

DOMESTIC TRAVEL

GUIDE&PACKAGES 2023

3RD EDITION



Illustrative Map of Botswana



#ilovebetswana

Distance Chart

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For your convenience the distances above are show in kilometers (KM).

Quick Facts



Water is so valued in Botswana that the currency is called the 'pula', which means 'rain' or 'blessing' in Setswana, the national language.



Botswana holds a number of world records including the world's largest salt pans, the world's largest inland delta and the world's shortest border.



Botswana is famously known as being one of the four African countries which meet at the eastern end of the Caprivi Strip in Namibia. This is the only place in the world where four countries meet namely Botswana, Namibia, Zimbabwe and Zambia.





CEO's FOREWORD

Ms Keitumetse Setlang

Acting Chief Executive Officer
Botswana Tourism Organisation



Dumelang Betsho!

We are excited to present our readers with the Botswana Tourism Organisation domestic travel guide that aims to inspire and encourage exploration within our own borders. Domestic travel offers a unique opportunity to experience the diverse landscapes, cultures, and attractions that make our nation truly remarkable.

Traveling domestically not only supports local economies and communities, but it also allows us to reconnect with our own heritage and discover hidden gems in familiar surroundings. Whether you are looking for breathtaking natural beauty, vibrant urban destinations, or enriching cultural experiences, there is something for everyone to enjoy within our country's borders.

Through this publication, we aim to provide travelers with valuable insights, travel tips, and special package offers to make their domestic adventures even more memorable. From discounted accommodation and transportation options to curated itineraries and must-see destinations, we

strive to equip travelers with the resources needed to plan and embark on unforgettable journeys.

While the world continues to navigate the evolving landscape of travel, we believe that exploring our own backyard can be an enriching and fulfilling experience. Whether you're planning a weekend getaway, a road trip across scenic routes, or a deep dive into local history and traditions, domestic travel offers a myriad of possibilities.

As always, we encourage you to stay informed about the latest health and safety guidelines provided by local authorities. Adhering to these guidelines ensures a responsible and enjoyable travel experience for all. It is essential to prioritize the health and well-being of the environment and the communities we visit as we embark on these domestic adventures.

We hope that this domestic travel promotion serves as a source of inspiration. Let us embrace the opportunity to discover the wonders that lie within our own borders, support local businesses, and create lasting memories that will endure long after our travels have ended.



Partners in Travel

Botswana Wildlife Producers
Association



DOMESTIC TRAVEL GUIDE AND PACKAGES FOR BOTSWANA

Botswana is endowed with a rich and diverse wildlife resource whose exploitation had been primarily non-consumptive uses in parks and reserves as well as subsistence hunting. The policy document on game ranching provided detailed directions for the development of the game ranching industry. The Wildlife Conservation and National Parks Act of 1992 provided sound legislative basis for the development of a viable game ranching industry. The Game Ranching Policy of 2002 provided framework aimed at developing a game ranching industry that would provide a commercially viable and sustainable alternative for wildlife enterprises either on its own or in mixed livestock/game ranches. Game Farms and Ranches provide an important component that diversifies the tourism product from over dependence on the protected areas only.

Section 24 of the Act authorizes any owner of the land or leaseholder or any person so authorized by the Minister and who wishes to farm game or ranch game animals to apply to the Director and the Director may, in conformity with the land use plan, and with any other written law, grant such permission in writing. Approved and registered game ranches can apply for membership of the Botswana Wildlife Producers Association (BWPA).

BACKGROUND

In October 2018 the game ranches formerly under the BWPA amalgamated with the professional hunters formerly under the Botswana Wildlife Management Association (BWMA). The unification of all wildlife based sectors provide a cohesive platform for education, conservation, setting of ethical standards and positive growth of wildlife-based enterprises — included on this platform, and critical, would be lobbying for the industry to be recognized and legislated in conservation and wildlife policies/ regulations. The Association is currently not covered under the Wildlife legislation but it is recognized as an important stakeholder in the tourism sector. Efforts are currently at an advanced stage to have the Association legislated under the appropriate Act. The

operations of the Association are currently guided by the Code of Conduct and Ethics which members are required to sign. The guiding document for the Association is currently the Constitution which was approved by the Registrar of Societies. Membership of the Association currently stands at a hundred and thirty six (136) and comprises of the following:

- Game Farms x 66
- Professional Hunters x 57
- Associated Members x 13

Associate members are individuals or entities that do not fit in the categories of Game Ranchers or Professional Hunters yet they subscribe to the principles of the Association. An individual may become a member even if not owning big chunks of land.

The total area covered by game farms stands at 971,137 Ha and contributes significantly to the conservation of wildlife in Botswana including endangered species like Rhinos. There are currently more rhinos in private areas than in the wild or government holdings.

MISSION STATEMENT

The Botswana Wildlife Producers Association, is an association of stakeholders with the conservation and management of Botswana's wildlife as its focus, including sustainable utilization of natural resources through a process of responsible and ethical management options. This Code of Conduct embraces the disciplined, ethical and legislated means to participate in, cooperate with and benefit from sustainable and controlled hunting activities in Botswana.

Game ranches are widely distributed throughout the country offering a variety of options for the visitors at varied but reasonable rates. There are ranches in the Kgalagadi environment, Southern Botswana, Tuli, North East, Ngamiland and Gantsi. We invite Batswana to visit the areas and experience diverse resources on offer.

For more information contact the following:

Mr Isaac Kaumana Theophilus (Chief Executive Officer)

71850674/75155430

Email: isaact.bwpa@gmail.com

Melanie Beukes (Administrator) 74543277

Email: wildlifeproducersbotswana@gmail.com





Partners in Travel

Botswana Citizen Guesthouse Association



Botswana Citizen Guesthouse Association was formed to promote and represent the interest of all Guesthouses (Commercial & Domestic) in Botswana and lately other operations our members are involved in.

The advocacy is largely to liaise with (government bodies Department of Tourism, Botswana Tourism Organisation, Department of Museum & Art Gallery, Ministry of Health etc.) in matters affecting or to promote the industry.

The Association is represented in formulation of Tourism Standards at BOBS and at ministerial level engagements about Tourism Issues.

The Tourism industry is emerging from terrible effects of Covid 19 of the past two years where it suffered almost total shutdown and forced owners of facilities so suffer huge financial losses and loss of lives. Guesthouses as small operators suffered terribly.

Now with opening of the economies we have to do all the best we can to make sure that we don't lose our businesses.

Hence the most important source of client base we are interested in now is domestic market.

So the effort we are making to encourage Batswana to travel and stay comfortably in our facilities with reduced prices to suite our local travelers.

This is good for Batswana to get to know the beauty of their country.

We promise our visitors a warm welcome and guesthouses are located even in remote areas of the country and the room rates are reduced in many to make it worth for the travellers.

Remember that the facilities will give you the service of good standards as set by Department of tourism and Botswana Tourism.

The traveler can liaise with Travel and Tours companies in Botswana to book their trips and packages or book straight to the facility. When travel to view different places in Botswana we get to know and appreciate our country better and get to know of investment opportunities home.

At the same time we protect our industry from collapse which is citizen owned, largely by women. Note that we are rebranding so as to be inclusive to other operations that Guesthouse owners participate in.

Botswana Guides Association, commonly known as BOGA is a networking and advisory organization established in 1999 at a request of Professional Guides in Maun. They wanted a platform for Guides and small mobile operators to express their concerns and needs regarding the tourism industry. It is located in Matlapana ward just along Maun-Shorobe road before Motsana Cultural village, plot number 37662.

Botswana Guides Association



FOREWORD

Botswana Guides Association, commonly known as BOGA is a networking and advisory organization established in 1999 at a request of Professional Guides in Maun. They wanted a platform for Guides and small mobile operators to express their concerns and needs regarding the tourism industry. It is located in Matlapana ward just along Maun-Shorobe road before Motsana Cultural village, Plot number 37662.

The main objectives of the Association are to promote the development of locally based tour and safari industry in Botswana and try to increase the employment opportunities for the local people. BOGA works towards the maintaining of high standards, professionalism and ethics, within the tour and safari industry in Botswana. The Association also works towards any illegal or unacceptable practices in the tourism industry by exposing and preventing them where possible.

BOGA support local travels and growth through marketing, promotional advertising by local safari operators, price reduction, training and education regarding safari booking conditions and cancellation procedures. We encourage local safari operators to advertise themselves to citizens and residents of Botswana

Mr Peace N Shamuka

Vice-chairperson







Hospitality and Tourism Association of Botswana



As the Travel Agents Association of Botswana, we are privileged to be an integral part of this noble initiative, aimed at fostering the growth and appreciation of our country's beauty and cultural heritage among our fellow citizens.

During the challenging times of the Covid-2019 period, domestic tourism played a pivotal role in sustaining the sector. It not only provided a lifeline for many businesses but also served as a reminder of the incredible wonders within our own borders. We are immensely thankful for the support and resilience shown by our local community during those dark days.

Now, as we embark on the path to recovery, we aim to strengthen the bond between our people and the extraordinary destinations that make Botswana truly unique. Through the third edition of the Domestic Travel Guide, we seek to inspire a renewed sense of exploration and appreciation for the wealth of experiences available within our country.

We are reaching out to you, our esteemed travel enthusiast with a special request to contribute yet again to our domestic tourism drive. Together, we can foster a sense of pride in our nation's rich tapestry and support the growth of a sustainable tourism industry.

And remember to consider the services of a TAABOT affiliated Travel Agent as you are Guaranteed professional Service and any queries against TAABOT members is taken serious by the association.

Yours sincerely,

Abel Monnakgotla TAABOT – Chairman

HATAB FOREWORD

The Hospitality and Tourism Association of Botswana (HATAB) was formed in 1982 as a membership-based organisation of employers representing businesses in the tourism sector of Botswana. The Association's mandate is to drive the policy advocacy agenda in order to provide and promote enabling environment for business development and growth within the hospitality and tourism sector. This is achieved specifically by providing members with following:

- I. Unified voice to engage with government and other key stakeholders to address any regulatory barriers affecting the hospitality and tourism industry;
- Contribute to the development of evidence-based policy positions as well as analysis of national statements including regional and international.
- 3. Provides membership representation, information sharing, marketing (market access), networking, credibility, and training programmes

The association is an umbrella organization representing 8 sectors of industry;

- Camps & Lodges
- Mobile Safari
- Hotel Sector
- Tour Operators
- Air Charter & Airline Sector
- Services
- Conservation & Wildlife Management





Travel Tips

What to know before your trip

WHAT TO PACK

- · Clothes in khaki green, beige and neutral colours.
- Long sleeved shirts that offer protection from sun and mosquitoes.
- T-shirts.
- Shorts or light skirts.
- Warm clothes, sweaters, jackets, jeans or safari trousers for evening and cooler days.
- · Comfortable walking shoes.
- Flip flops for showering.
- · Swim wear.
- · Binoculars and camera equipment.
- Sunscreens, sunglasses, hat, insect repellent.
- · First Aid kit.

DRIVING IN PARKS AND WILDERNESS AREAS



Keep within beaten tracks: Do not drive on pans, free islands or valley floors to prevent land degradation.



Speed limits: Keep within set speed limit usually 40Km.h. You will see more wildlife if you drive slowly. Be cautious when driving over dune tops, mud puddles, water crossings and pole bridges.



Only 4x4 vehicles recommended:

Drive with a 4x4 engaged at all times.



Do not drive in long grass: Due to threat of fire.



Always carry plenty of water, extra fuel, a tool kit, high light jack and puncture repair kit. These may save your life.



Stay in your vehicle or tent: Do not leave your camp if animals approach your camp. They are dangerous and must be treated with respect.

CAMPING SAFETY

Camp on designated campsites only.

Your tent must be securely closed at all times to keep snakes, insects and unwanted visitors out.

Never keep food in your tent: All food and cooking equipment must be kept in your vehicle away from hyenas, lions, jackals and baboons.

Do not throw away left over food into the bush thinking that it is 'biodegradable'. it may attract dagerous animals. Also, do not leave food out unattended.

You may have a fire in the designated place. Make sure the fire is out before you leave and please bury your ash.

Do no litter! Use litter bins where provided. Burn combustible litter.

Take out what you bring in.

You should bring firewood with you.

avoid swimming in rivers or lakes and any other undesignated places.

Do no drink water from still water bodies.

Children must always be under strict supervision.

Take nothing but Memories...leave nothing but your footprints!







Phuthadikobo Museum is a nonprofit making organization established in 1975 by Bakgatla ba Kgafela. It provides historical and cultural services to the people of Kgatleng, Batswana in general and also to tourists. The initiative is to "stimulate and promote local history, local involvement and instill a sense of local community pride." It is managed and administered through a board in trust for the community for the preservation of its cultural heritage.

