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GUIDE TO THE 2011 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS



My count, a guide to development
Palo ya me, tsela ya ditlhabololo



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PREFACE

The Central Statistics Office (CSO) will be conducting the 2011 Population and Housing Census (PHC) in August 2011 as part of its mandate. Population and housing censuses are conducted every 10 years in accordance with international best practice. The 2011 PHC is a mammoth task that aims to count every inhabitant of Botswana. As a result there are many stakeholders, all of whom have to be reached and prepared for participation in the census.

This document is meant to outline the objectives of the census and inform the public about the reasons for which the 2011 census is being conducted. It also states the reason why certain questions will be asked.

The CSO would like to solicit the support of everybody to ensure that this national project becomes a success.



Anna Majelantle
Government Statistician

April 2011

GUIDE TO THE 2011 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

Census Act

The taking of all censuses in Botswana is guided by the provision of the Census Act (Cap. 17:02) and by the regulation made under the act, which are reviewed for every census undertaking. These regulations specify the questions that will be asked during that Census and further empower enumerators to request for such information as may be necessary to enable them to complete the questionnaire in respect of all persons. Penalties are specified under the Act in case of misconduct by census officers and in cases where any person, without reasonable cause, fails to give the required information, gives false information, refuses to give information or obstructs the census officers in performing their duties. A statutory instrument for the Census undertaking is usually passed by the Parliament and signed by the Minister of Finance and Development Planning every census year, and among others, indicating the exact dates when the census will be conducted and all the regulations detailing the duties of persons appointed census officers and the schedule of questions to be asked.

The relevant section of the act reads as follows:

1. "Any census officer who:
 - a) without sufficient cause refuses or neglects to act as such or to use reasonable diligence and care in performing any duty imposed upon him
 - b) wilfully puts an offensive or improper question or knowingly makes any false return
 - c) asks, receives or takes from any person other than an authorized officer of the Government any payment or reward
 - d) divulges any information obtained during the performance of his duty as a census officer

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine of four hundred pula or to imprisonment for twelve months or both".

2. "Any person without who reasonable cause:
 - a) fails to give information which he/she is required by or under the census regulation
 - b) for purposes of the census, gives to any census officer which he knows to be false or does not believe to be true
 - c) wilfully hinders or obstructs any census officer in the exercise of the powers or the performance of the duties conferred on him by the act or the census regulations

shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine or imprisonment or both as determined by the Act".

In any proceedings for an offence under the regulations, the court shall presume that the accused person acted without reasonable cause unless the contrary is proved.

.. HISTORY OF CENSUS TAKING IN BOTSWANA

Botswana has a long history of census taking since the colonial period. During this period, the country conducted censuses at irregular intervals in 1904, 1911, 1921, 1936, 1946, 1956 and 1964. But since independence in 1966, the country has carried out four decennial censuses in accordance with international practice. The censuses were conducted in 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001. The next census will be conducted from **August 2011** and will be the fifth since independence.

.. REASONS FOR THE CENSUS

Given the enormous task of undertaking a census, in terms of human and financial resources, transport facilities, as well as time required, it is often questioned why censuses are conducted. There are a host of reasons but of interest in this instance are those of national importance. A better understanding of the whole concept would be achieved by making a distinction between long-term and immediate census objectives. With these objectives in mind, the government of Botswana has ordered that a population census be conducted at ten-year intervals in line with international practice.

) Long-Term Objectives

To provide time series data at national and sub-national levels for planning purposes and decision making processes. The table below shows time series data on the enumerated population in different censuses taken in Botswana since 1904.

Enumerated Population: 1904 – 2001 Censuses:

Year	Enumerated Population	Average Growth Rate
1904	120, 776	-
1911	124, 350	0.5
1921	152, 983	2
1936	265, 756	3.8
1946	296, 310	1.1
1956	309, 175	0.4
1964	549, 510	7.5
1971	596, 994	1.2
1981	941, 027	4.7
1991	1,326,796	3.5
2001	1,680,863	2.4

To provide planning data in the long and intermediate terms for policy and program formulation in various fields such as education, health, housing, roads, information and communications technology such as cellular phones and internet infrastructures, to mention a few. For instance, information on age helps in determining the present and future proportion of the population which needs schooling, where to build schools and the number of teachers to be trained. On health, information on rates of death will help in decisions of where more facilities are needed. Information on housing will give planners a good picture of the housing situation hence; enable appropriate housing policy decisions to be made.



One of the social amenities provided through evidence based decision making guided by census data

- iii. To provide data for programme monitoring and evaluation of National Development Plans, Vision 2016 indicators, Millenium Development Goals and Poverty Reduction Strategy programs.
- iv. To ensure the availability of socio-economic and demographic data at regular intervals.

b) Immediate Objectives

- i. To update the 2001 Census data-base
- ii. To delineate parliamentary constituencies and council wards to facilitate political representation
- ii. To provide current data for the determination of fertility, mortality and migration rates; patterns and trends and population growth rates both at national and sub-national levels, to mention a few.

3. QUESTIONS CARRIED IN PREVIOUS CENSUSES IN BOTSWANA

- i. Certain questions are so basic in population censuses that they are usually retained in all censuses. Since the main purpose of the census is to count the population and to measure the changes which are taking place in its basic characteristics and distribution, questions asking information pertaining to these variables are usually included in all censuses.
- ii. The first census question ('What are the names of all persons who spent last night here?') has been asked in the last four censuses.. This is in line with the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for Population

and Housing Censuses (Page 119, Paragraphs 2.51 – 2.56) which defines “the place where present at the time of census” meaning, as in the context of the Botswana census, the household with which the person spent the census night. In other words, a person will be counted within the household they spent the census night with whether or not it is his or her usual place of residence. The question is extended to include persons traveling during the entire night or day of the census and those who spent the night at work or at night-prayers as such members of the household would not have spent the night with another household where they would otherwise be counted. These persons are counted with the household where they would normally spend the night for attachment to the housing unit characteristics of the household. The question also includes visitors who spent the night with the household because accordingly they would not be counted with their households on the same night as they would not have spent the night there. Consultation processes revealed some public concerns regarding the question. There are some who feel that the question is too personal. However on closer reflection it would be realised that this is a very innocent question since the enumerator simply records what is being told by the respondent whose chooses to level of detail to provide.



An enumerator conducting an interview to count members of the household(s)

Questions on supplementary topics are modified or dropped while new topics are introduced following consultations and review with stakeholders before each census..

