organization, Buildings and Architectural Services, Electrical and Mechanical Services and Government Computer Bureau.

In addition the Ministry also oversees activities of parastatals such as the Botswana Railways, Botswana Telecommunications Corporation and Botswana Post.

The Ministry of Local Government complements the efforts of the Ministry of Works, Transport and Communications, through the Lobatse Town Council. The Lobatse Town Council is responsible for provision and maintenance of secondary, tertiary and access roads within the town.

13.1.2 Strategic Plans for Respective Ministries

Ministry of Works, Transport and Communication

During UDP2, the Ministry of Works, Transport and Communications will focus on the need to provide efficient, cost effective, safe, reliable, sustainable and environmentally sound infrastructure services to international standards. This ministry will be key in the implementation of all central government projects in Lobatse through project management and supervision

Ministry of Local Government

The Ministry of Local Government is responsible for the provision of basic infrastructure and social services. The ministry, through the Lobatse Town Council is responsible for the construction and maintenance of secondary, tertiary and access roads within the town while central government is responsible for primary and secondary roads. These efforts will make the provision of infrastructure in Lobatse more attainable.

Ministry of Lands and Housing

The Ministry of Lands and Housing is responsible for managing land and related functions, spearheading national housing development programmes and promoting environmental management throughout the country. The ministry will be instrumental in the acquisition of land and physical planning for infrastructure development such as roads and plots for government institutional buildings and staff housing in Lobatse.

13.1.3 Works

Architecture & Buildings

The Department of Architecture and Buildings (DABS) under Works is responsible for the implementation and maintenance of all central government buildings in Lobatse and adjoining villages in Southern and South East districts.

13.1.4 Transport

Roads

The Department of Road Transport and Safety (DRTS) has the responsibility for national roads and transport policies as well as vehicle registration and licensing, roads safety, transport regulation and promotion. It mainly provides its services to the town residents and other neighbouring villages.

Civil Aviation

Six main airports are operational in Botswana in addition to twenty government owned airfields and these are all maintained by the Department of Civil Aviation. There are currently no civil aviation activities in Lobatse due to its proximity to Gaborone.

Railways

Railway services in Botswana are managed by the Botswana Railways (BR). This parastatal provides services both for passengers and cargo. The railway line passing through the town stretches from the Zimbabwean border in the north to the South African border in the south. BR operates a railway station in Lobatse and the main services offered are passenger and freight transportation.

13.1.5 Communication

Postal Services

Botswana Post is committed to the provision of a universal postal service to all at an affordable price. There are two post offices in Lobatse located at Woodhall and the Central Business District (CBD).

Telecommunications

The telecommunication network is managed by the Botswana Telecommunication Corporation (BTC). BTC has enhanced their telecommunication system in Lobatse by connecting the town to the national microwave system. In addition, the cellular telecommunication system has increased connectivity between Lobatse and the rest of the country and the world at large.

13.1.6 Role of the Private Sector

The liberalization of the telecommunication services provision in the late 1990s' has seen a considerable number of Lobatse communities having access to the use of mobile phones, as an alternative to the Botswana Telecommunication Corporation's landline telephones. Services offered by both Vista Cellular and Mascom Wireless cellular phone networks are widely used in Lobatse.

As a result of liberalization, Lobatse has also seen the emergence of private phone shops and internet service providers.

13.1.7 Works, Transport and Communication Consultations Priorities

The following issues arose from the UDP2 consultation seminars;

The high volume of traffic passing through the town

There is currently a high volume of traffic passing through Lobatse enroute to other countries such as South Africa, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe and other destinations in Botswana. This includes heavy trucks which reduce the lifespan of the roads in Lobatse. There is therefore a need to have a bypass road and truck parking facilities outside the township.

The poor maintenance of government facilities

Most of the government buildings in Lobatse are very old and in a state of disrepair due to a lack of regular maintenance. This negatively affects the general aesthetic appearance of the town and some pose a danger to the occupants and customers.

13.2 NATIONAL POLICIES AND LEGISLATION

13.2.1 Roads Transport Permit Act, Cap 69:03

The Act outlines procedures to be followed in the adjudication of permits applications. In Lobatse, there are a number of public transport facilities such as taxis, mini-buses and buses. There are also haulage trucks operating from Lobatse. All these are issued permits under this Act.

13.2.2 Road Traffic Act, Cap 69:01

This is an Act to provide for the registration and licensing of motor vehicles: for the issue of driving licences: for the creation of offences relating to the use of vehicles and for the regulation of traffic and for related matters.

This Act regulates the operations of the Road Transport and Safety department and Botswana Police Service in Lobatse, on matters relating to road transport and its safety.

13.2.3 Telecommunications Policy, 1995

This policy aims at the creation of a vibrant and competitive telecommunication industry, through market liberalization. This policy is administered by the Botswana Telecommunications Authority. All providers of communication services in Lobatse like BTC and cellular phone service providers operate within the framework of this policy.

13.3 WORKS, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

13.3.1 Roads

The Roads department in the Southern Region of Botswana does not have an office in Lobatse, but it is based in Kanye. This department is responsible for road construction and maintenance. In Lobatse, this responsibility is shared between the Roads Department (Central Government) and the Lobatse Town Council. The former constructs and maintains gazetted roads (primary and secondary) while the latter is responsible for constructing and maintaining ungazetted roads (secondary, tertiary and access roads), provision of streetlights and traffic lights at appropriate places.

Lobatse has excellent road linkages with the rest of the country and neighbouring countries. Roads within the township are generally well maintained. There are however some stretches of gravel and earthen roads in some parts of the town.

13.3.2 Road Transport and Safety (RTS)

The Department of Road Transport and Safety is charged with the responsibility of regulating passenger transport, road haulage industries as well as licensing vehicles, licensing drivers and ensuring that there is safety on the roads. The department currently has two offices in Lobatse, the Vehicle Testing Station and the Road Transport and Safety office.

Due to a shortage of manpower, the state-of-the-art Vehicle Testing Station constructed and completed during the 2001/2002 financial year is still not operational. However, indications are that the facility will become operational before the end of the 2003/2004 financial year.

13.3.3 Botswana Railways (BR)

The Botswana Railways is charged with the responsibility of constructing, maintaining the rail infrastructure and operating a national rail network. The construction of the Mafikeng-Bulawayo railway line contributed tremendously to the early growth of the town and as such making Lobatse the gateway for rail traffic to and from the north.

The railway line in Lobatse is fully utilised as there is a passenger train running between the south and northern parts of Botswana. As agro-based industries dominate the manufacturing sector of the town, services provided by rail for ferrying goods are enormous. This reduces congestion of trucks carrying goods on the roads.

The Botswana Railways corporation has plans to construct 10 housing units in Lobatse for its staff during the UDP2 period.

13.3.4 Central Transport Organization (CTO)

The Central Transport Organisation (CTO) is responsible for repair and maintenance of government fleet of vehicles that are allocated to various central government departments. The workshop in Lobatse extends its operations as far as Ramotswa in the north, Mabule in the south all the way to Mabutsane in the west.

The CTO provides vehicles for pool operations for the whole region as well as fuel and lubricants through fuel points in Lobatse, Kanye and Jwaneng. Disposal of boarded vehicles forms part of the CTO's responsibilities.

Some of the constraints faced by the CTO include shortage of skilled manpower to carry out the services and repair to vehicles. They also face a shortage of spare parts resulting in delays in servicing and repairing of vehicles.

13.3.5 Department of Architectural and Building Services (DABS)

The main responsibility of this department in Lobatse is to provide and maintain all government buildings in Lobatse and the hinterland. Its area of coverage extends from Mogobane in the north to Mabule in the south and Mabutsane to the west. Currently there are two sub-depots under Lobatse. These are Kanye and Jwaneng Sub-Depots, which take care of the maintenance in these respective areas and neighboring villages.

A shortage of staff continues to hamper the operations of this department.

13.3.6 Department of Electrical and Mechanical Services (DEMS)

The Department of Electrical and Mechanical Services in Lobatse is responsible for providing and maintaining all the necessary electrical and mechanical services installations in all central government institutions in Lobatse. The department's area of coverage extends beyond the borders of Lobatse covering other areas like Otse, Moshupa, Kanye, Jwaneng, Maokane, Mmathethe, Rolong area up to Mabule. The department repairs all electrical appliances and also provides backup power supply to these institutions by means of generators.

Like other government departments, DEMS experiences a shortage of skilled manpower.

13.3.7 Botswana Telecommunications Corporation (BTC)

The BTC operates as a commercial enterprise. It provides and operates a telecommunication services network within Lobatse. Telecommunication services are provided in competition with private cellular phone service providers. However BTC still dominates the telecommunication network as it is the sole provider of landline telephones.

The corporation's office in Lobatse is charged with the provision of telecommunication services and their maintenance in Lobatse, Borolong, Otse and Mogobane.

Currently the corporation is faced with the problem of office and storage space.

13.3.8 Botswana Post

Like the BTC, the Botswana Post operates along commercial lines. It provides and operates postal services in Lobatse, through a network of two Post Offices located at the CBD and Woodhall. The services provided at the two post offices include the following; mail handling, stamp sales, express mail services, philatelic collecting, provision of letter boxes and private bags and issuance and payment of telegraphic and postal money orders. These two post offices also operate as payment centres for social benefit schemes.