The museum provides educational and cultural services to schools as well as tourists. Visitors to the museum come from all over the world to learn about the culture of Bakgatla ba Kgafela and for leisure as well. Schools bring their pupils as it is a requirement by the curriculum and therefore offer the best service for educational purposes. The museum offers graduates a space to do their industrial attachments and internship. The museum also has a silk screen printing workshop and shop where different artistic designs are made and sold respectively. The museum also has picnic spaces for rentals, and offer photo shooting spaces for weddings, parties and any event at affordable prices. Our customers can follow us on Facebook Phuthadikobobo Museum and on Phuthadikobo Museum website

Phuthadikobo Museum is open from: Mon to Fridays from 0800hrs — 1700hrs Weekends and Holidays we open only when there are booking.

Booking can be made through: **Whats App:** 72 504 238

Email: phuthadikobomuseum | | @gmail.com **Contact:** 5 777 238 / 72 504 238 / 7 | 608 92 |

Our prices are as follows

Entrance Fees:

- Locals: children P5.00 | Adults P10.00
- International visitors: children P25.00 | Adults P50.00
- **Picnic area rentals** (with Braai stand, built in chairs and tables) P300.00
- Photo shooting for parties and weddings starts from
- P300.00 to P1000.00
- Hall/ conference room rental from P500.00 to P1 500.00

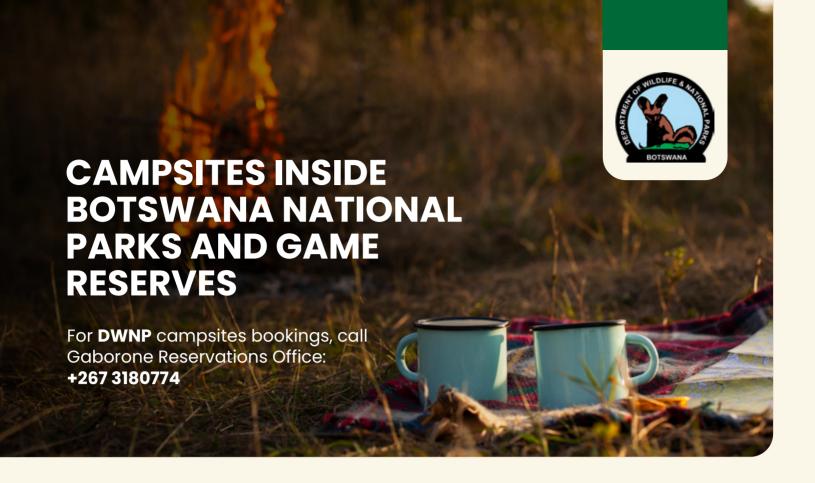












KGALAGADI TRANSFONTIER PARK

Rooiputs Sesatswe Lanranbuka Trail Campsite 2 3 Polentswa Two Rivers 4 Bosobogolo Mabuasehube 2 Kaa **Gnus Gnus** 1 Kiding Sizatswe 1 Lesoloago Monamodi **Swartpans** 2 Thupapedi Motopi

For private campsites bookings in Mabuasehube and Mpayathutwa contact Intertourism: **+267 71557665**

CENTRAL KALAHARI GAME RESERVE

Bapel	1	Kukama	1
Deception	6	San Pan	1
Kori	4	Xade	2
Lengau	1	Xaka	1
Phokoie	1		

For private campsite bookings in the CKGR Contact Big Foot Tours: **+267 3910927**

MAKGADIKGADI NXAI PANS NATIONAL PARK

Njuca **3** Tree Island **3**

For bookings at Khumaga Private Campsites Call SKL Group: **+267 6865365**

For bookings at South Gate and Baines Baobarb Private Campsites contact Xomae Group: **+267 6862221**

MOREMI GAME RESERVE

Private campsites, for bookings contact the following:

Kwalate Safaris **+267 6861448** Xomae Group **+267 6862221w** Skl Group **+267 6865365**

CHOBE NATIONAL PARK

Private Campsites, for bookings contact the following:

Kwalate Safaris **+267 6861448** SkI Group **+267 6865365**

Fee Structure for National Parks and Game Reserves

	Category A Moremi Ol	A Parks/Reserves (Chobe and NLY)	Category B Parks/Reserves (All other Parks/Reserves)						
halle har	Citizen	Resident/SADC National	Non resident	Citizen	Resident	Non resident			
PARK/RESERVE FEES	P	P	P	P	P	P			
Private visitors/person/day	30.00	205.00	270.00	20.00	145.00	190.00			
Clients of Botswana Tour Operators/person/day	20.00	145.00	190.00	15.00	100.00	135.00			
Professional guides and staff of Botswana Tour Operators per annum	1,400.00	1,400.00	N/A	1,400.00	1,400.00	N/A			
CAMPING FEES									
Camping fee/ person/ day	20.00	45.00	60.00	15.00	30.00	40.00			
SPECIAL ACTIVITIES									
Camping at wilderness camp site/ person/night	75.00	190.00	250.00	55.00	135.00	175.00			
Overnight stay at observation hide/person/night	80.00	210.00	280.00	55.00	145.00	195.00			
Participation walking safaris	80.00	210.00	280.00	55.00.	145.00	195.00			
Use of wilderness trail/person/ day	80.00	210.00	280.00	55.00	145.00	195.00.			
Participation in animal back safaris	80.00.	210.00.	280.00	55.00	145.00	195.00			
Participation in night game viewing drives	80.00	210.00	280.00	55.00.	145.00	195.00.			

	CHOBE NATIONAL P	ARK	ALL OTHER PARKS/RESERVATIONS					
	Botswana registered	Foreign registered	Botswana registered	Foreign registered				
	P	P	P	P				
MOTOR VEHICLES								
Motor vehicles under 3500 kg, private/day	30.00	115.00.	20.00	75.00				
Motor vehicles under 3500 kg, commercial/day	40.00	250.00	30.00	200.00				
Caravans or Trailers, private or commercial/day	15.00	60.00	10.00.	40.00				
Motor vehicles under 3500kg,commercial annual fee	1,875.00	N/A	1,500.00	N/A				
Motor vehicles between 3500 and 7000 kg/day	500.00	1000.00	500.00.	1000.00				
Motor vehicles between 3500 and 7000 kg, supply/utility, annual fee	3,000.00	N/A	3,000.00	N/A				
Motor vehicles more than 7000 kg/day	800.00	1,500.00	800.00	1,500.00				
AIRCRAFT AND BOATS								
Aircraft/day	100.00.	350.00	100.00	350.00				
Aircraft annual fee	3,000.00	6,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00				
Boat, power/day	30.00	N/A	30.00	N/A				
Boat, power annual fee	3,000.00	N/A	3,000.00	N/A				











Quick Facts



The Delta region of the Okavango can vary in size from 15 000 square kilometres during drier periods to a staggering 22 000 square kilometres during wetter periods. Its dominant plant species are reeds, mokolwane palms, acacia, sycamore fig, sausage trees, raintrees and African mangosteen.



Major species to be seen include

Elephant, buffalo, giraffe, zebra, hippo,crocodile, rhino, red lechwe, waterbuck, reedbuck, duiker, impala, kudu, steenbok, wildebeest, hartebeest, sable, roan, tsessebe, lion, leopard, cheetah, genet, serval and caracal along with an immense variety of birds — land and water, resident and migratory, some of which are rare and endangered.

Activity highlights at the Okavango Delta



Ride in a dug-out canoe – Mokoro



Sundowners in the wild



Game drives



Boma (around the fire setting) night experiences

The Okavango Delta is one of the most exclusive wilderness destinations in the world. This UNESCO World Heritage Site is the backdrop to wild Africa's grand spectacle, presenting unparalleled wilderness experiences in a serene inland delta unlike anywhere else on Earth. A journey to the Okavango Delta – deep inside Africa's pristine interior – is like no other, encompassing vast wetlands and expansive drylands. Visitors traverse the Delta's meandering waterways, passing palm- and papyrus-fringed islands, thick woodland, resplendent with lush vegetation, and teeming with rich wildlife.











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• P710.00 per night

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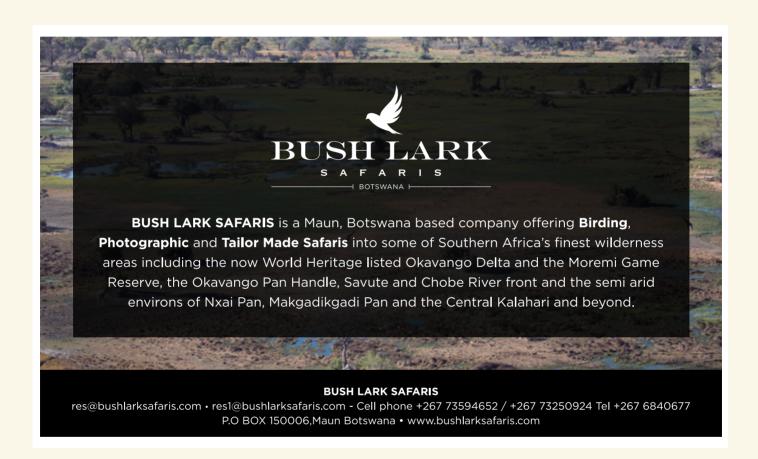
(+267) 718 353 78 / 723 830 96 or Reception: 625 1879 africanapartments@gmail.com P. O Box 412, Kasane, Botswana

Plot 795, Newstance, Kazungula, Chobe, Botswana

Tel: (+267) 625 1879



Domestic Travel Guide & Packages - 2023





"Located a Stone Throw away from the breathtaking Makgadikgadi Salt Pans"



EXPLORE THE RICH AND ABUNDANT WILDLIFE AND BREATH TAKING SCENERIES OF BOTSWANA WITH US...

ORAPA MUSEUM + MINE TOUR

CITIZENS: P650 ADULTS, P450 KIDS NON CITIZENS: P850 ADULTS, P650 KIDS

Refreshments | Packed Lunch Tees and Caps available on request @ nominal prices

ONE NIGHT IN MAKGADIKGADI

COMMUNICATION TO

CITIZENS: P1800 PER PERSON NON CITIZENS: P2200 PER PERSON

> Camping | Orana Game Park | Braai Bonfire | Horse Riding

TWO NIGHTS IN THE WILDERNESS

CITIZENS: P2650 PER PERSON NON CITIZENS: P3000 PER PERSON Camping | Orapa Game Park | Quad Bikes | All Meals | Support Pan Drive | Horse Riding | Tees

BOTETI SLION PARK

CITIZENS: P400 ADULTS, P150 KIDS NON CITIZENS: P500 ADULTS, P200 KIDS free Education on the behavior of predators, how to

approach dangerous game, fight or flee zones

LEKHUBU/KUBU KLAND

CITIZENS: P650 PER PERSON
NON CITIZENS: P750 PER PERSON
Bicycle Riding | Refreshments | Packed Lunch
Adrian Gale Museum

GAME DRIVE

CITIZENS: P450 ADULTS, P200 KIDS
NON CITIZENS: P550 ADULTS, P250 KIDS
Free Education on survival skills in the bush
Packed Lunch

DISCO PAN DRIVE

THE RESERVE

CITIZENS: P450 ADULTS, P200 KIDS NON CITIZENS: P550 ADULTS, P250 KIDS

Brasi | Music Entertainment | Refreshments

MINE TOUR MINI SAFARI & NIGHT SPA

p4,999,00 PER COUPLE Game Orine: Orana Game Park | Treatment © Mails Place Spa | Dinner | Sleep Over

MAKGABA FOSSIL PRINTS & SPRINGS DAY TRIP

GITIZENS: M000 - NON GITIZENS: M200 Brad | Music Entertainment | Refreshments ZinLine | Quad Elves

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email: wame@exploreafricatravels.com

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Travel Packages







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FROM P35,932.00 PER PERSON SHARING

ALL INCLUSIVE WITH FLIGHTS - MAUN TO MAUN)







RATE INCLUDES

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FLIGHTS & DEPARTURE TAX (MAUN RETURN)
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Proof of citizenship/residency required.
T&C's apply.





The Lepokole Nature Reserve is a community-based project which is found in the remote dweller settlement of Lepokole village and is managed by the Mapanda Conservation Trust in partnership with the Botswana Tourism Organisation (BTO). Located in the Northeastern part of Botswana, approximately 35 kilometres away from Bobonong in the Bobirwa District. This hidden archaeological treasure of Lepokole Hills is a western extension of the Matopo's Hills in Zimbabwe. The San people lived here for approximately 300 years, which are chronicled in the rock paintings found in the caves and rocky overhangs of the hills and the ancient stone walls, stone age tools, pottery and mud granaries all left as evidence of life by the first people of the soil.