The list of questions asked in previous censuses is shown in the table below:

Table of Census Topics

Topics	Year carried
1. Race	1904-1964
2. Broad age group	1904-1936
3. Livestock	1904-1936
4. Poultry	1936
5. Agricultural Lands belonging to households	1956, 1991-2001
6. Name	1956-2001
7. Relationship	1964-2001
8. Sex	1904-2001
9. Age (Single year)	1956-2001
10. Village of allegiance	1964-1971
11. Citizenship	1981-2001
12. Residential Status (Permanent visitor etc)	1964
13. Place of Birth	1991-2001
14. Place of usual living at time of census	1981-2001
14. Place of usual living one year ago	1981-2001
15. Place of usual living five year ago	2001
16. Parental survival	2001
17. Language	1956
18. Language spoken most often at home	2001
19. Literacy	1956-1964
20. School attendance	1991-2001
21. Highest School grade attained	1964-1971
22. Highest school grade passed/completed	1981-2001
23. Training (field and subject)	2001
24. Religion of head of household	1956
25. Religion of household members	2001
26. Marital Status	1956-2001
27. Economic Activity	1971-2001
28. Work on family lands	1971-2001
29. Working Status	1964
30. Occupation	1964-2001
31. Industry	1971-2001
32. Children ever born alive	1971-2001
33. Particulars of most recent births	1971, 2001
34. Children born one year before census	1956, 1981-2001
35. Absent Botswana citizens	1956, 1971-2001
36. Household farming status	1971-2001
37. Particulars of deaths one year before census	1956, 1981, 2001
38. Blindness	1956
39. Ownership of household durables	1971, 1991-2001
40. Type of tenure of dwelling	1981 - 2001
41. Type of housing unit	1991-2001
42. Number of rooms	1991-2001
43. Material of construction of housing	1981 - 2001
44. Principal Source of water, fuel for cooking, lighting and warming the house	1981-2001
45. Toilet facilities	1981-2001
46. Refuse disposal	2001
47. Ownership of durables	1991-2001
48. Disability	1991-2001
49. Household cash activity	1991-2001
50. Land tenure for farming and grazing livestock	1991-2001

In addition to the set of questions asked in the 2001 Census, the following question has been proposed for inclusion in the 2011 Census.

- Ownership of ICT

Information and Communications Technology (ICT) in modern life is important as it provides internet access through ICT equipment such as computers and cellphones. The importance of ownership of ICT equipment will assist policy decisions regarding provision of internet access to communities, among others.

4. PROCESS OF FORMULATING CENSUS QUESTIONS

A primary set of census topics used in the 2001 census was sent to different users for their consideration and suggestion of any new topics or dropping of some. Following this, various users, including government ministries and departments, parastatals, private sector organizations, the University of Botswana, development partners and non-governmental organizations submitted their proposed topics to be covered in the 2011 census. A series of consultations were undertaken with these stakeholders before the topics were finalised.

The Central Statistics Office formulated the questions based on agreed topics and designed a questionnaire which was further tested and discussed through the census committee structures. Testing of the questions for context and flow was done through a pre-test and a pilot census where a few sampled households are asked the questions. Discussions thereafter followed to conclude the questions that would be asked during the 2011 census.

Some of the census questions are explained below:

All persons:

The first few questions on the census questionnaire are asked to derive information on population characteristics. Such data gives a profile of the total population in terms of its number, composition, distribution, migration and parental survivorship. The names of all persons who spent the night with the household are needed to facilitate head-count, easy identification and reference during interview and correction of mistakes. At the data processing stage the serial number of a household member is used instead of the name since it uniquely identifies a household member by district, village and locality. Names of persons are not required from this point hence are not entered into the computer.

A					
ALL PERSONS					
NAME	SR NO.	RELATIONSHIP	SEX	AGE	CITIZENSHIP
What are the names of all persons who spent last night here?		What is ...'s relationship to the head of household?	Is male or female?	How old is ... in completed years?	What is the country of's citizenship?
Have you included babies?		00 Head			001 Botswana
		01 Spouse/Partner	1. Male		002 Angola
		02 Child	2. Female	(Age as	003 Lesotho
Have you included elderly persons?		03 Son/daughter In-law		at last	004 Malawi
		04 Step child		birthday-	005 Mozambique
Have you included people living with disabilities?		05 Grandchild		if under 1	006 Namibia
		06 Parent		year enter	007 South Africa
		07 Mother/father In-law		00)	008 Swaziland
Have you included the sick?		08 Grand Parent			009 Zambia
		09 Brother/Sister			010 Zimbabwe
Have you included visitors and those who normally spend the night here but were away on night duty, at prayer meeting, etc?		10 Nephew/Niece			011 Tanzania
		11 Other relative			012 DRC
		12 Visitor			013 Mauritius
		13 Not related			014 Seychelles
					Other -See list
A1	A2(2)	A3(2)	A4	A5(2)	A6(3)

The question on relationship to the head of the household is important in determining people's living patterns, i.e. extended or nuclear type of families. Data on relationship also provide a measure of the effects of housing situation, particularly in urban areas where non-related persons may live together in one household.

Gender issues require information on female and male headed households. The sex composition and age distribution are important factors for the continuity of a population. Data on sex and age are important in planning schools, hospitals, provision of social amenities etc. as well as providing a measure of population potential. One indicator worth mentioning is the proportion of the aged population in measuring the improvement in health and social facilities in terms of life expectancy.

Parental survivorship is another variable that is used extensively, particularly in determining orphan-hood among children aged less than 18 years and the indirect estimation of adult mortality. Hence, it is important to collect such information during the census.

It is necessary to determine the number and characteristics (education, profession etc) of foreigners in the country hence questions on citizenship in conjunction with education and occupation will capture such information.

PLACE OF BIRTH	PLACE OF USUAL LIVING			PARENTAL SURVIVAL	
	NOW	1 YEAR AGO	5 YEARS AGO	MOTHER	FATHER
Where was born?	Where does usually live?	Where did live this time last year?	Where did live this time in August 2006?	Is A	Is A
(Usual place of mother's residence at time of birth)	0001 In this housing unit	0000 Not born	0000 Not born	biological	biological
	0002 Elsewhere in this locality	0001 In this housing unit	0001 In this housing unit	mother	Father
		0002 Elsewhere in this locality	0002 Elsewhere in this locality	alive?	alive?
State locality and Census district of town where born in Botswana	66XX Elsewhere in Botswana	66XX Elsewhere in Botswana	66XX Elsewhere in Botswana	1 Yes	1 Yes
	State the Town/Census District	State the Town/Census District	State the Town/Census District	2 No	2 No
otherwise state country	XXXX Other country (see list)	XXXX Other country (see list)	XXXX Other country (see list)	3 Don't Know	3 Don't Know
A7(7)	A8(4)	A9(4)	A10(4)	A11	A12

In planning for the provision of social amenities, infrastructural facilities and health facilities, information on usual place of residence is needed. The question on past residence is meant to trace migration patterns and in conjunction with other questions, give insight into the motives for such movements.

i. Language:

Language spoken most often at home is among the UN recommended core topics. The language issue in Botswana has been a focal point for various reasons. All different languages in Botswana will be accounted for through the data collected. This information will assist the Government in developing a comprehensive language policy.

ALL PERSONS 2 YEARS AND OVER			
LANGUAGE		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	
What language does speak most often at home?	Has ever attended school?	What is the highest level that is currently doing/has completed?	
		TYPE	
	1 Still at School	00 Pre-Primary	
		01 Primary	
01 Setswana	2 Left School	02 Secondary	
02 English		03 Non-formal	
03 Sekalaka	3 Never Attended	TERTIARY	
04 Sekgalagadi	(GO TO A17)	11 Apprentice	12 Brigade
05 Sesubiya		13 Technical/Vocational	14 Educational College
06 Sesarwa		15 Inst. of Health Sciences	16 University
07 Seyeyi		LEVEL	
08 Sembukushu		0 General	
09 Afrikaans		1 Certificate	2 Diploma
10 Ndebele		3 Degree	4 Post graduate
11 Shona		5 PhD/Doctorate	
12 Seherero		YEAR	
--Other, Specify		0	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
A13(2)	A14	A15(4)	

Educational Attainment:

The Ministry of Education and Skills Development is interested in ascertaining literacy rates as well as drop-out rates hence questions on educational level will collect the required information. Wider coverage of educational institutions afforded by the census will enable collection of enrolment rates in tertiary institutions.

