

**2022 DELIMITATION COMMISSION
REPORT**

Delimitation Commission
Private Bag 00284
Gaborone

8th February 2023


His Excellency Dr Mokgweetsi Eric Keabetswe Masisi
President of the Republic of Botswana
Office of the President
Gaborone

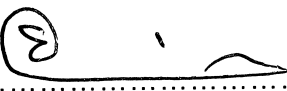
Your Excellency

SUBMISSION OF THE 2022 DELIMITATION COMMISSION REPORT

The Commission was appointed by the Judicial Service Commission on the 13th May 2022 pursuant to Section 64 (1) and 2 (c) of the Constitution of the Republic of Botswana Chapter 1 of the Laws of Botswana. We have the privilege and honour to inform Your Excellency that we have delimited the constituencies pursuant to Section 65 (1) of the Constitution of Botswana and now submit our detailed report.


Yours faithfully


.....
Hon. Judge Mokwadi Chris Gabanagae
Chairman


.....
Elizabeth Malebogo Masire
Commissioner


.....
Jost Sinvula Isaac
Commissioner


.....
Thebeyame E. Tsimako
Commissioner


.....
Maotlanong L. Sebina
Commissioner


.....
Dintle P. Setlhothe
Secretary

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INTRODUCTION

APPOINTMENT OF THE 2022 DELIMITATION COMMISSION

1. The Commission was appointed on the 13th May 2022 and sworn in on the 27th May 2022. It held its first meeting on Monday 6th June 2022 where they agreed on the scope of work and developed a schedule of national consultations geared towards gathering submissions from Batswana in respect of their constituencies.
2. The Commission addressed its first Kgotla meeting on the 20th June 2022 in Kachikau village in the Chobe Constituency and its last public meeting was in Gaborone West Customary Court on the 28th November 2022.

LEGAL BACKGROUND

1. The Delimitation Commission was appointed in terms of Section 64 of the Constitution of the Republic of Botswana Chapter 1 of the Laws of Botswana (hereinafter referred to as the Constitution) which reads as thus:

“(1) The Judicial Service Commission shall, not later than 1st March, 1969 and thereafter at intervals of not less than five nor more than ten years, appoint a Delimitation Commission consisting of a Chairman and not more than four other members.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, at any time when:

a) Parliament has made provision altering the number of seats of Elected Members in the National Assembly; or

b) A comprehensive National Population Census is held in Botswana,

the Judicial Service Commission shall, as soon as practicable thereafter, appoint a Delimitation Commission.”

2. The mandate, powers and functions of the Commission are set out in Section 65 of the Constitution which reads thus:

“(1) Whenever a Delimitation Commission has been appointed the Commission shall as soon as practicable submit to the President a report which shall state whether any alteration is necessary to the boundaries of the constituencies in order to give effect to subsection (2) of this section or in consequence of any alteration in the number of seats of Elected Members in the National Assembly and where any alteration is necessary shall include a list of the constituencies delimited by the Commission and a description of the boundaries of those constituencies.

(2) The boundaries of each constituency shall be such that the number of inhabitants thereof is as nearly equal to the population quota as is

reasonably practicable: Provided that the number of inhabitants of a constituency may be greater or less than the population quota in order to take account of natural community of interest, means of communication, geographical features, density of population, and the boundaries of Tribal Territories and administrative districts.

- (3) *In this section “population quota” means the number obtained by dividing the number of inhabitants of Botswana (as ascertained by reference to the latest comprehensive National Population Census in Botswana) by the number of constituencies into which Botswana is divided under Section 63 of this Constitution.*
- (4) *The President shall as soon as practicable after the submission of the report of the Delimitation Commission, by proclamation published in the Gazette declare the boundaries of the constituencies as delimited by the Commission.*
- (5) *A proclamation made under subsection (4) of this section shall come into force at the next dissolution of the National Assembly after it is made.*
- (6) *The Commission may by regulation or otherwise regulate its own procedure and may, subject to its rules of procedure, act notwithstanding any vacancy in its membership or the absence of any member and its proceedings shall not be invalidated by the presence or participation of any person not entitled to be present at or to participate in those proceedings:*

Provided that any decision of the Commission shall require the concurrence of a majority of all its members.

- (7) *In the exercise of its functions under this section the Delimitation Commission shall not be subject to the direction or control of any other person or authority.*
 - (8) *A Delimitation Commission shall stand dissolved upon the date on which its report is delivered to the President.”*
3. When this Commission was appointed on the 13th May 2022, it had been ten years since the last Commission was appointed in 2012 and a comprehensive National Population and Housing Census (hereinafter referred to as the Census) had been conducted hence the Judicial Service Commission was compelled to appoint the Commission.

CHALLENGES

1. The Commission commenced its work amidst the Covid-19 pandemic with its health protocols and therefore had to ensure that its kgotla meetings did not exceed two hours observing the Covid 19 health protocols. Adherence to the set time affected public participation and contributions to the consultative meetings.
2. When the commission was left with only a few kgotla meetings to address, the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD) started the process of upgrading some sub districts to fully fledged districts. This development had an impact on the Commission's work as it must take into account the boundaries of Tribal Territories and Administrative Districts as provided for under Section 65 (2) of the Constitution. The Commission has had to shift from the hitherto existing districts to take into consideration this new development in the process of delimiting the constituencies.
3. The Commission notes that there appears to be some ambiguity as to whether, over and above the power given to Parliament to alter the number of seats of elected members of the National Assembly, the Commission also has the power to alter the number of constituencies where Parliament has not taken a decision to alter the number of seats of the Members of the National Assembly. In this regard the Commission recommends that steps be taken by appropriate authorities to make it clear in the Constitution if the Delimitation Commission has or does not have the power to alter the number of constituencies.

METHODOLOGY

1. It was the Commission's intention to consult as widely as possible and decided that the kgotla is the most appropriate venue for its public hearings and the most accepted forum for consultations where people can freely express their views. Where it was not possible to hold the hearings in the kgotla especially in urban areas, the Commission held hearings in civic and community halls. The Commission also permitted written submissions through post mail, hand delivery and emails. Written submissions were accepted up to 30th November 2022, following close of public meetings on 28th November 2022. In all, the Commission visited **104** villages, towns and cities across the country and held **106** kgotla meetings.
2. The Commission then developed and published a schedule of its meetings in the media and flagged weekly schedules on print media and through radio broadcasts. Very elaborate nationwide coverage of the proceedings of the meetings was done through Radio Botswana, Daily News, the Botswana Television, and some private media houses.

NAMING OF CONSTITUENCIES

During some of the kgotla meetings, some residents made submissions urging the Commission to name their constituencies using some prominent features common in their areas such as hills and rivers, while others requested to be named along tribal and ethnic lines as they were in 2002. They proposed to be removed from names that paired some of the villages in their constituencies saying that had the effect of elevating some villages above others. Others relied on natural community of interest as their motivation in proposing names of their constituencies.

In view of the above, the Commission resolved that where constituents were unanimous in their proposal for a constituency name, their request be granted.

OBSERVATIONS

The application of a standard population quota in delimiting constituency boundaries as provided for under Section 65 (3) of the Constitution is viewed by some constituents as prejudicial to rural areas. They said the chances of additional constituencies being in urban areas where population is concentrated is high though urban areas are compact, manageable with good communication network while rural areas are vast, sparsely populated with poor communication network. In conclusion, they submitted that the Constitution should make provision for different population quotas to apply in rural and urban areas.

Evaluation of Submissions and Decisions by the Commission

CHOBE CONSTITUENCY

Population: 28,777

Area: 21,037 km²

Constituents submitted divergent views that their area is vast with harsh terrain and poor communication coverage in some places whilst others posited that their area is manageable and that most villages have tarred roads connecting them. They further acknowledged that their population is low.

They then made the following proposals:

1. Retain the Constituency as is.
2. Divide the Constituency into two.
3. Remove some localities from other Constituencies, add them to the Constituency and retain as one.
4. Remove some localities from other Constituencies, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Proposal 1

Retain the Constituency as is.

Proposal 2

Divide the Constituency into two.

Proposal 3

Remove some localities from other Constituencies, add them to the Constituency and retain as one.

Option 1

Remove Nata from Nata-Gweta Constituency, Sankoyo from Maun East Constituency, add them to the Constituency and retain as one.

Option 2

Remove Sankoyo, Khwai, Mababe from Maun East Constituency, add them to the Constituency and retain as one.

Option 3

Remove Zoroga and Sowa Town from Nata-Gweta Constituency, Mababe, Sankoyo from Maun East Constituency, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Option 4

Remove Zoroga from Nata-Gweta Constituency, Makalamabedi, Mababe, Sankoyo from Maun East Constituency, add them to the Constituency and retain as one.

Proposal 4

Remove some localities from other constituencies, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Option

Remove Mababe from Maun East Constituency, add it to the Constituency and divide into two constituencies namely Chobe Enclave West and Chobe Enclave East.

OBSERVATIONS AND DECISION

The Commission acknowledges and appreciates submissions and proposals made by constituents. However, after evaluation of same, the Commission resolves to retain the Constituency as is as will more fully appear from the **Description** and **Annexure A** and reaffirm the name **Chobe** with a population of **28,777** and covering an area of **21,037** km².

The reasons for this decision are as follows:

1. The boundaries of Chobe Constituency are aligned to the boundaries of the Chobe Administrative District, therefore, the Commission cannot bring in some localities from other Constituencies into the Constituency as that will contravene the provisions of Section 65 (2) of the Constitution.
2. The population in the area does not warrant creation of another Constituency.
3. Most of the area is forest reserve and national park and the area occupied by people is manageable with good communication network.

The villages and some of their associated localities included in the Constituency are as follows:

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Kasane | 6. Kachikau |
| 2. Lesoma | 7. Kavimba |
| 3. Mabele | 8. Satau |
| 4. Muchenje | 9. Parakarungu |
| 5. Pandamatenga | 10. Kazungula |

MAUN CONSTITUENCIES

MAUN EAST CONSTITUENCY

Population: 55,412

Area: 27,940 km²

MAUN WEST CONSTITUENCY

Population: 51,785

Area: 9,532 km²

Constituents submitted that their area is vast and has bad terrain in some places such as sandy roads, rivers (some with no bridges), and swamps in some places which make traversing the area difficult. They further submitted that the region comprises people with different sources of livelihood.

They then made the following proposals:

1. Divide each Constituency into two.
2. Combine Maun East and Maun West Constituencies and divide into three.
3. Remove Somelo from Ngami Constituency, add it to Maun East Constituency and retain the constituencies.
4. Rename the Constituencies.

Proposal 1

Divide each Constituency into two.

Proposal 2

Combine Maun East and Maun West Constituencies and divide into three.

Option

Maun East Constituency: Maun village Council wards (Boseja South, Boseja North), Chanoga, Makalamabedi, Phuduhudu and farms.

Maun North Constituency: Maun village Council wards (Disaneng, Sedie, Matlapana), Shorobe, Khwai, Mababe and Sankoyo.

Maun West Constituency: Maun village Council wards (Moeti, Shashe, Thito, Kgosing, Kubung), Nxaraga, Komana and Toteng.

Proposal 3

Remove Somelo from Ngami Constituency, add it to Maun East Constituency and retain the constituencies.

Proposal 4

Rename the Constituencies as Ngami.

OBSERVATIONS AND DECISION

The Commission notes that the then North-West District has been divided into North West District and Okavango District. The newly established North West District has removed some localities from Okavango and Ngami Constituencies and added them to Maun East and Maun West Constituencies.

The Commission acknowledges and appreciates submissions and proposals made by constituents. However, after evaluation of same, the Commission resolves to realign the boundaries of the Constituencies and create a third Constituency as will more fully appear from the **Description** and **Annexure A** and name them as follows:

1. **Maun East** with a population of **42,378** covering an area of **24,431** km²
2. **Maun North** with a population of **39,303** covering an area of **21,522** km²
3. **Maun West** with a population of **41,022** covering an area of **22,373** km²

The reasons for this decision are as follows:

1. The outer boundaries of these Constituencies have been aligned to follow the boundaries of the newly created North-West District.
2. Considering the vastness of the area, and the difficult terrain in some places coupled with a high population warrant creation of an additional constituency.
3. Constituencies have been named Maun instead of Ngami because all constituencies emanate from Maun village.

The villages and some of their associated localities included in the Constituencies are as follows:

Maun East

1. Part of Maun as described
2. Makalamabedi
3. Chanoga
4. Samedupi
5. Phuduhudu
6. Somelo

Maun West

1. Part of Maun as described
2. Sehitwa
3. Kareng
4. Bodibeng
5. Komana
6. Toteng

Maun North

1. Part of Maun as described
2. Sankoyo
3. Shorobe
4. Khwai
5. Xaxaba
6. Mababe
7. Ditshiping
7. Bothatogo
8. Semboyo
9. Makakung

NGAMI CONSTITUENCY

Population: 46,721

Area: 41,779 km²

Constituents submitted that their area is vast, sandy with poor means of communication in some places as most settlements are located far from gazetted roads which make traversing the area difficult.

They then made the following proposals:

1. Divide the Constituency into two.
2. Combine Okavango and Ngami Constituencies and divide into three.
3. Remove some localities from other Constituencies, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Proposal 1

Divide the Constituency into two.

Ngami West Constituency: From Tsau to Ikoga gate (Nokaneng, Gumare, Xangwa, Nxauxau, Etsha 6, Etsha 13 and Ikoga).

Ngami East Constituency: All the remaining villages in the Constituency.

Proposal 2

Combine Okavango and Ngami Constituencies and divide into three.

Option

Okavango Constituency: Include villages from Gudigwa to Nxamasere.

Ngami North-West Constituency: Include villages from from Sepopa to Gumare.

Ngami South-West Constituency: Include villages from from Nokaneng to Toteng.

Proposal 3

Remove some localities from other Constituencies, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Option 1

Remove Ikoga, Nxauxau from Okavango Constituency, add them to the constituency and divide into two.

Ngami South Constituency: To include villages of Somelo, Bodibeng, Bothatogo, Sehithwa, Tsau, Kareng and Nxauxau.

Ngami North Constituency: To cover Gumare, Nokaneng, Tubu, Habu, Etsha 1 to 13 and Ikoga.

Option 2

Remove Nxaraga, Komana, Toteng from Maun West Constituency, Ikoga from Okavango Constituency, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Ngami South Constituency: To include villages of Nxaraga, Komana, Toteng, Legotlhwane, Bothatogo, Kareng, Sehithwa, Semboyo, Makakung and Tsau.

Ngami North Constituency: To include villages of Habu, Nokaneng, Gumare, Tubu, Etsha 1 to 13, Xangwa, Xaxa and Nxauxau.

Option 3

Ngami East Constituency: From Nxaraga to Gumare.

Ngami West Constituency: To cover the villages of Etsha 1 to 13, Nxauxau up to Shakawe.

OBSERVATIONS AND DECISION

The Commission notes that the then North-West District has been divided into Okavango District and North-West District. These newly established districts have split the Constituency as some villages and localities have been placed in either District. Okavango District incorporates Okavango Constituency and part of Ngami Constituency whereas North-West District incorporates Maun East Constituency, Maun West Constituency and part of Ngami Constituency.

The Commission acknowledges and appreciates submissions and proposals made by constituents. However, after evaluation of same, the Commission resolves that those villages and localities from the then Ngami Constituency that have been placed in Okavango District be joined with some villages and localities in the Okavango District to form a Constituency as will more fully appear from the **Description and Annexure A** and name the Constituency **Ngami** with a population of **27,777** and covering an area of **18,391** km².

The reason for this decision is that the area is vast and has poor communication network.

The villages and some of their associated localities included in the Constituency are as follows:

- | | |
|-------------|---------|
| 1. Gumare | 6. Xaxa |
| 2. Etsha 1 | 7. Tubu |
| 3. Etsha 6 | 8. Habu |
| 4. Nokaneng | |
| 5. Qangwa | |

OKAVANGO CONSTITUENCY

Population: 44,690

Area: 32,095 km²

Constituents submitted that their area is vast and sparsely populated. They further submitted that there are sandy roads, rivers and swamps in some places which make traversing the area difficult as some places are only accessible by boat.

They then made the following proposals:

1. Divide the Constituency into two.
2. Remove some localities from other constituencies, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Proposal 1

Divide the Constituency into two.

Option 1

Divide the Constituency using the Okavango River as the boundary.

Okavango West Constituency: To stretch from Mohembo West up to Etsha 1

Okavango East Constituency: To stretch from Mohembo East to Gudigwa.

Option 2

Divide the Constituency into two by balancing the numbers.

Proposal 2

Remove some localities from other constituencies, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Option

Remove Etsha 1, Etsha 6, and Jao flats from Ngami Constituency, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

OBSERVATIONS AND DECISION

The Commission notes that the then North-West District has been divided into Okavango District and North-West District. The newly established Okavango District incorporates Okavango Constituency and some villages and localities from Ngami Constituency.

The Commission acknowledges and appreciates submissions and proposals made by constituents. However, after evaluation of same, the Commission resolves to realign the constituency boundaries to include some localities from Ngami Constituency and

divide it into two as will more fully appear from the **Description and Annexure A** and name the Constituencies as follows:

1. **Okavango East** with a population of **21,412** covering an area of **14,065** km².
2. **Okavango West** with a population of **26,716** covering an area of **10,569** km².

The reason for this decision is that the area is vast and has poor communication network.

The villages and some of their associated localities included in the Constituencies are as follows:

Okavango East

1. Gudigwa
2. Beetsha
3. Seronga
4. Xakao
5. Mohembo
6. Kauxwi
7. Tovera
8. Sekondomboro
9. Ngarange
10. Mogotlho
11. Gunotsoga
12. Eretsha

Okavango West

1. Etsha 13
2. Ikoga
3. Sepopa
4. Nxamasere
5. Shakawe
6. Samochema
7. Gani
8. Tsodilo
9. Nxauxau
10. Chukumuchu
11. Kajaja
12. Jao

TATI EAST CONSTITUENCY

Population: 38,485

Area: 3,021 km²

Constituents submitted that their area is vast as it stretches from Patayamatebele going right round Francistown City, Tati ranches to Themashanga. They further submitted that their area is sparsely populated, without link roads in some places and in some instances, there are rivers with no bridges which make traversing the area difficult especially during rainy season. They posited that their population is growing rapidly due to the proximity of some of the villages such as Tati Siding, Matshelagabedi and Matsiloje to Francistown City.

They then made the following proposals:

1. Retain the Constituency as is.
2. Divide the Constituency into two.
3. Combine Tati West and Tati East Constituencies and divide into three.
4. Combine all North-East District Constituencies and divide into four.
5. Rename the Constituency.

Proposal 1

Retain the Constituency as is.

Proposal 2

Divide the Constituency into two.

Option 1

Tati South Constituency: Matsiloje, Matshelagabedi, Matopi, Patayamatebele, Ditladi, Shashe-Bridge and Tati Siding.

Tati North Constituency: Tsamaya, Themashanga, Senyawe, Tshesebe, Butale, Siviya, Jackalas 2, Mabudzane and Mowana.

Option 2

Tati East South Constituency: Matshelagabedi, Matsiloje, Matopi, Ditladi, Tati Siding, Shashe Bridge and Patayamatebele

Tati East North Constituency: Tshesebe, Siviya, Tsamaya, Jackalas 2, Senyawe, Butale, Mowana, Themashanga and Mabudzane.

Proposal 3

Combine Tati West and Tati East Constituencies and divide into three.

Option 1

Tati West Constituency: Gulubane, Gambule, Gungwe, Mbalambi, Kalakamati, Makaleng, Mulambakwena, Mambo, Mapoka, Masingwaneng, Masunga, Mosojane, Nlapkhwane, Sechele, Sekakangwe, Zwenshambe, Masokwane, Botalaote, Toteng, Matenge, Vukwi, Pole and Letsholathebe.

Tati East Constituency: Jackalas 1, Jackalas 2, Moroka, Ramokgwebana, Siviya, Themashanga, Tsamaya, Tshesebe, Butale, Kgari, Mowana, Mabudzane and Senyawe.

Tati South Constituency: Matsiloje, Tati Siding, Shashe Bridge, Matshelagabedi, Ditladi, Matlopi and Patayamatebele.

Option 2

Tati South Constituency: Tati Siding, Matshelagabedi, Matsiloje, Shashe Bridge, Ditladi, Matlopi and Patayamatebele.

Tati East Constituency: Tsamaya, Mabudzane, Jackalas 1, Jackalas 2, Siviya, Tshesebe, Mowana, Themashanga, Butale, Ramokgwebana, Moroka, Mapoka, Pole, Kgari, Mosojane and Masokwane.

Tati West Constituency: Masunga, Vukwi, Gungwe, Mbalambi, Zwenshambe, Nlapkhwane, Makaleng, Gulubane, Sechele, Mambo, Masingwaneng, Matenge, Toteng, Botalaote, Sekakangwe, Gambule, Letsholathebe, Mulambakwena and Kalakamati.

Option 3

Bukalanga South Constituency: Matsiloje, Matlopi, Patayamatebele, Ditladi, Tati Siding, Shashe Bridge and Matshelagabedi

Bukalanga East Constituency: Jackalas 2, Siviya, Mabudzane, Tsamaya, Senyawe, Mowana, Tshesebe, Themashanga, Butale, Ramokgwebana, Jackalas 1, Moroka, Mapoka, Nlapkhwane and Masokwane.

Bukalanga West Constituency: Zwenshambe, Mulambakwena, Mosojane, Masunga, Gungwe, Mbalambi, Sekakangwe, Gambule, Toteng, Botalaote, Makaleng, Mambo, Letsholathebe, Vukwi, Kalakamati, Sechele, Gulubane, Matenge and Masingwaneng.

Proposal 4

Combine all North-East District Constituencies and divide into four.

Proposal 5

Rename the Constituency.

Option 1

Retain the name of the Constituency.

Option 2

Rename the Constituency Dati.

Option 3

Rename the Constituency Bukalanga.

OBSERVATIONS AND DECISION

The Commission acknowledges and appreciates submissions and proposals made by constituents. However, after evaluation of same, the Commission resolves to retain the Constituency as is as will more fully appear from the ***Description and Annexure A*** and reaffirm the Constituency name as **Tati East** with a population of **38,485** covering an area of **3,021 km²**.

The reasons for this decision are as follows:

1. The population in the area does not warrant creation of another constituency.
2. Traversing the area is relatively easy as there are good roads linking most villages.
3. The name Tati refers to a river in the area and it is neutral and all encompassing.

The villages and some of their associated localities included in the Constituency are as follows:

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. Tshesebe | 9. Themashanga |
| 2. Senyawe | 10. Matsiloje |
| 3. Butale | 11. Matlopi |
| 4. Tsamaya | 12. Matshelagabedi |
| 5. Siviya | 13. Shashe Bridge |
| 6. Jackalas 2 | 14. Ditladi |
| 7. Mabudzane | 15. Patayamatebele |
| 8. Mowana | 16. Tati Siding |

TATI WEST CONSTITUENCY

Population: 30,910

Area: 2,110 km²

Constituents submitted that their Constituency has too many villages, some with bad road network making it difficult to traverse. Constituents presented divergent views as some submitted that their Constituency is vast, whilst others stated that the Constituency is small and manageable.

They then made the following proposals:

1. Retain the Constituency as one.
2. Combine Tati East and Tati West constituencies, divide into two to balance the population.
3. Combine Tati West and Tati East constituencies and divide into three.
4. Name the Constituency.

Proposal 1

Retain the Constituency as one.

Option

Realign the Constituency boundaries and retain as one.

Proposal 2

Combine Tati East and Tati West constituencies, divide into two to balance the population.

Proposal 3

Combine Tati West and Tati East constituencies and divide into three.

Option 1

Tati West Constituency: Masunga, Letsholathebe, Sechele, Mambo, Masingwaneng, Gulubane, Matenge, Makaleng, Toteng, Botalaote, Kalakamati, Sekakangwe, Mbalambi, Gungwe, Zwenshambe, Mulambakwena, Vukwi and Gambule.

Tati Central Constituency: Nlapkhwane, Mosojane, Pole, Masokwane, Mapoka, Moroka, Kgari, Ramokgwebana, Jackalas 1, Butale, Senyawe, Siviya, Tsamaya, Jackals 2, Mabudzane, Tshesebe, Themashanga, Matshelagabedi and Mowana.

Tati East Constituency: Matsiloje Matopi, Patayamatebele, Ditladi, Shashe Bridge and Tatisiding.

Option 2

Tati West Constituency: Masunga, Letsholathebe, Sechele, Mambo, Masingwaneng, Gulubane, Matenge, Toteng, Botalaote, Kalakamati, Gungwe, Zwenshambe, Nlapkhwane, Mapoka, Vukwi, Sekakangwe, Gambule, Mosojane, Mulambakwena, Makaleng and Pole.

Tati East Constituency: Tshesebe, Jackalas 1, Jackalas 2, Siviya, Senyawwe, Butale, Mowana, Ramokgwebana, Moroka, Tsamaya, Kgari, Mabudzane, Masukwane and Themashanga.

Tati South Constituency: Tati Siding, Matsiloje, Matshelagabedi, Matlopi, Patayamatebele, Ditladi and Shashe Bridge.

Proposal 4

Name the Constituency.

Option 1

Retain the name of the Constituency.

Option 2

Rename the Constituency Bukalanga.

OBSERVATIONS AND DECISION

The Commission acknowledges and appreciates submissions and proposals made by constituents. However, after evaluation of same, the Commission resolves to keep the Constituency as is as will more fully appear from the **Description and Annexure A** and reaffirm the Constituency name as **Tati West** with a population of **30,910** and covering an area of **2,110** km².

The reasons for the decision are as follows:

1. The population in the area does not warrant creation of another constituency.
2. Traversing the area is relatively easy as there are good roads linking most villages.
3. The name Tati refers to a river in the area and it is neutral and all encompassing.

The villages and some of their associated localities included in the Constituency are as follows:

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. Masunga | 14. Mosojane |
| 2. Vukwi | 15. Moroka |
| 3. Kalakamati | 16. Letsholathebe |
| 4. Botalaote | 17. Gulubane |
| 5. Toteng | 18. Matenge |

6. Mulambakwena
7. Zwenshambe
8. Nlapkhwane
9. Mapoka
10. Jackalas 1
11. Ramokgwebana
12. Kgari
13. Pole
19. Masingwaneng
20. Mambo
21. Sechele
22. Makaleng
23. Gambule
24. Gungwe
25. Mbalambi
26. Sekakangwe

FRANCISTOWN CONSTITUENCIES

FRANCISTOWN EAST CONSTITUENCY

Population: 33,551

Area: 47 km²

FRANCISTOWN SOUTH CONSTITUENCY

Population: 33,764

Area: 20 km²

FRANCISTOWN WEST CONSTITUENCY

Population: 36,182

Area: 133 km²

Constituents submitted divergent views that the population in Francistown City is growing rapidly whereas others said the population has not grown that much as many people are settling in villages next to the city such as Matsiloje, Shashemooke, Matshelagabedi, Tati Siding and Borolong.

They then made the following proposals:

1. Retain the three constituencies as are.
2. Realign the boundaries and retain the three constituencies.
3. Divide the City of Francistown into four constituencies.
4. Divide Francistown West into two constituencies.

Proposal 1

Retain the three constituencies as are.

Proposal 2

Realign the boundaries and retain the three constituencies.

Option 1

Remove Somerset extension from Francistown South and add it to Francistown East.

Remove Maipaafela from Francistown West and add it to Francistown South.

Option 2

Realign the boundaries between constituencies to balance the population in the constituencies.

Proposal 3

Divide the City of Francistown into four constituencies.

Francistown North Constituency: Dumela Industrial West, Ntshe Township, Monarch North, Monarch South, Blue Town, Area S, Government Camp, Light Industrial and Itekeng Ward commonly known as Area W.

Francistown East Constituency: Dumela East Industrial, Central, Somerset East, Donga, Satellite East, Satellite North, Selepa and Molapo East Estate.

Francistown South Constituency: Only realign boundaries of the constituency in the north by the Tati River to form boundary line between it and Francistown East Constituency and retain other existing boundary lines.

Francistown West Constituency: Airport, Aerodrome, White City, Riverside North (part of the old Tatitown ward), Botsalano Ward, Kanana and Moselewapula wards.

Proposal 4

Divide Francistown West into two.

Tati North Constituency: Riverside, Bluetown, Aerodrome, White City and Monarch.

Tati South Constituency: Gerald, Maipaafela, Kgaphamadi and Itekeng Ward.

OBSERVATIONS AND DECISION

The Commission acknowledges and appreciates all submissions and proposals made by the constituents of the City of Francistown. However, after evaluation of same, the Commission resolves to realign the boundaries of all the constituencies and retain them as will more fully appear from the **Description** and **Annexure A** and reaffirm the names of the constituencies as follows:

1. **Francistown East**, with a population of **33,551** and covering an area of **47** km²
2. **Francistown South**, with a population of **35 262** and covering an area of **21** km².
3. **Francistown West**, with a population of **34 684** and covering an area of **132** km².

The reason for the decision is that the City of Francistown is compact, manageable and has good communication network.

NATA-GWETA CONSTITUENCY

Population: 33,853

Area: 31,162 km²

Constituents submitted that their constituency is vast and sparsely populated with bad roads in some places which make traversing the area difficult.

They then made the following proposals:

1. Realign the Constituency boundaries and retain as one.
2. Divide the Constituency into two.
3. Remove some localities from the Constituency, add them to other Constituencies and retain as one.
4. Remove some localities from other constituencies, add them to the Constituency and divide into three.

Proposal 1

Realign the Constituency boundaries to follow the constituency boundaries delimited in 2002 and retain as one.

Proposal 2

Divide the Constituency into two.

Proposal 3

Remove some localities from the Constituency, add them to other Constituencies and retain as one.

Option

Remove Gweta village from Nata-Gweta Constituency, add it to Boteti East Constituency and retain as one.

Proposal 4

Remove some localities from other Constituencies, add them to the Constituency and divide into three.

Option 1

Remove Nshakashogwe from Shashe West Constituency, add it to the Constituency and divide into three.

First Constituency: Sowa Township

Second Constituency: Nata up to Gweta

Third Constituency: Lepashe to Nshakashogwe.

Option 2

Remove Mmea and Mokubilo from Boteti East, Matsitama from Shashe West Constituency, add them to the Constituency and divide into three:

First Constituency: Sowa Township

Second Constituency: Lepashe, Kutamogoree, Mosetse, Mokubilo, Matsitama and Dukwi.

Third Constituency: Nata and all the remaining villages within the Constituency.

OBSERVATIONS AND DECISION

The Commission notes that Tutume Sub-District has been upgraded to a fully-fledged district in terms of the Administrative District Act. The newly established Tutume District incorporates Nkange Constituency, Nata-Gweta Constituency and part of Shashe West Constituency.

The Commission acknowledges and appreciates all submissions and proposals made by constituents. However, after evaluation of same, the Commission resolves to realign the Constituency boundaries and retain as one as will more fully appear from the **Description** and **Annexure A** and reaffirm the Constituency name as **Nata-Gweta** with a population of **33, 598** and covering an area of **28,936** km².

The reasons for the decision are as follows:

1. The population in the area does not warrant creation of another constituency.
2. The Constituency is manageable as most of the villages are along the main road.

The villages and some of their associated localities included in the Constituency are as follows:

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. Nata | 7. Mosetse |
| 2. Gweta | 8. Zoroga |
| 3. Sowa Town | 9. Mmanxotai |
| 4. Dukwi | 10. Tsokatshaa |
| 5. Sepako | 11. Lepashe |
| 6. Maposa | 12. Kutamogoree |

NKANGE CONSTITUENCY

Population: 41,072

Area: 4,129 km²

Constituents submitted that their area is manageable and that they share similar norms, culture and traditions. They further submitted that Central Tutume comprises of Nkange, Shashe West, Nata-Gweta and Tonota constituencies and requested that it be assessed holistically.

They then made the following proposals:

1. Retain the Constituency as is.
2. Combine the four constituencies of Tutume region, add some villages and localities from other constituencies and divide them into five.
3. Rename the Constituency.

Proposal 1

Retain the constituency as is.

Proposal 2

Combine the four constituencies of Tutume region, add some villages and localities from other constituencies and divide them into five.

Option 1

Nkange Constituency: Maitengwe, Dagwi, Nkange, Changate, Senete, Tutume, Matobo and Goshwe.

Nata-Gweta Constituency: Nata, Gweta, Zoroga, Manxotai, Tsokatshaa, Maposa, Sowa Town and Sepako.

Tonota Constituency: Tonota village, Borotsi, Mandunyane, Shashe-Semotswane, Mabesekwa and Foley.

Borolong Constituency: Matsitama, Borolong, Mokubilo, Natale, Makobo, Jamataka, Mmea, Shashemooke and Chadibe.

Dukwi-Mathangwane Constituency: Nswazwi, Nshakashogwe, Sebina, Marobela, Mathangwane, Marapong, Dukwi, Mafhungo-Hobona, Semitwe, Makuta, Mosetse, Kutamogoree and Lepashe.

Option 2

Nkange Constituency: Maitengwe, Dagwi, Nkange, Changate, Senete, Tutume, Matobo and Goshwe.

Nata-Gweta Constituency: Nata, Gweta, Zoroga, Manxotai, Tsokatshaa, Maposa, Sowa Town and Sepako.

Shashe West Constituency: Mathangwane, Chadibe, Borolong, Natale, Makobo, Jamataka, Mabesekwa and Shashe-Mooke.

