



2025

# ANNUAL REPORT

Let The Voice of the Customer Lead Us

# BOTSWANA POLICE HEADQUARTERS

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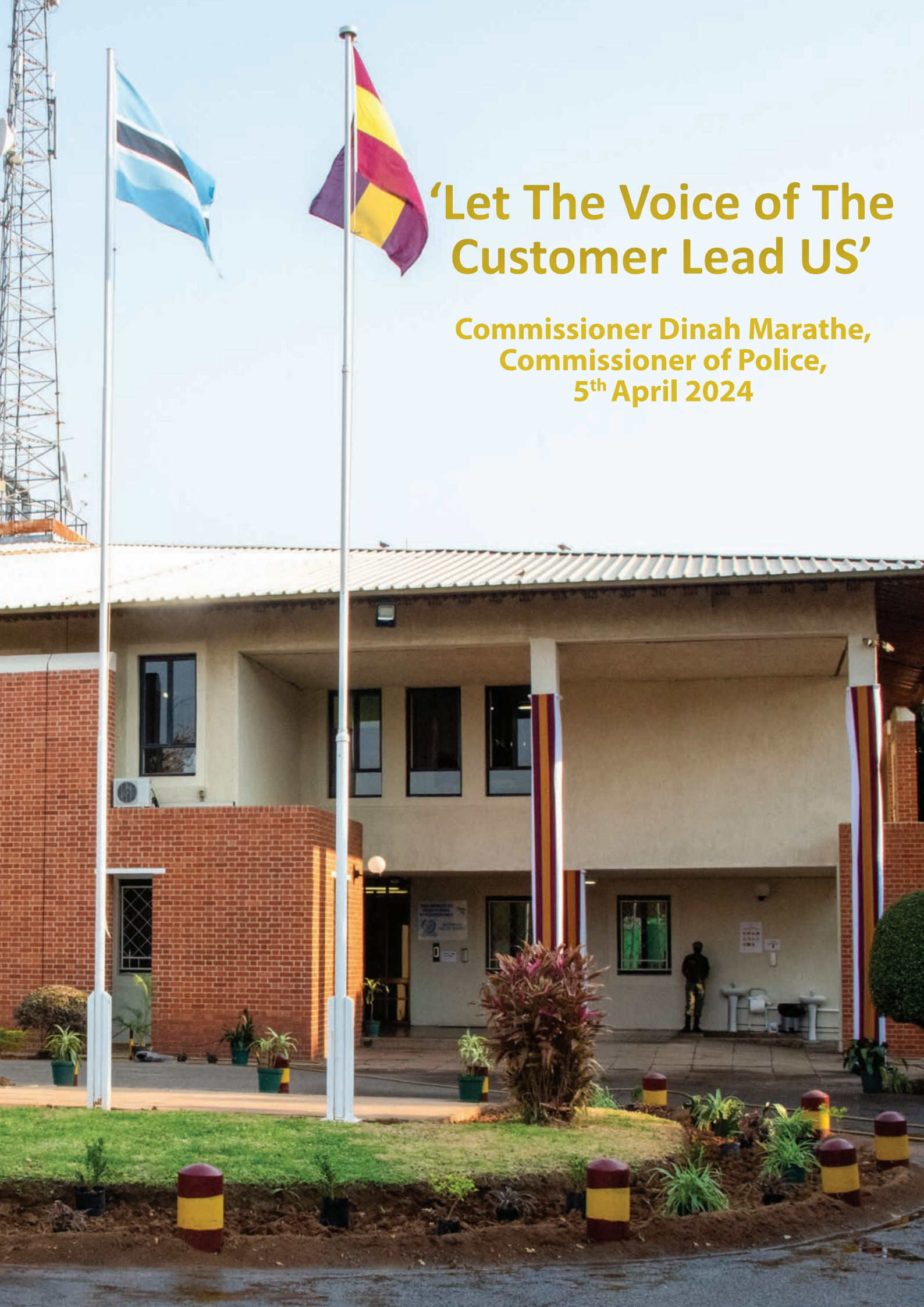
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# **‘Let The Voice of The Customer Lead US’**

**Commissioner Dinah Marathe,  
Commissioner of Police,  
5<sup>th</sup> April 2024**

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# COMMISSIONER'S FOREWORD



It is with profound honour and privilege that I present the 2025 comprehensive overview of Botswana Police Service (BPS) performance. During the year under review, we remained resolute in our obligation to safeguard life and property, uphold the rule of law, and maintain peace and security across the nation. Through the continued application of both conventional policing strategies and enhanced operational capabilities, the organisation responded to evolving crime trends and community needs. Our efforts were guided by our mission – To provide a professional policing service in partnership with the community, and our principle – Let the voice of the customer lead you; ensuring that community needs and expectations remain central to our policing approach.

The year began with a Crime Prevention Conference, bringing together stakeholders from government, parastatals, the private sector, faith-based organisations, and the crime prevention community to identify actionable strategies for addressing crime.

Officially launched by the President of the Republic of Botswana, Advocate Duma Gideon Boko, under the theme 'Forging collaborative pathways towards safer communities', the Conference produced recommendations that continue to shape national crime prevention initiatives.

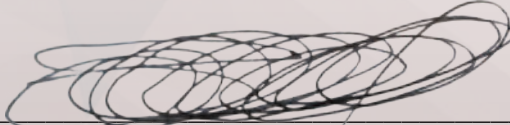
We ended the year with the second edition of Operation Pabalesego which was conceptualised around the same period in 2024 to enhance safety and security during the festive season. During this period, the organisation strategically reinforced frontline operations by reallocating officers from support branches and temporarily reducing leave uptake. This ensured that crime prevention, police response and detection capabilities remained fully strengthened at a time when demand was at its peak. We appreciate that while there remains room for continued improvement, the impact intended for this period was realised. To this end, prioritised crime was reduced by 5% during festive from 222 in 2024 to 211 recorded in 2025. Furthermore, the operation resulted in heightened interceptions, particularly in relation to drug possession and the recovery of stolen property.

During the year 2025, the organisation continued to observe aggravation of crimes targeting the person such as murder, rape and robberies. On another note, a rise in scam-related incidents was also recorded, with individuals being defrauded of substantial sums of their hard-earned monies. BPS acknowledges that these trends continue to undermine the organisation's aspirations to reduce the fear of crime by ensuring a crime free environment. In spite of these challenges, we continued to reinforce our efforts by sensitising our communities through press releases, radio and television interviews.

Overall, recorded crime showed a moderate increase during the period under review, largely driven by heightened enforcement and proactive policing strategies, particularly in offences governed by statutes outside the Penal Code. In contrast, offences under the Penal Code recorded a slight decline indicating that the rise in total cases reflects improved enforcement efforts and detection rather than a broad escalation in serious crime.

Responding effectively to the evolving criminal landscape requires sustained and coordinated efforts across all sectors, including government institutions, criminal justice system, the private sector, civil society and the community at large. These efforts must be supported by continued government commitment, strengthened stakeholder collaboration, and active community participation. Equally important is the steadfast dedication of members of the service who continue to serve with resilience, often at significant personal risk, to ensure the safety and security of the nation.

Finally, I extend my heartfelt appreciation to our valued partners, the members of the community, who continue to support our crime prevention initiatives through Cluster Policing, Neighbourhood Watches, Mephato and other collaborative efforts. *Re a leboga bagaetsho.* Your partnership remains central to our success. As we move forward, we reaffirm our commitment to delivering professional policing service in partnership with the community, guided by our principle of *The voice of the customer leads us.*



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

# ABOUT US



**We are Committed  
to Continue  
Upholding the Rule of Law**

# COMMAND

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



**Advocate Duma Gideon Boko**  
President of the Republic of Botswana

# ADMINISTRATION

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



**Honourable Moeti Ceasar Mohwasa**  
Minister for State President, Defence and Security

# BPS EXECUTIVE

BPS is headed by the Commissioner In accordance with Section 4 (1), of the Police Act Chapter 21:01, ***“the Commissioner shall, subject to this Act and the general direction of the President, have the command, superintendence, direction and control of the Service and shall be responsible to the President for maintaining peace and order throughout Botswana.”*** The Commissioner is supported by three Deputy Commissioners; Police Act, Cap 21:01 Section 5(1).



**Commissioner Dinah Marathe**  
Commissioner of Police



**DCP Busang C. Lesola**  
Deputy Commissioner of Police  
Crime Investigations

The Deputy Commissioner—Crime Investigations has overall responsibility and oversight of the Criminal Investigations Department, Forensic Science Services, Crime Intelligence, Internal Affairs, Cyber Forensics, Gender & Child Protection and International Relations & Liaison Branches.



**DCP Solomon S. Mantswe**  
Deputy Commissioner of Police  
Support Services

The Deputy Commissioner—Support Services has overall responsibility and oversight of the Departmental Management Services, Development & Finance, Stores & Procurement, Special Support Group, Transport & Telecommunications, Air Support, Training, International Law Enforcement Academy, Legal Services, and Strategy Development & Performance Monitoring Branches.



**DCP Katlholo Mosimanegape**  
Deputy Commissioner of Police  
Operations

The Deputy Commissioner—Operations has overall responsibility and oversight of the five Policing Divisions (South Central, South, North Central, North, and North West) and Anti-Stock Theft, Police-Public Partnerships, Traffic, and Operations Branches.

## 1.1 OUR STRATEGIC FOUNDATION

### Our Mandate

The Botswana Police Service is entrusted with the responsibility of ensuring safety, security, and stability across the nation. Through its daily operations, the Service works to protect life and property, prevent and investigate crime and uphold the rule of law in partnership with the community it serves.

This mandate is not only operational but also statutory. Section 6 of the Police Act (Cap 21:01) clearly outlines the duties and responsibilities of the Service, providing the legal framework that guides its functions and defines its role in maintaining public order and national security as outlined below:

- Protect life and property;
- Prevent and detect crime;
- Repress internal disturbances;
- Maintain security and public tranquillity;
- Apprehend offenders;
- Bring offenders to justice;
- Duly enforce all written laws with which it is directly charged; and
- Generally, maintain the peace.

### Our Vision

‘A law enforcement Agency of Repute’

The BPS will be an upright organisation that upholds its mandate according to the dictates of the Country’s Statutes and all international policing conventions.

### Our Mission

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

- Professional Policing - Expert Service that is consistent with international policing standards.
- Partnership with the Community - Policing by consent, for them by them.

### Our Values

- **Botho**  
Courteous. Responsive. Respectful
- **Excellence**  
Accountable. Knowledgeable. Responsive. Accurate. Customer Focused.
- **Integrity**  
Ethical. Transparent. Confidential. Honest. Impartial.
- **Team Work**  
Esprit De Corps. Pull together. Collective Responsibility.

## 1.2 OUR SERVICES

The Botswana Police Service delivers a range of core services aimed at maintaining public safety, preventing and combating crime, and ensuring the protection of life and property. Such includes;

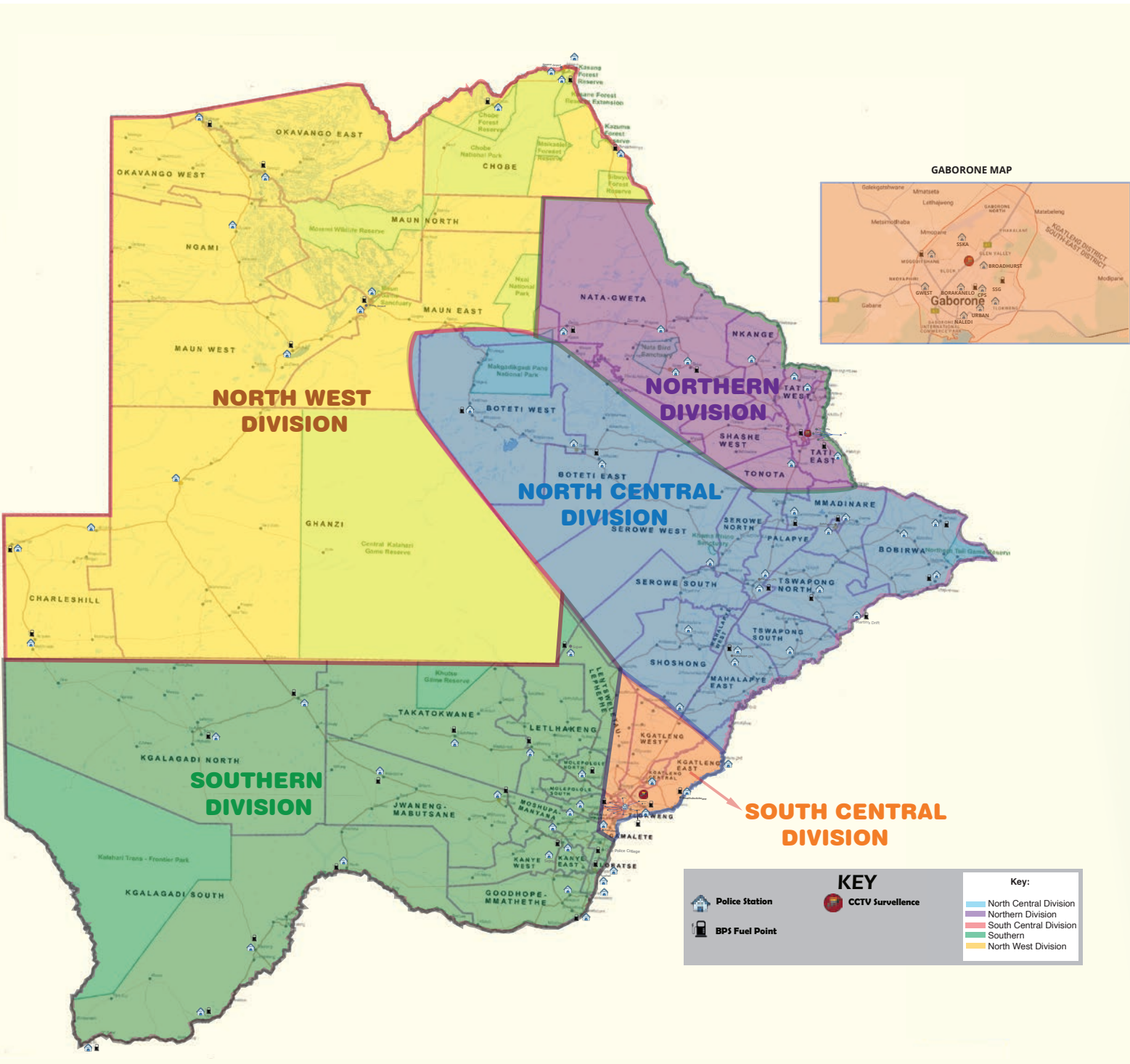
- . **Proactive Crime Prevention Services:** Implementing a variety of community safety programmes aimed at preventing crime before it occurs.
- . **Visible Police Presence:** Maintaining a strong presence within the community and at major events to enhance safety.
- . **Swift Response Services:** Responding promptly to calls for assistance related to personal and public safety, emergencies, and serious incidents.
- . **Effective Investigation Services:** Detecting and investigating crimes and ensuring those responsible are brought to justice.
- . **Victim Support:** Providing safe custody for alleged offenders while supporting victims and ensuring fair and equitable treatment for both victims and offenders.



# 1.3 OUR POLICING AREAS

The Botswana Police Service is made up of five divisions (policing areas). Under the five divisions are 17 Police Districts, 83 Police Stations and 412 Police Posts across the country.

Figure 1: Map of Botswana showing Police Divisions, Districts and Police Stations



## DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS

### **SOUTH CENTRAL DIVISION (GABORONE)**

P. O. Box 40928  
Gaborone  
Tel: (+267) 362 4017/38

### **NO. 3 DISTRICT (GABORONE - BROADHURST)**

P. O. Box 40928  
Gaborone  
Tel: (+267) 362 4046

### **NO. 12 DISTRICT (MOCHUDI)**

P. O. Box 20  
Mochudi  
Tel: (+267) 577 7326

### **NO. 13 DISTRICT (MOGODITSHANE)**

P. O. Box 1463  
Mogoditshane  
Tel: (+267) 367 4700

### **NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION (PALAPYE)**

Private Bag 37  
Palapye  
Tel: (+267) 492 0146/4920145

### **NO. 2 DISTRICT (SEROWE)**

P. O. Box 86  
Serowe  
Tel: (+267) 463 0456/463 0222

### **NO. 8 DISTRICT (LETLHAKANE)**

P. O. Box 3  
Lethakane  
Tel: (+267) 297 6723/297 8222

### **NO. 10 DISTRICT (SELIBE PHIKWE)**

P. O. Box 15  
Selibe Phikwe  
Tel: (+267) 261 0301

### **NO. 16 DISTRICT (MAHALAPYE)**

P. O. Box 31  
Mahalapye  
Tel: (+267) 471 0222  
Fax: (+267) 471 0231

### **NORTHERN DIVISION (FRANCISTOWN)**

P. O. Box 41  
Francistown  
Tel: (+267) 241 4545/246 8013/14

### **NO. 1 DISTRICT (FRANCISTOWN)**

P. O. Box 691  
Francistown  
Tel: (+267) 241 5081

### **NO. 15 DISTRICT (FRANCISTOWN)**

Private Bag F125  
Tatitown  
Tel: (+267) 241 9181

### **SOUTHERN DIVISION (LOBATSE)**

P. O. Box W004  
Lobatse  
Tel: (+267) 533 0222

### **NO. 4 DISTRICT (LOBATSE)**

P. O. Box 89  
Lobatse  
Tel: (+267) 530 0704

### **NO. 9 DISTRICT (TSABONG)**

P. O. Box 3  
Tsabong  
Tel: (+267) 654 0222

### **NO. 11 DISTRICT (MOLEPOLOLE)**

P. O. Box 3  
Molepolole  
Tel: (+267) 592 0338/592 0484

### **NO. 14 DISTRICT (KANYE)**

Private Bag MK26  
Kanye  
Tel: (+267) 544 3946/1550

### **NORTH WEST DIVISION (MAUN)**

P. O. Box 2145  
Maun  
Tel: (+267) 684 0198

### **NO. 5 DISTRICT (MAUN)**

P. O. Box 7  
Maun  
Tel: (+267) 686 0202

### **NO. 6 DISTRICT (GANTSI)**

P. O. Box 26  
Gantsi  
Tel: (+267) 659 7279

### **NO. 7 DISTRICT (KASANE)**

P. O. Box 1  
Kasane  
Tel: (+267) 625 2444

### **NO. 17 DISTRICT (SHAKAWÉ)**

P. O. Box 2  
Shakawe  
Tel: (+267) 687 5232

# OUR PERFORMANCE



## 2.0 OUR PERFORMANCE

This part presents an assessment of the performance on the core mandate of the Botswana Police Service during the year 2025. The analysis provides an overview of crime growth in comparison with the previous year, trends in crime and law enforcement outcomes across the country, highlighting areas of progress as well as emerging challenges requiring sustained intervention. The results offer an objective measure of the Service's operational effectiveness in preventing and combating crime, enhancing road safety, and maintaining public order. Overall, the findings demonstrate the Botswana Police Service's continued commitment to service delivery, and to ensuring a safe and secure environment in support of national development. Moreover, the overview appreciates key indicators prioritised in the year's Corporate Annual Policing Plan.

### 2.1 Crime Overview

In 2025, total recorded offences increased by 6.0% from 146,529 cases in 2024 to 155,344 cases. This growth was primarily driven by a substantial 25.3% surge in offences under other statutes (excluding Penal Code and Traffic), which rose from 38,772 to 48,577 cases and accounted for 31.3% of total offences. The increase in this category is attributed to intensified enforcement activities and proactive case generation by the police.

In contrast, Penal Code offences experienced a marginal decline of 0.9%, decreasing from 107,757 to 106,767 cases, though they continue to represent the majority share at 68.7%. Strategically, the overall growth reflects strengthened enforcement efforts rather than a broad-based escalation in core criminal offences. This underscores the need for targeted policy measures, enforcement strategies, and preventive interventions to address emerging crime trends while sustaining progress in the reduction of core Penal Code offences.

**Table 1. Number of reported cases: 2024 - 2025**

Offence Category	2024	2025	Growth (%)	Relative Value (%)
Penal code	107,757	106,767	-0.9%	<b>68.7%</b>
Other statutes (excluding traffic)	38,772	48,577	25.3%	<b>31.3%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>146,529</b>	<b>155,344</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>100%</b>

### 2.2 Crime Trends

Crime trends provide an important measure of the prevalence, distribution, and dynamics of criminal activity over time, offering insight into both emerging patterns and the effectiveness of law enforcement interventions. For the period under review, generally there were slight fluctuations which highlight the complex and evolving nature of crime, including shifts in dynamics such as types of crimes committed, geographical distribution and other underlying drivers.