Field of Education:

Questions on field of education provide information on area of specialization, levels and skills obtained. Such information is required to guide training programmes in order to provide knowledge and skills that are required in the market to drive the economy of Botswana.

Religion

Religion has played a significant role in the moral building of the society. The extent of religious allegiance countrywide will be of major importance in community development regarding gender issues and behavioural practice. Information on religion will also dominate religions in the society.

ALL PERSONS 12 YEARS AND OVER		
Field of Education (For codes 11-16 under A15)	RELIGION	MARITAL STATUS
If Tertiary, what is was 's field of Education? (Probe as necessary, use two or more words to describe the field of Education)	What is 's religion? 1 Christian 2 Muslem 3 Bahai 4 Hindu 5 Badimo 6 No Religion Other specify	What is 's current marital status? 1 Never Married 2 Married 3 Living together 4 Separated 5 Divorced 6 Widowed
A17(3)	A18	A19

Marital Status:

Questions on marital status are asked of all persons 12 years and over. While marriages continue to take place the current trends indicate rising divorce rates. Analysis of this variable will shed more light on the levels of divorce rates compared with marriage rates. Based on the census data further researches will be made to guide policies and programs accordingly.

Economic Activities

The reference period for economic activity is the seven (7) days preceding the census night. Questions on economic activity are intended to capture the proportion of the total population who are economically active and types of activities they are engaged in. The economically active refers to those employed, and the fraction of the unemployed who are actively looking and are available for work. Equally important is information on the proportion of the labour force in cash earning status (either as employee or self employed) in deriving employment and unemployment rates. For the economically inactive population, information on what they did during the reference period will be sought. In conjunction with age and sex, such information is of particular importance in deriving age and sex-specific activity rates. All these factors are invaluable to economic and education planners.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY				OCCUPATION	INDUSTRY
What has been doing mainly since Independence Day 2010?	Did do any type of work for pay, profit or home use for at least 1 hour in the past 7 days?	Since was not working, what did he/she do?	What was...working as during the past 7 days?	What type of work did do in the past 7 days?	What was the main product or activity of place of work?
Seasonal work	01 Paid 02 Unpaid	1 Actively seeking work	1 Employee - paid cash	To be precise, what were main tasks and duties?	(Probe as necessary, use 1 more words to describe the occupation)
Non-seasonal work	03 Paid 04 unpaid	2 House work	2 Employee - Paid in kind		
Other	1 Yes (GOTO A23)	3 Student	3 Self-employed (no employees)		
05 Job Seeker	2 No	4 Retired	4 Self-employed (with employees)	(Probe as necessary, use two or more words to describe the occupation)	GO TO A26 for Female
06 House work	[If no, has ... worked at own lands/cattle?]	5 Sick	5 Unpaid family helper		GO TO next person
07 Student		Other (specify)	6 Working at own lands/cattlepost		
08 Retired		[If female GO TO A26			
09 Sick		[If male GO TO next person]			
Other (specify)					
A20(2)	A21	A22	A23	A24(3)	A25(4)

iii. Occupation

Questions on occupation capture information on the type of economic activities taking place and professions. These are aligned with educational attainment to indicate skills and where there are shortages and accordingly guide educational planning processes.

x. Industry

The industry identifies the main product or services provided by the establishment or the work unit in which a person is employed. Information on industry is needed to provide the basis to determine sector specific entrepreneurship and manufacturing patterns in the economy.

x. Fertility and Child Survival

The questions on fertility are asked of all females 12 years and over. Fertility data are of particular importance to health planners in terms of birth rates, evaluation of maternal health care and birth control interventions. Data on child survival will be disaggregated by sex and analysis of which will shed light on such demographic variable as life expectancy and child mortality, among others.

FERTILITY AND CHILD SURVIVAL - FEMALES											
12 YEARS AND OVER								12 - 49 YEARS			
How many children have been born alive by ⁽¹⁾		How many are living with mother ⁽²⁾		How many are living elsewhere ⁽³⁾		How many of the children have died ⁽⁴⁾		How many children have been born alive by since Indepe- ndence Day 2000 ⁽⁵⁾		How many of these children are still alive ⁽⁶⁾	
<i>Turkish name who gave birth</i>											
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
A26(2)		A27(2)		A28(2)		A29(2)		A30(2)		A31(2)	

i. **Absentees from Botswana during the period of enumeration**

This question is intended to capture information on Botswana citizens who are absent from Botswana at the time of the census. Of particular importance for planning purposes is to ascertain their characteristics, reasons for absence, duration as well as their current country of residence. Since absenteeism is largely within the age groups (15-40), this has implications on the development plans of the nation. In making population projections, one important component of population change is migration. Data on absentees compared with data on citizenship are used in deriving a measure of international migration.

B. LIST ALL MEMBERS OF THIS HOUSEHOLD (BOTSWANA CITIZENS ONLY, OUTSIDE BOTSWANA)											
Serial No.	Sex	RELATIONSHIP TO THE HEAD	DOB	AGE	EDUCATION ATTAINMENT	STATUS	CURRENT RESIDENCE	REASON FOR ABSENCE	DATE OF RETURN	REASON FOR ABSENCE	DATE OF RETURN
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
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xii. **Disability**

Certain forms of disability impose restrictions on accessibility to education, jobs, leisure, etc. hence information on the levels of persons with disability by type in the population will enable appropriate decisions/steps to be taken to provide rehabilitation programs. It therefore important for the nation to report all types of disabilities any persons may have in the household.

C		DISABILITY	
NAME	SR.	Does any listed person	Codes:
From A1 or B1	NO.	in A1 and B1 have any of	11 Partial sighted
		the following disabilities?	12 Total blindness
	From		21 Partial Hearing
	A2 or B2		22 Deafness
			31 Partial speech impairment
			32 Inability to speak
			41 Inability to use 1 leg
C1	C2(2)	C3(12)	42 Inability to use 2 legs
			43 Inability to use 1 arm
			44 Inability to use 2 arms
			45 Inability to use the whole body
			51 Intellectual Impairment
			61 Mental Health Disorder
			71 Missing 1 leg
			72 Missing 2 legs
			73 Missing 1 arm
			74 Missing 2 arms

xiii. Mortality

The question asks of any member of the household who died in the past 12 months, having stayed with the household for at least 14 days. This applies also to a non-member of the household who may have been under the care of the household being interviewed before they died.

As mortality levels are a yardstick for measuring the nation's health situation, the need for such data is important to guide policy decisions in the provision of health amenities. The availability of death rates by sex, age and districts enables health planners to focus attention where it is needed most. Information on mortality helps statisticians to provide estimates of life expectancy. Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years a person is expected to live before dying.