Tonota Constituency: Tonota village, Borotsi, Mandunyane, Semotswane and Foley.

Nswazwi-Mmea or Shashe Central Constituency: Nswazwi, Makuta, Nshakashogwe, Sebina, Marobela, Mafhungo, Hobona, Marapong, Semitwe, Matsitama, Lepashe, Moseitse, Kutamogoree, Dukwi, Mmea and Mokubilo.

Proposal 3

Rename the Constituencies as follows:

Option 1

Nkange Constituency to remain as is since it is named after a river.
Shashe West Constituency to remain as is.
Tonota Constituency to be named Shashe East.
Nata-Gweta Constituency to be named Makgadikgadi West.
The newly proposed constituency to be named Makgadikgadi East.

Option 2

Nkange Constituency be named Bukalanga North.
Shashe West Constituency be named Bukalanga South.
Nata-Gweta Constituency be named Bukalanga West.

OBSERVATIONS AND DECISION

The Commission notes that the newly established Tutume District incorporates Nata-Gweta Constituency, Nkange Constituency and part of Shashe West Constituency.

The Commission acknowledges and appreciates all submissions and proposals made by constituents. However, after evaluation of same, the Commission resolves to realign the Constituency boundaries and retain as one as will more fully appear from the **Description** and **Annexure A** and reaffirm the Constituency name as **Nkange** with a population of **55,418** and covering an area of **4,588** km².

The reasons for the decision are as follows:

1. The population in the area does not warrant creation of another constituency.
2. Traversing the area is relatively easy as most of the villages are along the main road.

The villages and some of their associated localities included in the Constituency are as follows:

1. Maitengwe
2. Nkange
3. Senete
4. Changate
5. Dagwi
6. Matobo
7. Nswazwi
8. Makuta
9. Nshakashogwe
10. Marapong
11. Sebina
12. Marobela
13. Semitwe
14. Mafhungo
15. Hobona
16. Goshwe

SHASHE WEST CONSTITUENCY

Population: 43,862

Area: 3,815 km²

Constituents submitted that despite the vastness of their constituency, it has good roads and is easy to traverse.

They then made the following proposals:

1. Retain the Constituency as is.
2. Divide the Constituency into two.
3. Remove some localities from other Constituencies, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.
4. Combine the Constituencies of Tonota, Nata-Gweta, Shashe West, Nkange and divide into five.
5. Rename the Constituency.

Proposal 1

Retain the Constituency as is.

Proposal 2

Divide the Constituency into two.

New Constituency: Marobela, Sebina, Nshakashogwe, Marapong, Semitwe and Matsitama.

Second Constituency: All the remaining localities to form another Constituency.

Proposal 3

Remove some localities from other Constituencies, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Option 1

Remove Nswazwi and Makuta from Nkange Constituency, Shashemooke, Mabesekwa from Tonota Constituency, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Sebina / Bukalanga Constituency: Mathangwane, Marobela, Mafungo, Hubona, Sebina, Nshakashogwe, Makuta, Marapong, Semitwe and Nswazwi.

Shashe West Constituency: Chadibe, Borolong, Shashemooke, Jamataka, Makobo, Natale, Mabesekwa and Matsitama.

Option 2

Remove Shashemooke and Mabesekwa from Tonota Constituency, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Maikarabelo Constituency: Mathangwane, Chadibe, Borolong, Shashemooke, Natale, Makobo, Jamataka, Matsitama and Mabesekwa.

Option 3

Remove Nswazwi and Makuta from Nkange Constituency, Shashemooke, Mabesekwa from Tonota Constituency, Mosetse, Dukwi, Lepashe and Kutamogoree from Nata-Gweta Constituency, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Shashe West Constituency: Mathangwane, Chadibe, Borolong, Shashemooke, Natale, Makobo, Jamataka and Mabesekwa.

Makgadikgadi East Constituency: Nswazwi, Makuta, Nshakashogwe, Sebina, Marobela, Marapong, Matsitama, Semitwe, Mosetse, Dukwi, Lepashe and Kutamogoree.

Option 4

Remove Mokubilo, Mmea and Makgaba from Boteti East Constituency, Mabesekwa and Shashemooke from Tonota Constituency, Makaleng, Matenge, Masingwaneng and Gulubane from Tati West Constituency (North-East District), add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Shashe South Constituency: Chadibe, Borolong, Shashemooke, Makobo, Natale, Jamataka, Mabesekwa, Mokubilo, Makgaba, Mmea and Matsitama.

Shashe North Constituency: Mathangwane, Mafhungo, Hubona, Marapong, Semitwe, Sebina, Nshakashogwe, Marobela, Makaleng, Matenge, Masingwaneng and Gulubane.

Option 5

Remove Nswazwi and Makuta from Nkange Constituency, Shashemooke and Mabesekwa from Tonota Constituency, Kutamogoree from Nata-Gweta Constituency, Mokubilo from Boteti East Constituency, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Shashe West South Constituency: Borolong, Shashemooke, Makobo, Natale, Jamataka, Semitwe, Marapong, Mabesekwa, Matsitama and Mokubilo.

Shashe West South Constituency: Mathangwane, Mafhungo, Hobona, Marobela, Sebina, Nshakashogwe, Nswazwi, Makuta, Kutamogoree and Chadibe.

Proposal 4

Combine the Constituencies of Tonota, Nata-Gweta, Shashe West, Nkange and divide into five constituencies.

Proposal 5

Rename the Constituency Bukalanga South.

OBSERVATIONS AND DECISIONS

The Commission notes that the newly established Tonota District and Tutume District have split the Constituency as some villages and localities have been placed in either of the district. Those villages and localities that have been placed in Tonota District form a large part of Shashe West Constituency.

The Commission acknowledges and appreciates submissions and proposals made by constituents. However, after evaluation of same, the Commission resolves that those villages and localities from the then Shashe West Constituency that have been placed in Tonota District be joined with some villages and localities in the Tonota District to form a Constituency as will more fully appear from the ***Description*** and ***Annexure A*** and name it **Shashe West** with a population of **38,484** covering an area of **4,135 km²**.

The reasons for this decision are as follows:

1. The population in the area does not warrant creation of another constituency.
2. The Constituency is manageable and has good communication network.
3. The name Shashe refers to a river in their area and is neutral and all encompassing.

The villages and some of their associated localities included in the Constituency are as follows:

1. Borolong
2. Makobo
3. Natale
4. Chadibe
5. Jamataka
6. Mathangwane
7. Matsitama
8. Mabesekwa
9. Shashemooke

TONOTA CONSTITUENCY

Population: 46,284

Area: 5,389 km²

Constituents submitted that whilst the Constituency is vast, it has reasonably good roads which make traversing the area relatively easy.

They then made the following proposals:

1. Realign the Constituency boundaries and retain as one.
2. Divide the Constituency into two.
3. Remove some localities from other constituencies, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Proposal 1

Realign the Constituency boundaries and retain as one.

Option

Remove Serule and Gojwane from Serowe North Constituency, add them to the Constituency and retain as one.

Proposal 2

Divide the Constituency into two.

Option

Divide the Constituency into Tonota East and Tonota West Constituencies using Shashe River, Tholodi River and A1 Road as the boundary.

Proposal 3

Remove some localities from other constituencies, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Option

Remove the villages of Makobo, Jamataka, Chadibe, Borolong and Natale from Shashe West Constituency, Gojwane and Serule from Serowe North Constituency, Patayamatebele, Ditladi and Shashe Bridge from Tati East Constituency, add them to Tonota Constituency and divide into two.

Option 1

Tonota West Constituency: All Tonota wards on the western side of the railway line, Semotswane, Mandunyane, Shashemooke, Borolong, Natale, Mabesekwa, Gojwane and Serule villages.

Tonota East Constituency: All Tonota wards on the eastern side of the railway line, Foley and Makomoto villages.

Option 2

Use A1 road to divide the constituency into two after adding the villages of Makobo, Natale, Gojwane, Ditladi and Shashe Bridge villages.

Option 3

Tonota East Constituency: All Tonota wards on the eastern side of the railway line, Ditladi, Shashe Bridge and Patayamatebele villages.

Tonota West Constituency: All Tonota wards on the western side of the railway line, Semotswane, Mandunyane, Mabesekwa, Shashemooke, Borolong, Chadibe, Natale, Makobo and Jamataka.

OBSERVATIONS AND DECISION

The Commission notes that the newly established Tonota District has removed some villages and localities from Serowe North Constituency and Shashe West Constituency and incorporated them into the Tonota District.

The Commission acknowledges and appreciates all submissions and proposals made by constituents. However, after evaluation of same, the Commission resolves to re-align the Constituency boundaries and retain as one as will more fully appear from the **Description** and **Annexure A** and reaffirm the Constituency name as **Tonota** with a population of **42,330** covering an area of **3,494** km².

The reasons for the decision are as follows:

1. The population in the area does not warrant creation of another constituency.
2. The Constituency is manageable as there are good roads linking most villages.

The villages and some of their associated localities included in the Constituency are as follows:

1. Tonota
2. Serule
3. Mandunyane
4. Borotsi
5. Foley
6. Gojwane
7. Sese
8. Makomoto

BOBONONG CONSTITUENCY

Population: 47,227

Area: 8, 811 km²

Constituents submitted that their area is vast, sparsely populated and has bad roads. They further submitted that there are some features in the area such as hills, rivers, sandy soils, and freehold farms that make traversing the area difficult.

They made the following proposals:

1. Realign Constituency boundaries and retain as one.
2. Divide the Constituency into two.
3. Remove some villages from Mmadinare Constituency, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.
4. Rename the Constituency.

Proposal 1

Realign Constituency boundaries and retain as one.

Proposal 2

Divide the Constituency into two.

Option 1

Divide the Constituency into two using Selebi Phikwe – Lekkerpoet road.

Bobirwa North Constituency: All Bobonong village wards on the northern side of the said road, Motlhabaneng, Lentswelemoriti, Lepokole, Molalatau, Gobojango, Mabolwe and Semolale villages.

Bobirwa South Constituency: All Bobonong village wards on the southern side of the said road, Moletemane, Tsetsebje, Mathathane villages and Tuli Block farms.

Option 2

Divide Bobonong Constituency into two constituencies using Selebi Phikwe – Lekkerpoet road to its intersection with the stream next to Mosetlha Junior School, then go along the said stream to its intersection with Motloutse River, then go along Motloutse river to its intersection with the road to Motlhabaneng, then go along the said road towards the direction of Mathathane village to its intersection with Selebi Phikwe – Lekkerpoet road, go along the said road to its intersection with the international boundary between Botswana and South Africa at Platjan Border Post.

Bobirwa North Constituency: All Bobonong village wards on the northern side of the said road, Motlhabaneng, Lentswelemoriti, Lepokole, Gobojango, Mabolwe and Semolale.

Bobirwa South Constituency: All Bobonong village wards on the southern side of the said road, Moletemane, Tsetsebjwe, Molalatau, Mathathane and Tuli Block farms.

Proposal 3

Remove some villages from Mmadinare Constituency, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Option 1

Remove Tshokwe and Tobane villages from Mmadinare Constituency, add them to the Constituency and divide into two using Selebi Phikwe-Lekkerpoet road.

Bobirwa North Constituency: All Bobonong village wards on the northern side of the said road, Motlhabaneng, Lentswelemoriti, Lepokole, Molalatau, Gobojango, Mabolwe and Semolale, Tshokwe and Tobane.

Bobirwa South Constituency: All Bobonong village wards on the southern side of the said road: Moletemane, Tsetsebjwe, Mathathane and Tuli Block farms.

Option 2

Remove Sefhophe, Mogapi, Tshokwe and Tobane villages from Mmadinare Constituency, add them to the Constituency and divide into two using Selebi Phikwe – Lekkerpoet road.

Bobirwa North Constituency: All Bobonong village wards on the northern side of the said road, Motlhabaneng, Lentswelemoriti, Lepokole, Molalatau, Gobojango, Mabolwe, Semolale, Tshokwe and Tobane villages.

Bobirwa South Constituency: All Bobonong village wards on the southern side of the said road, Moletemane, Mogapi, Sefhophe, Tsetsebjwe, Mathathane villages and Tuli Block farms.

Proposal 4

Name the Constituency Bobirwa.

OBSERVATIONS AND DECISION

The Commission notes that Bobirwa Sub District has been upgraded to a fully-fledged district in terms of the Administrative District Act. The newly established district is made up of Bobonong Constituency and part of Mmadinare Constituency.

The Commission acknowledges and appreciates all submissions and proposals made by constituents. However, after evaluation of same, the Commission resolves to realign the Constituency boundaries and retain as one as will more fully appear from the **Description** and **Annexure A** and name it **Bobirwa** with a population of **47,103** and covering an area of **8,593** km².

The reasons for the decision are as follows:

1. The population does not warrant the creation of another constituency.
2. The Constituency is manageable, and most villages are accessible by tarred road.
3. Constituents unanimously submitted that the constituency be named Bobirwa.

The villages and some of their associated localities included in the Constituency are as follows:

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. Bobonong | 7. Mathathane |
| 2. Gobojango | 8. Molalatau |
| 3. Mabolwe | 9. Lentswelemoriti |
| 4. Semolale | 10. Motlhabaneng |
| 5. Moletemane | 11. Lepokole |
| 6. Tsetsebjwe | |

MMADINARE CONSTITUENCY

Population: 39,791

Area: 9,374 km²

Constituents submitted that their area is vast and has rivers and streams with no bridges in some places which make it difficult to traverse particularly during rainy seasons.

They then made the following proposals:

1. Retain the Constituency as one.
2. Divide the Constituency into two.
3. Remove some localities from other Constituencies, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Proposal 1

Retain Constituency as one.

Option

Retain the Mmadinare Constituency as one but exclude Tamasane and Diloru.

Proposal 2

Divide the Constituency into two.

Option 1

Sefhophe-Tamasane Constituency: Sefhophe, Mogapi, Mogapinyana, Kgagodi, Diloru and Tamasane.

Mmadinare Constituency: Tobane, Mmadinare, Damochojena, Tshokwe and Robelela.

Option 2

Divide the Constituency into two using the cordon fence between Sefhophe and Mogapi.

Proposal 3

Remove some localities from other constituencies, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Option 1

Remove Foley from Tonota Constituency, Gojwane, Serule, Moreomabele and Topisi from Serowe North Constituency, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Mmadinare North Constituency: Mmadinare, Damochojena, Tshokwe, Tobane, Serule, Foley, Topisi, Gojwane.

Mmadinare South Constituency: Sefhophe, Mogapi, Moreomabele, Dilor, Tamasane and Mogapi.

Option 2

Remove Gojwane, Serule, Moreomabele and Topisi from Serowe North Constituency, Foley from Tonota Constituency, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Mmadinare North Constituency: Mmadinare, Damochojena, Tshokwe, Tobane, Gojwane, Serule and Foley.

Mmadinare South Constituency: Sefhophe, Mogapi, Mogapinyana, Kgagodi, Dilor, Tamasane, Moreomabele and Topisi.

OBSERVATIONS AND DECISION

The Commission notes that the Bobirwa Sub District has been upgraded to a fully-fledged district in terms of the Administrative District Act. The newly established Bobirwa District incorporates Bobonong Constituency and part of Mmadinare Constituency.

The Commission acknowledges and appreciates all submissions and proposals made by constituents. However, after evaluation of same, the Commission resolves to realign the Constituency boundaries and retain the Constituency as one as will more fully appear from the **Description and Annexure A** and reaffirm the Constituency name as **Mmadinare** with a population of **30,460** and covering an area of **5,614** km².

The reasons for the decision are:

1. The population in the area does not warrant the creation of another Constituency.
2. The area is manageable and has good communication network.

The villages and some of their associated localities included in the Constituency are as follows:

1. Mmadinare
2. Sefhophe
3. Tobane
4. Tshokwe
5. Robelela
6. Damochojena

SELEBI PHIKWE CONSTITUENCIES

Selebi Phikwe East: Population: 20,902

Area: 53 km²

Selebi Phikwe West: Population: 21,729

Area: 89 km²

Constituents of Selebi Phikwe East and Selebi Phikwe West Constituencies acknowledged their low population which they attributed to the closure of the BCL Mine. They then submitted that the constituencies be left as they are because the town is on its way to economic recovery and anticipated growth in population due to Selebi-Phikwe Economic Diversification Unit (SPEDU) initiatives and other Public and Private Partnership (PPP) projects which are already bearing fruit and promise to deliver an economic revival of the town.

They then made the following proposals:

1. Retain the constituencies as are.
2. Combine the two Selebi Phikwe Constituencies into one.
3. Combine the two constituencies and divide them into three.
4. Remove some localities from other constituencies, add them to the constituencies and retain as are.

Proposal 1

Retain the two constituencies as are.

Proposal 2

Combine the two Selebi Phikwe Constituencies into one.

Proposal 3

Combine the two constituencies and divide them into Selebi Phikwe East, Selebi Phikwe West and Selebi Phikwe Central.

Proposal 4

Remove villages of Robelela and Tobane from Mmadinare Constituency, Lepokole from Bobonong Constituency and add them to the constituencies and retain as are.

OBSERVATIONS AND DECISION

The Commission acknowledges and appreciates submissions and proposals made by constituents. However, after evaluation of same, the Commission resolves to retain Selebi-Phikwe Constituencies as are as will more fully appear from the **Description** and **Annexure A** and reaffirm the Constituency names as follows:

1. **Selebi-Phikwe East** with a population of **20,902** covering the area of **53 km²**
2. **Selebi-Phikwe West** with a population of **21,729** covering the area of **89 km²**

The reason for this decision is that the Commission is of the view that Selebi Phikwe Township is on its way to economic recovery and the population is destined to grow due to the imminent opening of the Selebi Mine and the coming into fruition of SPEDU initiatives and other PPP projects.

PALAPYE CONSTITUENCY

Population: 54,654

Area: 978 km²

Constituents submitted that the population has grown rapidly because of the area being a mining area, electricity hub, educational hub as well as mushrooming of other commercial activities.

They then made the following proposals:

1. Realign the Constituency boundaries and retain as one.
2. Divide the Constituency into two.
3. Remove some localities from other constituencies, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Proposal 1

Realign the Constituency boundaries and retain as one.

Option 1

Retain the constituency but realign the boundaries to exclude Makoro and Dikabeya farms.

Option 2

Retain the constituency but realign the boundaries to include Malaka and Lecheng villages from the Lerala-Maunatlala Constituency.

Proposal 2

Divide the Constituency into two.

Proposal 3

Remove some localities from other constituencies, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Option 1

Remove villages of Malaka and Lecheng from Lerala-Maunatlala Constituency, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Option 2

Remove the villages of Radisele from Serowe South Constituency, Lecheng and Malaka from Lerala-Maunatlala Constituency, Topisi from Serowe North Constituency and Tamasane from Mmadinare Constituency, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Palapye South Constituency: All Palapye wards on the southern side of the road from Mmaphula graveyard to Morupule stream, Radisele, Lecheng and Malaka villages.

Palapye North Constituency: All Palapye wards on the northern side of the road from Mmaphula graveyard to Morupule stream, Topisi and Tamasane.

Option 3

Remove the villages of Tamasane, Diloru and Kgagodi from Mmadinare Constituency, Moreomabele and Topisi from Serowe North Constituency, Radisele, Mogome and Mokgware from Serowe South Constituency, Lecheng and Malaka from Lerala-Maunatlala Constituency, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Palapye South Constituency: All Palapye wards on the southern side of the road from Mmaphula graveyard to Morupule stream, Lecheng, Malaka, Radisele, Mogome and Mokgware villages.

Palapye North Constituency: All Palapye wards on the northern side of the road from Mmaphula graveyard to Morupule stream, Tamasane, Topisi, Moreomabele, Diloru and Kgagodi villages.

OBSERVATIONS AND DECISION

The Commission notes that Palapye Sub District has been upgraded into a fully-fledged District. The newly established Palapye District incorporates Palapye Constituency, Lerala-Maunatlala Constituency and some villages and localities from Mmadinare Constituency, Serowe North Constituency, Serowe South Constituency and Sefhare-Ramokgonami Constituency.

The Commission acknowledges and appreciates submissions and proposals made by constituents. However, after evaluation of same, the Commission resolves to realign Constituency boundaries and retain as one as will more fully appear from the **Description** and **Annexure A** and reaffirm the name **Palapye**, with a population of **61,875** covering an area of **2,801** km².

The reason for the decision is that the Constituency is compact, manageable and has good communication network.

The villages and some of their associated localities included in the Constituency are as follows:

1. Palapye
2. Topisi
3. Mokgware
4. Mogome
5. Radisele
6. Moreomabele

LERALA-MAUNATLALA CONSTITUENCY

POPULATION: 31,560

Area: 3,228 km²

Constituents submitted that their area is vast and has bad roads, hills and freehold farms in some places that make traversing the area difficult.

They then made the following proposals:

1. Retain the Constituency as is.
2. Realign the Constituency boundaries and retain as one.
3. Divide the Constituency into two.
4. Remove some localities from other Constituencies, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.
5. Rename the Constituency.

Proposal 1

Retain the Constituency as is.

Proposal 2

Realign the Constituency boundaries and retain as one.

Option 1

Retain the Constituency but realign the boundaries to include villages of Tsetsebjwe and Moletemane from Bobonong Constituency.

Option 2

Retain the Constituency but realign the boundaries to exclude villages of Matlhakola, Mokungwana from Lerala-Maunatlala Constituency.

Proposal 3

Divide the Constituency into two.

Option

Tswapong North Constituency: Seolwane, Mosweu, Mokokwana, Maunatlala, Lesenepole, Moremi and Malaka.

Tswapong Central Constituency: Lerala, Majwaneng, Ratholo, Manaledi, Gootau, Goosekgweng, Matlhakola and Mokungwana.

Proposal 4

Remove some localities from other Constituencies, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Remove the villages of Mogapi, Mogapinyana, Kgagodi, Dilor, Tamasane Sefhophe from Mmadinare Constituency and Tumasera from Sefhare-Ramokgonami Constituency, add them to the Constituency and create two constituencies as follows:

Option 1

Tswapong South Constituency: Lecheng, Malaka, Lerala, Majwaneng, Ratholo, Moeng, Gootau, Goosekgweng, Matlhakola, Mokungwana and Mosweu.

Tswapong North Constituency: Mokokwana, Mogapi, Mogapinyana, Kgagodi, Moremi, Maunatlala, Lesenepole, Seolwane, Dilor and Tamasane.

Option 2

Tswapong North Central Constituency: Lecheng, Malaka, Goosekgweng, Gootau, Mokungwana, Matlhakola, Manaledi, Ratholo, Majwaneng and Lerala.

Tswapong North Constituency: Chepete farms, Mogapi, Mogapinyana, Dilor, Tamasane, Moremi, Lesenepole, Maunatlala, Mokokwana, Mosweu, Seolwane and Kgagodi.

Option 3

Tswapong Central Constituency: Lecheng, Malaka, Lerala, Majwaneng, Manaledi, Ratholo, Moeng, Gootau, Goosekgweng, Matlhakola and Mokungwana

Tswapong North Constituency: Moremi, Maunatlala, Lesenepole, Mosweu, Mokokwana, Seolwane, Mogapi, Mogapinyana, Kgagodi, Dilor and Tamasane.

Option 4

Tswapong North Constituency: Seolwane, Mosweu, Mokokwana, Maunatlala, Lesenepole, Moremi, Tamasane, Kgagodi, Dilor, Mogapi, Mogapinyana, African ranches and Seleka farms.

Tswapong Central Constituency: Lerala, Majwaneng, Ratholo, Manaledi, Gootau, Goosekgweng, Ratholo, Matlhakola, Mokungwana, Lecheng, Malaka and Tumasera.

Proposal 5

Rename the Constituency.

Option 1

Tswapong North and South.

Option 2

Tswapong North and Central.

OBSERVATIONS AND DECISION

The Commission notes that the Palapye Sub District has been upgraded to a fully-fledged district in terms of the Administrative District Act. The newly established Palapye District incorporates Palapye Constituency, Lerala-Maunatlala Constituency and some villages and localities from Mmadinare Constituency, Serowe North Constituency, Serowe South Constituency and Sefhare-Ramokgonami Constituency.

The Commission acknowledges and appreciates all submissions and proposals made by constituents. However, after evaluation of same, the Commission resolves to realign the Constituency boundaries and retain as one as will more fully appear from the *Description* and *Annexure A* and name the constituency **Tswapong North** with a population of **41, 245** covering an area of **6,151 km²**.

The reasons for the decision are:

1. The population in the area does not warrant the creation of another Constituency.
2. The area is manageable and has good communication network.
3. Constituents unanimously submitted that the constituency be renamed Tswapong North as the name Tswapong refers to hills in the area which is all embracing.

The villages and some of their associated localities included in the Constituency are as follows:

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Lerala | 13. Ratholo |
| 2. Lecheng | 14. Moeng |
| 3. Mokungwana | 15. Mosweu |
| 4. Matlhakola | 16. Mokokwana |
| 5. Goo-Sekgweng | 17. Maunatlala |
| 6. Gootau | 18. Lesenepole |
| 7. Manaledi | 19. Moremi |
| 8. Majwaneng | 20. Malaka |
| 9. Seolwane | 21. Maokatumo |
| 10. Kgagodi | 22. Tamasane |
| 11. Diloru | 23. Mogapi |
| 12. Mogapinyana | |

MAHALAPYE CONSTITUENCIES

MAHALAPYE EAST: Population 30,048

Area: 5,031 km²

MAHALAPYE WEST: Population 36,984

Area: 488 km²

Constituents submitted that Mahalapye is a fast-growing village and is the commercial and administrative centre for the district.

They then made the following proposals:

1. Retain the Constituencies as are.
2. Remove some localities from other constituencies, add them to Mahalapye East Constituency and retain as one.
3. Make Mahalapye village a standalone Constituency.
4. Combine the two Constituencies and divide into three.
5. Combine the four Constituencies of Shoshong, Mahalapye East, Mahalapye West and Sefhare-Ramokgonami and divide into five.

Proposal 1

Retain the Constituencies as are.

Proposal 2

Remove some localities from other constituencies, add them to Mahalapye East Constituency and retain as one.

Option 1

Remove the village of Dibete from Shoshong Constituency, add it to Mahalapye East Constituency.

Option 2

Remove the villages of Dibete from Shoshong Constituency, Machaneng and Letoreng from Sefhare-Ramokgonami Constituency and add them to Mahalapye East Constituency.

Proposal 3

Make Mahalapye village a standalone Constituency.

Option 1

Make Mahalapye village a standalone Constituency and the remaining villages and localities to form another constituency.

Mahalapye Constituency: Mahalapye village.

Another Constituency: All the remaining villages.

Proposal 4

Combine the two Constituencies and divide into three.

Proposal 5

Combine the four Constituencies of Shoshong, Mahalapye East, Mahalapye West and Sefhare-Ramokgonami and divide into five.

OBSERVATIONS AND DECISION

The Commission notes that the newly established Mahalapye District comprises the two Mahalapye Constituencies, Sefhare Ramokgonami Constituency and Shoshong Constituency.

The Commission acknowledges and appreciates submissions and proposals made by constituents. However, after evaluation of same, the Commission resolves to leave the two Constituencies as are as will more fully appear from the **Description** and **Annexure A** and reaffirm their names as follows:

Mahalapye East, with a population of **30,047** covering an area of **5,031** km²

Mahalapye West, with a population of **37,066** covering an area of **551** km²

The reasons for this decision are as follows:

1. The populations of the two constituencies do not warrant creation of another constituency.
2. The two constituencies are manageable and most villages in the constituencies are accessible by tarred roads.

The villages and some of their associated localities included in the Constituencies are as follows:

Mahalapye East

1. Mahalapye (east of the railway line)
2. Taupye
3. Makwate
4. Shakwe
5. Dovedale
6. Mokoswane
7. Kudumatse
7. Mmaphashalala
8. Mookane
9. Palla Road
10. Parrs'Halt Border Post

Mahalapye West

1. Mahalapye (west of the railway line)
2. Tewane

SEFHARE-RAMOKGONAMI CONSTITUENCY

Population: 32,330

Area: 4,361 km²

Constituents submitted that their area is vast with hills and freehold farms that make traversing the area difficult.

They then made the following proposals:

1. Retain the Constituency as is.
2. Remove some villages from Serowe South Constituency, add them to Sefhare-Ramokgonami and divide into two.
3. Combine the two constituencies of Lerala-Maunatlala and Sefhare- Ramokgonami, add some villages from other Constituencies and divide into three.
4. Rename the Constituency.

Proposal 1

Retain the Constituency as is.

Proposal 2

Remove some villages from Serowe South Constituency, add them to Sefhare-Ramokgonami and divide into two.

Option

Remove Radisele, Mogome and Mokgware from Serowe South Constituency, add them to Sefhare-Ramokgonami Constituency and divide into two.

Mahalapye North Constituency: Maape, Mhalapitsa, Pilikwe, Moshopha, Radisele, Mogome and Mokgware.

Sefhare-Ramokgonami Constituency: Sefhare, Ramokgonami, Seleka, Tumasera, Ngwapa, Mokobeng, Chadibe, Borotsi, Matlhako, Machaneng, Sherwood farm, Martins Drift and the Border Post.

Proposal 3

Combine the two constituencies of Lerala-Maunatlala and Sefhare-Ramokgonami, add some villages from other Constituencies and divide into three.

Option 1

Remove Shakwe, Dovedale, Kudumatse, Mmaphashalala and Makwate from Mahalapye East Constituency, Tamasane, Dilor Kgagodi, Mogapi, Mogapinyana from Mmadinare Constituency, add them to the combined constituencies and divide into three.

Tswapong South Constituency: Some Sherwood Farms, Ngwapa, Mokobeng, Chadibe, Borotsi, Sefhare, Letoreng, Machaneng, Matlhako, Shakwe, Kudumatse, Dovedale, Makwate, Mmaphashalala and Moshopha.

Tswapong Central Constituency: Seleka, Tumasera, Ramokgonami, Maape, Mhalapitsa, Pilikwe, Lecheng, Mokungwane, Matlhakola, Malaka, Goo-Sekgweng, Ratholo, Goo-Tau, Manaledi and Majwaneng.

Tswapong North Constituency: Some Sherwood Farms, Lerala, Maunatlala, Mokokwane, Goo-Mosweu, Moremi, Seolwane, Lesenepole, Tamasane, Diloru Kgagodi, Mogapi and Mogapinyana.

Option 2

Remove Shakwe, Dovedale, Kudumatse and Makwate from Mahalapye East Constituency, add them to combined constituencies and divide into three.

Tswapong South Constituency: Mokobeng, Ngwapa, Sherwood Farms, Borotsi, Chadibe, Sefhare, Moshopha, Matlhako, Letoreng, Machaneng, Shakwe, Dovedale, Kudumatse and Makwate.

Tswapong Central Constituency: Malaka, Lecheng, Mokungwane, Matlhakola, Goo-Sekgweng, Goo-Tau, Ratholo, Manaledi, Majwaneng, Pilikwe, Mhalapitsa, Maape, Ramokgonami, Tumasera and Seleka.

Tswapong North Constituency: Lerala, Seolwane, Maunatlala, Lesenepole, Moremi, Mokokwane and Mosweu.

Option 3

Remove Mogapi, Mogapinyana, Diloru, Kgagodi and Tamasane from Mmadinare Constituency, Moletemane from Bobonong Constituency, Dovedale, Makwate and Kudumatse from Mahalapye East Constituency, add them to the combined constituencies and divide into three constituencies namely.

Tswapong South Constituency: Commence from Sherwood Farms, Chadibe to Borotsi, Sefhare, Matlhako, Letoreng, Moshopha, Shakwe, Machaneng, Dovedale, Makwate and Kudumatse.

Tswapong Central Constituency: Ngwapa, Mokobeng, Tumasera, Seleka, Ramokgonami, Maape, Mhalapitsa, Pilikwe, Lecheng, Malaka, Mokungwane, Matlhakola, Goosekgweng, Gootau, Ratholo, Manaledi, Lerala and Majwaneng.

Tswapong North Constituency: Moletemane, Seolwane, Mosweu, Mokokwane, Maunatlala, Mogapi, Mogapinyana, Diloru, Kgagodi, Tamasane, Lesenepole and Moremi.

Proposal 4

Rename the Constituency Tswapong South.

OBSERVATIONS AND DECISION

The Commission notes that the newly established Mahalapye District incorporates the two Mahalapye Constituencies, Sefhare Ramokgonami Constituency and Shoshong Constituency. The creation of the said district has removed residential and office areas of the Martin's Drift Border Post and Sherwood from Sefhare-Ramokgonami Constituency to Palapye District.

The Commission acknowledges and appreciates all submissions and proposals made by constituents. However, after evaluation of same, the Commission resolves to realign the Constituency boundaries and retain the Constituency as one as will more fully appear from the **Description** and **Annexure A** and rename the Constituency **Tswapong South** with a population of **31, 771** covering an area of **4,271** km².

The reasons for the decision are:

1. The population in the area does not warrant the creation of another Constituency.
2. The area is manageable and has good communication network.
3. Constituents unanimously submitted that the constituency be renamed Tswapong South as the name Tswapong refers to hills in the area which is all embracing.

