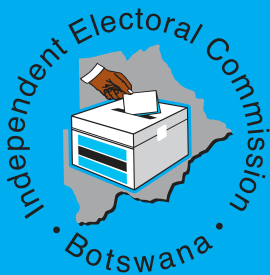


National Stakeholder Evaluation Report For The Botswana 2019 General Elections

Stakeholder Engagement: Key to Transparent and Efficient Elections





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2019 GENERAL ELECTIONS

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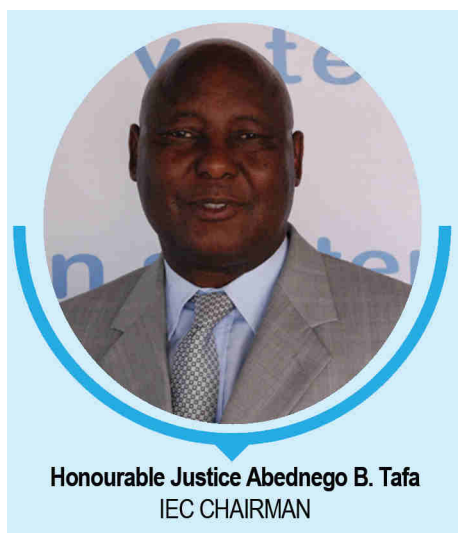
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List of Abbreviations & Acronyms

ABIS	Automated Biometric Information System
BCC	Botswana Council of Churches
BCPI	Botswana Centre for Public Integrity
BDP	Botswana Democratic Party
BMD	Botswana Movement for Democracy
BPF	Botswana Patriotic Front
BVR	Biometric Voter Registration
CVE	Civic and Voter Education
DWF	Democracy Works Foundation
DRP-UB	Democracy Research Project – University of Botswana
EVM	Electronic Voting Machine
EVR	Electronic Voter Registration
IEC	Independent Electoral Commission
IIDEA	International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance
LGBT	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
OYEBO	Organisation for Youth and Elections in Botswana
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PSP	Permanent Secretary to the President
PWDs	People with Disabilities
SB	Statistics Botswana
UDC	Umbrella for Democratic Change

Foreword



Botswana went to the polls on 23rd October 2019. Prior to that, the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) fulfilled its obligation to provide for diaspora poll, for Botswana resident in other countries, and advance poll for Election Officials and Police Officers who would be on duty on polling day. These were preceded by a lot of preparatory work which started as way back as 2015 with the development of organisational strategic plan.

Organisations, in the course of their planning, need to reflect and take stock of their successes, setbacks and false starts. Such reflections provide vital insights and lessons that inform the subsequent strategic goals and objectives to lead the organisation into the future. It was therefore, in that spirit that the Commission ventured into a post activity evaluation exercise of the 2019 General Elections in the form of the National Stakeholder Evaluation Workshop, on 25th and 26th February 2020.

For the IEC, the significance of a post-election evaluation process cannot be underestimated. Broadly speaking, it affords the Commission and electoral stakeholders an opportunity to examine, albeit in retrospect, the experiences of the voters, candidates, election officials and political parties. Further, it highlights the key activities executed, achievements reached, challenges encountered and the remedial actions proposed.

This report is a culmination of the election review phase where the IEC alongside its stakeholders and partners critiqued the planning and conduct of the 2019 General Elections. To ensure inclusivity and a balanced assessment of the experience, the Commission convened cluster evaluation sessions from the twenty – five outstations, election observer round table meetings and the national stakeholder workshop. All these forums yielded valuable information consolidated into this report.

It is noteworthy that the 2019 General Elections were conducted against unprecedented legal, administrative and political environments. Manifest among these was the limited time to prepare for polls occasioned by the repeal of the Electoral (Amendment) Act of 2016, too close to the polls, which had a far reaching impact on election planning, logistics and operations.

Of significance, the Commission had to contend with a myriad of legal matters in the aftermath of the general elections, in the form of election petitions, arising from non-acceptance of election results. We take along the verdicts pronounced by the courts in our stride as they have served to enrich jurisprudence in the electoral process and further enrich the organisation's lessons going forward.

I wish to most profusely thank International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IIDEA), for generously sponsoring the production of this report. My heartfelt gratitude also goes to the Rapporteur and the IEC team for their tireless and invaluable input.

The IEC is taking a reformative and transformative stance in implementing the lessons learnt. We are poised to infuse the recommendations in our next strategic plan for 2020-2025, in order to enhance the experience of voters in the areas of civic and voter education, voter registration and polling. The recommendations with legal implications will be presented to the relevant authorities for possible legal reform, and those that are administrative will be dealt with internally, in response to Botswana's growing expectations.

As we embark on the planning stage, we remain alive to the confidence crisis (especially from the political class) bedeviling our corporate identity and the demand for integrity in electoral processes, to entrench credibility. We look forward to developing concrete strategies that will soften, if not cure, the missteps that may have been evident in the grand march towards the election outcome.

I invite the readership to this report, with the hope that it will provoke further discourse on better ways and means of managing elections that are freer, fairer and more credible.

Lastly, I extend my sincere gratitude to the entire IEC team for rallying together to undertake the immense responsibility of delivering to the will of the people in a highly charged and competitive political environment.

Ke a leboa baqaetsho*



Honourable Justice A. B. Tafa
Chairman,
Independent Electoral Commission



Executive Summary



Executive Summary

Since its inception, the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) of Botswana has held stakeholder consultative workshops following each general election that it has conducted. The last stakeholder consultative workshop was held from 5th to 6th March 2015, with the express purpose of evaluating the 2014 General Elections. In accordance with its commitment to holding credible elections, the IEC, as is custom, hosted a post-election assessment stakeholder workshop for the 2019 General Elections from 25th to 26th February, 2020 at Avani Hotel, Gaborone, Botswana.

The workshop attracted stakeholders from Botswana and a few from outside. It featured diverse stakeholders, including the Civil Society, Academia, the Media, Political Parties, the Electoral Commission of Zambia, International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IIDEA) and the Secretariat of the Commissions Forum of SADC countries (ECF-SADC). The workshop therefore, provided a platform for effective stakeholder engagement on the electoral process and in particular, the conduct of the 2019 General Elections.

For any forward-looking Election Management Body (EMB), post-election assessment workshops are always key ingredients of the electoral process. The National Stakeholder Evaluation Workshop constituted best practice as it provided a critical assessment of the 2019 General Elections. The Workshop considered diverse topical issues relating to the electoral process and established the lessons learnt with the view to improving the conduct of elections going forward. This evaluation workshop was conducted in an interactive environment, focusing primarily on the IEC's legal and administrative mandate, throughout the processes and activities in the 2015-2020 electoral cycle.

Botswana elections are guided by a comprehensive legal framework which requires strict adherence. Despite the existence of a comprehensive legal framework, the conduct of the 2019 General Elections encountered multiple challenges. The repeal of the Electoral(Amendment) Act of 2016, which happened on the eve of elections, disturbed the electoral timelines and negatively impacted on the preparations. The IEC experienced a high number of election petitions which were dutifully disposed off by the courts. This offered a learning opportunity and provided necessary feedback for consideration in future elections. The interactive discussions that took place over the two days of the workshop led to the identification of some major challenges and key recommendations for strengthening of the electoral process.

The workshop considered voter registration as one of the areas that needs to be improved considering the changing demographics. In particular, the workshop raised questions about the inclusiveness of the registration process in relation to the youth, the elderly and people living with disabilities. The current registration system is manual and paper-based. This is a challenge to the electoral process because paper-based voter registers lack comprehensiveness as they cannot be easily compared for multiple entries and are often difficult to update.

The IEC is currently not a body corporate and therefore lacks the necessary regulatory and enforcement powers to fulfill its mandate of guaranteeing accountability and transparency in the electoral process. The absence of a regulatory legal framework to ensure accountability and transparency can have unintended consequences on the conduct of the electoral process. For instance, it can undermine the ability of voters, political parties, the media and civic groups to exercise their right to participate in the electoral process without risk of violations to their freedoms and rights.

While the workshop appreciated the provision of civic and voter education (CVE), concerns were raised about its inclusiveness with regard to dissemination of information to diverse publics, such as people living with disabilities, the elderly and the less educated members of society. This shortcoming was primarily a result of the IEC's lack of a legal mandate to conduct CVE. It is important, however, to note that despite its lack of a legal mandate to conduct CVE, the IEC had employed varied communication strategies geared towards improving public access to electoral information. In the absence of a Freedom of Information Law, the IEC also partnered with both the public and private media to increase publicity on registration and the conduct of the general elections.

Online interference on the electoral process was widespread, thus posing serious threats to electoral integrity. The monitoring and regulatory mechanisms were, however, weak and could therefore not adequately address the potential for social media to manipulate public opinion and thus undermine the integrity of the elections.

That the IEC hosted the National Stakeholder Evaluation Workshop so timeously following the most highly contested elections in the history of Botswana is therefore commendable. It shows the Commission's resolve to continue building relationships with the stakeholders. In a democratic society, institutions that are assigned the mandate of conducting and safeguarding democratic processes must provide just and equitable platforms where the stakeholders can engage in the development of such institutions. The Workshop was

therefore a demonstration of the IEC's determination to maintain public trust in its conduct of the electoral process.

In the end, the National Stakeholder Evaluation Workshop (NSEW) made recommendations towards enhancing the credibility of the electoral process. The recommendations with legal implications will be presented to Cabinet for consideration and possible law reform. In the same vein, the IEC will work timeously on the administrative recommendations. The key recommendations are listed below and elaborated on at the end of the report.

Key Recommendations

1. Review the Constitution to strengthen the democratic space in relation to the conduct of elections.
2. Review the Electoral Act to align electoral laws and procedures with the changing democratic space.
3. Pass the IEC Act to establish the IEC as a corporate entity.
4. Enact a Freedom of Information Law to facilitate public access to the right information about the electoral process and govern media practice in relation to politics.
5. Enact laws to provide for office of Registrar of political parties, public funding of political parties and regulate private funding.
6. The IEC should develop a Social Media Risk Management Strategy to create a balance between the benefits and threats brought by emerging ideas and innovations.
7. The IEC should provide capacity-building for Registration Clerks and Poll Staff so that they become conversant with all the activities relating to the conduct of the electoral process
8. The IEC should develop a diversity and inclusive policy in order to increase the participation of marginalised and vulnerable constituencies in the electoral process.
9. The IEC should develop a formal curriculum for Civic and Voter Education (CVE) that would benefit stakeholders, electoral practitioners, IEC personnel, the voters and the Media
10. Government must domesticate SADC principles and guidelines governing democratic elections.
11. Legislate for robust outreach strategies, such as live broadcast of parliamentary proceedings and the introduction of community radio stations.
12. Reinstatement of the Youth Parliament to increase youth participation in the democratic processes.

13. Develop a CVE Strategy that will clearly spell out the scope of implementation of the CVE curriculum.
14. Develop specific voter education programmes on technology-mediated elections to demystify electoral technology.
15. Legislate for the introduction of counting at polling stations in order to improve the security of ballots.
16. Introduction of academic qualifications for candidates and remove provision for payments of nomination deposits at nomination centres.
17. Make provision for technology driven registration of voters, continuous registration of voters up to the cut-off date and application for transfer of registration where applicant was registered.
18. Make provision in the law for a timeframe within which a Parliamentary by-election must be conducted after the occurrence of a vacancy in a constituency.
19. IEC to improve signage at polling stations recruit Queue Marshals for every polling station on election day.
20. IEC to enhance press conferences with press releases backed by statistical information especially on key issues such as the voters roll, late opening or closing of polling stations.



Introduction



Introduction

Theme

Stakeholder Engagement: Key to Transparent and Efficient Elections

Objectives

1. To evaluate the whole electoral process during the 2015-2020 Electoral Cycle,
2. To review the conduct of the 2019 General Elections,
3. To assess the impact of the elections and identify strengths and weaknesses based on election observation reports,
4. To draw conclusions and make the necessary propositions that would assist the Commission to continue to adhere to good practices and identify needy areas where legal and administrative reforms, as well as human capacity building, are necessary.