D		DEATHS	
Since independence Day 2010, has any member of the household died? (stayed for at least 14 days)			
If "YES", Complete D1 to D5, if "NO" put dashes in the first row only.		USUAL	
SR.	RELATION-	SEX	RESIDENCE
NO.	SHIP(see A3)	AGE at Death	What was ...'s usual place of residence at time of death?
D1(2)	D2(2)	D3	D4(2) D5(7)

iv. Agriculture and Land Acquisition:

In view of the next Agriculture Census, data obtained from the 2011 Population and Housing Census on household livestock ownership and agricultural activity as well as the method of land acquisition will form the basis of the sampling frame and benchmark data for agricultural surveys.

E				(ASK FOR ALL AND CIRCLE IF YES)		
AGRICULTURE AND LAND ACQUISITION				SINCE INDEPENDENCE DAY 2010 DID HOUSEHOLD MEMBER(S) RECEIVE CASH FROM		
Does any member of this household own any of the following?	Did any member of this household plant any of the following during the last agricultural season?	Does any member of this household own or have access to land used for planting?	How was the land(s) used for planting acquired?	AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES	HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITIES	OTHER CASH IN KIND RECEIPTS
1 Cattle	1 Maize	1 Yes	1 Land/Board	1 Sale of Cattle	1 Sale of home-made produce	REMITTANCES- FROM
2 Goats	2 Millet	2 Yes	2 Tribal	2 Goats Sheep	2 Traditional beer	1 Inside Botswana
4 Sheep	3 Beans	3 Yes	4 Inheritance	4 Poultry	2 Other beverages	2 Outside Botswana
5 Pigs	4 Sorghum	4 Own	5 Freehold	5 Maize	4 Craftwork	OTHER RECEIPTS
16 Poultry	5 Beans	5 Yes	6 Lease	16 Sorghum/Millet	5 Clothes	4 Pension
32 Donkeys	16 Water melons	16 Access	32 TGLP	32 Water melons Sweetreeds	16 Cooked food	8 Rent
2 Mules	32 None	32 No	64 Syndicate	64 Fruits and Vegetables	32 None	16 Maintenance
64 Horses	Other (specify)	Other (GOTO E7)	126 Employee Relative	126 Phone	Other (Specify)	32 Employment
128 Ostrich			256 Self allocated	256 Fish		64 Destitute Allowance
256 Game				512 Thatch Poles Reeds		128 Govt Rations
512 None				1024 Firewood		Other (Specify)
				2048 None		256 None
				Other (Specify)		
E1(3)	E2(2)	E3	E4 (3)	E5(4)	E6(2)	E7(3)

v. **Household Cash Activities:**

Information on household cash activities provides insight into household income levels and how those which have no cash earners sustain a living.

vi. **Housing Unit**

Information on the type of housing unit that the household occupies and the mode of acquisition is required in the formulation and evaluation of housing policies. Tenure of housing unit provides information on land acquisition, home ownership and extent of rented homes, institutional housing and proportion levels thereof. The number of rooms available to the household indicates adequacy or lack of shelter as well as health issues that may arise from overcrowdedness. The material of construction of the housing structures is important as it indicates the quality of the housing structure and its durability. Of particular importance to health planners are data on sanitation issues such as source of water, toilet facilities and mode of refuse disposal.

HOUSING UNIT (CIRCLE RESPONSES)							
TYPE OF HOUSING UNIT	NATURE OF HOUSING UNIT	NUMBER OF ROOMS	ASK FOR MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION OF THE MAIN HOUSE FOR THE HOUSEHOLD			WATER SUPPLY FACILITY	TOILET FACILITY
HOUSING UNIT	UNIT	OF ROOMS	WALLS	FLOOR	ROOF	What is the principal water supply for the household?	What type of toilet facility is used by this household?
01 Traditional	How was this housing unit acquired?	How many living rooms are there in this housing unit?	01 Concrete/blocks	1 Cement	1 Stone		
02 Mixed	01 Self-built (Owner occupied)			2 Floor Tiles	2 Thatched straw		
03 Detached	02 Rent Interval		02 Concrete/blocks	2 Sand/Grav	2 Roof tiles		
04 Semi-detached	03 Self-erected-Fire		03 Self-erected-Fire	3 Wood	4 Corrugated	01 Piped indoors	1- Exclusive Use
05 Town houses	04 Rent Central Government	(Inside)	05 Self-erected-Fire	5 Wood	5 Corrugated	02 Piped outdoors	2- Shared
Terminat	05 Leased/Fire (Owner Occupied)	(Outside)	06 Police and medic	6 Brick/Stone	6 Corrugated	03 Neighbours tap	3- Communal
06 Flats, Apartment	06 Purchased (Owner Occupied)	includes on- it	07 Police and medic	7 Stone	7 Asphalt	04 Communal tap	4- Neighbour
07 Part of commercial building	07 Rent- Company	only used for sleeping	08 Corrugated	8 Other (specify)	8 Concrete	05 Borew/ Tanker	5- None
08 Affordable	08 Rent: BHC		09 Corrugated	9 Other (specify)	Other (specify)	06 Well	6- Borew/ Tanker
09 Shack	09 Rent: Local Institution		10 Asphalt	10 Asphalt	10 Asphalt	07 Borew/ Tanker	7- Flush toilet
10 House	10 Rent: VDP		11 Wood	11 Wood	11 Wood	08 Borew/ Tanker	8- Ventilated Improved Pit
	11 Donated		12 Stone	12 Stone	12 Stone	09 Borew/ Tanker	9- Latrine (VIP)
	12 Do not know		13 Other (specify)	13 Other (specify)	13 Other (specify)	10 Spring water	10- Pit latrine
						Other (Specify)	11- Day (open) pit (a.k.a. Eimbo)
18/2	19/2	110/2	111/2	112	113	114/2	115/2

xvii. Principal Source of Energy for Lighting, Cooking and Heating Space:

Environmentalists are concerned about the extent at which trees are cut down for firewood hence the resulting data on fuel will help in determining whether or not there is a shift to other forms of fuel and accordingly guide policies and programmes on deforestation.

PRINCIPAL FUEL			Ownership of durables
What is the principal energy source used by this household for:			
LIGHTING	COOKING	HEATING(Space)	Does any member of this household own any of the following in a working condition? (in this housing unit)
01 Electricity grid	01 Electricity (grid)	01 electricity grid	1. Van bakkie
02 Petrol	02 Petrol	02 Petrol	2. Tractor
03 Diesel	03 Diesel	03 Diesel	4. Motor car
04 Solar Power	04 Solar Power	04 Solar Power	8. Donkey cart
05 Gas (LPG)	05 Gas (LPG)	05 Gas (LPG)	16. Bicycle
06 Bio Gas	06 Bio Gas	06 Bio Gas	32. Wheel barrow
07 Wood	07 Wood	07 Wood	64. Mokoro/Boat
08 Paraffin	08 Paraffin	08 Paraffin	128. Sewing machine
09 Cow-dung	09 Cow-dung	09 Cow-dung	256. Refrigerator
09 Candle	10 Coal	10 Coal	512. Motor bike
Other (specify)	11 Crop waste	10 Coal	1024 None
.....	12 Charcoal	11 Charcoal	
	Other (Specify)	12 None	
	Other (Specify)	
		
E17(2)	E18(2)	E19(2)	E20(3)

xviii. Ownership of Durables

xix. ICT Equipment:

OWNERSHIP OF ICT EQUIPMENT			INTERNET ACCESS
Does any member of this household own any of the following in a working condition? (in this housing unit)	Does any member of this household own a cellular phone? (From A1 and B1)	List serial numbers of all persons listed in A1 and B1 who own cellular-phones.	Does any member of this household have access to internet from:
1. Desktop 2. Laptop 4. Radio 8. Television (TV) 16. Telephone (Landline) 32. None	1 YES 2 NO If "NO" go to E24		1 Home 2 Workplace 4 Primary School 8 Secondary School 16 Other institutions 32 Internet Café 64 Cellular Phone Internet 128 Post Office(Kitsong Centre) 256 Library 512 Elsewhere 1014 No access 2048 Don't Know
E21(2)	E22 (2)	E 23 (2)	E24 (4)

5. PRESENTATION OF CENSUS FINDINGS

A number of publications are planned for the 2011 Census results. The first census publications will be the preliminary results. National tables and in-depth analysis will follow later. The publications will include a combination of the following:

- ✓ Census administration/technical report
- ✓ National statistical tables report
- ✓ Guide to villages and towns and cities of Botswana
- ✓ Population projections
- ✓ Census analytical report
- ✓ Economic characteristics
- ✓ Population characteristics
- ✓ Housing characteristics
- ✓ Demographic characteristics
- ✓ Population atlas
- ✓ District monographs
- ✓ Summary statistics on small areas

These publications will provide detailed statistical tables as well as the analysis and interpretations of the census data. For the benefit of general users, the publications will give highlights of the population figures. Definitions of concepts, methodology, details of expenditure on the census activities, as well as the administrative process, will be published in the Census Administrative/Technical report. In particular, the methodology and concepts will be useful to independent evaluators.

6. USE AND INTERPRETATION OF THE CENSUS DATA

Besides publications and tabulations, particular effort will be made to ensure that the results of the census are understood and used, through seminars and data utilisation workshops. These seminars and workshops will help ensure that maximum value is obtained from the data. Seminars will be held to provide dialogue between census data users and producers. The need for dialogue with planners requires further emphasis in view of the application of population data into planning processes.

DIKAEDI KA PALO YA BATHO YA 2011

1. DITSO TSA PALO YA BATHO MO BOTSWANA

Ditso tsa palo ya batho mo Botswana di ka latedisiwa go tswa lefatshe leno le santse le le bosiwa ka tshireletso ya ga Mmamosadinayana. Mo nakong eo, palo ya batho e ne e tshwarwa ka nako tse di farologanyeng ka 1904, 1911, 1921, 1936, 1946, 1956 le 1964. Go tswa ka boipuso ka 1966, lefatshe la Botswana le dirile palo ya batho makgetho a le mane ka dingwaga tsa 1971, 1981, 1991 le 2001 go katologana ka dingwaga tse some go tsamaisana le thulaganyo ya Lekgotla la Ditshaba (United Nations). Palo ya batho e e tlang e tlaa dirwa gotswa simolola ka kgwedi ya **Phatwe 2011**. Palo ya batho ya 2011 e tlaabo e le ya botlhano go tswa ka ngwaga wa boipuso.

2. MABAKA A PALO-BATHO

Ka fa tiro ya palo ya batho e leng bokete ka teng go lebeliwe ba ba e tsamaisang, madi a a dirisiwang mo go yone, le nako e e tlhokafalang, go a tle go botswe gore ke ka ntlha ya eng palo-batho e dirwa. Mabaka a mantshi, mme re tlaa itebaganya le a a botlhokwa mo sechabeng. Palo ya batho e ka tihaloganngwa fa go ka lejwa maitlamo a lebaka le le leele a farologanngwa le a lebaka le le khutshwane. Fa mmuso wa Botswana o laola gore go nne le palo ya batho morago ga dingwaga dingwe le dingwe di le some, o ne o lebele mabaka a gore palo ya batho e turu, ntswa e tlaa dipalopalo tsa di botlhokwa mo tsamaisong ya go isa ditlamelo ko bathong.

a) Maitlamo a Lebaka le le Leele:

- i) Go ntsha dipalopalo tsa batho ka go tihatlogana ga dipaka le dingwaga. Dipalopalo tse, di amanngwa le sechaba kana bontlha bongwe jwa sechaba go kaela dithulaganyo tsa ditogamaano tsa ditlhabololo.
- ii) Gontsha maduo a ditlhabololo mo lebakeng le leele le le fagare go dirisiwa mananeo a a farologanyeng. Fano fa, ditogamaano go tewa tsa mefuta e e tshwanang thuto, botsogo, bonno, jalo jalo. Tsaya sekai ka se: kitso ya dingwaga tsa batho e thusa mo go lebeng gore e ka nna batho ba le kae ba ba tlhokang dikwele mo lebakeng le le tlang, dikwele di tlaa agaiwa kae, le gore go rutiwe batho bale kae go nna baruta-bana. Mo botsogong kitso ya selekanyo se batho ba tlhokafalang ka sone e thusa gore go bonwe ko ditlamelo tsa kalafi di tlhokegang thata teng. Kitso ka tsa bonno e thusa go lemoga sentle seemo sa bonno le go tsaya dikgato tse di tlhokegang go araba mabaka a a leng teng le a go ya pele.
- iii) Go ntsha dipalopalo tse di batlegang go lekola boleng jwa mananeo a ditlhabololo a tshwana le Lenaneo la Sechaba la Ditlhabololo, Tebelo Pele ya Sechaba ya Ngwaga wa 2016, le dithulaganyo tsa go fokotsa lehumu.
- iv) Go thomamisa gore dipalopalo tsa batho ka go farologana ga tsone, le tse di amang matshelo a batho le itsholelo, di kokoanngwa mo dipakeng tse di lekanyeng.



Sekwele se se agilwe go dirisiwa dipalopalo tse di tswang mo palo ya batho

b) Maitlamo a Lebaka le le Khutshwane

- i) Go shafatsa dipalopalo tse di tserweng ka Palo ya Batho ya 2001
- ii) Go sega melolwane ya dikgaolo tsa botlhophi, ebong kemedi ya batho ka sepolotiki ka bopalamente le bokhansale.
- iii) Go ntsha dipalopalo tsa dipaka tseno, tse ka tsone go ka lemogwang selekanyo sa tsholo ya bana, go tlhokafala le go fuduga ga batho; methale ya ka fa dipalo tsa batho di golang ka teng ka lefatshe lotlhe la Botswana le dikgaolo tsa lone.