The villages and some of their associated localities included in the Constituency are as follows:

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Sefhare | 9. Chadibe |
| 2. Mhalapitsa | 10. Matlhako |
| 3. Maape | 11. Machaneng |
| 4. Ramokgonami | 12. Pilikwe |
| 5. Seleka | 13. Letoreng |
| 6. Ngwapa | 14. Sherwood Farms |
| 7. Mokobeng | 15. Martin's Drift Border Post |
| 8. Moshopha | |

SHOSHONG CONSTITUENCY

Population: 31,267

Area: 10 580 km²

Constituents submitted that their area is vast and difficult to traverse due to bad terrain as some places are sandy while others have rivers and hills.

They then made the following proposals:

1. Retain the Constituency as is.
2. Realign the Constituency boundaries and retain as one.
3. Divide the Constituency into two.
4. Remove some localities from other Constituencies, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Proposal 1

Retain the Constituency as is.

Proposal 2

Realign the Constituency boundaries and retain as one.

Option 1

Realign the Constituency boundaries by removing villages of Kalamare, Mmutlane, Bonwapitse from the Constituency to form part of Mahalapye West Constituency.

Option 2

Realign the Constituency boundaries by removing the village of Dibete from the Constituency to form part of Mahalapye East.

Proposal 3

Divide the Constituency into two.

Option

Shoshong West Constituency: Moralane, Ikongwe, Kodibeleng, Otse, Mokgenene, Poloka, Dibete and part of Sandveldt Ranches.

Shoshong East Constituency: All the remaining villages in the Shoshong Constituency.

Proposal 4

Remove some localities from other Constituencies, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Option 1

Remove the village of Tewane from Mahalapye West Constituency, add it to the Constituency and divide into two.

Shoshong South Constituency: All Shoshong village wards on the southern part of Mahalapye-Molepolole road, Ikongwe, Kodibeleng, Otse, Mokgenene, Poloka, Tobera and Dibete.

Shoshong North Constituency: All Shoshong village wards on the northern part of Mahalapye-Molepolole road, Moralane, Mosolotshane, Kalamare, Mmutlane, Bonwapitse and Tewane.

Option 2

Remove the villages of Thabala and Moyabana from Serowe South Constituency, add them to the Constituency and divide into two using Mahalapye-Molepolole road passing through Shoshong village as the boundary.

OBSERVATIONS AND DECISION

The Commission notes that the newly established Mahalapye District incorporates the two Mahalapye Constituencies, Sefhare-Ramokgonami Constituency and Shoshong Constituency.

The Commission acknowledges and appreciates all submissions and proposals made by constituents. However, after evaluation of same, the Commission resolves to retain the constituency as one as will more fully appear from the ***Description and Annexure A*** and reaffirm the name **Shoshong** with a population of **30,764** covering an area of **7,868 km²**.

The reasons for the decision are:

1. The population in the area does not warrant the creation of another Constituency.
2. The Constituency is manageable and has good communication network despite hills in some areas.

The villages and some of their associated localities included in the Constituency are as follows:

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. Shoshong | 8. Moralane |
| 2. Mmutlane | 9. Kodibeleng |
| 3. Tobera | 10. Otse |
| 4. Bonwapitse | 11. Dibete |
| 5. Kalamare | 12. Mokgenene |
| 6. Mosolotshane | 13. Poloka |
| 7. Ikongwe | |

SEROWE CONSTITUENCIES

SEROWE NORTH CONSTITUENCY

Population: 37,879 **Area:** 4,608 km²

SEROWE SOUTH CONSTITUENCY

Population: 38,180 **Area:** 3,146 km²

SEROWE WEST CONSTITUENCY

Population: 29,704 **Area:** 15,605 km²

Constituents submitted that their constituency boundaries should be aligned with other existing boundaries such as District Council boundaries to ensure effective service delivery. They further submitted that constituency boundaries should not separate inhabitants from their farms and graveyards.

They then made the following proposals:

1. Retain the Constituencies as are.
2. Combine all the Serowe Constituencies and divide them into four.
3. Realign boundaries of the Constituencies and retain as three.
4. Divide Serowe West Constituency into two.
5. Remove some localities from other constituencies, add them to Serowe North and divide into two.
6. Remove some localities from other constituencies, add them to Serowe South and divide into two.

Proposal 1

Retain the Constituencies as are.

Proposal 2

Combine all the Serowe Constituencies, divide them into four and name them Serowe North West, Serowe North East, Serowe South East and Serowe South West.

Proposal 3

Realign boundaries of the Constituencies and retain as three.

Option 1

Remove Malatswai village and its localities from Serowe West Constituency and add them to Boteti East Constituency.

Option 2

Remove Paje village from Serowe North Constituency, add it to Serowe West Constituency.

Option 3

Remove Mogorosi and Thabala villages from Serowe South Constituency, add them to Serowe West Constituency, remove Serule, Gojwane from Serowe North Constituency, add them to Tonota Constituency, remove Mogome, Mokgware and Radisele from Serowe South Constituency and add them to Palapye Constituency.

Option 4

Remove the villages of Moreomabele and Topisi from Serowe North Constituency, add it to Palapye Constituency.

Option 5

Realign boundaries of the constituencies to make Serowe village a Constituency and create two constituencies with the remaining villages.

Paje-Serule/Paje-Mmashoro/ Serowe North Constituency: Paje, Mabeleapodi, Tshimoyapula, Majwanaadipitse, Topisi, Moreomabele, Serule, Gojwane, Dimajwe, Mmashoro, Malatswai.

New Proposed/ Serowe West Constituency: Mogorosi, Thabala, Motshegaletau, Sehunou, Mabuo, Moiyabana, Radisele, Mogome and Mokgware.

Serowe / Serowe Central Constituency: Serowe village.

Proposal 5

Divide Serowe West Constituency into two.

Proposal 6

Remove some localities from other constituencies, add them to Serowe North Constituency and divide into two.

Remove Foley from Tonota Constituency, Damochojena from Mmadinare Constituency, Dimajwe, Mmashoro from Serowe West Constituency, add them to Serowe North Constituency and divide into two.

Option 1

Serule Constituency: Gojwane, Foley, Serule, Damochojena, Moreomabele, Topisi, Tshimoyapula and Mabeleapodi.

Option 2

Serowe-Palapye Constituency: Gojwane, Serule, Topisi, Lechana, Mabeleapodi, Paje, Tshimoyapula, Majwanaadipitse, Dimajwe and Mmashoro.

OBSERVATIONS AND DECISION

The Commission notes that the newly established Serowe District incorporates all the three Serowe Constituencies. This development has removed the villages of Mogome, Mokgware and Radisele from Serowe South Constituency and added them to Palapye District. Furthermore, it has also removed the villages of Serule and Gojwane from Serowe North Constituency and added them to Tonota District.

The Commission acknowledges and appreciates submissions and proposals made by constituents. However, after evaluation of same, the Commission resolves to realign boundaries of the Constituencies and retain the three as will more fully appear from the **Description** and **Annexure A** and reaffirm the names of the Constituencies as follows:

1. **Serowe North** with a population of **29,972** covering an area of **3,004** km².
2. **Serowe South** with a population of **34,765** covering an area of **7,255** km².
3. **Serowe West** with a population of **29,739** covering an area of **15,955** km².

The reason for this decision is that the Constituencies are manageable and have good communication network.

The villages and some of their associated localities included in the Constituencies are as follows:

Serowe South Constituency

1. Part of Serowe as described
1. Mabuo
2. Sehunou
3. Thabala
4. Mogorosi
5. Motshegaletau
6. Moiyabana

Serowe North Constituency

1. Part of Serowe as described
2. Paje
3. Tshimoyapula
4. Mabeleapodi

Serowe West Constituency

1. Part of Serowe as described
2. Malatswai
3. Mmashoro
4. Dimajwe

BOTETI EAST CONSTITUENCY

Population: 49,219

Area: 16,538 km²

Constituents submitted that their area is vast with sandy roads which make traversing some areas difficult.

They then made the following proposals:

1. Divide the Constituency into two.
2. Remove some villages from other constituencies, add them to the two Boteti constituencies and divide into three.
3. Combine the Boteti Constituencies and divide into four.

Proposal 1

Divide the Constituency into two.

Option

Boteti East Constituency: Mosu, Makgaba, Mokubilo, Mmatshumo, Mmea, Letlhakane East and North wards.

Boteti Central Constituency: Remaining Letlhakane wards, Khwee and Kedia.

Proposal 2

Remove some villages from other constituencies, add them to the two Boteti constituencies and divide into three.

Option 1

Remove part of Phuduhudu village from Maun East Constituency, add it to Boteti West Constituency, combine Boteti East and Boteti West constituencies and divide into three.

Boteti West Constituency: From Mokoboxane gate and include Mokoboxane, Kedia, Mopipi, Mmadikola, Rakops, Toromoja, Moreomaoto, Khumaga, Xere, Xhumo, Makalamabedi, Motopi and part of Phuduhudu.

Boteti South Constituency: From Mokoboxane gate and include Orapa, Letlhakane, go along Orapa road up to the Abattoir up to Makoba gate and include Letlhakane South and Lethakane Central council wards, go along the tarred road and include Khwee and Malatswai.

Boteti North Constituency: Letlhakane East and Letlhakane North council wards, Mmatshumo, Mosu, Makgaba, Mokubilo and Mmea.

Option 2

Remove the village of Malatswai from Serowe West Constituency, add it to the Constituency, combine the two Constituencies and divide into three.

Boteti East Constituency: Letlhakane, Malatswai and Khwee.

Boteti Central Constituency: Orapa, Mmatshumo, Mosu, Makgaba, Mokubilo and Mmea.

Boteti West Constituency: All the remaining villages in the Constituencies.

Proposal 3

Combine the Boteti Constituencies and divide into four.

Option 1

Remove the village of Malatswai from Serowe West Constituency, add it into the Constituency, combine the two Constituencies and divide into four.

Boteti East Constituency: Mopipi, Orapa, Mmatshumo, Mokoboxane, Mosu, Mmea, including associated localities.

Boteti North Constituency: Letlhakane East and Letlhakane North council wards, Makgaba and Mokubilo.

Boteti Central Constituency: Letlhakane, Khwee and Malatswai

Boteti West Constituency: Kedia, Xere, Xhumo, Mmadikola, Toromoja, Rakops, Khumaga, Motopi, Moreomaoto and Makalamabedi.

Option 2

Boteti East Constituency: Mopipi, Mokobaxane, Orapa, Mmatshumo, Mosu, Makgaba, Mokubilo and Mmea.

Boteti Central Constituency: Letlhakane, Khwee, Malatswai

Boteti West Constituency: Kedia, Xere, Xhumo, Phuduhudu, Mmadikola, Rakops, Khumaga, Moreomaoto, Motopi, Makalamabedi and Toromoja.

Boteti South Constituency: Mokobaxane, Orapa, Letlhakane West, Letlhakane Central, and Letlhakane South council wards, Khwee and Malatswai.

OBSERVATIONS AND DECISION

The Commission notes that the newly established Boteti District incorporates Boteti East and Boteti West Constituencies.

The Commission acknowledges and appreciates submissions and proposals made by constituents. However, after evaluation of same, the Commission resolves to realign the Constituency boundaries and retain as one as will more fully appear from the **Description** and **Annexure A** and reaffirm the name of the Constituency **Boteti East** with a population of **49,416** and covering an area of **18,992** km².

The reasons for this decision are as follows:

1. The population does not warrant creation of another constituency.
2. Most of the villages in the area are accessible as they fall along the main road.

The villages and some of their associated localities included in the Constituency are as follows:

1. Letlhakane
2. Mmatshumo
3. Khwee
4. Makgaba
5. Mokubilo
6. Mmea
7. Mosu

BOTETI WEST CONSTITUENCY

Population: 37,664

Area: 19,290 km²

Constituents submitted that their area is vast and sparsely populated. They submitted that their area includes part of the Makgadikgadi pans which have soft and slippery sands which make traversing the area difficult particularly during rainy seasons.

They then made the following proposals:

1. Remove some localities from other constituencies, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.
2. Remove some localities from other constituencies, add them to the Constituencies and divide into three.

Proposal 1

Remove some localities from other constituencies, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Option 1

Remove Phuduhudu and Makalamabedi from Maun East Constituency, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Boteti Central Constituency: Xere, Mmadikola, Toromoja, Mopipi, Mokoboxane, Mmatshumo

Boteti West Constituency: Rakops, Khumaga, Motopi, Moreomaoto, Phuduhudu and the whole of Makalamabedi.

Option 2

Boteti Central Constituency: Orapa, Mokoboxane, Mopipi, Xhumo, Toromoja and Mmadikola.

Boteti West Constituency: Rakops, Xere, Khumaga, Moreomaoto, Motopi and Makalamabedi.

Proposal 2

Remove some localities from other Constituencies, add them to the Constituencies and divide into three.

Option 1

Remove Phuduhudu from Maun East Constituency, add it to Boteti West Constituency, remove Malatswai village from Serowe West Constituency, add it to Boteti East Constituency, combine the two Constituencies and divide into three.

Boteti Central Constituency: Orapa, Mmatshumo, Mmea, Mosu, Mokubilo and Makgaba.

Boteti East Constituency: Letlhakane, Khwee, Malatswai and farms around Letlhakane.

Boteti West Constituency: Mokoboxane, Mopipi, Kedia, Xhumo, Toromoja, Mmadikola, Rakops, Xere, Khumaga, Moreomaoto, Makalamabedi, Motopi and Phuduhudu.

OBSERVATIONS AND DECISION

The Commission notes that the newly established Boteti District incorporates Boteti East and Boteti West Constituencies.

The Commission acknowledges and appreciates submissions and proposals made by constituents. However, after evaluation of same, the Commission resolves to retain the Constituency as is as will more fully appear from the ***Description and Annexure A*** and reaffirm the name as **Boteti West** with a population of **37,664** and covering an area of **19,290 km²**.

The reasons for this decision are as follows:

1. The population does not warrant creation of another constituency.
2. Most of the villages in the area are accessible as they fall along the main road.

The villages and some of their associated localities included in the Constituency are as follows:

1. Orapa
2. Mopipi
3. Xhumo
4. Rakops
5. Xere
6. Kedia
7. Toromoja
8. Motopi
9. Moreomaoto
10. Mokoboxane
11. Mmadikola
12. Makalamabedi

MOCHUDI CONSTITUENCIES

MOCHUDI EAST CONSTITUENCY

Population: 65,215 **Area:** 3,823 km²

MOCHUDI WEST CONSTITUENCY

Population: 56,196 **Area:** 3,796 km²

Constituents submitted that the population in their area has grown significantly due to its proximity to Gaborone City.

They then made the following proposals:

1. Retain Constituencies as are.
2. Combine the two Constituencies and divide into three.
3. Combine the two Constituencies and divide into four.
4. Rename the Constituencies.

Proposal 1

Retain Constituencies as are.

Proposal 2

Combine the two Constituencies and divide into three.

Option 1

Kgatleng East Constituency: Oodi, Matebele, Modipane, Dikwididi, Mabalane, Sikwane, Mmathubudukwane, Ramonaka, Malolwane, Oliphant's Drift, Ramotlabaki and Council ward in Mochudi (Boseja North).

Kgatleng West Constituency: Morwa, Rasesa, Bokaa, Artesia, Malotwana, part of Mochudi west of Notwane River, Kgomodiatshaba, Dikgonnye, Pilane, Leshibitse, Bodungwane and Khurutshe.

Kgatleng Central Constituency: Council wards in Mochudi (Boseja South and Boseja Central).

Option 2

Kgatleng West Constituency: Oodi, Matebele, Morwa, Rasesa, Bokaa, Artesia, Kgomodiatshaba, Dikgonnye, Pilane, Leshibitse, Bodungwane and Khurutshe.

Kgatleng East Constituency: Modipane, Dikwididi, Mabalane, Sikwane, Mmathubudukwane, Ramonaka, Malolwane, Oliphant's Drift, Ramotlabaki and Mochudi village wards on the eastern side of Notwane River.

Mochudi Central: All localities between Notwane River and the Railway line.

Option 3

Kgatleng West Constituency: Morwa, Rasesa, Bokaa, Artesia, Kgomodiatshaba, Dikgonnye, Pilane, Leshibitse, Bodungwane and Khurutshe.

Kgatleng East Constituency: Dikwididi, Mabalane, Sikwane, Mmathubudukwane, Ramonaka, Malolwane, Oliphant's Drift and Ramotlabaki.

Kgatleng Central: Oodi, Modipane, Mokatse, Matebele, Mochudi and Malotwana

Option 4

Kgatleng East Constituency: Palla Camp, Ramotlabaki, Oliphant's Drift, Malolwane, Ramonaka, Mmathubudukwane, Sikwane, Mabalane, Mochudi council wards (Makgophana, Mabodisa, Boseja South, Boseja Central and Boseja North).

Kgatleng South-West Constituency: Modipane, Dikwididi, Mokatse, Oodi, Matebele, Bokaa, Morwa and Pilane.

Kgatleng North: Leshibitse, Artesia, Dikgonnye, Kgomodiatshaba, Rasesa, Malotwana, Mochudi council wards (Bokone, Moshawana, Phaphane and Ntshinoge).

Option 5

Mochudi Constituency: Mochudi, Morwa, Pilane, Rasesa and Malotwana.

Kgatleng East: Oodi, Matebele, Mokatse, Dikwididi, Modipane, Mabalane, Sikwane, Mmathubudukwane, Ramonaka, Malolwane Oliphants Drift, Ramomotlabaki and Pallacamp

Kgatleng West: Bokaa, Dikgonnye, Sebonwane, Thagale, Artesia, Kgomodiatshaba, Khurutshe, Bodungwe, Leshibitse and Lekgalong.

Option 6

Kgatleng Central: Morwa, Pilane, Rasesa, Malotwana and all Mochudi village wards on the western side of Notwane River and north of Metsimotlhabe river.

Kgatleng West: Oodi, Matebele, Bokaa, Artesia, Kgomodiatshaba, Dikgonnye, Leshibitse, Bodungwane, Khurutshe and Pallacamp.

Kgatleng East: Modipane, Dikwididi, Mabalane, Sikwane, Mmathubudukwane, Ramonaka, Malolwane, Oliphant's Drift, Ramotlabaki and Mochudi village wards on the eastern side of Notwane River.

Option 7

Kgatleng Central Constituency: Mochudi village.

Kgatleng East Constituency: Oodi, Matebele, Modipane, Dikwididi, Mabalane, Sikwane, Mmathubudukwane, Ramonaka, Malolwane, Oliphant's Drift and Ramotlabaki.

Kgatleng West Constituency: Morwa, Rasesa, Bokaa, Artesia, Malotwana, Kgomodiatshaba, Dikgonnye, Pilane and Leshibitse.

Proposal 3

Combine the two Constituencies and divide into four.

Option

Kgatleng North Constituency: Kgomodiatshaba, Ramotlabaki, Khurutshe, Dikgonnye, Artesia, Leshibitse, Pallacamp and Masama.

Kgatleng East Constituency: Oliphant's Drift, Malolwane, Ramonaka, Mathubudukwane, Sikwane and Mabalane.

Kgatleng South Constituency: Mochudi, Boseja, Dikwididi, Modipane, Matebele and Mokatse.

Kgatleng West Constituency: Mochudi Kgotla, Pilane, Rasesa, Morwa, Bokaa, Oodi, Mmashia and Malotwana.

Proposal 4

Rename Constituency Kgatleng.

OBSERVATIONS AND DECISION

The Commission acknowledges and appreciates submissions and proposals made by constituents. However, after evaluation of same, the Commission resolves to combine the two existing Constituencies and divide them into three as will more fully appear from the *Description* and *Annexure A* and name them:

1. **Kgatleng Central** with a population of **45,921** covering an area of **427** km².
2. **Kgatleng East** with a population of **37,566** covering an area of **3, 477** km².
3. **Kgatleng West** with a population of **37,923** covering an area of **3,717** km².

The reason for this decision is that the population warrants creation of another constituency.

The villages and some of their associated localities included in the Constituencies are as follows:

Kgatleng Central

1. Part of Mochudi as described
2. Malotwana

Kgatleng West

1. Bokaa
2. Dikgonnye
3. Khurutshe
4. Morwa
5. Bodungwane
6. Artesia
7. Pilane
8. Rasesa
9. Leshibitse
10. Kgomodiatshaba
11. Part of Mochudi as described

Kgatleng East

1. Malolwane
2. Oodi
3. Modipane
4. Sikwane
5. Mmathubudukwane
6. Ramonaka
7. Ramotlabaki
8. Oliphant's Drift
9. Mabalane
10. Dikwididi
11. Part of Mochudi as described

GABORONE CONSTITUENCIES

Gaborone Central Constituency

Population: 40,082

Area: 20 km²

Gaborone North Constituency

Population: 70,395

Area: 152 km²

Gaborone South Constituency

Population: 42,519

Area: 44 km²

Gaborone Bonnington North Constituency

Population: 56,875

Area: 23 km²

Gaborone Bonnington South Constituency

Population: 35,508

Area: 13 km²

Constituents submitted divergent views that Gaborone City has experienced significant population growth hence the need for creation of a sixth constituency, whereas some posited that the population should only be spread amongst the existing constituencies as their area is compact, manageable and has good communication network.

They then made the following proposals:

1. Retain the Constituencies as are.
2. Realign boundaries of the five constituencies to balance the population and retain them.
3. Combine all the Gaborone Constituencies and divide into six.
4. Rename the Constituencies.

Proposal 1

Retain the Constituencies as are.

Proposal 2

Realign boundaries of the five constituencies to balance the population and retain them.

Option 1

Remove Selemela ward (Extension 2, 4, 10 and 12) and Village from the Gaborone South Constituency, add them to Gaborone Central and retain as one.

Option 2

Remove Block 6, Block 7, Tlogatloga and/or Diphetogo wards from Gaborone Bonnington North, add them to Gaborone Bonnington South and retain as one.

Proposal 3

Combine all the Gaborone Constituencies and divide into six.

Proposal 4

Rename the Gaborone Bonnington Constituencies.

OBSERVATIONS AND DECISION

The Commission acknowledges and appreciates submissions and proposals made by constituents. However, after evaluation of same, the Commission resolves to realign boundaries of the Gaborone Constituencies and retain the five Constituencies as will more fully appear from the *Description* and *Annexure A* and reaffirm the names of the Constituencies as follows:

1. **Gaborone Central** with a population of **47,291** and covering an area of **23** km².
2. **Gaborone North** with a population of **53,896** and covering an area of **151** km².
3. **Gaborone South** with a population of **42,519** and covering an area of **44** km².
4. **Gaborone Bonnington North** with a population of **52,082** and covering an area of **20** km².
5. **Gaborone Bonnington South** with a population of **49,965** and covering an area of **19** km².

The reason for the decision is that the Constituencies are manageable, compact with good communication network.

TLOKWENG CONSTITUENCY

Population: 59,963

Area: 400 km²

Constituents submitted divergent views that despite significant growth in population, their area is compact and manageable with good communication network while others submitted that their area is difficult to manage.

They then made the following proposals:

1. Realign the Constituency boundaries and retain as one.
2. Remove some localities from the Constituency and divide into two.

Proposal 1

Realign the Constituency boundaries and retain as one.

Option

Remove Kgale Ward from the Constituency, add it to Ramotswa Constituency and retain as one.

Proposal 2

Remove Kgale Ward from the Constituency, add it to Ramotswa Constituency and divide into two.

Tlokweng West Constituency: Include Tlokweng village wards of Lesunyana, Mmaseroka, Kgosing, Mashibitswane, Ditshwega, Thethe, Monneng, Magwadi, Taukobong, Sefoke, Masetlheng, Botshabelo and Khayakholo.

Tlokweng East Constituency: Include Tlokweng village wards of Metlhabeng, Lenganeng, Selokwana, Letlapeng and Ranfurwa.

Option 2

Tlokweng South Constituency: Include Tlokweng Council wards of Sefoke, part of Old Kgosing, Khayakholo and Masetlheng.

Tlokweng North Constituency: Include Tlokweng Council wards of Tlokweng central, Metlhabeng, Lenganeng and part of Old Kgosing.

Option 3

Tlokweng South Constituency: Include Tlokweng Council wards of Sefoke, Masetlheng, Khaekholo, part of Old Kgosing, part of Tlokweng Central and part Lenganeng.

Tlokweng North Constituency: Include Tlokweng Council wards of Lesunyaneng, Metlhabeng, part of Old Kgosing, part of Tlokweng Central and part Lenganeng.

OBSERVATIONS AND DECISION

The Commission notes that the newly established Tlokweng District incorporates Tlokweng Constituency save for Kgale which has been removed from the Constituency and added to Ramotswa District.

The Commission acknowledges and appreciates submissions and proposals made by constituents. However, after evaluation of same, the Commission resolves to realign the Constituency boundaries and retain as one as will more fully appear from the **Description** and **Annexure A** and reaffirm the Constituency name as **Tlokweng** with a population of **57,143** and covering an area of **285** km².

The reasons for this decision are as follows:

1. The population in the area does not warrant creation of another constituency.
2. The Constituency is manageable and has good communication network.
3. The boundaries of Tlokweng Constituency are aligned to the boundaries of the Tlokweng Administrative District.

The villages and some of their associated localities included in the Constituency are as follows:

1. Tlokweng
2. Ruretse

RAMOTSWA CONSTITUENCY

Population: 51,376

Area: 637 km²

Constituents submitted that their Constituency is vast and some parts of it are difficult to traverse particularly during rainy seasons. They further requested that Lobatse Farms be made part of Ramotswa Constituency as they are in the South-East District.

They then made the following proposals:

1. Realign the Constituency boundaries and retain as one.
2. Divide the Constituency into two.
3. Remove some localities from other Constituencies, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.
4. Rename the Constituency.

Proposal 1

Realign the Constituency boundaries and retain as one.

Option

Remove Kgale Farms from Tlokweng Constituency, add them to Ramotswa Constituency and retain as one.

Proposal 2

Divide the Constituency into two.

Option

Divide the Constituency into two and name the constituencies Gamalete East and Gamalete West.

Proposal 3

Remove some localities from other Constituencies, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Option 1

Remove Kgale Farms from Tlokweng Constituency, Lobatse Farms from Lobatse Constituency, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Gamalete East Constituency: Ramotswa village.

Gamalete West Constituency: Kgale, Mogobane, Taung, Borotsi, Otse and Lobatse Farms.

Option 2

New Constituency: Kgale, Taung, Metsimaswaane, Otse, Mogobane and Hildavale Farms.

Option 3

Remove Marulamantsi, Block 9 from Gaborone Administrative District, Kgale Farms, Commerce Park from Tlokweng Constituency, Mogonye from Southern District, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Gamalete West Constituency: Marulamantsi, Block 9, Kgale Farms, Commerce Park, Metsimaswaane, Mogonye and Mogobane.

Gamalete East Constituency: To include the remaining localities.

Option 4

Gamalete South Constituency: From dumping site up to Hildavale Farms.

Gamalete North Constituency: The remaining localities within the Constituency.

Proposal 4

Rename the Constituency Gamalete.

OBSERVATIONS AND DECISION

The Commission notes that the newly established Ramotswa District incorporates Ramotswa Constituency and Kgale from Tlokweng Constituency.

The Commission acknowledges and appreciates submissions and proposals made by constituents. However, after evaluation of same, the Commission resolves to realign the Constituency boundaries by including Lobatse Farms and Kgale in the Ramotswa Constituency and retain as one as will more fully appear from the **Description** and **Annexure A** and rename the Constituency **Gamalete** with a population of **55,131** and covering an area of **1,144** km².

The reasons for the decision are as follows:

1. The population in the area does not warrant creation of another constituency.
2. The Constituency is manageable and has good communication network.
3. Lobatse Farms and Kgale are in Ramotswa District.

The villages and some of their associated localities included in the Constituency are as follows:

1. Ramotswa
2. Taung
3. Otse
4. Mogobane
5. Kgale
6. Boatle
7. Metsimaswaane
8. Lobatse Farms
9. Notwane Farms
10. Mokolodi Nature Reserve

MOGODITSHANE CONSTITUENCY

Population: 62,224

Area: 31 km²

Constituents submitted that their Constituency has grown in terms of population due to its close proximity to Gaborone City.

They then made the following proposals:

1. Remove some localities from other Constituencies, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.
2. Remove Ledumadumane ward from the Constituency, add it to any new constituency that includes Mmopane village.

Proposal 1

Remove some localities from other Constituencies, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Remove localities of Tsolamosese (Block 4 and 7), Morope (Block 10), Diagane (Block 9) and Mogoditshane Block 11 which are part of Mogoditshane village from Gabane-Mmankodi Constituency and Mmopane-Lentsweletau Constituency, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Option 1

Use Gaborone-Molepolole Road (A12) as a boundary between the two proposed constituencies and name them Mogoditshane North and Mogoditshane South.

Option 2

Use the road from Pula Spar into Mogoditshane to its intersection with Gaborone-Molepolole Road (A12), then proceed southwards along the tarred road to its intersection with Gaborone-Gabane road, then proceed along the Gaborone-Gabane road to the intersection with the boundary of Gabane and Mogoditshane villages. Name the constituency on the southern side of the proposed boundary Mogoditshane South and the other Mogoditshane North.

Proposal 2

Remove Ledumadumane ward from the Constituency, add it to any new constituency that includes Mmopane village.

OBSERVATIONS AND DECISION

The newly established Mogoditshane-Thamaga District incorporates Mogoditshane Constituency, Gabane-Mmankodi Constituency, Thamaga-Kumakwane Constituency and some parts of Lentsweletau-Mmopane Constituency.

The Commission acknowledges and appreciates submissions and proposals made by constituents. However, after evaluation of same, the Commission resolves to retain Mogoditshane Constituency and realign its boundaries by removing Nkoyaphiri ward from the Constituency, join it to Tsolamosese ward from Gabane-Mmankgodi Constituency and create another new constituency as will more fully appear from the ***Description*** and ***Annexure A*** and name them:

1. **Mogoditshane East** with a population of **43,155** covering an area of **20** km².
2. **Mogoditshane West** with a population of **39,321** covering an area of **72** km².

The reason for this decision is that the population of Mogoditshane village warrants the creation of an additional constituency despite its compactness and good communication network.

GABANE-MMANKGODI CONSTITUENCY

Population: 67,500

Area: 339 km²

Constituents submitted that the composition of their Constituency which mixes urban and rural interests makes representation complex as their interests are diverse. They further submitted that lack of harmonisation of the Sub District and political boundaries affects service delivery.

They then made the following proposals:

1. Retain the Constituency as is.
2. Realign the Constituency boundaries and retain as one.
3. Remove some localities from other Constituencies, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.
4. Rename the Constituency.

Proposal 1

Retain the Constituency as is.

Proposal 2

Realign the Constituency boundaries and retain as one.

Option 1

Remove Mmopane Block 1 from Lentsweletau-Mmopane Constituency, add it to the Constituency and retain as one.

Option 2

Remove Diagane (Block 9), Tsolamosese from the Constituency, add them to Mogoditshane Constituency and retain as one.

Proposal 3

Remove some localities from other Constituencies, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Option 1

Remove Mogonye, Bikwe and Manyana from Moshupa-Manyana Constituency, Ramaphatle, Gakgatla and Kumakwane from Thamaga-Kumakwane Constituency, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Proposed Constituency: Mogonye, Fikeng, Tloaneng, Bikwe, Manyana, Ramaphatle, Gakgatla, Kumakwane and Mmankgodi.

Option 2

Remove Metsimotlhabe, Mogoditshane Block 9, Morope, Ledumadumane from Lentsweletau-Mmopane Constituency, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Mmopane-Metsimotlhabe Constituency: Mmopane, Metsimotlhabe, Mogoditshane Block 9, Morope (Block 10), Ledumadumane and Khudiring (Block 5).

Gabane-Mmankgodi Constituency: Gabane, Tloaneng, Mmokolodi, Lesirane, Tsolamosese (Block 4), Mmankgodi, Mogobewamadi and Nkoyaphiri.

Option 3

Remove Metsimotlhabe from Lentsweletau-Mmopane Constituency, Kumakwane, Ramaphatle, Gakgatla from Thamaga-Kumakwane Constituency, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

New Constituency 1: Gabane, Mmokolodi, Mokolwe, Lesirane, Tsolamosese, Nkoyaphiri and Metsimotlhabe.

New Constituency 2: Kumakwane, Ramaphatle, Gakgatla, Fikeng, Tloaneng and Mmankgodi.

Proposal 4

Rename the Constituency.

Option 1

Rename the Constituency Gabane-Metsimotlhabe.

Option 2

Rename the Constituency Gabane-Mmankgodi-Metsimotlhabe / Gabane-Metsibotlhabe-Mmankgodi.

OBSERVATIONS AND DECISION

The newly established Mogoditshane-Thamaga District incorporates Mogoditshane Constituency, Gabane-Mmankgodi Constituency, Thamaga-Kumakwane Constituency and some localities from Lentsweletau-Mmopane Constituency.

The Commission acknowledges and appreciates submissions and proposals made by constituents. However, after evaluation of same, the Commission resolves to:

- a) Realign the Constituency boundaries by removing Tsolamosese ward and Metsimotlhabe village from the Constituency.

- b) Realign the Constituency boundaries and retain Gabane-Mmankgodi Constituency as will more fully appear from the *Description* and *Annexure A* and reaffirm the name as **Gabane-Mmankgodi** with a population of **37,438** and covering an area of **215** km².
- c) Create a new constituency made up of Mmopane village from Lentsweletau-Mmopane Constituency, Tsolamosese ward and Metsimotlhabe village as will more fully appear from the *Description* and *Annexure A* and name the constituency **Mmopane-Metsimotlhabe** with a population of **39,349** and covering an area of **124** km².