The crime trend per 10,000 population shows an overall decline from 760 in 2016 to 602 in 2025, with some variations over the period. Between 2016 and 2019, both total crime and the corresponding rate steadily decreased. There was a sharp decline recorded in 2020, when the rate of crime dropped to 520 per 10,000 population, largely attributable to the COVID-19 Pandemic, which restricted movement and reduced opportunities for crime. This was followed by an increase in 2021, as crime rose alongside the easing of restrictions, and further peaked in 2022 at 703. The trend then declined again in 2023 and 2024, indicating relative stabilisation. However, in 2025, total crime increased to 155,344, with the rate rising to 602 per 10,000 population.

**Table 2. National crime trends per 10,000 population: 2016-2025**

Year	Total crime	Population estimates	Rate per 10 000 pop
2016	169,213	2,226,040	760
2017	163,597	2,264,993	722
2018	163,204	2,304,238	708
2019	160,517	2,343,649	685
2020	123,916	2,383,117	520
2021	144,305	2,422,555	596
2022	173,140	2,461,915	703
2023	159,680	2,501,145	638
2024	146,529	2,540,215	577
2025	155,344	2,579,109	602

### 2.2.1 Regional Crime Trends

Within the Botswana Police Service, policing areas are strategically classified into Divisions, Districts and Police stations for effective command, control and service delivery. Additionally, police posts have been established to augment Police stations through extension of operational reach and enhancement of accessibility to policing services at community level. Notably crime trends vary extensively across these policing areas.

### 2.2.2 Divisional Crime Trends

At divisional level, South Central remained the largest contributor to national crime, accounting for 36.1% of total cases in 2025, although its growth rate was moderate at 3.7%. The Southern Division experienced noticeable growth at 11.9%, largely driven by a spike of 44.4% increase in Other Statute offences, and its share of national crime rose from 17.7% to 18.7%. Northern Division experienced an 8.0% increase, while North Central recorded a 5.3% rise. North West recorded the lowest growth rate at 2.0%, indicating relative stability compared to other divisions. Overall, the data reflect a stable or slightly declining trend in criminal offences but a pronounced rise in statutory violations.

**Table 3. Number of reported cases per Police Division: 2024-2025**

Police Division	Number of reported cases								Growth (%)		
	Year 2024				Year 2025						
	Penal code	Other statutes	Total	Relative value (%)	Penal code	Other statutes	Total	Relative value (%)	Penal code	Other statutes	Total
Northern	14,463	9,071	23,534	16.1%	14,263	11,159	25,422	16.4%	-1.4%	23.0%	8.0%
North Central	19,871	9,093	28,964	19.8%	19,500	11,005	30,505	19.6%	-1.9%	21.0%	5.3%
North West	10,414	3,671	14,085	9.6%	10,205	4,163	14,363	9.2%	-2.0%	13.4%	2.0%
Southern	18,684	7,241	25,925	17.7%	18,553	10,459	29,012	18.7%	-0.7%	44.4%	11.9%
South Central	44,325	9,696	54,021	36.9%	44,246	11,791	56,031	36.1%	-0.2%	21.6%	3.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>107,757</b>	<b>38,772</b>	<b>146,529</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>106,767</b>	<b>48,577</b>	<b>155,344</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-0.9%</b>	<b>25.3%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>

### 2.2.3 District Crime Trends

At district level, crime trends between 2024 and 2025 varied considerably. No. 15 District recorded the highest overall growth at 26.1%, followed by No. 6 and No. 9 Districts at 25.8% and 22.4% respectively. These increases were largely driven by high numbers in Other Statutes offences, with 49.3% in No. 15 District, 63.4% in No. 6 District and 87.3% in No. 9 District.

There was notable overall growth at No.14 and No. 16 Districts with 16.1% and 15.0% respectively and this increase was mainly attributed by statutory offences. Contrary, No. 1 District recorded the largest overall decline at -9.9%, reflecting reductions in both Penal Code at -5.4% and Other Statute offences with -21.1%. No. 17 District also recorded a significant decline by -16.5%, mainly due to a 23.2% decrease in Penal Code offences. No. 10 District experienced a -5.0% decrease, while No. 5 and 7 Districts remained relatively stable. Despite moderate growth rates, No. 13 District maintained the largest share of national crime at 17.7%, while No. 3 District accounted for 14.8%, slightly down from 15.6% in 2024. [Refer to Annexure A, Table 1](#)

### 2.3 Crime Trends Across Penal Code Classes

In 2025, crime remained concentrated in a few major categories. Property-related offences were the most prevalent, rising slightly to 54,569 cases (51.1% of total), followed by offences against the person at 27,214 cases (25.5%), which declined by 5.2%. Offences injurious to the public remained stable at 15,640 cases (14.6%), while smaller categories such as malicious injuries to property, public order offences, and administration of lawful authority contributed minimally. In general, offences relating to property and personal offences account for over three-quarters of all crime.

**Table 4. Number of reported Penal Code cases by category of offence: 2024-2025**

Category of crime	Number of reported cases		Growth (%)	Relative value (%)
	2024	2025		
Offences Against public order	1,728	1,819	5.2%	1.7%
Offences Against Administration of Lawful Authority	517	498	-3.6%	0.4%
Offences Injurious to the Public	15,656	15,640	-0.1%	14.6%
Offences Against the Person	28,701	27,214	-5.2%	25.5%
Offences Relating to Property	53,830	54,569	1.4%	51.1%
Malicious Injuries to Property	7,012	6,765	-3.5%	6.3%
Forgery	274	241	-12.0%	0.2%
Offences Relating to Corrupt Practices	20	19	-5%	0.18%
Conspiracies to Commit Crimes & Accessories after the fact	19	2	-89.4%	0.02%
<b>Total</b>	<b>107,757</b>	<b>106,767</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>100%</b>

### 2.4 Priority Crimes

Priority Crimes constitute a key focus area due to the substantial implications they hold for public safety and overall security. These offences require concentrated policing efforts, as their occurrence has the potential to disrupt community stability and place significant demands on law enforcement resources. In view of their impact, these crimes remain a priority for targeted intervention and enhanced operational response.

In 2025, these included selected serious crimes, offences categorised under Gender Based Violence (GBV) and those involving children, Human Trafficking and Smuggling of Persons, Stock Theft, Theft of Motor Vehicle, Illicit Drugs & Related Substances and Wild Life related crimes.

## 2.4.1 Selected Serious Crimes

This section presents an overview of trends in selected serious crimes recorded by the Botswana Police Service during the reporting period. The analysis focuses on key crime categories, including offences against the person, property-related offences, and offences injurious to the public, in order to assess patterns and changes in reported cases.

During the year 2025, a total of 13,700 cases were recorded, noting a decrease of 868 cases from 14,568 in 2024, representing a reduction of 6% which slightly exceeds the 5% target envisioned in the Corporate Annual Policing Plan 2025/2026. Property-related offences showed the most significant decline, dropping by 863 cases, with notable decreases in all property crimes except for Theft of Motor Vehicle which increased slightly by 37 cases. Offences against the person declined marginally by 72 cases while, offences injurious to the public rose by 75 cases, driven by an increase in defilement cases despite a reduction in rape cases.

The overall 6% reduction indicates no slippage at aggregate level, as performance exceeded the set target. However, category-level analysis reveals pockets of slippage, particularly in Theft of Motor Vehicle and defilement, which recorded increases and therefore reflect negative slippage against the intended reduction trajectory.

**Table 5. Number of reported selected serious crime: 2024-2025**

Offence	Reported Serious Crimes		Difference +/-	Growth (%)
	2024	2025		
<b>Offences relating to Property</b>				
House Breaking & Theft	2,816	2,656	-160	-5.7%
Burglary & Theft	1,714	1,415	-299	-17.4%
Store Breaking & Theft	1,687	1,602	-85	-5.0%
Robbery	981	766	-215	-21.9%
Stock Theft	2,291	2,150	-636	-6.2%
Theft of Motor Vehicle	205	242	37	18.0%
<b>Sub –Total</b>	<b>9,694</b>	<b>8,831</b>	<b>-863</b>	<b>-8.9%</b>
<b>Offences against the Person</b>				
Murder	337	338	1	0.3%
Threat to Kill	845	772	-73	-8.6%
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1,182</b>	<b>1,110</b>	<b>-72</b>	<b>-6.1%</b>
<b>Offences Injurious to the Public</b>				
Rape	2,018	1,922	-96	-4.8%
Defilement of persons under the age of 18 years	1,666	1,837	169	10.3%
<b>Sub – Total</b>	<b>3,684</b>	<b>3,759</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>2.0%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,568</b>	<b>13,700</b>	<b>-868</b>	<b>-6.0%</b>

**LEGEND:**

- Slippage is less than +2.5%
- Slippage is between 2.5% and 5%
- Slippage is greater than 5%

# 0800 600 144

## Gender Based Violence

### TOLLFREE NUMBER

#### 2.4.2 Gender Based Violence and Crimes Involving Children

Gender Based Violence remains one of the most pressing social and criminal justice challenges, both locally and globally. While overall reported GBV related cases show a slight decline, the nature, severity, and vulnerability of victims underscore the continued urgency of this issue. Beyond the numbers, the persistence and brutality associated with many of these offences highlight the profound social, psychological, and economic consequences of GBV on individuals, families, and communities.

[Table 2 of Annexure A](#), shows a summary of selected potential GBV cases recorded during the period under review. The data for 2024–2025 show a notable increase in offences with potential links to GBV, rising from 33,505 to 49,065. Despite this, actual recorded GBV offences slightly decreased from 14,020 to 13,555, indicating that not all potential cases translated into confirmed GBV incidents.

Sexual offences remain a major concern, with rape continuing to record high numbers, primarily affecting females particularly girls aged 13–15 and women aged 18–35 years old. Defilement cases increased notably in 2025, highlighting heightened risks to children, while cases involving persons with mental disabilities, though fewer, represent serious violations requiring targeted protection measures. Assault Common and Assault Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm remain the most prevalent GBV offences, with the latter increasing significantly, largely affecting adult women in domestic settings.

##### 2.4.2.1 Gender Based Violence and Child Abuse

The section presents a comparative overview of selected Gender-Based Violence and child abuse offences extracted from the broader dataset of reported GBV cases for the years 2024 and 2025. The selected offences represent key indicators across four major categories: physical harm, sexual harm, psychological harm and deprivation. This focused analysis highlights shifts in the prevalence and nature of serious and high-impact offences, providing insight into areas showing decline as well as those demonstrating emerging or escalating trends.

Overall, while the total number of cases shows a marginal decline, the increase in sexual and psychological offences highlights persistent and evolving GBV challenges that require sustained prevention and protection efforts. Physical harm cases generally decreased, including murder (-24%) and attempted murder (-73%). However, sexual harm offences increased by 2.3%, with notable rises in Defilement of persons under the age of 18 years (10%), Defilement of persons with mental disabilities (25%), Attempted rape (8%), and Indecent assault (4%), underscoring ongoing risks to minors. Psychological harm cases decreased by 3.2%. Deprivation-related offences increased slightly (3.2%), driven mainly by a 79% rise in failure to comply with court orders.

**Table 6. Number of selected Gender-Based Violence and child abuse related cases: 2024-2025**

Offence	2024	2025	Growth (%)
<b>Physical harm</b>			
Murder	172	131	-24%
Attempted murder	26	7	-73%
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	1,649	1,304	-21%
Assault common	3,773	3,361	-11%
Unlawful wounding	575	407	-29%
Grievous harm	90	69	-23%
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>6,285</b>	<b>5,279</b>	<b>-16%</b>
<b>Sexual harm</b>			
Rape	2,018	1,922	5%
Attempted rape	64	69	8%
Defilement of persons under the age of 18 years	1,666	1,837	10%
Defilement of imbeciles	32	40	25%
Incest	4	1	-75%
Indecent assault	240	250	4%
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>4,024</b>	<b>4,119</b>	<b>2.3%</b>
<b>Psychological harm</b>			
Threat to kill	546	509	-7%
Use of insulting language	255	365	248%
Common nuisance	1,162	1,026	81%
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>1,963</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>-3.2%</b>
<b>Deprivation</b>			
Neglect of children	634	362	-43%
Cruel treatment or punishment of children	254	173	-32%
Failure to supply necessities of life	65	10	-84%
Failure to comply with court orders	577	1,035	79%
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1,530</b>	<b>1,580</b>	<b>3.2%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,802</b>	<b>12,878</b>	<b>-6.7%</b>

#### 2.4.2.2 Distribution of GBV-Related Incidents by Victim's Gender

Table 7 provides further illustration of gender disaggregation on how victims were affected by offences. From a comparison of both years in all offences, GBV incidents declined overall, but child victimisation is rising sharply, especially in defilement and common assault, while females remain disproportionately affected. This calls for urgent child-focused interventions alongside continuous support for women survivors.

**Table 7. Distribution of GBV-related cases by victim's gender: 2024-2025**

Type of Offence	No. of victims by gender (2024)				Total	No. of victims by gender (2025)				Total	Growth (%)
	Adults		Children			Adults		Children			
	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female		
Murder	24	117	12	23	176	13	98	12	15	138	-21.6%
Threat to kill	11	529	3	3	546	13	475	5	16	509	-6.8%
Rape	0	1,445	23	550	2,018	2	1,322	26	572	1,922	-4.8%
Defilement of persons under the age of 18 years	0	0	9	1,657	1,666	0	0	3	1,834	1,837	-10.6%
A.O.A.B.H	187	1,373	28	61	1,649	64	1,175	24	49	1,312	-20.4%
Assault common	252	3,411	29	81	3,773	208	2,835	84	240	3,367	-10.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>6,875</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>2,375</b>	<b>9,828</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>5,905</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>2,726</b>	<b>9,085</b>	<b>-7.6%</b>

### 2.4.3 Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Persons

Trafficking in persons and Smuggling of persons is a global phenomenon that knows no borders and perpetrated by organised syndicates with unique roles. Botswana has for time immemorial been used as a transit route mostly to neighbouring countries. With the advent of digital advancement, the cyber space is being leveraged by criminal syndicates to lure unsuspecting victims of trafficking in persons by offering them irresistible job opportunities abroad, while smuggled persons agree with perpetrators to be illegally transported into other countries for various reasons.

During the year under review, four cases of Trafficking in persons were recorded involving eight Batswana victims, four males and four females, compared to three cases recorded in the previous year. This reflects a 33% increase. In relation to Smuggling of migrants, there were four incidents as compared to 13 incidents recorded in 2024, indicating a decrease of 69%. This involved 32 foreign victims with 25 males and seven females.

**Table 8. Number of cases and victims of trafficking in persons & smuggling of persons: 2024-2025**

Offence	Cases		Growth (%)	Victims		Growth (%)
	2024	2025		2024	2025	
Human trafficking	3	4	33%	4	8	100%
Smuggling of persons	13	4	-69%	13	32	100%

#### 2.4.3.1 Victims of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling by Age

A total of 40 people fell victim to trafficking and smuggling, with majority being male. Trafficking primarily affected adults aged 18 years and above, with females (five) being the most vulnerable group compared to males (three). Similarly, smuggling in persons involved a large number of males (29 out of 32) and predominantly affected children and adolescents, particularly those aged 11–15 years, followed by 6–10 years.

**Table 9. Number of victims of trafficking in persons and smuggling by age: 2024-2025**

Gender	Victims by age (2024)					Total	Victims by age (2025)					Total
	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-17	18 +		0-5	6-10	11-15	16-17	18+	
<b>Trafficking in persons</b>												
Male	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	3
Female	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	4	5
<b>Sub total</b>						4						8
<b>Smuggling in persons</b>												
Male	-	8	9	-	3	20	1	6	10	7	5	29
Female	-	7	3	2	5	17	-	2	1	-	-	3
<b>Sub total</b>						37						32
<b>Total</b>						41						40

#### 2.4.4 Cyber Crime

Botswana is experiencing rapid digital transformation characterised by widespread adoption of mobile banking, growth in online shopping, and extensive use of social media platforms. These factors expand opportunities for cybercriminals to exploit vulnerabilities in digital systems, target unsuspecting users, and therefore commit financial and identity-related crimes. The rise in internet connectivity, coupled with limited awareness of cybersecurity practices among the general population, further contributes to the vulnerability of individuals and businesses, making cybercrime a growing concern nationwide.

During the year under review, 399 cybercrime cases were recorded as compared to 320 recorded in 2024, indicating a 25% increase. The growth was driven primarily by financial and impersonation-related offences, with cyber fraud, personation, and unauthorized access all increasing by 100% and offensive electronic communication rising by 94%. Cyber bullying also recorded a slight increase of 29%. Offences such as cyber harassment (-87%), cyber extortion (-57%), cyber stalking (-22%), criminal defamation (-20%), and use of pornographic material (-100%) declined. Overall, the data highlights a shift toward financially motivated and impersonation-based cybercrimes, reflecting evolving risks in Botswana’s growing digital landscape.

**Table 10. Number of registered Cyber threat cases- 2024 - 2025**

Activity	2024	2025	Growth (%)
Cyber extortion	7	3	-57%
Offensive electronic communication	104	202	94%
Personation	5	22	100%
Unauthorised access to a computer/ computer system	1	6	100%
Cyber stalking	23	18	-22%
Cyber fraud	44	97	100%
Unlawful possession of computer devices/computer data	-	2	-
Cyber bullying	24	31	29%
Cyber harassment	104	14	-87%
Criminal defamation	5	4	-20%
Use of pornographic or obscene material	3	0	-100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>25%</b>

## 2.4.5 Stock Theft

Stock theft continues to impact rural livelihoods and agricultural productivity, particularly in areas where livestock farming is a primary economic activity. Incidents involving donkeys, cattle, goats and sheep have a noticeable impact on farmers, affecting income stability and community confidence. Therefore, analysis of theft patterns and recovery rates is important for guiding policing efforts and enhancing prevention strategies.

During the review period a total of 6,460 livestock were stolen as compared to 5,422 stolen in 2024 representing 19.1%. Out of the total number, 3 416 goats were stolen representing 47%. A total of 2,637 livestock were recovered with the donkeys recording the highest recoveries of 72.5%. Pigs were the least recovered, accounting for only 17.6% of the total recovery rate.

**Table 11. Number of stolen stock and recovery rate: 2024-2025**

Livestock	2024			2025			Growth (%) (Stolen stock)
	Stolen	Recovered	Recovery rate	Stolen	Recovered	Recovery rate	
Cattle	2,186	1,304	59.7%	1,951	1,159	59.4%	-10.8%
Goats	2,374	908	38.2%	3,416	1,030	30.4%	43.9%
Sheep	370	123	33.2%	534	129	24.2%	44.3%
Horses	52	38	73.1%	462	258	55.8%	100%
Donkeys	426	243	57.0%	80	58	72.5%	-81.2%
Pigs	14	6	42.9%	17	3	17.6%	21.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,422</b>	<b>2,622</b>	<b>48.4%</b>	<b>6,460</b>	<b>2,637</b>	<b>40.8%</b>	<b>19.1%</b>



Recovered stolen cattle and goats in police exhibit kraals

## 2.4.6 Theft of Motor Vehicle

Motor vehicle theft remains a significant concern due to its economic impact on individuals and the broader community. Monitoring trends in vehicle theft and recovery is therefore essential for informing policing strategies and strengthening preventive measures.

For the year under review, 242 motor vehicles were stolen, marking a 35.2% increase from 179 vehicles in 2024. Cars were the most stolen body type with 208 making 86.0% of the total and vans followed with a relatively low number of 11, contributing to 4.5% of the total. Only one motor cycle was stolen representing 0.4% of the 242 body types. Out of the total number of stolen vehicles, only 93 vehicles 38.4% were recovered, slightly higher in absolute numbers than 2024 (92), but reflecting a decline in the overall recovery rate from 51.4% to 38.4%. Nonetheless, it is crucial to highlight that motor cycles and trailers remained unrecovered for the period under review.