Background

The Republic of Botswana gained independence from British colonial rule in 1966 with the ascendance to power of the Botswana Democratic Party (BDP), which has ruled the country to date. Immediately following independence, the country set in motion the process to pursue a liberalist agenda based on multi-party democracy. The new government's liberalist democratic agenda was based on the principles of Democracy, Development, Self-Reliance and Unity. On the basis of these principles, the founding government laid strong institutional foundations for a liberal democratic form of governance that has held firm to date.

Two years after independence, the country started laying robust legal and institutional frameworks for the conduct of elections. The National Assembly passed an Act of Parliament CAP. 02:09 of 1968 (hereafter referred to as the Electoral Act) with the express purpose of conferring legitimacy over the country's government. The Electoral Act was passed to "consolidate certain laws relating to elections of the National Assembly and Local Government; for the qualifications and registration of voters; and for the conduct of such elections."

In the years following, more statutes were passed with the express purpose of nurturing the country's liberal democratic processes. Despite the enactment of this legal framework, the administration of elections remained the prerogative of the State (OSISA & ECF-SADC, 2016). For this reason, the opposition political parties and the civil society questioned the autonomy of the elections officer, in this case the Permanent Secretary to

the President (PSP). The ensuing debate led to the amendment of Section 66 (1) and (2) of the Constitution to set up the office of the Supervisor of Elections who, like the PSP, was appointed by the President. The amendment, therefore, failed to dispel the lingering public discomfort about the possible lack of autonomy of this new office from the State.

Against this background, Section 66 was repealed in 1997. This culminated in the passing of a Constitutional (Amendment) Act no. 18/1997, which replaced the Supervisor of Elections with a more autonomous body, the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) (Lekorwe & Tshosa, 2005). Section 65A (1) of the Botswana Constitution provides for the establishment of the IEC, while Section 65A (12) stipulates the primary responsibility of the Commission as "the conduct and supervision of the Elected Members of the National Assembly and Members of a Local Authority, and conduct of a referendum."

In setting up its administrative machinery, the IEC took into account the fact that elections are a process and therefore do not take place in a vacuum; a position that has seen increased interaction with the Commission's stakeholders. The National Stakeholder Evaluation Workshop for the 2019 General Elections held in Gaborone from 25th to 26th February, 2020, examined the long-term electoral process within the remit of the 2015-2020 electoral cycle. The Commission, exercising its mandate of conducting free, fair and credible elections, organised the workshop to evaluate the country's electoral process in what became the most highly contested elections in the country's existence as a Republic, as evidenced by the record number of objections and petitions. By convening the workshop, the IEC was therefore, strengthening its relationship with its key stakeholders in the electoral process.



Official Opening of the Workshop



Opening Remarks by the Chairman of IEC

1. Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, a very good morning to you all.
2. It is with great pleasure that I heartily welcome you to the National Stakeholder Evaluation Workshop for the 2019 General Elections. I am fully aware that some of you have travelled a significant distance to be here. Let me take this opportunity to appreciate the different political players and stakeholders who made it possible to conduct the 2019 General Elections.
3. This workshop has brought us together as key players in the electoral process, to assess the delivery of the 2019 General Elections.
4. It is in our best interest as the Commission, to ensure that Botswana elections are conducted in a free, fair, and credible manner. It is also our duty, to ensure that the legal framework is followed religiously, to further instil the healthy and competitive environment for peaceful electoral processes. It has indeed been a mammoth task for the IEC to lead the nation to the 2019 General Elections which were highly competitive.
5. We would like to thank various political parties for the cordial working relationship, in the run-up and aftermath of the elections. As we approach another electoral cycle, we remain steadfast, and our commitment is persistent and resolute.
6. We thank our stakeholders for their role as guardians and contributors in facilitating the electoral process as well as Botswana for their belief in democracy by going to the polls in their numbers to elect their representatives. We are hopeful that with more stakeholder engagement, we will be able to increase the number of registered voters and indeed the number that eventually turns up to vote in future elections.
7. Voter education, when embarked on in a robust and inclusive way, will assist in the creation of an enabling environment for elections. The enhancement of civic and voter education programmes and systems will help motivate citizen involvement and intensify electoral participation.
8. On behalf of the Commission, I would like to appreciate the Media fraternity for the extensive role they played in the dispersal of electoral information to Botswana at large. This greatly enhanced the participation of citizens in the electoral process.
9. I wish to emphasise that transparency is the principle of any election management body that strives towards credibility. Elections are a collective, and all-inclusive participatory process, and therefore, every single societal structure must have a stake in realising the intended outcome of the process. The involvement of stakeholders such as yourselves, will certainly allow and help the IEC to meticulously accomplish its mandate.
10. I wish to also acknowledge the role played by different entities such as non-governmental organisations and Government Departments, that availed their

facilities to be used as polling stations and other resources that were critically needed to run the elections.

11. Director of Ceremonies, as we approach the end of the 12th Electoral Cycle, I wish to assure this Forum that IEC is excited to graduate into the 13th Electoral Cycle, which will culminate with the delivery of the 2024 General Elections of the Republic of Botswana.

12. Director of Proceedings, let me highlight that continuous research in the area of elections is critical. It will provide insights into our functions and assist in devising institutionalised mechanisms to better control some of our burning platforms. For instance, the voter apathy study is critical since the last one was done in 2002. It is in this regard that as a Commission, that we have started collaborating with the University of Botswana, Statistics Botswana and other organisations.

13. The generosity of electoral partners, such as International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance, in extending a helping hand to facilitate credible elections, is encouraging. We welcome such gestures even in the new cycle.

14. Director of Proceedings, the presence of election observers during our elections was a good opportunity to gather recommendations from best practices, locally and internationally, which we will discuss right here, and for that we are grateful. Hopefully, the recommendations that will come out of this workshop, will go a long way in improving our electoral processes.

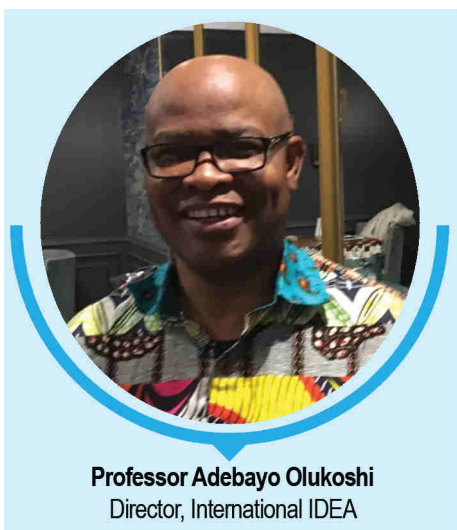
15. The election dust is now settling as the petitions that were raised after the 2019 General Elections have been disposed off within the timeframe stipulated in the Electoral Act, paving way for a new electoral cycle.

16. In conclusion ladies and gentlemen, as a Commission, we wish to assure you that the work you will produce in these two days will not be in vain. We will facilitate submission of the recommendations to the Executive Arm of Government, which may result in possible electoral reforms in readiness for the 2024 General Elections.

17. Director of Proceedings, ladies and gentlemen, I take immense pleasure in welcoming you and wishing you active and fruitful deliberations in this workshop.

I THANK YOU

Keynote Address



The Director, International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IIDEA), Africa and West Asia, Professor Olukoshi hailed Botswana's democracy as the most mature in the Southern African region, if not Africa as a whole. The calm mood and the peaceful atmosphere that reigned at the workshop, he said, was a positive testament to the political culture of peace in Botswana. He highlighted the principles of fair competition and the conduct of credible elections.

According to Professor Olukoshi, there are no completely perfect electoral processes anywhere in the world, and this fits into the general definition of democracy wherein demographics, technologies and circumstances are always changing. As a result, the

Election Management Body should always be abreast with the dynamics of democracy because the difference between peace and war resides in the conduct of elections.

He sounded a warning about the practice of voter buying, which he said was against the democratic principles of fair competition. With reference to the controversies that surrounded the 2019 General Elections, he advised the IEC to revamp its communication infrastructure because the free flow of ideas is core to the promotion of the democratic space. He also warned that opening the political space for key stakeholders is an imperative and poses a universal challenge for Election Management Bodies even in mature democracies. Professor Olukoshi was impressed by Botswana's adherence to the overarching principle of Botho* and the existing culture of civic competition among political competitors. Finally, he called for state funding of political parties in order to guard against the threat of state and institutional capture so prevalent in many African countries today.



The 12th Electoral Cycle



Overview of the 12th Electoral Cycle



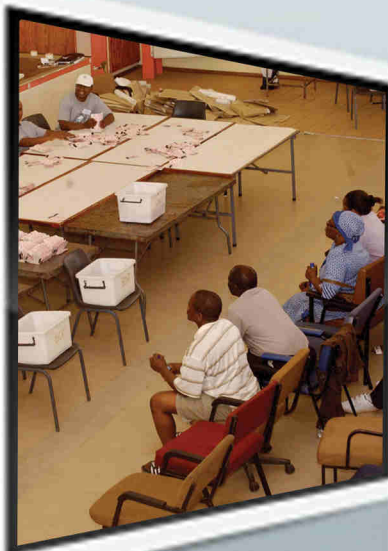
The presentation provided insights into the processes, events and activities that were undertaken during the 2015-2020 electoral cycle. The legal framework guiding elections in Botswana is; the Constitution of Botswana, Presidential Elections (Supplementary Provisions) Act and the Local Government Act.

The National Stakeholder Evaluation Workshop (NSEW) following the 2014 General Elections, devised recommendations that culminated in the Electoral (Amendment) Act of 2016 which was later repealed in 2019. The repeal, which came during the election year, resulted in hasty preparations.

The pre-electoral phase of the 12th electoral cycle included important processes like review of polling stations and voter registration. Multiple challenges were experienced, including, but not limited to; unprecedented high number of by-elections, the proliferation of new political parties, court cases challenging the Electoral (Amendment Act) of 2016, the laborious and error prone manual voter registration system, 1 470 election objections, the menace of fake news, and the alarmingly low voter turnout for registration. Despite these challenges, the IEC still managed to reconfigure its strategies as exemplified by its partnership with local NGOs to provide civic and voter education.

The election phase was successfully executed in no more than 60 days as prescribed by the Constitution. The presidential nomination attracted four (4) candidates, 210 for National Assembly and 1 546 for Local Government. Polling attracted a voter turnout of 84.1% and the election won with 67% of the seats of the National Assembly.

The post-electoral phase was characterised by 16 election petitions at National Assembly and 8 at Local Government levels, all of which were either dismissed or withdrawn. The fruitful engagements of the evaluation workshop, will result in recommendations to address some of the challenges encountered during build-up to and conduct of the 2019 General Elections in preparation for the 2024 General Elections.



Integrity of Elections



Voter Registration

Voter registration is a process of compiling a list of persons who are eligible to participate in the electoral process and have expressed their will through registering for elections. The preparation of a roll takes measures and principles to ensure its credibility in order to facilitate free, fair and credible elections. Electoral experts have posited that most election disputes emanate from mismanagement of the election roll; either from the process of data capturing, inclusion of certain elements or its unavailability to stakeholders, to name but a few. All these factors could affect the players in the electoral process in different ways and their reactions could be diverse as well. As an Election Management Body, IEC Botswana, aspires to produce and maintain a credible roll in order to be able to facilitate delivery of credible elections.

The voter registration process in Botswana is largely manual. The process entails a voter presenting him/herself at a polling station nearest to their principal place of residence. A Registration Officer would interview the voter and completes Form A (Voter Registration Record Card) with the voter's information. After completing the record card, the Registration Officer would enter the voter's details manually into Form B (Voter Registration Card) and requests the voter to append their signature before issuing it to him/her.