The reason for this decision is that the population in the area warrants creation of another Constituency.

The villages and some of their associated localities included in the Constituencies are as follows:

Gabane-Mmankgodi Constituency

- 1. Gabane
- 2. Mmankgodi
- 3. Mmokolodi
- 4. Tloaneng

Mmopane-Metsimotlhabe Constituency

- 1. Mmopane
- 2. Metsimotlhabe

THAMAGA-KUMAKWANE CONSTITUENCY

Population: 41,403

Area: 1,157 km²

Constituents submitted that their area is manageable. However, they decried being separated by Constituency boundaries from communities with whom they share similar culture, beliefs, and traditions.

They then made the following proposals:

1. Retain the Constituency as is.
2. Realign the Constituency boundaries and retain as one.
3. Remove some localities from other Constituencies, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.
4. Change the Constituency name.

Proposal 1

Retain the Constituency as is.

Proposal 2

Realign the Constituency boundaries and retain as one.

Option 1

Remove Ramakgatlanyane and Masebosebo lands from Molepolole South Constituency, add it to the Constituency and retain as one.

Option 2

Remove Kotolaname, Mosokotso and Losilakgokong from the Constituency, add them to Molepolole South Constituency and retain as one.

Option 3

Realign the Constituency boundaries to exclude the village of Kumakwane from the Constituency and add it to Gabane-Mmankodi Constituency and retain as one.

Option 4

Remove Moshaweng village from Letlhakeng-Lephepe Constituency, add it to the Constituency and retain as one.

Proposal 3

Remove some localities from other Constituencies, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Remove the village of Mmankgodi from Gabane-Mmankgodi Constituency, add it to the Constituency and divide into two.

Kumakwane-Mmankgodi Constituency: Kumakwane and Mmankgodi including surrounding localities.

Thamaga Constituency: Thamaga and the remaining localities in the Constituency.

Proposal 4

Change the Constituency name to either Thamaga or Kweneng South.

OBSERVATIONS AND DECISION

The Commission notes that the newly established Mogoditshane-Thamaga District incorporates Mogoditshane Constituency, Gabane-Mmankgodi Constituency, Thamaga-Kumakwane Constituency, and some parts of the Lentsweletau-Mmopane Constituency. This development has removed some localities from Thamaga-Kumakwane Constituency and added them to Kweneng District.

The Commission acknowledges and appreciates submissions and proposals made by constituents. However, after evaluation of same, the Commission resolves to realign the Constituency boundaries and retain as one as will more fully appear from the **Description** and **Annexure A** and reaffirm the Constituency name as **Thamaga-Kumakwane** with a population of **38,498** and covering an area of **776 km²**.

The reasons for this decision are:

1. The population in the area does not warrant creation of another Constituency.
2. The Constituency is manageable and has relatively good communication network.

The villages and some of their associated localities included in the Constituency are as follows:

1. Thamaga
2. Kumakwane
3. Ramaphatle
4. Gakgatla
5. Kubung

MOLEPOLOLE SOUTH CONSTITUENCY

Population: 42,826

Area: 327 km²

Constituents submitted that their area is manageable save for some areas that need realignment to balance the population in the two Molepolole Constituencies.

They then made the following proposals:

1. Retain the Constituency as is.
2. Realign the Constituency boundaries and retain as one.
3. Combine Molepolole South and Molepolole North Constituencies, add some localities from other Constituencies and divide into three.

Proposal 1

Retain the Constituency as is.

Proposal 2

Realign the Constituency boundaries and retain as one.

Option

Use Gaborone-Molepolole Road up to Kgari Sechele Senior Secondary School as the boundary between Molepolole North and Molepolole South Constituencies to include St Paul ward in Molepolole North Constituency.

Proposal 3

Combine Molepolole South and Molepolole North Constituencies, add some localities from other Constituencies and divide into three.

Option 1

Remove the villages of Kotolaname and Gakgatla from Thamaga-Kumakwane Constituency, Mogonono and Hatsalatladi from Lentsweletau-Mmopane Constituency, Monwane, Mapharangwane and Maanege from Letlhakeng-Lephepe Constituency, add them to the Constituency and divide into three.

Molepolole East Constituency: Include some wards in Molepolole village (Lekgwapheng, Legonono, Mokgopeetsane, Loologa, Lephalleng and Ntloolongwae), Suping, Madiabatho, Gamodubu, Mmanoko and Gakgatla localities.

Molepolole South Constituency: Include some wards in Molepolole village (Sebele, Sesanankgopa, Bonewamang, Goo-ntloedibe, Lephalleng, Lekgwapheng), villages of Losilakgokong, Kotolaname and Mmaothate.

Molepolole North Constituency: Include some wards in Molepolole village (Bobididi, Senyedimana, Botlhajana, Borakalalo), Maanege, Monwane, Mosekele, Lekotlopo, Mogonono and Hatsalatladi.

Option 2

Molepolole South-East Constituency: Gakuto, Gamodubu, Mmanoko, Gakgatla, Mmamarobole, Ditshukudu, Mahetlwe, Hatsalatladi, Mogonono, Moruleng, Molepolole village wards (Ratotoboro, Ntloolengwae, Mokgopeetsane)

Molepolole North Constituency: Mapharangwane, Maanege, Hatsalatladi, Mogonono, Suping, Boribamo East council ward, Khuduyamajako and Mosinki.

Molepolole South Constituency: Losilakgokong, Kotolaname, Morabane, Molepolole council wards (Loologa, Monwane, Sebele, Ntloedibe and Lekgwapeng).

OBSERVATIONS AND DECISION

The newly established Kweneng District comprises of the two Molepolole Constituencies, part of Lentsweletau-Mmopane Constituency and some localities from the Letlhakeng-Lephepe Constituency and Thamaga-Kumakwane Constituency.

The Commission acknowledges and appreciates submissions and proposals made by constituents. However, after evaluation of same, the Commission resolves to realign the Constituency boundaries and retain the Constituency as one as will more fully appear from the **Description** and **Annexure A** and reaffirm the Constituency name as **Molepolole South** with a population of **45,036** and covering an area of **970** km².

The reasons for this decision are as follows:

1. The population in the area does not warrant creation of another Constituency.
2. The Constituency is manageable and has good communication network.

The villages and some of their associated localities included in the Constituency are as follows:

1. Part of Molepolole as described
2. Mmanoko
3. Gamodubu
4. Kotolaname
5. Losilakgokong

MOLEPOLOLE NORTH CONSTITUENCY

Population: 39,024

Area: 178 km²

Constituents submitted that their area is manageable save for some areas that need realignment to balance the population in both Molepolole Constituencies.

They then made the following proposals:

1. Retain the Constituency as is.
2. Realign the Constituency boundaries and retain as one.
3. Remove some localities from other Constituencies, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.
4. Combine Molepolole South and Molepolole North Constituencies, add some localities from other Constituencies and divide into three.

Proposal 1

Retain the Constituency as is.

Proposal 2

Realign the Constituency boundaries and retain as one.

Option

Use Gaborone-Molepolole Road up to Kgari Sechele Senior Secondary School as the boundary between Molepolole North and Molepolole South Constituencies to include St Paul ward in Molepolole North Constituency.

Proposal 3

Remove some localities from other Constituencies, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Option

Remove the villages of Botlhapatlou, Ngware, Loologane, Boatlaname, Sojwe, Shadishadi and Lephepe from Letlhakeng-Lephepe Constituency, Hatsalatladi and Mogonono from Lentsweletau-Mmopane Constituency, add them to the Constituency and divide into Molepolole North and Molepolole East.

Proposal 4

Combine Molepolole South and Molepolole North Constituencies, add some localities from other Constituencies and divide into three.

Option 1

Remove the villages of Kotolaname and Gakgatla from Thamaga-Kumakwane Constituency, Mogonono and Hatsalatladi from Lentsweletau-Mmopane Constituency, Monwane, Mapharangwane and Maanege from Letlhakeng-Lephepe Constituency, add them to the Constituencies and divide into three.

Molepolole East Constituency: Include some wards in Molepolole village (Lekgwapheng, Legonono, Mokgopeetsane, Loologa, Lephalleng and Ntloolongwae), Suping, Madiabatho, Gamodubu, Mmanoko and Gakgatla localities.

Molepolole South Constituency: Include some wards in Molepolole village (Sebele, Sesanankgopa, Bonewamang, Ntloedibe, Lephalleng, Lekgwapheng), villages of Losilakgokong, Kotolaname and Mmaothate.

Molepolole North Constituency: Include some wards in Molepolole village (Bobididi, Senyedimana, Botlhajana (Ramabenyana), Borakalalo), Maanege, Monwane, Mosekele, Lekotlopo, Mogonono and Hatsalatladi.

Option 2

Remove Gakgatla village from Thamaga-Kumakwane Constituency, Monwane, Moselele, Thebephatshwa, Mogabetlwane from Letlhakeng-Lephepe Constituency, add them to the Constituency and divide into three.

OBSERVATIONS AND DECISION

The newly established Kweneng District comprises of the two Molepolole Constituencies, part of Lentsweletau-Mmopane Constituency and some localities from the Letlhakeng-Lephepe Constituency and Thamaga-Kumakwane Constituency.

The Commission acknowledges and appreciates submissions and proposals made by constituents. However, after evaluation of same, the Commission resolves to realign the Constituency boundaries and retain the Constituency as one as will more fully appear from the *Description* and *Annexure A* and reaffirm the Constituency name as **Molepolole North** with a population of **48,310** and covering an area of **1,163 km²**.

The reasons for this decision are as follows:

1. The population in the area does not warrant creation of another Constituency.
2. The Constituency is manageable and has good communication network.

The villages and some of their associated localities included in the Constituency are as follows:

1. Part of Molepolole as described
2. Thebephatshwa
3. Mapharangwane
4. Hatsalatladi
5. Mogonono

LENTSWELETAU-MMOPANE CONSTITUENCY

Population: 68,984

Area: 3,061 km²

Constituents submitted that their area has bad roads in some places that make it difficult to traverse.

They then made the following proposals:

1. Remove some localities from other Constituencies, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.
2. Remove some localities from the Constituency, add them to other constituencies and retain as one.

Proposal 1

Remove some localities from other Constituencies, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Remove villages of Loologane, Lephepe, Sojwe, Shadishadi, Boatlaname, Botlhapatlou, Ngware from Letlhakeng-Lephepe Constituency, Metsimotlhabe from Gabane-Mmankgodi Constituency, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Option 1

Lephepe-Lentsweletau/Kweneng East Constituency: Lephepe, Sojwe, Shadishadi, Boatlaname, Botlhapatlou, Ngware, Loologane, Hatsalatladi, Medie, Kweneng, Mahetlwe, Ditshukudu, Lentsweletau, Kgope, Dikgatlong, Ramankhung.

Another constituency: To include villages of Kopong, Mmopane, Mmatseta, Gakuto and Metsimotlhabe.

Option 2

The first constituency: To include villages of Lephepe, Sojwe, Shadishadi, Boatlaname, Botlhapatlou, Ngware, Loologane, Hatsalatladi, Medie, Kweneng, Mahetlwe, Ditshukudu, Lentsweletau, Kgope, Dikgatlong and Ramankhung.

Another constituency: To include villages of Kopong, Gakuto, Mmatseta and Mmopane.

Option 3

Remove the village of Metsimotlhabe from Gabane-Mmankgodi Constituency, add it to the Constituency and divide into two.

Kweneng South-East Constituency: Kopong, Mmatseta, Gakuto, Metsimotlhabe, Mmopane and all their surrounding localities.

Another Constituency: The remaining localities in the Constituency to form another constituency.

Proposal 2

Remove some localities from the Constituency, add them to other constituencies and retain as one.

Option

Remove the village of Mogonono from the Constituency, add it to Molepolole North Constituency and retain as one.

OBSERVATIONS AND DECISION

The newly established Kweneng District incorporates the two Molepolole Constituencies, part of Lentsweletau-Mmopane Constituency and some localities from the Letlhakeng-Lephepe Constituency and Thamaga-Kumakwane Constituency. Furthermore, the new District removed the village of Mmopane and some localities from Lentsweletau-Mmopane Constituency and placed them in Mogoditshane District.

The Commission acknowledges and appreciates submissions and proposals made by constituents. However, after evaluation of same, the Commission resolves to realign the Constituency boundaries and retain the Constituency as one as will more fully appear from the *Description* and *Annexure A* and rename the Constituency **Lentsweletau-Lephepe** with a population of **43,728** and covering an area of **5,628** km².

The reasons for this decision are as follows:

1. The population does not warrant creation of an additional constituency.
2. The Constituency is manageable and has relatively good communication network.

The villages and some of their associated localities included in the Constituency are as follows:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Lentsweletau | 11. Mmatseta |
| 2. Kopong | 12. Dikgatlhong |
| 3. Lephepe | 13. Kweneng |
| 4. Loolokane | 14. Ramankhung |
| 5. Boatlaname | 15. Gakuto |
| 6. Shadishadi | |
| 7. Sojwe | |
| 8. Medie | |
| 9. Ditshukudu | |
| 10. Kgope | |

LETLHAKENG-LEPHEPE CONSTITUENCY

Population: 37,008

Area: 10,439 km²

Constituents submitted that their area is vast, sandy and has bad roads in some areas making it difficult to traverse.

They then made the following proposals:

1. Retain the Constituency as is.
2. Divide the Constituency into two.
3. Remove some localities from Letlhakeng-Lephepe Constituency, combine the remaining localities in the Letlhakeng-Lephepe Constituency with localities in the Takatokwane Constituency and divide into three.
4. Realign the Constituency boundaries by removing some localities from the constituency and retain as one.
5. Remove some localities from other Constituencies as well as some localities from the Constituency, add them and create a new constituency.
6. Rename the Constituency.

Proposal 1

Retain the Constituency as is.

Proposal 2

Divide the Constituency into two.

Proposal 3

Remove some localities from Letlhakeng-Lephepe Constituency, combine the remaining localities in the Letlhakeng-Lephepe Constituency with localities in the Takatokwane Constituency and divide into three.

Option

Letlhakeng West Constituency: Maboane, Takatokwane, Dutlwe, Tshwaane, Khekhenye, Motokwe and Tsetseng.

Letlhakeng Central Constituency: Magagarape, Sesung, Metsibotlhoko, Ditshegwane, Khudumelapye, Salajwe, Kaudwane, Moshaweng, Monwane, Sorilatholo and Letlhakeng.

Letlhakeng East Constituency: Malwelwe, Maratswane, Ngware, Diphuduhudu, Sojwe, Botlhapatlou, Mantshwabisi, Matagatse, Serinane, Thebephatshwa and Lephepe.

Proposal 4

Realign the Constituency boundaries by removing some localities from the Constituency and retain as one.

Option

Remove Sojwe, Lephepe, Shadishadi, Loologane and Boatlaname from the Constituency and add them to Lentsweletau-Mmopane Constituency.

Proposal 5

Remove some localities from other Constituencies as well as some localities from the Constituency, join them and create a new constituency to be named Lentsweletau-Lephepe Constituency.

Option

Remove villages of Kweneng, Medie, Hatsalatladi, Mahetlwe, Ditshukudu, Kgope, Gakuto, Mmatseta and Lentsweletau from Lentsweletau-Mmopane Constituency, Metsimotlhabe from Gabane-Mmankgodi Constituency, Loologane, Boatlaname, Sojwe, Shadishadi, Lephepe from Letlhakeng-Lephepe Constituency, join them and create a new constituency.

Lentsweletau-Lephepe Constituency: Loologane, Boatlaname, Sojwe, Shadishadi, Lephepe, Mogonono, Mahetlwe, Ditshukudu, Medie, Kgope, Kweneng, Dikgathong, Gakuto, Mmatseta, Lentsweletau and Metsimotlhabe.

OBSERVATIONS AND DECISION

The Commission notes that the newly established Letlhakeng District incorporates Takatokwane Constituency and part of Letlhakeng-Lephepe Constituency. This development has removed the villages of Loologane, Boatlaname, Sojwe, Shadishadi and Lephepe from the Constituency and placed them in the newly established Kweneng District.

The Commission acknowledges and appreciates submissions and proposals made by constituents. However, after evaluation of same, the Commission resolves to realign the Constituency boundaries and retain the Constituency as one as will more fully appear from the **Description** and **Annexure A** and rename the Constituency **Letlhakeng** with a population of **28,415** and covering an area of **7,936** km².

The reasons for this decision are as follows:

1. The population in the area does not warrant the creation of another constituency.
2. The constituency is manageable and has relatively good communication network.

The villages and some of their associated localities included in the Constituency are as follows:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Letlhakeng | 7. Khudumelapye |
| 2. Matlagatse | 8. Malwelwe |
| 3. Monwane | 9. Sorilatholo |
| 4. Serinane | 10. Ngware |
| 5. Tshwaane | 11. Moshaweng |
| 6. Botlhapatlou | 12. Diphuduhudu |

TAKATOKWANE CONSTITUENCY

Population: 29,157

Area: 21,435 km²

Constituents submitted that their area is vast and difficult to traverse due to the sandy terrain. They acknowledged that their population is low but proposed that their area be assessed based on the principle of affirmative action.

They then made the following proposals:

1. Retain the Constituency as is.
2. Realign the Constituency boundaries and retain as one.
3. Divide the Constituency into two.
4. Remove some localities from other constituencies, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.
5. Remove some localities from other constituencies, add them to the Constituency and divide into three.
6. Combine the two Constituencies of Takatokwane and Letlhakeng-Lephepe and divide into three.

Proposal 1

Retain the Constituency as is.

Proposal 2

Realign the Constituency boundaries and retain as one.

Option

Remove villages of Kaudwane, Sorilatholo, Salajwe, Khudumelapye, from the Constituency, add them to Letlhakeng-Lephepe Constituency and retain as one.

Proposal 3

Divide the Constituency into two.

Option 1

Takatokwane Constituency: Tsetseng, Motokwe, Khekhenye, Tshwaane, Dutlwe, Takatokwane, Maseru, Pitsane, Magakabe, Maboane and Ditshegwane.

Letlhakeng North Constituency: All the remaining villages in the Constituency.

Option 2

Letlhakeng Central Constituency: Ditshegwane, Sesung, Khudumelapye, Salajwe, Kaudwane, Sorilatholo and Maboane.

Letlhakeng West Constituency: From Takatokwane up to Tsetseng.

Proposal 4

Remove some localities from other constituencies, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Option

Remove Moshaweng from Letlhakeng-Lephepe Constituency, add it to the Constituency and divide the Constituency into two.

Takatokwane East Constituency: Moshaweng, Ditshegwane, Sesung, Metsibotlhoko, Khudumelapye, Salajwe, Kaudwane and Sorilatholo.

Takatokwane West Constituency: Maboane, Takatokwane, Dutlwe, Tshwaane, Khekhenye, Motokwe and Tsetseng.

Proposal 5

Remove some localities from other constituencies, add them to the Constituency and divide into three.

Option

Remove Kotolaname from Thamaga-Kumakwane Constituency, Serinane, Monwane, Mantshwabisi, Moshaweng, Malwelwe, Diphuduhudu, Ngware, Maratswane, Letlhakeng from Letlhakeng-Lephepe Constituency, add them to the Constituency and divide into three.

Letlhakeng West Constituency: Tsetseng, Motokwe, Khekhenye, Tshwaane, Dutlwe, Takatokwane, Maseru, Pitsane, Magakabe, Maboane, Sesung, Metsibotlhoko and Ditshegwane.

Letlhakeng Central Constituency: Letlhakeng, Serinane, Moshaweng, Kotolaname, Monwane and Mantshwabisi.

Letlhakeng East Constituency: Salajwe, Khudumelapye, Kaudwane, Sorilatholo, Diphuduhudu, Ngware, Malwelwe and Maratswane.

Proposal 6

Combine the two Constituencies of Takatokwane and Letlhakeng-Lephepe and divide into three.

Option 1

Letlhakeng East Constituency: Kaudwane, Salajwe, Khudumelapye, Sorilatholo, Diphuduhudu, Ngware, Botlhapatlou and Mantshwabisi.

Letlhakeng-Lephepe Constituency: Lephepe, Sojwe, Boatlaname, Loologane, Shadishadi, Hatsalatadi, Mahetwe, Medie and Letlhakeng.

Takatokwane Constituency: All the other remaining villages.

Option 2

Letlhakeng Central Constituency: Kaudwane, Salajwe, Khudumelapye, Letlhakeng, Sesung, Sorilatholo and Metsibotlhoko.

Option 3

Letlhakeng Central Constituency: Sorilatholo, Kaudwane, Diphuduhudu, Salajwe, Khudumelapye, Ngware, Malwelwe, Monwane, Letlhakeng, Moshaweng, Mantshwabisi and Serinane.

Letlhakeng East Constituency: Botlhapatlou, Mogonono, Boatlaname, Hatsalatadi, Sojwe, Shadishadi, Loologane and Lephepe.

Letlhakeng West Constituency: Ditshegwane, Sesung, Metsibotlhoko, Maboane, Takatokwane, Dutlwe, Tshwaane, Motokwe, Khekhenye and Tsetseng.

OBSERVATIONS AND DECISION

The newly established Letlhakeng District incorporates Takatokwane Constituency and part of Letlhakeng-Lephepe Constituency.

The Commission acknowledges and appreciates submissions and proposals made by constituents. However, after evaluation of same, the Commission resolves to realign the Constituency boundaries and retain the Constituency as one as will more fully appear from the **Description** and **Annexure A** and reaffirm the Constituency name as **Takatokwane** with a population of **24,500** and covering an area of **19,998** km².

The reason for this decision is that the population does not warrant creation of another Constituency.

The villages and some of their associated localities included in the Constituency are as follows:

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. Takatokwane | 7. Motokwe |
| 2. Metsibotlhoko | 8. Dutlwe |
| 3. Sesung | 9. Salajwe |
| 4. Maboane | 10. Kaundwane |
| 5. Magagarape | 11. Tsetseng |
| 6. Ditshegwane | 12. Khekhenye |

LOBATSE CONSTITUENCY

Population: 30,785

Area: 520 km²

Constituents submitted that despite their area being small in size and population, it has a wide catchment area in terms of service provision as it caters for villages such as Molapowabojang, Lotlhakane and Lobatse Farms.

They then made the following proposals:

1. Divide the Constituency into two.
2. Remove some localities from other Constituencies, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Proposal 1

Divide the Constituency into two.

Option 1

Divide the Constituency into two using Peleng river and name the constituencies Lobatse South and Lobatse North.

Option 2

Divide the Constituency into two such that the populations in both constituencies are balanced.

Proposal 2

Remove some localities from other Constituencies, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Option

Remove villages of Molapowabojang, Digawana, Gopong, Lorwana from Mmathethe-Molapowabojang Constituency, Otse and some Farms from Ramotswa Constituency, add them to the Constituency and divide into Lobatse North and Lobatse South.

OBSERVATIONS AND DECISION

The Commission acknowledges and appreciates submissions and proposals made by constituents. However, after evaluation of same, the Commission resolves to realign the Constituency boundaries by removing Lobatse Farms from the Constituency and placing them in Ramotswa Constituency and retain the Constituency as one as will more fully appear from the **Description** and **Annexure A** and reaffirm the Constituency name as **Lobatse** with a population of **29,824** and covering an area of **127 km²**.

The reasons for the decision are as follows:

1. The population does not warrant creation of another Constituency.
2. The Constituency is manageable and has good communication network.
3. Lobatse Farms are situate in the newly established Ramotswa District.

GOODHOPE-MABULE CONSTITUENCY

Population: 36,428

Area: 2,735 km²

Constituents submitted that their area is vast with poor communication network in some areas.

They then made the following proposals:

1. Retain the Constituency as is.
2. Divide the Constituency into two.
3. Rename the Constituency.

Proposal 1

Retain the Constituency as is.

Proposal 2

Divide the Constituency into two.

Option

Ga-Molopo Constituency: Include villages of Sekhutlane, Banyana Farms, Mabule, Tshidilamolomo, Mmakgori, Dikhukhung, Leporong, Phitshane-Molopo, Sedibeng, Mokatako, Molete, Ditharapa, Sekokwane, Tswagare and Mokgomane.

Goodhope Constituency: Include villages of Tswaanyaneng, Mogobewakgomo, Mogwalale, Metlojane, Borobadilepe, Madingwane, Logagane, Matasalalo, Ramatlabama, Papatlo, Makokwe, Pihetswane, Marojane, Hebron, Goodhope, Kgoro, Gamokoto, Dinatshana, Bethele, Pitsanepotlokwe, Malokaganyane, Tlhareseleele, Rakhuna, Sheepfarm, Pitsane and Ngwatsau.

Proposal 3

Rename the Constituency Borolong.

OBSERVATIONS AND DECISION

The Commission notes that Southern District has been divided into Goodhope District, Mabutsane District, Moshupa District and Kanye District. The newly established Goodhope District incorporates Goodhope-Mabule Constituency and some localities from Mmathethe-Molapowabojang Constituency.

The Commission acknowledges and appreciates submissions and proposals made by constituents. However, after evaluation of same, the Commission resolves to realign the Constituency boundaries to follow the boundaries of Goodhope District and retain the Constituency as one as will more fully appear from the **Description** and **Annexure A** and rename the Constituency **Goodhope-Mmathethe** with a population of **59,183** and covering an area of **6,204** km².

The reasons for this decision are as follows:

1. The population does not warrant the creation of another Constituency.
2. The Constituency is manageable as most villages are situated along the tarred roads.

The villages and some of their associated localities included in the Constituency are as follows:

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Gathwane | 22. Kgoro |
| 2. Digawana | 23. Goodhope |
| 3. Lejwana | 24. Papatlo |
| 4. Metlojane | 25. Rakhuna |
| 5. Borobadilepe | 26. Metlobo |
| 6. Ditlharapa | 27. Tswaanyaneng |
| 7. Hebron | 28. Tswaaneng |
| 8. Mokgomane | 29. Leporung |
| 9. Dinatshana | 30. Mmathethe |
| 10. Borobadilepe | 31. Magoriapitse |
| 11. Pitsane | 32. Tlhareseleele |
| 12. Mogojogojo | 33. Ngwatsau |
| 13. Mokatako | 34. Ramatlabama |
| 14. Phitshane Molopo | 35. Mabule |
| 15. Mmakgori | 36. Lorwana |
| 16. Madingwana | 37. Logagane |
| 17. Tshidilamolomo | 38. Sheep Farm |
| 18. Ramatlabama | 39. Sekhutlane |
| 19. Hebron | 40. Bethele |
| 20. Pihetswane | 41. Dikhukhung |
| 21. Tswagare | 42. Marojane |
| | 43. Pitsane Potlokwe |

MMATHETHE-MOLAPOWABOJANG CONSTITUENCY

Population: 43,855

Area: 8,328 km²

Constituents submitted that their area is vast and sandy with poor roads in some places which make traversing the area difficult.

They then made the following proposals:

1. Realign the Constituency boundaries and retain as one.
2. Divide the Constituency into two.
3. Remove some localities from other Constituencies, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.
4. Rename the Constituency.

Proposal 1

Realign the Constituency boundaries and retain as one.

Option 1

Remove Maokane from the Constituency, add it to Jwaneng-Mabutsane Constituency or any new constituency that includes Jwaneng Township and retain as one.

Option 2

Realign Constituency boundaries by removing villages of Lorolwane, Maokane and Gasita from the constituency, add Mokgomane from Goodhope-Mabule Constituency and Lotlhakane East from Kanye South Constituency and retain Constituency as one.

Option 3

Remove the village of Lorolwane from the Constituency, add it to Kanye South and retain as one.

Option 4

Realign Constituency boundaries by removing Lorolwane, Maokane, Gasita, Gasegwagwa from the Constituency and retain as one.

Option 5

Realign the Constituency boundaries such that all parts of the village of Molapowabojang which are on the northern side of Kanye-Lobatse Road are part of Mmathethe-Molapowabojang Constituency.

Proposal 2

Divide the Constituency into two.

Option

Mmathethe Constituency: Mmathethe, Magoriapitse, Mokgomane, Lorolwane, Gasita, Selokolela, Sesung and Gasegwagwa.

Another Constituency: Molapowabojang, Lotlhakane East and all other remaining villages in the Constituency.

Proposal 3

Remove some localities from other constituencies, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Remove the villages of Kgomokasitwa, Magotlhwane, Ntlhantlhe, Lekgolobotlo and Ranaka from Kanye North Constituency, Mokgomane from Goodhope-Mabule Constituency, Selokolela, Lotlhakane East and Sesung from Kanye South Constituency, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Option

Ngwaketse East Constituency: Digawana, Lorwana, Gopong, Kgomokasitwa, Magotlhwane, Ntlhantlhe, Lekgolobotlo and Ranaka.

Ngwaketse South Constituency: To include all the remaining villages within the Constituency.

Proposal 4

Rename the Constituency Ngwaketse South or Ngwaketse South-East.

OBSERVATIONS AND DECISION

The Commission notes that Southern District has been divided into Goodhope District, Mabutsane District, Moshupa District and Kanye District. These newly established districts have split the Constituency and spread its villages and localities among Goodhope District, Kanye District and Mabutsane District resulting in the **dissolution** of the Mmathethe-Molapowajang Constituency.

The Commission acknowledges and appreciates submissions and proposals made by constituents. However, after evaluation of same, the Commission found that in all the districts where the villages and localities from the then Mmathethe-Molapowajang Constituency have been placed, the population in those districts does not warrant creation of an additional constituency.

KANYE NORTH CONSTITUENCY

Population: 35,598

Area: 864 km²

Constituents submitted that their area is compact, accessible, and easy to traverse. They further submitted that the situation where bigger villages are placed together with smaller villages in a Constituency disadvantages them as bigger villages are given priority over smaller ones when it comes to allocation of resources.

They then made the following proposals:

1. Retain the Constituency as is.
2. Combine all the Constituencies within Southern District and divide into six.
3. Combine Kanye North and Kanye South Constituencies and divide into three.
4. Remove some localities from other constituencies, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Proposal 1

Retain the Constituency as is.

Proposal 2

Combine all the Constituencies within Southern District and divide them into six.

Option

Create the sixth constituency in the district and call it Ngwaketse East with the following localities: Kgomokasitwa, Magotlhwane, Ntlhantlhe, Lekgolobotlo, Ranaka, Moshana, Mogonye, Manyana, and Kanye village wards of Seno, Pitsaneng and Losabanyana.

Proposal 3

Combine Kanye North and Kanye South Constituencies, divide them into three and name them Kanye North, Kanye South and Kanye East.

Proposal 4

Remove the villages of Bikwe, Mogonye, Manyana from Moshupa-Manyana Constituency, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Ngwaketse East Constituency: Moshaneng, Ranaka, Lekgolobotlo, Ntlhantlhe, Kgomokasitwa, Magotlhwane, Bikwe, Mogonye, Manyana villages and Kanye village wards of Pitsaneng, Seno and Losabanyana.

OBSERVATIONS AND DECISION

The Commission notes that Southern District has been divided into Goodhope District, Mabutsane District, Moshupa District and Kanye District. The establishment of Kanye District has removed some localities from Kanye North Constituency to other districts and removed other localities from Mmathethe-Molapowabojang Constituency into the District.

The Commission acknowledges and appreciates submissions and proposals made by constituents. However, after evaluation of same, the Commission resolves to realign the Constituency boundaries and retain the Constituency as one as will more fully appear from the *Description* and *Annexure A* and rename the Constituency **Kanye East** with a population of **42,236** and covering an area of **1,148 km²**.

The reasons for this decision are as follows:

1. The population in the area does not warrant creation of another constituency.
2. The Constituency is manageable with relatively good communication network.
3. The Constituency derives its name from the name of the District.

The villages and some of their associated localities included in the Constituency are as follows:

1. Part of Kanye as described
2. Lotlhakane East
3. Moshaneng
4. Molapowabojang

KANYE SOUTH CONSTITUENCY

Population: 40,907

Area: 1,478 km²

Constituents submitted that lack of infrastructure in some parts of their area make traversing the area difficult. They further submitted that the situation where bigger villages are placed together with smaller villages in a Constituency disadvantages smaller villages as bigger villages are given priority over smaller ones in the allocation of resources.

They then made the following proposals:

1. Realign the Constituency boundaries and retain as one.
2. Combine Kanye North and Kanye South Constituencies and divide into three.
3. Remove some localities from other constituencies, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.
4. Change Constituency name.

Proposal 1

Realign the Constituency boundaries and retain as one.

Proposal 2

Combine Kanye North and Kanye South Constituencies and divide into three.

Proposal 3

Remove some localities from other constituencies, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Option 1

Remove the villages of Samane from Jwaneng-Mabutsane Constituency, Gasita and Maokane from Mmathethe-Molapowabojang Constituency, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Kanye South-West Constituency: Selokolela, Sesung, Seherelela, Tsonyane, Lobutse, Lefhoko, Gasita, Maokane and Samane.

Kanye South Constituency: All the remaining villages in the Constituency.

Option 2

Remove the villages of Gasita, Lorolwane, Maokane from Mmathethe-Molapowabojang Constituency, Thankane, Samane, Mokhomma from Jwaneng-Mabutsane Constituency, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Ngwaketse Central Constituency: Gasita, Lorolwane, Maokane, Thankane, Samane, Selokolela, Sesung, Seherelela, Betesankwe, Lefhoko, Lotlhakane East, and Mokhomma.