**Table 12. Number of stolen motor vehicle and recovery status: 2024-2025**

Body Type	2024			2025			Growth (%)
	Stolen	Recovered	Recovery rate	Stolen	Recovered	Recovery rate	
Car	139	74	53	208	88	42.3%	49.6%
Van	23	7	30	11	4	36.4%	52.2
Truck	11	8	73	8	1	12.5%	27.3%
Minibus	5	3	60	8	2	25%	60%
Motor Cycles	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Trailers	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Tractor	1	-	-	-	-	-	-100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>38.4%</b>	<b>35.2%</b>



A snippet of Media Release highlighting the successful arrest of suspects involved in theft of motor vehicles



Recovered Motor vehicle, stripped of parts

### 2.4.7 Illicit Drugs & Related Substances

Illicit drugs and psychotropic substances remain a serious challenge in Botswana. The country continues to be used as transit country for drug trafficking in the region. The perpetrators who are mostly male citizens collude with foreigners to smuggle the contraband, either through gazetted points of entry and at ungazetted points using various concealment methods.

During the year 2025, a total of 1,373 cases of illicit substances were detected as compared to 845 cases detected in 2024, representing a 62% increase. Dagga accounts for most of these cases with 1,259 cases recorded during the year and continues to lead as the most abused drug in the country. The second most abused drug is Methcathinone (CAT) as 84 cases were recorded during the year under review.

**Table 13. Number of cases relating to Illicit drugs and related substances: 2024-2025**

Offence	2024	2025	Growth (%)
Unlawful possession of dagga	706	1,038	47.0%
Unlawful possession of hard drugs	31	90	100%
Unlawful dealing in dagga	40	75	88.0 %
Trafficking in dagga	55	132	100%
Trafficking in hard drugs	11	24	100%
Unlawful cultivation of dagga	2	14	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>1,373</b>	<b>62.0%</b>

### 2.4.7.1 Quantity of Seized Drugs & Related Substances

The figures indicate a marked increase in drug enforcement outcomes from 845 in 2024 to 1,373 in 2025. Total quantity in weight of drugs seized increased significantly from 1,871.99 kg to 5,041.23 kg. This substantial growth reflects intensified operational activity and improved detection. The most significant contributor was Dagga, with cases increasing from 803 to 1,259, a sharp rise in weight from 1,871.03 kg to 5,171.303 kg. This accounts for the overwhelming majority of the total weight and suggests successful disruption of large-scale cultivation and distribution networks. Notable increases were also observed in Methcathinone (CAT), where cases rose from 30 to 84 and accounting for weight increase from 0.7379 kg to 6.54 kg, indicating heightened activity in the synthetic drug market. Other substances recorded comparatively smaller volumes, though the emergence of Methaqualone, Morphine, and Dronabinol in 2025 signals the need for continued monitoring of evolving drug trends.

**Table 14. Cases and weight of seized drugs and related substances: 2024-2025**

Drug	Cases		Growth (%)	Weight		Growth (%)
	2024	2025		2024	2025	
Dagga	803	1,259	56.8%	1,871.03 kg	5,171.303 kg	176.4%
Methcathinone (CAT)	30	84	180%	0.7379 kg	6.5418 kg	786.6%
Cocaine	2	7	250%	0.0042 kg	0.0672 kg	1504%
Methamphetamine	9	11	22.2%	0.2043 kg	0.1211 kg	-40.7%
Methaqualone (Mandrax)	-	5	-	-	0.0370 kg	-
Ephedrine	1	1	0%	0.0168 kg	0.0047 kg	-71.7%
Morphine	-	1	-	-	0.0170 kg	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>1,368</b>	<b>61.9%</b>	<b>1,871.99 kg</b>	<b>5,041.23 kg</b>	<b>169.3%</b>



Packages of dagga seized from suspects

### 2.4.8 Wildlife Related Crime

The Botswana Police Service remains committed to protecting endangered wildlife species as the country is still facing challenges of insatiable demand for their meat and other products. The general concern is with regard to unlawful subsistence hunting of game by locals. A total of 234 cases of wildlife crimes were recorded in 2025, compared to 163 recorded in the previous year, indicating a 44% increase. During the year under review, 16 cases of pangolin poaching were recorded compared to 8 registered in 2024, representing a 100% surge.

**Table 15. Number of wildlife crime related cases: 2024-2025**

Class of Case	2024	2025	Growth (%)
Illegal hunting of elephants	8	3	-63.0%
Rhinoceros poaching	6	1	-83.0%
Pangolin poaching	8	16	100.0%
Unlawful fishing	31	7	-77.0%
Unlawful hunting (Other species, other than elephants, rhinos & pangolin)	16	11	-31.0%
Unlawful possession of government trophy	94	196	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>44.0%</b>

## 2.5 Road Safety

Road Safety remains a priority for the Botswana Police Service, with the core mandate being to reduce road fatalities by 5%. To achieve this, the BPS has implemented a variety of strategies aimed at reducing traffic violations, preventing road crashes and minimising resultant injuries. These strategies include among others; rigorous traffic law enforcement, public education, stakeholder engagements high visibility patrols and road blocks.



Police officers ensuring children's safety



An advert promoting safe road use

### 2.5.1 Road Traffic Accidents

The rate of road accidents per 1,000 vehicles declined from 20.4 in 2021 to 16.9 in 2025. Similarly, fatalities per 100,000 population dropped from 17.0 to 13.9 over the same period, representing a 21% reduction in road deaths.

**Table 16. Road Traffic Accidents trend: 2024-2025**

Year	Road accidents	Fatalities	Registered vehicles	Population estimates	Accidents/1000 vehicle	Fatalities/100 000 pop
2016	18,373	450	653,274	2,226,040	28.1	20.2
2017	17,786	444	706,492	2,264,993	25.2	19.6
2018	17,341	462	688,204	2,304,238	25.2	20.1
2019	18,623	457	762,443	2,343,649	24.4	19.5
2020	15,075	325	803,119	2,383,117	18.8	13.6
2021	17,277	413	845,486	2,422,555	20.4	17.0
2022	16,404	404	890,072	2,461,915	18.4	16.4
2023	15,331	396	910,269	2,501,145	16.8	15.8
2024	16,722	346	966,555	2,540,215	17.4	13.6
2025	16,857	328	994,641	2,359,609	16.9	13.9

### 2.5.2 Road Traffic Accident by Severity

Road Traffic Accidents increased by 0.8% from 16,722 recorded in 2024 to 16,857 in 2025 while fatal crashes declined by 25 or 8.8% from 285 in the previous year to 260 in the year under review. The number of serious crashes increased by 7.2% whilst minor crashes increased from 1,903 to 1,923 in the current year.

**Table 17. Number of Road Traffic Accidents by severity: 2024-2025**

Year	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Other	Total
2024	285	517	1,903	14,017	<b>16,722</b>
2025	260	554	1,923	14,120	<b>16,857</b>
<b>Growth (%)</b>	<b>-8.8%</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>

### 2.5.3 Road Traffic Accidents Casualties by Severity

Road Traffic Accident casualties increased by 0.4% from the 3,957 recorded in the previous year to 3,973 in the year under review. Fatalities declined by 5.2% from 346 in 2024 to 328 in 2025.

**Table 18. Number of Road Traffic Accidents casualties by severity: 2024-2025**

Year	Fatalities	Serious Injuries	Minor Injuries	Total Injuries
2024	346	833	2,778	<b>3,957</b>
2025	328	800	2,845	<b>3,973</b>
<b>Growth (%)</b>	<b>-5.2%</b>	<b>-3.9%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>

## 2.5.4 Road Traffic Accident Severity by Police Divisions

In 2025, the South Central Division recorded the highest share of road traffic accidents, accounting for 59.4 percent of all cases, with a total of 10,018 incidents ranging from fatal to damage only accidents. This was followed by the North Central Division with 12.8 percent and the Southern Division with 12 percent. The Northern and North West Divisions recorded the lowest shares, contributing 8.8 percent and 7 percent respectively. Across all divisions, a total of 260 fatal, 554 serious, 1,923 minor and 14,120 damage-only accidents were reported. This highlighted that while the majority of accidents were less severe, each division experienced a mix of accident severity levels.

**Table 19. Distribution of Road Traffic Accidents by severity and Police Divisions: 2025**

Division	Severity				Total	Proportion
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Damage only		
Northern	40	92	211	1,141	<b>1,484</b>	<b>8.8%</b>
North West	27	68	163	920	<b>1,178</b>	<b>7%</b>
North Central	63	92	247	1,756	<b>2,158</b>	<b>12.8%</b>
South Central	66	172	1,017	8,763	<b>10,018</b>	<b>59.4%</b>
Southern	64	130	285	1,540	<b>2,019</b>	<b>12%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>1,923</b>	<b>14,120</b>	<b>16,857</b>	<b>100%</b>

## 2.5.5 Road Traffic Accidents Casualty by Severity and Police Divisions

The highest number of fatalities were recorded in the North Central Division with a total of 85 deaths, followed by South Central Division and Southern Division with each sitting at 83 and 80 respectively. The Northern Division recorded 46 while the North West Division registered the lowest number of fatalities with 34.

**Table 20. Road Traffic Accidents Casualty by Severity and Police Divisions: 2025**

Divisions	Severity			Total injuries	Proportion
	Fatalities	Serious injuries	Minor injuries		
Northern	46	145	316	<b>507</b>	<b>12.8%</b>
North West	34	95	309	<b>438</b>	<b>11%</b>
North Central	85	170	393	<b>648</b>	<b>16.3%</b>
South Central	83	194	1,405	<b>1,682</b>	<b>42.3%</b>
Southern	80	196	422	<b>698</b>	<b>17.6%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>2,845</b>	<b>3,973</b>	<b>100%</b>

## 2.5.6 Road Traffic Accidents Severity by Districts

No.3 District recorded the highest number of road accidents with 4,817 or 28.58% followed by No.13 District with 4,520 or 26.1% of the total accidents recorded. The two Districts accounted for 55.4% of the total number of road accidents recorded during the year under review. No.17 District accounted for the lowest number of road accidents with 120 or 0.70%. [Refer to Annexure A Table 3.](#)

## 2.5.7 Road Traffic Accidents Casualty by Severity and Police Districts

No.13 District recorded the highest number of fatalities with 42 or 12.84% followed by No.11 District with 35 or 10.7%. On the other hand, No.17 District recorded the lowest number of fatalities with 3 or 0.91%. [Refer to Annexure A Table 4.](#)

## 2.5.8 Fatal Road Traffic Accidents by Causes

The period under review saw an 8.8% reduction in fatal accidents, recording a total of 260 cases compared to 285 cases in 2024. An analysis of the causes of fatal road traffic accidents provides insight into the major risk factors contributing to road fatalities. Out of 260 fatal accidents recorded in 2025, human factors accounted for 237 cases (91.2%), environmental factors for 13 cases (5.0%), and vehicle factors for 10 cases (3.8%).

The highest contributing human factor cause was, excessive speeding with 103 cases (39.6%), followed by pedestrian error and careless driving or other negligence, each contributing 49 cases (18.8%). Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs accounted for 16 cases (6.2%), while failure to comply with traffic signs and signals contributed 8 cases (3.1%), and passenger error accounted for 10 cases (3.8%). Other factors such as driver fatigue and unlicensed driving each contributed 1 case (0.4%).

In comparison between 2024 and 2025, fatalities attributed to excessive speed and driver negligence declined by 20.2% and 24.6% respectively. Pedestrian error increased slightly by 2.1%, maintaining a notable contribution to overall fatalities. Conversely, cases involving driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs increased significantly by 77.8%.

Environmental factors contributed 5.0% of the total cases, with incidents involving domestic animals on the road decreasing by 50.0%, from 14 cases to 7 cases (2.7%), while poor road conditions accounted for 5 cases (1.9%) and wild animals 1 case (0.4%). Vehicle-related factors accounted for 10 cases (3.8%), largely due to tyre bursts (8 cases, 3.1%), while vehicle defects remained constant at 2 cases (0.8%).

**Table 21. Number of Fatal Road Traffic Accidents by Causes: 2024-2025**

Cause	2024	2025	Growth %	Relative Value (%)
<b>Human Factors</b>				
Driver fatigue	-	1	-	0.4%
Driving under the influence of drinks/drugs	9	16	77.8%	6.2%
Excessive speed	129	103	-20.2%	39.6%
Unlicensed driver	-	1	-	0.4%
Driver failing to comply with traffic signs & signals	8	8	0%	3.1%
Careless driving or other negligence	65	49	-24.6%	18.8%
Pedestrian error	48	49	2.1%	18.8%
Passenger error	6	10	66.7%	3.8%
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>91.2%</b>
<b>Environmental Factors</b>				
Domestic animal on the road	14	7	-50.0%	2.7%
Wild animal on the road	1	1	0%	0.4%
Poor road conditions	-	5	-	1.9%
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5.0%</b>
<b>Vehicle Factors</b>				
Tyre burst	-	8	-	3.1%
Vehicle defects	2	2	0%	0.8%
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3.8%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>-8.8%</b>	<b>100%</b>

## 2.5.9 Road Traffic Law Violations

Road traffic violations remain a key contributor to road crashes, injuries, and fatalities, thereby posing a continued risk to public safety and national development. For the year 2025, a total of 354,693 violations were recorded compared to 345,857 in 2024, reflecting a 2.6% increase. The most prominent increase was recorded under safety and traffic rule violations, particularly failure to obey traffic signals, accounting for 26.2% of all the cases and mobile phone use, although speeding declined by 12.2%. Other violations also increased by 13.2%, contributing the largest share of total offences at 46.8%.

In contrast, impairment offences declined to 1.6%, driven by reductions in driving under the influence (-17.9%). Driving standards and conduct accounted for 7.3%, reflecting a slight decrease from the previous year. Documentation and licensing offences reduced to 9.1%, although increases were noted in driving whilst disqualified and roadworthiness violations. Categories such as post-accident duties (0.2%) and loads and loading offences (0.7%) remained relatively stable and low.

**Table 22. Number of road traffic violations by offence category: 2024-2025**

Offence	2024	2025	Growth (%)	Relative Value (%)
<b>Driving Standards &amp; Conduct</b>				
Reckless or dangerous driving	9	4	-55.5%	-
Careless or inconsiderate driving	15,561	16,186	4.0%	4.6%
Causing death by reckless/dangerous driving	98	91	-7.1%	-
Obstruction	10,578	9,692	-8.4%	2.7%
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>26,246</b>	<b>25,973</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>7.3%</b>
<b>Impairment Offences</b>				
Driving Under the Influence	4,584	3,759	-17.9%	1.1%
Refusal to provide specimen	1,524	1,781	16.9%	0.5%
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>6,108</b>	<b>5,540</b>	<b>-9.3%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>
<b>Safety &amp; Traffic Rule Violations</b>				
Speeding	84,293	74,048	-12.2%	20.9%
Ignoring traffic signals	9,630	12,152	26.2%	3.4%
Mobile phone use	6,556	6,822	4.1%	1.9%
Seatbelt/helmet violations	28,573	28,666	0.3%	8.1%
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>129,052</b>	<b>121,688</b>	<b>-5.7</b>	<b>34.3%</b>
<b>Documentation &amp; Licensing</b>				
Driving without license	32,984	30,496	-7.5%	8.6%
Driving whilst disqualified	46	69	50.0%	-
Roadworthiness	1,215	1,817	49.5%	0.5%
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>34,245</b>	<b>32,382</b>	<b>-5.4%</b>	<b>9.1%</b>
<b>Post-Accident Duties</b>				
Failure to stop	166	150	-9.6%	-
Failure to report	569	505	-11.2%	0.1%
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>-10.9%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>
<b>Loads &amp; Loading Offences</b>				
Overloading	2,722	2,405	-11.6%	0.7%
Hazardous goods violations	166	114	-31.3%	-
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>2,888</b>	<b>2,519</b>	<b>-12.8%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>
Other Violations	146,583	165,936	13.2%	46.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>345,857</b>	<b>354,693</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>100%</b>



Promoting use of seatbelt



Promoting traffic lights compliance for road safety



A Police officer inspecting motor vehicles



A police officer directing traffic

## 2.6 Case Management

Case Management is a systematic and integrated process designed to ensure accountability, transparency and operational efficiency in handling incidents reported to the Botswana Police Service. This process provides a structured framework for the timely recording, response, investigation, monitoring and resolution of cases. Through proper case management, the BPS is able to track cases from the initial report to case completion. The system is further used to ensure adherence to service delivery standards as well as to support administration of justice. This includes assessing efficiency such as response times, investigation turnaround and case disposal rates, while also identifying operational challenges. However, the increasing volume of reported and carried-forward cases underscores the challenge of case backlog, which may impact the timely conclusion of cases and overall service delivery.

### 2.6.1 Cases Handled by the Police

During the period under review, there was a total of 1,073,804 cases handled by the Police, comprising 563,353 cases carried forward from the previous year and 510,451 newly reported cases, reflecting a 5.1% increase in overall workload.

Cases closed due to various circumstances, such as the accused being insane (33) or deceased (409), and those found false on inquiry (138,041), showed a decline. However, cases closed following warrants issued rose sharply to 89,956. Cases concluded through admission of guilt increased to 193,213 and judicial outcomes reflected a moderate rise in convictions with 202,135 cases and a slight decrease in acquittals with 2,679 cases. Cases tried across customary, subordinate, and high courts remained relatively stable, while the number of pending cases increased to 596,375, highlighting ongoing challenges in timeous conclusion of cases.

**Table 23. Number of cases categorised by status: 2024-2025**

Status of Cases	2024	2025	Growth (%)
Brought forward from the previous year	528,785	563,353	6.5%
Reported during the year	492,386	510,451	3.7%
Closed accused insane	39	33	-15.4%
Closed accused dead	449	409	-8.9%
Closed false on inquiry	152,224	138,041	-9.3%
Closed warrant issued	63,532	89,956	41.6%
Closed undetected	49,432	44,176	-10.6%
Concluded by payment of A of G	184,018	193,213	5.0%
Tried before customary court	7,757	7,871	1.5%
Tried before subordinate court	3,781	3,651	-3.4%
Tried before high court	87	79	-9.2%
Cases in which convictions were obtained	192,853	202,135	4.8%
Cases in which accused was acquitted	2,791	2,679	-4.0%
Carried forward or pending	<b>563,353</b>	<b>596,375</b>	<b>5.9%</b>

### 2.6.2 Persons Dealt With

In 2025, a total of 345,447 persons were dealt with as opposed to 350,794 for the previous year. These numbers include suspects and accused persons of cases handled by the police. The total number of persons convicted remained constant at 194,935 compared to 194,884 in 2024, reflecting no significant overall change in conviction levels. However, notable shifts were observed within specific categories. Adult male convictions recorded a slight decline of 1.4%, whereas adult female convictions increased by 4.3%. Custodial sentences for adult males increased by 4.8%, while imprisonment of adult females decreased by 8.4%.



Illustration of a suspect in handcuffs

**Table 24. Summary of persons dealt with: 2024-2025**

Status of persons	2024	2025	Growth (%)
Persons arrested or summoned to court	350,794	345,447	-1.5%
Persons found not guilty in court & discharged	2,830	2,704	-4.5%
Persons arrested or summoned but charge withdrawn before taken to court	153,080	138,808	-9.3%
Adult males convicted	147,557	145,545	-1.4%
Adult females convicted	47,271	49,320	4.3%
Juvenile males convicted	54	67	24.1%
Juvenile females convicted	2	3	50%
Adult males convicted - Death penalty	2	2	-
Adult females convicted - Death penalty	-	-	-
Adult males convicted - Imprisonment	2,766	2,899	4.8%
Adult females convicted - Imprisonment	359	329	-8.4%
Juvenile males convicted - Imprisonment	29	24	-17.2%
Juvenile females convicted – Imprisonment	0	1	100%
Adult males convicted – Fine	141,946	148,740	4.8%
Adult females convicted – Fine	46,854	48,916	4.4%
Juvenile males convicted – Fine	19	34	79%
Juvenile females convicted – Fine	2	2	-
Adult males convicted – Other punishments	2,843	2,940	3.4%
Adult females convicted – Other punishments	58	75	29.3%
Juvenile males convicted – Other punishments	6	9	50%
Juvenile females convicted – Other punishments	-	-	-
Total- number of persons convicted	<b>194,884</b>	<b>194,935</b>	-



High Court of Botswana

# OUR STRATEGIES



## 3.0 OUR STRATEGIES

Crime presents sophisticated and evolving challenges that undermine public safety, economic stability and overall community well-being. In response to these emerging threats, the Botswana Police Service implements strategic, evidence-based approaches to effectively prevent and combat crime across the country. The organisation's crime-fighting policy is anchored on enhanced police visibility, community engagement, intelligence-led policing, and the application of modern technology to strengthen operational efficiency and effectiveness. Some of the key strategies deployed to ensure public safety include:

### 3.1 Police Visibility

Officers are strategically deployed to crime-prone areas to enhance visibility and conduct stop, question and search operations. Through increased foot and mobile patrols, police officers strengthen deterrence while simultaneously reinforcing public confidence. This approach not only discourages potential offenders but also improves response times to reported incidents, thereby enhancing overall operational effectiveness.