Modiri wa Palo ya Batho a buisana le ba Lelapa go simolola go bala mo lelapeng

3. DIPOTSO TSE DI BODITSWENG MO DIPALONG TSA BATHO TSA PELE MO BOTSWANA

- j) Dipotso dingwe di tlwaelesegile mo palong ya batho mo di nnang di buselediwa ka nako tsotlhe ga go dirwa palo ya batho. Ka maikaelelo a palo ya batho e le go bala batho le go kala diphetogo tse di diragalang ka seemo sa matshelo a batho le kanamo ya bone go tshwantshanya le seemo sa pele. Dipotso tsa dikitso ka matshelo a batho le metsamao ya bone gantsi di nna teng mo palo bathong tsotlhe tse di dirwang. Sekai ke jaaka, potso ya ntlha ya palo ya batho ("Ke kopa maina a batho botlhe ba ba tsogang mo lelapeng gompiano") e nna teng mo palo ya batho nngwe le nngwe. Potso ya ntlha e, e batla maina a batho botlhe baba tsogang mo lelapeng bosigo jo bo fetileng. Potso e, e bodiwa ke bontsi jwa mafatshe ka bophara fa ba bala batho. Ka jalo, ke potso e e botlhokwa thata go tlhomamisa gore batho botlhe baa balwa. Ke gone ka moo, eseng mo Botswana fela ko go botswang potso e!
- i) Potso ya ntlha e, gape e tswelela e gakolola gore bana ba ba nnye, batsofe le banalebogole maina a a bone a boelwe gore le bone ba balwe fa e le gore ba tsoga mo lapeng le le balwang.

Mogolaganya wa dipotso tse di boditsweng mo dipalong tsa batho tse di fetileng:-

Dikarolo	Ngwaga wa
1. Letso	1904-1964
2.Dingwaga tsa matsalo (ka tshoboko)	1904-1936
3. Leruo	1904-1936
4. Dinonyane tsa thuo	1936
5. Masimo a ba lealapa	1956, 1991-2001
6. Leina	1956-2001
7. Tsalano/Losika	1964-2001
8. Bone(Monna/Mosadi)	1904-2001
9. Dingwaga tsa matsalo ka bongwe ka bongwe	1956-2001
10. Motse o motona waga gabo motho/Motse wa tlholego	1964-1971
11. Boagedi	1981-2001
12.Motho o ntse mo lefatsheng ka lebaka lefe(Moeng kana jang)	1964
13. Legae la gale le gale	1991-2001
14 Bonno ka nako eno	1981-2001
14. Bonno ngogola ka nako e	1981-2001
15. Bonno mo ngwageng tse tlhano tse di fetileng	2001
16.Gore botsadi bo mo botshelong	2001
17. Teme/Puo e e dirisiwang mo lelapeng	1956
18. Teme/Puo e e dirisiwang thata mo lelapeng	2001
19. Kitso va go kwala le go bala	1956-1964
20. Tsa go tsena sekolo	1991-2001
21. Thuto e e kwa godimo e motho a e fitlheletsing	1964-1971
22 Thuto e e kwa godimo e motho a e fentseng	1981-2001
23.Gore ithuthuntsho e dirilwe mo go eng	2001
24. Tumelo va tlhogo va lolwapa	1956
25. Tumelo va motho	2001
26. Nyalo (gore motho o tserwe kana jang, o tlhokafaletswe kana o tlhadile kana o tlhadilwe	1956-2001
27. Tsa itshitso	1971-2001
28. Tiro kwa masimong	1971-2001
29. Seemo sa tiri	1964
30. Mofuta wa tiro	1964-2001
31. Mofuta wa madirelo	1971-2001
32. Bana ba ba tshotsweng ba tshela	1971-2001
33 Pelegi va bosheng	1971, 2001
34. Bana ba ba belegweng ngwaga pele ga palo	1956, 1981-2001
35. Batswana ba ba seong mo Botswana ka nako va balwa batho	1956, 1971-2001
36. Temo thuo va lolwapa	1971-2001
37. Dintsho ngwaga pele ga palo	1956, 1981 -
38. Bofofu	1956
39. Go nna le ditsha ga ba lelapa	1971, 1991-2001
40. Kabelo setsha sa bonno	1981 -2001
41. Mofuta wa ntlo	1991-2001
42. Palo va dikamore	1991-2001
43. Dilwana tse di dirisitsweng mo kagong	1981 - 2001
44. Ko metsi a giwang teng thata, se se dirisiwang ele leokwane la go apaya le go bonesa	1981-2001
45. Didirisiwa tsa boithomelo	19,81-2001
46. Tsa go latlha matlakala	2001
47. Go nna teng ga didirisiwa tsa mo lapeng	1991-2001
48. Bogole	1991-2001
49. Ditiro tsa mo lelapeng tse di t dirisang madi	1991-2001
50. Tiriso va lefatsho go lema le go rua	1991-2001

1) **Mabaka a Potso ya Ntsha ya Palo ya Batho:** ditsetlana tsa Lekgotla la Dichaba la Palo ya Batho di batla “ko motho a nna teng ka nako ya palo ya batho”. Mo Botswana re dirisa ditsetlana tse go tthalosa ko motho a tsogang teng bosigo jwa palo ya batho. Potso e ga e lebelele gore motho ka gale o nna kae, ka jalo motho o balelwa le ba lelapa le a tsogang teng, go sa kgatlhalesege gore o nna teng ka gale le gale. Go tlwaelesigile gore go dirwe jaana ka go bo, batho gantsi ba bo ba seyo ka namana mo malelapeng ka nako tsa go balwa, gongwe ba le ko tirong. Go dira jaana go thusa gore go botsolotswa go bo tsewe dipalo ka batho baba tsogang bosigo jwa palo ya batho mo lolwapeng ntswa ba ne ba seyo ka nako ya potsolotso.

1) Potso ya ntsha ya palo ya batho e akaretsa le batho ba ba tsereng maeto mo bosigong jwa palo ya batho, ba ba berekang bosigo le ba ba ileng ditebelelo ka go nne batho ba ga ba tsoge mo lelapeng lepe, ko baneng ba ka balelwa teng. Batho ba go nna jaana ba balelwa le ba malapa a ba nieng ba tshwanetse go kabo ba tsoga teng go ba lomaganya le malapa a bone. Potso e e akaretsa gape le baeng ba ba letseng le ba lelapa ka ba sekake ba balelwa ko malapeng a bone gone ga ba tsoge teng.

Mo godimo ga dipotso tse di boditsweng ka palo batho ya 2001, e tlaa re mo go ya 2011 go bodiwe dipotso ka:

- Puo e motho a ithutileng go bua ka yone
- Tsa boranyane le dithaeletsanyo tse di dirisang maharatlhatlha a dikhomputara (*computers*).

lenaneo la sechaba la thuto (1993), go dumalane gore ngwana a rutiwe ka teme yaga mmaagwe mo ngwageng tsa ntsha go simolola sekolo. Ka jalo go bothokwa go tsaya dipalo tse di tlaa thusang lenaneo le fa le tse le simolola go diragadiwa.

thaeletsany ka kitso le boranyane jwa **internet** ka dikhomputara di bothokwa thata mo matshelong a gompieno ka ke tsone di dirisiwang go lomaganya batho le mafatše a mangwe. Megala ya letheke ke sengwe boranyane jwa dithaeletsanyo jwa segompieno jo ka jone motho a itshwaranyang le ba bangwe gongwe le nngwe fa a leng teng. Kitso ka seemo le selekanyo sa dilo tse tsotlhe e thusa mo dithulaganyong tsa go thabolola otho le go lere ditlamelo tsa dithaeletsanyo ko bathong.