The main problem facing these post offices is the severe lack of houses for the staff, which rely entirely on BHC and the private sector for rented accommodation.

13.4 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Goals	Objectives
(a) To encourage the development of transport and communications infrastructure and services.	(i) To upgrade the remaining gravel roads within the town to bituminous standard. (ii) To widen the existing national roads from the town
(b) To increase the involvement of the community in the dissemination of road safety programmes.	(i) To conduct road safety awareness workshops and seminars annually, through out the entire plan period.
(c) To satisfy customers and other stakeholders	(i) To solicit comments and suggestions from customers. (ii) To establish parameters for customers and stakeholders satisfaction.
(d) To deliver reliable and sustainable transport services to departments	(i) To enhance effectiveness and efficiency of technicians and the pool section.
(e) To have a competent workforce	(i) To train staff in accordance with CTO training plan.
(f) To have a healthy workforce	(i) To ensure that all health related initiatives by government are made available to the workers. (ii) To promote a loving and caring attitude towards the sick.

13.5 FRAMEWORK FOR STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

13.5.1 Evaluation of Environmental Key Issues With Sector Goals and Objectives

Goal	Framework for SEA
To encourage the development of transport and communications infrastructure and services.	Widening of roads will involve the harvesting of sand, soil and increased water usage resulting in burrow pits and loss of vegetation
To deliver reliable and sustainable transport services to departments	Lack of proper disposal of used grease. Improper disposal of unserviceable vehicles.

13.5.2 Evaluation of Sector Policies and Programs

Despite the fact that projects implemented under this sector adversely affect the environment, its policies and programs are in way aimed at addressing this situation. For example, the Road Traffic Act addresses air pollution by regulating exhaust gases from the vehicles. These policies are therefore not in conflict with environmental conservation and preservation initiatives.

13.6 STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE WORKS, TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION SECTOR GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Table 13.1 Proposed Projects, Potential Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Goal	Project Proposed	Negative Environmental Impact	Mitigation
To encourage the development of transport and communications infrastructure and services.	Construction of the Lobatse/Kanye by pass.	Loss of vegetation and tree species due to bush clearing Accumulation of rubble from construction sites	EIA
	Upgrading and rehabilitation of Lobatse/Kanye road		
To deliver reliable and sustainable transport services to departments	Fleet development	Poor and indiscriminate disposal of used grease. Improper disposal of unserviceable vehicles.	Proper collection and storage of used grease Recycling of scrap metal

13.7 **RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR UDP 2**

13.7.1 Issues and Strengths

Issues	Strengths
Low implementation capacity of DABS Funding for the 14km eastern by-pass and the truck-inn not secured. Shortage of skilled manpower Delay in servicing and repair of vehicles due to shortage of spare parts. Too cumbersome variety of makes and models of vehicles Low morale and change resistant workers.	Abundance of private companies to carry out CTO specialized repairs Training plans Strong financial support by government Availability of expertise in private sector. Public reforms particularly PMS

13.7.2 Performance Targets For UDP 2

Goals	Targets
To encourage the development of transport and communications infrastructure and services	Construction of the Lobatse/Kanye bypass complete by 2003/04 Construction of a children's traffic school by 2003/04 Electrification and mechanical works of the DABS Building by 2004/05 and 2005/06 Upgrading and rehabilitation of Lobatse/Kanye road by 2007/08
To increase the involvement of the community in the dissemination of road safety programmes	Road safety awareness (throughout the plan)

13.7.3 Development Budget for UDP 2

Table 13.2 Financial Resources and Implementation schedule (P' 000)

Projects	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Lobatse By-Pass	22 000					
Electrification and mechanical works of DABS Building			166			
Rehabilitation of Lobatse/Kanye Road					16 852	
Children's traffic school	2 118					

13.7.4 Plan Monitoring Program

Monitoring of the plan implementation will be done through the Urban Development Committee (UDC), which is chaired by the District Officer. Project Managers will be expected to regularly brief the committee on the financial and physical progress of projects that respective departments will be implementing. Halfway into UDP2 period, a comprehensive review of the plan will be undertaken.

CHAPTER 14

14 LAW, JUSTICE AND SECURITY

14.1 INTRODUCTION

14.1.1 Institutional Framework

Law, justice and security are key elements necessary to attain prosperity, social harmony and national security in Botswana. Vision 2016 has identified national security as one of the priority areas in building 'A Safe and Secure Nation' which calls for effective law enforcement. This would be achieved through collaboration of the state, private security bodies and the community at large by enforcing law and order so as to protect property, physical well-being and human rights of individuals.

The Law, Justice and Security sector cuts across a number of ministries. These include the Ministry of State President which has extra-ministerial departments such as Administration of Justice, Botswana Police Services and Botswana Defence Force. The Departments of Immigration and Citizenship and Prisons and Rehabilitation under the Ministry of Home Affairs form part of the Law, Justice and Security sector. Tribal Administration, District/Town/City Councils and District Administration under the Ministry of Local Government also fall within this sector.

All these departments are represented in Lobatse.

14.1.2 Strategic Plans for Respective Ministries

Ministry of Local Government

The Ministry of Local Government has a major responsibility of service delivery and development coordination at local level and to ensure security in this provision. It also has the responsibility to reduce crime, command law enforcement capability and ensure security and safety in communities through the Local Police. In Lobatse, the Department of Tribal Administration through Customary Courts is charged with the prosecution of cases using common and customary law, which are enforced by the Local Police. There is also the Department of District Administration, which reviews cases from the customary courts.

The Lobatse Town Council is charged with the provision of Fire Services, which is a security measure, and enforcement of bye laws. Through the Social and Community Development department, the council plays a key role in ensuring that the disadvantaged and vulnerable children lead safe and secure livelihoods through rehabilitation, counselling and material assistance.

Ministry of Presidential Affairs and Public Administration

The Ministry of Presidential Affairs and public Administration aims to coordinate effective national security and stability through which the much desired national progress can be attained. This objective would be achieved through departments falling under this ministry such as the Police Service and Botswana Defence Force which are both represented in Lobatse.

The Botswana Police Service is charged with preservation of peace, prevention of crime and apprehension of offenders. Their other duties entail community policing, protection of life and

property. The Botswana Police Service has two stations in Lobatse that is, Woodhall Police and Lobatse Police. The Southern Divisional Headquarters is housed at Lobatse Police Station whereas Officer Commanding No. 4 District is also based in Lobatse at Woodhall Police Station.

The Botswana Defence Force, which also falls under this ministry, has a camp in Lobatse.

Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs

The Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs aims to create and maintain national harmony, social welfare and justice and preserving and promoting national culture as the bedrock for national unity, democracy and socio-economic development of the nation. The government hopes to achieve social stability and harmony through strategies and programmes aimed at promoting and strengthening social, family and individual welfare; culture identity; traditional institutions and security of the family unit.

The Department of Justice is charged with the maintenance, sustenance and development of an effective and efficient judicial system. Its mandate is dispensation of justice in a fair, impartial and expeditious manner.

In Lobatse there are two departments, which fall under the Law, Justice and Security sector, and they are Immigration and Citizenship and Prisons and Rehabilitation. People with undesirable behaviour, while at the same time ensuring smooth passage by genuine travelers charge the former with the responsibility of protecting society against the entrance, residence and movement in and out of the country. The latter is charged with ensuring safe custody and rehabilitation of people detained under the laws of Botswana.

14.1.3 Role of the Private Sector

The overall responsibility for law, justice and security lies with the government but the private sector is also taking an active role in providing security for individual households and businesses. Crime prevention committees also provide a link between the police and the residents by reporting incidents of crime. There are also a number of private law firms and security companies operating in Lobatse.

14.1.4 Law, Justice and Security Consultation Priorities

The following issues arose from the UDP2 consultation seminars;

- **The need to reduce the crime levels.** The state security organs should facilitate reduction on the rate of crime especially gender based violence, armed robbery and corruption.
- **The need to improve efficiency and effectiveness in justice delivery.** During UDP2, the administration of justice should improve efficiency and effectiveness in the delivery of justice. A Magistrate Court and housing units for judges should be constructed.
- **Strengthening of crime prevention committees.** Despite the efforts by the police in fighting crime, its rate continues to increase. The Botswana Police Service should therefore improve its relations with the public in fighting crime by strengthening crime prevention committees and public education campaigns.
- **Road Safety Campaigns.** The public and schools should be educated in road safety to curb the number of accidents occurring in the town

- **Improving the resource base for the police.** The importance of the Botswana Police services work was recognized and they were commended on their efforts, however, it was recognized that they lack some of the necessary resources to carry out their work effectively like vehicles.
- **Maintenance of Botswana Defence Force camp in Lobatse.** The Botswana Defence Force should refurbish their dilapidated camp and if possible relocate the camp outside the residential and commercial areas.
- **Relocation of the prison facility.** The maximum security prison is located in the centre of the town near residential areas where there is no room for expansion. There is also a problem of overcrowding of inmates.

14.2 NATIONAL POLICIES AND LEGISLATION

14.2.1 Botswana Police Act, Cap 21:01

The act stipulates that it is the duty of police officers to protect life and property, prevent and detect crime, repress internal disturbances, maintain security and public tranquility, apprehend and bring offenders to justice, duly enforce written laws with which they are charged and generally maintain peace. In an endeavor to achieve this objective, the police have carried out public education on crime prevention for Lobatse community and the vicinity which culminated in the formation of crime prevention committees.