The strategy is implemented by increasing the presence of officers through a diverse range of patrol methods, including foot, boat, aerial, mounted and motor vehicle patrol, each specifically designed to monitor distinct environments and respond effectively to varying operational demands.



Police officers on patrol

### 3.2 City Policing

The City Policing strategy was established to enhance police visibility and ensure rapid response to violent and intrusive crimes in densely populated urban areas. Its operations are focused on Botswana's two cities, Gaborone and Francistown. The strategy prioritises proactive patrols and the application of technical interventions to address increasingly sophisticated criminal activities. Through this strategy, the organisation seeks to strengthen crime prevention, reinforce law enforcement and maintain public safety and order in the cities.



City Policing officers on parade

### 3.3 Smart Policing

Botswana Police Service continues to adopt smart policing strategies through the integration of advanced technologies to enhance public safety and operational effectiveness. These initiatives are intended to provide public reassurance through increased visibility and monitoring, deter criminal activity and strengthen investigative capacity through the collection of reliable, real-time evidence. Key programmes such as the Safer City Programme and the deployment of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) have improved situational awareness, enabled rapid response to incidents as well as supporting intelligence-led policing across both urban and rural areas.

#### 3.3.1 Safer City Programme

To strengthen visible policing and community safety, the organization has expanded the use of technology through the Safer City programme. The initiative enhances crime detection, improves response times, and deters criminal activity. In 2025, CCTV monitoring recorded 3,659 incidents, resulting in 3,270 arrests, demonstrating the effectiveness of technological interventions in supporting conventional policing efforts.



A police officer monitoring CCTV cameras

#### 3.3.2 Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs)

The deployment of unmanned aerial vehicles has become a critical and highly effective component of the organisation's operational strategy. These platforms provide a wide, unobstructed aerial vantage point, enabling officers to monitor, track and respond to incidents in real time, thereby enhancing situational awareness and operational efficiency.

The integration of drone technology into the current surveillance infrastructure has strengthened the organisation's monitoring capabilities. This integration supports the development of a comprehensive and cohesive security network, improving coverage across both urban and rural environments. The organisation currently operates a fleet of eight UAVs, which are deployed for both daytime and night-time operations. During the reporting period, the unmanned fleet accumulated a total of 66 hours and 25 minutes (66:25) of flight time.



One of the BPS drones on a surveillance mission

### 3.4 Community Policing

Community Policing is a cornerstone strategy of the BPS, grounded in the principle that effective crime prevention and public safety are achieved through strong partnerships between the police and the communities they serve. During the year under review, this strategy was implemented through public outreach campaigns, mobilisation of community participation, youth engagement programmes, stakeholder partnerships and volunteer initiatives designed to promote shared responsibility in the fight against crime.

The BPS further enhanced its visibility and engagement by participating in international and major national events, marathons, stakeholder forums and specialised workshops and benchmarking exercises. These efforts reflect a deliberate shift from reactive policing to a proactive, inclusive and prevention-oriented approach. Community policing therefore serves not only as a crime prevention mechanism, but also as a trust-building basis that strengthens cooperation, improves information sharing and empowers communities to play an active role in maintaining law and order. Through sustained engagement and collaborative structures across the country, the BPS continues to foster safer and more resilient communities.



Police officers and cluster volunteers on night patrol

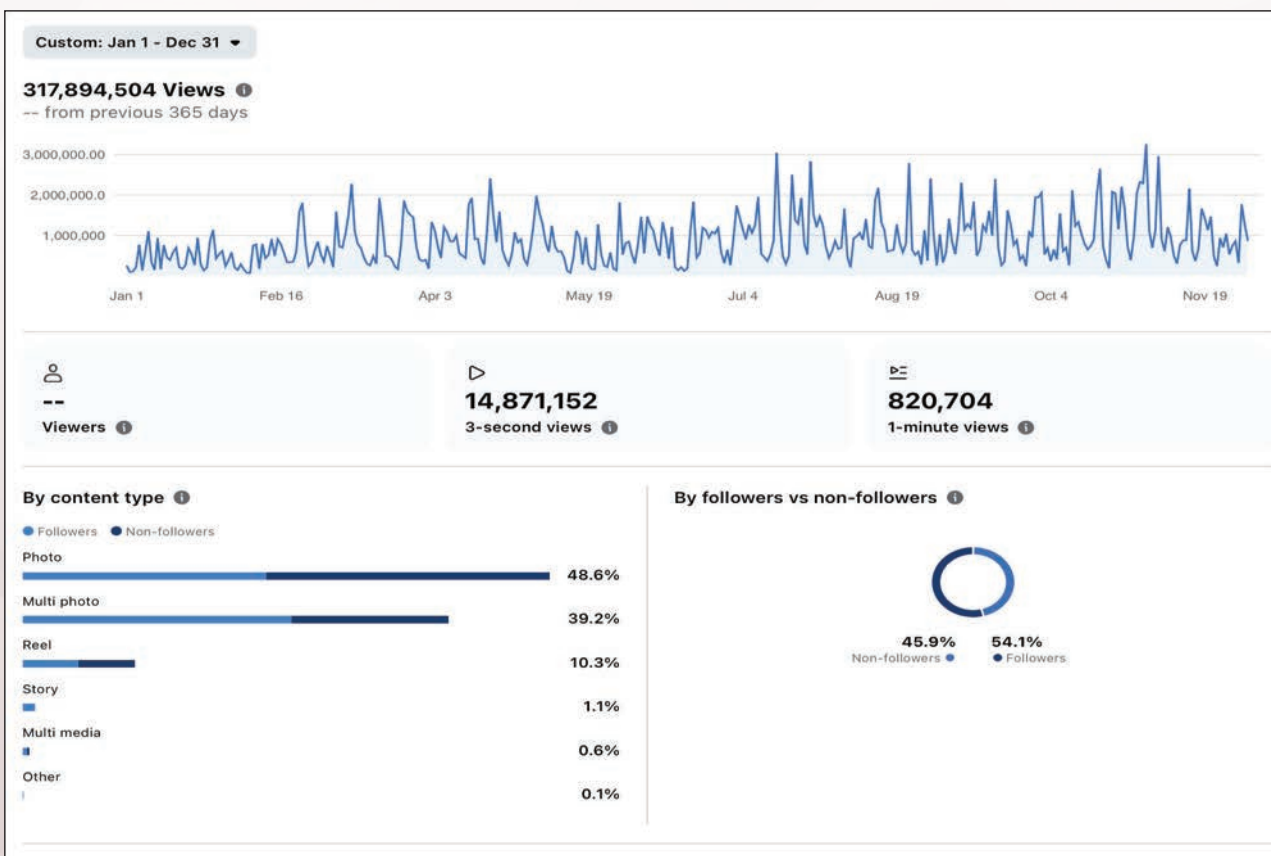
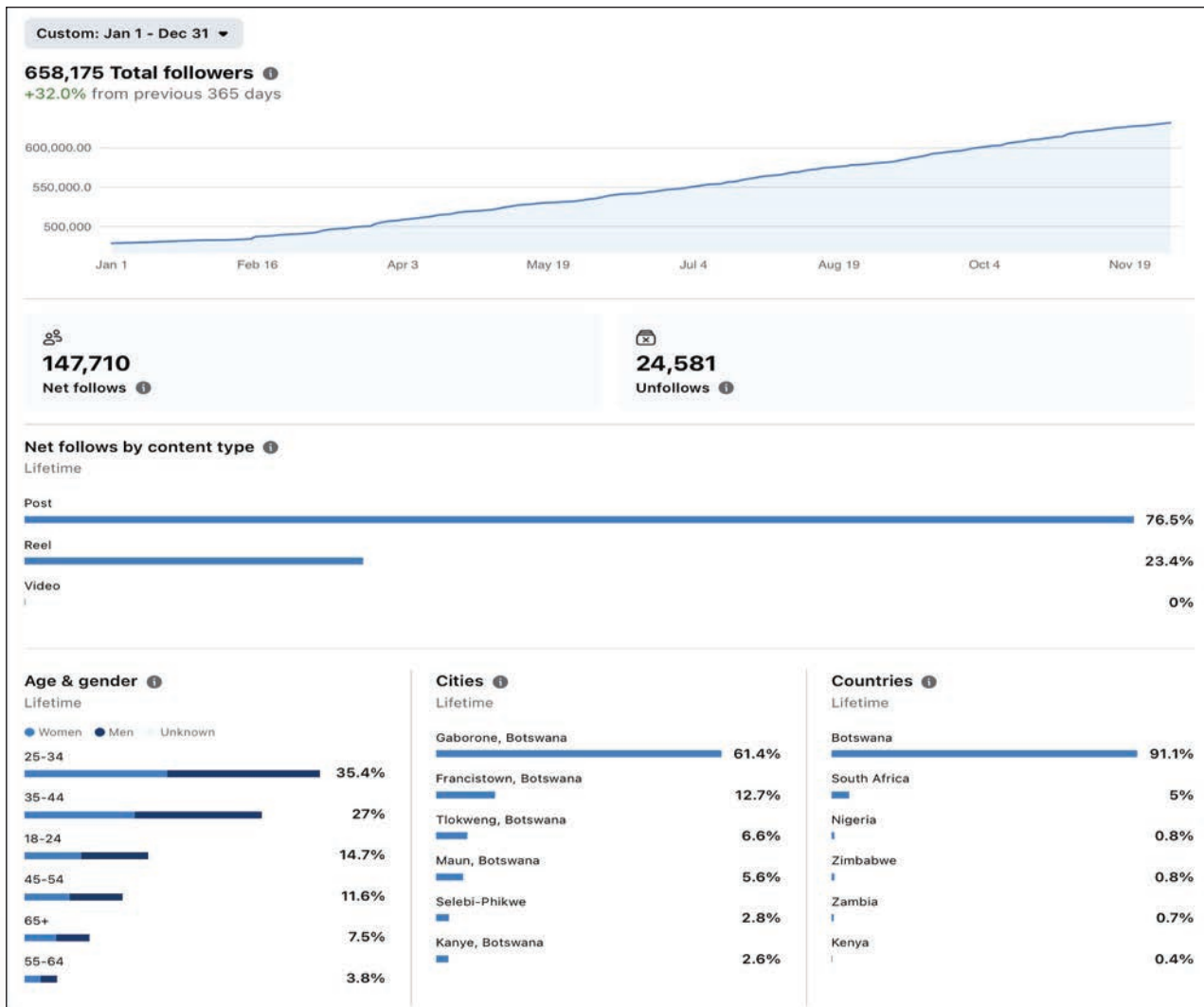


A public safety awareness campaign

**Table 25. Public Participation in community policing initiatives: 2025**

Activity	No. of participants	Focus area
<b>Public outreach campaign</b>		
Kgotla meetings	34,512	The Service conducted a series of outreach initiatives designed to enhance community awareness and promote active participation in crime prevention. Implemented across diverse community platforms, these engagements targeted various groups within society to ensure broad and inclusive reach. Discussions focused on key issues such as crime prevention strategies, personal and property safety, gender-based violence, substance abuse, road and traffic safety, cybercrime awareness, child protection and the legal implications of criminal conduct.
Public education	88,225	
House to house campaigns	13,445	
Church visits	13,590	
Youth outreach (Schooling)	91,300	
Youth outreach (Out of school)	11,817	
<b>Mobilisation of community participation</b>		
Clusters meetings	9,370	The Service intensified efforts to mobilise community participation through structured stakeholder engagements aimed at strengthening partnerships in crime prevention. These platforms facilitated dialogue, information sharing, and coordinated responses to emerging safety concerns. Discussions focused on issues such as local crime trends, community-based prevention strategies, stock theft, business security, neighbourhood vigilance, and collaborative approaches to addressing public safety challenges. The initiatives reflect the Service's commitment to inclusive, partnership-driven policing.
Crime prevention committee meetings	2,038	
Workshops & Seminars	3,126	
Business community meetings	3,052	
Neighbourhood watch committees meetings	13,926	
<b>Other engagements</b>		
Stakeholder engagements	848	There was also a range of additional engagements aimed at strengthening stakeholder collaboration and public safety awareness. These included targeted initiatives such as anti-scam campaigns, active involvement in major national events, providing opportunities to educate the public on emerging threats, promote crime prevention strategies, and reinforce the Service's presence and partnership with communities across the country.
Anti-scammers initiative	4,271	
Commemoration of international and major national events	16,754	
Social media platform	653,096	The BPS has an Official Facebook page which is primarily used for public engagement and information sharing. Over the reporting period, the page reached 653,096 followers, reflecting a 32% increase from the previous year, with 147,710 net new followers. The page generated an impressive 317.9 million views.

Figure 2: Statistics on BPS Facebook page ratings



### 3.5 Anti-GBV Strategies

The BPS strengthened efforts to combat Gender-Based Violence and child-related offences through strategic partnerships and community outreach programmes. Collaboration with key stakeholders including the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Youth and Gender Affairs, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Local Government, community leaders, faith-based organisations and NGOs such as BONELA, Legal Aid Botswana, Childline Botswana, Botswana Gender Based Violence Prevention and Support Centre and Stepping Stones International strengthened coordinated responses and referral mechanisms for victims and affected persons.

Through targeted awareness programmes in schools, communities, workplaces, religious platforms and youth engagements, the organisation addressed issues such as GBV, child protection, substance abuse, cybercrime and mental health. These outreach initiatives reached a total of 204,828 participants across the country, contributing to increased public awareness and community involvement in preventing GBV and protecting children.



Honourable Lesego Chombo, Minister of Youth and Gender Affairs (Centre), Commissioner Dinah Marathe, Commissioner of Police (3rd right) with members of the community during an Anti-GBV campaign

### 3.6 Child-Friendly Policing

Child-friendly policing is a core strategic approach of the Botswana Police Service aimed at ensuring that all children whether victims, witnesses or alleged offenders are treated with dignity, compassion and respect for their rights. To institutionalise this approach, the BPS has implemented child-friendly policing through various channels, including the development of specialised child-friendly centres, standardised interview procedures, audio-visual evidence recording systems and community engagement initiatives.

The child-friendly centres which are located in Gaborone, Francistown, Maun, Palapye, Ghanzi, Shakawe, Letlhakane and Lobatse provide safe, supportive and child-appropriate environments with trained multidisciplinary teams. These combined efforts have strengthened investigations, improved evidence collection, enhanced case turnaround, increased arrests and convictions in child-related cases and reinforced public confidence, demonstrating that child-friendly policing is a comprehensive, institutionalised strategy embedded across the service rather than confined to physical facilities.



Maun child-friendly centre

### 3.7 Anti-Stock Theft Strategies

The organisation implemented several community-based and operational strategies to combat stock theft. Central to these efforts is the Mephato community policing initiative, comprising 39 volunteer regiments across police divisions that conduct patrols, guard grazing areas and kraals and assist in recovering stolen livestock. The BPS also strengthened collaboration with farmers through 326 Farmers Committees established across police divisions. These committees facilitate cooperation between farmers and Anti-Stock Theft officers, support information sharing and participate in joint patrols and crime prevention activities.

Over 6,377 meetings were held by Farmers Association during the year. In addition, District Anti-Stock Theft Teams were formed to address organised livestock theft syndicates and focus on hotspot areas. With logistical support from the BPS, these teams intensified enforcement operations, resulting in reduced stock theft incidents.



Molalatau police officers and Mephato Anti-Stock theft team members on patrol



A police officer during a livestock clearance process

### 3.8 Intelligence–Led Policing

Intelligence-led Policing utilises a range of analytical and operational tools to proactively prevent and combat crime by focusing on identified threats, repeat offenders, and emerging criminal syndicates. These tools include crime analysis and geographic information systems to map hotspots, intelligence databases for secure storage and sharing of criminal records, threat and risk assessments to evaluate evolving patterns of criminality, and profiling techniques to identify high-risk individuals and syndicates. Additional capabilities such as surveillance technologies, informant management systems, and open-source intelligence platforms further strengthen information gathering and evidence-based decision-making.

During the year under review, 499 new informants were cultivated and 215 previously inactive sources revived, generating 643 pieces of information, of which 369 were assessed as actionable intelligence and disseminated to relevant stakeholders. In addition, 207 new criminal profiles were created and 40 updated, covering offences such as burglary, theft, robbery, rape, and murder. A total of 480 analytical reports were produced, comprising 139 Crime Threat Assessments, 135 Target and Offender Analysis reports, 142 Crime Hotspots Identified, and 64 Crime Patterns and Trends reports. The dissemination of these analytical reports directly enabled 401 intelligence-led operations by guiding interventions and disrupting criminal activity.

### 3.9 Special Task Teams

Twenty-four task teams were deployed across the entire country in 2025 with the aim of preventing and intercepting different offences. An analysis of property recoveries and seized items across the various special task teams indicates a strong enforcement impact across the various task teams deployed, with a total of 558 cases detected and 785 arrests effected. The teams successfully recovered multiple stolen motor vehicles, as well as electronic equipment such as television sets, laptops, cellphones and decoders. There was also business equipment, household goods, livestock carcasses, government property and housebreaking implements that were recovered.

The teams played a pivotal role in removing large quantities of illicit substances from circulations, subsequently leading to 458.5 kilograms of illicit drugs being seized. This reflected major disruption of drug supply syndicates with the most significant recovery of 400 kg of dagga under one operation. Furthermore, 14,000 packets of illicit cigarettes and assorted alcohol were intercepted in smuggling operations. The scale and diversity of these recoveries demonstrate the operational effectiveness of the task teams in disrupting drug supply chains, dismantling property criminal syndicates, intercepting contraband, and protection of both public and government assets.



Police officers on patrol along the border



Police officers inspecting seized contraband

**Table 26. Summary of Task Team Operations: 2025**

Task team	Detected crimes	Number of cases	Number of arrests	Key recoveries
Operation kgogola	Illicit drugs (dagga, methcathinone)	85	38	2,440.1 kg dagga, 613.7 g methcathinone
Ground-Force	Drug trafficking	2	2	500 g dagga
Rolex task team	Wildlife offence	3	11	Elephant tusk
Operation mathata	Motor vehicle theft	4	7	2 vehicles
Shapa	Fraud, illicit drugs, smuggling	8	13	Drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, ARVs
Dubula	Vehicle theft, robbery, stock theft	14	20	Vehicles, livestock, tools
Sebataladi	Illegal entry, wildlife offence	5	7	Impala carcass
Tshwaragano	Theft, illicit drugs	10	9	6.5 kg dagga, groceries
Orapa task team	Illicit drugs	11	12	10 kg dagga, crystal meth
No.16 District task team	Robbery	3	4	Cellphones
Response team	Housebreaking	2	4	Tools, machinery
Commando	Burglary and theft	34	34	Electronics, household goods
Tshoganetso	House/store breaking	60	51	TVs, furniture, groceries
Ntomatsebe	Illicit drugs, smuggling	103	102	400 kg dagga, cigarettes
Anti-breaking teams	Housebreaking, burglary, illegal entry	28	41	TVs, laptops, solar panel Fridges, clothing
Matlhagola	Illicit drugs	1	1	1 kg dagga
Tlhasela	Murder, robbery	29	91	Electronics, tools
Thiba	Theft, fraud, smuggling	36	95	Vehicles, cigarettes
Pandora	Rape, illicit drugs, theft	23	61	35 kg dagga, stolen goods
Tsebentlha	Robbery, murder	14	34	Firearms, electronics
WoLoGoRa	Theft, illicit drugs	33	56	Household goods, dagga
Roving task team	Vehicle theft, burglary	14	21	Vehicle, electronics
Chase	Theft, burglary, illicit drugs	35	12	Electronics, cash
<b>Total</b>		<b>558</b>	<b>785</b>	

### 3.10 Border Management

Border management remains a core priority of the Botswana Police Service in its ongoing efforts to combat cross-border crimes such as smuggling of contraband, human trafficking, drug trafficking, and other transnational offences. To strengthen border security, the Service maintains a strong operational presence along the borders, with 6 base camps in the southern part of Botswana and eighteen base camps across the northern region. In total, the BPS operates twenty-four base camps. Officers are deployed to conduct routine foot and mobile patrols, carry out intelligence-led operations and participate in coordinated joint operations with neighbouring law enforcement counterparts. These cross-border collaborations enhance information sharing, synchronized patrols, and coordinated responses to transnational criminal syndicates operating across jurisdictions.

