

ALTERNATIVE OVERVIEW REPORT TO THE SECOND AND THIRD  
REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA  
TO THE  
AFRICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN AND PEOPLES' RIGHTS

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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AFRICAN CHARTER ON HUMAN AND  
PEOPLES' RIGHTS

Prepared by

Success Capital Organisation

A youth led, managed and serving non-governmental organisation working on human rights  
research, training and civic action.

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Although we had technical support, this report was prepared on a voluntary basis highlighting the challenges faced by youth-led organisations; limited skills and no resources for regional work. To this end, the report has only been made available in English. This report was prepared by:

Dumiso Gatsha, PhD (Law) candidate, ACMA, CGMA, M.Phil, M.Sc, B.Com

Sincerely.



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Obonye Robert

**Chairperson**

Success Capital Organisation

P. O. Box 201896

Gaborone, Botswana

+267 / 3952500 / 71562628

[www.successcapitalngo.com](http://www.successcapitalngo.com)

## Executive Summary

Harnessing the demographic dividend of youth in Botswana requires more than policy. There are shortfalls in implementation and young people's experiences. The decisions to roll out policies for young people do not include youth and neither is there evidence of evidence built to inform the creation of those policies. Systematic forms of stigma and discrimination, economic exclusion and mental health are some of the issues highlighted in this overview report. There are significant areas of improvement that can stimulate innovation, skills strengthening and improving lived experiences. This includes creating an enabling and inclusive policy, legislative and programming environment for all young people.

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# Part 1: Introduction

## Introduction

This alternative report is submitted as a compliment to the state reported pursuant to Article 62 of the African Charter on Human and People's Rights (African Charter). The report will focus on human rights issues affecting youth in Botswana. Youth are referred to as individuals between the ages of 15 and 35 years.<sup>1</sup> This population, along with children comprise of 60% of Botswana's population.<sup>2</sup>

## Methodology and Consultation Process

Success Capital Organisation completed a desk review of readily available data and embarked on a randomized snowball approach to capture lived experiences of young people resident in Botswana. Most of the participants are members, volunteers or participants of the organisation. Success Capital Organisation, like many other non-governmental organisation (NGO)s were not a part of the state drafting process or consultations. This is a concern given the lack of youth representation in the NGOs consulted, as only one of the eleven organisations were youth-identifying.<sup>3</sup> The consultation process was exclusive to only 0.1% of the civil society in Botswana.<sup>4</sup> In addition, NGOs are largely dependent on shrinking international donor funding and domestically, the government.<sup>5</sup> These forms of funding, particularly the latter, can compromise the independence of issues raised in engagement and consultations with the government.

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<sup>1</sup> The Republic of Botswana's Revised National Youth Policy 2010 pp 5

<sup>2</sup> Mmegi 'Inauguration Address by Mokgweetsi Masisi, the fifth President of Botswana on Sunday April 1, 2018 at the National Assembly' 2018 <http://www.mmegi.bw/index.php?aid=75087&dir=2018/april/01> (Date of use: 01 September 2018)

<sup>3</sup> Annex 1 of The Republic of Botswana's Second and Third Report to The African Commission on Human and People's Rights (African Commission)

<sup>4</sup> *Botswana Guardian* 'Advisory Council set up to arbitrate religious disputes' 2017 <http://www.botswanaguardian.co.bw/northern-extra/item/2539-advisory-council-set-up-to-arbitrate-religious-disputes.html> (Date of use: 01 September 2018); Botswana's Second and Third State Report pp 44

<sup>5</sup> TM Matenge, J Josiah & G Themba 'Enhancing NGO funding by adopting corporate governance practices. The Case of Botswana NGOs' 2017 *Botswana Journal of Business* Vol 10 No 01 pp 155, 158; Mmegi 'Botswana NGOs come of age' <http://www.mmegi.bw/index.php?aid=60192&dir=2016/may/24> (Date of use: 01 September 2018); The Republic of Botswana's Second and Third Report to The African Commission on Human and People's Rights (African Commission) 15

## Part II: Progress from the 2010 Concluding Observations and Recommendations on the Initial Periodic Report

### Measures of Implementation

#### Legislative Measures

The Republic of Botswana amended the Employment Act, 1982, in 2010 to include protection from discriminatory termination based on sexual orientation. This is a progressive step in recognising the importance of inclusion within Botswana's employment sectors. However, the promotion and protection of the human rights of all people should be explicitly clear, especially for those with non-normative sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics (SOGIESC).