All record cards would then be taken to IEC Headquarters where they are scanned with an OMR (Optical Mark Recognition) scanner to collect and input the data into the Election Management System (EMS), to produce a voters' roll. The EMS is interfaced with the National Identification System (NIS) in order to validate voter information.

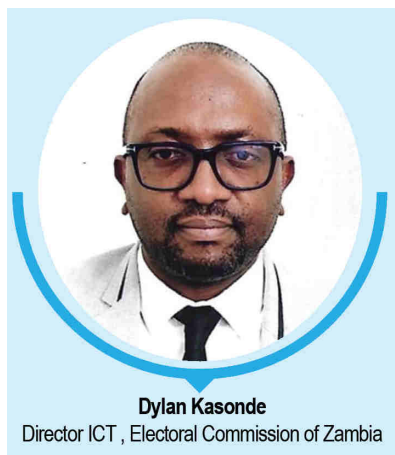
Credibility of the Voter's Roll - Dr. Charity Kruger, Country Director, Democracy Works Foundation



Collegiality, peace and calmness are critical to ensuring credibility in an election. Developing a credible election roll is a prerequisite of elections credibility because it is the roll that facilitates voting. The roll should however, be meticulously assessed in order for it to reflect the current information relating to the records of eligible voters. Such assessment is also critical to reduce the risk of excluding eligible voters, such as new voters, marginalised groups, nomadic populations and other migratory persons, due to poor documentation.

To instill public confidence in its handling of the electoral process, the Election Management Body should therefore, publish the roll for public inspection, make the roll accessible to the contesting political parties (through various forms, including digital platforms); and address emerging complaints timeously. The introduction of technology-enhanced elections would facilitate access to the roll, promote public trust in the electoral process and thus provide enough incentive for people to vote. Finally, the credibility of the elections roll can also be achieved with capacity building for political parties and candidates so that they can understand the electoral laws.

Electronic Voter Registration - Mr. Dylan Kasonde, Director, Information and Communication Technology, Electoral Commission of Zambia



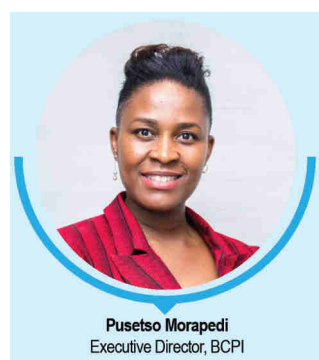
The presentation shared the Zambian experience on the user-friendly biometric voter registration. Electronic Voter Registration (EVR) is not just the technical implementation of an activity, but a holistic political, administrative and practical process. This therefore, makes technology an indispensable instrument to the electoral processes of the digital age, especially due to its reliability. Leveraging on technology has enabled the Electoral Commission of Zambia (ECZ) to consistently produce a credible, audited and certified register in their conduct of elections. The presentation completed with a short demonstration of the

biometric voter registration toolkit used in Zambia, which was highly received by stakeholders.

Discussions

The foregoing presentations elicited calls for legal and administrative reforms in order for the country to realise free, fair and credible elections going forward. The representatives of political parties, in particular, cited the errors inherent in the existing manual voter registration system as a recipe for electoral disputes. Such flaws may undermine the credibility of the election roll. Sharing the Zambian experience with regard to questions of possible manipulation of the electronic voter register, Mr. Kasonde indicated that the voter registration process in Zambia is centralised and amendments to the register can only be made by a certified officer. For their part, members of the civic society regretted the lack of inclusivity of the disabled in the voter registration documents, which they said undermines credibility. The workshop therefore recommended the introduction of electronic voter registration, which they argued, would introduce simple and functional registration procedures and thus promote the development of accurate election rolls.

Integrity of Elections – Ms. Pusetso Morapedi, Executive Director, Botswana Centre for Public Integrity (BCPI)

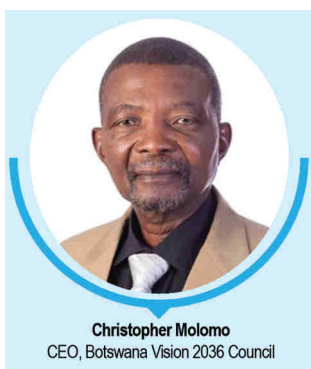


The central thesis of this presentation was election integrity, which constitutes the consistent adherence to shared norms and values. Democratic nations and institutions cultivate and nurture shared norms and values that determine the integrity and outcome of elections. For this reason, electoral integrity can only be achieved if electoral processes are held in conformity with international norms and principles. To conform to these principles, democratic institutions should listen to the concerns of the public. For instance, Parliament displayed integrity by repealing the Electoral

(Amendment) Act of 2016 following the national outcry about the introduction of the Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs).

While shared norms are central to the integrity of the election results, they were undermined during the 2019 General Elections as narrow political interests superseded electoral integrity. The country should cultivate and consistently adhere to international norms and values in order to enhance the integrity of the electoral process. This process entails, among others, the development of a structured civic and voter education curriculum, capacity-building for the provision of quality civic and voter education and introduction of targeted voter registration inclusive of all marginalised and vulnerable groups.

Elections and Vision 2036 – Mr. Christopher Molomo, Chief Executive Officer of the Botswana Vision 2036 Council



The following presentation was anchored on Pillar 4 of Vision 2036, on Governance, Peace and Security. This pillar speaks about Botswana becoming a land of peace, freedom and progressive government wherein crime and corruption will be reduced to minimum levels. Nonetheless, to achieve this transformation, the existing legal framework should be reformed with the view to strengthening the country's democratic institutions. Despite the country's previous record as one of the most peaceful countries in the world, Botswana's recent decline in both the governance and peace indices as presented by the Mo Ibrahim Index of African Governance and World Peace Index was concerning. The country needed to accelerate the improvement of governance, transparency, accountability and the rule of law, as well as the institution of robust economic reforms. These reforms are key to the maintenance of peace, which is a prerequisite of credible elections.

Discussions

Contributors called for the creation of a national intelligence policy that would govern the role of security forces in the electoral process in order to deal effectively with crime and therefore safeguard the country's peace and security. The discussion however, shifted to the errors that occurred during the voting process, which the participants said contributed to questions about the integrity of the outcome of the elections. The question of the quality of voter education was also widely debated. Speakers argued that focusing civic and voter education narrowly on voting often obscured social issues such as gender-based violence. It was recommended for voter education to encompass conversations around gender-based violence and discrimination. The discussion on Vision 2036 and its role on the democratic process centered on the inclusion of the youth and PWDs in the Vision. Participants questioned the lack of clear strategies for youth and PWDs inclusion in the Vision 2036. In response, Mr. Molomo promised that the Vision Council would establish the extent to which the legal framework in Botswana is aligned to the participation of marginalised stakeholders in the democratic process and therefore provide oversight accordingly.



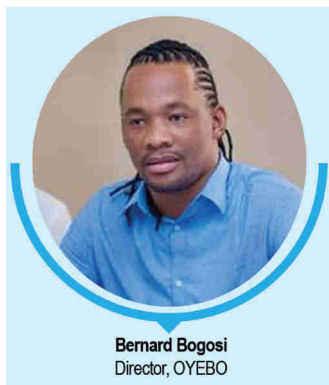
Stakeholder Engagement



The Role of Stakeholder Engagement in Elections

Stakeholder engagement is a process that establishes transparency in the electoral process and builds public confidence in the Election Management Body. The successful conduct of elections depends on collaboration between the Election Management Body and key stakeholders in the electoral process. Consistent engagement with stakeholders opens up opportunities for the acceptance of election results and therefore legitimising the incoming administration. In pursuit of its mandate of delivering free, fair and credible elections, the IEC worked closely with the stakeholders because their support is invaluable to the integrity of the electoral process. The workshop therefore, gave a platform to some of the electoral stakeholders to share experiences with the Commission.

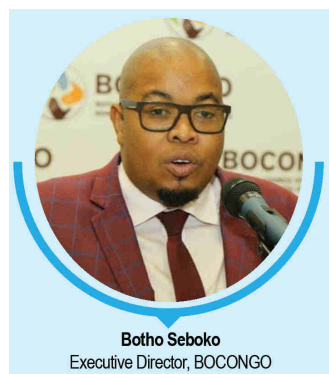
Youth and Elections in Botswana – Mr. Bernard Bogosi, Organisation for Youth and Elections in Botswana (OYEBO)



The presentation on stakeholder engagement focused on youth participation in elections. It started with a deconstruction of the grand public narrative of voter apathy as the preserve of the youth because apathy cuts across demographics. Contrary to popular discourse that Botswana youth are averse to participating in the electoral process, they are only consciously withholding their vote as an expression of protest against the existing wealth disparities in society. The use of unpleasant language against youthful and female political activists tends to discourage their participation as candidates thus causing apathy. In addition, lack of financial resources is a deterrent to youth participation because elections are a very expensive undertaking.

To address the problem of apathy, the country should reinstate the Youth Parliament to increase youth participation in democratic processes. Live broadcast of parliamentary proceedings, robust outreach to the rural areas and the introduction of community radio stations are also necessary avenues through which wider public participation in the electoral process can be promoted.

Non-Governmental Organisations - Mr. Botho Seboko, Executive Director, Botswana Council of Non-Governmental Organisations (BOCONGO)

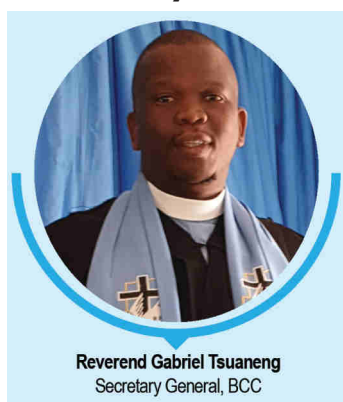


With focus on threats of stakeholder disengagement, impediments and solutions to such disengagement, the BOCONGO presentation defined a stakeholder as anyone with interest in the electoral process. Such interest lies in the predisposition of stakeholders to either affect or be affected by the electoral process. The ethical compass of the IEC was one of the central themes in the presentation, especially with regard to

the Commission's engagement with all civic organisations in the country. BOCONGO, as one of the civic organisations working closely with the IEC, is an important partner for its capacity to provide information on the diverse constituencies of the marginalised groups under its auspices.

BOCONGO also has an agenda to provide public education on issues of democracy and governance and encourages various stakeholders to register for any national election or poll. Against this background, it was considered critical for the IEC to heed advice from the civic organisations. Had the IEC engaged adequately with the civil society, for example, the introduction of the EVM would most likely have attracted minimal public criticism.

Faith Based Organisations - Reverend Gabriel Tsuaneng, Secretary General, Botswana Council of Churches (BCC)



Central to this presentation was a call for politicians to desist from making false promises to the electorate in their self-marketing campaigns. The church, which contributes to the moral, social and political development of the country through its teachings, is a key stakeholder in the electoral process. Churches are key stakeholders because they have the capacity to teach their members to exercise their individual and collective right to vote for a better future. Through its mandate as the advocator for peace and reconciliation, the church therefore, contributes to the national principles of Botho, Democracy and Unity, which have deep historical roots and are embedded in Botswana's national fabric. Unfulfilled promises from politicians constitute a practice that contradicts these key democratic principles.

Discussions

In response to the presentations, the participants appreciated the efforts of the IEC in its campaign to embrace all stakeholders in the electoral process. But many agreed with the presenters' advice to the effect that the IEC should continuously engage stakeholders throughout the electoral cycle, and not wait for once-off occasions such as the post-election consultative meetings. They argued that extensive consultation with stakeholders would facilitate dialogue among electoral authorities, political parties, the media and the civic society and therefore, build lasting fruitful relationships. Finally, the participants made a number of proposals, including but not limited to:

1. The counting of ballots at polling stations following voting, to realise transparency and fairness,
2. Reform of administrative processes to improve service delivery,
3. Review of the Electoral Act so that the electoral process takes into account the national school examinations,
4. Indemnification of poll staff against any form of litigation related to the conduct of elections.