14.2.2 Local Police Act, Cap 21:04

The force is established under the 1972 Act and this act provides for the provision, appointment and discipline of officers in the force. The Minister of Local Government is empowered with issuance of Standing Orders for the general control, direction and administration of the work force. Therefore, this act regulates the operations of the Local Police services in Lobatse.

14.2.3 Prisons Act, Cap 21:03

The Prisons Act provides for the modernization of the prison service and generally for bringing up to date and rationalization of law governing prisons and prisoners and related matters. Therefore, this act regulates the operations of the Prison Services in Lobatse.

14.3 LAW, JUSTICE AND SECURITY

14.3.1 Law and Justice

Lobatse is the headquarters of the judiciary which consists of the High Court and the Court of Appeal. In addition, there is also a Magistrates Court. The judiciary is charged with upholding the rule of law in accordance with the constitution of Botswana.

For the society to benefit fully from the judicial services, an enabling environment has to be created. The Administration of Justice will construct 6 judges' houses and a magistrate court in Lobatse during UDP2 to enhance the services of the judiciary. The provision of this infrastructure will promote greater access to justice which is in line with the Vision 2016 pillar of 'A Safe and Secure Nation'.

14.3.2 Customary Law and Courts

Lobatse has three customary courts, namely: Motswedi, Peleng and Woodhall. The Motswedi Customary Court operates from residential houses rented from Botswana Housing

Corporation (BHC). During UDP2 period there is need to construct a court at Motswedi to address the problem of office accommodation and upgrade both the Woodhall and Peleng courts by connecting electricity to *Kgotla* shelters (*maobo*) to enable proceedings to go beyond sunset.

14.3.3 Police

Lobatse has two police stations and they are the Lobatse Police and the Woodhall Police Stations. Within each station there are different branches or units which include traffic, CID, crime prevention unit, general duty and theft unit.

During UDP1, the Police decided to move away from operating as a force to being a service provider. Consequently, this has earned the police service some respect from the community and they have community-based institutions like crime prevention committees. The police would, during UDP2 period, continue to provide awareness on having a crime free society with zero tolerance to criminal activities in Lobatse. This situation would lure investors and improve the economic development in the town.

Table 14.1 shows common crimes reported at Lobatse and Woodhall police stations between 2000 and 2002.

Table 14.1 Crime Statistics in Lobatse from 2000 to 2002

Offence/Year	2000	2001	2002
Escape	6	4	1
Murder	9	1	3
Rape	59	51	56
Burglary	109	210	179
House breaking	252	230	289
Robbery	35	29	23
Store breaking	107	198	213
Stock theft	5	9	13
Theft of motor vehicles	16	21	21
Total	598	753	798

Source: Botswana Police Service, Lobatse 2003

Table 14.1 shows that store breaking and stock theft have been steadily increasing over the years 2000 to 2002 in Lobatse. Crime statistics have generally been rising over the said period. There is therefore a need for joint efforts by all stakeholders to fight crime.

Table 14.2 shows Road Traffic accidents reported at Lobatse and Woodhall police stations between 2000 and 2002.

Table 14.2 Road Accident Statistics in Lobatse from 2000 to 2002

Type of accident/Year	2000	2001	2002
No. of accidents	427	450	431
Fatalities	28	19	23
Serious	77	68	42
Minor	132	106	126

Source: Botswana Police Service, Lobatse 2003

Table 14.2 shows that there are a lot of accidents occurring in any given year in Lobatse. This calls for concerted awareness campaigns to reduce the number of road accidents.

The other problems facing the police service in Lobatse are shortage of manpower, accommodation and transport.

14.3.4 Prisons

The Department of Prisons and Rehabilitation is responsible for the safe custody of people convicted in accordance with the laws of Botswana. The department operates one maximum security prison in Lobatse which is located in the centre of the town. Its catchment area includes Molapowabojang, Pitsane, Goodhope and Kgoro. This prison is a combined facility for both sexes.

As part of its rehabilitation programme, the Lobatse prison provides inmates with training in various trade skills. Rehabilitation programmes that are offered include carpentry, gardening and upholstery. There is also a literacy programme for which certificates are issued for Primary 1 – 5.

Lobatse prison is constrained by a shortage of staff houses. Currently, the facility has 35 staff houses against a staff complement of 59. It also experiences a severe congestion in the inmates holding blocks. The facility has a capacity of 105 but currently it accommodates 225 inmates.

The number of offences committed by the inmates convicted between 2000 and 2002 is as depicted in Table 14.3.

Table 14.3 Offences Committed By Inmates Convicted Between 2000 & 2002.

Offence/Year	2000	2001	2002
Murder	15	16	5
Rape	17	19	11
Robbery	18	14	7
Stock Theft	14	20	12
House Breaking	25	23	27
Other	49	78	54
Total	138	170	116

Source: Lobatse State Prison, 2003

Table 14.3 shows that the number of inmates held at Lobatse prison at any given year between 2000 and 2002 exceeded the carrying capacity of the facility.

14.4 LAW, JUSTICE AND SECURITY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Goals	Objectives
Administration of Justice	
(a) To promote greater access to justice	(i) Construct a magistrate Court and Judges houses (ii) Computerization and registration of all cases (iii) Timely dispensation of justice and quality service provision
Botswana Police	
(a) To provide quality service to the people in Lobatse	(i) To respond promptly to reports from members of the public (ii) To continuously and timeously give feedback to customers
(b) To focus on the reduction of crime rates	(i) To reduce crime level by 10% every year up to 2009 (ii) To enhance the effectiveness of crime prevention initiatives
(c) To improve road safety	(i) To reduce the number of deaths which occurs in the roads by 5% every year
(d) To develop a community style policing through consultation and partnership with the community	(i) To develop the existing crime prevention committees into effective consultative policing forums (ii) To further develop the service levels in the community service centres and extend the same to other formations of the service (iii) To develop local partnerships with a range of agencies to tackle local problems. (iv) To actively promote all the ideals contained within the Botswana Police values
(e) To create a conducive environment in Lobatse that enables officers to be competent, efficient and effective.	(i) To improve the training and development of officers (ii) To mainstream HIV/AIDS into daily police work. (iii) To implement IT/IS strategy (iv) To make more effective use and management of transport facilities
Prisons	
(a) To reduce shortage of residential accommodation.	(i) To provide adequate residential accommodation
(b) To reduce shortage of equipment experienced by the Prisons Department	(ii) To provide adequate office equipment
Local Police	
(a) To improve the morale and service provision of officers.	(i) To provide adequate office and residential accommodation as well as transport.
Fire Services	
(a) To protect life and property from fire by rendering fire-fighting services	(i) To provide a 24 hour fire cover and other emergency services to Lobatse and surrounding villages and the farming communities. (ii) Rendering rescue services to victims of road traffic accidents (iii) To be fully equipped to enable the fire services to respond timorously

14.5 FRAMEWORK FOR STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

14.5.1 Evaluation of Environmental Key Issues With Sector Goals and

Objectives

The set goals and objectives are geared towards service delivery and as such would not have adverse environmental impact. For physical development projects like the planned upgrading of Lobatse prison and construction of the judges' houses will be undertaken in existing plots and therefore no significant environmental impacts are anticipated.

14.5.2 Evaluation of Sector Policies and Programs

Policies and programs under the Law, Justice and Security sector are more into service provision than physical development. They call for law enforcement, protection of life and property. Due to their nature, their implementation does not have adverse effects on the environment.

14.6 STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE SECTOR GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Proposed Projects, Potential Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

The proposed activities such as the construction of judges' houses and magistrate court will take place on land zoned for the purpose and therefore no significant negative environmental impacts are anticipated.

14.7 RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR UDP 2

14.7.1 Issues and Strengths

Issues	Strengths
Untimely service delivery, signified by the number of backlog cases. Lack of computers to register cases Withdrawal of cases by the public Shortage of manpower to efficiently and effectively deliver services Rising crime rate	Implementation of PMS to improve service delivery Community service provision, hence partners with the community. Acting within the realms of the law and protection of fundamental rights of individuals as enshrined in the constitution. Reasonable training opportunities Public Education through crime prevention committees and media especially with the Police Service Use of technology to improve service delivery particularly in the part of investigations

14.7.2 Performance Targets for UDP 2

Department	Target
Administration of Justice	Construction of 6 judges houses by 2003/04 Construction of magistrate court and staff houses by 2004/05
Botswana Police	10% crime reduction annually 5% decrease in road deaths annually 5% disposal of cases annually Construction of 8 high cost houses by 2003/04 Upgrading of 59 low cost houses by 2007/08 Procurement of office equipment by 2003/04, 2004/05 & 2006/07
Prisons	Construction 8 houses by 2003/04

Department	Target
	Procurement of office equipment by 2003/04 Upgrading of Lobatse Prison by 2003/04 and 2004/05

14.7.3 Development Budget for UDP 2

Table 14.4 Financial Resources and Implementation Schedule (P' 000)

PROJECT	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
8 houses, metal detector room, metal detector, alarm and camera – Prisons	964					
Upgrading of Lobatse Prison		3 985				
Construction of 6 Judges Houses	11 840					
Construction of Magistrate Court & staff houses	500 (design)	19 000				
Construction of 8 high cost houses for Police officers	200 (completion)					
Extension of VHF Radio Trunking from Lobatse to Ramatlabama				1 000		
Introduction of Police Incident Management System and Control system at National Control Room and a division control room		3 333				
Upgrading of SIS Technical Room Equipment	700					
Improvement to 59 Low Cost Houses					5 900	

14.7.4 Plan Monitoring Program

Monitoring of the plan implementation will be done through the Urban Development Committee (UDC), which is chaired by the District Officer. Project Managers will be expected to regularly brief the committee on the financial and physical progress of projects that respective departments will be implementing. Halfway into UDP2 period, a comprehensive review of the plan will be undertaken.