The areas of responsibility for these base camps extend beyond immediate border lines to include villages and settlements along the borders, recognising that border-related crime often impacts surrounding communities. Botswana continues to be used as a transit country for regional drug trafficking; however, enhanced border management strategies have resulted in several successful interceptions. Through strengthened deployment, intelligence gathering, and coordinated enforcement operations, the Botswana Police Service continues to reinforce border integrity as a critical pillar in the national fight against crime.



Law enforcement officers patrolling the border

### 3.11 Air Policing

Air policing provides airborne surveillance, rapid search and rescue operations. It is instrumental in ensuring speedy response during emergencies such as floods, wild fires and other natural disasters. It further plays a critical role in the evacuation of affected communities and delivering humanitarian supplies to areas affected by extreme conditions. Beyond disaster it assists in hot pursuits in tracking of criminals operating in remote or inaccessible terrains.



Maintenance on BPS helicopter

### 3.11.1 Aircrafts

The organisation operates eight helicopters, including 5 Airbus H125 within its rotary-wing fleet, 3 Enstrom 480B helicopters. Complementing the rotary-wing fleet is a Beechcraft King Air fixed-wing aircraft, which is primarily utilised for VVIP and VIP missions and supports crime operations across all policing areas. These are deployed for pilot training, personnel transportation and crime prevention operations.

Five of the helicopters are based in Gaborone, covering the Southern, South Central and parts of the North Central and North West Divisional policing areas. The remaining three are stationed in Francistown and Maun, providing coverage for the Northern Division as well as parts of the North Central and North West Divisions. During the reporting period, the combined fleet accumulated a total of 861 hours and 25 minutes (861:25) of flight time, compared to 980 hours and 20 minutes (980:20) recorded in the previous reporting period.



BPS Aircrafts

### 3.12 Road Safety Strategies

The Botswana Police Service plays a fundamental role in road safety through both law enforcement and public education as part of its mandate under the Road Traffic Act (Cap 69:01) and membership in the National Road Safety Committee (NRSC). During the period under review, enforcement initiatives included speed management, sobriety checkpoints, saturation patrols, zero tolerance for handheld device use while driving and promotion of safety restraint usage. Complementing enforcement, the BPS also strengthened partnerships with key stakeholders. Through nationwide awareness campaigns, the organisation conducted youth outreach programmes, school campaigns, church outreach programmes, Kgotla meetings, roadside public education campaigns and joint stakeholder engagements targeting drivers, passengers and pedestrians. These road safety lectures and outreach initiatives reached an estimated 515,238 people countrywide.



Police officers during a roadblock operation

**OUR INVESTIGATION  
CAPABILITIES**



## 4.0 OUR INVESTIGATION CAPABILITIES

In its commitment to deliver thorough, professional and intelligence led investigations, the Botswana Police Service investigative mandate is anchored on integrity, efficiency and adherence to the rule of law, ensuring that all reported crimes are handled with diligence and impartiality. The service has strengthened its ability to detect, prevent and successfully prosecute criminal activities through continuous capacity building, adoption of modern investigative technologies, multi stakeholder engagement as well as specialised training of officers. The organisational integrates forensic science, digital investigative tools and strategic intelligence analysis to enhance case resolution and ensure that justice is served. The investigative approach is victim centred, upholds constitutional rights and reinforces public trust and confidence in the criminal justice system.

### 4.1 Forensic Science Investigation

As part of its investigative mandate, the Service relies on forensic science to strengthen criminal investigations and ensure that cases are supported by credible scientific evidence. Forensic investigations support criminal investigations by providing scientific examination of evidence through four main sections: Criminalistics, Biology, Chemistry, and Pathology. These sections analyse different types of evidence, including fingerprints and tool marks, firearms and ammunition, biological samples in murder and sexual assault cases, drug and alcohol samples, toxicology tests, and post-mortem examinations.

During the year under review, the Forensic lab received a total of 5,288 cases for forensic analysis. Of these, 4,287 cases were successfully analysed, resulting in an overall analysis rate of 81.07%. Sexual assaults accounted for the bulk of cases, with 1,211 cases representing 22.9% of the total workload.



Police Forensic scientists analysing samples

**Table 27. Evidence Processed by Forensic Science Lab: 2025**

Section	Classification of requests received		No. of requests fulfilled	Order fulfilment Rate. (%)
	Case type	No. Cases		
<b>Criminalistics</b>	Impression evidence	9	8	<b>88%</b>
	Ballistics	75	72	<b>96%</b>
	Tool marks	2	2	<b>100%</b>
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>95%</b>
<b>Biology</b>	Murder (Homicide)	207	120	<b>58%</b>
	Rape (sexual assaults)	1,211	765	<b>63%</b>
	Human identification	479	329	<b>69%</b>
	Livestock identification	197	113	<b>57%</b>
	Wildlife identification	35	21	<b>60%</b>
	Enquiry	229	121	<b>53%</b>
	Trace evidence (Drowning and unnatural offences)	4 (Drowning)	4	<b>100%</b>
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>2,362</b>	<b>1,473</b>	<b>62.36%</b>
<b>Chemistry</b>	Dagga	1,068	1,027	<b>96%</b>
	Drugs	109	103	<b>94%</b>
	Physical chemistry	36	29	<b>81%</b>
	Blood Alcohol	160	142	<b>89%</b>
	Breathalysers	232	222	<b>96%</b>
	Toxicology	137	111	<b>81%</b>
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1,742</b>	<b>1,634</b>	<b>93.8%</b>
<b>Pathology</b>	RTA	362	362	<b>100%</b>
	Homicide	214	214	<b>100%</b>
	Suicide	128	128	<b>100%</b>
	Accidental	217	217	<b>100%</b>
	Natural	83	83	<b>100%</b>
	Undetermined	49	49	<b>100%</b>
	Foetus	37	37	<b>100%</b>
	Skeletal remains	7	7	<b>100%</b>
	Age estimation	1	1	<b>100%</b>
	Air craft	-	-	-
	Rail	-	-	-
	Others	-	-	-
	<b>Sub total</b>	<b>1,098</b>	<b>1,098</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>5,288</b>	<b>4,287</b>	<b>81.07%</b>	

#### 4.1.1 Digital Forensic Investigations

Digital Forensic Investigations constitute a vital investigative capability within the Botswana Police Service, providing specialised examination and analysis of electronic devices and digital media to support criminal investigations. The Digital Forensic Laboratory processes a wide range of exhibits, including computers, laptops, mobile phones, memory cards, external hard drives, and CCTV footages. Through data extraction, preservation, & analysis, the laboratory supports owner identification, criminal case investigations, & intelligence development, thereby strengthening the evidential value of digital material presented in court. Table 28 outlines the volume of digital exhibits received and analysed for 2024 and 2025, together with the corresponding analysis rates.

During the review period, the total number of gadgets submitted increased significantly from 748 to 900 (a 20% rise), mainly driven by a 31% increase in criminal case exhibits. Although more gadgets were analysed in 2025 (553 compared to 508 in 2024), the overall analysis rate declined from 67.9% to 61%, indicating that workload growth outpaced processing capacity. Criminal case performance remained relatively stable (64.4% to 62%), despite the heavier caseload, while Owner Identification cases showed a sharp drop in efficiency from 98.6% to 59%, despite fewer submissions. CCTV analysis in 2025 also recorded a low completion rate (25%), suggesting a developing backlog in that category. Overall, 2025 reflects increased demand with emerging capacity pressures affecting efficiency.

**Table 28. Evidence Processed by Digital Forensic Lab: 2024-2025**

Rationale	Gadget type	No. of gadgets		No. of gadgets analysed		Analysis rate (%)	
		2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
Owner identification	Computer/ Laptop/	4	-	4	-	100%	-
	Mobile phone	72	17	71	10	98.6%	59%
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>76</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>98.6%</b>	<b>59%</b>
Criminal Cases	Laptop	52	56	40	37	76.9%	66.1%
	Mobile phone	595	813	372	498	62.5%	61.3%
	Memory stick/ card	19	6	15	6	78.9%	100%
	External hard drive	6	-	6	-	100%	-
	CCTV Footages	-	8	-	2		25%
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>672</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>64.4%</b>	<b>62%</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>748</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>67.9%</b>	<b>61%</b>

#### 4.1.2 Other Scientific Investigations

The Criminal Record Bureau (CRB) forms a critical component of the Botswana Police Service's investigative capability, providing specialised examination and analysis of evidentiary materials to support criminal investigations. Its functions include the processing of crime scene evidence, explosives-related cases, questioned documents and criminal enquiry fingerprints. Through systematic analysis and record management, the Bureau enhances suspect identification, links offenders to crime scenes, and strengthens the evidential foundation of cases presented before the courts.

During the year under review, there were 168, 303 cases for analysis and 168, 295 requests were processed, indicating a 100% analysis rate. All classes of evidence analysed attained 100%, save for questioned documents cases which attained 85%. This is attributable to a surge in fraudulent stock registration where stock registers were forged in 2025.

**Table 29. Evidence processed by criminal record bureau: 2025**

Classification of evidence processed	No. of cases	No. of cases analysed	Analysis rate (%)
Crime scene cases	1,430	1,430	100%
Explosives cases	171	171	100%
Questioned documents cases	55	47	85%
Criminal Enquiry Fingerprints	5,273	5,273	100%
Civil/Enquiry Fingerprints	161,374	161,374	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>168,303</b>	<b>168,295</b>	<b>100%</b>

## 4.2 Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) Surveillance

CCTV systems are a key tool in modern policing, enhancing surveillance, deterring crime, improving response times, provision of reliable evidence for investigations and support the identification of suspects.

During the year 2025, a total of 354 video footages were processed and analysed for investigative support. Out of these, 239 footages were successfully fulfilled, resulting in an overall fulfilment rate of 67.5%. The majority of footages were associated with property-related offences such as theft, robbery, and breaking into motor vehicles and theft, highlighting the increasing reliance on video surveillance in supporting criminal investigations. High fulfilment rates were also recorded in offences such as stock theft, murder, and theft of motor vehicles, where footage was readily available and useful for investigative purposes. However, lower fulfilment rates in some categories were mainly due to challenges such as unavailability of footage, poor video quality or incidents occurring outside camera coverage areas. Overall, the use of video footage continues to play a critical role in strengthening evidence collection and enhancing investigative outcomes.



A police officer installing a CCTV camera in one of the police buildings

**Table 30. Video Footage Processed by CCTV Surveillance: 2025**

Incident	No. of video footages	No. of video footages analysed	Analysis rate (%)
Burglary	3	2	66.6%
House breaking	8	6	75.0%
Store breaking	11	9	81.8%
Robbery	39	28	71.7%
Stock theft	1	1	100.0%
Theft of a motor vehicle	21	19	90.4%
Malicious damage to property	4	1	25.0%
Fire incident	1	1	100.0%
Murder	3	3	100.0%
Theft	80	59	73.7%
Breaking into a motor vehicle & theft	65	37	56.9%
Missing person	2	1	50.0%
Obtaining by false pretences	13	10	76.9%
Criminal trespass	2	2	100.0%
Stealing from a person	14	11	78.5%
Unlawful wounding	1	-	-100%
Rape	6	4	66.6%
Unlawful use of a motor vehicle	1	-	-100%
A.O.A.B.H	1	-	-100%
Assault common	1	-	-100%
Grievous harm	2	2	100%
Office breaking	7	3	42.8%
Traffic accidents	65	37	56.9%
Traffic violations	2	2	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>67.5%</b>



Police officers monitoring CCTV cameras at the command centre

### 4.3 Search and Rescue Missions

Search and rescue operations remain a critical component of public safety operational capabilities, aimed at protecting life, property, and public safety. These missions are conducted through the coordinated deployment of specialised capabilities such as the K9 Unit, Scuba Diving Team, Explosives Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Section and Aerial Policing Unit. Each unit provides unique technical expertise ranging from detection of illicit substances and tracking of suspects to underwater recovery operations, explosives handling and aerial surveillance and rescue. Through these capabilities, the Service is able to respond effectively to a wide range of emergencies and security threats across the country.

The data shows that specialised units maintained high operational efficiency across all capabilities. The K9 Unit experienced a decline in drug detection cases from 78 to 19, but improved its service fulfilment rate from 55.1% to 100%, demonstrating enhanced effectiveness. Tracking of wanted persons increased from 1 to 8 cases, with a consistent 100% response rate. The Scuba Diving Unit maintained full coverage of drowning incidents, attending all 15 and 13 reported cases in 2024 and 2025, respectively. The Explosives Ordnance Disposal Unit recorded a decrease in suspected explosive incidents (276 to 165) and VIP sweepings (3,160 to 1,200), yet continued to achieve 100% service fulfilment. Aerial Policing saw an increase in aerial pursuits and rescue missions from 72 to 88, maintaining full response. Overall, the figures indicate that despite fluctuations in case volumes, all specialised units consistently delivered complete operational response, reflecting strong capability and readiness.



BPS Scuba divers during training



BPS K9 unit conducting a search operation

**Table 31. Search and rescue missions: 2024-2025**

Capability	Classification of incident/ case	No. of cases		No. attended		Service fulfilment rate (%)	
		2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
Dog (K.9) policing	Drugs and related substances detection	78	19	43	19	55.1%	100%
	Tracking of wanted persons	1	8	1	8	100%	100%
Scuba diving	Drowning incidents	15	13	15	13	100%	100%
Explosives ordnance disposal	Suspected explosives	276	165	276	165	100%	100%
	VIP sweepings	3,160	1,200	3,160	1,200	100%	100%
Aerial policing	Aerial pursuits and rescue missions	72	88	72	88	100%	100%
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,602</b>	<b>1,493</b>	<b>3,567</b>	<b>1,493</b>	<b>99.0%</b>	<b>100%</b>



BPS helicopter on a search and rescue mission

# OUR RESOURCES



## 5.0 OUR RESOURCES

### 5.1 Human Resources

The Botswana Police Service currently has a strength of 12,175 police officers against an approved establishment of 12,814, reflecting a shortfall of 639 in sworn personnel. Operational capacity is further supported by 877 Special Constables and 631 support staff, compared to an approved support staff establishment of 643.

### 5.2 Recruitment

During 2025, a total of 873 officers comprising 872 Police Recruit Constables and one Cadet Assistant Superintendent successfully completed training in December. A total of 846 were former Special Constables, while 28 were recruited externally. In addition, 26 support staff across various cadres were recruited during the year.

Pre-Service Training remained the Botswana Police Service primary focus during the year. Eight hundred and seventy-three recruit constables successfully trained and passed-out in December 2025. This comprised seven hundred and fifty-seven females and one hundred and sixteen males. The programme integrated academic instruction, physical training, simulations and field attachments ensuring operational readiness and professional conduct. All modules offered under the programme are fully accredited by the Botswana Qualifications Authority and the University of Portsmouth, ensuring alignment with both national and international quality standards.



2025 Passout Parade

### 5.3 Training and Development

Even though training is not a panacea for all organisational challenges, it remains essential for equipping officers with the knowledge, skills, and competencies required to effectively carry out their day-to-day duties. Continuous professional development enhances operational effectiveness, strengthens discipline, and improves overall service delivery. Despite its commitment to developing human capital, the Botswana Police Service faced significant financial constraints during the period under review. As a result, there was no implementation of the current training plan during this reporting period. However, efforts continued to monitor and report on progress related to courses from previous training plans where applicable. Outlined below is the status of courses from earlier training plans, indicating progress made;

**Table 32. Courses undertaken in 2025**

Course name	Institution	Number of students
<b>Ongoing External Courses</b>		
Masters in Medicine and Pathology	University of Zambia	1
Master of Forensic Science	University Teknologi Malaysia	1
<b>Ongoing Local Courses</b>		
Senior Command and Staff Course Masters in Defence and Strategic Management	Botswana Defence Force Staff College	1
<b>Courses Completed (External)</b>		
Orel State University, Russia	Degree in Legal Safeguarding of National Security	1
Rwanda National Police	Senior Command and Staff Course	1
Central University of Technology, SA	Degree in Radiography	1
SARPCCO in affiliation of University of Zimbabwe	Diploma in Strategic Leadership and Management	2
<b>Courses Completed (Local)</b>		
Alliance Française	French Language	8
Botswana Defence Force	Small Arms Technician ( Certificate in Weapon Mechanics and Ammunition (WMA)	1
Botswana Defence Force & UB	Senior Command and Staff Course Masters in Defence and Strategic Management	2
Limkokwing	BAHons in Digital Film and Television/ Professional Photography	1
<b>Completed Short Courses</b>		
Botswana Police College	Breathalyser Calibration and Maintenance	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>30</b>

## 5.4 International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA)

Botswana’s role as a regional leader in the Sub Saharan region in security is reinforced by hosting and participation in the International Law Enforcement Academy. The Botswana Police Service remains committed to this multifaceted partnership which fosters vital cross border cooperation and intelligence sharing. Through ILEA law enforcement officers in Botswana engage with international experts and regional peers, creating a unified front against crime.

During the year under review, the Academy successfully delivered a total of 20 specialised courses. In total, 33 countries participated in the 2025 ILEA programme during the reporting period. A total of 632 participants trained and graduated; 106 were Botswana, while the remaining 526 were foreign participants and 78 were members of the Botswana Police Service.



Deputy Commissioner Solomon Mantswe posing for a photo with ILEA course attendants

**Table 33. ILEA Courses: 2025**

Course	Total no. of participants	Other nations	Botswana slots	BPS slots
Human trafficking & child exploitation course	36	32	4	2
Asset forfeiture & money laundering	30	25	5	4
Forced labour	30	24	6	5
Advanced narcotics investigation course	35	30	5	5
Basic investigation of computers and electronic crimes	30	25	5	5
Trafficking in persons	36	30	6	5
Advanced interviewing for law enforcement investigators course	30	23	7	5
Anti-Corruption for Judges, Investigators and Prosecutors	36	32	4	2
Wildlife tracking investigators program	31	24	7	0
Protective security operation	28	23	5	5
Trafficking in persons	30	25	5	4
Cyber crime & child exploitation	28	23	5	4
Clandestine laboratory investigation courses	35	30	5	5
Overseas Criminal Investigation (OCI) Law Enforcement Assistance	37	33	4	3
Narcotics investigation course	28	23	5	5
Fraudulent document training	28	24	4	3
Airport interdiction	31	25	6	3
Cyber crime investigation course	34	29	5	5
Illicit finance & money laundering course	30	24	6	5
Border inspection training program	29	22	7	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>78</b>

## 5.5 BPS Health Services

The Botswana Police Service maintains a comprehensive health services framework aimed at promoting the wellbeing and productivity of its personnel. The Service has two medical doctors who provide accessible primary healthcare services and 33 trained nurses. These services are complemented by 14 psychologists and 52 social workers, as well as Occupational Health and Safety officers strategically placed across policing establishments. In addition, Occupational Health and Safety, Social Welfare, Chaplaincy and HIV and AIDS programmes are implemented across formations. Together, these initiatives reflect a holistic approach that links employee health and wellness to effective service delivery.

### 5.5.1 Occupational Health and Safety

Occupational Health and Safety programmes are implemented across all formations and are coordinated by designated focal persons at branch, district and station levels. This decentralised approach ensures that health and safety matters are addressed promptly and consistently, while promoting accountability at every level of the organisation. Focal persons play a critical role in monitoring compliance with safety standards, conducting awareness initiatives, identifying workplace hazards and facilitating timely reporting and mitigation of risks. The programme recognises that employees come to work as whole persons, bringing with them physical, psychological, and social dimensions that influence their performance.

#### 5.5.1.1 Health Status of Personnel

During the year under review, the Botswana Police Service continued to prioritise the health and wellbeing of its personnel through a comprehensive support structure. A total of 41,518 sick leave days were recorded. Complementing these measures, wellness days were conducted across all Divisions, featuring health screenings and initiatives to promote healthy lifestyles.

Furthermore, within this structure, the Botswana Police College clinic attended to 6,169 patients in 2025 with 3,886 (63%) from the College community and 2,283 (37%) from outside, demonstrating its dual role as an institutional and community facility. Although attendance declined from 9,481 in 2024 due to variations in trainee population and operational constraints, services were maintained without interruption despite staffing, supply and equipment challenges.