Research and Elections



The Importance of Statistics in the Elections - Mr. Tapologo Baakile, Director for Social Demographics, Statistics Botswana (SB)



National statistics are important to the electoral process because they provide the electoral process with numerical data for purposes of accountability and credibility. The IEC works with Statistics Botswana to ensure accuracy and fairness and thus credibility in the electoral process. Of particular interest to the electoral process is the Housing and Population Census (HPC), which provides demographic statistics for the processes of delimitation of constituencies and establishment of polling districts.

Research in Elections – Dr. Ikanyeng Malila and Mr. Mokganedi Botlhomilwe, Democracy Research Project, University of Botswana (DRP-UB)



The presentation emphasised the importance of academic research in the electoral process. For that reason, relevant academic research dimensions are currently being explored. These include conducting research on institutional and legal reforms and public awareness about electoral processes in order to restore public trust in academic research.

The presenters further advised Botswana to consider pursuing alternative methods of appointing political leaders to redress the prevailing challenge of voter apathy, since many Batswana seem to have lost interest in the prevailing liberal democratic process. They shared his insights on the political theory of Sortition, which advocates for the selection of leaders by way of a random sample from a group of qualified citizens. Sortation would therefore, reduce the political marginalisation of vulnerable groups and minorities in society. Compulsory voting was also proposed as a remedy to voter apathy as compulsion constitutes sufficient incentive to vote.

Discussions

The participants welcomed the prospect of research in the conduct of the electoral process. When discussing the importance of statistics in the electoral process, stakeholders raised questions on issues of inclusivity of marginalised groups in the research process. However, Mr. Baakile indicated that while there is no special dispensation for marginalised and vulnerable groups, their data collection methods are accessible to all constituencies. The idea of making decisions based on empirical evidence resonated across the workshop, with some indicating that had research been done before elections about the levels of electoral literacy, the errors that occurred during the 2019 General Elections would have been minimised. The proposition for Sortition and compulsion, however, generated mixed reactions. While some accepted them as welcome alternatives, many were cautious about their potential to undermine the existing democratic space.



Conclusion



Conclusion

In pursuit of continued stakeholder involvement in the Botswana electoral process, the IEC conducted a national stakeholder workshop in February 2020 to review the conduct of the 2019 General Elections and map the way forward. Participants included the academia, civil society, media, political parties and partners from the international community including the Electoral Commission of Zambia, International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance and the Electoral Commissions Forum of SADC Countries.

The electoral process of Botswana has evolved over time, since the pre-independence elections of 1965, as a result of the legal reforms introduced from time to time. The establishment of the IEC in 1997 improved the management of elections in Botswana as it neutralised the polarized political atmosphere and brought consultation and collective approach to the fore. Five general elections have been conducted by the IEC since its establishment. Despite that, the political culture of peace had always prevailed and continues to keep the country as a beacon of democracy in Africa. However, the country was warned to be on guard for some electoral malpractices which could reverse the gains achieved.

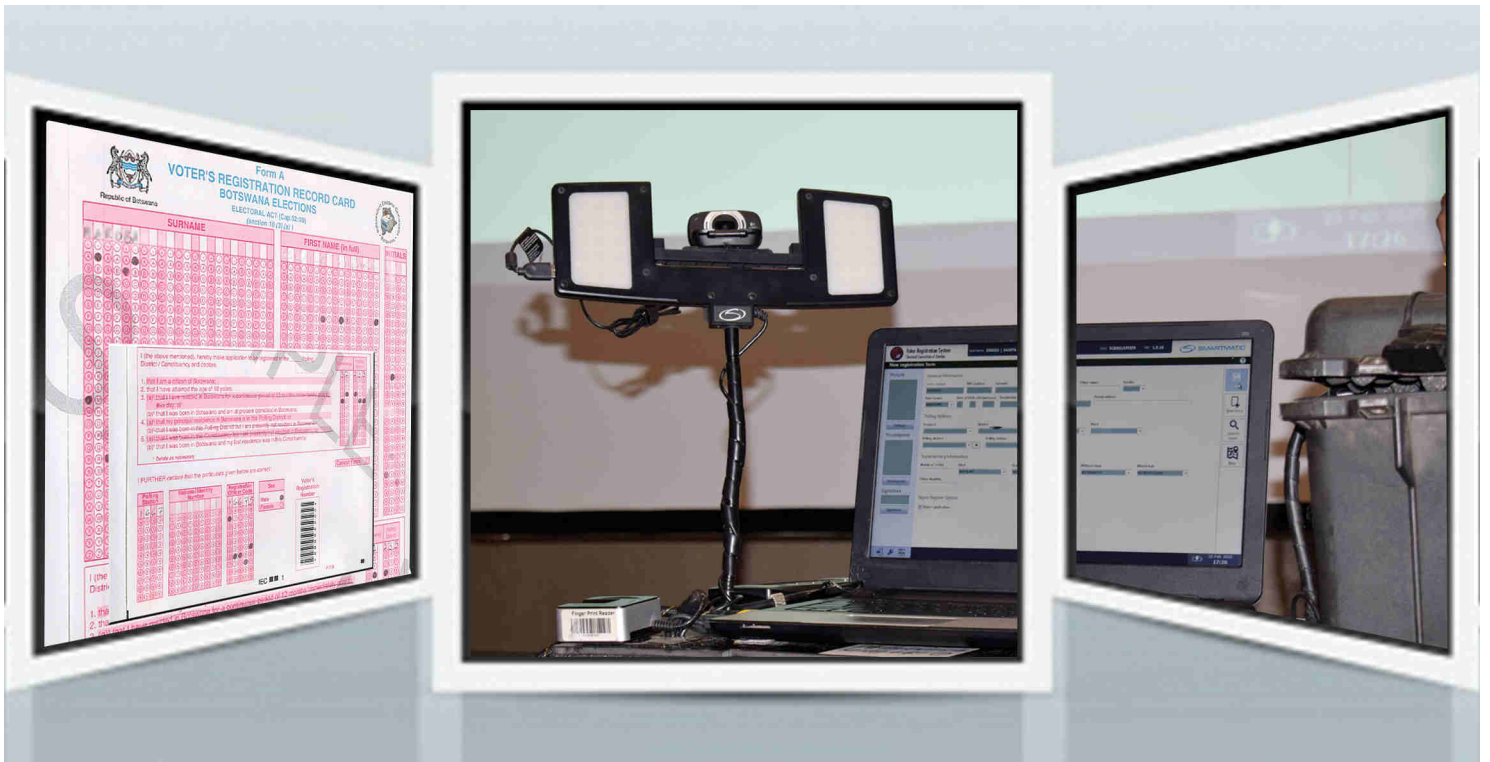
The presentations covered the overview of the 12th electoral cycle, integrity of the electoral process where focus was on voter registration, electoral/political education and management of results, the electoral future of Botswana, stakeholder engagement as well as importance of statistics and research in elections.

Consequently, lessons have emerged from the deliberations of the evaluation workshop:

- The conduct of the 2019 General Elections encountered some challenges including, the repeal of the Electoral (Amendment) Act of 2016, which happened on the eve of elections. This negatively impacted on the preparations but offered a learning opportunity for the Commission.
- Voter registration was identified as a critical area that requires improvement considering the needs of the changing demographics. The current registration process is manual and paper-based which affects the accuracy of records as they cannot be easily compared for multiple entries and are often difficult to update. Additionally, it was realised that voter registration needs to be more inclusive in order to cater for the youth, the elderly and people with disabilities.
- Legal and structural deficiencies that affected the IEC independence were identified. For instance, the IEC is currently not a body corporate, which denies it to possess the necessary regulatory and enforcement powers to fulfill its mandate of guaranteeing accountability and credibility of the electoral process. As such, the absence of a legal framework to ensure independence may inevitably lead to unintended consequences on the conduct of elections.

- Provision of civic and voter education (CVE) was also critiqued and a number of weaknesses identified. Concerns were raised about its inclusiveness with regard to dissemination of information to diverse groups, especially people with disabilities, the elderly and the less educated members of the society. This shortcoming emanates from IEC's lack of a legal mandate to conduct CVE.
- An emerging issue that threatened to infringe on the integrity of elections was the abuse of online platforms such as Facebook and Tweeter. The monitoring and regulatory mechanisms were however, weak and could, therefore, not adequately address the potential for social media to manipulate public opinion and thus undermine the integrity of the elections.

In light of the above, the following were suggested as recommendations needed to address legal and administrative deficiencies in order to enhance election processes. The adoption of these recommendations would undoubtedly go a long way in enhancing the integrity and credibility of the next elections.



Recommendations



Key Workshop Recommendations

After thorough deliberations through group discussions, recommendations were presented and resulted in the following:

Recommendations for Legal Reforms

1. Pass the IEC Act to establish the IEC as a corporate entity:

1.1 There is need for the IEC Act, to among other things, turn the IEC into a body corporate independent of the Office of the President. The Act should legally mandate and financially empower the IEC to conduct civic and voter education.

1.2 Provision must be made to ensure that the IEC reports to a select committee of Parliament.

2. The Electoral Act should be reviewed to align electoral laws and procedures with the changing democratic space. Any legal reforms affecting the electoral process should be done more than a year before the next general election to give the IEC time to implement the amendments:

2.1 Review Section 35 of the Electoral Act to effect changes on Nomination Form O. The form needs to be amended to make it consistent with the election roll and other forms. The form must make provision for gender and specify "surname first". It must also make sufficient provision for personal details (such as contacts numbers and specify if physical or postal addresses required) and description of party/candidate symbol.

2.2 The Act should stipulate minimum academic qualifications for members of Parliament and Councillors and remove the provision for payment of nomination deposit at the nomination centre.

2.3 Section 61 of the Electoral Act should be amended to make provision for prioritising people with special needs, such as expectant mothers, the elderly, PWDs, and so on. The Section must also be amended to enable the IEC staff and essential service providers, to vote prior to the scheduled general election day.

2.4 The Act should bestow civic and voter education as a function of the IEC.

2.5 Amend Section 34 to stipulate the date of the general elections. This will ensure and promote the principle of fairness in the country's electoral process since all the political parties contesting the elections will be aware of the date.

2.6 Legitimise Party Liaison Committees to provide for a structured and formal network that would promote information sharing and therefore establish an official link between the IEC and the contesting political parties and other electoral stakeholders.

2.7 Legislate for the introduction of technology driven voter registration.

2.8 Legislate for the introduction of counting at polling stations in order to improve the security of ballots.

2.9 Make provision for the continuous registration of voters up to the cut-off date and application for transfer of registration where the applicant was registered.

2.10 Legislate for the conduct of Parliamentary by-elections within four months from the date of occurrence of a vacancy in any constituency.

3. Review other laws to strengthen the democratic space in relation to the conduct of elections:

3.1 Amend Section 4 of the Presidential Elections (Supplementary Provisions) Act to provide sufficient time between the National Assembly/Local Government nominations and polling day. Provision must be made to reduce the 20 days between dissolution of Parliament and Presidential nominations to 10 days and to add 10 days to the period after the National Assembly/Local Government nominations so that there is more time between the nominations and voting day, for ease of preparations.

3.2 To enact laws which provide for the establishment of the office of the Registrar of political parties and introduction public funding of political parties and regulation of private funding

3.3 There is need for a freedom of information law, which will regulate the media and thus protect public rights to freedom of expression during elections.

3.4 Domesticated African Union and SADC instruments, such as the 2003 Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights, relating to Rights of Women (Maputo Protocol) and the 2006 African Youth Charter. Government should also address gender imbalances through comprehensive constitutional amendments, in conformity with the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development (2016), and SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections (2015).

3.5 Legislate for robust outreach strategies, such as live broadcast of parliamentary proceedings and the introduction of community radio stations.

3.6 Reinstatement of the Youth Parliament to increase youth participation in democratic processes.

3.7 Government to take more deliberate steps to adopt affirmative action measures aimed at increasing participation of women, youth and persons with disability in decision making structures.