Proposal 4

Change the Constituency name to Ngwaketse.

OBSERVATIONS AND DECISION

The Commission notes that Southern District has been divided into Goodhope District, Mabutsane District, Moshupa District and Kanye District. The establishment of Kanye District has removed some localities from Kanye South Constituency to other districts and brought some localities from other constituencies into the District.

The Commission acknowledges and appreciates submissions and proposals made by constituents. However, after evaluation of same, it resolves to realign the Constituency boundaries and retain the Constituency as one as will more fully appear from the **Description** and **Annexure A** and rename the Constituency **Kanye West** with a population of **36,434** and covering an area of **3,028** km².

The reasons for this decision are as follows:

1. The population in the area does not warrant creation of another Constituency.
2. The Constituency is manageable with relatively good communication network.
3. The Constituency derives its name from the name of the district.

The villages and some of their associated localities included in the Constituency are as follows:

1. Part of Kanye as described
2. Selokolela
3. Gasita
4. Lorolwane

MOSHUPA-MANYANA CONSTITUENCY

Population: 38,625

Area: 2,062 km²

Constituents submitted that their area is easy to traverse despite having rivers and hills in some places. Some constituents were of the view that Manyana village should be removed from the Constituency and be amalgamated with villages of Mmankgodi and Mogonye to form a new constituency.

They then made the following proposals:

1. Retain the Constituency as is.
2. Realign the Constituency boundaries and retain as one.
3. Remove some localities from other constituencies, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Proposal 1

Retain the Constituency as is.

Proposal 2

Realign the Constituency boundaries and retain as one.

Option 1

Realign the Constituency boundaries to remove the villages of Sesung from Kanye South Constituency, Ntlhantlhe, Lekgolobotlo and Ranaka from Kanye North Constituency add them to the Constituency and retain as one.

Option 2

Realign the Constituency boundaries to remove Manyana village from the Constituency and retain as one.

Proposal 3

Remove some localities from other constituencies, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Option

Remove the villages of Thamaga from Thamaga-Kumakwane Constituency, Ntlhantlhe, Lekgolobotlo, Ranaka from Kanye North Constituency, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

OBSERVATIONS AND DECISION

The Commission notes that the newly established Moshupa District incorporates Moshupa-Manyana Constituency and some localities in Kanye North and Kanye South Constituencies.

The Commission acknowledges and appreciates submissions and proposals made by constituents. However, with respect to the proposal to create a new constituency incorporating Manyana and Mmankgodi villages, the Commission notes that the proposed Constituency will straddle boundaries of Moshupa and Mogoditshane-Thamaga Districts in contravention of Section 65 (2) of the Constitution. After evaluation of same, the Commission resolves to realign the Constituency boundaries and retain the Constituency as one as will more fully appear from the **Description** and **Annexure A** and reaffirm the Constituency name as **Moshupa-Manyana** with a population of **52,128** and covering an area of **2,832** km².

The reasons for this decision are as follows:

1. The population in the area does not warrant creation of another constituency.
2. The Constituency is manageable and has relatively good communication network.

The villages and some of their associated localities included in the Constituency are as follows:

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. Moshupa | 9. Mogonye |
| 2. Manyana | 10. Lekgolobotlo |
| 3. Lotlhakane West | 11. Ranaka |
| 4. Ralekgetho | 12. Ntlhantlhe |
| 5. Pitseng | 13. Kgomokasitwa |
| 6. Seherelela | 14. Magotlhwane |
| 7. Sesung | |
| 8. Bikwe | |

JWANENG-MABUTSANE CONSTITUENCY

Population: 45,604

Area: 11,866 km²

Constituents submitted that the area is vast and sandy with bad roads in some places which make it difficult to traverse. They further submitted that the area has many remote area settlements and poor network connectivity in some places. They acknowledged that despite their population being low, their area be assessed based on the principle of affirmative action.

They then made the following proposals:

1. Retain the Constituency as is.
2. Divide the Constituency into two.
3. Remove some localities from other constituencies, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.
4. Divide the Constituency into three.
5. Rename the Constituency.

Proposal 1

Retain the Constituency as is.

Proposal 2

Divide the Constituency into two.

Option 1

Jwaneng Constituency: Jwaneng Township.

Mabutsane/KgalagadiEast/Ngwaketse-Kgalagadi/Khakhea-Mabutsane Constituency: All the remaining villages in the Constituency.

Option 2

Jwaneng Constituency: Jwaneng Township and Sese village.

Khakhea-Mabutsane Constituency: All the remaining villages in the Constituency.

Option 3

Ngwaketse Central Constituency: Jwaneng, Sese, Lefhoko and Mokhomma.

Ngwaketse West Constituency: All the remaining villages in the Constituency.

Proposal 3

Remove some localities from other constituencies, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Option 1

Remove the villages of Betesankwe, Tsonyane, Seherelela and Lefhoko from Kanye South Constituency, Maokane from Mmathethe-Molapowabojang Constituency and Pitseng from Moshupa-Manyana Constituency, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Jwaneng Constituency: Jwaneng Township, Kaduwe, Maokane, Sese, Betesankwe, Pitseng, Tsonyane, Lefhoko and Seherelela.

Mabutsane Constituency: All the remaining villages in the Constituency.

Option 2

Remove the villages of Lefhoko, Tsonyane, Seherelela, Betesankwe from Kanye South Constituency, Maokane from Mmathethe-Molapowabojang Constituency, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Jwaneng-Maokane Constituency: Jwaneng, Seherelela, Betesankwe, Lefhoko, Sese, Tsonyane, Thankane, Mokhomma, Samane and Maokane.

Mabutsane Constituency: Mahotshwane, Sekoma, Khakhea, Mabutsane, Keng, Khonkhwa, Kanaku, Itholoke, Kutuku, Morwamosu and Kokong.

Option 3

Remove the villages of Lefhoko, Betesankwe, Tsonyane from Kanye South Constituency, Maokane from Mmathethe-Molapowabojang Constituency, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Jwaneng Constituency: Jwaneng Township

Ngwaketse West Constituency: Mabutsane, Morwamosu, Kokong, Kanaku, Kutuku, Khakhea, Itholoke, Keng, Khonkhwa, Sekoma, Samane, Mahotshwane, Mokhomma, Maokane, Sese, Thankane, Betesankwe, Lefhoko and Tsonyane.

Proposal 4

Divide the Constituency into three namely Jwaneng Constituency, Sese Constituency and Mabutsane Constituency.

Proposal 5

Rename the Constituency Ngwaketse West.

OBSERVATIONS AND DECISION

The Commission notes that Southern District has been divided into Mabutsane District, Moshupa District, Goodhope District and Kanye District. The new Mabutsane

District incorporates Jwaneng-Mabutsane Constituency and some localities from Kanye South Constituency and Mmathethe-Molapowabojang Constituency.

The Commission acknowledges and appreciates submissions and proposals made by constituents. However, after evaluation of same, the Commission resolves to align Constituency boundaries to follow those of the Mabutsane District and retain the Constituency as one as will more fully appear from the **Description** and **Annexure A** and reaffirm the name **Jwaneng-Mabutsane** with a population of **51,073** and covering an area of **14,117 km²**.

The reasons for this decision are as follows:

1. The population in the area does not warrant creation of another constituency.
2. The boundaries of Jwaneng-Mabutsane Constituency are aligned to follow the boundaries of the Mabutsane Administrative District, therefore, the Commission cannot bring in some localities from other Districts into the Constituency as that will contravene the provisions of Section 65 (2) of the Constitution.

The villages and some of their associated localities included in the Constituency are as follows:

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Jwaneng | 11. Tsonyane |
| 2. Mokhomma | 12. Sese |
| 3. Mahotshwane | 13. Khakhea |
| 4. Thankane | 14. Khonkhwa |
| 5. Lefhoko | 15. Mabutsane |
| 6. Keng | 16. Kokong |
| 7. Sekoma | 17. Kanaku |
| 8. Morwamosu | 18. Kutuku |
| 9. Betesankwe | 19. Itholoke |
| 10. Maokane | 20. Samane |

KGALAGADI NORTH CONSTITUENCY

Population: 23,524

Area: 44,887 km²

Constituents submitted that their area is vast and sandy with poor roads which make traversing the area difficult.

They then made the following proposals:

1. Retain the Constituency as is.
2. Divide the Constituency into two.
3. Combine the two constituencies of Kgalagadi South and Kgalagadi North and divide into three.
4. Remove some localities from other constituencies, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Proposal 1

Retain the Constituency as is.

Proposal 2

Divide the Constituency into two.

Option 1

Kang Constituency: Lokgwabe, Tshane, Lehututu, Kang, Inalegolo and Phuduhudu villages.

Hukunsi Constituency: Zutshwa, Ngwatle, Ukhwi, Monong, Ncaang, Hukunsi, Maake and Hunhukwe villages.

Proposal 3

Combine the two Constituencies of Kgalagadi South and Kgalagadi North and divide into three.

Option 1

Kgalagadi East Constituency: Kang, Phuduhudu, Inalegolo, Kokotsha, Boshhoek, Bray, Werda and Makopong villages.

Kgalagadi West Constituency: From Lehututu to Ukhwi villages.

Kgalagadi South Constituency: From Struizendam to Draaihoek.

Option 2

Kgalagadi Central Constituency: Kang, Phuduhudu, Inalegolo, Boshhoek, Bray and Werda villages.

Kgalagadi South Constituency: From Makopong to Struizendam village.

Kgalagadi North Constituency: From Macheng areas to Ukhwi village.

Proposal 4

Remove some localities from other constituencies, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Option 1

Remove the villages of Khekhenye, Tsetseng and Motokwe from Takatokwane Constituency, Bray and Boshhoek from Kgalagadi South Constituency, Morwamosu and Kokong from Jwaneng-Mabutsane Constituency, Bere and Kacgae from Ghanzi South Constituency add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Kgalagadi North-East Constituency: Kang, Inalegolo, Phuduhudu, Tsetseng, Kokotsha and Bray villages.

Kgalagadi North-West Constituency: Lokgwabe, Tshane, Lehututu, Zutshwa, Ngwatle, Ukhwi, Monong, Ncaang, Hukuntsi, Maake and Hunhukwe villages.

Option 2

Kgalagadi East Constituency: Kang, Inalegolo, Phuduhudu, Kokotsha, Boshhoek and Bray villages.

Kgalagadi West Constituency: Kgainyane, Tshane, Lokgwabe, Hukuntsi, Lehututu, Maake, Hunhukwe, Monong, Ncaang, Ngwatle, Ukhwi and Zutshwa villages.

Option 3

Kgalagadi North-East Constituency: Kang, Tsetseng, Motokwe, Khekhenye, Morwamosu, Inalegolo, Phuduhudu, Kokong and Kgainyane villages.

Kgalagadi North-West Constituency: Hukuntsi, Tshane, Lehututu, Lokgwabe, Zutshwa, Ngwatle, Maake, Ukhwi, Ncaang, Hunhukwe and Monong villages.

Option 4

Kang Constituency: Kang, Inalegolo, Tsetseng, Khekhenye, Morwamosu, Kokong, Motokwe, Phuduhudu, Bere and Kacgae villages.

Option 5

Kgalagadi Central Constituency: Kang, Inalegolo, Kokotsha, Phududhudu and Bray villages.

Kgalagadi North Constituency: Hukuntsi, Tshane, Lokgwabe, Lehututu, Ncaang, Monong, Hunhukwe, Zutshwa, Ukhwi, Maake and Ngwatle villages.

OBSERVATIONS AND DECISION

The Commission notes that Kgalagadi District has been divided into Hukuntsi District and Tsabong District. The Hukuntsi District incorporates Kgalagadi North Constituency.

The Commission acknowledges and appreciates submissions and proposals made by constituents. However, after evaluation of same, the Commission resolves to align the Constituency boundaries to follow those of Hukuntsi District and retain the Constituency as one as will more fully appear from the *Description* and *Annexure A* and reaffirm the name **Kgalagadi North** with a population of **23,544** and covering an area of **45,583** km².

The reasons for this decision are as follows:

1. The population in the area does not warrant creation of another constituency.
2. The boundaries of Kgalagadi North Constituency are aligned to follow the boundaries of the Hukuntsi Administrative District, therefore, the Commission cannot bring in some localities from other districts into the Constituency as that will contravene the provisions of Section 65 (2) of the Constitution.

The villages and some of their associated localities included in the Constituency are as follows:

1. Kang
2. Hukuntsi
3. Tshane
4. Lokgwabe
5. Lehututu
6. Phuduhudu
7. Ncaang
8. Monong
9. Zutshwa
10. Ngwatle
11. Hunhukwe
12. Maake

KGALAGADI SOUTH CONSTITUENCY

Population: 35,378

Area: 60,029 km²

Constituents submitted that the area is vast and difficult to traverse due to bad roads and sand dunes in some places. They further submitted that their area is sparsely populated and has poor network connectivity in some places. They acknowledged that their population is low but requested that their area be assessed based on its uniqueness and peculiarity.

They then made the following proposals:

1. Retain the Constituency as is.
2. Divide the Constituency into two.
3. Combine Kgalagadi South and Kgalagadi North Constituencies and divide into three.
4. Rename the Constituency.

Proposal 1

Retain Constituency as is.

Proposal 2

Divide the Constituency into two.

Option 1

The first constituency: From Middlepits up to Union's End.

Second constituency: All the remaining villages in the Constituency.

Option 2

Molopo/Nossop Constituency: From Logaganeng up to Union's End.

Kgalagadi South Constituency: From Maubelo going north eastwards.

Option 3

Molopo/Nossop Constituency: Kolonkwaneng, Bogogobo, Middlepits, Khuis, Khawa, Gakhibane, Rappel's Pan, Vaalhoek, Bokspits, Struizendam up to Union's end.

Kgalagadi South Constituency: All the remaining villages in the Constituency.

Option 4

Tsabong North Constituency: Omaweneno, Maralaleng, Kisa, Draaihoek, Makopong, Werda, Kokotsha, Hereford, Boshhoek and Banyana Farms.

Tsabong South Constituency: Maleshe, Tsabong, McCarthy's Rust, Maubelo, Kolonkwaneng, Bogogobo, Middlepits, Khuis, Gakhibana, Khawa, Bokspits, Rappel's Pan, Vaalhoek, Struizendam and Transfrontier Park.

Option 5

Kgalagadi South Constituency: From Boshhoek to Tsabong but excluding Tsabong South Council Ward.

Kgalagadi South-West Constituency: From Tsabong including only Tsabong South Council Ward up to Two Rivers.

Option 6

Molopo North Constituency: From Omaweneno to Boshhoek.

Molopo South Constituency: From Maleshe up to Two Rivers.

Proposal 3

Combine Kgalagadi South and Kgalagadi North Constituencies and divide into three.

Kgalagadi North Constituency: From Hunhukwe to Inalegolo.

Kgalagadi Central Constituency: From Hereford to Tsabong including Tribal Grazing Land Policy (TGLP) farms.

Kgalagadi South Constituency: From Maubelo to Union's End including farms in the area.

Proposal 4

Rename the Constituency.

Option 1

Retain the name Kgalagadi.

Option 2

Change the name from Kgalagadi South to Molopo.

Option 3

Change the name from Kgalagadi South to Tsabong.

OBSERVATIONS AND DECISION

The Commission notes that Kgalagadi District has been divided into Hukunsi District and Tsabong District. The Tsabong District incorporates Kgalagadi South Constituency.

The Commission acknowledges and appreciates submissions and proposals made by constituents. However, after evaluation of same, the Commission resolves to align the Constituency boundaries to follow those of Tsabong District and retain the Constituency as one as will more fully appear from the *Description* and *Annexure A* and reaffirm the name **Kgalagadi South** with a population of **35,531** and covering an area of **59,330 km²**.

The reasons for this decision are as follows:

1. The population in the area does not warrant creation of another constituency.
2. The boundaries of Kgalagadi South Constituency are aligned to follow the boundaries of the Tsabong Administrative District, therefore, the Commission cannot bring in some localities from other districts into the Constituency as that will contravene the provisions of Section 65 (2) of the Constitution.

The villages and some of their associated localities included in the Constituency are as follows:

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. Tsabong | 13. Maleshe |
| 2. Bray | 14. McCarthy's Rust |
| 3. Werda | 15. Kolonkwaneng |
| 4. Makopong | 16. Bogogobo |
| 5. Draaihoek | 17. Middlepits |
| 6. Khisa | 18. Khuis |
| 7. Maraleleng | 19. Gakhibana |
| 8. Omaweneno | 20. Rappel's Pan |
| 9. Bokspits | 21. Banyana Farms |
| 10. Struizendam | 22. Khawa |
| 11. Kokotsha | 23. Boshhoek |
| 12. Maubelo | 24. Vaalhoek |

GHANZI NORTH CONSTITUENCY

Population: 31,207

Area: 72,580 km²

Constituents submitted that their area is vast, sparsely populated and is sandy which makes traversing the area difficult. They further submitted that although the population is low, their area be considered based on its uniqueness and peculiarity.

They then made the following proposals:

1. Divide the Constituency into two.
2. Remove some localities from Ghanzi South Constituency, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.
3. Combine the two Constituencies of Ghanzi North and Ghanzi South and divide them into three.

Proposal 1

Divide the Constituency into two.

Option 1

Use tarred road from 44 up to Kuke gate as the boundary of the two constituencies and name them Ghanzi East and Ghanzi West.

Option 2

First Constituency: Ghanzi Township.

Another Constituency: All other remaining villages in the Constituency.

Proposal 2

Remove some localities from Ghanzi South Constituency, add them to the Constituency and divide into two.

Option

Divide the Constituency into two using the tarred road from 44 up to Kuke gate to create Ghanzi East and Ghanzi West Constituencies and remove villages of Kacgae, Bere, East Hanahai, West Hanahai and New Xade from Ghanzi South Constituency and add them to the proposed Ghanzi East Constituency.

Proposal 3

Combine the two Constituencies of Ghanzi North and Ghanzi South and divide them into three.

Option 1

Ghanzi East Constituency: Ghanzi Township, Chobokwane, East Hanahai, Grootlagte, Qabo, Kuke and D'kar villages.

Ghanzi West Constituency: Kalkfontein, New Xade, CKGR, West Hanahai, Kacgae, Metsimantsho, New Xanagas and Bere.

Ghanzi South Constituency: Charleshill, Mamuno, Metsimantle, Ncojane, Kole, Makunda and Karakubis.

Option 2

Ghanzi Central Constituency: Chobokwane, Bere, Kacgae, East Hanahai, West Hanahai, New Xade, CKGR, Ghanzi Township wards (Morama, Kabakae and Kgaphamadi South).

The rest of the localities within the Constituencies to form Ghanzi North and Ghanzi South.

Option 3

Ghanzi East Constituency: D'kar, Kuke, Qabo, Grootlagte, East Hanahai, West Hanahai, Bere, Kacgae and New Xade villages.

Ghanzi South Constituency: Chobokwane, Kalkfontein, New Xanagas, Charleshill, Makunda, Kole and Metsimantsho villages.

Ghanzi North Constituency: Ghanzi Township.

Option 4

Ghanzi East Constituency: Bere, Kacgae, East Hanahai, West Hanahai, New Xade, CKGR, Chobokwane, Ghanzi Township South wards (Kabakae and Morama).

Ghanzi North Constituency: Qabo, Grootlagte, Kuke, D'kar, Ghanzi Township wards (Khurakhura, Bosele, Meriting, Molapo, Kabakae and Tshabantsa).

Ghanzi South Constituency: Metsimantsho, Ncojane, Kole, Makunda, Charleshill, Karakubis, New Xanagas and Kalkfontein villages.

OBSERVATIONS AND DECISION

The Commission notes that the then Ghanzi District has been divided into Ghanzi District and Charleshill District. The newly established Ghanzi District incorporates some localities that were hitherto in Ghanzi South Constituency.

The Commission acknowledges and appreciates submissions and proposals made by constituents. However, after evaluation of same, the Commission resolves to align the Constituency boundaries to follow those of the Ghanzi District and retain the

Constituency as one as will more fully appear from the **Description** and **Annexure A** and rename the Constituency **Ghanzi** with a population of **39,032** and covering an area of **99,940** km².

The reasons for this decision are as follows:

1. The population in the area does not warrant creation of another constituency.
2. The boundaries of Ghanzi Constituency are aligned to follow the boundaries of the Ghanzi Administrative District, therefore, the Commission cannot bring in some localities from other districts into the Constituency as that will contravene the provisions of Section 65 (2) of the Constitution.

The villages and some of their associated localities included in the Constituency are as follows:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Ghanzi | 7. West Hanahai |
| 2. D'kar | 8. Central Kgalagadi Game Reserve |
| 3. Kuke | 9. Qabo |
| 4. New Xade | 10. Grootelaagte |
| 5. Chobokwane | 11. Bere |
| 6. East Hanahai | 12. Kacqae |

GHANZI SOUTH CONSTITUENCY

Population: 25,406

Area: 42,295 km²

Constituents submitted that their area is vast with scattered localities, with bad sandy roads and ranches in some areas that make traversing the area difficult. They acknowledged that their population is low, however, they implored the Commission to apply the principle of affirmative action due to the area's uniqueness and peculiarity.

They then made the following proposals:

1. Realign the Constituency boundaries and retain as one.
2. Remove CKGR from Ghanzi North, add it to the Constituency and divide into two.
3. Remove some localities from both Ghanzi North and Ghanzi South Constituencies and create a third constituency.

Proposal 1

Realign the Constituency boundaries and retain as one.

Option 1

Remove villages of Bere, Kacgae, East Hanahai, West Hanahai and New Xade from the Constituency and add them to Ghanzi North Constituency.

Option 2

Remove the village of New Xade from the Constituency and add it to Ghanzi North Constituency.

Proposal 2

Remove CKGR from Ghanzi North, add it to the Constituency and divide into two.

Option 1

Ghanzi West Constituency: Kalkfontein, Karakubis, New Xanagas, Charleshill, Makunda, Kole, Ncojane and Metsimantsho.

Ghanzi East Constituency: Chobokwane, Bere, Kacgae, East Hanahai, West Hanahai, New Xade and CKGR.

Option 2

Ghanzi South-West Constituency: Kalkfontein, Karakubis, Xanagas, New Xanagas, Charleshill, Makunda, Kole, Ncojane and Metsimantsho.

Ghanzi South-East Constituency: Chobokwane, Bere, Kacgae, East Hanahai, West Hanahai, New Xade and CKGR.

Proposal 3

Remove some localities from both Ghanzi North and Ghanzi South Constituencies and create a third constituency.

Option 1

Ghanzi East Constituency: Bere, Kacgae, New Xade, East Hanahai, West Hanahai and CKGR.

Option 2

Create a constituency consisting of the following localities: Bere, Kacgae, Ghanzi Farms, East Hanahai, West Hanahai, D'Kar, Kuke, Qabo and Grootlagte.

OBSERVATIONS AND DECISION

The Commission notes that Ghanzi District has been divided into Ghanzi District and Charleshill District. The newly established Charleshill District has removed some localities from the then Ghanzi South Constituency and placed them in the newly established Ghanzi District.

The Commission acknowledges and appreciates submissions and proposals made by constituents. However, after evaluation of same, the Commission resolves to align the Constituency boundaries to follow those of the Charleshill District and retain the Constituency as one as will more fully appear from the **Description** and **Annexure A** and name the Constituency **Charleshill** with a population of **17,581** and covering an area of **14,919** km².

The reason for this decision is that the establishment of Charleshill Administrative District necessitates creation of a constituency within the district even though the population is low.

The villages and some of their associated localities included in the Constituency are as follows:

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Charleshill | 6. New Xanagas |
| 2. Xanagas | 7. Karakubis |
| 3. Kole | 8. Tsootshaa |
| 4. Makunda | 9. Metsimantsho |
| 5. Ncojane | 10. Metsimantle |

DESCRIPTION OF CONSTITUENCY BOUNDARIES

NO. 1 CHOBE

Commencing at the intersection of the Kwando/Linyanti/Chobe River with the North West and Chobe districts boundary, being a point on the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and Namibia, the boundary runs north eastwards along the said international boundary to its intersection with the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and Zambia, being a point at the confluence of the Kwando/Linyanti/Chobe and Zambezi rivers; thence eastwards along the said boundary to its intersection with the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and Zimbabwe; thence south-eastwards along the said international boundary to its intersection with the Tutume and Chobe districts boundary; thence westwards along the Chobe and Tutume districts boundary to its intersection with North West District boundary; thence westwards, northwards along the Chobe and North West districts boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the **Plan No. BP 271/01** deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 2 MAUN NORTH

Commencing at the intersection of the Kwando/Linyanti/Chobe River with the North West and Chobe districts boundary, being a point on the Chobe Constituency boundary, the boundary runs southwards, eastwards along the said district boundary to its intersection with Tutume District boundary; thence southwards along North West and Tutume districts boundary for approximately 37 km to its intersection with a cutline; thence westwards along the said cutline to its intersection with Makalamabedi Veterinary cordon fence; thence southwards along the said cordon fence to its intersection with an old road commonly known as Tsela ya Mmamosadinyana; thence generally westwards along the said road to its intersection with Maun-Shorobe road at Matlapana; thence generally South westwards along Maun-Shorobe (B334) to its intersection with Maun-Sehithwa road (A35), being a point on a road circle at Maun RAC; thence south westwards along the said road to its intersection with Letsholathebe road, being a point on a four way stop at Maun General hospital; thence generally North westwards along the said road to its intersection with a tarred road that passes on the northern side of Nazereth Church; thence north westwards along the said tarred road to its intersection with a tarred road passing on the western of Moeti ward; thence north westwards in a straight line for approximately 11km to a point on Buffalo fence, being a point approximately 8km west of where the Buffalo fence crosses Boronyane river; thence generally westwards along the said fence to its intersection with Okavango and North West districts boundary, being a point on Seokgwe-Konde Veterinary cordon fence; thence generally north eastwards along the said district boundary to its intersection with the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and Namibia, being the North West corner of NG15; thence north eastwards along the said international boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the **Plan No. BP 271/02** deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 3 MAUN EAST

Commencing at a point where a cutline crosses North West and Tutume districts, being a point on Maun North constituency boundary, the boundary runs generally southwards along the boundary of Tutume and North West districts boundary to its intersection with Boteti District boundary; thence generally westwards, southwards along North West and Boteti districts boundary to its intersection with Ghanzi District boundary; thence westwards along North West and Ghanzi districts boundary to its intersection with the south west most beacon of Farm OL-1, being a farm in the Hainaveld ranches; thence generally north eastwards along the western side of the said ranches to its intersection with a cutline, being a point approximately 1km from the north west most corner of farm Om-127; thence northwards along the said cutline to its intersection with Nhabe river; thence generally eastwards along the said river to its confluence with Thamalakane and Boteti rivers; thence generally north eastwards along Thamalakane river to its intersection with Tawana I road; thence eastwards along the said road to its intersection with Maun-Francistown road(A3); thence north eastwards, north westwards along the said road to its intersection with Maun North Constituency boundary, being a point on road circle at Maun RAC; thence generally eastwards, northwards and eastwards along the said constituency boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the **Plan No. BP 271/03** deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 4 MAUN NORTH

Commencing at the intersection of the Northwest and Ghanzi districts boundary with Maun East constituency boundary, the boundary runs westwards along the said districts boundary to its intersection with the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and Namibia; thence northwards along the said international boundary for approximately 110 km to its intersection with Okavango and North West districts boundary; thence eastwards along the said district boundary to its intersection with Seokgwe-Konde Veterinary cordon fence and the Buffalo fence, being a point on Maun North constituency boundary; thence generally eastwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with Maun East constituency boundary, being a point on a circle at Maun RAC; thence generally south westwards along the said constituency boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the **Plan No. BP 271/04** deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 5 NGAMI

Commencing at a point on the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and Namibia approximately 10 km south of where Xaudum river crosses the said international boundary, being a point on Nxauxau-NG3 Cadastre area boundary, the boundary runs generally south eastwards along the said cadastre area boundary to its intersection with Etsha 1 Cadastre area boundary; thence generally north westwards along the Nxauxau-Etsha 1 and Nxauxau-Etsha 6 cadastre areas boundary; thence generally north westwards along Nxauxau and Etsha 6 cadastre areas boundary to its intersection with Etsha 13 Cadastre area boundary, thence generally eastwards along Etsha 6 and Etsha 13 cadastre areas boundary to its intersection with Jao Cadastre area boundary; thence south westwards, eastwards along Jao Cadastre area boundary to its intersection with the Maun North constituency boundary, being the north eastern most corner of NG25; thence generally southwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with Maun South constituency boundary, being a point on Seokgwe-Konde Veterinary cordon fence and the Buffalo fence; thence westwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and Namibia; thence northwards along the said international boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the **Plan No. BP 271/05** deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 6 OKAVANGO WEST

Commencing at a point where a dry fossil valley that runs southwards towards Gani village crosses the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana-Namibia, being a point on Gani and Mohembo cadastre areas boundary, the boundary runs generally southwards along the said cadastre areas boundary to its intersection with Shakawe Cadastral area boundary; thence north westwards along Mohembo and Shakawe cadastre areas boundary to its intersection with Okavango river; thence south eastwards along the said river to its intersection with Maun North constituency boundary, being a point on the confluence of Jao and Okavango rivers; thence generally southwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with Ngami constituency boundary; thence generally westwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and Namibia; thence northwards, eastwards along the said international boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the **Plan No. BP 271/06** deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 7 OKAVANGO EAST

Commencing at a point where a dry fossil valley that runs southwards towards Gani village crosses the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and Namibia, the boundary runs north eastwards, south eastwards along the said international boundary to its intersection with Maun North constituency boundary; thence generally south westwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with Okavango West constituency boundary, being a point on the confluence of Jao and Okavango rivers; thence generally north westwards along the said constituency boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the **Plan No. BP 271/07** deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 8 TATI EAST

Commencing at the southeast most beacon of Farm 12-OQ, being a point on the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and Zimbabwe, the boundary runs southwards along the said international boundary to the confluence of Ramokgwebana and Shashe rivers, being a point on North East and Bobirwa districts boundary; thence westwards along the said district boundary to its intersection with North East and Tonota districts boundary; thence generally north westwards along the said district boundary to its intersection with Francistown Administrative District boundary, being the north western beacon of Farm 43-NQ; thence generally eastwards, northwards along the said Administrative district boundary to the south western most beacon of Farm 28-NQ, being a point on the Ntshe River; thence generally northwards along the said river to the southwest beacon of the Farm 13-OQ; thence eastwards along the said farm boundary to the north eastern most beacon of farm 14-OQ; thence eastwards in a straight line to the south west most corner of farm 12-OQ; thence eastwards along the said farm boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the **Plan No. BP 271/08** deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 9 TATI WEST

Commencing at the southeast most beacon of Farm 12-OQ, being the intersection of the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and Zimbabwe with the Tati East Constituency boundary, the boundary runs westwards and generally southwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with the Francistown Administrative District boundary; thence southwards, generally westwards along the said Administrative District boundary to its intersection with the North East and Tonota Districts boundary, being south west most beacon of farm 23-NQ; thence northwards along the said district boundary to its intersection with Tutume District boundary; thence generally northwards along North East and Tutume Districts boundary to its intersection with the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and Zimbabwe; thence generally eastwards along the said international boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the **Plan No. BP 271/09** deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 10 FRANCISTOWN EAST

Commencing at the intersection of Tati East, Tati West constituencies and the Francistown Administrative District boundaries, being the west most beacon of the Farm No 28-NQ, the boundary runs north eastwards, generally southwards along Francistown Administrative District and Tati West constituency boundary to its intersection with Tati River; thence westwards along the said river to its intersection with Marang Road; thence north-westwards along the said road to its intersection with the Francistown-Gaborone road (A1); thence southwards along the Francistown-Gaborone road (A1) to a point where it crosses the Tati River; thence generally north-westwards along the said river to its confluence with Ntshe River; thence generally north eastwards along the Ntshe River to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the **Plan No. BP 271/10** deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 11 FRANCISTOWN SOUTH

Commencing at the intersection of the Francistown Administrative District boundary with the Gaborone-Francistown railway line, the boundary runs northwards along the said railway line to its intersection with Tshwene Drive; thence generally north westwards along the said drive to its intersection with Domboshaba Ruin Road; thence north westwards, eastwards along the said road to its intersection with A3 Road; thence generally south eastwards along the said road to its intersection with Francistown East Constituency boundary, being a point where the A3 Road crosses Tati River; thence generally south eastwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with Francistown Administrative District boundary; thence south westwards along the said Township boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 271/11 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 12 FRANCISTOWN WEST

Commencing at a point where Tshwene Drive crosses the Gaborone-Francistown railway line, being a point on Francistown South Constituency, the boundary runs southwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with the Francistown Administrative District and Tati East constituency boundary; thence westwards along the said boundary to its intersection with North East, Tonota and Francistown Administrative districts boundary; thence generally northwards along Francistown Administrative District boundary to its intersection with Tati West constituency boundary; thence generally eastwards along the said boundary to its intersection with Francistown East constituency boundary; thence generally south westwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with Francistown constituency boundary; thence north westwards, south eastwards along the said constituency boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the **Plan No. BP 271/12** deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 13 NATA-GWETA