#### 5.5.1.2 Line of Duty Injuries

Officers incur Injuries in the workplace due to various factors such as assaults by suspects especially when effecting arrest, falls, car accidents, cuts and others. It has been noted that most of these injuries occur when effecting arrests, therefore employees are encouraged to conduct job task analysis before engaging in an activity as well as approaching scenes with utmost caution to curb injuries. During the period under review, 107 workplace injuries were recorded as compared to 100 injuries recorded during the previous period. In accordance with the Workers Compensation Act, 22 officers who were eligible for compensation were dully compensated while injured officers were facilitated with hospitalisation and treatment processes to cover medical expenses.

**Table 34. Type of work place injuries recorded in 2025**

Type Of Injury	No. of Officers Affected	Propotion %
Physical Violence	45	42.1%
Operational Mishaps	30	28.0%
Vehicular Accidents	9	8.4%
Ergonomic	23	21.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>100</b>

### 5.5.1.3 Safety Inspections

General inspections were conducted to check structural defects while fire inspections focused on verifying serviceability of fire equipment, including fire extinguishers. A total of 140 safety inspections were conducted as compared to 28 safety inspections conducted the previous year.



A SHE officer inspecting a fire extinguisher

### 5.5.2 Social Welfare Services

Provision of Social Welfare Services is prioritised in the BPS to promote psychological, emotional and spiritual wellbeing of officers and to support them during times of distress. These services are designed to enhance resilience, improve overall wellbeing, and ensure that officers are better equipped to effectively perform their duties while maintaining a healthy work-life balance.

#### 5.5.2.1 Counselling

The Botswana Police Service recognises that mental and emotional wellbeing is essential to overall health and performance. To this end, the organisation provides mental health services to address various social and psychological problems such as marital issues, grief, work related stress and financial challenges. Counselling services are offered to both employees and members of the public upon request. During the period under review, 769 clients were assisted with counselling services, out of which 387 were police personnel whereas 382 were members of the public.

#### 5.5.2.2 Critical Incident Stress Debriefing (CISD)

CISD remains an integral technique in preventing or alleviating adverse Post Traumatic Stress Disorder amongst employees in the workplace and even after retirement. This clinical tool has been used to address and mitigate psychological distress associated with trauma experienced by police officers when enforcing their day to day line of duty activities. In the year 2025, 469 police officers and 35 members of the public attended CISD sessions. Most underlying issues addressed during the sessions ranged from horrific road traffic accident scenes, murder/suicides, death incidents leading to decomposed bodies and deaths involving minors.

### 5.5.3 Chaplaincy Programme

The Chaplaincy Programme is imperative in promoting spiritual welfare of BPS employees. Throughout the whole organisation, weekly prayers are conducted at various establishments and are coordinated by chaplain assistants. Furthermore, visitations are made to the sick and injured employees as well as conduction of memorial and funerals services. There were 1,902 activities conducted under the auspices of the Chaplaincy during the period under review. Thirty-two memorial services were conducted for the fallen officers and one Chaplain Assistant Intermediate Training Course was conducted.



Police Chaplaincy attending a Police Sunday event at GICC

### 5.6 BPS Welfare Schemes

BPS Welfare schemes are implemented through structured support systems and programmes. These welfare schemes are designed to enhance the social, financial and professional wellbeing of officers, while promoting stability resilience and retention within the organisation.

#### 5.6.1 BPS Savings and Loan Guarantee Scheme

The organisation continues to strengthen the financial wellbeing of its members through the Botswana Police Savings and Loan Guarantee Scheme, which maintains strategic partnerships with selected financial institutions to facilitate access to personal, mortgage, motor vehicle and internal short-term loans. Complementing the lending function, the Scheme operates in partnership with Mphempe Insurance Agency, established in collaboration with Botswana Insurance Holdings Limited Group, to provide accessible and tailor-made insurance solutions. Membership to these schemes is open to active and retired police officers. The Group Credit Life facility recorded a 13.2% growth in insured loans, rising from 3,950 to 4,472, thereby enhancing protection against outstanding debt in cases of death or permanent disability. Additionally, the Group Funeral Scheme grew by 30.4%, from 8,179 to 10,662 members as at December 2025 largely due to intensified awareness initiatives. Together, these interventions underscore the Service's sustained commitment to financial resilience, social protection and the overall welfare of its members.

### 5.7 Rewards and Promotions

In 2025, organisation continued to implement its incentive system through the awarding of medals and the promotion of officers across various ranks. These measures form part of ongoing efforts to recognise service and manage career progression within the organisation. A total of 904 medals were awarded in 2025, in recognition of meritorious service four medal were awarded to deserving officers. Promotions were largely concentrated among junior officers and inspectorates, with comparatively fewer promotions at senior levels with a total of 476 promoted officers.



Advocate Duma Gideon Boko, President of the Republic of Botswana bestowing a medal upon Assistant Commissioner of Police, Ada Mabongo

**Table 35. Medals Awarded: 2025**

Medal	Minimum service required	Number awarded 2025
Botswana Police Meritorious Service Medal	12 years	4
Botswana Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medal (B.P.L.S.G.C.M)	18 years	241
Botswana Police Jubilee Service Medal (B.P.J.M)	25 years	177
Botswana Police Distinguished Service Order Medals (DSO)	30 years	482
<b>Total</b>		<b>904</b>



Botswana Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medal (L.S.G.C.M)



Botswana Police Jubilee Service Medal (J.S.M)



Botswana Police Distinguished Service Order Medal (D.S.O)



Botswana Police Medal for Meritorious Service (B.P.M)

**Table 36. Promotions Distribution by Category: 2025**

Rank category	Number of officers promoted
Senior management	3
Senior officers	87
Inspectorates	160
Junior officers	226
<b>Total</b>	<b>476</b>

## 5.8 Integrity Management

Recognising that public trust is fundamental to effective policing, the Service continues to strengthen its governance and oversight mechanisms to ensure the highest standards of ethical conduct across all ranks. Institutional integrity, professionalism and accountability within the organisation is reinforced through a comprehensive framework of initiatives, including internal audits, Enterprise Risk Management processes, Corruption Risk Assessments, character-building lectures and the thorough investigation of alleged misconduct. These measures are designed to promote transparency, mitigate institutional risks and cultivate a culture of ethical responsibility and discipline.

### 5.8.1 Cases of professional misconduct

During the reporting period, a decline of 11.6% was registered in cases of unethical conduct or inappropriate workplace behaviour, with a total of 61 cases in 2025 against 69 in 2024. The breakdown of the cases is as follows:

**Table 37. Number of cases received: 2024-2025**

Offence	2024	2025
Discreditable conduct.	55	47
Neglect of duty	7	6
Misappropriation of funds	1	1
Shooting	5	5
Misuse of motor vehicle	1	1
Corrupt practice	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>61</b>

## 5.9 Attrition Level

The operational efficiency and service delivery of the Botswana Police Service rely heavily on effective human resource management. During the year under review, the organisation experienced notable staff attrition, although the total number of employee exits declined from 173 in 2024 to 160 in 2025. Retirements accounted for the largest proportion of exits with 99 cases, representing 61.9% of total attrition, followed by 30 deaths at 18.8% and 21 resignations at 13.1%. Other forms of attrition included dismissals with 5 cases at 3.1%, departmental transfers with 3 cases at 1.9%, non-renewal of contracts with 2 cases at 1.3%, and termination of contract with 1 case at 0.6%.

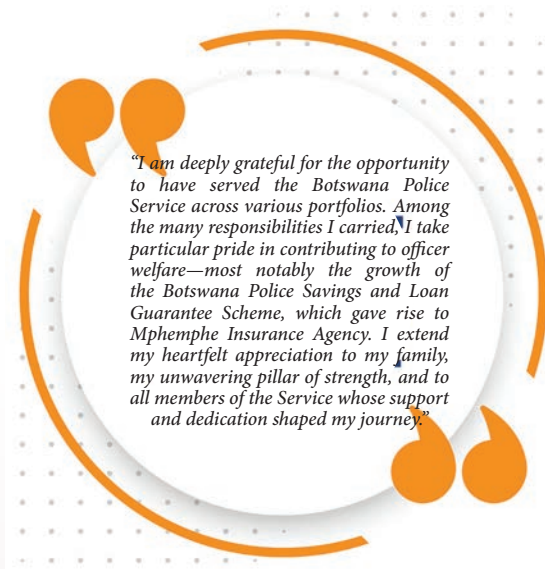
**Table 38. Employee attrition: 2024-2025**

Attrition by reason	2024	Relative value (%)	2025	Relative value (%)
Death	37	21.4%	30	18.8%
Dismissal	3	1.7%	5	3.1%
End of contract	13	7.5%	2	1.3%
Resignation	26	15.0%	21	13.1%
Retirement	94	54.3%	99	61.9%
Termination of contract	-	-	1	0.6%
Departmental transfer	-	-	3	1.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>100%</b>

### 5.9.1 Executive Officers and Commanders Retirements



Deputy Commissioner, Support Services  
**Solomon S. Mantswe**



Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police  
**Moore K. Gondo**



Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police  
**Lesitamang Moshabi**



Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police  
**Witness K. Bosija**



Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police  
**Bonyongo Nthoiwa**

## 5.10 Financial Resources

Effective policing relies on the prudent management of financial resources. To this end, during the year under review, resources were allocated and monitored to ensure that funding directly supported operational priorities and the delivery of policing services. Through disciplined oversight and responsible financial management, the Service remained committed to transparency, accountability and the efficient use of public funds in fulfilling its mandate.

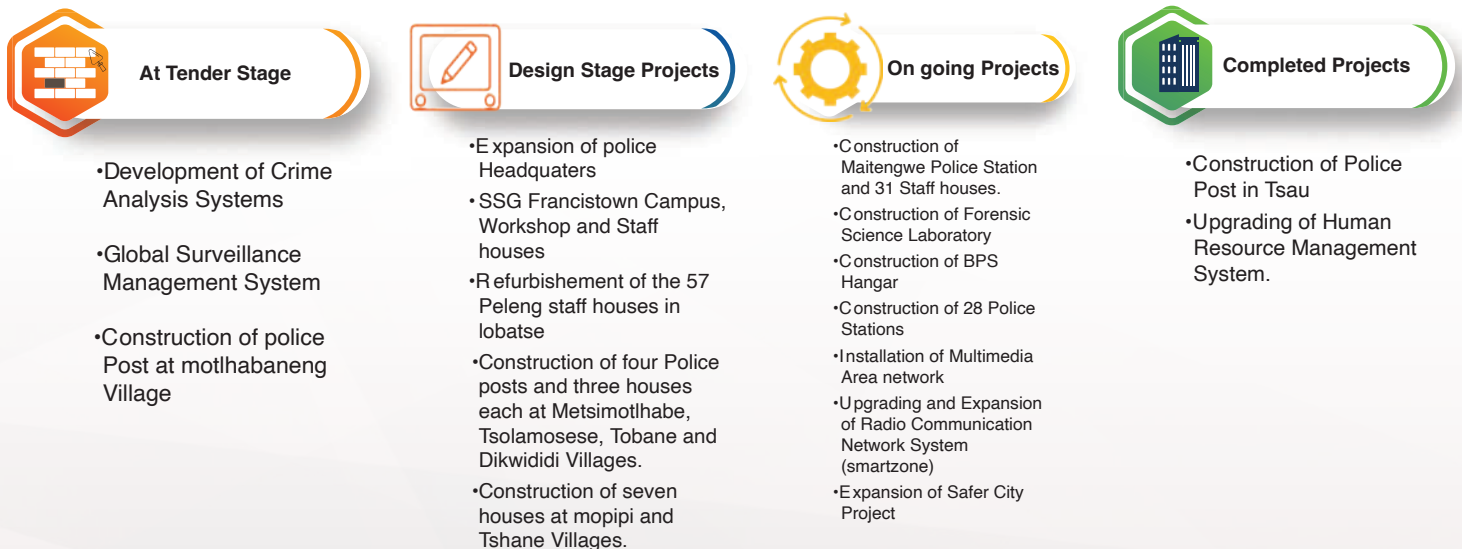
### 5.10.1 Recurrent Budget

The Warranted Provision as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2025 was P3,496,985,630. Expenditure for the same period was P2,673,340,657.89 or 76% against the target of 75%.

### 5.10.2 Development Budget

For the financial year 2025-2026, the BPS was allocated the sum of P304,007,003 to cater for Police facilities (P209,343,123) and Telecommunications (P94,663,88). As at 31st December 2025, expenditure stood at P52,629,730 or 17.3% against the target of 75%.

#### 5.10.2.1 BPS Projects for 2025



## 5.11 Adopt a Police Station Initiative

The Botswana Police Service has engaged the business community to help address resource gaps through the Adopt-A-Police Station initiative. Since its launch in 2024, numerous companies have contributed donations and made pledges in support of police stations and other facilities nationwide. As at December 2025, 66 police stations and 8 other police facilities had been adopted. A total of 47 business entities have adopted police stations and facilities, with some adopting multiple establishments. Contributions have included tangible donations such as vehicles, which supports the operational capacity of the Service.

**Completed projects** – 17: Moshupa, Tlokweng, Naledi, Gaborone West, Orapa, Phakalane Police Post, Gaborone North Police Post, Mogoditshane, Kutlwano, Francistown Motor Vehicle Clearance Centre, Tatitown, Tutume, Rakops, Letlhakane and Botshabelo Police Stations, CID South and Police Headquarters.

**On-going Projects** – 9: Bobonong, Thamaga, Phitshane Molopo, Broadhurst, Serowe, Mogoditshane GCP, Sejelo, Borakanelo Police Stations and Tsolamosese Police Post.



Serious Crime Squad



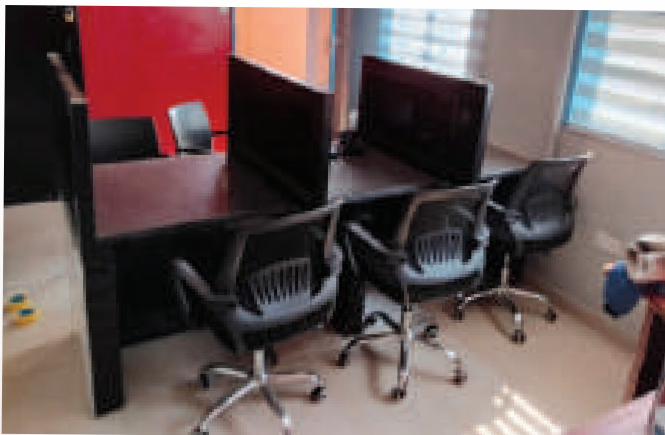
Naledi Police Station fence



Phakalane Police Post



Gaborone West Police Station Waiting Area



Moshupa Police Station Community Service Center



Gaborone North Police Post

## 5.12 Transport, Information and Communication Technology

Transport and Information & Communication Technology plays a central role in operational effectiveness within the Botswana Police Service. These resources underscore the Service's capacity to respond promptly to incidents, maintain nationwide presence, enhance coordination, and deliver efficient services to the public. Continuous investment in fleet management and resilient ICT infrastructure remains essential to sustaining operational readiness, improving connectivity across diverse geographical terrains and ensuring secure and reliable communication systems in support of policing mandate.

### 5.12.1 Transport

Transport remains a critical resource for effective and efficient service delivery in the BPS. A variety of transport modes in the BPS includes vehicles, motor cycles, bicycles and boats. These diverse modes of transport are intended to reach the vast geographical policing areas and terrains within the country. Currently the total fleet establishment stands at 2,413 comprising of 2,172 motor vehicles of different types and other modes. However, there are 1,596 active fleet, while 391 vehicles have been boarded pending replacement and 817 are awaiting repairs and maintenance.

**Table 39. Transport Availability: 2025**

Transport mode	Current holding	Active	Repair centre	Boarded
Motor Vehicles	2,172	1,384	788	382
Motor Cycles	144	120	24	9
Bicycles	60	60	-	-
Electric Bicycles	23	23	-	-
Boats	14	9	5	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,413</b>	<b>1,596</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>391</b>

**5.12.1.1 Police Vehicles Involved in Road Accidents**

During the year under assessment, a total of 268 vehicles were involved in accidents. Of these incidents, 92 cases were attributed to the fault of police drivers while 176 cases occurred under circumstances where police drivers were not at fault.

**5.12.1.2 Animal Transport**

Animal mode of transport such as camels and horses are effective and proven to be efficient in enhancing police patrols in terrains that are not easy to traverse using other modes of transport. By the end of 2025, the BPS had a total of 117 horses at various policing areas across Botswana. Furthermore, a total number of 43 camels are at No. 9 District (30 males and 13 females).



Police horse riders displaying their riding skills

## 5.12.2 Information Technology Systems and Network

Ensuring the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information technology (IT) systems remains a strategic priority for the Botswana Police Service. During the year under review, all police systems were continuously monitored both physically and remotely, with network availability consistently maintained above the 95% target. There have been challenges in accessing core IT services, particularly in remote areas due to limited connectivity. To address this, the BPS plans to implement Long Term Evolution (LTE) technology to ensure seamless Internet and communication access at all stations, thereby enhancing operational efficiency and improving service delivery to the public.

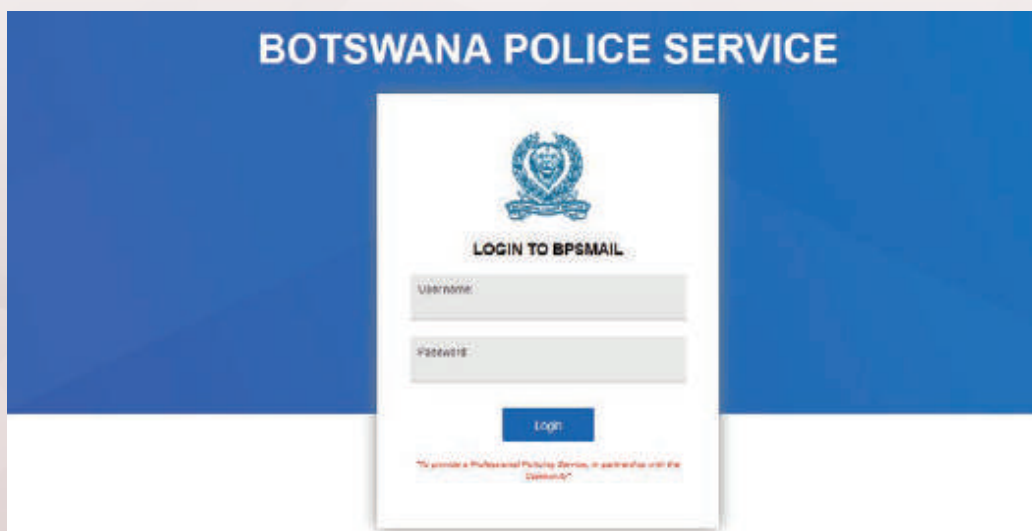


A server room

### 5.12.2.1 Operational and Human Resource Information Systems

#### i. Lotus notes

The Lotus Notes email system continues to serve as the official communication platform for the Botswana Police Service. The platform is utilised to enhance the sharing of official communication and to support cost-containment initiatives, including the electronic distribution of daily situation reports, circulars, internal memoranda, and other operational updates. This has significantly reduced reliance on printed documents and improved the speed and efficiency of information dissemination within the Service. All Botswana Police establishments, including branches, units, police stations, and police posts, are connected to and have access to the Lotus Notes system. As of December 2025, the system had 2,523 registered users across the organisation.



A screen shot of Lotus Notes system

## ii. **Crime and Criminal Recording System (CCRS)**

The Botswana Police Service utilises the Crime and Criminal Recording System to capture, store and manage crime and criminal records within the organisation. It plays a critical role in improving record management by enabling the computerisation of case information, tracking of investigations and monitoring of case progress across divisions. It is through this system that the organisation is able to access and maintain accurate records and enhance accountability in the management of cases. This system is accessible to all police formations. Out of 510,037 cases dealt with during the year, 480,167 cases were computerised in the CCRS, representing approximately 94% of the registered cases.