Recommendations for Administrative Reforms

4. Develop a Social Media Risk Management Strategy that would help the Commission to create a balance between the benefits and threats brought by emerging ideas and innovations.

5. The IEC should intensify capacity building for poll staff and registration clerks through development of a code of conduct that would regulate the behaviour of both the registration clerks and poll staff. These personnel categories should also be engaged on contracts that clearly stipulate their terms of employment.

6. The IEC should take more deliberate steps to adopt affirmative action measures aimed at increasing the participation of diverse constituencies, such as women, ethnic minorities, youth and persons with disability, in the electoral processes by way of a diversity and inclusivity policy. This statement of intent should define a quota system to increase the participation of marginalized groups. The policy would also ensure that voter registration forms have space for disability identity. This targeted voter registration would assist in the provision of special needs resources at polling stations.

7. The IEC should design a structured formal civic and voter education (CVE) curriculum with specific objectives and outcomes that speak to the acquisition of theoretical and practical knowledge on the electoral process. The content of a formal structured CVE curriculum should be designed such that it benefits electoral practitioners, IEC personnel, the voters, the media and the civil society, as well as the security forces. Voter education should also encompass conversations around gender-based violence and discrimination.

8. Develop a CVE Strategy that will clearly spell out the scope of implementation of the CVE curriculum.

9. Develop specific voter education programmes on technology-mediated elections to demystify electoral technology.

10. IEC to recruit Queue Marshals for every polling station on election day.

11. IEC to improve signage at polling stations.

12. IEC to enhance press conferences with press releases backed by empirical data especially on key issues such as voters roll, late opening or closing of polling stations.



Annexures





OVERVIEW OF THE 12TH ELECTORAL CYCLE

Purpose of the Presentation:

To give a reflection of the processes, events and activities which transpired during the current cycle period as a means to refresh memories of participants .

To define a scope within which the objectives of the workshop will be assessed

Electoral Legal Framework

1. Constitution of Botswana
2. Presidential Elections (Supplementary Provisions) Act
3. Electoral Act
4. Local Government Act
5. Referendum Act

Constitution of Botswana

Establishes the Election Management Body (S65A, 66)

Provides for (indirect) Presidential Elections (S32, 33 & 38)

Provides for National Assembly elections (S61, 62)

Provides for delimitation exercise (S63 – 65)

Provides for registration of voters (S67)

Determines the frequency of National Assembly Elections (S91) and how soon elections are held following dissolution of Parliament (S90)

Electoral Legal Framework

Presidential Elections (Supplementary. Provisions) Act

Provides the procedure for the nomination of presidential candidates

Electoral Act

Provides the procedure for the electoral processes including; establishment of polling districts and stations, voter registration, nomination, polling & results, election expenses, illegal practices, petitions and offences - relating to National Assembly and Local Government Elections

Government Elections

Local Government Act

Specifies the qualifications for the Local Government elections' candidature (S15)

Prescribes when to conduct Local Government by-elections prior to a general election (S18)

Referendum Act

Provides the procedure for the conduct of a referendum

THE ELECTORAL CYCLE

IEC follows a systematic approach to prepare for general elections.

The approach repeats every five (5) years = Electoral Cycle

Divided into three phases

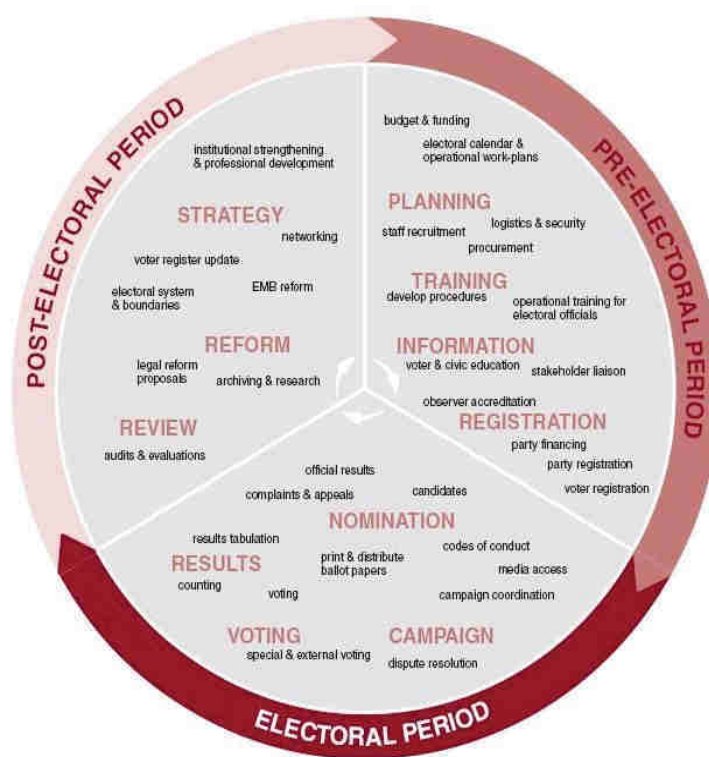
Pre-electoral - preparations (Longest, > 4 yrs)

Electoral – election time

(from dissolution of Parliament to release of results (60 days))

Post-electoral – after election

(lasts about 5 months)



THE 12TH CYCLE

Period:

April 2015 – March 2020

1. Strategy:

2015 – 2020 Strategic Plan implemented

2. Recommendations from the 2014 General Elections.

Recommendations from the National Stakeholder Evaluation Workshop of 2014 General Elections together with some from the Executive gave rise to the Electoral (Amendment) Act of 2016

3. Legal Reforms

Electoral (Amendment) Act of 2016:

Best known for introducing Electronic Voting Machine (EVM)

Other reforms in the Act

Abolition of supplementary voter registration

Increase in candidates deposits

Leeway to determine how to register voters

Bestowing Civic & Voter Education as function of IEC etc

Act was never given commencement date but was suspended in August 2018 and ultimately repealed in April 2019

Electoral (Amendment) Act of 2019:

Threshold of Election Expenses raised to P2 000 000

4. Court Cases relating to Act of 2016

Botswana Congress Party and Manual Workers Union raised cases at High Court challenging the constitutionality of the Act, in particular, introduction of electronic voting

Botswana Congress Party withdrew the case when the Bill seeking to repeal the Act was not opposed in Parliament

Manual Workers Union had lost on a technicality and appealed but later withdrew the case

5. By-Elections:

4 National Assembly (resignation, death, vacancy created by the ascendancy of the current President)

14 Local Government (resignation, death)

Characterised by low voter turnout

6. Review of Polling Stations:

In accordance with Section 5 of Electoral Act, Secretary reviewed polling stations for adequacy, accessibility and relevance

Outstation offices consulted with stakeholders in constituencies

Local polling stations reduced from 2 606 to 2 260

Diaspora polling stations reduced from 38 to 36

7. Voter Registration:

Civil and National Registration confirmed 1 592 350 as citizens eligible to participate in the electoral process

Commission set 80% Target = 1 273 880

Dates for voter registration:

General Voter Registration: 3rd September to 11th November 2018

First Supplementary Registration: 17th December 18 to 31st March 2019

Second Supplementary Registration: 15th April – 28th April 2019

Altogether registered 925 478 (73%). Rolls inspected and certified

Youth = 41%

Women 55%, Men 45%

1 470 objections recorded and 680 upheld

8 219 registration transfers processed

Rolls amalgamated upon dissolution of Parliament = Election Roll

The Election Management System-Land Information System interface aimed at reducing voter trafficking did not take off due to the delayed completion of the LAPCAS project

8. Political Parties:

Formation of new political parties; Alliance for Progressives, Real Alternative Party and Botswana Patriotic Front.

Approval of Independent Candidates

26 for National Assembly

264 for Local Government

Sensitisation workshops were conducted around the country for prospective candidates to appreciate the provisions of the electoral law for the nomination process and subsequent processes

Voter education done across the country

Organisations such as Organisation for Youth and Elections in Botswana, Botswana Council of Non Governmental Organisations & Democracy Works Foundation assisted in civic & voter education

9. Local Government Election in Diaspora – Court Case:

There was a case in which one Motswana challenged the non- participation of Batswana in the diaspora in Local Government elections. Court ruled in his favour and therefore, in future elections, Batswana in the diaspora will vote in both the National Assembly and Local Government elections.

10. Dissolution of Parliament:

Beginning of the Electoral phase of the cycle

Parliament dissolved on 28th August 2019 – created 57 vacancies

Issuance of Writ of Election for each constituency and Election Instrument for each polling district – 30th August 2019

Presidential Nominations – 21st Sept 2019

Masisi M.E.K. – Botswana Democratic Party

Boko D.G. – Umbrella For Democratic Change

Gaolatlhe N.N – Alliance For Progressives

Butale B.G. – Botswana Patriotic Front

National Assembly & Local Government Nominations – 26th September 2019
210 validly nominated for National Assembly – 22 Independent Candidates
1 546 validly nominated for Local Government – 200 Independent Candidates

Ballot paper printing – on the basis of the nomination results

11. Polling and Results

Polling was conducted in 3 stages
Diaspora – 12th October 2019
Advance - 19th October 2019
General - 23rd October 2019

Counting took place from the evening of 23rd October 2019 and results started streaming in until the afternoon of 25th October 2019.

National Assembly Results:

AP	1 seat
BDP	38 seats
BPF	3 seats
UDC	15 seats

Local Gov't Results:

AP	6 seats
BDP	334 seats
BMD	1 seat
BPF	17 seats
UDC	129 seats

Independent Candidates 4 seats

Countermanded Boseja-Flowertown election conducted on 23rd November was won by BDP and Otse-Kodibeleng fresh election of 11th January 2020 was won by an independent candidate

12. Petitions:

24 Petitions were registered with court in November 2019
16 for National Assembly Elections:
14 dismissed at High Court. Filed at Court of Appeal and dismissed
2 withdrawn
8 for Local Government Elections:
3 went for trial and dismissed with costs
5 withdrawn (including one from the Court of Appeal)

12. Challenges:

Repeal of the Electoral (Amendment) Act of 2016 enacted very late in 2019 on the eve of the general elections

Lack of legal mandate for IEC to conduct Civic and voter Education

Manual nature of our voter registration process which is strenuous, labour intensive, time consuming and prone to human error

Low number of Batswana who registered for elections (73% vs 80% target)

Unspecified period within which National Assembly by-election must be conducted (for Local Gov't = 90 days)

Tight timeline between nomination and polling day

Very limited time for printing of ballot papers, distribution of election materials and the conduct of diaspora and advance polls

Abuse of Social Media/fake news

CONCLUSION:

The presentation gave an overview of the electoral activities over the 2015 – 2020 period

It was not a smooth sailing, as depicted by the challenges highlighted

Challenges present an opportunity for engagement with key stakeholders to enhance electoral processes in preparation for 2024 General Elections

We therefore, look forward to fruitful engagements, which will result in recommendations to address some of the challenges encountered during build-up to the past general elections

Thank You!

Integrity of Election Results

Democratic elections should be conducted:

1. freely and fairly;
2. under democratic constitutions and in compliance with supportive legal instruments;
3. under a system of separation of powers that ensures in particular, the independence of the judiciary;
4. at regular intervals, as provided for in National Constitutions;
5. by impartial, all-inclusive competent accountable electoral institutions staffed by well-trained personnel and equipped with adequate logistics;

AU Declaration on the Principles Governing Democratic Elections in Africa, AHG/Decl.1 (XXXVIII), 2002

Electoral integrity is in the Shared Norms, Values and Principles

Electoral integrity means 'Electoral processes are held in conformity with regional and international (SADC Principles).

For instance, Article 21(3) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights stipulates that "the will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures."