CHAPTER 15

15 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

15.1 INTRODUCTION

15.1.1 Institutional Framework

Local government is the second tier system of government in Botswana. This system consists of institutions such as Councils, Tribal Administration, Land Boards and District Administration. These institutions provide essential services and facilities to the communities. These services and facilities are necessary for the attainment of the Vision 2016 pillars of 'A compassionate, Just and Caring Nation' and 'A Prosperous, Productive and Innovative Nation'.

In Lobatse, the Ministry of Local Government through the Departments of District Administration and Tribal Administration and Lobatse Town Council carries out the local government functions. These institutions are charged with district development and encourage community participation in the development process. The Ministry of Local Government promotes bottom-up planning and it is directly responsible for administering and delivering different government policies and programmes to the community.

15.1.2 Strategic Plans for Respective Ministries

Ministry of Local Government

The Ministry of Local Government is responsible for a wide range of social services in both rural and urban areas. Services provided include primary health, primary education, sanitation, social services and tertiary roads. The ministry coordinates the formulation, drafting and implementation of district development plans and programmes. The ministry is also responsible for administration of justice using common and customary law. All these functions are performed by the three local authorities existing in Lobatse.

Ministry of Lands and Housing

The Ministry of Lands and Housing aims to manage land and related functions, spearheading national housing development programmes and promoting environmental management throughout the country. In Lobatse, this ministry will be instrumental in the acquisition of land and its distribution and facilitation of home ownership through housing programmes such as SHHA.

Ministry of Health

The Ministry of Health is responsible for the provision of comprehensive, preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative health care services anchored on the principles of primary health care. In Lobatse primary health care services are provided through a network of four clinics.

Ministry of Education

The Ministry of Education is responsible for leading the human resources development in the nation and provision of equitable access and opportunity for education and training. It also provides an enabling environment for learners and ensures quality education and learning.

Primary education in Lobatse is provided through seven primary schools one of which belongs to the Catholic Mission but is government aided.

Ministry of Works, Transport and Communications

The Ministry of Works, Transport and Communications aims to provide efficient, cost effective, safe, reliable, sustainable and environmentally sound infrastructure services to international standards. The ministry complements the efforts of the Ministry of Local Government through provision and maintenance of physical infrastructure like roads and communication network.

Ministry of Agriculture

The Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for the development of the agricultural sector on a sustainable basis, achievement of food security, poverty alleviation, and improvement of the quality of life and sustainable utilization of natural resources.

The Ministries of Agriculture and Health in conjunction with Local Government, through Food Relief Services are responsible for the national feeding programme for primary schools and clinics.

15.1.3 Parastatals

Water Utilities Corporation

The Water Utilities Corporation (WUC) is a parastatal organisation which is charged with the responsibility of providing water to all major urban and peri-urban centres in Botswana, including Lobatse Township. It supplies water for domestic, industrial and commercial uses only from Nnywane Dam and Gaborone Dam.

Botswana Power Corporation

The Botswana Power Corporation (BPC) is a parastatal organisation which is charged with the responsibility of providing electricity to all areas covered by the national grid in Botswana, including Lobatse Township. Lobatse is supplied with electricity via a 132 kv overhead line from Gaborone to Lobatse sub-station.

Botswana Telecommunications Corporation

Botswana Telecommunications Corporation (BTC) is a parastatal organisation which is charged with the responsibility of providing telecommunication services in Botswana, including Lobatse. The corporation has enhanced their telecommunication system in Lobatse by connecting the town to national microwave system.

15.1.4 Role of the Private Sector

The private sector plays an important complimentary role in the development of the country, in terms of service delivery. Even though the private sector has not taken the lead, it has contributed a lot to enhance participatory development. In Lobatse, the private sector is involved in areas of education, primary health and the construction sector.

During UDP2, the implementation of the Privatization Policy would further enhance the participation of the private sector in the development of the town.

15.1.5 Local Government Consultation Priorities

The main issues which arose from the UDP2 consultation seminars are,

i. District Administration

- **Lack of storage facilities.** The Department of District Administration and Food Relief Services operates two depots; the district and regional depots. The depots have inadequate storage facilities. There is therefore a need to construct another warehouse and storeroom.
- **The need to harmonise service-area boundaries.** Areas serviced by different departments vary in terms of size. This inhibits smooth and effective coordination and total commitment of these departments to the development of Lobatse. There is therefore a need to harmonise these as this would enhance development.
- **Need for continuous feedback on plan implementation.** There is need for a continuous feedback on plan implementation and monitoring to ensure community participation throughout the UDP2 period on development programmes and projects.
- **The need to revise UDC membership.** The Urban Development Committees (UDC) should be set up in recognition that the set up in districts is different from that in towns. The membership as reflected in the District Planning Handbook leaves a lot of government departments out of the UDC.

ii. Council

- **The need for councils to manage their financial resources.** As of now, Council is wholly dependent on Central Government for their development budget to carry out its mandate. This dependence on central government negatively affects service delivery. There is therefore a need for council to be in control of its financial resources.
- **Illegal keeping of livestock in the town.** There are some cattle and goat rearing activities taking place in undesignated areas in Lobatse. These activities are illegal. There is therefore a need to revise council bye-laws as they are currently not prohibitive. The fines for the offenders are also too low.
- **Municipal Services.** Due to cracking land, the town is going to have to adhere strictly to the building control codes especially in the Motswedi/Thema and Woodhall/Pitikwe areas where these problems are prevalent, as stipulated in the Geotechnical Survey Report. Construction therefore is going to be expensive. There is need to have a council abattoir as the one at MITC does not have refrigeration. As a result butcheries tend to slaughter elsewhere and sell un-inspected meat.
- **Recreational Facilities.** The town lacks adequate recreational facilities and an aesthetic park.
- **Urban Sewerage.** Inadequate solid waste disposal has been a problem throughout UDP1. It is hoped that the upgrading of the low-income areas that use pit-latrines, which are potential pollutants to the underground aquifers, will take care of this problem. Water is being misused in public standpipes, which dispense water for domestic consumption. Also there is water spillage due to vandalism. Since water reticulation is completed in the Woodhall area and after the Geotechnical Report, private connections need to be encouraged. The town, like the rest of Botswana does not have abundant water supplies. There is therefore need to harvest rainwater. Public toilets are inadequate and some facilities are not properly looked after in some areas.

- **Urban Land Servicing.** There is an acute shortage of serviced residential, civic and community, commercial and industrial plots in the town. Therefore there is need to acquire more land to meet this demand. A vast majority of open spaces in town are undeveloped. At the same time there is no master plan to indicate how and when these open spaces will be developed.
- **Community Projects.** Ward Development Committees are not established through a presidential directive so that they could be able to own land. As it is, Council holds the land in trust for them. This dis-empowers these committees. There is therefore a need to give them powers to own land.
- **Primary Health Facilities.** Clinics in Lobatse are faced with a serious shortage of manpower especially in the specialized field of midwifery. There is a lack of proper facilities to create a good working environment.
- **Education Facilities.** There is a huge backlog in the maintenance of old Council schools. There is a need to construct a primary school in the Pitikwe area to reduce the distance travelled by pupils to the nearest school.
- **Roads Projects.** Taking into consideration the accidents that occur in the town centre, where there is a rail-crossing, there is need to have a fly-over bridge to reduce the number of accidents. During the rainy season, the roads tend to flood. This therefore necessitates the construction of storm water drains to curtail this problem.
- **HIV/AIDS.** The greatest challenge in Lobatse is loss of labour-force in all sectors of the economy due to HIV/AIDS. The HIV/AIDS infections were found to be prevalent amongst the 15-19 year olds thus leading to their premature deaths and depriving the economy of any new additions to the labour force. There is therefore a need to intensify activities geared towards reducing the rate of infection

iii. Tribal Administration

- **Shortage of equipment.** The Department of Tribal Administration is encountering an acute shortage of communication equipment such as base radio, controller, walkie-talkies, and mobile radios mounted on vehicles.
- **Shortage of office accommodation and staff housing.** There is shortage of office accommodation for the Department of Tribal Administration. These include inadequate office space and storage space. In Motswedi, the customary court is operating from residential houses rented from BHC. There is also a problem of an acute shortage of staff houses as the department does not own any houses. The department depends entirely on central government pool housing.
- **Shortage of transport.** Vehicles used by the Department of Tribal Administration are inadequate to facilitate the performance of the mandated duties effectively.