**BOTSWANA POLICE SERVICE**  
CRIME AND CRIMINAL RECORDING SYSTEM

User ID:

Password:

Login Reset

Version 3.1

Powered by  Singapore Technologies Electronics  
A company of Singapore Technologies Engineering

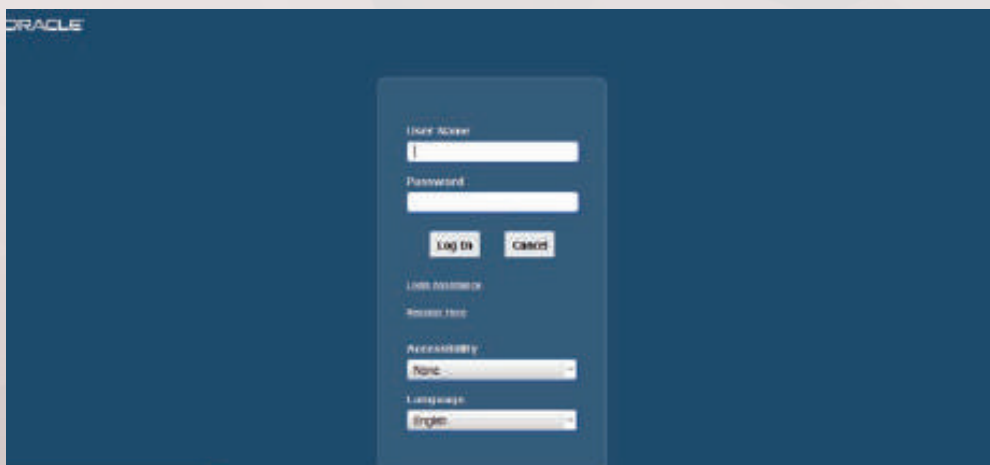
A screen shot showing Crime and Criminal Recording system

## iii. **Automated Biometric Identification System (ABIS)**

The Botswana Police Service uses the ABIS to capture, store, and match fingerprint records for identification and verification purposes. The system helps retrieve previous conviction records and supports both criminal investigations and civil fingerprint enquiries. It has been installed in all police stations to enhance efficiency in identification processes. The number of persons captured in ABIS in 2025 stood at 354,310. A total of 166,647 fingerprints enquiries (criminal 5,273 and civil 161,374) were processed.

## iv. **Oracle Human Capital Management (HCM)**

The Oracle Human Capital Management system supports the management of human resource functions within the organisation. The system enhances efficiency in HR service delivery through automation and centralised management of employee information. It also provides capabilities such as employee records management, self-service access for staff, training and skills development through the Learning Management module, leave management and workforce data reporting. Furthermore, it enables employees to update personal information, apply for leave, and access HR-related services online, while allowing management to monitor staff development, maintain accurate personnel records and support informed decision-making through reliable HR data. There was a total of 1186 trained end users as at December 2025.



ORACLE

User Name:

Password:

Log In Cancel

Link Assistance

Forgot My Password

Accessibility:

Language:

A screen shot of Oracle Human Capital Management system

v. **Supplies Warehousing Inventory Management System (SWIMS)**

Supplies Warehousing and Inventory Management System is an online government system used to monitor and control movement of supplies. The system assists in maintaining accurate inventory records, preventing overstocking, identifying the appropriate time to procure supplies, and minimising wastage. This contributes to improved resource management and serves as a cost-containment measure. As at December 2025, 139 police establishments have been installed with SWIMS, and a total of 151 officers were trained.

vi. **Vehicle Registration and Licensing System (VRLS)**

The Botswana Police Service leverages data from the system, which is primarily administered by the Department of Road Transport and Services to enhance the enforcement of road safety and traffic laws. During the year under assessment, a total of 170,202 motor vehicles were dealt with, of which 103,513 representing 60.8% were unflagged following the successful completion of cases before the courts, while 66,689, translating to 39.2% remained pending. This distribution highlights the system’s critical role in supporting law enforcement and regulatory compliance, while also indicating the need to expedite the resolution of outstanding cases.

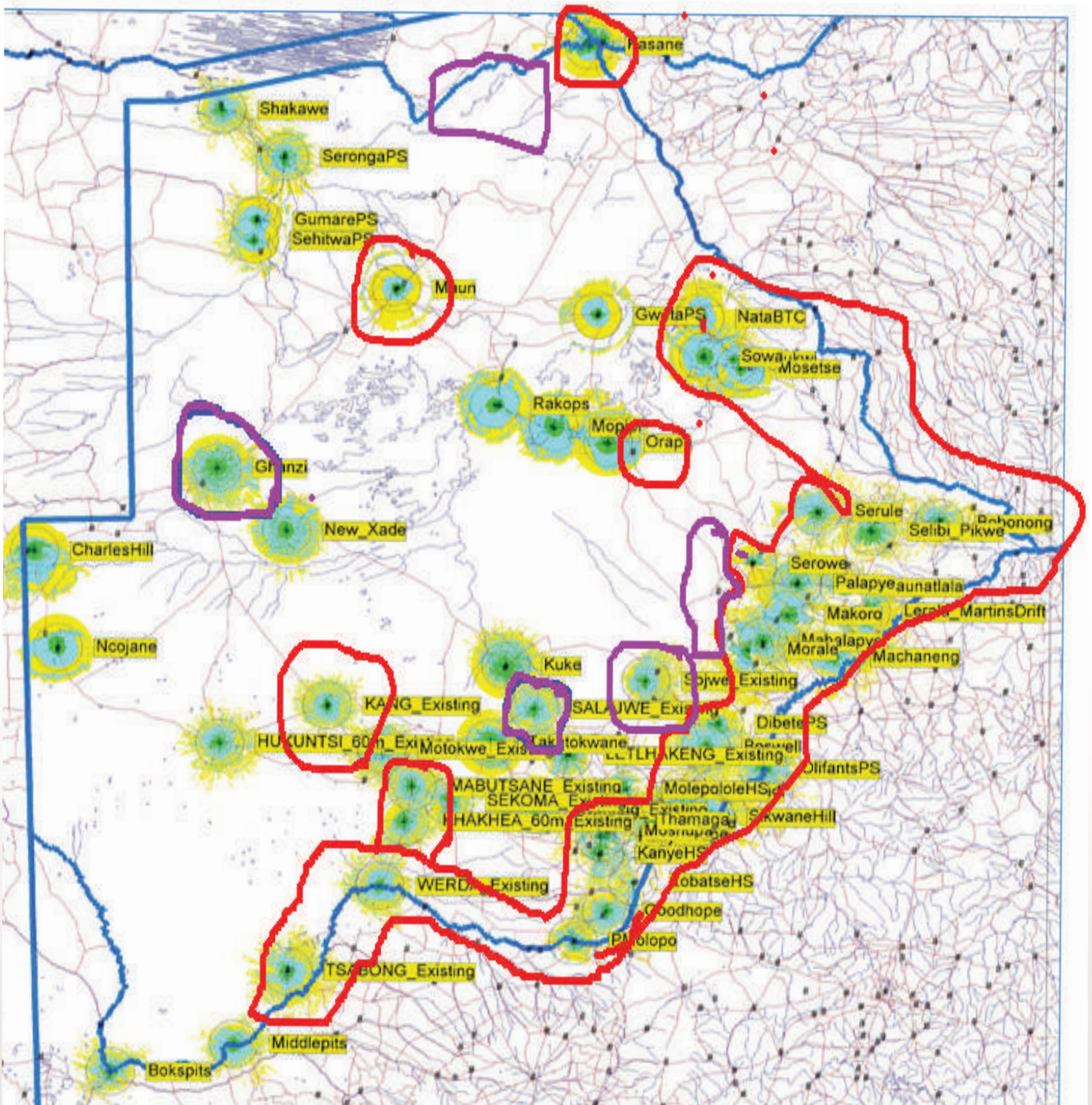
**5.12.2.2 Radio Communication**

The radio communication system has been and continues to be a critical component within the Botswana Police Service, designed to ensure reliable connectivity under most circumstances. It includes failover modes for unforeseen events such as electrical faults or adverse weather, although power outages at sites without standby generators remain a vulnerability. While the system covers most of the country, gaps exist in the North West and Southern Divisions, where police stations currently rely on High Frequency and Very High Frequency radios. During the year in assessment the BPS was running with a total of 3,769 operational radios.



A picture showing some of the communication devices used by members of the BPS

Figure 3: Map of Botswana displaying the coverage of Botswana Police Service, Terrestrial Trunked Radio (TETRA) system



The map illustrates existing radio communication sites (circled in red) and planned expansion sites (shown in blue).

## TOLL FREE NUMBERS



### Gender Based Violence

0800 600 144

### Broadhurst

0800 600 084

### Francistown

0800 600 027

### Jwaneng

0800 600 142

### Kasane

0800 600 048

### Lobatse

0800 600 144

### Mahalapye

0800 600 075

### Maun

0800 600 040

### Mogoditshane

0800 600 107

### Nata

0800 600 057

### Ramotswa

0800 600 102

### Serowe

0800 600 073

### CID H/Q

0800 600 125

### Gaborone West

0800 600 107

### Gantsi

0800 600 115

### Sejelo

0800 600 138

### Letlhakane

0800 600 055

### Woodhall

0800 600 144

### Masunga

0800 600 030

### Mochudi

0800 600 094

### Molepolole

0800 600 131

### Palapye

0800 600 074

### Selibe Phikwe

0800 600 063

### Tsabong

0800 600 121

### Emergency

999



# COLLABORATIONS



## 6.0 COLLABORATIONS

The Botswana Police Service prioritises strategic partnerships and collaborative frameworks at local, regional and international levels as a pivotal measure in its crime prevention and security mandate. These partnerships which are facilitated by shared resources, diverse expertise and well-coordinated intelligence efforts, foster operational effectiveness and responsiveness to security threats. Notwithstanding this, the increasing complexity and cross-border nature of crimes such as human trafficking, cybercrime and money laundering have underscored the necessity for sustained international cooperation and multilateral engagement. In response, the BPS actively participated during the year under review in a range of international, regional and local treaties and protocols, categorised as follows:

### 6.1 Inter-agency collaborations

The BPS maintains continuous operational and strategic engagement with national stakeholders through multi-agency task forces, joint investigations, information exchange forums, capacity-building initiatives, and coordinated enforcement actions. Consequently, the BPS works closely with other local law enforcement entities including the Department of Immigration & Citizenship, Directorate on Corruption and Economic Crime, Department of Wildlife and National Parks, Botswana Unified Revenue Service, Directorate of Public Prosecution, Financial Intelligence Agency, the Counter Terrorism Analysis and Fusion Division under the Directorate of Intelligence and Security, and the Drug Enforcement Agency. These Law Enforcement Agencies leverage NCB's INTERPOL I-24/7 system to conduct most of their operations.

One of the notable operations was Operation Pabalesego II which was conducted during the festive season in collaboration with the Botswana Defence Force and was officially launched by the President of the Republic of Botswana, Advocate Duma Gideon Boko. This comprehensive approach ensures institutional synergy in response to crime and security threats, minimizes duplication of effort and enhances the country's overall capacity to prevent, detect, investigate and prosecute both domestic and transnational crimes.

### 6.2 Regional collaborations

Regional partnerships play a pivot role in collaborative security efforts to address transnational organised crime and other cross-border threats within the Southern African region. Regional law enforcement initiatives are conducted through various multilateral cooperation platforms and strategic frameworks such as the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation (SARPCCO). These coordinated operations enhance intelligence sharing, joint investigations, and synchronised enforcement actions, demonstrating a collective commitment by member states to combat organised crime, illicit trafficking, the proliferation of small arms and light weapons and crimes against vulnerable groups across the region etc.



Police officers on patrol during the SARPCCO Operation Basadi

**Table 40. Regional Meetings: 2025**

Meeting	Date of the meeting	Aims/areas of focus
Zambia/Botswana Joint Permanent Commission on Defence and Security	28 July - 2 August 2025	To discuss matters of police cooperation and memorandum of agreement between the two countries.
Regional Strategic workshop on Gender mainstreaming in small arms control in Southern Africa (Johannesburg, South Africa)	3 - 4 April 2025	To review and analyse the key outcomes and recommendations from the Fourth Review Conference of the United Nations Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons and the International Tracing Instrument, particularly those relating to gender-responsive control of small arms and light weapons.
Regional workshop on stock theft (Harare, Zimbabwe)	23 - 25 September 2025	To enhance the sharing of operational expertise in intelligence collection, crime analysis, operational planning and coordination, capacity building and training, and deliverables that will significantly contribute to the development of the stock theft training manual.
Second Session of the Namibia- Botswana BI-National commission	06 - 10 October 2025	To Discuss matters of Police Cooperation between the two countries. To sign memorandum of agreement between the two countries.
Regional workshop on anti illicit trade of cigarette and alcohol in Southern Africa (virtual)	21 October 2025	To present an opportunity for participants to discuss the modus operandi, impact of illicit trade increases, the accessibility and the affordability of tobacco and alcohol products.
Identification, record keeping and tracing of SALW (Gaborone, Botswana)	18 - 21 November 2025	To equip the participants with the theory and practical skills necessary to identify various firearms and ammunition, particularly military firearms and other types of illegal firearms commonly found in the SADC region, such as pistols and machine guns.
Second session of the Namibia/Botswana Bi-National Commission	3 - 4 November 2025	To make a follow up on the meeting held on 06 -10 October 2025.



Hon. Moeti Ceasar Mohwasa, Minister for State President, Defence and Security (Centre), Hon. Simasiku Oscar Mapulanga, Member of Parliament, Chobe (Right), Commissioner Dinah Marathe, Commissioner of Police (Left) and other Police Chiefs at a Consultative Meeting on Transnational Organised Crime



SARPCCO delegates posing for a photo, with them is the German Ambassador to Botswana and SADC, H.E. Gabriela Bennemann (Sitted 3<sup>rd</sup> from Right) and Commissioner Dinah Marathe, Commissioner of Police (Sitted 3<sup>rd</sup> from Left) during the SADC training on Small Arms Tracing Capability

**Table 41. Regional Operations Conducted: 2025**

Operation codename	Date of the operation	Aims/areas of focus	Operation Results
<b>Operation USALAMA XI</b> (SARPCCO)	06 - 10 October 2025	<p>Combat transnational organised crime.</p> <p>Address drug trafficking, stock theft, environmental crime, and motor vehicle theft.</p> <p>Curb trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants, and illicit proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 129 illegal immigrants 129</li> <li>• 37 Illicit drugs cases &amp; 60 arrests.</li> <li>• 4 stolen motor vehicles</li> <li>• 3 Wildlife crime cases</li> <li>• 1 Unlawful possession of Government Trophy case</li> <li>• 2 cases of Fishing without license and 2 arrests</li> <li>• 25 stock theft cases</li> <li>• 3 cases involving Infrastructure crimes</li> <li>• 4 illegal sand mining cases and 4 arrests</li> <li>• 1 unlawful possession of firearm case</li> <li>• 1 illegal gold mining case 1 and 5 arrests</li> </ul>
<b>Operation JIRANI &amp; SALW</b> (SARPCCO)	13 - 15 November 2025	<p>Gather intelligence on cross-border criminal syndicates.</p> <p>Identify, arrest and prosecute offenders involved in transnational organised crime.</p> <p>Disrupt illicit trafficking and circulation of SALW and develop risk profiles for long-term prevention.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 61 illegal immigrants</li> <li>• 6 Illicit drugs cases and 8 arrests</li> <li>• 1 Wildlife crime case and 4 arrests</li> <li>• 3 stock theft cases</li> <li>• 2 Illegal sand mining cases and 2 arrests</li> </ul>
<b>Operation BASADI XVI</b> (SARPCCO)	17 - 19 November 2025	<p>Combat crimes against women and children within the SADC region and beyond.</p> <p>Identify, arrest, and prosecute perpetrators of transnational organised crime.</p> <p>Analyse criminal networks and strengthen preventive risk profiling.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 Stock Theft Four cases &amp; 1 arrest</li> <li>• 11 cases of unlawful possession of illicit drugs &amp; 7 arrests</li> <li>• 4 Gender Based Violence and Crimes Against Morality</li> <li>• 1 Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants case detected &amp; 1 arrest</li> <li>• 4 Cable theft &amp; 7 arrests</li> <li>• 1344 Other offences</li> </ul>

### 6.3 International Collaborations

The organisation strengthened its international collaborations during the year under review through active participation in global platforms and engagements facilitated by INTERPOL and other international partners. These engagements focused on addressing transnational crime threats such as organised crime, trafficking in persons, terrorism, environmental crime, and emerging security risks. Through participation in international conferences, high-level meetings, and specialised workshops, the Service enhanced information sharing, capacity building, and cooperation with the global law enforcement community.

**Table 42. International Meetings held: 2025**

Meeting	Date of the meeting	Aims/areas of focus
27 <sup>th</sup> African Regional Conference	27 - 29 August 2025	To assess regional crime threats, trends and INTERPOL'S core capabilities to fight crime in Africa.  Discuss criminal organisations, drug trafficking, and illegal migration by referring to country experiences.
INTERPOL Global Congress on Chemical Security and Emerging Threats-Peer to Peer Exchange Meeting for East and Southern Africa.	16 - 18 September 2025	To leverage the global congress comprehensive approach to chemical security, which foster information sharing and cross-sectoral collaboration to bridge gaps across the supply chain.
Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants' workshop (Hybrid)	6 - 10 October 2025	To enhance the sharing of expertise and best practices in the investigation of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants as well as handling victims thereof.
Law Enforcement Support Programme - Geiger Working Group meeting with Southern Africa Region (Cape Town, South Africa)	7 - 9 October 2025	To support global terrorism prevention efforts by facilitating the sharing of information between member countries on incidents involving radio-logical and nuclear security.
Second INTERPOL African Committee Meeting	3 - 4 November 2025	To discuss the election of the chairperson and terms of reference. To discuss support from the INTERPOL Regional Bureaus to the IAC, including an overview of the services and expertise available to support the committee's work.
93rd Session of the General Assembly (Marraketch, Morocco)	24 - 27 November 2025	Annual INTERPOL Meeting to address the growing challenges of transnational organised crime, the growing threat of terrorism and violent extremism and the increasing threats associated with the misuse of new technologies.
Meeting with the INTERPOL Executive Director for Police Service (EDPS) and the Executive Director for Resource Management (EDRM), Virtual	02 - 04 December 2025	To discuss potential avenues for improved collaboration and assistance.
Workshop for Heads/ Officers Commanding NCB and Data Protection Officers (Harare, Zimbabwe)	08 - 12 December 2025	To equip officers with skills and competencies on INTERPOL Policing Capabilities and examine NCB's role in the implementation of NCB 19 Quality Standards.

### 6.3.1 International Operations

Table 43. International Operations Conducted

Operation Codename	Date of the operation	Aims/areas of focus	Operation Results
Operation PANGAEA (INTERPOL)	01 - 31 March 2025	To combat the global online sale of counterfeit and illegal medicines and medical devices by shutting down illicit websites.  Removing products from the market and dismantling criminal network.	Online pharmaceutical cases detected 7 numbers of arrest 7
Operation WEKA III (INTERPOL) LIBERTERRA III (INTERPOL)	12 - 21 November 2025	Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants.	Smuggling of migrants 2 (No Arrest 2)  Found in Possession of Government trophy 2 (No of arrest 4)  Found in Possession of illicit substance suspected to be dagga 2 (No of arrest 10)
Operation THUNDER 2025 (INTERPOL)	15 September - 15 October 2025	Environmental crime.	Environmental crime 40 cases detected
Operation GLOBAL GATEWAY (WCO & INTERPOL)	01 August - 30 September 2025	Hybrid post operational meeting targeting Improvised Explosives Devices (IED) Components monitored by PGS.	No. cases detected 1 Number of arrest 2



**Table 44. International Trainings**

<b>Training program</b>	<b>Date Conducted</b>	<b>Objectives of the training</b>
Online Training Course on 'INTERPOL Policing Capabilities Programme (IPCP)' in English	20 - 31 September 2025	To capacitate officers on INTERPOL Policing Capabilities Programme (IPCP) in English
Case Management Tool (CMT) Walkthrough Training	22 May 2025	It was arranged for African Countries connected on CMT
Small private online course (SPOC) on Biometric data and international data sharing	29 September 2025 – 31 October 2025	To provide the participants with the knowledge and skills to exchange good quality biometric data (DNA profiles, facial images and fingerprints)
Demystifying blockchain and cryptocurrencies	March - December 2025	To provide non-technical participants with a solid grasp of the fundamental concepts supporting blockchain technology, cryptocurrencies and decentralised finance (Defi)
Demystifying cybercrime	March – December 2025	To equip cyber-crime investigators with the skill and knowledge on cybercrime.
The Onion Network (TOR), Darknet and Crypto essentials, online training, University of Criminal Investigation and Police Studies - Serbia	7 November 2025	To describe the onion network (TOR) browser implementation in deep web-darknet activities.  To list the categories, purposes and type of data available in the deep web and darknet searches.
First Responder's roles and responsibilities for search and seizure of digital evidence offered by the National Forensic Sciences University (India)	14 – 16 May 2025	To demonstrate how to identify, search and seize digital devices from the crime scene.  To clarify the roles and responsibilities for the acquisition of mobile, computer and other ICT devices.
Scientific techniques of psychological methods of investigation	09 – 21 June 2025	To demonstrate the role of forensic psychology in crime investigation and how behavioural profiling helps investigation.
Cyber Crime Investigation and Cyber Forensics	23 – 27 June 2025	Enhancing investigative skills to effectively combat cybercrime.
Investigation of online child sexual abuse and exploitation	13 – 17 October 2025	To strengthen capacity of police personnel on investigation of online child sexual abuse and exploitation.
Training on Access of ICSE database	04 – 06 November 2025	Training on INTERPOL policing capabilities to give trainees access rights, monitor proper utilisation of the system by end users.
SARPCCO Small Arms and Light Weapons Identification and INTERPOL Illicit Arms Records and Tracing Management System Course	18 – 21 November 2025	To equip participants with the theory and practical skills necessary for identifying various firearms and ammunition, particularly military firearms and other types of illegal firearms commonly found in the SADC region.