AU Declaration, SADC Guidelines and Electoral Act

Integrity begins in the Process: LEGAL AND NORMATIVE FRAMEWORKS

Issue/s

Expiry of voter registration
Insufficient provisions for CVE
Lack of party law and party funding law
Non-signing of the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance (ACDEG)
Non-domestication of regional, continental and international instruments
Absence of provisions for diaspora voting and transparency of the voting process in the diaspora

Recommendations

Electoral reforms to legislate for continuous voter registration and conduct of CVE.
Electoral system reform to engineer a system responsive for the dynamics of the country
Enactment of a party law covering registration, de-registration, public and private funding as well as accountability of political parties and candidates.
Signing and ratification of the ACDEG
Domesticate the SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections as well as the SADC Gender Protocol.
Electoral reforms to facilitate voting of Botswana outside the country instead of limiting this to foreign service personnel.

Integrity is in the Process ...POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT & ELECTIONS CAMPAIGNS

Issue/s

Increased political competition.
Lack of political tolerance and its impact on inclusive campaigns.
Abuse of state resources including involvement of state security agencies in electoral matters.

Recommendations

Strengthen legal provisions pertaining to election campaigns through the introduction of a binding code of conduct.
Establishment of multi-stakeholder dialogue platforms.
Enactment of legal provisions that prohibits the abuse of state resources for campaign purposes.
Introduction of a quota system to increase women participation

Integrity is in the Process ...REFLECTIONS ON VOTER REGISTRATION AND PROCESSES

Issue/s

Low voter registration especially for youth.
Poor CVE programme for Voter registration.
Weak collaborations between the EMB and CSOs
Lack of coordination of voter registration content across media houses

Recommendations

Electoral reform to make voter registration continuous and integration of some of the voter registration provisions in the repealed Electoral Act that was meant to introduce electronic voting.
Development of a CVE strategy with clear stakeholder mapping and collaboration mechanisms.
Review the electoral law on voter registration transfers and registration of the under 18-year-old citizens who turn 18 years at the time of an election.
Provision of voters roll in electronic format.
Establishment of partnership between the IEC and the media on voter registration.
Coordination of the voter registration messaging by media houses to avoid duplication of effort.

Integrity is in the Process ... INCLUSIVITY IN ELECTORAL PROCESSES

Issue/s

Defacto marginalisation of women, youth and people with disabilities (PWDs) in electoral processes. Inadequate attention to inclusivity in shaping of the CVE content. Stakeholders felt that voter education content, processes and information is not accessible to PWD's especially those with visual and hearing impairments

Recommendations

Introduction of incentives for inclusion of women, youth and PWDs in electoral processes through public funding. Ratification of the convention on the rights of people with disabilities. Electoral reform to legislate inclusivity requirements for candidate nominations by parties. Introduction of tailor-made CVE programmes targeting marginalised groups. Establishment of partnerships between political parties and institutions that promotes participation of marginalised groups to develop policies that supports their participation. Capacity building for the IEC on how to interact with marginalised groups especially at polling station level i.e. the deaf. Targeted voter education and mobilisation efforts towards the youth and other segments of the population whose turnout statistics during the 2019 elections was low. Youth issues should be included in political parties' manifestos and they should encourage quota policies that facilitate women participation. Recruitment of youth as polling officers by IEC and access facilitation for PWDs at polling stations.

Integrity is in the Process ...ROLE OF THE MEDIA AND SECURITY

Issue/s

Disconnect between external and self-regulation of the media. Vulnerability of the media to corruption (brown envelope syndrome) Regulation of the conditions. Lack of media capacity on election reporting. Prohibitive conditions for access to information

Recommendations

Regulation of the conditions of service for media personnel so that the profession can retain key personnel and be shielded from corruption. Capacity building of the media through targeted content focusing on elections and ethical election reporting. Review of the law to assure freedom of expression and facilitate access to information.

Integrity of Elections Results is in the Process

Merci!

THE IMPORTANCE OF STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT DURING ELECTIONS

**NATIONAL STAKEHOLDER EVALUATION WORKSHOP FOR
THE 2019 GENERAL ELECTIONS UNDER THE THEME:**

**STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT: KEY TO TRANSPARENT AND
EFFICIENT ELECTIONS**

**PRESENTED ON 25TH FEBRUARY 2019
AT AVANI HOTEL,**

**Rev. Gabriel Tsuaneng,
BCC General Secretary**

INTRODUCTION

As it is constitutionally expected, Botswana recently went to the General Elections in October 2019, an event that comes after every five years.

The 2019 elections were highly contested much more than its predecessor elections of 2014.

For example, the campaign platforms were larger than ever; campaign patterns and trends; the interest and use of regional and international media houses and the involvement and/or lack thereof of the CSO including the FBO.

In particular, I will concentrate this presentation on why the Church should be involved in elections, its role during the elections and its impact on the same.

On the flipside, this presentation will consider possible impediments leading to the minimal or non participation of the church and what solutions could be considered

Of the Faith Sector and Elections

The civil rights law in Botswana provides that there shall be a freedom of religion.

As such, in Botswana there are different types of religions and citizens are at liberty to associate with any of their choice.

Faiths/Religions in Botswana include Christianity; Islam; Bahai; Hinduism among others.

Notwithstanding the above, Christianity stands out as the major religion in Botswana to the extent that its role in the socio-politics and development cannot be wished off in the moment.

In view of the above, we note that being older than our democracy, the Church among its roles midwifed our British protection and the later birth of a Republican State.

Simply put, one of the primary stakeholders at the birth site of our democracy was the Church whose some of her resources were harnessed to achieve the basics of being Republic.

Mindful of this, the Church (was) since considered as a development partner.

THE CHURCH AND THE ELECTIONS

Some sectors of society including some politicians have always quizzed the presence of the Church in what is defined as or assumed to be political including the elections and its processes.

Elections and everything political, assumed as or real, have everything to do with God; and if it has to do with God, it has to do with the Church.

Elections has more to do with the FUTURE as opposed to the NOW situation.

During the election period the people are told that fire is no longer on the horizons but now with us ravaging our hope for a better tomorrow

During Elections, PROMISES are made to the voters thus the role of the Church being invoked.

THE INVOLVEMENT OF THE CHURCH IN THE ELECTION PROCESS – THEOLOGICAL RATIONALE

There are multiple ways the church can respond to political/national situations.

Given its role in pre and post independence role leading into being a democracy, there has to be a Godly justification of involvement.

CHURCH AS THE CONSCIENCE OF SOCIETY: Conscience is a gift from God and is about moral correctness that governs and influences people's thoughts and actions.

In the above consideration, the Church is a dispenser of moral guidance and integrity in society.

For Conscience to be dynamic in social affairs, it needs instruction hence the participation of the church was so as to provide guidance and participation of the nation.

Jesus taught His disciples that they "are the salt of the earth..." Matthew 5: 126

THE INVOLVEMENT OF THE CHURCH IN THE ELECTION PROCESS – THEOLOGICAL RATIONALE

PEACE ADVOCACY: 'Peace is the tranquillity that flows from the right order.'

During the period leading up to election, campaigns become very intense to the extent that the national fabric of peace in our society is rendered threatened.

The heat become extreme to the extent that in some quarters relationships are broken, or compromised to the extent of affecting domestic and bilateral relations.

In this regard, it is the role of the Church to advocate for peaceful electoral process and transaction.

PEACE encompasses broad material need such as conflict prevention and resolution; justice; accountability; and reconciliation among others.

Making peace is an active role, active ministry...it is about promoting activities that will render peace possible and feasible.

Jesus said, "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give you..." John 14:27

MEDIATOR ROLE: In the electoral period, there is high level of conflict both intra-parties and inter parties.

In the event of such developing, the Church should be placed in the manner able to play a mediatory role.

Mediation provides a bridge between God and the people as well as the people with the people when they hold grievances against each other.

The Church appreciates the fact that the election atmosphere is sensitive thereby prone to conflict even what would ordinarily not be, it becomes!

As an institution of peace promotion and moral compass, the church is thereby expected to be the custodian of peace and reconciliation.

LIMITED PARTICIPATION OF THE CHURCH IN THE ELECTORAL PROCESS

Today the socio-political landscape has changed to the extent that the conservatives have shifted to liberalism. This follows popular assumptions that there is low scale involvement of the Church. This shift thereby widens the Church's participation in the elections.

However, some areas need be given attention;

TIME AT ELECTIONS: Some people don't participate due to the amount of time taken on ques

LACK OF CAMPAIGN STRATEGIES: While there are political manifestos, there is clearly no pre campaign orientation for candidates to help them in language and public speaking skills.

VOTER EDUCATION: There is no voter education deliberately put in place to widen reach for potential voters.

UNFULFILLED PROMISES: Politicians are finger pointed to have a tendency of making promises which they never fulfil and this is a pushing factor for voters.

CAPPING OF TERMS: There is need to put terms for Councillors and Members of Parliament

just as there is for the State President.

LIMIT THE AGE: Lack of age old restriction is a turn off where a senior old aged member stand for elections

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS TO THE LTD PARTICIPATION OF THE CHURCH

The Church is a well resourced institution with a huge reliable and unsolicited audience on weekly basis.

Against this fact, Independent Electoral Commission, ought to consider partnering with the Church to provide Voter Education among early noticeable grey areas.

Elections must be considered as a process to the extent that our school syllabi encapsulate basic election and voter education. If we can teach our children about Hitler, why not about our democracy.

In order to counter undesired conflicts, there is need to strengthen the already established inter party platforms or even build ones that are relevant to the needs of the contemporary political spaces.

ELECTORAL REFORM: Given some of the limitations of participation, the electoral process of our country needs to be reformed in order to meet the expectations of key players being the Electorates

EXPLORATION OF E-VOTING: To meet the expectations of the young voters, it is worthy to explore e-voting .

THE PATH LEADING TO THE 2019 ELECTIONS – THE ROLE OF THE CHURCH

Prior to the 2019 General Elections, the Church in Botswana played a significant role both within itself and externally. A snapshot of the path...

VOTER REGISTRATION: The leadership of the Churches which include among others, Pastors and lay leaders were mobilized to raise awareness among them and among their members on the constitutional right to REGISTER to VOTE!

Voter Registration was also inculcated among specific areas of Church functions as a way of instilling registration in our members.

The Church opened up its own spaces to become stations for both registration and elections. This is in recognition of the elections and the contribution in social response.

CAMPAIGNS BY DIFFERENT POLITICAL PARTIES/CANDIDATES: The Church has no right to associate/sympathise with any political formation. However, the Church encouraged members to closely study the manifestos and discern who among the many would

rightfully represent them as a collective and as individuals.

HIGH LEVEL BREAKFAST MEETING: The Church organized a roundtable meeting with the political parties who had nominated a presidential candidate.

Among other things was to consider possible scenarios of election results and to map the way-forward in whatever the result shall turn out to be.

The High Level Breakfast meeting was also a space for the Church to present itself as an institutions for all willing and available to provide mediation and reconciliation should such services be deemed necessary by any of the parties.

ELECTORAL OBSERVER MISSION: The Church trained and dispatched Observers to at-least seventeen constituencies for purposes of Observing our elections.

ELECTION PRAYERS: Central to the conviction of the Church, is the power of prayer. In this regard, special prayer services were arranged for the elections.

The end

Thank you for your attention and indulgence,

**NATIONAL STAKEHOLDER EVALUATION WORKSHOP □ FOR THE 2019
GENERAL ELECTIONS**

The Role of Statistics in Elections

**STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT: KEY TO TRANSPARENT AND
EFFICIENT ELECTIONS**

**Tapologo B. Baakile
Statistics Botswana**

25th February 2020

About Statistics Botswana

- Parastatal Organization under the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development since April 2012
 - Operates within the jurisdiction of two (2) key legal instruments - Statistics Act (17:01) of 2009 and Census Act (Cap 17:02)
 - Mostly funded by the govt; also assisted by domestic, regional, and international bodies and partners.
 - Performance monitored and overseen by the Board
- Statistics Botswana produces most of the statistics and some is produced by the National Statistical System

Statistics Botswana Strategic Foundations

4.1. Vision

"To be a world-class provider of quality official statistics and related services".