Commencing at a point where North west, Tutume and Boteti districts intersect, the boundary runs northwards along the North west and Tutume districts boundary to its intersection with Chobe District boundary; thence eastwards along Chobe and Tutume districts boundary to its intersection with the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and Zimbabwe; thence generally south eastwards along the said international boundary to its intersection with Dukwi Veterinary cordon fence; thence south westwards along the said cordon fence for approximately 25 km to its intersection with a cut line; thence southwards along the said cut line to its intersection with Makubula stream; thence south eastwards along the said stream to its intersection with Moseitse-Tutume road; thence eastwards along the said road to its intersection with a cut line; thence southwards along the said cut line to its intersection with Francistown-Maun road (A3); thence south eastwards along the said road to its intersection with a Mosope stream, being a point approximately 230 m from Lepashe junction; thence south westwards along the said stream to its intersection with Tonota and Tutume districts boundary; thence westwards along the said district boundary to its intersection with Boteti district boundary; thence generally north westwards along Boteti and Tutume districts boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the **Plan No. BP 271/13** deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 14 NKANGE

Commencing at the intersection of Dukwi Veterinary Cordon fence with the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and Zimbabwe, being a point on Nata-Gweta constituency boundary, the boundary runs south eastwards along the said international boundary to its intersection with North East and Tutume districts boundary; thence generally southwards along the said district boundary to its intersection with Tonota District boundary, being a point where Mafungo-Gulubane road crosses Shashe River; thence generally westwards along the boundary of Tonota and Tutume districts boundary to its intersection with Nata-Gweta constituency; thence generally northwards along the said constituency boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the **Plan No. BP 271/14** deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 15 SHASHE WEST

Commencing at the confluence of Mosope and Mapatse streams, being a point on Tonota and Tutume districts boundary, the boundary runs generally eastwards along said district boundary to its intersection with North East District boundary; thence generally southwards along North East and Tonota District boundary to its intersection Francistown Administrative District boundary; thence generally south eastwards along the said administrative district boundary to the confluence of Shashe and Mooke rivers; thence south westwards in a straight line for approximately 16 km to a point where a cutline crosses Kgoronyane River; thence south westwards in a straight line for approximately 55 km to a point where Thalamabele-Sese Veterinary Cordon fence intersects with a cutline, being a point Tonota and Serowe districts boundary and approximately 5 km southeast of Karatsha pan; thence north westwards along the said district boundary to its intersection with Boteti District boundary; thence generally northwards along the Boteti and Tonota districts boundary to its intersection with Tutume District boundary; thence generally eastwards along Tutume and Tonota districts boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the **Plan No. BP 271/15** deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 16 TONOTA

Commencing at the confluence of Shashe and Mphane rivers, being a point on North East and Tonota Districts boundary, the boundary runs south eastwards along the said district boundary to its intersection with Bobirwa District boundary, being a point at the confluence of Morotole and Shashe rivers; thence generally south westwards along Tonota and Bobirwa districts boundary to its intersection with Palapye District boundary, being a point on a stream approximately 2km south east of the eastern most beacon of Lesego Ranch; thence eastwards along Tonota and Palapye districts boundary to its intersection with Serowe District boundary; thence generally north westwards along Tonota and Serowe districts boundary to its intersection with Shashe West constituency boundary; thence north eastwards along the said boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the **Plan No. BP 271/16** deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 17 BOBIRWA

Commencing at the confluence of the Mmammedi and Shashe rivers, being a point on the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and Zimbabwe, the boundary runs generally south eastwards along the said international boundary to its intersection with Republic of South Africa, being a point at the confluence of Shashe and Limpopo rivers (Shalimpo); thence generally south westwards along the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and South Africa to its intersection with Bobirwa and Palapye districts boundary, being a point on the south easternmost beacon of the Farm 8-MR; thence northwards, north westwards, generally north eastwards along the said District boundary to a point on Sebalamoriri River approximately 15km north of the confluence of Sepalamoriri and Mmabolea rivers; thence north westwards in a straight line to trigonometric beacons BPT172; thence north eastwards in a straight line to trigonometric beacon BPT176 on the Majanaadiphiri Hill; thence north eastwards in a straight line to trigonometric beacon BPT177; thence generally northwards in a straight line to trigonometric beacon BPS085 on the Mmamanaka Hill; thence generally northwards in a straight line to trigonometric beacon BPT108; thence northwards in a straight line to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the **Plan No. BP 271/17** deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 18 MMADINARE

Commencing the confluence of Shashe river and Morotole stream, being a point on North East and Tonota districts boundary, the boundary runs eastwards along Bobirwa and North East districts boundary to its intersection with the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and Zimbabwe, being a point on the confluence of Shashe and Ramakgwebana rivers; thence south eastwards along the said international boundary to its intersection with Bobirwa constituency boundary; thence generally southwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with Bobirwa and Palapye districts; thence generally north westwards along the said district boundary to its intersection with Tonota District boundary; thence generally north eastwards along the Bobirwa and Tonota districts boundary to the point of commencement, ***excluding the Selebi Phikwe East and Selebi Phikwe West constituencies***, as will more fully appear on the **Plan No. BP 271/18** deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 19 SELEBI-PHIKWE EAST

Commencing at the confluence of the Mathathane and Letlhakane rivers, the boundary runs generally north-eastwards along the Letlhakane River to its confluence with the Motloutse River; thence generally eastwards along the Motloutse River to its intersection with the BCL Limited mining lease area boundary; thence south-westwards along the said boundary to its intersection with the Selebi Phikwe-Sefhophe road (A15); thence north-westwards along the said road to its junction with Dr Meyer Avenue; thence south-eastwards along the said avenue to its intersection with the Molwa Sekgoma Road; thence north westwards along the said road to its intersection with the Mabeleapudi Avenue; thence north-eastwards along the said avenue to its intersection with the Maratakgoosi Close; thence north-eastwards along the said Close to the east most beacon of Lot 6228; thence north-westwards along the boundary of the said plot and Lot 6229 to its intersection with the Bobonong Drive; thence northwards along the said drive to its intersection with the Ratsie Setlhako Street; thence westwards along the said street to its intersection with the Philip Matante Road; thence northwards along the said road to its junction with the Malekantwa Crescent; thence westwards, northwards along the said crescent to its intersection with Botshabelo Road; thence eastwards along the said road to its intersection with the Molwa Sekgoma Road; thence northwards along the said road to its intersection with Meepo Road and Selebi Phikwe Mine Road; thence generally north-eastwards along Selibe Phikwe Mine road to the southeast corner of the BCL Limited mine magazine storage; thence south-eastwards in a straight line to the confluence of Semme and Mathathane rivers; thence generally northwards along the Mathathane River to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the **Plan No. BP 271/19** deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 20 SELEBI-PHIKWE WEST

Commencing at the intersection of the Selebi Phikwe Township Boundary and the Selebi Phikwe-Sefhophe road (A15), the boundary runs generally westwards, northwards along the said boundary to its intersection with the Letlhakane River; thence eastwards along the said river to its confluence with the Mathathane River, being a point on the Selebi Phikwe East Constituency boundary; thence general southwards along the said constituency boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the **Plan No. BP 271/20** deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 21 PALAPYE

Commencing at the intersection of Palapye, Tonota and Bobirwa districts boundary, being a point on a stream approximately 2km south east of the eastern most beacon of Lesego Ranch, the boundary runs eastwards, south westwards along the Palapye and Bobirwa districts boundary to a point where Water pipeline crosses Mahunwane stream; thence south westwards along the said pipeline to its intersection with Lotsane River; thence eastwards for approximately 15 km along the said river; thence south westwards in a straight line to Trigonometric BPS 035 on old Palapye hill; thence south westwards in a straight line to the eastern most corner of Makoro artificial insemination camp; thence south westwards, westwards along the boundary of the said camp to its intersection with railway line; thence south westwards along the said railway line to intersection with Mahalapye and Palapye district boundary, being a point approximately 3 km north east of a junction to Tewane village; thence generally north westwards along the said district boundary to its intersection with Serowe district boundary, being a point approximately 1 km north of Takadiawa lands; thence eastwards, generally northwards along Serowe and Palapye districts to its intersection with Tonota District boundary; thence eastwards along the Tonota and Palapye districts boundary to its intersection with Bobirwa District boundary; thence generally eastwards along Bobirwa and Palapye District boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the **Plan No. BP 271/21** deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 22 TSWAPONG NORTH

Commencing at the intersection of Palapye and Bobirwa districts boundary with the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and South Africa, being the south easternmost beacon of Farm 8-MR, the boundary runs south westwards along the said international boundary to its intersection Mahalapye and Palapye districts boundary, being the southernmost beacon of Sherwood 2-MQ; thence north westwards along the said district boundary to its intersection with Palapye constituency boundary, being a point where Makoro Veterinary cordon fence crosses railway line; thence generally north eastwards the said constituency boundary to its intersection with Bobirwa and Palapye districts boundary; thence generally south eastwards along the said District boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the **Plan No. BP 271/22** deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 23 MAHALAPYE EAST

Commencing at the intersection of Kgatleng and Mahalapye districts boundary the with the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and South Africa, being the confluence of Limpopo and Notwane rivers, the boundary runs south westwards, north westwards along the said districts boundary to its intersection with the railway line; thence north eastwards along the said railway line to where it crosses Tewané River; thence south eastwards along the said river to its confluence with Tautswe River; thence south eastwards in a straight line for approximately 33km to a point approximately 2km north east Khare Pan; thence north eastwards in a straight line to the north westernmost of Farm Rustenburg 19-LQ; thence south eastwards along the said farm boundary to its intersection the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and South Africa; thence generally south westwards along the said international boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the **Plan No. BP 271/23** deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 24 MAHALAPYE WEST

Commencing at a point where the Botswana Power Corporation Distribution Line to the Morale Pasture Research Station crosses the Gaborone-Francistown railway line, the boundary runs westwards along the said distribution line to its intersection with the Botswana Power Corporation High Voltage Line; thence westwards in a straight line to trigonometric beacon BPS014 on Morale Hill; thence north eastwards in a straight line to trigonometric beacon BPS021 on Mmaborotho Hill; thence northwards in a straight line for approximately 9 km to its intersection with Palapye and Mahalapye districts boundary; thence generally eastwards along the said boundary to a point on the railway line approximately 4.6 km north of where the Gaborone-Francistown railway line crosses the Tewané River; thence southwards along the said railway line to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the **Plan No. BP 271/24** deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 25 TSWAPONG SOUTH

Commencing at the intersection of Palapye and Mahalapye districts boundary with the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and South Africa, being the south easternmost beacon of Farm Sherwood 2-MQ, the boundary runs generally south westwards along the said the international boundary to its intersection with Mahalapye East constituency; thence north westwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with Mahalapye West constituency boundary, being a point on where railway line crosses Tewanane river; thence north eastwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with Mahalapye and Palapye Districts boundary; thence north eastwards, south eastwards along the said district boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the **Plan No. BP 271/25** deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 26 SHOSHONG

Commencing at the intersection of Mahalapye East and Mahalapye West constituency boundary, being a point where the Botswana Power Corporation Distribution Line to the Morale Pasture Research Station crosses the Gaborone-Francistown railway line, the boundary runs south westwards along Mahalapye East constituency boundary to its intersection with Mahalapye and Kgatleng districts boundary; thence north westwards along the said district boundary to its intersection with Kweneng District boundary; thence north westwards along Mahalapye and Kweneng districts boundary to its intersection with Serowe District boundary, being a point where a cutline approximately 15 km to the southmost corner of Farm 23-LO; thence generally north eastwards along the Mahalapye and Serowe districts boundary to its intersection with Palapye District boundary; thence south eastwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with Mahalapye West constituency boundary; thence south westwards, south eastwards along the said constituency boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the **Plan No. BP 271/26** deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 27 SEROWE NORTH

Commencing at the intersection of Serowe and Tonota districts boundary, being a point where a stream crosses Thalamabele Veterinary cordon fence, the boundary runs generally south eastwards along the said district boundary to its intersection with Palapye District boundary; thence generally southwards along the Palapye and Serowe districts boundary to its intersection with Serowe-Palapye road (A14), being a point approximately 800m east of where Serowe-Palapye road (A14) crosses Morupule river; thence north westwards along the said road to a point where it crosses the Dithojane River; thence south westwards along the said river to its confluence with Motsotswane rivers; thence north westwards in a straight line to the confluence of the Mokole and Ramashaba rivers; thence generally northwards along the Mokole River to a point where the Mokwena Road crosses the said river; thence generally westwards along the said road to its intersection with Bakwena Kgari Road; thence north eastwards along the said road to its intersection with a road passing near Spiritual Healing Church building; thence north westwards along the said road to its intersection with a road passing in front of Central District Council Supplies Depot; thence generally eastwards along the said road to its intersection with Bakwena Kgari Road; thence northwards along the said road to its intersection with Serowe-Palapye road (A14); thence north westwards for approximately 310 metres along the said road to its junction with a tarred road to the right; thence north eastwards along the said tarred road to where it crosses the tarred road from Masokola Cemetry, being a point on a gravel road; thence generally north eastwards along the said gravel road to its junction with the old Serowe-Paje road; thence eastwards along the said road to its intersection with the Serowe-Orapa road (A14) (Lenyeletse Seretse Highway) near the Department of Road Transport and Safety Depot; thence northwards for approximately 6 km along the said road to where it crosses a stream; thence north-westwards in a straight line to the eastern most corner of Khama Rhino Sanctuary; thence north eastwards in a straight line to trigonometric beacon BPT401; thence north westwards in a straight line to trigonometric beacon BPT405; thence north eastwards in a straight line for approximately 50 km to a point approximately 4.6 km northwest of trigonometric beacon BPT438, being the confluence of two streams; thence eastwards in a straight line for approximately 15 km to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the **Plan No. BP 271/27** deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 28 SEROWE SOUTH

Commencing at a point 600m west of where Morupule River crosses Serowe-Palapye road (A14), being a point on Serowe and Palapye districts boundary, the boundary runs generally south westwards along the said districts boundary to its intersection with Mahalapye District boundary; thence generally south westwards along Serowe and , Mahalapye districts boundary to its intersection with Kweneng district boundary; thence north westwards along Serowe and Kweneng districts boundary to its intersection Ghanzi District boundary, being the westmost beacon of Farm 186-MO; thence north eastwards along the western boundaries of farms 186-MO, 179-MO, 174-MO and 21-MP to its intersection with Veterinary Cordon fence; thence south eastwards along the said fence for approximately 35 km; thence north eastwards in a straight line to a point where Mogorosi-Thabala road (B112) crosses Mamoruntse river; thence generally eastwards along the said road to its intersection with a tarred road opposite Makolojane Primary School; thence south westwards along the said road to where it crosses Manonnye River; thence south eastwards along the said river to its intersection with gravel road running along the southern boundary of old Sekgoma Memorial Hospital; thence north eastwards along the said gravel road for approximately 130 metres to its junction with the road to the Serowe Teacher Training College; thence north eastwards along the said road to its intersection with a road to Old Sekgoma Memorial Hospital; thence north eastwards along the said road to its intersection with a road to Central District Council Supplies Depot; thence south eastwards along the said road to its intersection with the road passing by the Spiritual Healing Church building, being a point on Serowe North constituency boundary; thence generally south eastwards along the said constituency boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the **Plan No. BP 271/28** deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 29 SEROWE WEST

Commencing at a the intersection of Serowe and Boteti districts boundary with Ghanzi District boundary, being the westmost corner of Farm 64-MO, the boundary runs north eastwards along the Boteti and Serowe districts boundary to its intersection with Tonota District boundary; thence south eastwards along the Serowe and Tonota districts boundary to its intersection with Serowe North constituency boundary; thence generally south westwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with Serowe South constituency boundary; thence generally south westwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with Serowe, Ghanzi and Kweneng districts boundary; thence north westwards along the Serowe and Ghanzi districts boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the **Plan No. BP 271/29** deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 30 BOTETI EAST

Commencing at a point where the eastern boundary of Makgadikgadi Pans National Park intersects the North West and Boteti districts boundary, the boundary runs eastwards along the said district boundary to its intersection with Tutume District boundary; thence generally south eastwards along Boteti and Tutume districts boundary to its intersection with Tonota District boundary; thence generally southwards along Boteti and Tonota districts boundary to its intersection with Serowe District boundary; thence south westwards along the Boteti and Serowe districts boundary to its intersection with Ghanzi District boundary; thence north-westwards for approximately 75 km along the Boteti and Ghanzi districts boundary to its intersection with a cutline; thence eastwards for approximately 52 km along the said cutline to its intersection with another cutline; thence northwards along the said cutline to a point for approximately 5 km east of the Mokobaxane Veterinary Disease Control Gate, being a point on the Letlhakane-Rakops tarred road; thence eastwards along the said road for approximately 20 km to Orapa west gate being a point on the Orapa Precious Stones Protection Area boundary; thence southwards, eastwards, northwards, westwards along the boundary of the said protection area to its intersection with a veterinary cordon fence; thence northwards along the said cordon fence to its intersection with the southeast corner of the Makgadikgadi Pans National Park and also being a point on the Mokobaxane Veterinary Cordon Fence; thence northwards along the boundary of the said national park to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the **Plan No. BP 271/30** deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 31 BOTETI WEST

Commencing at the intersection of the Boteti, North West, and Ghanzi district boundaries, the boundary runs northwards, generally eastwards along the Boteti and North West districts boundary to its intersection with Boteti East Constituency boundary; thence generally south westwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with the Boteti and Ghanzi districts boundary; thence north westwards along the said district boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the **Plan No. BP 271/31** deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 32 KGATLENG CENTRAL

Commencing at the confluence of Monametsana and Notwane rivers, the boundary runs south westwards along Notwane River to its confluence with Moologe stream; thence south westwards along Moologe stream to its intersection with Mochudi-Sikwane road (B130); thence south westwards in a straight line to Mmabe Pan; thence north westwards in a straight line to the confluence of Notwane and Metsimotlhabe rivers; thence south eastwards along Notwane river to its intersection with Mochudi-Sikwane road (B130); thence north westwards along the said road to its intersection with Pilane road (A13); thence south westwards along the said road to its intersection with a road that passes on the northern part of Mochudi Subordinate Land Board; thence westwards along the said road to its intersection with a road that passes on the northern part of Raserura Primary School; thence north westwards along the said road to its intersection with a railway line; thence north eastwards along the said railway line to its intersection with Monametsana river; thence north eastwards along the said river to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the **Plan No. BP 271/32** deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping

NO. 33 KGATLENG EAST

Commencing at the confluence of Monametsana and Notwane rivers, the boundary runs north eastwards along Notwane river to its confluence with Limpopo river, being a point on the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and South Africa; thence south westwards along the said international boundary to its intersection with Tlokweng and Kgatleng districts boundary; thence north westwards along the said districts boundary to its intersection with Gaborone Administrative and Kgatleng districts boundary; thence north westwards along the said districts boundary to its intersection with a railway line; thence north eastwards along the said railway line to its intersection with Metsimotlhabe river; thence north eastwards along the said river to its confluence with Notwane river, being a point on Kgatleng Central constituency boundary; thence generally north eastwards along the eastern boundary of the said constituency boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the **Plan No. BP 271/33** deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 34 KGATLENG WEST

Commencing at a point where railway line crosses Kgatleng and Gaborone districts boundary, the boundary runs north westwards along the said districts boundary to its intersection with Kweneng District boundary; thence generally north eastwards along Kgatleng and Kweneng districts boundary to its intersection with Mahalapye District boundary; thence south eastwards along Kgatleng and Mahalapye districts boundary to its intersection with Kgatleng East constituency, being a point on Notwane river; thence south westwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with Kgatleng Central constituencies boundary; thence generally south westwards along the western boundary of Kgatleng Central constituency to its intersection with Kgatleng East constituency boundary; thence south westwards along the said boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the **Plan No. BP 271/34** deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 35 GABORONE CENTRAL

Commencing at the intersection of Nelson Mandela Drive and Lemmenyane Drive, the boundary runs eastwards along Lemmenyane Drive to its intersection with Broadhurst Drive; thence south eastwards in a straight line to its intersection with the westernmost beacon of Gaborone Game Reserve; thence north eastwards along the western boundary of the said game reserve to its intersection with the Notwane River, being a point on the Tlokweng District and Gaborone Administrative District boundary; thence generally southwards along the said boundary to its intersection with the Maratadiba Road; thence westwards along the said road to its intersection with Baratani Road; thence north westwards along the said road to its intersection with Jawara Road; thence westwards along the said road to its intersection with Mabutho Drive; thence northwards along the said drive to its intersection with Notwane Road; thence westwards along the said road to its intersection with Churchill Way; thence westwards along the said way to its intersection with Pula Circle; thence south westwards along the said circle to its intersection with Botswana Road; thence westwards along the said road to its intersection with Khama Crescent; thence south westwards along the said crescent to its intersection with Station Road; thence westwards along the said road to its intersection with the Lobatse-Gaborone railway line; thence north eastwards along the said railway line to its intersection with Nelson Mandela Drive; thence south eastwards along the said drive to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the **Plan No. BP 271/35** deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 36 GABORONE NORTH

Commencing at the intersection of Nelson Mandela and Lemmenyane drives, the boundary runs north westwards along Nelson Mandela Drive to its intersection with Airport road; thence north westwards along the said road to its intersection with Paul Rantao road; thence generally westwards along the said road to its intersection with Gaborone Administrative and Mogoditshane-Thamaga districts boundary; thence generally north westwards along the said boundary to its intersection with Kweneng District boundary; thence north eastwards along Gaborone Administrative and Kweneng districts boundary to its intersection with Kgatleng District boundary; thence south eastwards along the Gaborone Administrative and Kgatleng districts boundary to its intersection with Tlokweng District boundary, being a point on the Notwane River; thence generally southwards along the Gaborone Administrative and Tlokweng districts boundary to its intersection with the Gaborone Central Constituency boundary; thence generally north westwards along the said constituency boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 271/36 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 37 GABORONE SOUTH

Commencing on a point on the Gaborone Administrative and Tlokweng District boundary where Maratadiba Road crosses the Notwane River, the boundary runs generally south westwards along the said district boundary to its intersection with Ramotswa District boundary; thence generally south westwards and north eastwards along the Gaborone Administrative and Ramotswa District boundary to its intersection with the Lobatse-Gaborone railway line; thence north eastwards along the said railway line to its intersection with Station Road, being a point on Gaborone Central Constituency boundary; thence generally eastwards along the boundary of the said constituency to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the **Plan No. BP 271/37** deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 38 GABORONE BONNINGTON NORTH

Commencing at the intersection of Molepolole road (A12) with the Gaborone Administrative and Mogoditshane-Thamaga districts boundary, the boundary runs north eastwards along the said boundary to its intersection with the Gaborone North Constituency boundary; thence south eastwards along the boundary of said constituency to its intersection with Gaborone Central Constituency boundary; thence generally south westwards along the boundary of Gaborone Central Constituency to its intersection with Molepolole road (A12); thence north westwards along the said road to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the **Plan No. BP 271/38** deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 39 GABORONE BONNINGTON SOUTH

Commencing at a point where Lobatse-Gaborone railway line intersect Ramotswa and Gaborone Administrative districts boundary, the boundary runs generally north-westwards along the said district boundary to its intersection with the Mogoditshane-Thamaga District boundary; thence north eastwards along the Mogoditshane-Thamaga and Gaborone Administrative districts boundary to its intersection with Molepolole road (A12), being a point on the Gaborone Bonnington North Constituency boundary; thence south eastwards along the boundary of the said constituency to its intersection with the Gaborone-Francistown railway line; thence south westwards along the said railway line to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the Plan No. BP 271/39 deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 40 TLOKWENG

Commencing at the intersection of Tlokweng, Gaborone Administrative and Ramotswa districts boundary, being a point on the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and South Africa, the boundary runs north eastwards along the Gaborone Administrative and Tlokweng districts boundary to its intersection with the Kgatleng District boundary; thence south eastwards along Kgatleng and Tlokweng districts boundary to its intersection with the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and South Africa; thence south westwards along the said international boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the **Plan No. BP 271/40** deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 41 GAMALETE

Commencing at the intersection of Mogoditshane-Thamaga, Moshupa and Ramotswa districts boundary, being the south western beacon of the Farm Crocodile Pools 15-KO, the boundary runs north eastwards along the boundary of Mogoditshane-Thamaga and Ramotswa districts boundary to its intersection with Gaborone Administrative District boundary; thence generally south westwards along Ramotswa and Gaborone Administrative districts boundary to its intersection with the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and South Africa; thence generally southwards along the said international boundary to its intersection with the Goodhope and Ramotswa districts boundary; thence westwards, north eastwards along the said boundary to its intersection with Kanye District boundary; thence north eastwards along Kanye and Ramotswa districts boundary to its intersection with Moshupa District boundary; thence north eastwards along Moshupa and Ramotswa districts boundary to the point of commencement, ***excluding the Lobatse constituencies*** as will more fully appear on the **Plan No. BP 271/41** deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 42 MOGODITSHANE EAST

Commencing at the intersection of Mogoditshane-Thamaga and Gaborone Administrative districts boundary, the boundary runs south westwards along the said boundary to its intersection with Gaborone-Kanye road (A10); thence north westwards along the said to its intersection with Mbae Mbae way; thence generally northwards along the said way its intersection with Ragontse Kowa road; thence north eastwards along the said road to its intersection with Barry Eustice road; thence north westwards along the said road to its intersection with Mbae Mbae way; thence north eastwards along the said road to its intersection with Gaborone-Molepolole road (A12); thence north westwards along the said road to its intersection with the north westernmost beacon of BDF Camp; thence north eastwards along the said camp boundary to its north easternmost beacon, thence north eastwards for approximately 860m to its intersection with Mogoditshane-Thamaga and Gaborone Administrative districts boundary; thence generally south westwards along the said boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the **Plan No. BP 271/42** deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 43 MOGODITSHANE WEST

Commencing at the intersection of Mogoditshane-Thamaga and Gaborone Administrative districts boundary with Gaborone-Kanye road (A10), the boundary runs south westwards along the said district boundary to its intersection with Ramotswa districts boundary; thence south westwards along Mogoditshane-Thamaga and Ramotswa districts boundary to its intersection with Segoditshane River; thence westwards along the said river to its intersection with Mogoditshane Block 7 and Mogoditshane Block 4 boundary; thence northwards along the said boundary to its intersection with a tarred road; thence northwards along the said tarred road for approximately 120m to its intersection with a gravel road; thence westwards, northwards along the said gravel road to its intersection with the north easternmost beacon of Lesirane Primary School; thence north eastwards along a track that passes through a borrow pit to intersection with Gaborone-Kanye road (A10), being a point where Botswana Police normal hold road block; thence generally westwards along the said road to its intersection with Ditlhakane river; thence northwards along the said river to its intersection with high voltage power line; thence north eastwards along the said power line to its intersection with Gaborone-Molepolole road (A12); thence south eastwards along the said road to its intersection with Mogoditshane East constituency boundary; thence generally southwards along the said constituency boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the **Plan No. BP 271/43** deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 44 GABANE-MMANKGODI

Commencing at the intersection of Mogoditshane-Thamaga and Ramotswa districts boundary with Segoditshane River, the boundary runs south westwards along the said boundary to its intersection with Moshupa District boundary; thence south westwards along Moshupa and Mogoditshane-Thamaga districts boundary to a point where the said districts boundary crosses the Kolobeng River; thence northwards in a straight line to trigonometric beacon BPT209 on Ramaphatle Hill; thence north-eastwards in a straight line to the junction of Kanye-Gaborone road (A10) and Mmankgodi road (B111) ; thence south-eastwards in a straight line to a point where the Mmankgodi-Tloaneng road crosses Papalwe River; thence north eastwards in a straight line to a point where the Kanye-Gaborone road (A10) crosses the Ditlhakane River, being a point on Mogoditshane West constituency; thence generally south eastwards along the said constituency boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the **Plan No. BP 271/44** deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 45 MMOPANE-METSIMOTLHABE

Commencing at the intersection Ditlhakane River with high voltage power line, the boundary runs northwards along the said river to its confluence with Metsimotlhabe River; thence north eastwards along the said river to its confluence with Diphephe River; thence north eastwards in a straight line for approximately 4 km to its intersection with Mogoditshane-Thamaga and Kweneng districts boundary, being a point in Gamodubu river; thence generally south eastwards along the said boundary to its intersection with Gaborone Administrative District boundary; thence generally southwards along Gaborone Administrative and Mogoditshane-Thamaga districts boundary to its intersection with Mogoditshane East constituency boundary; thence generally south westwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with Mogoditshane West constituency boundary; thence generally south westwards along the said constituency boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the **Plan No. BP 271/45** deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 46 THAMAGA-KUMAKWANE

Commencing at a point where Moshupa and Mogoditshane-Thamaga districts boundary crosses the Kolobeng River, the boundary runs north westwards along the said district boundary to its intersection with Letlhakeng District boundary; thence north eastwards along Mogoditshane-Thamaga and Letlhakeng districts boundary to its intersection with Kweneng District boundary; thence generally eastwards along Mogoditshane-Thamaga and Kweneng districts boundary to its intersection with Mmopane-Metsimotlhabe Constituency boundary, being a point on Gamudubu River; thence generally south westwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with Mogoditshane West Constituency boundary; thence generally southwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with Gabane-Mmankodi constituency boundary; thence generally south westwards along the constituency boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the **Plan No. BP 271/46** deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 47 MOLEPOLOLE SOUTH

Commencing at the intersection of Mogoditshane-Thamaga, Kweneng and Letlhakeng districts boundary, being a point in Thamaga constituency boundary, the boundary runs generally north eastwards along Letlhakeng and Kweneng districts boundary to its intersection with Molepolole-Letlhakeng road, being a point at a junction track road to Mmaothate lands; thence south eastwards along Letlhakeng-Molepolole road to its intersection with Molepolole-Gaborone road (A12); thence south eastwards along the said road to its intersection with Kweneng and Mogoditshane district boundary; thence generally south westwards along the said district boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the **Plan No. BP 271/47** deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 48 MOLEPOLOLE NORTH

Commencing at the intersection of Letlhakeng and Kweneng districts boundary with Letlhakeng-Molepolole road, being a point at a junction track road to Mmaothate lands, the boundary runs generally north eastwards along the said district boundary to a point where Hatsalatladi-Boatlaname road crosses Moleleme River; thence south eastwards along the said River to its intersection with Mahetlwe-Medie road; thence southwards in a straight line for approximately 30km to Madiabatho lands; thence south-westwards for approximately 6 km in a straight line to a point where the Gaborone-Molepolole road (A12) crosses the Mmanoko River, being a point on Molepolole South constituency boundary; thence north westwards along the said constituency boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the **Plan No. BP 271/48** deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 49 LENTSWELETAU-LEPHEPE

Commencing at the intersection of Molepolole and Letlhakeng districts boundary with Hatsalatladi-Boatlaname road, being a point on Moleleme River, the boundary runs generally north westwards along the said district boundary to its intersection with Ghanzi District boundary; thence north eastwards along Kweneng and Ghanzi districts boundary to its intersection with Serowe District boundary; thence south eastwards along Kweneng and Serowe districts boundary to its intersection with Mahalapye District boundary, thence south eastwards along Kweneng Mahalapye districts boundary to its intersection with Kgatleng District boundary; thence southwards along Kgatleng and Kweneng districts boundary to its intersection with Gaborone Administrative boundary; thence south westwards along Kweneng and Gaborone Administartive districts boundary to its intersection with Mogoditshane-Thamaga districts boundary; thence south westwards along Kweneng and Mogoditshane-Thamaga districts boundary to its intersection with Molepolole South Constituency; thence north westwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with Molepolole North constituency boundary; thence generally northwards along the said constituency boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the **Plan No. BP 271/49** deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 50 LETLHAKENG

Commencing at a point where the Botswana Power Corporation Transmission Line to Jwaneng crosses the Letlhakeng and Moshupa districts boundary, the boundary runs northwards in a straight line to Kgare pan; thence north eastwards in a straight line to a point approximately 7 km northeast of the said pan, being a point on the Moshaweng Valley; thence generally northwards along the said valley to its intersection with the Letlhakeng Cadasdre boundary; thence generally northwards along the western boundary of the said cadastre area boundary to its intersection with Meratswe River; thence generally northwards along the said river to its intersection with the boundary of Khudumelapye Cadastre Area; thence generally northwards along the western boundary of the said cadastre Area boundary to its intersection with the Meratswe River; thence generally northwards along the said river to its confluence with the Kohiye River; thence north westwards along the said river to its intersection with Ghanzi and Letlhakeng districts boundary; thence eastwards along the said district boundary to its intersection Kweneng District boundary; thence eastwards, southwards and generally south westwards along Letlhakeng and Kweneng districts boundary to its intersection with Mogoditshane-Thamaga District boundary; thence south westwards along Letlhakeng and Mogoditshane-Thamaga districts boundary to its intersection with Moshupa District boundary; thence north westwards along Letlhakeng and Moshupa districts boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the **Plan No. BP 271/50** deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 51 TAKATOKWANE

Commencing at a point where the Botswana Power Cooperation Transmission Line to Jwaneng crosses the Letlhakeng and Moshupa districts boundary, the boundary runs north westwards along the said district boundary to its intersection with Mabutsane District boundary; thence north westwards along Letlhakeng and Mabutsane district boundary to its intersection with the Hukuntsi District boundary; thence northwards along the Hukuntsi and Letlhakeng districts boundary to its intersection with the Ghanzi District boundary; thence eastwards along the Letlhakeng and Ghanzi districts boundary to its intersection with the Letlhakeng Constituency boundary; thence generally southwards along the said constituency boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the **Plan No. BP 271/51** deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 52 LOBATSE