15.2 NATIONAL POLICIES AND LEGISLATION

15.2.1 District Administration

The 1965 Act of Parliament established the then District Administration, headed by the District Commissioner. In 1994, District Administration was established as a department and was merged with the Food Relief Services.

The mandate of this department is coordination and integration of all development programmes at local level through compilation and implementation of the district development plans and the annual plans. It also performs various legal responsibilities as outlined in the Botswana Laws.

Apart from the above, it is also charged with the national feeding programme during drought and non-drought periods to vulnerable groups, clinics and primary school children.

As the department deals with storage of food commodities, warehousing becomes a very important facility for hygienic storage of these. Hence there is need for another warehouse in Lobatse.

15.2.2 Township Act, 1965

Town Councils were created under the Township Act of 1965. The council is democratically elected. The town council statutory responsibilities include among others provision of infrastructure for primary education, primary health care and internal roads. Central government ministries compliment some of the functions. Other responsibilities cover issuing of licenses to the business community, sanitation services, social and community development and administration of SHHA programme.

The Lobatse Town Council needs capacity building for efficient delivery of local public services and to be able to implement cost recovery measures. The Council is so far providing most of the Southern Region with Fire Services, hence the need to buy more equipment. Some council byelaws are outdated and therefore need to be reviewed.

15.2.3 National Policy on HIV/AIDS, 1998

The National Policy on HIV/AIDS provides a guide to all actors in HIV/AIDS prevention and care, which includes government ministries, non-government organizations, community organizations, parastatals and the private sector. The policy describes the role of national leaders, various government ministries, the private sector, non-governmental and community-based organizations, People Living with HIV/AIDS and individual community members in the national response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. External support organizations providing financial and technical assistance for all HIV/AIDS related activities would do so within the framework of the National Strategic Framework on HIV/AIDS (2003-2009).

Botswana is hard hit by the AIDS scourge and Lobatse is no exception. This has a negative impact on the development of the town. A District AIDS Coordinator has been appointed to coordinate AIDS activities.

15.2.4 Revised National Policy on Education, 1994

The Revised National Policy on Education (RNPE) advocates for more emphasis to be put on increasing access and equity in education in order to achieve a universal access to primary and junior certificate education. It further calls for the effective preparation of students for life, citizenship and the world of work, enhancement of the performance and the status of the teaching profession, improvement and maintenance of the quality of the education system. The policy also recognises the need to develop moral and social values, cultural identity and self-esteem.

15.2.5 Revised National Policy on Destitute Persons, 2002

The National Policy on Destitute Persons was revised in July 2002 and is geared to address the problems of poverty. It also addresses the needs of clients such as material and psychosocial support of the deserving individuals in a society hence it calls for concerted efforts from various stakeholders.

The Policy recognises that not every member of our society is able to take care of oneself. A number of destitute persons have been identified in Lobatse and they are assisted through the destitution policy.

15.2.6 Early Childhood Care and Education Policy, 2001

The Early Childhood Care and Education Policy (ECC&E) is an attempt to provide a holistic approach to developmental needs of a child, in particular its healthy growth and preparation for primary education. A holistic approach to the development of the child is in line with the overall message of the RNPE, and the National Programme of Action for Children of Botswana (NPA/CB) of 1993 to 2003. The RNPE and NPA/CB allude to the need to integrate strategies and services in addressing the developmental needs of the child.

This policy sets out requirements in different target areas of the ECC&E programme, as well as the level of quality required for standardisation. The intention is to develop ECC&E as part of the national strategy to improve the welfare of children. The ECC&E programme will now formally precede primary education.

The ECC&E policy will therefore guide the training of day care centre teachers at Lobatse Day-care Training Centre and operation of day care centres and pre-primary schools in Lobatse.

15.2.7 Short Term Plan of Action for Orphan Care Program

The Action Plan is used as a guide to orphan care. It articulates a strategy on how stakeholders should respond individually and collectively. It also identifies the immediate needs of any child below the age of 18 who has lost one parent or both. The Lobatse Town Council is charged with the implementation of this Action Plan. The program has limitations such as lack of manpower, resources including but not restricted to vehicles. There is need to have a national policy that guides the development of interventions on the care and support of orphans.

15.2.8 Waste Management Act, 1998

This is an Act to provide for the establishment of the Department of Sanitation and Waste Management, to make provision for the planning, facilitation and implementation of advanced systems for regulating the management of controlled waste in order to prevent harm to human, animal and plant life, to minimise pollution of the environment, to conserve natural resources, to cause the provisions of the Basel Convention to apply in regulating the trans-boundary movement of hazardous wastes and their disposal, and for other related matters.

The Act further makes provision for the formulation of local Waste Management Plans. Lobatse Town Council is in the process of formulating a Waste Management plan for Lobatse. This will ensure proper collection, storage, transfer and disposal of waste from households, commercial and industrial activities. However, despite the fact that there are officers who deal with disposal of waste, the Act has not designated them as authorized officers, hence incapacitating them to effectively carry out provisions of the act. The Minister is therefore yet to appoint these officers as authorized officers.

15.3 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

15.3.1 Tribal Administration

The main responsibility of the Department of Tribal Administration is administration of justice under customary law and common law. Tribal Administration is composed of chiefs, sub-chiefs, village headmen, administration staff and local police. The institution provides its services through the Kgotla system. In Lobatse there are three customary courts namely Motswedi, Peleng and Woodhall headed by Customary Court Presidents. Motswedi court uses a rented residential house from BHC as an office due to lack of office space. Table 15.1 reflects the establishment and type of facilities at the three customary courts.

Table 15.1 Tribal Administration-Establishment and Facilities

Wards	Establishment	Level of Court	Office Type	Vehicles	Staff Houses
Peleng	26	Court President	III	2	N/A
Woodhall	21	Court President	III	2	N/A
Motswedi	18	Court President	Renting two low cost houses.	1	N/A
TOTAL	65			5	

Source: Tribal Administration – Lobatse (2002)

The Court Presidents are responsible for the maintenance of law and order in their respective areas of jurisdiction in accordance with the Customary Court Act (1986). The courts handle the majority of criminal and civil cases. The laws under the Customary Court Act were limiting as the tribal chiefs could not preside over cases of foreigners without their consent. This has since been amended by the Customary Court Act Amendment No.1 of 2002.

The conditions of service for the Chieftainship institution have been formulated following the amendment of the legislation. However, the Court Presidents have not been carried on board.

15.3.2 District Administration

The Department of District Administration and Food Relief Services is responsible for coordination of central government activities and provision of storage and distribution facilities for supplementary feeding. The department in Lobatse is headed by the District Officer and is currently occupying rented offices.

Table 15.2 reflects the establishment and type of facilities at the District Administration department in Lobatse.

Table 15.2 District Administration - Establishment and Facilities

	District Administration/Food Relief Services
Establishment	59
Offices	17
Vehicles	13
Staff Houses	Nil

Source: District Administration (Lobatse, 2002)

The department experiences problems of staff accommodation and inadequate office space.

15.3.3 Sanitation and Waste Management

Sanitation and waste management services are dispensed to the public through the Environmental Health department of the Lobatse Town Council. Functions or services provided include collection, transport and disposal of refuse, food safety and control, communicable disease control, occupational health and safety, pest control and health education.

The Department dispenses these services through a network of offices located in different parts of the town. The offices are located at the Civic Centre and Woodhall.

The constraints facing the department are delays in the repair and maintenance of vehicles and a shortage of smaller vehicles for inspections.

15.3.4 Social Welfare

The objective of this programme is to develop strategies that will tackle modern social problems that the family system can no longer cope with.

The Lobatse Town Council, through the Social and Community Development office seeks to address problems of poverty among the under privileged members of the society. The department provides both material/physical and psychological support for this group of people

The Division of Old Age Pension was established in 1999 for the payment of old age pensioners and World War II veterans. Payments are made at the Botswana Post offices, District Paying offices, Revenue offices with only a few are paid at commercial banks. The payment structure needs to be strengthened so that pensioners receive payment on time. The Paying Officer for Lobatse also covers the neighbouring villages.

15.3.4 Infrastructure Provision

Provision of social services and physical infrastructure at the local level is done by the Lobatse Town Council. The council is responsible for construction and maintenance of primary education and primary health facilities and council staff housing. It also provides line infrastructure like roads, water and sewerage system.