4.2. Mission

"To enable stakeholders make policies, plan and make decisions.

4.3. Values

Integrity
Focus on Customer
Focus on quality
Accountability
Teamwork
Professionalism
Confidentiality

What is Statistics?

Statistics is the discipline that concerns;

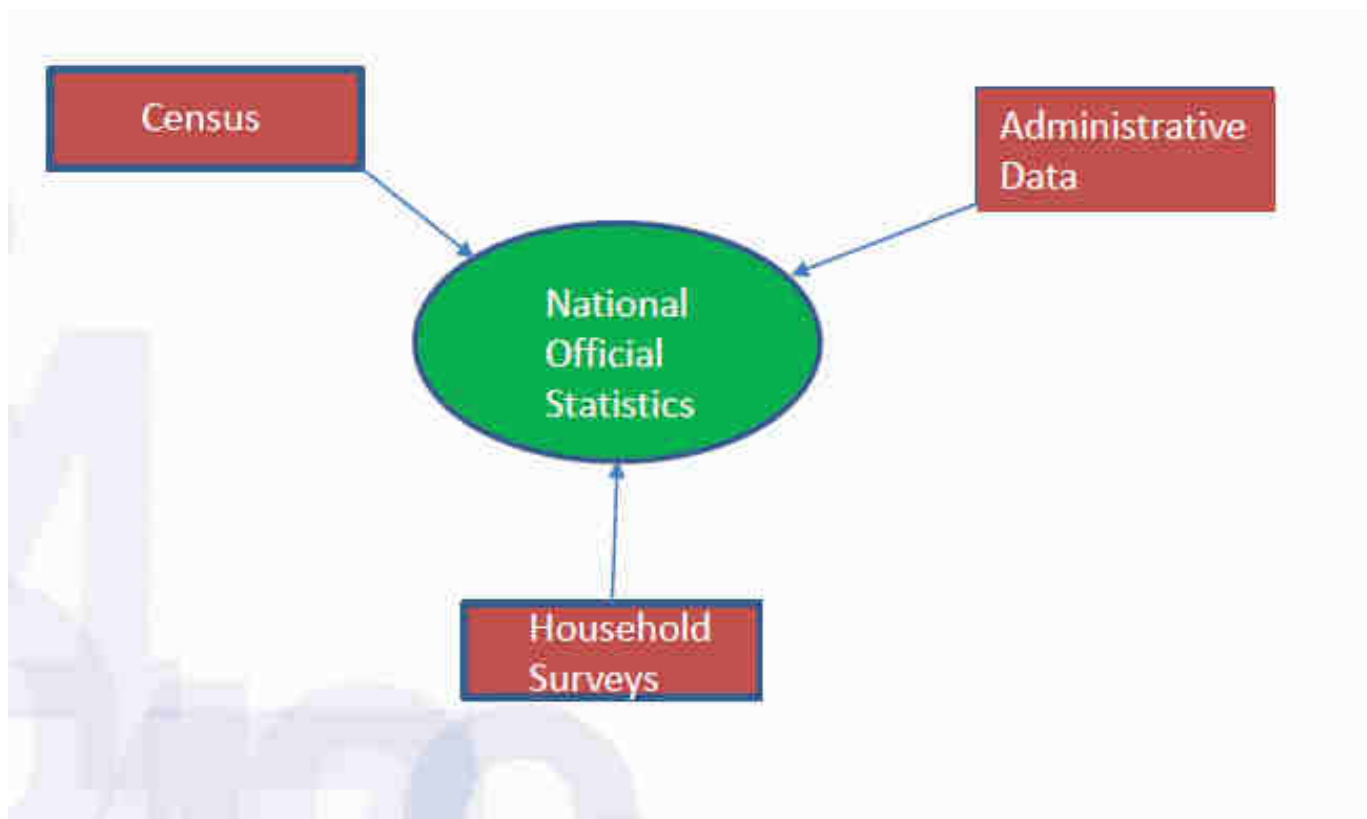
- the collection,
- organization,
- analysis,
- interpretation and;
- presentation of data.

Statistics is a branch of mathematics dealing with data collection, organization, analysis, interpretation and presentation.

In applying statistics to a scientific, industrial, or social problem, it is conventional to begin with a statistical population or a statistical model to be studied

Wikipedia

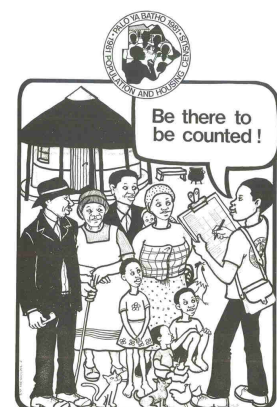
Sources of Statistics



Population and Housing Census

Botswana conducts PHC every ten years to;

- Estimate the size of the national population
- Composition of the population (age, sex composition)
- Housing Situation
- Fertility, mortality (deaths) and migration
- Disability
- Population spatial distribution



Every Population and Housing Census is preceded by Cartographic work to;

- delineate enumeration areas (EA) in the country to facilitate the counting of inhabitants during enumeration period
- ascertain that all areas are covered;
- That everyone in the country is counted with minimal possibility of under counting and double counting
- as well as the creation of a master sampling frame for

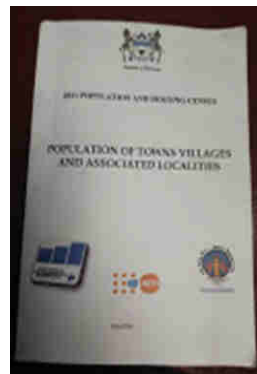
socio-economic and household surveys that are conducted during the inter-census period.

Cartographic Work

-Started March 2019

-Expected to end April 2021

-Production of 'Population of Towns, Villages and Associated Localities



Preparing for the 2021 Population and Housing Census

Preparations for the 2021 Population and Housing Census have commenced

Relevant structures have been formed at both National and District levels

District consultations have been conducted and consultations with the District administration are ongoing

Stakeholder consultation on the content of the census ongoing

Pilot census in August 2020 to test the questionnaire, the data collection gadgets, maps, logistical arrangements

2021 Population and Housing Census

Main census will be conducted in August 2021

In view of the expected increase and possible shift in the population;

-A delimitation of the constituencies may be done prior to the 2024 general elections

-Population projections to estimate the outlook of the population between the censuses and time of enumeration.

Elections

Botswana holds elections every 5 years to elect parliamentary and local council representatives

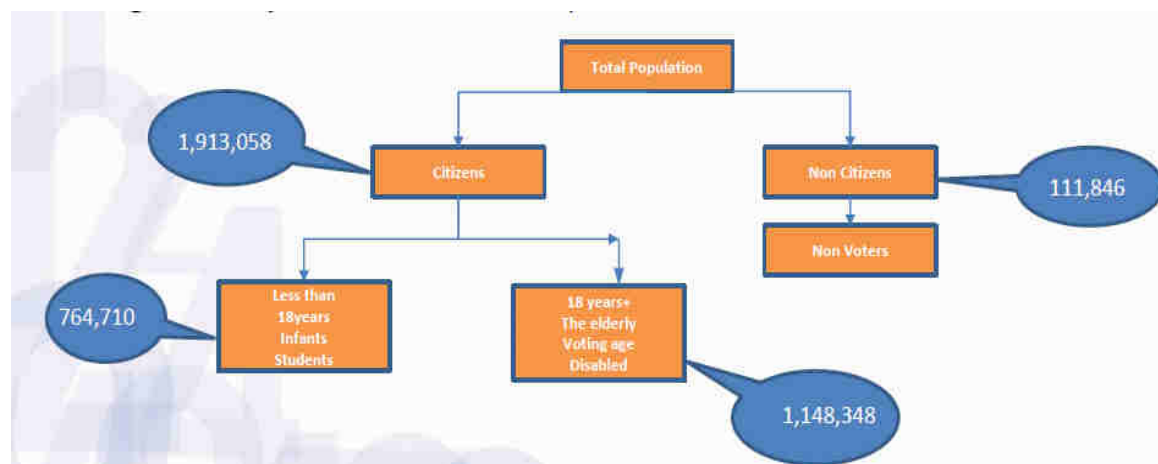
The constitution provides that;

"The judicial Service Commission shall, not later than 1st March 1969, and thereafter at intervals of not less than 5 years nor more than 10 years, appoint a Delimitation Commission consisting of a Chairman and not more than four other members'



Election Target Population

According to the electoral act eligible voters are those aged 18 years and above



2011 Population Summary

Variable	Figure	Percent
Total Population	2,024,904	
Citizens as % of the population	1,913,058	94.5
Non-Citizens as % of the population	111,846	5.5
Under 18 years as % of the population	764,710	37.7
18 Years and above as % of the population	1,148,348	56.7
Elderly (65 and above) as % of Voters	95,957	13.8
Disabled (18 years and above) as % of Voters	48,591	4.2
Youth(18 -35) as % of the Population	692,959	34.2
Youth (18-35)as % of the Voters		60.3

Role of Citizens in the PHC

- People are beneficiaries of the census process
- Have the right to know about the census and its contents...what is in there for them?
- Respond honestly to the questions
- Provide input into the content of the PHC
- Provide conducive environment for enumerators to conduct the census

What Next After the Census?

Following the publication of a PHC, SB produces 30 year population projections which;

- Estimates the future size of the population
- Its composition (sex, age)
- Distribution by district

These projections are also used to estimate the number of prospective voters between the censuses.

Conclusion

Need to know the numbers that you are working with;

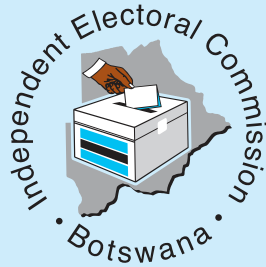
- The profile of your numbers (age, sex composition and size of population)
- Identify any special needs (eg. elderly, disability)
- Estimate the numbers (use of projections) where actual numbers are not available to determine the future outlook
- Need to know the spatial distribution of the population to guide delimitation process
- Migration patterns

Statistics Botswana collects information by districts and a constituency may straddle a district

Statistics are an indispensable resource for national development.



THANK YOU



NATIONAL STAKEHOLDER EVALUATION WORKSHOP FOR 2019 GENERAL ELECTIONS



AVANI GABORONE

THEME:

Stakeholder Engagement: Key To Transparent and Efficient Elections

Day 1 (Tuesday) – 25.02.2020

Director of Proceedings - Chief Elections Officer - Raleru, M.E.

Rapporteur:

International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IIDEA) & Independent Electoral Commission (IEC)

08:00 - 08:30 **Registration** - IEC

08:30 - 08:35 **Opening Prayer** - Reverend Gabriel S. Tsuaneng

08:35 - 08:40 **National Anthem** - All

08:40 - 08:50 **Introductions** - Deputy Secretary, IEC – D. L. Serumula

08:50 - 09:00 **Theme & Workshop Objectives** – Chief Public Relations Officer, IEC – O. K. Maroba

SESSION 1: Chairperson - Commissioner Agnes Setlhogile

09:00 - 09:10 **Entertainment** - (Traditional Dance)

09:10 - 09:25 **Welcome Remarks** - IEC Chairman, Justice Abednego B. Tafa

09:25 - 09:40 **Official Opening** - Director, International IDEA – Professor A. Olukoshi

09:40 - 10:05 Presentation 1: **Overview of the 12th Electoral Cycle**: Secretary, IEC – K. A. Zuze

10:05 - 10:30 Presentation 2: **Election Roll - Key to Credible Elections**: Country Director, Democracy Works Foundation – Dr. Charity Kruger

10:30 - 11:00 Morning Tea

11:00 - 11:30 Discussions

SESSION 2: Chairperson - Commissioner Shaboyo Motsamai

11:40 - 12:40 Presentation 3: **The Role of Stakeholder Engagement in Elections**

(i) Botswana Council of Non-Governmental Organisations

Mr Botho Seboko

(ii) Organisation for Youth and Elections in Botswana

Mr Benard Bogosi

(iii) Faith Based Organisation

Reverend Gabriel S. Tsuaneng

12:40 - 13:00 Discussions

13:00 - 14:00 Lunch Break

SESSION 3: Chairperson - Commissioner Martha J. Sayed

- 14:00-14:40** Presentation 4: **Electronic Voter Registration – The Zambian Perspective** – Electoral Commission of Zambia - Dylan Kasonde
- 14:40-15:10** Discussions
- 15:10-15:30** Afternoon Tea

SESSION 4: Chairperson - Commissioner John Carr-Hartley

- 15:30-16:00** Presentation 5: **Integrity of Election Results** – Executive Director, Botswana Centre for Public Integrity – Ms. Pusetso Morapedi
- 16:00-16:25** Discussions
- 16:25-16:30** Announcements
- 16:30** **END OF DAY 1**

Day 2 (Wednesday) – 26.02.2020

Directors of Proceedings: Chief Elections Officer - Maifala L. B.