Commencing at the southernmost beacon of Farm Sunnyside 34-JO, being a point on the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and South Africa, the boundary runs south westwards along the said international boundary to its intersection with Farm Rem of Traverston 10-JO, being a point on Lobatse Township boundary; thence generally south westwards along the said township boundary to its intersection with Kanye and Ramotswa districts boundary, being the northernmost beacon of Farm Exchange 16 – JO; thence north eastwards along the said districts boundary to its intersection with Lobatse Township boundary, being the southernmost beacon of Farm Geluk 14-JO; thence generally north eastwards along the said township boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the **Plan No. BP 271/52** deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 53 GOODHOPE-MMATHETHE

Commencing at the intersection Republics of Botswana and South Africa international boundary and Ramotswa District boundary, the boundary runs south westwards along the said international boundary to its intersection with the with Tsabong and Goodhope districts boundary; thence generally north westwards along the said districts boundary to its intersection with Kanye District boundary; thence generally eastwards along Goodhope and Kanye districts boundary to its intersection with Ramotswa District boundary; thence southwards, eastwards along Ramotswa and Goodhope districts boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the **Plan No. BP 271/53** deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 54 KANYE EAST

Commencing at the intersection of Kanye-Lobatse road (A2) with Mmathethe-Kanye road, the boundary runs north westwards along the Lobatse-Kanye road to its intersection with the road to Mmakgodumo Dam; thence north eastwards along the said road to its intersection with the road from the Seventh Day Adventist Hospital to Kanye State Prison; thence west, south westwards along the said road to its intersection with Kanye-Jwaneng road; thence north westwards along the said road to its intersection with Kanye and Moshupa districts boundary, being a point approximately 2 km northwest of where the Moshaneng-Selokolela road crosses Jwaneng-Kanye road (A2); thence north westwards, generally south eastwards along the said boundary to its intersection with Ramotswa District boundary; thence south westwards along Kanye and Ramotswa districts boundary to its intersection with Goodhope District boundary; thence generally westwards along Goodhope and Kanye districts boundary to its intersection with of Mmathethe-Kanye road; thence northwards along the said road to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the **Plan No. BP 271/54** deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 55 KANYE WEST

Commencing at a the intersection of Kanye-Lobatse road (A2) with Mmathethe-Kanye road, being a point on Kanye East Constituency boundary, the boundary runs southwards along the said constituency boundary to its intersection with Kanye and Goodhope districts boundary; thence westwards along the said district boundary to its intersection with Tsabong District boundary; thence northwards along Tsabong and Kanye districts boundary to its intersection with Mabutsane District boundary; thence generally north eastwards along Mabutsane and Kanye and districts boundary to its intersection with Moshupa District boundary; thence generally north eastwards along Moshupa and Kanye districts boundary to its intersection with Kanye East Constituency boundary; thence generally south eastwards along the said constituency boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the **Plan No. BP 271/55** deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 56 MOSHUPA-MANYANA

Commencing at a point approximately 2 km northwest of where the Moshaneng-Selokolela road crosses Jwaneng-Kanye road (A2), being a point on Moshupa and Kanye districts boundary, the boundary runs generally south westwards along the said district boundary to its intersection with Mabutsane District boundary; thence generally northwards along Mabutsane and Moshupa districts boundary to its intersection with Letlhakeng District boundary; thence south eastwards along Letlhakeng and Moshupa districts boundary to its intersection with Mogoditshane-Thamaga District boundary; thence south eastwards along Moshupa and Mogoditshane-Thamaga districts boundary to its intersection with Ramotswa District boundary; thence generally southwards along the Moshupa and Ramotswa districts boundary to its intersection with Kanye District boundary; thence generally south westwards along the Kanye and Moshupa districts boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the **Plan No. BP 271/56** deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 57 JWANENG-MABUTSANE

Commencing at the intersection of Tsabong, Kanye and Mabutsane districts boundary, being a point on the north easternmost beacon of Farm 2-JN, the boundary runs northwards, north westwards, westwards along Tsabong and Mabutsane districts boundary to its intersection with Hukunsi District boundary; thence northwards along Hukunsi and Mabutsane districts boundary to its intersection with Letlhakeng District boundary; thence south eastwards along Letlhakeng and Mabutsane districts boundary to its intersection Moshupa District boundary; thence generally southwards along Moshupa and Mabutsane district boundary to its intersection with Kanye District boundary; thence generally south westwards along Kanye and Mabutsane districts boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the **Plan No. BP 271/57** deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 58 KGALAGADI NORTH

Commencing at the intersection of Tsabong and Hukunsi district boundary with the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and Namibia, being a point on the northwest corner of the Kalahari Trans-Frontier Park, the boundary runs due north along the said international boundary to its intersection with the Charleshill and Hukunsi districts boundary; thence eastwards along the said districts boundary to its intersection with the Ghanzi District boundary; thence eastwards along Ghanzi and Hukunsi districts boundary to its intersection with Letlhakeng District boundary; thence southwards along Letlhakeng and Hukunsi districts boundary to its intersection with Mabutsane District boundary; thence southwards along Mabutsane and Hukunsi districts boundary to its intersection with Tsabong District boundary; thence north westwards along Tsabong and Hukunsi districts boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the **Plan No. BP 271/58** deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 59 KGALAGADI SOUTH

Commencing at the intersection of Goodhope and Tsabong districts boundary with the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and South Africa, being the south-eastern beacon of Farm Banyana 1-JN, the boundary runs generally south westwards along the said international boundary to intersection with the international boundary of the Republic of Namibia; thence due north along the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and Namibia to its intersection with Hukunsi and Tsabong districts boundary; thence generally south eastwards along the said districts boundary to its intersection with the Mabutsane districts boundary; thence generally south eastwards along the Mabutsane and Tsabong districts boundary to its intersection with Kanye District boundary; thence southwards along the Kanye and Tsabong districts boundary to its intersection with Goodhope District boundary; thence generally south eastwards along Tsabong and Goodhope districts boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the **Plan No. BP 271/59** deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

NO. 60 GHANZI

Commencing at the intersection of Ghanzi and Charlshill districts boundary with the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and Namibia, the boundary runs due north along the said international boundary to its intersection with the Ghanzi and North West districts boundary; thence eastwards along the said district boundary to its intersection with the Boteti District boundary; thence south eastwards along the Ghanzi and Boteti to its intersection Serowe District boundary; thence south eastwards along Ghanzi and Serowe districts boundary to its intersection with the Kweneng District boundary; thence south westwards along the Ghanzi and Kweneng districts boundary to its intersection with Letlhakeng District boundary; thence westwards along Letlhakeng and Ghanzi districts boundary to its intersection with Hukuntsi District boundary; thence westwards along Hukuntsi and Ghanzi districts boundary to its intersection with Charleshill District boundary; thence generally northwards along Ghanzi and Charleshill districts boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the **Plan No. BP 271/60** deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping in Gaborone.

NO. 61 CHARLESHILL

Commencing at the intersection of Ghanzi and Charleshill districts boundary with the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and Namibia, the boundary runs generally southwards along the said district boundary to its intersection with Hukuntsi District boundary; thence westwards along the Charleshill and Hukuntsi districts boundary to its intersection with the international boundary between the Republics of Botswana and Namibia; thence due north, eastwards along the said international boundary to the point of commencement as will more fully appear on the **Plan No. BP 271/61** deposited with the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

LIST OF PEOPLE WHO GAVE ORAL SUBMISSIONS

CHOBÉ CONSTITUENCY

KACHIKAU KGOTLA

1. Mr Godwin Machana Marumo
2. Mr Watson Mabuku
3. Mr Allan Savass
4. Mr Francis S. Maome
5. Mr Sheka Sekuree
6. Mr Mokwera Nkuba
7. Mr Baleofi Disho
8. Bennedict Parirerwa
9. Ms Dorcas L. Radikatse
10. Mr Gideon S. K. Scander
11. Mr Mpho Mika
12. Mr Jimmy Mokoti
13. Mr George Mwampole
14. Mr Mooketsi Jani Mokwetu

KASANE KGOTLA

1. Mr Moffart Mpho Mwezi
2. Mr Mbangu Jones Kashweeka
3. Mr Chamber Chamber
4. Mr Calvin Mosalela Shamukuni
5. Mr Nelson Dikole
6. Ms Leshado Lephataletse
7. Mr Richard K. Kashweeka
8. Mr Charlten M. Samunzala
9. Mr Timothy Zamunzala
10. Mr Kenneth Kasale

MAUN EAST AND MAUN WEST CONSTITUENCIES

MAKALAMABEDI KGOTLA

1. Mr Lesole Benson Dimbungu
2. Mr Orapeleng Monnaatsie
3. Mr Otsoseng Sekuyo
4. Mr Tsholofelo Ramolelo
5. Ms Osego Bikitshane
6. Kgosi Mokhutshwane Komee
7. Ms Gaamangwe Ikageng
8. Mr Rerentsheng Ntebo
9. Mr Tshomarelo Kopano
10. Mr Moeteetsi Mogalakwe
11. Mr Geoffrey Sekuni
12. Kgosi Johane Moengare

SHOROBÉ KGOTLA

1. Mr Zambia Keabetswe
2. Mr Mmoloki Sarefo
3. Kgosi Gothang Tymax Moalosi
4. Mr Gaborone Manga
5. Councillor Mr Oabilwe Chombo
6. Mr Merafe Motlhala

TOTENG KGOTLA

1. Ms Helmi Kaiko
2. Baitamedi Motsamai
3. Mr Ndenwa Muuondjo
4. Ms Eteng Nkakobang
5. Mr Gabriel Kazapua
6. Mr Kakende Kakende
7. Mr Zahorerua Maoveka
8. Mr Bannabakae Sebopiwa
9. Mr Petros Mbaeva
10. Mr Israel Tjiharuka
11. Mr Gaeitsiwe Bonang
12. Kgosi Charles Motshozo

MAUN KGOTLA

1. Mr Monei Ndiyane
2. Mr Ndara Keitlhobogile
3. Mr Otladisa Ramokone
4. Mr Mauricio Bengo
5. Mr Johane Modisane
6. Prof Bernadette Malala
7. Mr Keakgotswe Bokhutlo
8. Mr Papadi Eric Bethia
9. Mr Godfrey Modimoosi
10. Mr Monnatshipi Mandoze
11. Mr Englishman Setlhare
12. Mr Jakoba Tlhabano
13. Mr Omtametse Motshwariemang
14. Kgosi Lelatlhego Cosmos
15. Ms Bahentse Rena
16. Mr Gaoete Kentshitswe
17. Mr Nonofu Kalaemang Galebotse
18. Mr Olebeng Lesukuba

NGAMI CONSTITUENCY

GUMARE KGOTLA

1. Mr Isaiah Manyeha
2. Mr Kopinda Setlhare
3. Mr Tshenyegelo Bonang
4. Keobinetse Matenanga
5. Kgosi Kebonyetsala Fish
6. Kgosi Ledimo Ledimo
7. Mr Bodibelo Kenneth
8. Mr Simon Tatolelo Meti
9. Mr Dinta Monnawatsheko Mando
10. Mr Chabi Phillip Moteti
11. Mr Motoloki
12. Mr Somoxani Tuelo
13. Mr Nonofo M. Tsheko
14. Mr Boiteko Mabona
15. Ms Mmametsi Kesietswe
16. Mr Mosenodi Baagetswekae
17. Mr B. Mokupi

SEHITHWA KGOTLA

1. Mr Tshenolo Tshekoetsile
2. Mr Kenny Kamenduuoo
3. Mr Keapoletswe Keapoletswe
4. Mr Dintle Moremedi
5. Mr Verukua Ruueza
6. Ms Latelang Goitseman
7. Mr Gaetime Bikitshana
8. Mr Festus Kavakere
9. Mr Tshepo Mhapa
10. Ms Seikaego Kavuyo
11. Mr Kerekang Kebaisakae
12. Mr Isaiah Tubego
13. Mr Moremogolo Moenga Eliot
14. Mr Lekopanye Ledimo
15. Mr Mmoedi Modiegi
16. Mr Briscoe Gabokakangwe
17. Hon MP, Mr Hikuama

OKAVANGO CONSTITUENCY

SHAKAWE KGOTLA

1. Mr Ditlhapi Atsowe
2. Mr Malwetse Monnaaditau
3. Mr Lekgoa Monowe

4. Mr Johane Kabwata
5. Mr Chaidi Tuelo
6. Mr Vehemba Mbethera
7. Mr Othusitswe James
8. Major Andreck Lefedile
9. Mr Baleseng Justice Mahupe
10. Ms Eustein Kandonda
11. Mr Bafenyang Ngaka
12. Mr Ndikiza Ezekiel Katjimune
13. Ms Mafenga Mbambo
14. Mr Pitso Mohembo
15. Mr Timothy Thindhe
16. Mr Kaveo Kangumbe

SERONGA KGOTLA

1. Mr Moremi Ngondora
2. Mr Samson Mmusi
3. Mr Motsholathebe Maeze
4. Keapoletswe Moenga
5. Moqaho Ramphisi
6. Galegane Sauqho
7. Sauqho Kotongwa

TATI EAST CONSTITUENCY

TSAMAYA KGOTLA

1. Mr Daniel Moipolai
2. Mr Fixen Mchive
3. Mr Andrew Macheng
4. Mr Anthony Joseph
5. Mr Savy Toitoi
6. Mr Sonny Adam Chiliwa
7. Mr Richard Monthe
8. Mr Manyeula Manyeula
9. Mr Moswela Dintweng
10. Mr Charles Nkhwa
11. Mr Sikhosana Letsholathebe
12. Mr Power Kuswani
13. Mr Pako Kubi
14. Mr Elijah Mudongo

TATI SIDING KGOTLA

1. Mr Paul Kgaje
2. Ms Evah Gaone Kgati
3. Mr Moesi Lekuni
4. Mr Balemetsse Kgakollo
5. Ms Goitsemodimo Tomango

6. Mr Letsatsi Fox
7. Mr Kopano Maruping
8. Mr Godknows Robby
9. Mr Mokganeedi Dume
10. Ms Florah Bogadi Mpetsane
11. Mr Molomo Maono
12. Mr Ventor Galetshabiwe
13. Mr Tsietso Ikaneng
14. Mr Diamond Arnold Diamond
15. Kgosi Moipolai
16. Mr Tshepo Mokalake

TATI WEST CONSTITUENCY

MAKALENG KGOTLA

1. Mr Seboni Morapedi
2. Mr Zachariah Chaza
3. Mr Oliver Toteng
4. Ms Juliah Atholang
5. Mr Kebalepile Mpuisang
6. Mr Godfrey Phuthego
7. Mr Lempaletse Mbayi
8. Mr Gibson Bafana
9. Mr Darius Mpolokang Nkhwa
10. Mr Mexican M. Ramokate
11. Kgosi Gil Mogomotsi Sechele
12. Mr Dikitso Mandevu
13. Mr Damien Thapa
14. Mr Wililani Nkhwa
15. Mr Dintle Morakanyane

MASUNGA KGOTLA

1. Mr Shepherd Mogapi
2. Mr Robert Morupisi
3. Mr Jiniva Pelaelo
4. Ms Mpho Mphuchane
5. Ms Chilalu Kenosi
6. Mr Richard Gudu
7. Kgosi Thabo Monaga
8. Mr Jones Dubane
9. Ms Mpho Zimundu
10. Mr Shatiso Pharo
11. Mr Keagamotse Moeti
12. Mr Wangu Gordon
13. Mr Gerald G. Dubani

MAPOKA KGOTLA

1. Mr Paulos Nkoni
2. Mr Hanane Khupe
3. Mr Godfrey Smile
4. Mr Gorata H. Tshandu
5. Mr Simeon Mathamole
6. Mr Dolly Ndodana
7. Mr Thabang Moipolai
8. Ms Tabona William
9. Mr Jokonea Mukokomani
10. Mr Thomas Tshabalala

FRANCISTOWN CONSTITUENCIES

FRANCISTOWN CITY HALL

1. Ms Theresa Gaorelathe Mmolawa – PLC Rep.
2. Mr Daniel Piet
3. Ms Marea Gaolefufa
4. Mr Khumongwana Maoto
5. Mr Winter Boipuso Mmolotsi, MP – AP Rep.
6. Mr Ignatius Moswaane, MP Francistown West
7. Mr Kedifentse Tshenyego
8. Mr Mpotokwane Ben
9. Mr Joseph Magojwa
10. Mr Vain Mamela
11. Moruti Lux Mboni
12. Mr Peter Ngoma
13. Mr Job Motshegwa
14. Mr Karl Ludick

NATA GWETA CONSTITUENCY

NATA KGOTLA

1. Mr Patrick Sethomola
2. Mr Galethata Bob Zibani
3. Ms Keitiretse Mbatanzwibuya
4. Ms Agnes Mothusi
5. Mr Ernest Segaletsho
6. Mr Antonia Emmanuel Nunda
7. Mr Otsile Master Selokwe
8. Mr Modise Ndolo
9. Mr Galenkutwe Leakwa
10. Ms Babusi Ngandwe
11. Mr Mpho Maposa
12. Ms Dikakanyo Dilo
13. Mr Ontiretse Sethomola
14. Mr Kemoitatotse Blesswell Gure

15. Mr Thobi
16. Mr Gaseate Mmeke
17. Mr Ditlhopho Gaotshephege
18. Mr Tshepho Thekwini
19. Mr Keiphile Stephen
20. Mr Hope Senokwane
21. Mr Thato Maswabi
22. Mr Elias Setlhare
23. Mr Joe J. Linga

GWETA KGOTLA

1. Mr Anthony Bagali Sebobile
2. Mr Olebile M. Odirilwe
3. Mr Ledule Baraki
4. Mr Olefile Ntemogisang
5. Mr George Kaisara Ramaphane
6. Ms Mmantshe Ntebu
7. Mr Galebaitse Serara

NKANGE CONSTITUENCY

MAITENGWE KGOTLA

1. Mr Thomas Nkoga
2. Mr Patrick Kenosi
3. Shadrack Balopi
4. Mr Million Masumbika
5. Mr Batisani Maswibilili
6. Mr Isaac Khata
7. Mr Mbi Khanda
8. Mr Moshe Bigboy

TUTUME KGOTLA

1. Mr edmont Bagaketse Moabi
2. Mr Edison Nyalalani Wotho
3. Mr Moseki Methodi

SHASHE WEST CONSTITUENCY

SEBINA KGOTLA

1. Major Toteng
2. Mr Gwabuya Phuluweni
3. Mr Enock Debula
4. Mr Lucky Moloji
5. Mr Jenamiso Mphake
6. Mr Blackie Ndwapi
7. Mr Kadzano Kelapile

8. Ms Florence Lesetedi
9. Mr Moses Mphuchana
10. Mr Joel Lesomo
11. Mr Dingaane Blackie Mabophiwa
12. Mr Nzhi David
13. Hon. Councillor Manyiwa Manyiwa

MARAPONG KGOTLA

1. Ms Granny Mosweu
2. Mr Baathodi Baliki Monyatsi
3. Mr G. B. N. Chilume
4. Ms Malebogo Setlhare
5. Mr Baludli Motlhoka
6. Mr Vincent Mosweu
7. Mr Nchi Mokwafe
8. Mr Kangangwane Molefe
9. Mr Manyiwa Manyiwa

MATHANGWANE KGOTLA

1. Kgosi Mpatane
2. Mr Kenosi Mabalane
3. Ms Vinga Mongwaketse
4. Mr Alfred Mashungwa
5. Mr Gabriel Omphile Hubona
6. Mr Talibona Tshite
7. Hon. Councillor Manyiwa Manyiwa

BOROLONG KGOTLA

1. Mr Modiri Mpugwa
2. Mr Oratile Toteng
3. Mr Vincent Mpatane
4. Mr Banana Natale
5. Mr Mokgethi Gaothobogwe
6. Mr Goitsemodimo Maruatona
7. Mr Oganne Mazwigwila
8. Mr James Dlamini
9. Mr Tshukudu Mokobela
10. Mr Jerry Frenzel

TONOTA CONSTITUENCY

TONOTA KGOTLA

1. Mr Emmanuel Nno
2. Mr Morgan Madumela
3. Mr Zibazani Mothoka Tlale

4. Mr Lesego Nkororwane
5. Mr Mosimanegape Shime
6. Kgosi Kgosisidialwa Moalosi – Dikgosi Rep. Tonota
7. Mr Motshwari Makoko
8. Mr Ewetse Mathaga
9. Moruti Kamogelo Otlhapile

BOBONONG CONSTITUENCY

GOBOJANGO KGOTLA

1. Mr Gaedupe Dialwa
2. Mr Onkarabile Goja
3. Ms Keetile Manyeula
4. Ms Mosujwa Mmatema
5. Mr Khimble Malesela
6. Ms Elizabeth Josiah
7. Mr Oneilwe Mphefo
8. Ms Oratile Mpheye
9. Mr Seeletso Modise
10. Hon. MP, Mr Taolo Lucas

BOBONONG MAIN KGOTLA

1. Mr G. C. Gaborone
2. Ms Philly Segabo
3. Mr Paki Tombale
4. Mr Calvin Ditlhomamo Sekwababe
5. Mr Daniel Mosesane
6. Mr Peter Ngwako
7. Mr Solomon Mapetla
8. Mr Ephraim Kolobe
9. Mr Nonofu Seretse
10. Mr Reuben Gape
11. Mr Monkemedi Dingalo
12. Mr Onkabetse Sesana Mokobi
13. Hon MP, Mr Taolo Lucas

MMADINARE CONSTITUENCY

SEFHOPHE KGOTLA

1. Mr Seragi Buru
2. Mr Solomon Bobby Reetsang
3. Mr Tirelo Otsetswe
4. Mr Gaedupe Mooketsi
5. Mr Alfred Noge
6. Mr Petros Molatlhegi
7. Ms Godiramang Radinoga
8. Ms Evelyn Sebolaaphuti

9. Mr Christopher Motsholapheko

MMADINARE MAIN KGOTLA

1. Mr Motshegetsu Tukisi
2. Ms Arabang Laolang
3. Mr Leaname Sekai
4. Mr Daniel Morapedi
5. Mr Mogomotsi Rannyena
6. Mr Boitumelo Motimedi
7. Mr Batshegi Ramorula Melore
8. Ms Otsetswe Ntshoto
9. Mr Jarona Makoba
10. Mr Duncan Molelekeng
11. Mr Molodi Kabelo

SELIBE PHIKWE CONSTITUENCIES

SELIBE PHIKWE CUSTOMARY COURT

1. Mr Pheto Lepetu
2. Mr John Maluba
3. Mr Oreobile Kealeboga
4. Mr Abaleng Masego Ketsetlile
5. Ms Kamogelo Mothaelwa
6. Mr Ishmael Hall
7. Hon Councilor Ms Phemelo Nkhwane
8. Pastor Nyalalani Godfrey Mbaiwa
9. Councillor Onalenna Kobe
10. Mr Rankgate Motshegwa
11. Ms Portia Johane
12. Mr Daniel Sedie
13. Ms Poloko Martha Obocheleng
14. Mr Kabo Baipidi
15. Mr Keineetse Saleshando
16. Mr Johannes Malepeng
17. Mr Samson Ndale
18. Mr Gobusamang
19. Hon MP, Mr Dithapelo Keorapetse

LERALA-MAUNATLALA CONSTITUENCY

LERALA KGOTLA

1. Mr Lucas Molapisi
2. Ms Motlatsi Mosarwa
3. Mr Monkgogi
4. Ms Baone Mangadi
5. Rev Sebeela Sefako
6. Ms Obakeng Samuel

7. Mr Mmoloki Motsie
8. Mr Moatlhodi Modimo
9. Mr Samuel Molebalwa
10. Mr Carter Morupisi
11. Ms Constance Kaisara
12. Mr Loeto Tsebenyane
13. Ms Moipoledi Matlhare
14. Ms Gareokame Masilo
15. Mr Leruo Matlala

MAUNATLALA KGOTLA

1. Mr Peter Motlaleng
2. Mr Tumoyakgosi Batlang
3. Ms Bateng Banogi
4. Mr Solomon Phuthego
5. Mr Disang Disang
6. Mr Akanyang Korong
7. Mr Nametsego Star Tshenolo
8. Mr Mokatisi Abel
9. Ms Patricia L. Abotseng
10. Mr Bathusi Mokhunthedi
11. Kgosi Lister M. – Dikgosana Association Rep.
12. Mr Mangwe Mogwera

PALAPYE CONSTITUENCY

PALAPYE KGOTLA

1. Mr Lekgobo Martin Gaerupe
2. Mr Modise Molefe
3. Mr Thebe Roy Johannes
4. Mr Tshokodiso Rapula Raboloko
5. Mr Isaac Lucky George Maforaga
6. Mr Gaboetale Mooketsi Molale
7. Mr Dineo Tumotumo
8. Mr Lawrence Ewetse Mmemo
9. Ms Iponeng Motsumi
10. Mr Pelotlhomogi Ntebang
11. Ms Pulane Ithuteng – Ministers' Fraternal
12. Mr Moshe Motladiile
13. Mr Mompoloki Mohutsiwa
14. Mr Andrew Phalalo
15. Hon. MP, Mr Ramogapi

SEFHARE-RAMOKGONAMI CONSTITUENCY

SEFHARE KGOTLA

1. Mr Mothusiwarona Sedimo

2. Ms Portia Botho Ramosweu
3. Mr Jonas Lekula Mafora
4. Mr Edwin Kethodilwe
5. Mr Mphitisang Ntombela
6. Ms Seanokeng Sinah Scotch
7. Ms Felicia Radiphologolo
8. Ms Tirelo Thebeng
9. Mr Mbaiwa
10. Mr Mmoloki Tarea
11. Mr Eric Thomeso Kgosiemang
12. Mr Kebonyeng Thomas
13. Hon. Councillor Lebang Isaac

RAMOKGONAMI KGOTLA

1. Mr Rebagamang Sekgethe
2. Mr Dimakatso Maleele Sesa
3. Mr Konyanangwe Gaobatlwe
4. Mr Moshe Motiki
5. Mr Letsweletse Gaokgorwe
6. Ms Oboeletse Simon
7. Mr Richard Segodi
8. Mr Adam Seuhula

MAHALAPYE EAST CONSTITUENCY

MOOKANE KGOTLA

1. Mr Baemedi Mmopi
2. Ms Keakantse Christopher
3. Ms Kedibonye Mogotsi
4. Mr Balopi Mooketsi
5. Mr Keineetse Kebatogetse
6. Mr Lesego Seema
7. Mr Baemedi Kudumane
8. Mr Otsetswe Kooreng Mangope
9. Mr Edward M. Moganang
10. Ms Lesedi Phuthago
11. Mr Mogae Kgethang
12. Ms Keikisitse Night Tiny Makgarapa
13. Pastor Seabelo Moruti
14. Kgosi Thainyana Molefe

MAHALAPYE KGOTLA

1. Mr Boniface Disho
2. Ms Rebecca Mpenyane
3. Mr Keikanelwe Dimane Motshwaedi
4. Mr Mothaka Silas
5. Mr Tumelo Kalaote

6. Mr Letshwao Sekgome
7. Ms Hilda Kandetu
8. Mr Akanyang Letsweletse
9. Mr James Noe
10. Councilor Mr Joseph Tjienda
11. Councillor Ms Mogalakwe
12. Hon MP, Mr David Tshere

SHOSHONG CONSTITUENCY

KALAMARE KGOTLA

1. Mr Mogorosi Ntlotlang
2. Mr Keadire Goromente
3. Mr Gaolekwe Gaolekwe
4. Kgosi Khumanego Diraditsile
5. Mr Galefele Segotso
6. Mr Molaakgosi Segolame
7. Mr Samuel Lebudi
8. Ms Gabagake Jim
9. Pastor Thomas Kathata Mhale
10. Mr Mothibedi Mponang
11. Mr Shadrack Ramothwa
12. Mr Lentswe Seabe

SHOSHONG KGOTLA

1. Mr Tsogang Ramotsepane
2. Mr Kgolagano Kegorilwe
3. Mr Nelson Lebitso
4. Mr Oteng Morupule
5. Mr Keitumele Mosimanewantwa
6. Mr Moremedi Baiphenyi
7. Ms Mosepele Mochudi
8. Mr Robert K. Molefhabangwe
9. Mr Tsogo Bonang
10. Mr Masole Dipalo
11. Mr Dikgang P. Makgalemele
12. Mr Lebitso Merementsi

DIBETE KGOTLA

1. Ms Pearl Ogopotse
2. Mr Lazarus Mokgware
3. Ms Gosego Gaonakala
4. Ms Tshegofatso B. Boago
5. Ms Talelo Ogopotse
6. Mr Chalipiwa Gulubane
7. Mr Sonnyboy Modikwa
8. Mr Modiredi Lesoletsile

9. Ms Kebabuditse Odubegile
10. Mr Ofhithile Molatlhegi
11. Ms Gaomodimo Gaongalelwe
12. Ms Mmasepatela Maruapula
13. Ms Gaobotswe
14. Mr Ompatile Solomon

SEROWE NORTH CONSTITUENCY

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2. Mr Merafe Lesego
3. Ms Mogogi Khumo
4. Mr Ishmael Tsiapana
5. Mr Stanley Dichaba Kabelo
6. Mr Kgomotso Boiditswe
7. Mr Seitshiro Diploma Bolotsanga
8. Mr Shima Kebonang
9. Mr Modisa Khutlo
10. Mr Jacob Oduetswe
11. Mr Gosotwamang Moetse
12. Ms Bontshetse Goitsewang Letebele
13. Mr Baseketetsi Pilla Lesoletsile
14. Hon Councillor Oikagetse Freddy
15. Hon Councillor Samuel Kenalemang
16. Hon MP, Mr Mathoame Moratiwa

PAJE KGOTLA

1. Mr Gaamangwe Lesole
2. Mr Wetsho Onneetse
3. Mr Thaka Baboneng
4. Mr Obenetse Seetswane
5. Ms Dineo Themba
6. Mr Kganelo Keoagile
7. Ms Oageletse Searora
8. Ms Lamodimo Tndai Letia
9. Mr Solomon Taliban Dikgang
10. Mr Nametso Senku
11. Hon MP, Mr Mathoame Moratiwa

SEROWE WEST CONSTITUENCY

MMASHORO KGOTLA

1. Ms Boitumelo Keoganne
2. Kgosi Keadiretse Kebonemang

3. Mr Ronald Oitshepile Bakani
4. Mr Oarabile Rankwane
5. Mr Entetse Boitshwarelo
6. Mr Modisagape
7. Mr Kagiso Thebeetsile
8. Ms Shadi Kelebile
9. Mr Elijah Masedi
10. Mr Gaotilwe Omphile

SEROWE WEST CONSTITUENCY

SEROWE MAIN KGOTLA

1. Mr Meshack Segaetsho
2. Ms Boitumelo Kedikilwe
3. Mr Phenyo Moalosi
4. Mr Kadimo Oremeng
5. Mr Tsametse Rapinyana
6. Mr Tshepo Moloji
7. Ms Kgalalelo Sedimo
8. Mr Mpharanyane Motlhaleemang
9. Mr Emmanuel Gagobonya
10. Ms Goabamang Smolly Letlhare
11. Mr Batsweleng Batsweleng
12. Mr Mokopakgomo Kgomokgwana
13. Mr Lerato Keipiditse
14. Mr Bapaki Gaonosi
15. Ms Theresa Modise
16. Mr Gabatshwane Osupile
17. Mr Modiri Pabalelo Moteu
18. Mr Moseki Moseki
19. Solomon Taliban Dikgang
20. Mr Goabamong Steady Thaba
21. Mr Setlalekgosi Molefi
22. Mr Moemedi Dijeng
23. Mr Teko Thokweng
24. Hon. MP, Mr Leepetswe Lesedi

SEROWE SOUTH CONSTITUENCY

RADISELE KGOTLA

1. Molatedi Motlhagodi
2. Mr Mojaboswa Jabeng
3. Mr Kgoboge Keganne Solomon
4. Mr Kabo Mokolobetsi Thebeyame
5. Mr Nteko Tsheko
6. Mr Obasweditse Rantsi

7. Mr Oreboetse Khupologo
8. Mr Molefe Mototegi
9. Ms Lebopo Sekokonyane
10. Hon. Councillor Keneilwe Monageng
11. Hon. Councillor Rebaone Otsile
12. Hon. Councillor Moiseraela Lasaro

MOIYABANA KGOTLA

1. Mr Edward Rantshu
2. Mr Kadimo Oremeng
3. Mr Gabaipone Malu Lodge
4. Mr Phirinyane Orakanye
5. Mr Keneilwe Monageng
6. Mr Kelbemang Motlhanka
7. Mr Mokolobetsi Galefele
8. Mr Serame Gaerobale
9. Mr Richard Bagwasi
10. Mr Christopher Ramasimong
11. Ms Margaret Olefile
12. Mr Edward Gaefele
13. Mr George Thato Ramasimong
14. Mr Mokgabu Motimela
15. Mr Baipei Rabasaka
16. Mr Leepetswe Lesedi

BOTETI EAST CONSTITUENCY

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1. Mr Shadrack Teseletso
2. Mr Moathodi Ketshabetswe
3. Kgosi Keletshwaretse Phetsogang
4. Mr Gasethata Oagile
5. Mr Keneilwe Gasebatho
6. Ms Botsalo Njang
7. Mr King Disana
8. Mr Godwill Baolatotse
9. Mr Blackie Emmanuel Galeboe
10. Mr Modisetsi Moitsoi
11. Mr Boitumelo Molwalefhe
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2. Mr Leungo Mothowame
3. Mr Onkagetse Moreetseng
4. Mr Phankgi Resetse
5. Mr Jackson Lawrence Chibane