15.4 LOCAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Goals	Objectives
(a) To promote more efficient use of natural resources and encourage outdoor life.	(i) To provide recreational facilities (ii) To preserve the fauna and flora (iii) To landscape some of the open spaces
(b) To improve access to Health Care	(i) To provide health care facilities
(c) To reduce the infection rate of HIV/AIDS	(i) To mainstream HIV/AIDS into the development projects (ii) To continue to freely distribute condoms (iii) To continue to involve Total Community Mobilization (TCM) on HIV/AIDS education (iv) To have reduced the infection rate by 2% annually (v) HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns

Goals	Objectives
(d) To improve communication network within the town	(i) To provide street lighting and storm water drainage systems (ii) To upgrade existing earth/gravel roads to bitumen standards.
(e) To reduce shortage of serviced land for development	(i) Timely delivery of serviced land for all land uses
(f) To provide access to quality education	(i) To upgrade and provide adequate facilities in all primary schools (ii) To construct a new primary school at Pitikwe (iii) To reduce the walking distance by pupils to schools (iv) To reduce the class size from 40 to 30 (v) To deliver books and teaching materials to schools on time
(g) To reduce and alleviate poverty	(i) To continue to implement the existing social safety nets. (ii) To implement the labour based public works and encourage community projects (iii) To continue to impart the Home Economics skills to women and men.
(h) To control the keeping and movement of livestock in the township	(i) To review the Council byelaws on livestock movement. (ii) To prohibit the illegal and uncontrolled movement of livestock in the town
(i) To encourage citizen participation in planning and development issues.	(i) To disseminate information on the plan to the community on yearly basis (Urban Development Conferences) (ii) To invite the community to participate on implementation of Ward Development projects (iii) To get feedback on plan implementation from the community
(j) To properly dispose waste from the town	(i) To intensify the frequency of collection of waste by Council (ii) To formulate and implement a Waste Management Plan
(k) To provide adequate infrastructure and equipment for the Tribal Administration Department in Lobatse	(i) To construct a customary court at Motswedi and upgrade other courts in the town (ii) To provide vehicles for easy access into areas in and outside Lobatse. (iii) To provide housing for officers
(l) To provide adequate storage and distribution facilities for food commodities	(i) To provide warehousing facility (ii) To ensure the availability of food commodities at district level
(m) To provide effective coordination and implementation of development programmes at the district level	(i) To compile Quarterly Progress Reports to UDC (ii) To undertake the Midterm Review by 2005/06 (iii) To conduct community consultations by 2007/08

15.5 FRAMEWORK FOR STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

15.5.1 Evaluation of Environmental Key Issues with Sector Goals and Objectives

The set goals and objectives are geared towards service delivery and as such would not have adverse environmental impact. For physical development projects like the planned construction of a primary school at Pitikwe will be undertaken in existing plots and therefore no significant environmental impacts are anticipated. However, the provision of serviced land beyond the existing built-up area will have some environmental impacts such as loss of vegetation. EIAs might therefore have to be undertaken.

15.5.2 Evaluation of Sector Policies and Programmes

Policies under this sector are service oriented and therefore do not pose any environmental threat. However, programmes like the Home Based Care Programme produce a lot of clinical waste which at times is not properly disposed off. This can therefore adversely affect the environment.

15.6 STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE LOCAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Table 15.3 Proposed Projects, Potential Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Goals	Proposed Projects	Negative Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures
(c) To reduce the infection rate of HIV/AIDS	Distribution of condoms in offices and construction sites	Indiscriminate disposal of used condoms	Education campaigns on proper disposal of used condoms
(e) To reduce shortage of serviced land for development	Service the Airstrip and Plantation areas Service the Brickfield area	Loss of vegetation	EIA

15.7 RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR UDP 2

15.7.1 Issues and Strengths

Issues	Strengths
Shortage of serviced land for development Problem of cracking land Slow allocation of land Provision of services slow Due to shortage of land, developers should consider high rise buildings Develop Tourism in Town Strengthen of social safety nets a necessity	Implementation of Council projects would be undertaken timeously Coordination promotes information sharing Focus is more on development

15.7.2 Development Budget and Performance Targets for UDP 2

Table 15.3 Financial Resources and Implementation Schedule

LG 104: MLG/LA FLEET DEVELOPMENT (Current Prices) Ceiling - P6 770 000.00

Project	Total Estimated Cost (Pula)	Year of Implementation
Purchase of 3 saloon & 3 Pickup vehicles for Customary Courts	P 412 000.00	2004/05
Advance life support ambulance	P 200 000.00	2004/05
Medium duty fire engine	P2 500 000.00	2005/06
Annually Council, Tribal Administration and District Administration Departments in need of additional vehicles will have to submit bids.		
TOTAL	P3 112 000.00	

LG 301: STORAGE AND FOOD DISTRIBUTION Ceiling - P7 628 000.00

Project	Total Estimated Cost (Pula)	Year of Implementation
Warehouse – FRS	P7 628 000.00	2003/04

LG 901: CUSTOMARY COURTS Ceiling – P6 718 000.00

Project	Total Estimated Cost (Pula)	Year of Implementation
Motswedi Customary Court and Staff Housing	P6 718 000.00	2003/04; 2004/05; 2005/06
Extension of Existing facilities		

LG 1102: PRIMARY EDUCATION Ceiling - P32 272 000.00

Project	Total Estimated Cost (Pula)	Year of Implementation
Construction of Pitikwe New Primary School	P 9 000 000.00	2003/04
Additional 94 toilets in existing 6 schools	P 1 366 800.00	2004/05
4 home economics/science blocks	P 3 604 000.00	2004/05
4 library blocks	P 3 960 000.00	2004/05; 2005/06
Extensions to 4 Administration blocks	P 792 000.00	2005/06
4 tools shed	P 210 000.00	2005/06
Purchase of a school bus	P 800 000.00	2006/07
Construction of a New School in Motswedi	P12 539 200.00	2005/06; 2006/07
TOTAL	P32 272 000	

LG 1103: RECREATIONAL FACILITIES Ceiling - P4 505 000.00

Project	Total Estimated Cost (Pula)	Year of Implementation
District Park	P3 250 000.00	2003/04; 2004/05
Landscaping of open spaces	P 500 000.00	2006/07
Children's playground	P 755 000.00	2008/09
TOTAL	P4 505 000.00	

LG 1104: PRIMARY HEALTH FACILITIES

Ceiling - P3 160 000.00

Project	Total Estimated Cost (Pula)	Year of Implementation
Vehicle – CHBC	P 90 000.00	2003/04
Food/Drug Storeroom at Tsopeng & Woodhall Clinics	P430 000.00	2003/04
Water closet – Tsopeng	P 40 000.00	2003/04
Clinic at Motswedi	P2 500 000.00	2005/06
Laundry - VRTC hostel	P 100 000.00	2006/07
TOTAL	P3 160 000.00	

LG 1107: LABOUR INTENSIVE PUBLIC WORKS

Ceiling - P4 803 000.00

Project	Total Estimated Cost (pula)	Year of Implementation
Labour intensive projects	P 800 500.00	2003/04
Labour intensive projects	P 800 500.00	2004/05
Labour intensive projects	P 800 500.00	2005/06
Labour intensive projects	P 800 500.00	2006/07
Labour intensive projects	P 800 500.00	2007/08
Labour intensive projects	P 800 500.00	2008/09
TOTAL	P4 803 000.00	

LG 1109: COMMUNITY PROJECTS

Ceiling – P 893 000

Project	Total Estimated Cost (pula)	Year of implementation
Half way house	P 172 000.00	2004/05
Block grants	64 000.00	2003/04 to 2008/09
Training and Logistics	P 120 000.00	2003/04 to 2008/09
Pilot component (pottery & carpentry)	P 45 000.00	2005/06
8 small village projects	P 320 000.00	2003/04 to 2008/09
Modern Day Care center	P 172 000.00	2007/08
TOTAL	P 893 000.00	

LG 1112: MUNICIPAL SERVICES

Ceiling - P3 340 000.00

Project	Total Estimated Cost (Pula)	Year of implementation
Mayor's house	P 500 000.00	2003/04
Chicken /Beef Abattoir	P2 700 000.00	2004/05
Warehouse – Supplies	P 140 000.00	2006/07
TOTAL	P 3 340 000.00	

LG 1113: URBAN LAND SERVICING

Ceiling - P30 936 000.00

Project	Total Estimated Cost (Pula)	Year of Implementation
Servicing of Airstrip and Plantation areas	P 25 936 000.00	2003/04 & 2004/05
Designs for servicing of Brickfield area	P 500 000.00	2005/06
Servicing of Brickfield area	P4 500 000.00	2006/07
TOTAL	P30 936 000.00	

LG 1114: URBAN SEWERAGE

Ceiling - P 1 364 000.00

Project	Total Estimated Cost (Pula)	Year of Implementation
Universal Refuse Receptacles	P 80 000.00	2003/04
Lobatse Waste Management Plan	P 110 000.00	2003/04
Landfill monitoring equipment & office block	P 90 000.00	2004/05
Rehabilitation of the old dump site	P584 000.00	2005/06
Public Toilets - Peleng West	P 500 000.00	2007/08
TOTAL	P1 364 000.00	

LG 1115: ROADS PROJECTS

Ceiling - P43 641 000.00

Project	Total Estimated Cost (Pula)	Year of implementation
Consultancy (incl. Feasibility study) for the fly-over bridge	P2 000 000.00	2003/04
Street lighting	P3 300 000.00	2003/04
Construction of a fly-over bridge	P32 000 000.00	2004/05
Bituminisation of internal roads	P 3 341 000.00	2004/05
Pedestrian bridge (link bus rank & roads)	P 2 000 000.00	2005/06
Interlocking pitching - storm water trenches	P 1 000 000.00	2006/07
TOTAL	P43 641 000.00	

15.7.3 Plan Monitoring Program

Monitoring of the plan implementation will be done through the Urban Development Committee (UDC), which is chaired by the District Officer. Project Managers will be expected to regularly brief the committee on the financial and physical progress of projects that respective departments will be implementing. Halfway into UDP2 period, a comprehensive review of the plan will be undertaken.