- 08:00 - 08:10** **Registration**
- 08:10 - 08:15** **Opening Prayer-** Mr Dintle Rapoo
- 08:15 - 08:30** Day 1 Recap – **Director of Proceedings**

SESSION 5: Chairperson - Commissioner Dr. M Phirinyane

- 08:30-09:00** Presentation 6: **Strengthening Democracy Towards 2036-** Botswana Vision 2036 Council - Chief Executive Officer - Mr Christopher Molomo
- 09:00-09:30** Presentation 7: **The Importance of Statistics in Elections-** Statistics Botswana - Statistician General - Dr. Burton Mguni
- 09:30-10:00** Discussion
- 10:00-10:30** Morning Tea
- 10:30-11:00** Presentation 8: **The Role of Research in Elections** – Democracy Research Project, University of Botswana - Dr. Ikanyeng Malila
- 11:00-11:30** Discussion
- 11:30-13:00** **Recommendations**
Group Work (Breakaway Sessions) – Performance Improvement Coordinator, IEC - K. S. Sekgwama

13:00-14:00 Lunch Break

14:00-15:30 **Group Presentation and Discussions** – Performance Improvement
Coordinator, IEC - K. S. Sekgwama

15:30 – 16:00 Afternoon Tea

16:00 – 16:20 **Way forward** – Manager, Election Affairs and Field Operations,
IEC – D. S. Rapoo

16:20-16:30 **Closing Remarks** – Deputy Chairman, IEC – J. Carr-Hartley

16:30-16:35 **Closing Prayer**

16:35 **END OF DAY 2**





**ATTENDANCE REGISTER FOR
2019 GENERAL ELECTIONS
NATIONAL STAKEHOLDER EVALUATION WORKSHOP
AT**

AVANI HOTEL

On

25th & 26th February 2020

THEME: -

Stakeholder Engagement: The Key to Transparent and Efficient Elections

NO	ORGANISATION	NAMES	DESIGNATION	CONTACTS	
	Commission				
1.		Judge A.B. Tafa	Chairman-IEC		
2.		Dr. M. Phirinyane	Commissioner		
3.		S. Motsamai	Commissioner		
4.		A.B. Setlhogile	Commissioner		
5.		M.J. Sayed	Commissioner		
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**ATTENDANCE REGISTER FOR
2019 GENERAL ELECTIONS
NATIONAL STAKEHOLDER EVALUATION WORKSHOP
AT**

AVANI HOTEL

**On
25th February 2020**

THEME: -

Stakeholder Engagement: The Key to Transparent and Efficient Elections

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7.	Office Of The District Commissioner	R. Mathumo	District Commissioner	71382709 rpmathumo@gov.bw
8.	Office Of The District Commissioner	B. Masole	Deputy District Commissioner	71346040 bmasole@gov.bw
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	F/TOWN CLUSTER			
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12.		S. C. Chilisa	Chief Accountant	76073365 schilisa@gov.bw
13.	Letlhakane Sub Land Board	N. Thapelo	Sub Land Board Secretary	71811831 nthapelo@gov.bw
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18.	DSSS	O. Yatwe	AAO	76550681 oyatwe@gmail.com
	MAUN CLUSTER			
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26.	Tribal Admin-Chobe	T. Samoka	Deputy Court President Chobe	71737643 tshegofatsosekoma@gmail.com
27.	Ministry of Basic Education-Chobe	M. Eno	Chief Education Officer	71660879 emotlhabi@gov.bw

	MOLEPOLOLE CLUSTER				
28.	PLC	T. Phokobye	Teacher	74555943	Tphokobye006@gmail.com
29.	Kgatleng Landboard	M. Buzwani	Principal HR & Admin officer	71485021	vambuzw@gmail.com
30.	Kweneng Landboard	P. Lekhutlile	Public Relations Officer	5922600	plekhutlile@gov.bw
31.	Kgatleng District C	M. S. Mathe	Council Secretary	71401393	mmathe@gov.bw
32.	South East DC	S. Dikgope	District Commissioner	71355612	sdikgope-mosweu@gov.bw
33.	Office OfThe DC Lobatse	K. Sejakgomo	Deputy DC	74698561	ksejakgomo@gov.bw
34.	PLC	S.T. Mosetlhi	PLC	N/A	N/A
35.	Tribal Administration	N.L. Pitso	Tribal Administrator	71494960	npitso@gov.bw
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37.	Mabutsane Sub District Council	G. Mopati	Chief Administration officer	71321494	gmmpati@gov.bw
38.	Ngwaketse Land Board	T. Mosweu	Principal Land Board Secretary	75102201	kmosweu@gov.bw
	Faith Based organisations			5440343	
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41.	BCC	J. Tshetlo	Project Officer	71552896	jatshetlo@gmail.com
42.	Multistakeholder Forum Members	T. Moalusi	DPO	71897425	tmmoalusi@gov.bw
	Political Parties				
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44.	Alliance for Progressives	P. Mokgware	Chairman	71306315	pmokgware@yahoo.co.uk
45.	BPF	F. Moiteela	Organisation Secretary	716235353	fordmoiteela@gmail.com
46.	BPF	O. Gabotlale	National Chairman	77158970	ogabotlale@gmail.com
47.	Independent candidate	J. Radibe	Independent candidate	71319824	japhtaradibe@yahoo.com
48.	University of Botswana	M. Botlhomile	Lecturer	72637953	botlhomile@mopipi.ub.bw
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54.		T. Monnatona	Manager (SFS)	3671403	tmonnatona@statistics.org.bw
55.	AGELIUM	M. M. Mole	Director	76468908	Chandapiwa.mpuchane@agelium.com
56.	ECF-SADC	H. Modisane	Program Manager	3180012	hmodisane@ecfsadc.org

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**ATTENDANCE REGISTER FOR
2019 GENERAL ELECTIONS
NATIONAL STAKEHOLDER EVALUATION WORKSHOP
AT**

AVANI HOTEL

**On
26th February 2020**

THEME: -

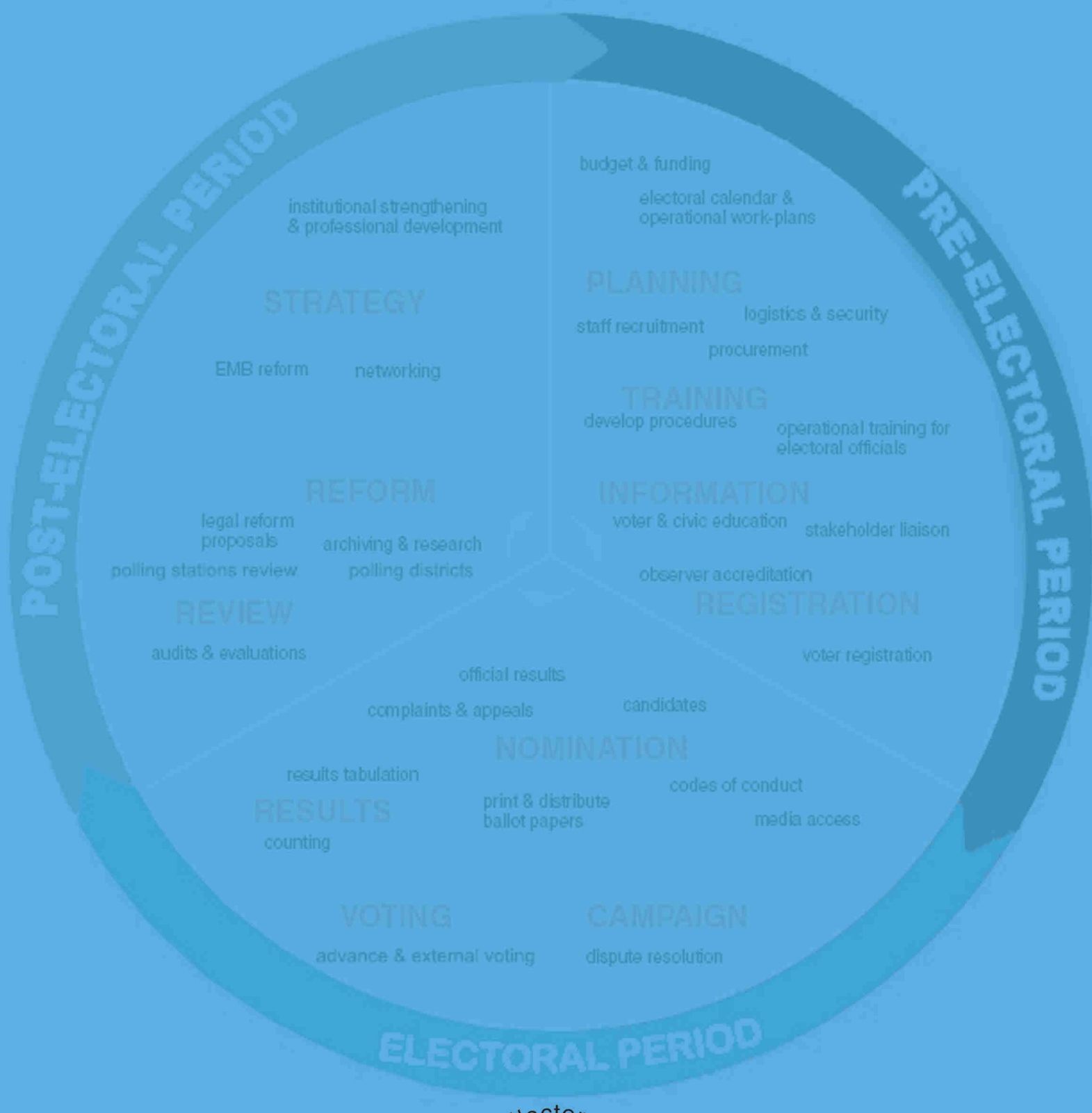
Stakeholder Engagement: The Key to Transparent and Efficient Elections

NO	ORGANISATION	NAMES	DESIGNATION	CONTACTS	
1.	International IDEA	Prof Adebayo Olukoshi	Director		
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3.	Electoral Commission of Zambia	D. Kasonde	Director-ICT	+260977833188	Dylan.kasonde@elections.org.za
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4.	District Crime Unit	S. Segale	DCI Officer District No 11 Molepolole	73113857	setoutwes@gmail.com
5.		C. Kesupetswe	Officer Commanding	73340015	Kennykesupetswe@gmail.com
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6.	Office of the District Commissioner	B.P. Masole	Deputy District Commissioner	71346040	bmasole@gov.bw
7.	Mahalapye East	B. Leepile	PLC Member	71212932	N/A
8.	Bobonong	M. Sekgoni	PLC Member	71611194	N/A
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	MAUN CLUSTER				
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25.	Kweneng Land Board	P. Lekhutile	Public Relations Officer	5922600	plekhutlile@gov.bw
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	KANYE CLUSTER				
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