The reserve sits on an expansive 1043 hectares that offers recreational services which include 5 Campsites with ablutions and is home to a variety of wildlife species. Activities offered are walking safaris, Hiking and Birdwatching.

Price List



Camping Accommodation

P 120.00 per person per night

P 30.00 Gate entrance fee per person

P 10.00 tourism levy per person per night







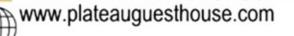
PLATEAU GUEST HOUSE

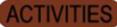
P O Box 411, Plateau, Kasane

\$\square\ +267 6252274 / 77050900 / 71540977



Email address:plateaugh@gmail.com







Standard room



Family room



Boat cruise & Game drive



Contact Details

Contact Numbers:

+267 2971040

+267 76041540

serenestag@gmail.com

Physical Address

Letlhakane, Tawana Ward, Plot 273

Room Features

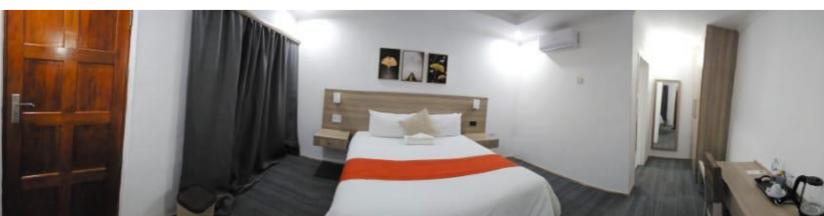
- All Ensuites
- Fully Air Conditioned
- Spotlessly Clean
- DSTV
- Netflix
- Wi-Fi

- Minibar Fridges
- Safe
- 24 Hour Service
- Security Service
- Bed and Breakfast















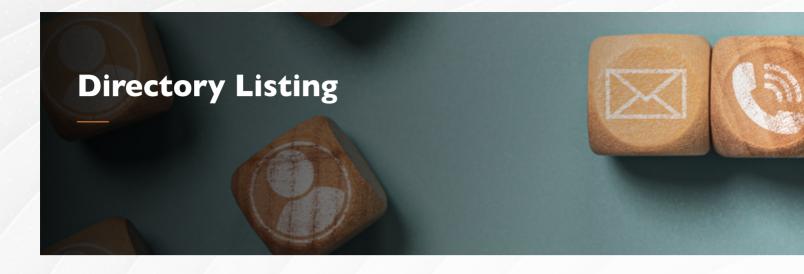












Confluence Tours & Safari

Postal Address: P O Box 920, Orapa Telephone Number: +267 2974018

Email: confluencelookouttours@gmail.com

Granny's Lodge

Postal Address: P. O. Box 200, Letlhakane, Botswana

Telephone Number: +267 2978246

Fax Number: +267 2978479 Email: grannyslodge@gmail.com

Website: www.grannysletlhakane.com

Ker & Downey Botswana (Pty) Ltd

Postal Address: P.O. Box 27, Maun, Botswana

Telephone Number: +267 686w 1282

Fax Number: +267 686 4584 Email: info@kerdowney.bw

Website: www.kerdowneybotswana.com





Khwai Expeditions Camp

Postal Address: P.O Box 20728 Boseja, Maun

Telephone Number: +267 73485850

Email: reservations@khwaiexpeditionscamp.com

Website: www.khwaiexpeditionscamp.com

Mzilikazi Way Safaris

Address: P.O. Box 308, Maun

Telephone Number: +267 73421718 Email: res@mzilikaziwaysafari.com

Website: www.mzilikaziwaysafari.com

Trading Name - Khwai Expeditions Camp

Postal Address: P.O. Box 20728 Boseja, Maun

Telephone Number: +267 73485850

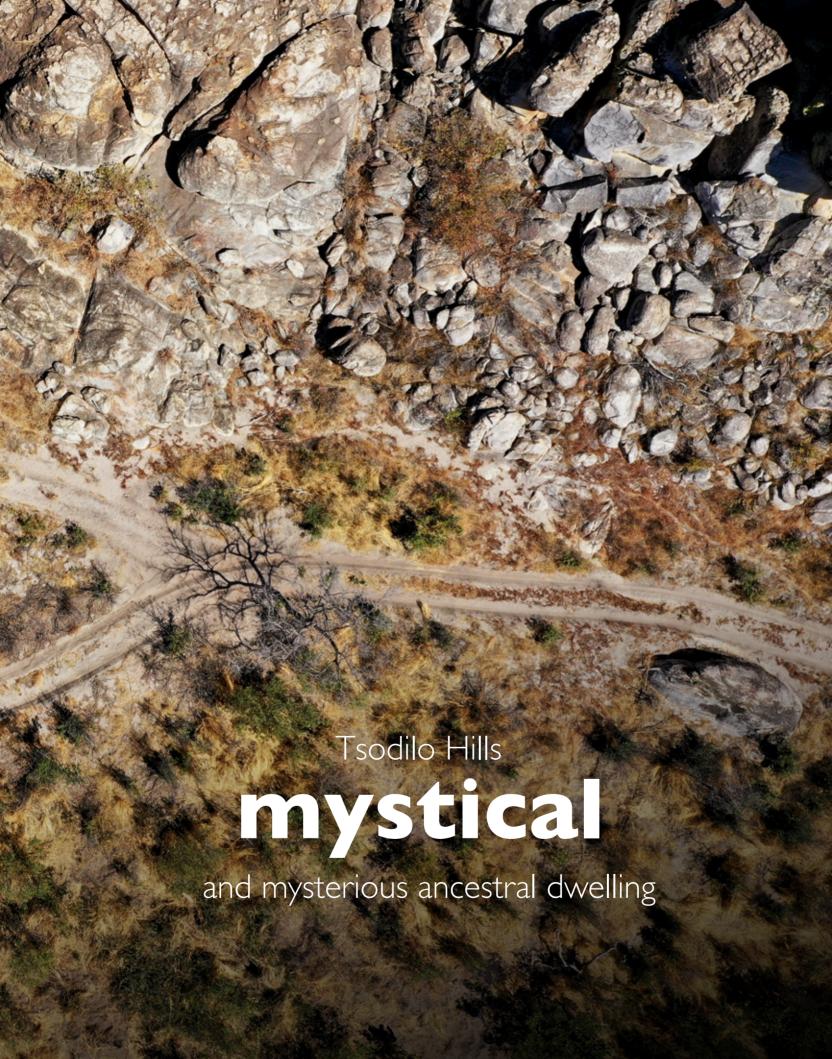
 ${\it Email: reservations@khwaiexpeditionscamp.com}$

Website: www.khwaiexpeditionscamp.com









Experience the Mystical TSODILO HILLS



Rising abruptly, and dramatically, from the Kalahari scrub bush - the rock face turning a copper colour in the dying sun - the magnetic power of Tsodilo Hills both captivates and mystifies. There is an undeniable spiritualism about the Hills that immediately strikes the visitor:

Indeed for the people who live at the Hills – the San, the original inhabitants, and the Hambukushu who have periodically occupied the hills for the past 200 years – Tsodilo is a sacred, mystical place where ancestral spirits dwell. In earlier times, their ancestors performed religious rituals to ask for assistance, and for rain. They also put paintings on the rock face; and their meaning and symbolism remain a mystery even to today.

Exploring the three main Hills – Male, Female, and child – is a journey into antiquity. Archaeological research – ongoing for the past 30 years – estimates that Tsodilo has been inhabited for the past 100 000 years, making this one of the world's oldest historical sites. Pottery, iron, glass beads, shell beads, carved bone and stone tools date back 90 000 years. The Early iron Age Site at Tsodilo, called Divuyu, dates between 700- 900AD, and reveals that Bantu people have been living at the hills for over 1000 years, probably having come from central Africa. They were cattle farmers, settled on the plateau, and traded copper jewellery from the Congo, seashells from the Atlantic, and glass beads from Asia, probably in exchange for specularite and furs. There was a great deal of interaction between different groups, and trade networks were extensive.





Activity highlights at Tsodilo Hills



There are walking trails – the Rhino Trail, Lion Trail and cliff Trail, and others.



There is also a museum at the entrance of the site.

Quick Facts



The Hambukushu and San communities in the area revere Tsodilo as the sacred home of their ancestral spirits. That level of respect extends to the water holes and hills. Way back in time, their ancestors performed religious rituals to ask for assistance and for rain. They also put paintings on the rock face, the meaning and symbolism of which remain a mystery.



Tsodilo has one of the highest concentrations of rock art in the world and as such, is often referred to as the "Louvre of the Desert". Over 4500 paintings are preserves in an area of only 10km2 of the Kalahari Desert.





The communities of Mopipi and Mokoboxane, in the Boteti West Region of Botswana, formed MOKOPI Conservation Trust in 2019. One of the objectives are to create employment through alternative ways, and foster models of natural resources management, noting that they reside within wildlife habitats.

MOKOPI Conservation Trust seeks to make Botswana's wildlife more accessible to the general public by providing an exceptional recreational park, which encompasses education, conservation, research, accommodation, as well as information about the region, its natural and cultural resources to tourists. The main objective of the Trust is to provide a diversified wildlife tourism product, in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, also giving the local population the benefit to appreciate environmental protection modalities, sustainable use of resources, as well as human-wildlife conflicts that communities contend with on their daily lives.

The following are proposed activities and developments for the MOKOPI Predator Park:

Infrastructure

- Predator's enclosures (lion dens)
- Perimeter Fence
- Restaurant and Conferencing under construction

Tourist Activities

- Lion viewing
- Gastronomy

Currently the park houses two lions and entry fee is at P50.00 to view the lions. The MOKOPI Predator Park is located along the Mokoboxane road in the Boteti region, while its restaurant is under construction to benefit the arrivals.

Zebra migration

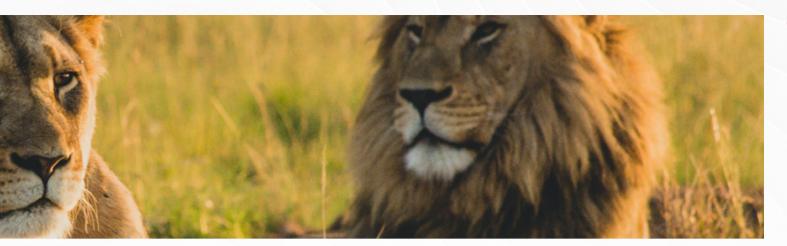
A journey that starts off from Chobe to Nxai Pan Park and from Okavango Delta to Makgadikgadi National Park simultaneously during the months of November to January, the migrations take about 3 months for the Zebra to the salt pan in search for nutritious vegetation and salts. The Zebra Migration set-up is more serene and not rushed when compared to other migrations in Southern Africa, e.g. the Wildebeest Migration in the Serengeti. Zebra migration tells a story of persistence, perseverance, commitment, and focus, as well as transfer of knowledge to the young ones born on the journey, transferring knowledge to young ones about their long unwinding story that would be their life: Being chased as a nutritious meal, while they are chasing their very own nutritious meal.

LOTSANE DAM



Lotsane Dam is tucked amidst the Noticeable Tswapong Hills, which generate prominent heights and altitudes, with sharp hill scarps.





Lotsane Dam is just 94 km from Palapye and 170 km north-east of Mahalapye through the Machaneng-Lerala Route, where one will traverse the famous Tswapong Region and experience a scenic drive with an up-close view of a proud treasure, the Tswapong Hills.

Downstream Lotsane River, about 2km east, lies the village of Maunatlala, while the famous Goo Moremi Gorge is 18km upstream west of Lotsane Dam. Further upstream some, 96km is Palapye Village, an economic hub and home to a population of at least 41,086 as at 2011, (Statistics Botswana).

MAUNATLALA COMMUNITY TRUST INTENTION

Maunatlala Community Trust intends to highlight Lotsane Dam as a potentially feasible Tourist Destination in the Tswapong Region.

The Lotsane Dam is a unique resource, and the only one in the Tswapong Region, proximity of the Dam to Martins Drift Boarder gate gives it benefit to potential market share from Self-drives entering through the Boarder Gate.

PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

Phase I

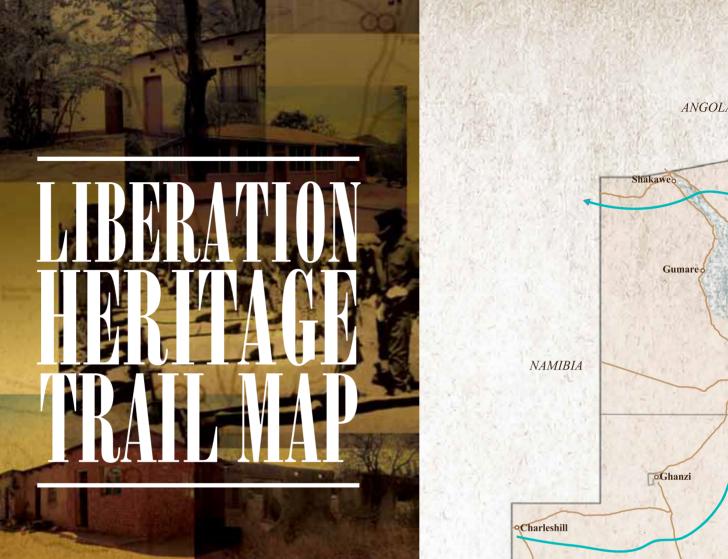
- Mountain Cycling route from Old Palapye Church to Lotsane Dam via Moremi.
- Hiking up the Tswapong Hills (Proposed Trail Route to Botanical Garden Matlapaneng, Kgosupung), All day boating activity
- Ø Picnic Activities, Jazz and Traditional Music Festival
- Traditional cuisine stalls, Traditional beer stalls, Exhibition and Sale of Curios

Phase 2:









- 1 Dukwi Safe Camp
- **2** Bontleng Refugee House
- 3 Samora Machel Memorial Museum
- 4 Sam Nujoma House
- **5** Simon Cooper Grave
- 6 Tlokweng Safe House
- 7 Lesoma Monument
- **8** Francistown Sites
- **9** Bontleng Safe House
- (10) Ginger Safe House

- (1) Bontleng House
- 1 Dimawe
- **(B)** Extension 14 Cemetry Gaborone
- 4 Motsamai Mpho's House
- (5) St joseph's Teacher's House
- 16 Fish Keitseng House
- (T) Kazungula Libaration Heritage Museum
- (B) Baobab Prison Tree
- (9) Kazungula Ferry
- Kasane Postal Tree











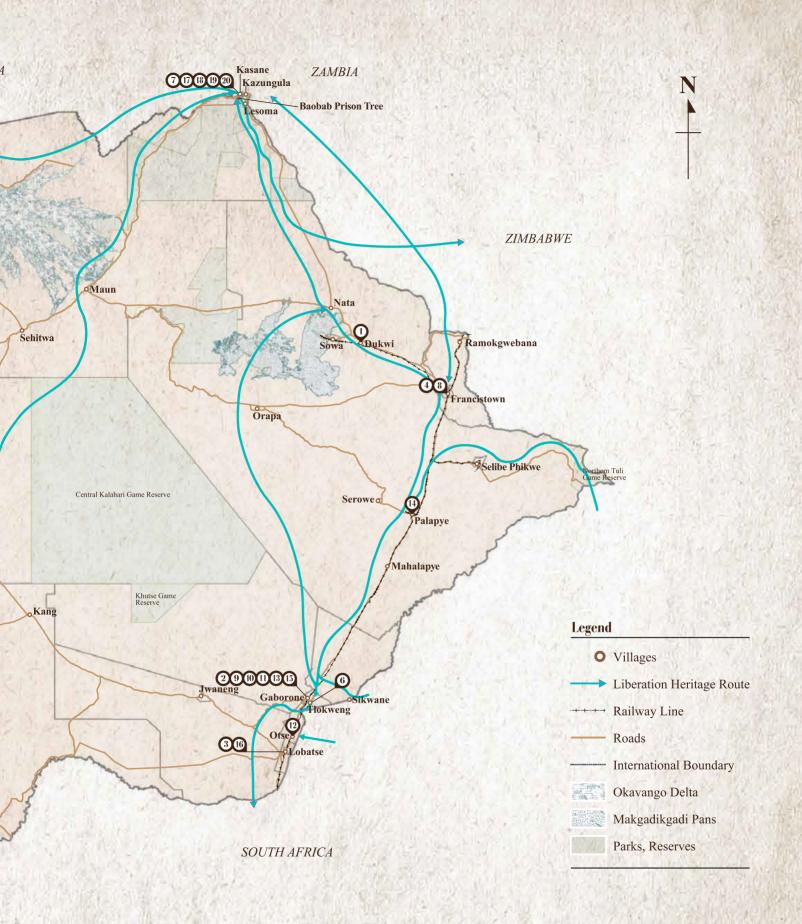


Our Liberation Heritage Society









LIBERATION HERITAGE Sites

Dukwi Refugee Camp

Dukwi is a product of an influx of asylum seekers who flooded Botswana due to the continent's liberation wars, lasting tribal rivalries and unending civil wars. It began as an international community's relief efforts to cater for the many homeless refugees in the region. The camp was opened in 1978. This was at the time of the Zimbabwean liberation struggle when refugees were flocking from what was then known as Rhodesia. Since then, the camp has grown as crises have intensified. The Dukwi camp has in the past housed refugees from as far as Namibia, Somalia, Angola and the Democratic Republic of Conso.



2 Bontleng Refugee House

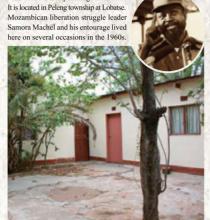
This house was occupied by the South African refugees from as early as 1977. The house is in Bontleng location - Gaborone. This house was never bombed but the occupants recieved threats from time to time by the then Apartheud regime and this made the to always be on alert.



Bontleng Refugee House

3 Samora Machel Memorial Museum

This house is an uncoming "museum



left: Samora Machel Hous

4 Sam Nujoma House

The Sam Nujoma house is situated in Francistown, which used to be the second centre after Lobatse with the highest concentration of refugees. In the early 1960's Sam Nujoma and other Namibian refugees are said to have stayed in this compound. The original house which was popularly called the "White House" has since been demolished.





New h White (Plot 7

New house standing where the original "White House" was (Plot 7440 Francistown)

5 Simon Cooper Grave

Simon Cooper, a Namibian chief of the Nama ethnic group is said to have come to Botswana as a refugee fleeing from the German wars. In Botswana he was given refugee in a place called Lokgwabe where he lived peacefully with the locals he found occupying the place until the year of his death. The people he came with have since adopted Lokgwabe as their permanent place of residence. The year 2011 saw the erection of a tombstone on his grave as an honour to this great man, initiated by his people in Namibia and the Namibian War Graves Commission.



Chief Frederick Cooper's grave with a tomb stone (Lokgwabe/Botswana

6 Tlokweng Safe House

The Tlokweng safe house is in Tlokweng, a village which is 2 km South East of Gaborone city. The village lies a few kilometers from the Botswana - South Africa Border. The Batlokwa people are found in both Botswana and South Africa. The Batlokwa of Botswana gave refuge to the South Africans during the apartheid struggles. The Tlokweng safe house was given to the fleeing South African - mostly these were black young men from the Umkhonto We Sizwe and other liberation movements. They came through Botswana while on their way to either Europe or East Africa particularly Tanzania where they were to undergo military training.



Tokweng Safe House

7 Lesoma National Monument

By the late 1960s, Rhodesia's government was engaged in an escalating conflict against two indigenous insurgent armies. The war drove a steady flow of refugees into north-eastern Botswana. It also motivated Rhodesian insurgents to seek safe-haven and (later) lines of communication and routes of



infiltration through Botswana among a population that generally was sympathetic to their struggle. Botswana's government studiously refrained from involving itself in liberation wars, but by the mid-1970s Rhodesian security forces were making regular incursions into Botswana to kidnap or kill anti-Rhodesian dissidents. These operations did not discriminate between insurgents and local citizens; nor did the Rhodesians make significant efforts to limit collateral damage.

The Lesoma monument was established in memory of Batswana soldiers who died in the late 1970's at a place called Lesoma. The fifteen (15) soldiers met their untimely death after an army from the Ian Smith regime ambushed them. Constant attacks were launched on Botswana villages especially those along the Botswana Zimbabwe borders. Ian Smith's regime was of the feeling that Botswana was aiding the black liberation leaders and also gave ground for training of black young Zimbabweans. Rhodesia posed the most pressing security challenge in the early years. In 1965, in an effort to avert black majority rule, the white minority government of that colony had made a unilateral declaration of independence from the United Kingdom.



Lesoma Monument

8 Francistown Memorial Site

In 1985, the apartheid regime launched attacks in Botswana. Molepolole, Mogoditshane, Tlokweng and Francistown were affected in these attacks. A significant number of casualties were recorded. The greatest majority of those killed were unsuspecting artists and only a few were military people. In Francistown, a total of five people were killed. Amongst those killed was a Motswana who was a friend to the South Africans. Currently there are some remains of the house foundation on which the five people died. A monument has since been erected in honour of those who lost their lives in the house.



Monument erected in memory of the 5 people killer



Left: Remains of the bombed house (Francistown,

9 Bontleng Safe House

The Rhodesians were not the only threat on the borders. South African agents kept tabs on anti-apartheid activists in Botswana. By the late 1970s they had been responsible for a number of assassinations and kidnappings in the country. The Bontleng Safe house is one of those that were bombed during the 1985 bombings. Fortunately, all the occupants had been evacuated from the ANC office in Bontleng thus no one was killed at the time. Only the whining of a dog was heard under the rubble left by the grenades of the marauding South African Defence Force as they had launched an attack. The apartheid regime was targeting all residential houses and offices that were occupied by South African refugees who were linked to the Black Liberation Movements.



(10) Ginger Safe House

The first blast occurred at Jinja location - Gaborone on the 13th February 1985. Fortunately there were no casualities. In the blast, two South African refugees miraculously escaped with minor injuries after a house they were sleeping in got bombed and completely destroyed. The two men voluntarily left Botswana immediately for their safety.



Jinger hombed house, 1985

1 Bontleng House

This is where a house was blown out by the South African apartheid regime. Fortunately the occupants had taken cover after a tip that the house was going to be bombed. The house was used by the refugees as office as well as a residential. It is located in Bontleng location - Gaborone. Where the house stood now stands a creche.



Bontleng hous

12 Dimawe

This is the battlefield where Batswana people fought off Transvaal Boer invasion under the leadership of Kgosi Sechele I of Bakwena in 1852. The Boers, angered by Sechele's increased interest in buying guns and cannons, attacked the Bakwena in order to disarm them.

This war is the most significant historic event that helped shape modern day Botswana.



Dimawe

B Extension 14 Cemetery - Gaborone

This is one site where most fallen heroes of the liberation struggles were buried in dignity. This cemetery is called the Extension 14 grave yard and it is in custody of the Gaborone City Council. The re are several induvidual graves from those who died of illness and also this is where the 1985 - 86 victims of the bombings were buried. Tese victims could not be buried in their country of birth because the then government had banned them. Most of the fallen heroes and heroines have been exhumed, repatriated and reburied in South Africa.



Extension 14 Cemetry

Motsamai Mpho's House

This house belongs to a veteran politician Mr. Motsamai Mpho. It was used by South African refugees in the early 1960's as they were on their way to Tanzania or Angola. Mr. Mpho gave refuge to the South Africans as he identified with them because he had been expelled by the apartheid government. The



longest a refugee could stay at this house would be up to a month. Upon entering Botswana, the refugees got help from Joe Modise, Motsamai Mpho and Anderson Tshepe.

St joseph's Teacher's House

This is the house in which Mr. Onkgopotse Tiro met his untimely death. A letter bomb was sent from his native country South Africa.



St joseph's teacher's house

Fish Keitseng House

The House is in Peleng location - Lobatse. It is understood that Nelson Mandela, Thabo Mbeki and some other political asylum seekers from South Africa once stayed at this house. This homestead belongs to a family which was sympathetic to the South African asylum seekers and the black liberation.