MABAKA A GO BODIWA GA DIPOTSO

le ga go ka tthalosiwa gore ke ka ntsha ya eng go botswa dipotso mo palong ya batho, go lebe ga go le bothokwa nankola ka go tlophiwa ga dintlha tse di botswang. Dintlha tse di akanyediwang go botswa mo palong ya tlo nngwe le nngwe, le e e tlang tota, di anamisiwa pele mo badirising ba dipalo jaaka Maphata a Mmuso, akala a one, makgotla a a dirisanyang le Mmuso, sekwele Segolo sa thuto (*University* ya Botswana) jalo jalo, go tlaa ditherisanyo le dipuisanyo ka dintlha tse. Ka jalo go ntshitswe mabaka a a latelang gore ke ka ntsha ya eng potso dingwe di botswa mo palong ya batho.

1) lephata Dipalopalo (*Central Statistics Office*) ba dirile dipotso ba dirisa dintlha tse di dumalanyweng le go dira ogolaganyo wa dipotso o o ileng wa tlhatlhoobiwa wa ba wa buisannngwa mo dikomiting tsa palo ya batho ka go rologana ga tsone. Tlhatlhoobiwa ya dipotso e dirilwe ka tekeletso ya palo ya batho mo malapeng a se kae a a neng a iophilwe ka thulanyo ya Dipalopalo. Dipuisanyo tsa tsewelela go dumalana ka dipotso tse di tlaa bodiwa ka ilo batho ya 2011.

Batho Botho

gopa sa ntsha sa dipotso tse di ferang bobedi mo mogolaganyong wa dipotso tsa palo ya batho, se batla kitso ka emo sa botshelo ja batho. Dikarabo tsa go nna jalo di tthalosa dipalo tsa batho ka go farologana ga tsone, ipagano ya bone le ka fa ba anameng ka teng mo Botswana, le metsamao ya batho, le go tshela ga botsadi jwa otho. Maina a ba malapa a tlokega gore a itsiwe go thogofatsa potsolotso le gore e tle ere go nale diphošo go ielwe ko go bone go ka baakanya fa go tlokega, palo ya batho e ntse e tsewetse. Mo mogolaganyong wa potso, motho mongwe le mongwe yo o kwadilweng o fiwa nomore e e tlaa mo farologanyang le ba bangwe.

Go botlhokwa thata go itse gore batho ba sikana (*relationship*) jang go lemosa ka fa ba tshelang ka teng mo lelapeng. Dipalo tsa go sikana gape di thusa go tlhalosa seemo sa bonno ko ditoropong mo go fitlhelang batho ba nna mmogo mo lelapeng mme ba se masika, e le ka mabaka a letlhoko la bonno ka go tura ga bonno jwa mo ditoropong. Baitseanape ba matshelo a batho ba kgatlhegela go itse dipalo tsa malapa a ditlhogo tsa one eleng basadi kana eleng banna. Gore motho ke mong le gore ke wa mophato wa dingwaga dife ke dintlha tsa botlhokwa mo go lebeng tlhatlogano ya batho mo setshabeng. Dintlha tse di botlhokwa mo go direng ditogamaano tsa ditlhabololo mabapi le dikole, dikokelo, mebereko, ditsompelo tsa matshelo a batho le go lekanya boleng jwa bokamoso jwa bone. Selo sengwe sa botlhokwa se se tshwanetlwang go elwa tlhoko thata ke palo ya bagodi fa e tshwantshanngwa le ya banana, go lekanya tokafatso ya tsa botsogo le ditsompelo tsa botsogo tsa matshelo a batho, go lebilwe gore ba solofetswe go tshela lebaka le le kae.

Gore a botsadi jwa motho bo santse bo le mo botshelong ke ntha e e dirisiwang thata go bona dipalo tsa bana ba masielana ba ba dingwaga di ko tlase ga 18. Ka jalo, go botlhokwa go nna le dipalo tse mo palong ya batho ya 2011.

Gantsinyana go tlhokega go leba gore batswakwa, ba ba mo lefatsheng leno, ba nale dithuto tsa mefuta efe le dikitso dife. Ka jalo go bodiwa dipotso ka boagedi, di lebagantswe le thuto ya bone le ditiro gore dintlha tse di lemogwe. Fa go dirwa ditogamaano tsa tokafatso matshelo a batho, ditsela, matamo, go balelwa le tsa botsogo, go tlhokega go itsiwe ko batho ba nnang teng gale le gale. Gore motho o ne a nna kae pele, go itse methale ya phudugo ya batho le mabaka a teng.

ii) Puo/Teme

Puo e e buiwang gantsi mo lelapeng ke nngwe ya dintlha tsa konokono go thusa ka dipalo tse di tlhokafalang go dira dithulaganyo tsa ditlhabololo tse di amanang le diteme tse di buelang mo Botswana.

iii) Thuto

Lephata la Thuto le kgatlhegela go itse selekanyo sa go bala le go kwala, le sa go kgaosetsa dithuto, jalo dipotso ka ga thuto di botlhokwa mo go batleng kitso ya go nna jalo.

iv) Boremelelo jwa Thuto

Dipotso mabapi le boremelelo jwa thuto di fa kitso ka dithutego tse di tseletseng, le seemo sa boitseanape jo motho a nang le jone. Kitso ya go nna jaana ea tlhokega go kaela maneneo a thuto, gore e tle e neele lesedi le boitseanape jo bo tlhokegang go tswaledisa itsholelo ya Botswana.

V) Tsa Nyalo

Dipotso ka tsa lenyalo, di bodiwa batho botlhe ba ba dingwaga di lesome le bobedi (12) le go feta. Fa go tlhotlhomisetswa pele ka tsholo ya bana, go botlhokwa go itse seemo sa basadi ka nyalo.

vi) Mebereko

Lebaka le le dirisiwang mo dipotsong tsa pereko ke la malatsi a supa (7) pele ga letsatsi la palo ya batho. Dipotso tsa pereko di botswa ka maikaelelo a go bona gore mo bathong botlhe go nale ba le kae ba ba berekang le gore ba dira ditiro dife. Batho ba ba kgonang go bereka go tewa ba ba mo ditirong le manotonyana a ba ba sa berekeng, ba le teng mme ba batla tiro. Se sengwe gape sa botlhokwa ke go itse palo ya batho ba ba mo meberekong e mo go yone ba amogelang madi (e le ba bereki kana ba ipereka) gore go bonwe selekanyo sa go bonala kgotsa go sa bonala ga ditiro. Batho ba ba berekang kgotsa ba berekile go batlega gore go itsiwe se baneng ba se dira mo lebakeng le le bolelwang. Kitso e fa e tshwaraganngwa le ya gore motho o dingwaga tse kae ebile ke mong, e dirisiwa go tlhaloganya gore ke batho ba dingwaga tse kae, ba ba dirang ditiro dife.

ii) Tsholo ya Bana

ipotso ka selekanyo sa tsholo ya bana di bodiwa basadi botlhe ba dingwaga tse di lesome le bobedi (12) le go tta. Dipalo tsa selakanyo sa tsholo ya bana di botlhokwa segolo-bogolo mo ditogamaano tsa botsogo fa ba lebile selekanyo se bana ba tsholwang ka sone, thutego ya basadi ka tsa pelegi le ka fa tlhatloganyo-tsholo e tsamayang a teng.