CHAPTER 16

16 CONTINGENCY PLANNING

16.1 INTRODUCTION

16.1.1 Institutional Framework

Lobatse is situated within a valley that is wholly surrounded by hills, thus making the town vulnerable to floods during heavy rains. In addition, the town is home to one of the biggest British Petroleum (BP) fuel depots in the country, which makes Lobatse vulnerable to fire outbreaks.

A number of institutions have over the years been put in place to address disaster related matters. These institutions are invariably utilized in the event of disasters. The institutions include the District Disaster Management Committee, Fire Brigade, District Road Safety Committee, and the Botswana Police (Traffic Department). The Botswana Local Police officers also help in the suppression of veldt fires.

Fortunately, Lobatse Township is not prone to other disasters such as malaria outbreaks and other disease epidemics. However, a number of disasters such as transport related accidents, chemical spills and inclement weather do occur. These could disrupt the process of development by diverting resources for other projects to contain disasters. The town's physical features and its geographic location therefore dictate that there be contingency planning.

16.1.2 Drought and Food Relief Management

The Department of Food Relief Services is responsible for food procurement and distribution to schools and clinics.

The Vulnerable Group Feeding Programme was introduced in the country to address nutrition related programmes/objectives. During drought years the program serves to forestall a sharp decline in nutritional status as a result of the deteriorating household food security. During non-drought years, the program serves to address the nutritional status of vulnerable groups who are medically at risk, due to their nutritional status.

The program provides maize meal, *tsabana*, sugar beans, dried skimmed milk, and vegetable oil to children aged 37-60 months, women during pregnancy and lactation, as well as TB out-patients. It also provides to primary schools sorghum meal, stewed beef, *samp*, soya mince, UHT milk and vegetable oil. During non-drought years, with the exception of children aged 37-60 months, the other groups (mothers and TB out-patients) get the rations under medical selection criteria. All this is in line with Vision 2016 of creating a "Compassionate, Just, and Caring Nation". This program also assists in mitigating the effects/impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the country.

16.1.3 Disaster Relief Sector Consultation Priorities

Timely response to reported disaster cases

The Lobatse community has appealed to the District Disaster Management Committee to timely respond to reported disaster cases.

Acquisition of advanced equipment

The Lobatse community proposed that the Fire Brigade should acquire an advanced life support ambulance to be used in the rescue of road traffic accident victims.

Inadequate storage facilities

The Department of District Administration and Food Relief Services is experiencing a shortage of warehousing facilities. A warehouse is required for storage of food for distribution to vulnerable groups in Lobatse and the entire southern region. Large quantities of food and other disaster relief materials are required during disaster periods. The currently available warehousing facilities are not adequate.

Improvement of storm water management

There is need to construct new culverts and regularly de-silt existing ones alongside roads to improve drainage during the rainy season. Some roads in Lobatse flood during heavy rains due to a lack of or improperly constructed storm water drains. There are also incidences of blockages to some of the storm water drains.

16.1.4 Role of the Private Sector

The private sector continues to play a positive role during disasters in the town. The Lobatse business community, churches, and non-governmental organizations like Red Cross have over the years not only participated in the activities of the District Disaster Management Committee but have also made contributions such as food and blankets to victims of disasters.

16.2 NATIONAL POLICIES AND LEGISLATION

16.2.1 National Policy on Disaster Management, 1996

The National Policy on Disaster Management provides a framework for the National Disaster Management Plan whose objectives are:

- To provide structures for coordination and management of disaster, management of resources and activities at community, district, national and regional levels.
- To provide structures and actions for dealing with disaster emergencies
- To provide functional responsibilities and the requirements for various elements of disaster management, namely preparedness, response, recovery, and rehabilitation.
- To outline a framework for incorporating disaster mitigation activities into development planning.
- To provide a framework for training capacity building as disaster management support activities
- To provide the framework for disaster management early warning and information management system.

At the district level, there is a Disaster Management Committee which has within it, sub-committees. The Emergency Operations Committee oversees these sub-committees, which can meet within four hours of reporting a disaster. It is decision and action oriented.

Other committees that are in place include:

- **Distribution Committee** that assesses and distributes items during disaster

- **Transport Committee** that sits throughout the year to plan transport logistics in case disaster strikes.
- **Environmental Committee** that assesses the environment and makes recommendations on relocation of disaster victims and ensures the health aspect of the victims
- **Education Committee** which carries out public education on disaster management

16.2.2 National Food Security Strategy, 2000

The National Food Security Strategy operates within a broad framework within which the national and household food and economic security processes and activities could be carried out. The objectives are:

- To ensure physical availability of adequate food supply at both the national and sub-national levels through a sustainable combination of domestic production, imports, and reserves and through a well dispersed and effective distribution and marketing network
- To ensure economic access at the household level to available supplies of food through a sustainable growth in incomes and employment; maintenance of a competitive price regime for basic food supplies, and maintenance of targeted public assistance programmes for the needy and vulnerable.
- To provide support for sustainable improvements in the nutritional status of the nation
- To ensure food safety and quality through the existing health legislation, control, and consumer education

Social safety nets are implemented but this leads to dependence on government assistance. The district would, during UDP2, encourage urban agriculture with the intention of improving food security at the household level and improving household's income. The Department of Animal Health and Production has a Poultry Officer in Lobatse who offers advice and technical assistance and carries out monitoring and evaluation of approved poultry projects. There are currently nine poultry producers in the farms surrounding Lobatse of which three are egg production projects while the rest are broiler production projects. There are also six dairy farms in the farms surrounding Lobatse. The Dairy officer encourages potential investors to consider venturing into the enterprise as the government has introduced schemes such as the NAMPAADD to further develop the enterprise.

16.3 CONTINGENCY PLANS

16.3.1 Disaster Relief

A District Disaster Management Committee has been in existence in Lobatse since 1991. The membership of the committee is drawn from all the stakeholders in Lobatse, that is, heads of government departments, heads of parastatals, non-governmental organizations and the private sector. The committee is tasked with the responsibility of dealing with all kinds of disasters that may occur in Lobatse, as well as coordinating activities of other institutions which were established to assist during disasters. The committee has its own sub-committees which are expected to be on standby throughout the year.

The police service plays a role in disaster and traffic management. It is in this regard that Botswana Police Service developed the Managing Disasters and Major Incidents Strategy (2002-2007) and the Traffic Management Strategy (2003-2009). These strategies were

formulated to map out ways of responding to disasters in a way that will minimize damage and reduce road traffic accidents.

16.3.2 Outbreak of Fire

Lobatse Town Council has a full-fledged modern fire station, which was commissioned in 1996. The fire brigade is reasonably equipped in terms of trained manpower and equipment, to enable it to respond with minimal delay to any reported fire outbreaks within Lobatse. Over the years, extension of fire services have been made to villages outside the area of operation of the brigade, such as Kanye, Goodhope, Lotlhakane, Molapowabojang, Mogobane, Digawana, and Mmathethe. The Fire Brigade is accessible 24 hours a day through the toll free number 998.

Much as veldt fire suppression is the responsibility of the fire brigade, it has been realized that it should also be the responsibility of the Disaster Management Committee. In veldt fire suppression, the committee works in liaison with the Agricultural Resources Board whose objective, among others, is bushfire management. It has been realized by the Agriculture Resources Board that Lobatse experiences more veldt fires as compared to the rest of the areas in the South-East region. The board, which operates through the District Conservation Committee at the district level, proposed to conduct a Veldt Fire Management Workshop comprised of Lobatse heads of departments, which would come up with a contingency plan for veldt fire management in the area.

16.3.3 Road Traffic Accidents

The traffic section of the Botswana Police has requisite manpower and equipment to adequately attend to any road traffic accidents, within and outside Lobatse. It is also the duty of the Lobatse District Road Safety Committee to promote road safety. The Committee is mandated to:

From time to time organize seminars, conferences, and lectures

Take every reasonable step to inform the public of road safety issues

Maintain close liaison with schools in order to promote road safety awareness among school children.

16.3.4 Floods

During heavy rains flooding of residential and business premises is often experienced. Flooding is mainly caused by one or a combination of the following:

- During heavy rains, storm water drains are blocked by water from steep slopes of the hills surrounding the town.
- Storm water drains are almost non-existent in some low-income areas and in areas where it exists, it is of poor quality.
- Some of the residential areas are situated in natural depressions that are very difficult to access during floods.

To minimize the possibility of flooding, the Lobatse Town Council has over the years constructed a number of storm water drains in almost all the areas that are prone to flooding.

16.4 PROPOSED PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES

The following have been proposed:

- a. Storm water drain provision throughout the town especially in flood prone areas
- b. Advance life support ambulance
- c. Medium duty fire engine

16.5 RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR UDP 2

In the event of any disaster, a Project Memorandum would be prepared for funding by the Disaster Management Office.

CHAPTER 17

17 PLAN MONITORING AND EVALUATION

17.1 INTRODUCTION

17.1.1 Institutional Framework

The overriding development policy priority for government is rural development. However, most people migrate to towns and cities in search of better economic opportunities. As a result of this rural-urban migration, the urban centres are under pressure to provide services and employment. To provide a balance between rural and urban areas government has decided to pursue vigorous policies on rural development. In this regard, the Department of District Administration and Food Relief Services has been placed at the forefront to drive the process of development through its coordinating role. In executing this key responsibility, the operational framework is through coordination of the Urban Development Plans (UDPs).