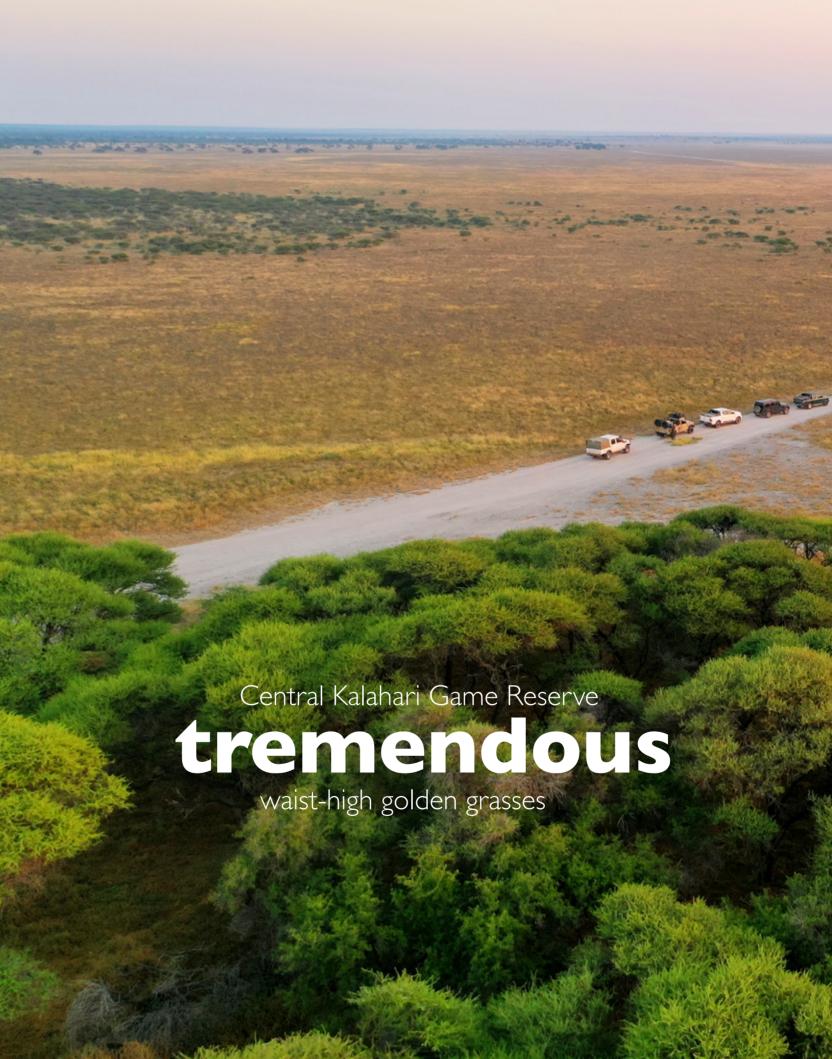
Fish Keitseng House

Kazungula Liberation Heritage Regional Monument

The Kazungula Liberation Heritage Regional Monument and Cuito Quanavale are two (2) pronounced places within the region that symbolize and communicate the heartbeat of all liberation struggles. The Kazungula site is notable in that during the early 1960's it gave passage to all anticolonial movements in Southern Africa on their journeys into exile where they would later constitute themselves into liberation movements.



Kazungula Ferr





Experience the CENTRAL KALAHARI GAME RESERVE

Nothing prepares you for the immensity of this reserve, nor its wild, mysterious beauty. There is the immediate impression of unending space, and having the entire reserve to yourself.

Waist-high golden grasses seem to stretch interminably, punctuated by dwarfed trees and scrub bushes. Wide and empty pans appear as vast white stretches of saucer-flat earth, meeting a soft, blue-white sky. At night the stars utterly dominate the land; their brilliance and immediacy are totally arresting.

The Central Kalahari game Reserve (CKGR) is the largest, most remotely situated reserve in Southern Africa, and the second largest wildlife reserve in the world, encompassing 52 800 sq kms. During and shortly after good summer rains, the flat grasslands of the reserve's northern reaches teem with wildlife, which gather at the best grazing areas. These include large herds of springbok and gemsbok, as well as wildebeest, hartebeest, eland and giraffe.

At other times of the year, when the animals are more sparsely distributed, the experience of travelling through truly untouched wilderness, of seemingly unending dimensions, is the draw. The landscape is dominated by silver terminalia sandveldt, Kalahari sand acacias, and Kalahari appleleaf, interspersed with grasslands, and dotted with occasional sand dunes, pans and shallow fossil river valleys.





Activity highlights at Kgalagadi Game Reserve



Despite the aridity of the area the Kalahari is one of the best birding areas in Botswana.



Night drives provide a unique look at the nocturnal creatures of the Kalahari.

Quick Facts



Did you know that Central Kalahari Game Reserve is also a habitat for the Kalahari's famous Black-maned lions, as well as cheetah, springbok, gemsbok, ostrich and wildebeest? It is also the second largest wildlife game reserve in the world. located in Botswana.



The Kalahari Desert covers much of Botswana, the eastern third of Namibia and the northernmost part of the Northern Cape Province in South Africa.





KGALAGADI HERITAGE TRAIL



Introduction

The Kgalagadi District is located in south-western Botswana, and is over 600 km from the capital, Gaborone (Moswete et al., 2009; 2012). The district is divided into two sub-districts, the north and south, both situated within the Kalahari Desert region. Kgalagadi north covers 44,004 km2, while the southern block comprises 66,066 km2 area (Kgalagadi District Development Plan KDDP 6, 2003–2009). Of the 193 villages and settlements, Tsabong, is the most highly populated with more than 6000 inhabitants. It acts as the centre and has been designated as the main administration headquarters (GOB, 2002). Collectively, the district population occupies a network of 193 settlements within the Kgalagadi Communal Areas, and the average village/settlement size is 198 inhabitants. Settlements are often small with fewer than 500 people, comprising a few household clusters.

Villages are more formal and are officially recognised establishments with at least 500 persons (Moswete, 2009). They have basic facilities and services, such as water, health clinics, postal services, and schools. The level of available services is dependent on the village classification (Ministry of Finance & Development Planning, 2002). The main economy has primarily been based on raising small-scale livestock, cattle farming and nominal arable farming. Other traditional livelihood activities include subsistence hunting and gathering (Chanda et al., 2003), while safari-based tourism provides opportunities to a few community-based projects and individuals (Moswete et al., 2009)

The Kgalagadi District, incorporates Kgalagadi Transfronteir Park (KTP) offers a wide range of ecotourism resources and products. Eco-resources include nature, desert landscape, unique sand dunes (ridges), salt pans, culture, and history. With respect to cultural heritage resources, artefacts dating to the early, middle, and late Stone Ages have been uncovered in the KTP and the surrounding villages (GOB, 2001). Handicrafts made from ostrich eggshells (head bands, bracelets, necklaces, belts and floor-mats) are produced mainly by the San. Because of desert conditions with incidents of recurring droughts, inadequate rainfall, and infertile soils for arable and pastoral agriculture, poverty levels are relatively high. Unemployment levels within Kgalagadi communities are high due to low levels

of commerce. Thus, livestock farming (e.g. goats, sheep, donkey, poultry, and cattle) and park-based tourism provide employment opportunities for residents (Moswete et al., 2009). Hence, ecotourism has been identified as a sector through which the Kgalagadi region's economy could diversify, and residents are encouraged to invest in tourism initiatives with emphasis on communally owned ecotourism enterprises or projects.

There is a shared understanding among local communities, the Department of National Museum and Monuments, as well as the government of Botswana as the overarching body regarding the heritage of Kgalagadi District.

The heritage trail depicts the heritage of Kgalagadi as a collection of monuments, that would serve as a national memory and identity and most importantly a potential source of tourism. It characterizes the Kgalagadi region as developmental, self-reliant, resilient and as a region with great potential. In short, the Kgalagadi region is portrayed as innovative in its pursuit of social and economic development. As the heritage trail reveals that the District's history and development are its major priority areas.

Due to its enormous nature and cultural diversity, the Kgalagadi region has latent potential for diversified heritage tourism. In this endeavour, Kgalagadi region comes out as a district where sustainable development can be easily attained. In this perspective, Kgalagadi region has hope of eradicating poverty, creating employment and attaining social development. The heritage trail evidence supports this paradigm by unveiling developmental hope for Kgalagadi region. It is more comforting, therefore, that the local communities in Kgalagadi have embarked on a mission to leverage their heritage to generate income.

This trail seeks to discuss the Kgalagadi heritage trail. The thrust of its discussion is that Kgalagadi North and South have a rich heritage as demonstrated by various monuments in the region.

List of All Sites

- Matthy's pit Struizendam
- Bokspits
- 3. De Hoek /The Loop (Botswana's corner)
- 4. The first Bank (Barclays bank)
- 5. Old women's club house
- 6. John Sidney Martins
- Old school foundation/ church
- 8. Old Bedford truck
- 9. First Bokspits kgotla
- 10. Rapplespan

- Gakhibane Village
- 12. Khuis Paving slab site
- 13. Lobu Government Ranch
- 14. Traditional Leather tanner and Motlopi coffee Products
- 15. Seo Monument (Maleshe)
- Didiba tsa ga John M. Lorekang
- 17. Lobu-yo-Monnye-Tsabong
- 18. Lobu-yo-Motona
 - Sediba soo rra Brooks
- 20. Logaganeng (Cave)

- 21. Zutshwa Salt Project
- 22. Kartlwe Pan
- 23. Tshane old Police Station
- 24. NRC (Native Recruiting Company)
- 25. Kgalagadi Transfronteir Park
- John Sidney Martins
- 27. Old school foundation/ church
- 28. Old Bedford truck
- 29. First Bokspits kgotla

The heritage trail is composed of coordinates and geographic maps of identified monuments as indicated below:

1. Matthy's pit - Struizendam

This is the first pit (hand dug well) that was dug in



In the second se

2. Bokspits

Bok was a farmer who came to settle in the place. It was eventually named after him. He came to this place in search of water springs hence the digging water springs hence the digging of his pit. In other areas where he and his people had dug other pits, the water was saity and could not be used by people for domestic purposes and was unfavourable for watering livestock. The pit is situated at GPS coordinates; E 200 41 22" and 5 265 35 51" at an elevation of 850m.



3. De Hoek /The Loop (Botswana's corner)



This is the South West point of Botswana and is popularly known as the Loop or De Hoek by the locals. In the 1960's, there happened to be a flood in the area and the people of Bokspits had to construct a mud wall to block the overflowing Kuruman River. The remains of the wall are still evident to-date even though it has been damaged by animals, children and numerous weather agents such as heavy rains and winds. This wall acted as a buffer to prevent the village from being submerged in water. The wall stands at E 200 41' 2" and S 260 41' 25" with an elevation of 870m.

4. The first Bank (Barclays bank)



neighbouring villages would throng Bokspits to access the banking facilities. The building that has since burned down and only the foundation left. It is at: E 200 41 2" and S 26 41" 25" at an elevation of 870 m from sea level.

5. Old women's club house



6. John Sidney Martins





were built in the 1950's This compound is located at: E 200 41 40" and S 260 53 40" at 850 m above sea level.

8. Old Bedford truck



9. First Bokspits kgotla



10. Rapplespan



11. Gakhibane Village





b) Gakhibane Sand Dunes

The sand dune is important in the lives of the people of Gakhibane village because the founders of this village used to pray for rain at the top of the sand dunes. The practice was led by the village chief in the evenings. The chief in the would summon all the elders to the kgotla and organise them for the ceremony which would take place early in the morning the next day. The chosen ones to take part in the event would wake up anyly and straight away walk to the foot of the dunes. No word would be spoken, and the chief would then lead the elders up early and straight away walk to the foot of the sand dunes. Prayers would be made facing east wards and on bended knees. Once done, they would descend the dune to where they had left their shoes. It was after putting on their shoes that now the elders could start chatting. After the ceremony, it would take about two or three days and the rains would fail. The elders would the go to the dunes again to thank God for the rains. The practice has since stopped but the leaders of Gakhibane have plans to revive it. The sand dunes are situated at: £ 210 46 11"; \$260.43" 15.5" and are at 934 m above sea level.

c) Gakhibane Cultural Centre

This is the spot which is planned for use as a cultural centre. The place has an eye-catching view; one is able to see all it he corners of Gakhibane village when at the summit of the raised point. The village leaders (as part of Botswana 50) celebrations, popularly known as BOT 50, built some stairs which leads one to the top where the cultural centre is to be



This place has well shaped stones that can be used as building slabs as well as pavers. It is rich in sand stone



It is rich in sand stone rocks of different sizes. The area has been looted before, but the village elders have since taken upon themselves to ensure that the slabs are protected and generate revenue for the development of the village. The pavers have been used in the recently built Tropic of Capricorn

13. Lobu Government Ranch

This is a government owned farm that was established around 1978. It was meant to produce stud animals or breeding stock for sheep and goats or small stock as the focus with a few cattle. Different better that the state of the





14. Traditional Leather tanner and



The Motlopi (Shepherd tree) coffee and leather products are made by Ms Dina Botha of Kolonkwaneng. She learnt the skill from her late grandmother at a tender age and has been producing these up to today. For leather products, she uses various hides and skins from both domestic and wild animals. She buys wild animals' skins from both domestic and wild animals. She buys wild animals' skins from the department of Wildlife and National parks. She then works on the skins to her desired texture and softness. Ms Botha is also well known for production of Motlopi coffee which she also learnt from her grandmother. The coffee has been analysed and tested by NAFTEC and has since been officially approved as safe for human consumption. The composition of the coffee has been analysed and packaged per 100 grams.

15. Seo Monument (Maleshe)

This is a pre-historic site characterised by the presence of hundreds



16. Didiba tsa ga John M. Lorekang



17. Lobu-yo-Monnye-Tsabong

It was used for watering animals, even wild animal used to drink from this pan. The pan holds water for a short period of time (1-2 months) then dries up. Its location is at: E 220 23' 54.3": S 260 01' 18" and it is at 959 m above sea level.