# YEAR IN REVIEW



## 7.0 YEAR IN REVIEW

The year under review was marked by a series of notable activities and development within the Botswana Police Service. These events reflected the organisation's ongoing efforts to strengthen policing operations, enhance service delivery and respond effectively to emerging law enforcement needs. The period also provided an opportunity for collaboration and engagement across various policing areas. The following are some of the significant events that took place during the year under review.

### 7.1 INTERPOL International Day of Remembrance for Fallen Police Officers

On the 7<sup>th</sup> of March 2025, the BPS held its first commemoration of the INTERPOL International Day of Remembrance for Fallen Police Officers. The event was held to honor officers who lost their lives in the line of duty.



BPS officers stand in solemn tribute during the fallen heroes commemoration ceremony

### 7.2 The National Conference on Crime Prevention

The Organisation held a two day National Conference on Crime Prevention from the 19<sup>th</sup> March to 20<sup>th</sup> March 2025. The conference provided a forum for stakeholders to engage on key crime prevention strategies.



The President of the Republic of Botswana Advocate Duma Gideon Boko delivering the keynote address at the Conference

### 7.3 The Commissioner's Run

The organisation hosted "The Commissioner's Run" on the 15<sup>th</sup> March 2025 as part of its community engagement initiatives. The event served as a platform for disseminating Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Road Safety messages to the public. The 2<sup>nd</sup> edition of the event was held in Francistown on the 16<sup>th</sup> October 2025.



The President of the Republic of Botswana Advocate Duma Gideon Boko (Circled) graced the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition of the Commissioner's Run in Francistown



Commissioner Dinah Marathe (Centre) launching the 1<sup>st</sup> edition of the Commissioner's Run in Gaborone

## 7.4 Senior Officers Annual Conference

The BPS on the 6<sup>th</sup> May 2025, held the 51<sup>st</sup> Senior Officers Annual Conference which ended on the 8<sup>th</sup> May 2025. The Conference brought together BPS senior officers to review performance, plan and strategise on key priorities. It further aimed to promote modern, community focused and technology driven policing with a view to improve service delivery and officers' welfare.



Senior officers attending an Annual Conference

## 7.5 INTERPOL Global Congress on Chemical Security & Emerging Threats

The organisation hosted the INTERPOL Global Congress on Chemical Security and Emerging Threats, a three- day event held from 16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> September 2025. The congress brought together regional experts to strengthen cooperation in preventing the misuse of hazardous chemicals. The purpose of the meeting was to share best practices, improve regional preparedness and develop strategies to address growing chemical related security threats.



Minister for State President, Honourable Moeti Ceasar Mohwasa (Middle), INTERPOL Representative, Mr Alan Grimmer of the Chemical and Explosives Terrorism Prevention Unit (Left) and the Deputy Commissioner of Police - Support Services, Mr Solomon Mantswe during INTERPOL Global Congress on Chemical Security and Emerging Threats

# CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY



## 8.0 Corporate Social Responsibility

The Botswana Police Service remains steadfast in its commitment to corporate social responsibility, recognising that effective policing extends beyond law enforcement to meaningful community engagement and social impact. The Organisation undertook various initiatives aimed at uplifting vulnerable groups, strengthening community partnerships and promoting social well-being. These efforts reflect a people-centred approach to service delivery and demonstrate a dedication to fostering trust, solidarity and sustainable community development beyond the call of duty.

During the year under review, the BPS raised a sum of P350,000.00 towards the construction of a house for a less privileged woman in Lejwana village. The house was successfully completed and officially handed over to the beneficiary by the Commissioner of Police on 22<sup>nd</sup> December 2025. Additionally, the Service donated groceries valued at P49,255.20, clothing worth P75,000.00 and toiletries valued at P10,489.00, most of which were distributed through schools. Furthermore, the Service also provided cash donations amounting to P276,335.50 to support some family members of deceased police officers as well as other members of the general public in need or affected by natural disasters.



Commissioner of Police handing over of donated goats



Deputy Commissioner, Support Services handing over a photocopying machine



Deputy Commissioner, Operations handing over a house to a beneficiary



# ANNEXURES

*Not satisfied with our services?  
Inform the following;*



## COMPLAINTS PROCEDURE

**We are here to serve you. For any complaints report to the following;**

**LEVEL 1 - STATION**

**Station Commander**

TEL:

**LEVEL 2 - DISTRICT**

**Officer Commanding**

TEL:

**LEVEL 3 - DIVISION**

**Divisional Commander**

TEL:

**LEVEL 5 - POLICE HEADQUARTERS**

**Commissioner of Police**

TEL:

**For further enquiries contact: Public Relations Officer  
Private Bag 0012 Gaborone Tel: 399 3815/19/22  
email: [police@gov.bw](mailto:police@gov.bw)**

## 9.0 Annexures

### Annexure A

Table 1. Number of reported criminal cases per Police District: 2024/2025

Police District	2024				2025				2024/25 Growth (%)		
	Penal Code	Other Statutes	Total	Relative Value (%)	Penal Code	Other Statutes	Total	Relative Value (%)	Penal Code	Other Statutes	Total
No.1 Kutlwano	8,454	3,385	<b>11,839</b>	8.1%	8,001	2,670	<b>10,671</b>	6.9%	-5.4%	-21.1%	<b>-9.9%</b>
No.2 Palapye	9,179	2,784	<b>11,963</b>	8.2%	9,606	2,638	<b>12,244</b>	7.9%	4.7%	-5.2%	<b>2.3%</b>
No.3 Gaborone	18,130	4,739	<b>22,869</b>	15.6%	17,580	5,379	<b>22,959</b>	14.8%	-3.0%	13.5%	<b>0.4%</b>
No.4 Lobatse	4,006	1,333	<b>5,339</b>	3.6%	4,156	1,645	<b>5,801</b>	3.7%	3.7%	23.4%	<b>8.7%</b>
No.5 Maun	6,478	1,272	<b>7,750</b>	5.3%	6,347	1,398	<b>7,745</b>	5.0%	-2.0%	9.9%	<b>-0.1%</b>
No.6 Gantsi	1,512	711	<b>2,223</b>	1.5%	1,634	1,162	<b>2,796</b>	1.8%	8.1%	63.4%	<b>25.8%</b>
No.7 Kasane	1,335	1,294	<b>2,629</b>	1.8%	1,388	1,201	<b>2,589</b>	1.7%	4.0%	-7.2%	<b>-1.5%</b>
No.8 Letlhakane	2,637	684	<b>3,321</b>	2.3%	2,492	1,083	<b>3,575</b>	2.3%	-5.5%	58.3%	<b>7.6%</b>
No.9 Tsabong	1,827	797	<b>2,624</b>	1.8%	1,719	1,493	<b>3,212</b>	2.1%	-5.9%	87.3%	<b>22.4%</b>
No.10 S/Phikwe	4,157	1,532	<b>5,689</b>	3.9%	4,020	1,386	<b>5,406</b>	3.5%	-3.3%	-9.5%	<b>-5.0%</b>
No.11 Molepolole	7,717	2,953	<b>10,670</b>	7.3%	7,672	3,944	<b>11,616</b>	7.5%	-0.6%	33.6%	<b>8.9%</b>
No.12 Mochudi	4,289	941	<b>5,230</b>	3.6%	4,365	1,272	<b>5,637</b>	3.6%	1.8%	35.2%	<b>7.8%</b>
No.13 Mogoditshane	21,906	4,016	<b>25,922</b>	17.7%	22,301	5,140	<b>27,441</b>	17.7%	1.8%	28.0%	<b>5.9%</b>
No.14 Kanye	5,134	2,158	<b>7,292</b>	5.0%	5,006	3,377	<b>8,383</b>	5.4%	-2.5%	56.5%	<b>15.0%</b>
No.15 Francistown	6,009	5,686	<b>11,695</b>	8.0%	6,262	8,489	<b>14,751</b>	9.5%	4.2%	49.3%	<b>26.1%</b>
No.16 Mahalapye	3,898	4093	<b>7,991</b>	5.5%	3,382	5,898	<b>9,280</b>	6.0%	-13.2%	44.1%	<b>16.1%</b>
No.17 Shakawe	1,089	394	<b>1,483</b>	1.0%	836	402	<b>1,238</b>	0.8%	-23.2%	2.0%	<b>-16.5%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>107,757</b>	<b>38,722</b>	<b>146,529</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>106,767</b>	<b>48,577</b>	<b>155,344</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-0.9%</b>	<b>25.5%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>

**Table 2. Summary of selected potential GBV cases: 2024/2025**

OFFENCE	TOTAL NO. OF REPORTED CASES	TOTAL NO. OF GBV & CHILD RELATED CASES	2024									
			0 – 5 YEARS		6 – 10 YEARS		11 – 15 YEARS		16 AND BELOW 18		18 – 35 YOUTH	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Murder	337	172 (35)	4	8	2	1	2	3	4	11	14	59
Attempted murder	33	26 (14)	3	7	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	8
Rape	2,018	2018 (573)	2	55	9	137	12	153	0	205	0	787
Attempted Rape	64	64 (17)	0	0	1	9	0	0	0	7	0	24
Defilement	1,666	1,666	0	0	0	89	4	597	5	971	0	0
Defilement of Imbeciles	32	32 (19)	0	0	0	3	0	9	0	7	0	5
Indecent Assault	240	240 (144)	0	5	6	20	0	48	0	65	0	68
Incest	4	4 (4)	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0
Assault Common	16,494	3,773 (110)	0	3	7	5	9	11	13	62	152	1,928
A.O.A.B.H	7,676	1,649 (89)	0	2	2	3	4	6	22	50	108	708
Unlawful Wounding	2,248	575 (29)	0	4	0	1	3	5	9	7	41	240
Grievous Harm	318	90 (7)	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	4	13	43
Threat to Kill	845	546 (5)	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	7	269
Malicious damage to property	6,857	365	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	34	166
Common Nuisance	8,277	566	0	0	0	1	2	4	3	4	10	248
Use of insulting language	2,345	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	33
Neglect of children	634	634 (810)	152	142	162	196	60	72	26	10	0	0
Cruel treatment of a child	254	254 (217)	27	23	75	44	40	28	15	15	0	0
Failure to supply necessities	65	65 (67)	8	5	13	15	5	3	14	4	0	0
Failure to comply	577	577 (593)	73	112	106	129	46	57	55	15	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33,505</b>	<b>14,020 (4,423)</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>1436</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>4,139</b>

**Key:** Red indicates number of child victims

36 AND ABOVE		TOTAL REPORTED CASES	TOTAL NO. OF GBV & CHILD RELATED CASES	2025											
				0-5 YEARS		6-12 YEARS		13-15 YEARS		16 AND BELOW 18		18-35 YOUTH		36 AND ABOVE	
M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
10	58	338	131 (27)	8	2	2	2	0	4	2	7	8	55	5	43
1	6	25	7 (2)	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
0	658	1,922	1,922 (598)	2	48	8	138	8	188	8	198	6	864	2	458
0	23	69	69 (26)	0	3	0	5	1	8	0	9	1	33	0	9
0	0	1,837	1,837	0	0	0	13	1	673	2	1,148	0	0	0	0
0	8	40	40 (10)	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	6	0	18	1	11
0	28	250	250 (103)	0	4	0	26	5	21	2	45	8	84	1	54
0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
100	1,483	1,5987	3,361 (324)	1	3	14	20	26	91	43	126	124	17,40	84	1,095
79	665	6,893	1,304 (73)	2	3	1	6	12	14	9	26	27	711	37	464
22	243	2,089	407 (29)	0	1	1	1	6	0	10	10	26	203	18	135
9	18	310	69 (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	33	4	31
4	261	772	509 (21)	3	2	0	1	0	2	2	11	4	256	9	219
29	134	6,634	677 (4)	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	98	264	84	227
19	275	8,142	1,026 (26)	0	0	1	2	2	3	4	14	121	392	91	396
8	57	2,176	365 (4)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	22	135	23	181
0	0	362	362 (629)	116	153	119	137	35	41	15	13	0	0	0	0
0	0	173	173 (195)	25	20	42	27	26	30	12	13	0	0	0	0
0	0	10	10	2	1	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1,035	1,035 (1,042)	230	147	150	171	107	105	70	62	0	0	0	0
225	3,451	4,9065	1,3555 (4,961)	389	388	342	552	231	1,183	183	1,693	445	4,794	359	3,323

**Table 3. Number of Road Traffic Accidents by Severity and Police Districts: 2025**

Districts	Accident severity					Proportion
	Fatal Crashes	Serious Crashes	Minor Crashes	Other Crashes	Total Crashes	
No.1 Kutlwano	21	61	100	689	871	5.2%
No.2 Palapye	22	27	131	684	864	5.1%
No.3 Gaborone	20	50	406	4,341	4,817	28.6%
No.4 Lobatse	14	28	64	347	453	2.7%
No.5 Maun	15	39	104	539	697	4.1%
No.6 Gantsi	4	10	23	108	145	0.9%
No.7 Kasane	5	10	13	188	216	1.3%
No.8 Letlhakane	15	15	25	290	345	2.1%
No.9 Tsabong	10	14	19	105	148	0.9%
No.10 Selibe-Phikwe	4	12	30	249	295	1.8%
No.11 Molepolole	21	54	132	501	708	4.2%
No.12 Mochudi	14	28	137	502	681	4%
No.13 Mogoditshane	32	94	474	3,920	4,520	26.8%
No.14 Sejelo	19	34	70	587	710	4.2%
No.15 Francistown	19	31	111	452	613	3.6%
No.16 Mahalapye	22	38	61	533	654	3.9%
No.17 Shakawe	3	9	23	85	120	0.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>1,923</b>	<b>14,120</b>	<b>16,857</b>	<b>100%</b>



**Table 4. Number of Road Traffic Accidents Casualties by Severity and Police Districts: 2025**

Districts	Casualty Injuries				Proportion (%)
	Fatalities	Serious Injuries	Minor Injuries	Total Injuries	
No.1 Kutlwano	26	100	166	<b>292</b>	<b>7.4%</b>
No.2 Palapye	28	47	208	<b>283</b>	<b>7.1%</b>
No.3 Gaborone	21	50	489	<b>560</b>	<b>14.1%</b>
No.4 Lobatse	15	44	97	<b>156</b>	<b>3.9%</b>
No.5 Maun	21	54	182	<b>257</b>	<b>6.5%</b>
No.6 Gantsi	6	14	37	<b>55</b>	<b>1.4%</b>
No.7 Kasane	4	17	48	<b>71</b>	<b>1.8%</b>
No.8 Letlhakane	21	41	54	<b>116</b>	<b>2.9%</b>
No.9 Tsabong	11	18	29	<b>58</b>	<b>1.5%</b>
No.10 Selibe-Phikwe	4	15	39	<b>58</b>	<b>1.5%</b>
No.11 Molepolole	35	82	210	<b>327</b>	<b>8.2%</b>
No.12 Mochudi	20	34	181	<b>235</b>	<b>5.9%</b>
No.13 Mogoditshane	42	110	735	<b>887</b>	<b>22.3%</b>
No.14 Sejelo	19	52	86	<b>157</b>	<b>4%</b>
No.15 Francistown	20	45	150	<b>215</b>	<b>5.4%</b>
No.16 Mahalapye	32	67	92	<b>191</b>	<b>4.8%</b>
No.17 Shakawe	3	10	42	<b>55</b>	<b>1.4%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>2,845</b>	<b>3,973</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 5. Number of Road Traffic Violations by Police Divisions: 2025**

Offences	North	North West	North Central	South Central	South	Total	Proportion (%)
Speeding	9,844	11,603	20,343	18,828	13,430	<b>74,048</b>	<b>20.9%</b>
Driving without license	4,153	3,015	5,817	11,187	6,324	<b>30,496</b>	<b>8.6%</b>
Drunken Driving	476	352	1,064	1,884	1,764	<b>5,540</b>	<b>1.6%</b>
Careless driving	1,508	795	1,321	6,786	5,776	<b>16,186</b>	<b>4.6%</b>
Use of mobile phone whilst driving	660	251	565	4,764	582	<b>6,822</b>	<b>1.9%</b>
PSV offences	1,574	437	1,971	1,398	4,790	<b>10,170</b>	<b>2.9%</b>
Failure to produce driving license	423	300	414	1,915	821	<b>3,873</b>	<b>1.1%</b>
Failure to wear seat belt	4,333	3,189	5,051	9,481	6,612	<b>28,666</b>	<b>8.1%</b>
Failure to obey traffic lights	1,213	19	473	10,375	72	<b>12,152</b>	<b>3.4%</b>
Other offences	26,643	20,001	40,165	41,091	38,840	<b>166,740</b>	<b>47%</b>
<b>Total offences</b>	<b>50,827</b>	<b>39,962</b>	<b>77,184</b>	<b>107,709</b>	<b>79,011</b>	<b>354,693</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Proportion (%)</b>	<b>14.3%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>21.8%</b>	<b>30.4%</b>	<b>22.2%</b>	<b>100%</b>	

**Table 6. Number of Road Traffic Cases Dealt with by Police Divisions: 2025**

Division	Cases brought forward	Cases detected	Total cases	Cases completed by Admission of Guilty	Cases completed by other means (e.g. withdrawn, warrant issued, court etc.)	Total cases pending	Proportion
North	21,790	50,827	72,617	15,662	34,031	<b>22,924</b>	<b>20.8%</b>
North West	13,330	39,962	53,292	18,841	26,650	<b>7,801</b>	<b>7.1%</b>
North Central	14,183	77,184	91,367	32,587	42,316	<b>16,464</b>	<b>14.9%</b>
South Central	34,011	107,709	141,720	45,266	62,878	<b>33,576</b>	<b>30.4%</b>
South	26,902	79,011	105,913	38,679	37,631	<b>29,603</b>	<b>26.8%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>110,216</b>	<b>354,693</b>	<b>464,909</b>	<b>151,035</b>	<b>203,506</b>	<b>110,368</b>	<b>100%</b>



**BE SECURE  
BE SAFE  
DON'T COMPROMISE  
HOME SECURITY**

**HOME SECURITY TIPS**

- \* Know your neighbour - this will help you spot suspicious people in your area.
- \* Join your neighbourhood watch and other crime prevention groups in your area.
- \* Avoid making yourself vulnerable by discussing your personal security information on social media.
- \* Ensure all your windows and exits are securely locked especially at night.
- \* Ensure that tools (spades, axes, hoes, hammers etc.) which criminals can use are kept in a safe place.

**CALL 999**



# CYBERCRIME

## PROTECT YOURSELF ONLINE & OFFLINE



### STRONG

Use strong, unique passwords for every account and enable 2FA wherever possible. Keep passwords & PIN private.



### VERIFY

Verify before you pay. Confirm investments with NBFIRA before paying.



### THINK

Shop only on secure websites (<https://>). Think before you click avoid suspicious emails, links or attachments.



### MIND

Be mindful of what you share online personal info can be weaponized.



### UPDATE

Update your software regularly to patch security vulnerabilities.



The logo for the year 2025. The '20' is in black and the '25' is in red. The zero is stylized with a white circle inside it.

2025

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