iii) Batswana ba ba Kontle ka Nako ya Palo ya Batho

laikaelelo a potso e ke go itse ka Batswana ba e reng go balwa batho ba bo ba se mo Botswana, go itse mabaka a a seyong ka one, gore ba ko mafatshe afe, go lebaka le le kae ba ntse ba seyo. Go botlhokwa mo balogi-maano ba a itsholelo ka gore gantsi ba ba seyong e le ba dingwaga tse di lesome le botlhano (15) go ya go masome a mane (10); go ama thata thulaganyo ya ditoga-maano tsa ditlhabololo tsa sechaba ka gore ke bone ba ba mo seemong sa o dira ka nata go ntsha maduo go nonotsha itsholelo ya lefatshe leno. Nngwe ntiha ya botlhokwa mo phetogong mo palong ya batho) e e tlhokang go elwa tlhoko ke go fuduga ga batho. Dipalo tsa batho ba ba seyong di hwantshiwa le tsa ba ba teng gore go tle go itsiwe selekanyo sa phudugo mo mafatshefatsheng ka bophara.

iv) Bogole

lethale mengwe ya bogole e kgoreletsa batho go fitlha kwa mafelong a thuto, ditiro, jalo jalo, mo go rayang gore go itsiwe selekanyo sa bogole ka mefuta ya jone mo sechabeng, go ka thusa gore go ka tsewa dikgato tse di aleba go thogofatsa boima jwa bogole.

v) Selekanyo sa Dintsho

re ka dipalo tsa selekanyo sa dintsho e le tsone tse go lelwang botsogo jwa sechaba ka sone, dipalo tseo di otlhokwa go dirisiwa go tsaya ditshwetso tsa mananeo go lere ditlamelo tsa botsogo. Go nna le dipalo tsa selekanyo sa dintsho ka bong, dingwaga le dikgaolo di thusa ba ditogamaano tsa botsogo go lebelela kwa thuso e hokegang teng thata. Kitso ka ga selekanyo sa dintsho e thusa go akanyetsa lebaka le motho a ka le tshelang.

vi) Temo-Thuo le go Nna le Tiriso ya Lefatshe

re ka go lebile palo ya batho e e tlang ya tsa Temo-Thuo, dikitso tse di tlhagileng mo palong ya batho le baagi ka o nna le leruo, selekanyo sa thobo le gore motho o bonye jang masimo le mahudiso, di tlaa nna tsone konokono a patlo-kitso ya mothale o.

vii) Ditiro Mabapi le Thekiso ya Dilwana Kamogelo ke ba Lolwapa

tso ka madi a a amogetsweng ke ba lelapa go tswa thekisong ya dilwana tsa bone le madi a ba kabong ba a nogetse go tswa mo go tshwanang le phenshene, morokotso kgotsa baa filwe ke ba masika, jala jalo, e thusa go motsha ka fa ba malwapa a go senang yo o berekang mo go one ba tshelang ka teng.

viii) Mefuta Ya Matlo

tso ka mefuta ya matlo a ba malapa ba nnang mo go one, gore ba a bonye jang le gore ba ntse mo go one lebaka le kae, e tlhokega mo go rulaganyeng le go sekaseka seemo sa bonno mo bathong. Gore batho ba ntse sebaka se kae mo matlong go supa selekanyo se batho ba hudugang mo magaeng ka sone, mo go kayang seemo sa atshelo le itsholelo ya bone. Ditogamaano tsa botsogo di dirisa dipalo tse go itse palo ya dikamore tsa ntlo, gore a lelapa ba kae, metsi a a dirisiwang mo lelapeng le seemo sa mantlwana a boitiketso. Gore ntlo e agilwe ka mmu na ka samente/setena, e ruleswe ka bojang, disenke kana ka dithaele (tiles), le gore bodilo bo dirilwe ka eng, tse otlhe di supa seemo sa lesuma/itsholelo mo sechabeng.

ix) Go Apaya le go Bonesa mo Lelapeng?

ababaledi ba di tsa tlhologo ba tshwenngwa thata ke go rengwa ga ditlhare mo eleng gore ga go itsiwe gore batho ata ba gotsa ebile ba bonesa ka eng, go ka thusa go lemosa gore go ka se fetogelwe ko tirisong ya methale e sele go gotsa le go bonesa jaaka motlakase le gas (gas).

xv) Thuo ya Didirisiwa tsa mo Lelapeng

Go nna le didirisiwa tsa mo lelapeng go botlhokwa ka jaana go supa itsholelo. Didirisiwa jaaka dikoloi le tse dingwe tsa mosepele e setse e le tse di thoegang gore motho a nne le tsone mo matshelong a segompiano, fela jaaka ditsedifatsi (fridges) le mechine a rohang. Botlhokwa jwa didirisiwa tse, bo oketsegile fela jaaka boroko, diaparo, le dijo tse di dirisiwang go kala seemo sa lehuma mo sechabeng. Kitso ka go nna le didirisiwa tse e thusa Goromente go kaela mananeo a go fokotsa lehuma.

xvi) Didirisiwa tsa Kitso le Boranyane jwa Dithaeletsanyo

Kitso le boranyane ba thaeletsanyo ke konokono ya dithabololo mo sechabeng sa gompiano. Dipotso ka go nna le didirisiwa tsa boranyane di lere kitso ka dipalo tsa batho, se golo jang banana, ba ba naleng megala ya letheke le bokgoni jwa go dirisa dikhomputara le *internet*.

5 KANAMISO YA MADUO A PALO-BATHO

Go akantswe go kwala dibukana di le mokawana tsa maduo a Palo ya Batho ya 2011. Bukana ya ntlha e tlaa bo e le ka kakaretso. Dipalo tota le pharantlhololo e kgolo di tlaa anamisiwa morago mo dingwageng tsa 2012 goya ke 2014. Thulaganyo ke go anamisiwa maduo a palo ya batho ka go akaretse tse di latelang:

- ✓ Dipalo go tswa dikgaolong tse di potlana le ditoropo
- ✓ Pego ka Palo ya Batho
- ✓ Kaedi ka metse le ditoropo mo Botswana
- ✓ Kakanyetso-pele Palo ya Batho
- ✓ Pharantlhololo ya Palo ya Batho
- ✓ K a fa Batho ba tsamaisang itsholelo ka teng
- ✓ Ka fa Palo ya Batho e tsamayang ka teng
- ✓ Ka fa batho ba agileng ka teng
- ✓ Tsholo ya bana, Kgolo, tsholofelo-botshelo le tse dingwe
- ✓ Atelase (Atlas) ya Palo ya Batho
- ✓ Tsa dikgaolo
- ✓ Dipalo ka mafelo a manye

6. TIRISO LE TLHALOSO YA DIPALO TSA PALO BATHO

Go tlaa tshwarwa dithuto-puisanyo tse di tlhalosang tiriso ya dipalo ka maikaelelo a gore batho ba di tlhaloganyi botoka go na le jaaka di kwadilwe di bile di tlhatlologantswe mo dibukaneng. Dithuto-puisanyo tse di tlaa dira gori kitso e e bonyweng mo dipalong e dirisiwe ka botlalo. Go tlaa nna le dithuto-puisanyo tse kwa go tsone go tla : nnang bonolo gore ba ba kwadileng dipalo ba buisanye ka tsone le ba ba di dirisang. Go botlhokwa go gateleli puisanyo le baloga-maano bogolo jang go lebilwe mosola wa dipalo mo ditogamaanong tsa dithabololo.