18. Lobu-vo-Motona

The pan retains water for longer periods than the small one (2-4 months). It is used for watering animals and has some



19. Sediba soo rra Brooks



retain water from one rainy season to the other. This well is at GPS position: E 0220 22' 07.3": S 260 05 58.9"and it is at 992m

20. Logaganeng (Cave)



The GPs location of this well is: E 220 22' 15" S 260 5' 15" and if

21. Zutshwa Salt Project

This project started in 1989 and was operated by RICC??? and German donors. In 1993 it was handed to Tutebwa community.





and German donors. In 1993 it was handed to Zutshwa community, however, the project collapsed in 2004. This was basically due to of mismanagement, lack of leadership and lack of skills. The board of trustees made informal decisions and the general community members were not involved. In 2014 towards general elections the then Vice President Dr PH Kedikilwe visited the village and was informed about the project. P5 million was thereafter released to re the project. The trust has since bought and constructed 32 crystalizing and evaporative ponds. The project is located at Zutshwa village at GPS position: E 220 22' 33" and S 250 52' 6".

22. Kartiwe Pan

This pan is found about ten kilometres south west of Lokgwabe village. It is the place where Kaptein Simon Cooper settled with his Nama people after leaving the Battle fields of Sitatswe and Polontswa. Here Kaptein cooper regrouped his people and built a permanent settlement. Ruins of the homestead's and boreholes are found around the pan. The place where Simon Cooper's kgotla stood is also visible. The Pan was vital as it provide water for livestock as well as serving as hunting ground. E 210 42' 38" S 240 8' 56" 1090 m

23. Tshane old Police Station

Tshane police dates to the colonial times. It is here that the men in uniform would patrol the entire region. The first police officers were from neighbouring countries such as Namibia. Ne who is still remembered is a certain Adreck (Hendrick) whose grave is some few metres away from the current police station. Basotho were also recruited and they changed the police unit as they used camels and horses in carrying their duties. Later on Batswana recruits joined the police unit hence localising the police unit. The police station had a radio room which had equipment that enabled communication with other police stations such as Lobaste. Coordinates: £ 210 51° 50°: \$ 240 01° 39° and it is at 1120 m above sea level.

24. NRC (Native Recruiting Company)

This is where miners were recruited to go work at the South African mines. Man from all neighbouring villages of Lokgwabe, Tshane, Lehututu and many others surrounding surrounding



others surrounding Hukuntsi came for here for recruitment. After getting employment contracts they would be taken to Lobatse where they will be transported by rail to South Africa. The same place was also used for mail communication. Once they settled in South African mines they would write letters to their families back home and mail was collected and deposited here.

25. Kgalagadi Transfronteir Park

Kgalagadi Transfronteir Park is a very beautiful Trans-national Park. Its terrain comprises fossil river valleys dotted with dwarfed trees and bushes, grasslands and different coloured and dunes. Wildlife is abundant, and the animals are attracted to waterholes along the otherwise dry riverbed. Several species of antelope, including the ubliquitous springbok and gemsbok, hartebeest, and eland can be seen, as well as the famous black-mannet Kalahari lion, jackal, brown hyena, and wild cats. Over 170 species of birds have been recorded here, and it is not uncommon to see over 30 bird species within a few kilometres of the campsite. The other area of KTP comprises a series of exceptionally large pans, which are the principle focus of the reserve. Campsites dot the various pans, and many are situated on slight outcrops, giving almost unimpeded vision, thus making for good game viewing right from the tourists' camp-site chairs.



26. Kaptein Simon Kooper Sites



refuge in Bechuanaland protectorate on the 23rd January 1909 to end the war against German south West Africa. in 2011, a tombstone was erected on his grave and the grave yard where his remains were buried was uttimately declared a National Monument. The German government honoured Kaptein Simon Cooper with a tombstone in2011 for his dedication and unwavering spirit. His descend- ants reside in the Kgalagadi district, at Lokgwaba village and the same are found in othervillages like Tsabong. The called BW Nama Development Trust was established in 2017 and has so far successfully hosted an annual cultural festival for the past four years. The sim of the festival is to resuscitate and revive Nama culture. Coordinates: E 210 42 '01": S 240 08' 1859' and it is at 1110 m above sea level.

27. Omaweneno Borehole

First village borehole. This was dug by the people initially. They named the place where it stands Omaweneno meaning the place of gathering. Every household pledged a beast to have the borehole drilled further and equipped. S250 454.4.9"C020.3403.8"

Rraagoá Polo hill – Oral traditions have it that once a man tried to go up this steep (lekgabana/ lekhubu) hill. It is said the man heard some strange voice echoing "Rrago polo." The voice was insulting the father to the man and since then the hill was revered as the area where ancestral spirits lived. The hill is now friendly and is used for social gatherings and photo shoot sprees. S250 45 44.9 E0220 34 03.8



28. Lehututu Pan

Lehututu Pan is a natural occurring pan. The villagers used to water their livestock at this pan. The pan was also used as a source of salt. The pan was later used as a landing strip for aeroplanes that were transporting medical facilities, medical staff and patients to and from the clinic.



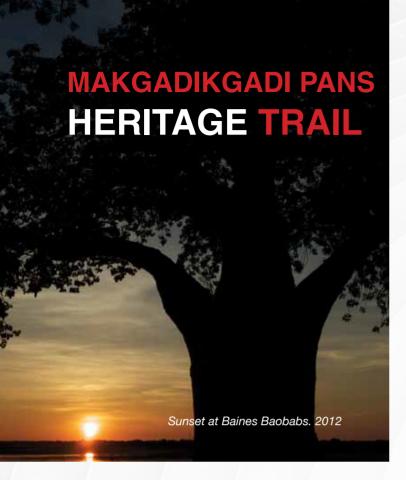
29. Tshane Pan/Air strip

Tshane Pan is basically the natural resource that led to the people of Tshane settling in the area. Oral traditions have it that they had travelled in search of water and ultimately finding the pan hence settling around the pan. From the time of settling in the surroundings of the pan , the people of Tshane have relied heavily on the pan for to water their livestock during rainy seasons and dry seasons. They dug wells which would be used for domestic water collection as well as watering livestock all water collection as well as watering livestock all year round. The pan was also used as a landing strip for aeroplanes back in the days. The colonial officials and doctors when visiting the region would use the pan as a landing strip.









Introduction

The Kgalagadi District is located in south-western Botswana, and is over Makgadikgadi Pans Heritage Trail links pristine culutural and nature heritage site found on the remains of one of the largest palaeokages in the world. Its unique attractions include Ntwetwe, Sua, Nxai and Kudiakam pans; Nxghaishini fossils, Boteti River, Lake Xau, Nxai Pan National Park and Makgadikgadi Pans National Park. These heritage sites are symbolic of formation processes of the Makgadikgadi Pans and cultures that developd here since time immemorial. A complete tour of this unique heritage trail provides unparralleled experiences of animals and plants and scenic mining "hills" of Orapa, Damtshaa and Letlhakane mines. Furthermore, the trail is home to the legendary Baines, Chapman and Greenes Baobas which still stand guard of a histric road used by early travellers heading into the interiors of Southern Africa.











Contact Details: Botswana National Museum Telephone: 3974616, Fax: 3902797/3934351

List of all sites

NATURAL & CULTURAL Sites

South Sua Trail

- 1 Unikae Spring
- 2 Mmakgama Ruins
- 3 Kaitshe Escarpment
- 4 Mosu Escarpment
- 5 Tlapana Ruins
- 6 Toragara
- 7 Makgaba Fossils

Boteti River Trail

- 11 Xanikaga Fossils
- 12 Lake Xau
- 13 Kwalabe Footprints
- 14 Boteti River
- 25 Mokgalo wa ga Kgama

Lost City Trail

- 8 Lekhubu Island
- 9 Thitaba Ruins
- Orapa Game Park
- 21 Nata Bird Sanctuary
- 22 Soda Ash Mine
- 23 Sua Pan
- 24 Ntwetwe Pan

Baines Trail

- Makgadikgadi Pans National Park
- 16 Baines Baobabs
- 17 Nxai Pan National Park
- (18) Greenes Baobab
- 19 Chapmans Baobab
- 20 Nxghaishini Pan

Accommodation

- HI Boteti Hotel
 Tel (+267) 297 8289
- **Mikelele Motel**Tel (+267) 297 8594
- **Xere Motel**Tel (+267) 297 5068
 Cell (+267) 7172 3907
- Planet Baobab
 Tel (+267) 240 3309
 Cell (+267) 7233 8344
- H5 Gweta Lodge Tel (+267) 621 2220

- H6 Jacks Camp Tel (+267) 240 3309
- North Gate Lodge Tel (+267) 621 1155 / 621 1156
- (HB) Nata Lodge Tel (+267) 621 1260 / 621 1210
- Makgadikgadi Lodge Tel (+267) 621 3197 / 621 3713









NATURAL & CULTURAL SITES

5 Tlapana Ruins

Tlapana Ruins were built sometimes between AD 1100 and 1200. The site is located 5 km south west of Mmeya on an isolated and picturesque ridge overlooking Mosope River and the southeastern corner of Sua Pan at S 21° 07° 35.0" E 26° 17° 24.3". These ruins were probably built by Leopards Kopje farmers who lived in this area trading salt glass beads for salt and furs with Khoesan people living around the pans.



8 Lekhubu Island

This is undoubtedly the wonder of the Wakgakgadikgadi Pans. Its unique location attracted humans for time immemorial. It is located at S 20° 53° 24.8" E 25° 49° 46.6". Ancient ruins found here are recorded as the Lost City of the Kalahari by early travellers who were impressed by this magnificent island



11 Xanikaga Fossils

This natural site documents rare evidenceof dessication of palaeo lake Makgadikgadi Pans over 20 000 years ago. It is located at S 21* 11* 22.0" E 25* 03* 54.9". At this site, print of animals that came to drink in the receding waters of the lake apparently were permanently marked in the mud that later on solidified here. Bones of animals and antelope prints are visible in the calcrete matrix. These fossil remains are important as they can help in the reconstruction of the climate of the Makgadikgadi region over 20 000 years ago.



6 Toragaraa

These unique features are found on the north eastern edges of Mea Pan. The site is located 3 km south of Mmeya village at S 21" 06' 42.1" E 26' 19' 58.9". The formation of these features is not geologically recorded in the Sua Pan. Local communities around Mmeya call these features toragaraa, a Sesarwa name which literally means dishes of the ancestors. The location of these features in pans and their seemingly perfect circular shapes adds to the mystery of Toragaraa.



9 Thitaba Ruins

Thitaba Ruins is the largest stone walled site in the Makgadikgadi pans. The site was built around AD 1100 by Leopards Kopje people. It is located at S 20° 48' 01.3" E25° 42'11.7", some 17 km west of Lekhubu near Tshwagong on a ridge of basement rock running parallel to the eastern shore of Ntwetwe Pan. Within an enclosure measuring 300 x 300 metres, house foundations, granary bins, middens and kraals can be found. Thitaba Ruins are considered sacred by the local Shua - Khoe people who call the ruins a kraal of ancestors.



12 Lake Xau

After 40 years of complete dryness, Lake Xau is full again after being fed with waters coming down the Boteti River. It has quickly transformed from an ugly dust bowl to its glorious years of tourist attraction. This lake is located at 5 21°21′ 09.3° E 24 43' 38.3"



7 Makgaba Fossils

These rare fossil trees are found 12 km south west of Mokubilo at S 21' 16' 30.9" E 26' 17' 45.8" near a scenic spring known as Simanentshaa. Although the exact date of these fossil trees is not yet known, it is believed that they were probably formed over 50 million years ago. These trees were fossilised during volcanic activities that took place in the area leading to extinction of many plants and formation of diamondiferous kinberlites around Orapa. Makgaba fossils are one of the few sites in Botswana where fossilised wood remains are found in a good condition.



10 Orapa Game Park

Orapa Game Park was formed from a core conservation area developed from a degraded cattle grazing zone and recreational area around Orapa Mine in 1985. Over the years, the park has developed and icreased in size from 3000 hectares in 1992 to its current size of 10 800 hectares. Zebra, eland, wildbeest, springbok, giraffe, waterbucks are found here and there are plants to introduce rhinos.



13 Kwalabe Footprints

Kwalabe Footprints are part of the legendary Matsieng type rock engravings found in most parts of southern Botswana. It is located at S21° 23' 05.3" E 24° 38' 57.0"

Kwalabe is believed to be a giant who stepped in this area while rocks were still wet. Legend has it that he was farmer herding goats in the Boteti area.