6. Mr Ditshego Kearabilwe
7. Councillor Kemoiponetse Kelatlhegile
8. Mr Smarts David Shavane
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2. Mr Bonna Bugalo Manyuni
3. Ms Cecilia Ndjavera
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5. Mr Bathusi Kutoro
6. Ms Kesebelwang Goratwang
7. Mr Kgomotso Matsiara
8. Kgosi Keitshokile Keodiretswe
9. Mr Kesaratwe Kaetso
10. Kgosi Ntshumbiwa
11. Ms Senatla Mokobela
12. Mr Elijah Motsamai
13. Mr Solomon Cornelius
14. Mr Ditshego Ramakhubu
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2. Mr Dikhutso Matekane
3. Mr Oreratetse Machilidza
4. Ms Kolobetso Seale
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6. Mr Justin Galadzo Otimilwe
7. Mr Kesebotse Lekonga
8. Mr Orapeleng Dikgang
9. Mr Tshokodiso Kokolo
10. Mr Mpamidzi Madzathunya
11. Mr Galetimanwe Lehoko Gopadile
12. Mr Tsotlhe Gaolaolwe
13. Mr Golathetswemang Sepatela
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11. Mr Samuel Mooketsi

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2. Mr Joseph Maakwe
3. Mr Otsile Kgafela
4. Mr Bethuel Ramorwa
5. Mr Modise Ncube
6. Mr Basimanekhumo Hule

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3. Mr Keith P. Kgwefane
4. Mr Boikhutso Raditshepe
5. Mr John Rankale
6. Mr Lelatlhego Khana
7. Mr Samuel Maabong
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2. Mr Isaac S. Mabiletsa
3. Mr Michael Matlhaga
4. Mr Elliot O. Modise
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10. Rre Khondolo Lebekwe
11. Rre Lawrence Kgori
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3. Mr Thapelo Sumbikani
4. Mr Advice Mooketsane
5. Ms Emily M. Motshwane
6. Ms Evelyn Mosalakatane
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3. Mr Mogotsi Motshegwa
4. Mr Lesang O. Bogosi
5. Mr Moses Kajane
6. Mr Ezekiel Mmoloke
7. Mr Motlhalefi Selelo
8. Mr Tlamele Radikolobe

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2. Ms Binkie Kerileng
3. Mr Edward Moletsane
4. Ms Masego Kewagamang
5. Mr Malaki Ube
6. Ms Idah Seaketso
7. Mr Phomolo Sekhute
8. MP, Mr Mthimkhulu
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3. Mr Benjamin N. Keloneilwe
4. Ms Rebecah Phefo
5. Mr Ookeditse Malesu
6. Mr Moemedi Hule
7. Mr Khumo Sebereko
8. Mr Kagiso Khamfore
9. Ms Cookie D. Moremi
10. Ms Motamma Horatias
11. Mr Tshepo Moloko
12. Mr Arthur Tabane
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16. MP, Mr Christian Grief

TLOKWENG CONSTITUENCY

TLOKWENG MAIN KGOTLA

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2. Mr Letshwiti Tutwane
3. Mr Watchdog M. Matsetse
4. MP, Mr Thulaganyo Segokgo
5. Mr Pheny M. Segokgo
6. Ms Moitaletsi Katse
7. Mr Mothusi Seyakgosing
8. Mr Berrence Seitshiro
9. Mr Biki Matlapeng
10. Mr Prince Kesetse
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12. Mr Morekisi Keraamang

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2. Mr Douglas D. Kereng
3. Mr Edwin Mosidi – UDC rep.
4. Mr Super Rathebe
5. Mr Kelebonwe Rutang
6. Mr Mpharanyane Seitei
7. Mr Joseph K. Mphafe
8. Mr Oshima A. Peloewetse
9. Mr Kealeboga Sekisang

OTSE KGOTLA

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2. Mr Mosinki Mpuang
3. Mr Mophakedi Mosige
4. Moruti Joseph M. Moseki
5. Mr Timothy Itumeleng
6. Mr Sam Magama
7. Mr Rahube Rahube
8. Mr Oshime A. Peloewetse

MOGODITSHANE CONSTITUENCY

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2. Ms Bareetsi Phuduhudu
3. Pastor Ms Ikakanyeng Taolo
4. Mr Pateletso Ntswelebe
5. Mr Tshepang Mabaila
6. Ms Mpho Kelaetse
7. Mr Edwin Molebatsi
8. Ms Poppy Mfolwe
9. Mr Percy Kagiso Tshuba
10. Ms Elizabeth Kenosi
11. Mr Mmolotsi Motlhagodi
12. Mr Sedirwa Kgoroba
13. Mr Molefe Rantutu
14. Mr Aaron Radira
15. Mr Thabo Loago
16. Mr Patson Chivese
17. Mr Patrick Modisane
18. Mr Kabelo Setlhake
19. Mr Lapologang Chabe
20. Mr Kganetso Lethokwe
21. Mr Gaborutwe Thekiso
22. Mr Michael Difako
23. Kgosi Solomon Dihutso
24. Ms Omphile Adam
25. Ms Poppy Motsumi
26. Mr Shine Monnaesi
27. Mr Patrick Masimolole
28. Mr Kgang Kgang
29. Kgosi Nametso Kopelo
30. Hon MP, Tumiso Rakgare

GABANE-MMANKGODI CONSTITUENCY

MMANKGODI KGOTLA

1. Mr Kaelo N. Nkau
2. Mr Terry Tau
3. Mr Charles Mapitse
4. Mr Looks Mafoko
5. Mr Sonny Mokalakane
6. Ms Kegaisamang B. Rathari
7. Mr Alfred B. Nkau
8. Ms Shwai
9. Ms Lulu Tladi
10. Mr Mphala Shalako

GABANE KGOTLA

1. Ms Lady Masego Pule
2. Mr Mogotsi D. Pule
3. Mr Anderson Putle
4. Mr Alfred S. Sefuti
5. Mr Maretele J. Gaotlhobogwe
6. Mr Boshungu P. Ntwaagae
7. Ms Mmatshimo Mokgosi
8. Mr Gilbert K. Moremi
9. Kgosi Seeletso Pule

METSIMOTLHABE KGOTLA

1. Mr Innocent T. Moamogwe
2. Kgosi Bushi Rantuana
3. Mr Phillip B. Molebatsi
4. Mr Dingalo V. Moremi
5. Mr Seabo Marumo
6. Mr Mothonyana R. Lebese
7. Mr Boy Kgatwane

THAMAGA-KUMAKWANE CONSTITUENCY

THAMAGA KGOTLA

1. Mr Duncan Ramasiagopana
2. Ms Onneetse Motanka
3. Mr Phomolo Tsurupe
4. Mr Baeti Podile
5. Mr Thomas Motlogelwa
6. Mr Mooki Molaakgosi
7. Ms Dudu Mokula
8. Mr Lenyeletse Moshapa
9. Mr Moshipuri M. Mogorosi

10. Mr Motshegaletau Modiegi
11. Mr Sizer Afedile
12. Mr Thapelo Muzila
13. Mr Bushy Marumo
14. Mr Keagile Keitsile
15. Mr Molatedi Tona Selala
16. Mr Mmolotsi Phatsime
17. Hon MP, Mr Palelo Motaosane

KUMAKWANE KGOTLA

1. Mr Thabo Thutoetsile
2. Mr Sono Morolong
3. Mr Thapelo Joseph
4. Mr Dintle Motsewabeng
5. Mr Odirile Joseph
6. Ms Omonnye Tsimako
7. Mr Tlotla Simane Raswalaki
8. Hon MP, Mr Palelo Motaosane

MOLEPOLOLE NORTH CONSTITUENCY

MATLHALERWA KGOTLA

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2. Kgosi Basonoko Phuthegelo
3. Mr Tshwaragano Motswagole
4. Mr Arafat Kitso Khan
5. Mr Gaotlhobogwe Kwelagobe
6. Mr Leatile Majafe
7. Mr Isaac Motlalekgosi
8. Ms Kedumetse Majafe
9. Ms Kgalalelo Mosege
10. Mr Joseph Ntwaagae
11. Mr Moffat Bakwena
12. Mr Serefete Bothata
13. Mr Kaone Thebeng
14. Mr Ontiretse Thato Seabelo
15. Hon MP, Mr Oabile Regoeng

MMANOKO KGOTLA

1. Mr Godfrey Rampape
2. Mr Mokwadi Mogale
3. Ms Segametsi Raditonki
4. Mr Kabelo Modisagarekwe
5. Mr Motlhophi Leo

MOLEPOLOLE SOUTH CONSTITUENCY

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2. Mr Alfred Kwenasetso
3. Mr Mompoloki Motswagole
4. Mr Matlhabaphiri Matlhabaphiri
5. Moruti Diane Mogome – Ministers Fraternal
6. Ms Kedumetse Majafe
7. Councillor Mr Slumber G. Mokgosi
8. Mr Arafat K. Khan
9. Mr Chomi Letlole
10. Ms Segametsi Raditsonki
11. Mr Sechaba M. Baatweng
12. Councilor Motlhophi Leo
13. Mr Allen Jacob
14. Hon MP, Mr Oabile Regoeng

LENTSWELETAU-MMOPANE CONSTITUENCY

LENTSWELETAU KGOTLA

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2. Mr Mothibi Keanyaditse
3. Mr Justice Kebalefetse
4. Mr Thuso Baseki
5. Mr Boemedi Chabaesele
6. Mr Saki Gabanamotse
7. Mr Tirinki Banyatsi
8. Mr Rodgers Kgatitswe
9. Mr Legojane Kebaitse
10. Ms Irene Kekgobilwe
11. Mr Pelonomi Sefithlo
12. Mr Senketse Kerekang
13. Mr Benjamin Mogapi
14. Mr Court Tolobu
15. Hon MP, Ms N. Makwinja

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2. Ms Maggie Mathumo
3. Mr Tiego V. Sebegu
4. Kgosi Odirile M. Motsatsi
5. Mr Justice L. Mooketsi
6. Mr Kabelo Molefhe
7. Ms Dimakatso Mokoto
8. Mr Tshenolo Bogatsu
9. Mr Seipokeng Mokoto

10. Mr Obakeng Kgabo
11. Hon MP, Ms N. Makwinja

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2. Ms Kebafentse Modisane
3. Mr Elias Senthufe
4. Bishop Michael Raseokamo
5. Mr Patrick Modisane
6. Mr Sala Babusi
7. Mr Golebaone Molefhe
8. Mr Moemedi Mokgachane
9. Mr James Lekgetho

LETLHAKENG-LEPHEPE CONSTITUENCY

LEPHEPE KGOTLA

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2. Mr Kgopolo Leonard Lekuntwane

LETLHAKENG KGOTLA

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2. Mr Kagisano Babopi
3. Mr Bafentse Moatsheng
4. Mr Kagiso Bafithile
5. Mr Tshwarelo Edward Mokgwaphe
6. Mr Gordon Mokgwathi
7. Mr Phillip Puleng
8. Ms Emily Kasemang
9. Kago Stock
10. Mr Ngaka Ngaka
11. Mr Ontuetse Kenosi
12. Mr Marks Mokhowe
13. Mr Segola Diswai
14. Hon MP, Mr Liakat Kably

NGWARE KGOTLA

1. Mr Tale Rakepu
2. Mr John B. Koontse
3. Mr Lefhoko Kegopotse
4. Ms Bafedile Ramatokwane
5. Mr Gabanakala Ntebele
6. Mr Kediemetse Nkgomo
7. Ms Kenosi Selatlho
8. Mr Moses Rakolanyana
9. Mr Itlhobogeng Mokgwathe

10. Mr Ontiretse Kgotlhang
11. Mr Meshack Tshenyego

TAKATOKWANE CONSTITUENCY

MOTOKWE KGOTLA

1. Mr Lethomane Maphale
2. Mr Batsile Kgongkane
3. Apostle Morutegi Molematsela
4. Mr Ngongorego Kgalaeng
5. Mr Machel Boingotlo Moeng
6. Mr Goabamang Mothusiotsile
7. Ms Gakelebale Puleng
8. Mr Gaofetwe Bajaki
9. Mr Ellison Baeletsi
10. Mr Bogare Lerule
11. Mr Kwelagobe Sengawane

TAKATOKWANE KGOTLA

1. Mr Onyaditse Ramota
2. Mr Domi Maripe
3. Mr Rakgaba Rammurwana
4. Mr Thomas Tlotlo Batlhophi
5. Mr Otlhophilwe Segaise
6. Mr Teseletso Thuto
7. Mr Keboboetse Letshwangkgale
8. Mr Kaboentletse Lincoln Gaorongwe
9. Mr Kethusegile Tsiane
10. Mr Ketshabetse Tametu

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2. Mr Ramagakabe Mosiwa
3. Moruti Gakeoage Kgangchaba
4. Mr Olefile Macdonald Seilwe
5. Mr Steven Kelateletswe
6. Mr Motlotlegi Noko
7. Mr David Pitlagano
8. Mr Oagile Mabu
9. Mr Walefoko M. Mononyane
10. Mr Gopolang Sepako

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4. Mr Bafo Monakwe
5. Mr Charles Masoko
6. Ms Caroline G. Lesang
7. Mr Topo Mankanku
8. Mr Moalosi Rasesia
9. Mr Zanters Diphoko
10. Mr Bushi Mosala
11. Mr Elias Rantleru
12. Mr Bobby Raphala
13. Ms Panana Kakoma
14. Ms Mothusiemang Selabe
15. Dr Thapelo Matsheka

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MABULE KGOTLA

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2. Mr Loeto Kepadisa
3. Rre Richard Molapisi
4. Ms Itiseng Mokgethi
5. Mr Aaron Tsatsi
6. Ms Keithokile Z. Balemogi
7. Mr Lenkemetse W. Tau
8. Mr Aaron Mahophe
9. Ms Grace K. Tiro
10. Mr Morewantwa Papanana
11. Ms Lucky Lesaumakwe
12. Ms Judith Kelekwang

PHITSHANE MOLOPO KGOTLA

1. Mr Stephen Moraladi
2. Ms Keikobile Molefe
3. Ms Ikanyeng Mmusi
4. Mr Eric Legalatladi
5. Mr Kebonyemodisa Monamodi
6. Ms Boitumelo Motseolapile
7. Mr Joseph N. Sekwenyane
8. Ms Susan Bolele
9. Mr Moses Tiroyamodimo
10. Mr Lapologang Sebina
11. Mr Tasemane Kgosietsile

12. Ms Khuduga Tlotleng

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2. Mr Themba Oremeng
3. Ms Lemogang Phathuli
4. Mr Johnson Maseng
5. Mr Lucky M. Mononi
6. Mr Computer M. Makatane
7. Mr Ogopotse A. Modibedi
8. Mr Patrick Oremeng
9. Mr Oarabile Taposi
10. Mr Thapelo Gontse
11. Mr Kgosietsile Bosilong
12. Mr Lesego Gatogang
13. Ms Diana B. Oageng
14. Mr Masego Mogorosi
15. Mr Kenaleone F. Motsaathebe
16. Mr Boniface Leshomo

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2. Mr Wadithare Ditsie
3. Mr Kobamelo Seakgo
4. Mr See Mmatli
5. Ms Utlwanang Seakgo
6. Mr Seboko Letebele
7. Mr Kgakgamatso Rabakwena
8. Mr Sane Ntwaetsile
9. Mr Kebabonye Kewagamang
10. Mr Kelebogile Rabakwena
11. Mr Puoetsile Mabego
12. Mr Koolopile Mokhinwane
13. Ms Boitumelo Mothelabola
14. Ms Tshupontle Kgetse

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3. Ms Lizzy Lekalabuswa
4. Mr Ronald M. Mokgotle
5. Ms Dinah Thetele
6. Kgosi Phatsimo Mahalelo
7. Mr Charles Modimothebe
8. Mr Samuel Metsiasele Morolong

9. Mr Tebogo Rasesia
10. Mr Thuso R. Mabote
11. Pastor Roderick Mogotsi

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2. Mr Mere Moses M. Eletsang
3. Mr Borethe Kgakalo
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5. Ms Mmabudu Wapula
6. Mr Thapelo Setlang
7. Mr Kabelo Kedisi
8. Mr Goitseone S. Kgengwenyane
9. Mr Jeremiah K. Letshabo
10. Kgosi Michael K. K. Ratsoma
11. Councillor Alex Ramatshogwane

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2. Mr Ronald Moshaga
3. Mr Thuso T. Phiri
4. Ms Goutlwamang Gaemengwe
5. Mr Mooketsa R. Magosi
6. Mr Kealeboga Kesekang
7. Mr Baleseng S. Molaodi
8. Mr Butuka Moagi Chibana
9. Ms Olebogeng Kgabanyane
10. Ms Onkabetse Ramadila
11. Mr Andrew Monamadi
12. Mr Tshiamonyana Koontse
13. Mr Tlamelo Senna

RANAKA KGOTLA

1. Mr Tshenyetso Mothibedi
2. Mr Dimpho Mothibedi
3. Mr Rodgers Kruger
4. Ms Kamogelo Kemaketse
5. Councillor Mothibedi K. Mothibedi

KANYE SOUTH CONSTITUENCY

SELOKOLELA KGOTLA

1. Mr Kgangetsile Tlhalefang
2. Mr Elvis L. Motlogelwa
3. Ms Tefonyane Kokong
4. Mr Mompoloki Lesetedi
5. Mr Ramabotlolo Ratshidi
6. Ms Ratanang Ramoleele
7. Mr Dikgang Ernest Ratholo
8. Mr Omphemetse Ramoleele
9. Ms Rhoda Mapununu
10. Mr David Mponang
11. Mr Gaamangwe Letlola
12. Mr Gontekanye Tsie
13. Mr Olebile Vincent Bakgane
14. Rre Tautona Takane
15. Ms Tshupontle Kgetse

LOTLHAKANE KGOTLA

1. Hon. Councillor Shimane Thelo
2. Mr Segopotso Seitiso
3. Mr Gaofengwe Lore
4. Mr Kgotlaetsi Mafusi
5. Mr Tiroyaone Ramogale
6. Rre Andrew Koosimile
7. Mr Keipatile Dikole

KANYE MAIN KGOTLA

1. Mr Motsumi K. Motsumi
2. Mr Babi Kgosimodimo
3. Mr Boiki Gaofiwe
4. Mr Mosimanegape S. Tshane
5. Mr Mokgethi Mmolai
6. Mr Kabelo Lemme
7. Mr David Kerekang
8. Mr Lewatle Kgosiareng
9. Mr Mokwaledi W. Mmusi
10. Ms Kedibonye Ntokonyane
11. Mr Molosankwe Tshugane
12. Mr Kagiso Moleti
13. Mr Taolo Moshaga
14. Ms Ntshono Tshwene
15. Kgosi Kwelagobe Mookodi

MOSHUPA-MANYANA CONSTITUENCY

MANYANA KGOTLA

1. Mr Neelang Terry Moarabi
2. Mr Curtis Pule
3. Mr Shasha Radinoga
4. Mr Mogotsa Kgotla R. Ipotseng
5. Mr Jonathan T. Sethonon
6. Mr Obusitwe Moruakgomo
7. Ms Obakeng Matlotleng
8. Ms Ambrosia Ipotseng

MOSHUPA KGOTLA

1. Ms Ponatshego M. Tshiping
2. Mr Motlhapisi Kelobang
3. Mr Joshua Moswete
4. Mr Rantshiloane Pako Rantshiloane
5. Mr Sabata Ralontshwane
6. Mr Lesego Topo Setlhako
7. Mr Ishia Isaiah Ntwayapelo
8. Mr Tshimologo Biki Motlhamme

PITSENG KGOTLA

1. Ms Kefiwang Keabile
2. Mr Motlhatlosi Ntesetsang
3. Mr Abram K. Dibeela
4. Mr Mashubo Basemeng
5. Mr Sebolao Rachaba
6. Hon Councillor Banewang Marumoatsile

JWANENG MABUTSANE CONSTITUENCY

MABUTSANE KGOTLA

1. Mr Abram Molatole
2. Mr Kegomoditswe D. Mosupi
3. Mr Jack Brixton Mongologa
4. Mr Rato Mohulakgomo
5. Ms Thodumelang Sentime
6. Mr Chapson Bokitla
7. Mr Motlhatlhedhi Motokwane
8. Mr Elias Bogosi
9. Lt. Col. (Rtd) Olebetse Pule
10. Mr Poloko S. Mokwaise
11. Kgosi James Khumanego
12. Kgosi Kgakgamatso Moletsane

KHAKHEA KGOTLA

1. Mr Kweenyane Tshoganetso
2. Ms Keboneetswe Baraane
3. Ms Bofelo Bakae
4. Mr Oetetsemang Mpipang
5. Mr Otlaadisa Setlalo
6. Ms Omphemetse T. Thojane
7. Mr Kebualemang Kutlase
8. Mr Cairo Mokgothu
9. Mr Johnson Morotsi
10. Ms Lwame Meroyotlhe
11. Pastor Wonder Molongwa
12. Pastor Fraise Tefiso
13. Mr Nelson Motsholopi

JWANENG, UNIT 3 KGOTLA

1. Archbishop Temba Pema
2. Mr Lebogang Peloyamotho
3. Mr Bankinyana Montsiemang
4. Kgosi Kelapile Sesanyana
5. Mr Letumile H. Tukumase
6. Mr Julius Sebako
7. Ms Boitumelo Gogane
8. Mr Malebogo Tlhabiwe
9. Ms Gogaone Mazonke
10. Mr Kgopolo S. Ramosesane
11. Mr Solomon Cooper

KGALAGADI NORTH CONSTITUENCY

HUKUNTSI KGOTLA

1. Ms Grace Paledi
2. Mr Ineelo Mokgwaphe
3. Mr Mpolokang
4. Mr Charles Cooper
5. Mr Kagiso English
6. Mr Keammona Paulson Mantle
7. Mr Maswe Mantle
8. Mr Oreeditse Mautle
9. Mr Lesedi J. T. Mothibamele
10. Ms One Kolobe
11. Ms Martha Tlhogwane
12. Mr Poloko Monang
13. Mr Dintimetse Mokwaleng

KANG KGOTLA

1. Mr Morgan Serema
2. Mr Radinawa Matoko
3. Ms Keineetse Phaleche
4. Mr David Moilatshimo
5. Mr Power Gaisiwe
6. Mr Leshapa Semommung
7. Ms Oaitse Phikana
8. Mr Oduetse Lekutlana

KGALAGADI SOUTH CONSTITUENCY

BOKSPITS KGOTLA

1. Mr Frederick Mateisi
2. Ms Rachel Bok
3. Mr Gideon Martin
4. Mr Gert Esterhuizen
5. Mr Petrus Bok
6. Mr Sephiri Elias Bojane
7. Mr Lazarus Roy
8. Ms Martha Vanderhuizen
9. Mr Hendrick Mogala
10. Ms Irene Kukie Mateisi
11. Mr John Villander
12. Pastor Paul Matthys

TSABONG KGOTLA

1. Mr Moroka Peter Tumaletse
2. Ms Tsholofelo Mongwelemongwe
3. Mr Matthews P. Gaeemelwe
4. Ms Gakologelwang Molale
5. Mr Etsanyang Gaseleme
6. Mr Eliot Sephiri
7. Mr Botsang Legakabe
8. Mr John Kgaboetsile Toto
9. Kgosi Piet F. Katse
10. Pastor Keabetswe N. Gabolekane
11. Mr Lucas Taele
12. Mr Pius Tumaletse
13. Mr Mock Ntau
14. Mr Tumelo Pule
15. Mr Daniel Modise
16. Ms Diana Mmabe

WERDA KGOTLA

1. Mr Tlotloemang F. Matswiri
2. Mr Kebiditswe Kgagodi
3. Mr Keadiretse Moshana
4. Pastor Samuel Keamogile
5. Ms Nanaki Basimane
6. Mr Petrus Ditau
7. Mr Olebogeng Mosimanewapula
8. Mr David Rasegojane
9. Mr Saanyane Masiela
10. Mr Dickson T. Radijeng
11. Ms Leah Dikoti
12. Ms Keipeile Thupe
13. Hon MP, Mr Sam Brooks

GHANZI NORTH CONSTITUENCY

GHANZI KGOTLA

1. Rre Smodern Mokabe
2. Mr Roller Oboletswe Setlabane
3. Mr Tlhagiso Shane Keadile
4. Mr Chiramanga Mokgatlanganyane
5. Mr Bonang Mokgwatheng
6. Ms Dorah Moyo
7. Mr Benjamin Tshienda
8. Mr Cosmos B. Soke

NEW XADE KGOTLA

1. Kgosi David Rasetswana
2. Mr Bonkatametse Legolo
3. Mr Mokate Setshume
4. Ms Lemme Moilwa
5. Mr Tshamekiso Kaingotla
6. Mr Mochoni Kethuseng
7. Mr Dickie Gabokgalengwe
8. Mr Ketlhoilwe Bereo
9. Mr Jumanta Gakelebhone

CHARLESHILL KGOTLA

1. Mr Keorapetse Ralehika
2. Mr Kgopolelo Haminga
3. Ms Phuthago
4. Mr Piet Phillander
5. Mr Thomas Sekepese
6. Mr Oscar Kangooti
7. Ms Ineeleng Thake

8. Mr Hendry Vanzyl
9. Mr Osupile Doctor
10. Mr Ramosidi Keakopa
11. Mr Paulos
12. Mr Kapenawarue Kanjisi
13. Hon. MP, Mr Motsamai Motsamai

GHANZI SOUTH CONSTITUENCY

NCOJANE KGOTLA

1. Mr Tsholetsa Mosetlhane
2. Mr Stephen Mosimane
3. Ms Oagile Peelelo
4. Mr Julius Foster Thupe
5. Mr Mogogi Setswalo
6. Mr Baduetse Isaacs Setswalo
7. Mr Lechamo Lechamo
8. Ms Magdalene Seitsang
9. Kgosi Xarage Phuthi

WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS

1. Mmatshumo VDC – Letlhakane
2. Hon. Councillor Xhabue – Mokubilo
3. Lesego Nkoborwane – Mabesekwa
4. Mr Million T. Masumbika – BCP Nkange representative
5. Maitengwe & Dagwi residents - Patrick Kenosi, representative
6. Shashemooke residents
7. Nswazwi, Tutume, Makuta, Matobo & Goshwe villages – Mr Edmont B. Moagi
8. Kopong residents
9. Hon. Fedilis M. Molao, MP Shashe West
10. Diphuduhudu village – B. Setlhabakolobe, VDC representative
11. Mr Oabile N. Regoeng – MP, Molepolole
12. Boswelakoko/St Paul VDC – Molepolole
13. Magokotswane VDC – Molepolole
14. Borakalalo VDC – Molepolole
15. Letlhakane VDC – Shadrack and Kgosi T. L. Supang
16. Mokobaxane VDC – Dikhutso Matekane
17. Mr Machilidza – Mopipi village
18. Mr Dintle Moremedi – Sehitwa village
19. Mr Tshenyegelo Bonang – Gumare village
20. Mr Keakantse Bokhutlo – Maun
21. Mr Monei O. T. Ndiane – Maun
22. Kgosi Cosmos O. Lelathego – Maun
23. Makalamabedi village - Mr Orapeleng Monnatsie
24. Mr Moffat Mpho Mwezi – Kasane
25. Tsokatshaa VDC – Gweta
26. Tshepo Keoneetse – Gweta
27. Wangu Gordon & Gerald G. Dubani – Masunga
28. Lerala residents
29. Radisele, Mogome and Mokgware residents – Mr Molatedi Motlhogodi
30. Struizendam residents
31. Moses Kasai – Mankgwenyane, Molepolole
32. Sesung residents – B. Dinake
33. Ms Theresa Mmolawa – Party Liaison Committee Francistown, representative
34. Matlhodi Nthebolang – Francistown
35. T. S. Mosenya – Alliance for Progressives (AP) Rep.
36. Serule/Gojwane residents – Mr Gabanakgosi N. Toteng
37. Mr Montsho Onneetse – Paje Kgotla
38. Manyana residents
39. Mr Maurice Oarabile D. Mzwinila – Mmadinare
40. Mabule Residents – Mabule Kgotla
41. Mr Ngaka M. Ngaka, Former MP, Takatokwane
42. Mr Kgopolo L. Lekuntwane – Lephepe Kgotla
43. Motokwe residents – Mr B.N. Kgalaeng, representative
44. Loologane, Boatlaname, Sojwe, Shadishadi and Lephepe – Kagisanyo Babopi
45. Molapowabojang village
46. Maokane residents
47. Lefhoko residents

48. Tsonyane residents
49. Betesankwe residents
50. Keng residents – Ms Bofelo Bakae
51. Sekoma Village – Ms Kebonetswe Baraane
52. Kutuku residents – Ms Omphemetse T. Thojane
53. Kokong residents – Mr Kegomoditswe Dollars Mosupi
54. Lt. Col. Olebetswe Pule (Rtd)
55. Thankane residents
56. Morwamosu residents – Jack Brixton Mongologa
57. Itholoke residents -Mr Otladisa Setlalo
58. Mr Gofaone Mazonde – VDC rep. Mokhomma
59. Mogorosi - Mr Edward Rantshu, village representative
60. Shoshong residents – B. P. Orakanye village representative
61. Pallaroad village - Mr O. K. Mangope, village representative
62. Taupye – Mr Edward M. Moganang, village representative
63. Mmadinare village – Mr Motshegetsii Tukisi, village representative
64. Tshokwe – Mr Leaname Sekai, village representative
65. Robelela village – Ms Arabang Laolang, village representative
66. Mr Carter N. Morupisi – Malaka
67. Majwaneng residents
68. Ratholo – Mr Mmoloki Motsie, VDC Chair
69. Goo-Sekgweng village
70. Matlhakola village
71. Malaka village
72. Chadibe village – Mr Edwin Kethodilwe, village representative
73. Matlhakola village
74. Letoreng Village - Ms Gobotswamang Sesupo VDC Secretary
75. Ngwapa Village
76. Mokobeng Village
77. Mogapinyana – Ms Evelyn, village representative
78. Tsetsebjwe village
79. Philly Sekgabo – Bobonong
80. Mathathane Village – Obenne Legwaila, VDC Secretary
81. Nametsego Tshenolo
82. Maunatlala Community
83. Peter Motlaleng
84. Lesenepole Community – Tshokolo Phuthego & Lesang Abotseng
85. Mosweu village
86. Mokokwana village
87. Palapye Community
88. Dibete Community – Ms Pearl B. Ogopotse, village representative
89. Mokgenene Village
90. Shoshong Community – Tsogang Ramotsepane, representative
91. Ikongwe village
92. Mmutlane village – Gaolekwe Gaolekwe, VDC Secretary
93. Kalamare village – Mr Ntlotlang Village representative
94. Topisi/Moreomabele/Lechana – Baseketetsi P. Lesoletsile & Dichaba Kabelo
95. Middlepits village – Ms Tsholofelo Mongwelemongwe, Village rep.
96. Archbishop Rev. Moroka P. Tumaletse
97. Gakologelwang Molale, Tsabong

98. Rappelspan village
99. Vaalhoek village
100. Marapo-A-Thutlwa Ward – Mogotsi Motshegwe, WDC representative
101. Hon. Jack Mphithang
102. G. Dikaelo – Block 8, Gaborone
103. Mr Jackson Zwinda Laba
104. His Worship Austin Abraham – Mayor of Gaborone City
105. BNF – Gaborone North Constituency, Cde Shimo Mooketsi
106. Kgatleng PLC – S. Letshwiti, P. Mohutsiwa & M. Matlhaga, representatives
107. Sefhare-Ramokgonami Constituents
108. Seleka village community
109. Tumasera Village residents – Modise Diboko, VDC Chairperson
110. Lerala village
111. Pilikwe residents – Konyanangwe Gaobatlwe, village rep.
112. Mhalapitsa village
113. Nkange village
114. Chadibe North
115. Semitwe village
116. Kefalotse B. Mpebane
117. Hanibi G. Gasekgale
118. Gakeone Radingaka
119. Oodi residents
120. Sikwane residents
121. Ms Moatle – Mabalane
122. Ms Albinah Pule
123. Ramonaka village
124. Artesia village
125. Losilakgokong/Kotolaname residents
126. Lentswe la Batswapong – Leonard Sesa, Chairman
127. Pilane residents – Mr Elliot O. Modise, rep.
128. Isaac Stephen Mabiletsa
129. Nshakashogwe residents - Mr G. Phuluweni, rep.
130. Patayamatebele village – Mr Lekuni, rep.
131. Tsamaya village – Mr Moswela Dintweng, representative
132. Butale village
133. Themashanga Community – Mr Sonny Adam Chiziwa, village rep.
134. Ontiretse Kennedy Kerapeletswe
135. Kumakwane Community – Batho P. Motukisi, VDC Chairman
136. UDC Selebi Phikwe
137. Kgomotso Odirile
138. Boago D. Phori
139. Tshepiso Sedilame Seane
140. Kefalotse B. Mpebane
141. Tlokweg Umbrella VDC
142. Gakeone Radingaka
143. Hambi G. Gasekgale
144. Dr Letshwiti B. Tutwane