These plans are formulated, implemented and monitored by the Urban Development Committee (UDC) which is made up of all stakeholders in the district. Monitoring is carried out to:

Establish physical and financial progress during plan implementation

Identify bottleneck and corrective measures

Reprioritize in case of changing needs

To verify the extent of achievement of goals, policies, programmes and strategies

However, the UDC, unlike the District Development Committees is not established by a Presidential Directive. As such, membership of this committee is drawn using the District Planning Handbook and the Draft Cab. Memo of 1996. The problem is that the district set up is not the same as in urban centres. This impedes project implementation and coordination in urban centres.

17.1.2 Plan Management

The Urban and National Development Plans are based on the same macroeconomic outline. Consultation at the district level was done basing on the macroeconomic outline and the national key issues. The plans are mutually consistent, with closely matching budgetary and implementation commitments.

This process of integration is necessary to achieve efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery. It is therefore the role of the District Officer (DO) as the plan manager to monitor this process at each and every stage of implementation and to maintain the pace and momentum of integration.

It is again the responsibility of the DO through monitoring of the plan to identify new developments that could arise during implementation and re-prioritise accordingly.

17.1.2.1 Urban Development Committee (UDC)

The UDC, which is chaired by the DO is responsible for plan management and monitoring. Through the UDC, the DO has the responsibility of ensuring that projects are implemented as scheduled.

Some of the key terms of reference as drawn from the District Planning Handbook are:

- To coordinate the activities of all local and central government agencies in the district with the view to promoting development.
- To serve as a planning body for the district
- To coordinate planning, management and implementation of district development plans and any other plans in the district
- To monitor the process of decentralization with the view to advising government on the possible course of action.

The UDC reports to the Full Council on quarterly basis on progress of development projects and programmes. A mid-term review should be undertaken after three years of implementation to assess progress on plan performance.

17.1.2.2 Plan Management Committee (PMC)

The PMC facilitates and complements the role of UDC. This is a relatively small committee and it serves as an executive sub-committee of the UDC. The PMC is decision oriented and should ideally meet monthly to accelerate decision making on project implementation that need urgent attention. This is the core group, which comprises of DO, Town Clerk, Tribal Secretary, District Officer (Development), Economic Planner and the Physical Planner.

17.1.2.3 Quarterly Progress Reports to UDC

These are used to report progress to UDC on projects being implemented by departments on quarterly basis. The reporting format has been improved to reflect, among others constraints encountered during implementation and their impact on development activities against set goals and objectives. The report also indicates the extent to which the projects are addressing the theme of the plan, policies and if there are any obstacles impeding implementation, these are also reported.

The progress report also covers strategies and policy recommendations. As implementing bodies, the constraints encountered during implementation of government policies and programmes are captured during this reporting, the weaknesses and loopholes in these policies are also identified. Recommendations are then forwarded to the District Development Plans Committee (DDPC) in the Ministry of Local Government for advice and/or further action.

17.1.3 Key Personnel

Key personnel in the process of monitoring and managing the district development plans, comprises members of the UDC. Generally the DOD concentrates on central government projects, policies and programmes, while the Economic Planner focuses on council projects, policies and programmes.

Other important forums that strengthen and clear the various phases of project management and monitoring include the Full Council which needs regular briefing on the progress of planned projects and programmes. Project reviews between ministries and districts are held annually to identify and prioritize projects for the coming financial year basing on budgetary ceilings. The Standing Committee on Local Authority's Project Implementation (SCOLAPI) analyses quarterly reports on projects from the council.

The planners' workshops and National District Development Conferences (NDDC) help in identifying gaps during implementation and come up with strategies to address these.

17.2 ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING ACTIVITIES

During UDP2, the National Conservation Strategy Agency (NCSA) will coordinate all environmental monitoring activities in Lobatse.

17.3 FINANCIAL AND PERSONNEL CONSTRAINTS

17.3.1 Financial

Implementation of government projects is based on the availability and allocation of resources at any given year. Priorities at government level are determined by the performance of the economy. Implementation of planned projects is often affected by other priorities that occur during the course of the plan period. There is therefore likelihood that some of the projects planned for UDP2 might be affected.

17.3.2 Personnel

Government departments in Lobatse continue to face shortages of skilled manpower. These capacity constraints, if not addressed during UDP2 might affect implementation of the planned projects on time.

Projects to be implemented by the Lobatse Town Council and other central government departments have increased both in number and complexity. Their establishments especially in the professional and technical cadres have not been increased to meet these challenges.

There is therefore an urgent need to solve these problems. Adequate manpower ought to be provided to all government departments in Lobatse to enhance their implementation capacity. The introductions of public sector reforms such as Performance Management Systems (PMS) are expected to contribute positively to project implementation.

17.4 PROPOSED PLAN MONITORING ACTIVITIES DURING UDP 2

All projects to be implemented either by the Lobatse Town Council or the UDC will monitor central government and appropriate recommendations will be made to the DDPC in the Ministry of Local Government. Quarterly Progress reports will be presented to the UDC for information on physical and financial progress of the projects. Consolidated progress reports will then be presented to Full Council and subsequently submitted to DDPC.

All ministries will be required to submit to Lobatse UDC their annual implementation schedules for their projects for incorporation into the town annual development plan. HIV/AIDS integration is expected to be a component of all projects undertaken in Lobatse during UDP2.

For the community, there should be proper and close coordination and monitoring of all activities through Annual District Development Conferences. This will involve all stakeholders in the town. Through such community consultation, the communities as well as politicians would be sensitised on government budget and their responsibility towards effective management of the country's scarce resources.

Half way through the plan, a mid-term review would be undertaken. This will assess the extent to which goals and objectives have been met, the policies and programme

achievements and whether priorities have not changed for Lobatse. The review will then pave way for formulation of new strategies for the remainder of the plan period.

APPENDIX A: MATRICES OF ALL UDP2 PROJECTS

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Financial resources and Implementation schedule (P' 000)

PROJECT	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Peleng Infrastructure Upgrading		54 000				

LAND USE PLANNING

Financial resources and Implementation schedule (P' 000)

PROJECT	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Relocation of adversely affected families - unfunded (subject to approval by cabinet)						
Purchase of freehold farms				20 000		
Servicing of Airstrip and Plantation areas		25 936				
Servicing of the Brickfield area				5 000		
Servicing of the infill areas - unfunded (subject to approval by cabinet)						
District park		3 250				
Landscaping of open spaces				500		
Children's playgrounds						755

SETTLEMENT AND HOUSING

Financial resources and Implementation schedule (P' 000)

PROJECT	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
SHHA Loans						15 000
Electrification of 700 ALSP plots	1 500					
Upgrading of Peleng		54 000				
Relocation of adversely affected families - unfunded (subject to approval by cabinet)						
Purchase of freehold farms				20 000		
Servicing of Airstrip and Plantation areas		25 936				
Servicing of the Brickfield area				5 000		
Servicing of the infill areas - unfunded (subject to approval by cabinet)						

AGRICULTURE

Financial resources and Implementation schedule (P' 000)

Project	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/ 09
DAHP - District Office		54 000				5 755

TRADE, INDUSTRY, WILDLIFE AND TOURISM

Financial resources and Implementation schedule (P' 000)

Projects	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/ 09
Development of DTCA (Staff housing)		575				
DTCA Offices			1827			
Local Enterprise Development – IFS Offices					950	2 872

HEALTH

Financial resources and Implementation schedule (P' 000)

Projects	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/ 09
Relocation of Lobatse Mental hospital	132 535					
Upgrading of Athlone hospital			206 144			
40 Staff Houses IHS					21 628	
Recreational Facilities at IHS					4 144	

LABOUR AND HOME AFFAIRS

Financial resources and Implementation schedule (P' 000)

Projects	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/ 09
Upgrading of the Lobatse Stadium				9 000		
Construction of an Integrated Office block and staff houses					16 859	
To facilitate the upgrading and rehabilitation of Lobatse prison		3 985				

MINERALS, ENERGY AND WATER

Financial resources and Implementation schedule (P' 000)

Projects	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Geological Survey HQ Building	34 599	44 926				
Mineral Dressing Extension Equipment		7 509	3 988			
In-house printing Facility		1 566	251			

WORKS, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Financial Resources and Implementation schedule (P' 000)

Projects	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Lobatse By-Pass	22 000					
Electrification and mechanical works of DABS Building			166			
Rehabilitation of Lobatse/Kanye Road					16 852	
Children's traffic school	2 118					

LAW, JUSTICE AND SECURITY

Financial Resources and Implementation Schedule (P' 000)

PROJECT	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
8 houses, metal detector room, metal detector, alarm and camera – Prisons	964					
Upgrading of Lobatse Prison		3 985				
Construction of 6 Judges Houses	11 840					
Construction of Magistrate Court & staff houses	500 (design)	19 000				
Construction of 8 high cost houses for Police officers	200 (completion)					
Extension of VHF Radio Trunking from Lobatse to Ramatlabama				1 000		
Introduction of Police Incident Management System and Control system at National Control Room and a division control room		3 333				
Upgrading of SIS Technical Room Equipment	700					
Improvement to 59 Low Cost Houses					5 900	

For Ministry of Local Government projects, refer to Chapter 15.