14 Boteti River

Boteti River derives its main waters from the core of the Okavango Delta through the Thamalakane River. This river crosses the Maun - Letthakane road into Lake Xau at \$21'07'06.5" E 24°38'34.9". During the flooding season, the Boteti River discharges its waters into the Makgadikgadi Pans area. The flow of the Boteti River in 2010 after 20 years resuscitated biologibal diversity.



15 Makgadikgadi Pans National Park

Makgadikgadi Pans National Park is located 160 km east of Maun and 45 km west of Gweta. The park is about 3 900 square kilometres in size. During the wet season over 10 000 herds of big game such as wildbeest, zebra and springbok water here. During the dry season huge herds of zebra and wildbeest migrate northwards to Nxai Pan and beyond, creating the second largest migration of wildlife in Sub Saharan Africa



16 Baines Baobabs

Baines Baobabs are one of the most famous baobabs in Botswana. These trees form a unique cluster growing on the northeastern edges of Kudiakam Pan. They were made famous by a renowned British explorer and artist known as Thomas Baines. This explorer painted and publicised them in the 1860s. The painting popularized these baobabs and resulted in many explorations to these trees. Ever since the time they were immortalized by Thomas Baines painting, these baobabs have not changed. Today Baines Baobabs are a famous destination for tourists visiting Nxai Pan National Park and are located at S 20° 06′ 44.7″ E 24° 46′ 08.7″



17 Nxai Pans National Park

Nxai Pan National Park is adjacent to the Makgadikgadi Pans National Park and is approximately 2,578 km² in size. Visitors are able to self-drive into the park, however only 4x4 vehicles should attempt the journey. The area was initially government land and was declared a game reserve in 1970. The highlight of the Nxai Pan is the water hole, situated in the centre of the park in a large grassy plain.



18 Greenes Baobab

Greenes Baobab is a National Monument found along the historic road to the north used by 19th and 20th century explorers, traders and hunters travelling to the interiors of the country to destinations such as Lake Ngami and Victoria Falls. This baobab was made famous by an expedition led by the Greene brothers who camped here during the late 1880's. An inscription of their names together with many other historic travelers who passed here is found on the trunk of this magnificent baobab.





19 Chapmans Baobab

This massive and multi-trunked baobab is a National Monument gazetted in 2006. It is named after a historic explorer and traveller named James Chapman who passed through the edges of the Ntwetwe Pan sometimes during the late 1870s. The baobab is a historic landmark located along the road to the north used by explorers,

used by explorer travelers and hunters and is located at \$ 20" 29' 24.5" E 25° 14' 58.2". The unique shape of baobab has earned this monument several names such as Xaugam, a Sesarwa name meaning a lion's tril



20 Nxghaishini Pan

Ngxhaishini is located about 15 km north of Gweta at S 20° 04′ 58.7″ E 25′ 22′ 20.0″. To this day, it is the only documented site in Botswana with Early Stone Age, Middle Stone Age and Late Stone Age tools, stone hunting blinds and faunal remains. This pan has been an important drinking hole of animals for over 1 million years. Hunting blinds found in the site testify to this. Stone Age people used hand axes found on the pan to butcher wild animals that came to drink here. They dismembered animal carcasses here and left the bones in the site exposed to fossilisation over long periods of time.



21 Nata Bird Sanctuary

Nata Bird Sanctuary is one of the best places from where to view the Botswana Pans. The sanctuary has a massive viewing deck ensuring the most amazing vantage points. This is an astonishing place to stop and view the wildlife when you are on your Botswana Safari. It is also

an important conservational project and therefore visiting this sanctuary helps to support the cause.



22 Soda Ash Mine

This mine is located at Sua Pan which is approximately 180 kilometres from Francistown. The company produces soda ash and salt. It was established in 1991 at a cost of P736 million, with an additional P100 million invested in infrastructural development of Sowa township. All the activities of

the soda ash mining are undertaken here. The mine produces 300 000 tonnes of soda ash per annum.



23 Sua Pan

The Sua Pan is one of three large pans within the Makgadikgadi, the other two being Nxai Pan and Nwetwe Pan. Sua Pan was first described to the

European world by David Livingstone after his famous exploration to Lake



24 Ntwetwe Pan

Ntwetwe Pan is the western twin of Sua. It is of a similar size and general topography, though aligned more east-west. The

more east-west. The old north-south trading route used by travellers between Gweta and Mopipi crosses the centre of Ntwetwe Pan.



25 Mokgalo wa ga Kgama

The historic tree details the separation of the Batawana people and Bangwato at around 1800. Oral traditions suggest that the Batawana are the people of Tawana who led them from the Shoshong Hills to the Kgwebe Hills near Lake Ngami in about 1790. The Batawana originally sprung from the Bakwena who in

their turn had their origins in the Bahurutshe who are really the fountain head of all Setswana speaking tribe.









The gateway to Chobe National Park, Kasane is an important point of debarkation for the nearby Victoria Falls in Zimbabwe and Livingstone in Zambia, and Namibia's Caprivi Strip. Impressive!

Spread out along the banks of the Chobe River, Kasane presents an array of hotels, guest houses and campsites that accommodate all the visitors to the national park. Some are splendidly situated, with wonderful views of the river and its wildlife.

Often visitors opt to have a morning game drive and an afternoon boat cruise, with an afternoon game drive the following day, as this is the time of day when elephants are usually spotted.

Another option is a day trip to Victoria Falls, which is about 80 kilometres from Kasane. Kasane now boasts small shopping malls where all basic commodities can be purchased, and arts and crafts shops. While its main attraction is the park that lies a mere 10 kilometres away, there are nevertheless attractions in and around the town.

Quick Facts





Activity highlights in Kasane



Chobe 3hrs sunset boat cruise



Experience Kasane Hot Springs' healing waters.



Kasane is an important point of debarkation for the nearby Victoria Falls in Zimbabwe and Livingstone in Zambia, and Caprivi Strip In Namibia.



Kasane Hot Springs

The warm and salty waters of this natural spring are believed to hold medicinal powers. This is also where a wildlife corridor between the villages of Kazungula and Kasane is situated.





Whether arriving by air or road, the first glimpse of the river – deep and dazzling in the sandy terrain – is always breathtaking. It appears as a swathe of brilliant, peacock blue ribbon, winding its way through the tiny town of Kasane, and ensuing wilderness – the Chobe National Park.

Undoubtedly one of Africa's most beautiful rivers, the Chobe supports a diversity and concentration of wildlife unparalled anywhere else in the country.

Established in 1968, the park covers approximately 11 7 00 sq kms, encompassing floodplains, swamps and woodland. The Chobe River forms its northern boundary. There are four distinct geographical areas in the park: the Chobe Riverfront, the Ngwezumba pans, Savuté and Linyanti.

The most accessible and frequently visited of Botswana's big game country, the Chobe Riverfront is most famous for its large herds of elephants and cape Buffalo, which during the dry winter months converge upon the river to drink.

During this season, on an afternoon game drive, you may see hundreds of elephants at one time. You may be surrounded by elephants, as the main Serondella road becomes impassable and scores of family herds cross the main road to make their way to the river to drink, bathe and play.

Quick Facts



Chobe National Park is divided into four different areas, each with distinctly unique geographical landscapes. They are as follows; the Savuti channel, Linyati wetlands, Serondella and Nogatsaa.



Before it was a national park, this area was used as trophy-hunting grounds and as a source of teak wood for the blooming timbre industry (both of which have been outlawed)



Chobe National Park has the most elephants in all of Africa and you can literally feel the ground shake as a large herd moves by



The Great Elephant Census of 2016 conducted a large study of African elephants on the continent. Of their findings, Chobe National Park had the highest concentration of elephants out of 18 other countries.





Grading



Introduction

Grading is used to differentiate the various quality levels of tourist enterprises. It provides judgements on the amenities, facilities and services of a particular tourist enterprises in a way that enable travellers to choose the quality of tourist enterprise they want.

The Grading System serves as a useful marketing tool in indicating to travel agents, tour operators, and tourists the general quality levels of tourist enterprises in an area as a basis for deciding which facilities to select before starting a journey to any particular destination. The system also provides a framework to industry investors in designing their facilities to attract the desired market groups. Basically, the role of grading is to protect the consumer and for the tourist enterprises to benchmark their performance against set standards.

The Botswana Tourism Organisation Act of 2009 provides that all tourist enterprises licensed under the Tourism Act of 2009 shall be graded. This means that the grading system in Botswana is compulsory, and it is conducted every two (2) years. The system consists of a rating from 1 to a 5 Star.

Grading Standards

The Current Grading Standards being implemented are for Accommodation facilities and have been formulated by the Botswana Bureau of Standards (BOBS), being the National

Standards body. These include the following:

- Part 1: BOS 50-1:2014 Fully Serviced Hotels
- Part 2: BOS 50-2:2014 Selected Service Hotels
- Part 3: BOS 50-3:2014 Game Lodges and Tented Camps
- Part 4: BOS 50-4:2014 Bed and Breakfast
- Part 5: BOS 50-5:2014 Guesthouses
- Part 6: BOS 50-6:2014 Self Catering Establishments

These standards outline the criteria by which the accommodation establishments are to be assigned different star ratings. The standards are reviewed every five years through a Botswana Bureau of Standards (BOBS) Technical Committee responsible for the development and review of standards for Hotels and Related Establishments.

Grading Criteria

In conjunction with the above listed standards, a grading criterion is used to measure or ascertain the levels of quality and condition of facilities provided by tourist enterprises. Through the grading criteria, an assessor is able to differentiate between I and 5 Star facilities. The grading authority, being a Botswana Tourism Organisation has developed and is implementing grading criterions for Serviced accommodation (covering Hotels, Guesthouses and Bed & Breakfast); Lodges, Tented Camps and for Self-Catering Establishments.

In addition, the grading criteria comprises of detailed service criterions such as reservations, meet and greet, check in/out, meal service, porterage, etc.

How to apply for Grading

Tourist enterprises are encouraged to obtain and familiarise themselves with definitions and minimum requirements as outlined in the BOBS standards for hotels and related establishments as well as the grading criteria for each category before applying for grading under a particular star rating. Operators also need to consider their scope of operation. The assessment is done with the cooperation of the operators. Operators are required to provide details of their operations as well as the desired grades of their facilities. The information is provided through the application form that has to be submitted to the Grading division.

Application Forms can be downloaded from the BTO website.





Domestic Travel Guide & Packages - 2023





CULTURE HERITAGE

Enjoy and educate yourself on our different cultural events as we live up to The Founding President of Botswana Sir Seretse Khama 's quote 'a nation without a culture is a nation without a soul'. Our rich culture and heritage should be kept alive and documented for future generations. There are also heritage events that one can enjoy local Setswana cuisine.



BANA BA KGWALE Dikhwaere Festival 6TH JAN 2024



SON OF THE SOIL DATE 4TH FEBRUARY <mark>VENUE</mark> Tashy's garden



LENTSWE LA BATSWAPONG Cultural day DATE 18TH MARCH



YECHO CULTURAL MUSIC FEST DATE 25TH MARCH VENUE GHANZI



MOTSE WA SETSO CULTURAL Festival 9TH APRIL VENUE Gerald Estate, Francistowi



THE HERDBOYS INDULGENCE VENUE DATE
HATSALATLADI 15 APRII



KHAWA DUNE Challenge and Cultural Festival DATE 27TH- 30TH APRIL



MOTSWAFRIKA ARTS AND Cultural Festival 29TH APRIL



29TH APRIL <mark>venue</mark> Mmakgodumo gardens, kanye



MADIKWE CULTURAL Festival

VENUE Sikwane DATE 29TH APRIL



Δ RE ITSANENG MΔ-ΔΕΒΙCΔ 5TH – 6TH MAY WANA CHILLAS PUB AND G



KO CHOMELENG CULTURAL Festivai



BOTETI CULTURAL Festivai 26TH - 27TH MAY



SEGAETSHO HERITAGE 8 Cultural Festival





WAYEYI CULTURAL FESTIVAL









OKAVANGO CULTURAL Carnival DATE 15TH — 18TH JULY



MAJANA INTERVILLAGE CULTURAL GAMES



ORANGE PHIKWE MARATHON 29™ JULY



OVAMBANDERU CULTURAL COMMUNITY EVENT (OTJINGIRINE)

DATE VENUE 16TH – 18TH JULY TOROMO



MOTHEO CULTURAL Fest**i**val



GANTSI CULTURAL Calabash



DITHUBARUBA Cultural Festival 2^{HO} SEPTEMBER WOLEPOLOLE

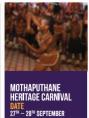


MMADINARE Development trust Cultural expo



B™ – 9™ SEPTEMBER

D'KAR VILLAGE





LEKHUBU HERITAGE Cultural Festival 30TH SEP - 1ST OCT VENUE Lekhubu island



DOMBOSHABA Cultural Festival 1ST OCTOBER 2023



RE A LOCHA INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL FESTIVAL 26™ - 29™ OCTOBER



BOKONE-BOPHIRIMA Cultural Fest 28TH OCTOBER



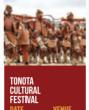






5TH DECEMBER

ROKA VILLAGE



23 DECEMBER





31ST DECEMBER









UATE 25th – 26th August

TSODILO HILLS







XERE VILLAGE, BOTETI



SPORT

Our nation prides itself in cultivating talent from grassroots to international stages, we currently have Botswana's award winning sprinter Letsile Tebogo representing us on world stages. Attend tournaments and enjoy upcoming and established talent across all sports categories, ranging from golf, horse racing, car racing and football matches.











FNB Kazungula Marathon





JWANENG OPEN DATE 3RD – 5TH MARCH VENUE Jwaneng Golf Club



MAUN 4X4 CHALLENGE DATE 2^{HD} - 3RD APRIL



BTC FRANCISTOWN Marathon VENUE DATE Francistown 23 aprii



TOYOTA KALAHARI Botswana 1000 Desert Race DATE 23rd – 25th June



THE HERITAGE MARATHON







VENUE SELEBI PHIKWE











DATE 20TH AUGUST







ORAPA, LETLHAKANE AND DAMTSHAA (OLDM) GM'S CHARITY WALK DATE VENUI 26™AUGUST ORAPA



















KGOSI MALOPE II MARATHON DATE 23°° September Venue Montshiwa Ground, Kanye



PINK DAY GOLF TOURNAMENT DATE 14TM – 15TM OCTOBER VENUE JWANENG GOLF CLUB



LECHANA AMATEUR BUSH RACE Date 24TM – 26TM November Venue Lechana



AIRPORT JUNCTION 10K AND 5K RUN
DATE
12™ NOVEMBER
VENUE
MARQULLEUNG-SEDIGELO CHOIR GROUND,
SEGUTI PINA



MODIPANE 3 DAYS SOCCER TOURNAMENT AND 3 NIGHT STAND MUSIC FESTIVAL VENUE DATE

FASHION

The fashion space in Botswana is growing at a fast pace, with some designers showcasing on international runways and waving the Botswana fashion flag high. Support, attend and celebrate fashion designers at different fashion and polo race shows around the country.





GABS JULY

DATE
22**0 JULY
VENUE
GABORONE





FOOD

Food, especially traditional cuisine is a major part of our culture as Batswana. We have a Setswana saying 'moeng goroga re je', there are food inspired events that you can attend to enjoy Setswana cuisine and experience how we are still preserving our culture through our food.



27TH MAY





26™ AUGUST















MEAT ON FIRE AFRICA

Date
28" october
Venue
Gaborone



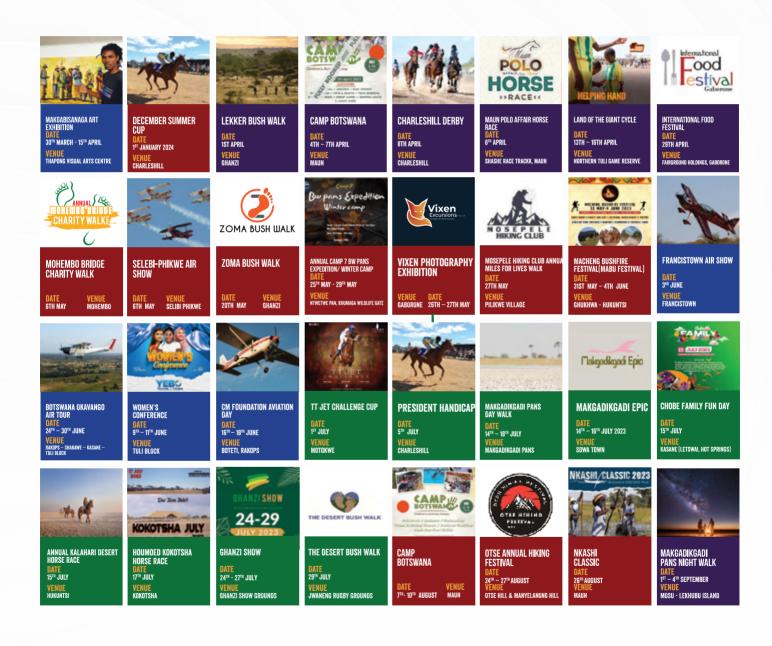






LEISURE

The list of what our lovely country has to offer is endless, from sightseeing to hiking on incredible paths full of adventures. Numerous recreational activities are offered, including skydiving, marathons, and trekking. They also appeal to people who enjoy high-adrenaline activities.







LEISURE CONT'D

















MANYELANONG BUSH Walk DATE 2^{NO} SEP VENUE OTSE VILLAGE



DAM TO DAM OFF-ROADERS 2023 DATE 28TH SEPTEMBER VENUE Letsibogo dam

MAUN CARNIVAL DATE 29th Sep — 1st october

HORSE DERBY 30™ SEPTEMBER DATE 30™ SEPTEMBER

ANNUAL ZEBRA AND WILDEBEEST MIGRATION DATE 30TH SEP - 1ST OCT

GABORONE BOOK Festival UATE 14[™] – 16[™] SEPTEMBER MAITISONG, GABORONE



















FIRST LEGO LEAGUE Challenge DATE 28TH OCTOBER

INDEPENDENCE Handicap VENUE DATE
CHARLESHILL 1ST OCTOBER PHIKWE INTERNATIONAL ARTS FESTIVAL DATE 26TH - 29TH OCTOBER <mark>venue</mark> Town Hall Stadium, selibe Phikw

MAKGABANENG INTERNATIONAL Creative arts festival DATE 26TH – 28TH OCTOBER

GABZ CLASSIC DERBY

BOTSWANA ANNUAL YOUTH Tour guide competition DATE 6™ — 8™ OCTOBER

INDEPENDENCE Handicap

VENUE DATE
CHARLESHILL 1ST OCTOBER

GLIDE BOTSWANA DATE 17TH – 19TH NOVEMBER VENUE Magadikgadi salt pans





THE GRAND PALM GIN EXPERIENCE

DATE 4TH NOVEMBER





<mark>venue</mark> Disaneng Ward, Maun



VENUE DATE
MAUN 4TH - 7TH DECEMBER







VISIT RANAKA FESTIVE 26TH DECEMBER RANAKA



LOBATSE MOUNTAIN WALK DATE 5TH AUGUST HILLS OF LOBATSE



ANNUAL 100 KM NIGHT Walk Challenge VENUE DATE Kanye 1ST December





CHAMPIONS CUP — HORSE RACE



ENTERTAINMENT (MUSIC FESTIVALS)

Music unites people and is an important element of our tourism. We have amazing local performers who continue to fly the Botswana flag high on international stages. The country is proud to host large music festivals all throughout the year that showcase a portion of our culture. Buy a ticket to grow and support Botswana's rich music industry.





















IKGALALETSE GOSPEL SHOW Date 26th August Venue Royal Aria Stadium, Tlokwene

GABORONE INTERNATIONAL AND MUSIC FESTIVAL DATE 26th August – 2th Sep 2023 Venue Gaborone

















KANYE FESTIVE XPLOSION "KFX" VENUE DATE KANYE 23RD DEC



MAKALENG MUSIC FESTIVAL

DATE
24 DECEMBER

WAKALENG











BOBIRWA FESTIVE
PUNCH
DATE
24" DECEMBER
VENUE
BOBONONG, SHOW GROUND









SEFHOPHE CROSSOVER FUN FESTIVAL DATE 31" DECEMBER VENUE KO GA MMAJOJE, SEFHOPHE



COOLER BOX & CAMPCHAIR
NEW YEAR'S EVE PICNIC
DATE
3151 DECEMBER
VENUE
MOLAPO LEISURE GARDENS, FRANCISTOWN





Botswana prides itself in being open for business, and is rated stable by Moodys. We have different business events to allow for networking, attend one to network and connect for potential business. There are fairs, seminars and conferences that are good platforms to either do or support local business.

FEBRUARY

AfCTFTA MEETING

DATE 6TH - 12TH FEBRUARY

YOUTH BUSINESS EXPO

VENUE Gaborone

DATE 14TH — 18TH FEBRUARY

APRIL

HATAB ANNUAL CONFERENCE

DATE 13TH - 14TH APRIL

2023 FORBES UNDER- 30 AFRICA SUMMIT

VENUE GABORONE

DATE 23RD – 26TH APRIL

MAY

BIENNIAL MEETING OF COMMON WEALTH JUDICIAL EDUCATORS (CJEI)

GICC. GABORONE

DATE 11TH - 14TH MAY

BUSINESS BOTSWANA NORTHERN TRADE

FRANCISTOWN

DATE 24TH - 28 TH MAY

JUNE

DIGITAL TOURISM SUMMIT (HYBRID)

DATE 19TH – 21ST JUNE

VOORSLAG BOTETI AGRIC AND MINING EXPO

DATE 27TH - 30TH JUNE

VENUE LETLHAKANE (RED BULL CRUSH)

MOOKANE FARMERS DAY

DATE 10TH JUNE VENUE RANKGAPHANE CATTLE POST NEAR MOOKANE VILLAGE

SEPTEMBER

INVESTMENT SUMMIT

WORLD TOURISM Day

VENUE DATE DATE

GABORONE 13Th - 15Th SEP 22ND SEP

8TH ALL AFRICAN CONFERENCE FOR ANIMAL AGRICULTURE

26TH - 27TH SEPTEMBER

BOTSWANA CONSUMER FAIR

FAIRGROUND HOLDINGS, 28TH AUG — 3^{RO} SEPTEMBER

JULY

US- AFRICA BUSINESS SUMMIT

DATE 11TH -14TH JULY

GHANZI SHOW

VENUE CHANZI

DATE 24TH -29TH JULY

BTC DIGITAL SHIFT BW ENTERPRISE SUMMIT (HYBRID)

VENUE GICC, GABORONE

DATE 26TH -27TH JULY

AUGUST

BOTSWANA CONSUMER FAIR

VENUE GABORONE

DATE 28th aug - 3rd September

73RD SESSION OF THE WHO AFRO REGIONAL COMMITTEE

GABORONE

26TH - 1ST SEPTEMBER

OCTOBER

SUSTAINABILITY IN TOURISM

GICC. GABORONE

DATE 2ND OCTOBER

AFRICA TOURISM LEADERSHIP FORUM AND AWARDS

DATE 18th – 20th October

DISCOVER BOTSWANA TOURISM FAIR

VENUE Boipuso Hall, Gaborone

DATE 13TH - 14TH OCTOBER

NOVEMBER

BOTSWANA TRAVEL AND TOURISM EXPO

KASANE

DATE 29th November — 3rd December

Domestic Travel Guide & Packages - 2023

Botswana Tourism Organisation Contact Details

HEAD OFFICE

Fairscape Precinct, Plot 70667, Fairgrounds Office Park, Building 1A & 1B P/Bag 275, Gaborone Tel: 3913111; Fax: 3959220

MAUN

P O Box 20068 Boseja, Maun Plot 246, Apollo House Office No. 3 & 4 Tel: (+267) 6861056 Airport: (+267) 6863093 Fax: (+267) 6861062

KASANE

P O Box 381 Kasane Plot 2951, Madiba Shopping Complex Office No. 2

Tel: (+267) 625 0555 Airport: (+267) 625 2210 Fax: (+267) 625 0524

KANG

Kang Ultra Stop Tel: (+267) 651 7070 Fax: (+267) 651 7210

SELEBI PHIKWE

P O Box 2885, Selebi Phikwe Plot 2574, Block2, Shop 3B, Central Business District Tel: (+267) 261 1616 Fax: (+267) 261 1064

FRANCISTOWN

P O Box 301236, Francistow Plot 316, Shop D5 & D6, Ground Floor Central Business District Tel: (+267) 244 0113 Fax: (+267) 244 0118

PALAPYE

P O Box 11040, Palapye Plot 3726, Along the A1 Road, Agrivet Building, Palapye Tel: (+267) 492 2138 Fax: (+267) 492 2147

TSABONG

Plot 320, Shop No. 4, TM Compl P O Box 688, Tsabong Tel: (+267) 6540 822 Fax: (+267) 654 0813

GHANZI

P O Box 282, Ghanzi Plot 8624, Shop No. 20, Tau Mal Tel (+267) 659 6704 Fax (+267) 659 6706

LETLHAKANE

Lot 83 Steinburg Road Tel: (+267) 297 8585 Fax: (+267) 297 8527