There are gaps that exist in moving beyond the measures for controlling migrants. This remains an uncertain area for young people given that there are no specific legislative measures for migrants, asylum seekers, refugees and displaced persons. Furthermore, there are shortcomings in accountability as the ultimate decision mechanism is the political head of the presiding ministry or government department.

#### Policies

Vision 2016 excluded vulnerable groups most at risk to HIV. Despite being recognized by the government through the public health system, men who have sex with men (MSM), female sex workers (FSW) and people who inject drugs (PWID) were excluded, along with other sexual, gender and sex characteristics minorities.<sup>6</sup> Many LGBTIQ+ youth feel excluded in the country's development agenda. This is evident in religious, cultural, workplace, education and other societal spaces.

The Revised National Population Policy (RNPP), 2010, acknowledges the country's constitutional rights.<sup>7</sup> This is limited to development issues of gender and income inequalities.<sup>8</sup> Similarly for

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<sup>6</sup> Ministry of Health 'Intergrated Health Service Plan: A Strategy for Changing the Health Sector For Healthy Botswana 2010-2020' 59

<sup>7</sup> National Council on Population and Development 'Revised National Population Policy' 2010 (RNPP) pp 8

<sup>8</sup> RNPP 6, 8, 16, 20

those living with disabilities;<sup>9</sup> the government's approach reflects development priority over constitutional rights in implementation. Furthermore, the RNPP advocates for the elimination of all forms of discrimination in health, justice, education and employment among others.

The Revised National Youth Policy, 2010, includes objectives of youth participation in policy, civil and socioeconomic spheres. This is progressive with significant gaps in implementation. For instance youth sex workers are identified as one of the vulnerable groups, however sexual and gender minorities are not.<sup>10</sup>

## The Recommendations made by The African Commission in its 2010 Concluding Observations on The Initial Report of Botswana

1. Participation of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) working in the field of human rights like Botswana Centre for Human Rights (Ditshwanelo) in the preparation of the periodic report:

There are at least 4000 NGOs in Botswana,<sup>11</sup> those engaged in consultation are too few to reflect representation in all human rights issues in country. This could be partly attributed by the fact that a majority of organisations have limited capacity, resources and access to key decision makers in government. This is not exclusive to human rights organisations.

2. There is no organ that is mandated to investigate human rights violations:

Although there is work in progress in strengthening the Office of the Ombudsman through the Ombudsman Act, 2010; it remains a challenge for the country's human rights system. The Republic of Botswana has not adopted the Paris Principles model for National Human Rights Institutions that would encourage independence, Autonomy and a strengthened human rights culture for young people in the country.

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<sup>9</sup> RNPP 21

<sup>10</sup> RNPP pp 5-6

<sup>11</sup> *Botswana Guardian* 'Advisory Council set up to arbitrate religious disputes' 2017 <http://www.botswanaguardian.co.bw/northern-extra/item/2539-advisory-council-set-up-to-arbitrate-religious-disputes.html> (Date of use: 01 September 2018)

3. Information on the recognition of economic, social, cultural and environmental rights in the Constitution of Botswana:

### Economic Rights

There is no standard definition of economic rights.<sup>12</sup> However, they are widely regarded to include the right to access to economic resources, basic services, ownership and control over land, other property, resources, technology and financial services.<sup>13</sup> This includes the ability to secure income through decent employment or variant forms of entrepreneurship.<sup>14</sup> In some instances, economic rights can be considered workers' rights.<sup>15</sup> Children are particularly most vulnerable to economic injustice,<sup>16</sup> particularly on the rights to social security,<sup>17</sup> adequate standards of living<sup>18</sup> and protection from child labour.<sup>19</sup> and in Botswana's context, adolescents and young people as well. This is predominately because youth continue to be dependent until 32 years of age.<sup>20</sup>

Significant work needs to be done in respect of economic rights in Botswana. The assumption of property rights being equivalent to economic rights is disputed in academia, as the first is a component of the latter.<sup>21</sup> This should start with being in line with articles 60 and 61 of the African Charter by ratifying and domesticating the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

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<sup>12</sup> Child Rights International Network 'The Importance of a Rights-Based Approach to Investment In Children' [https://www.crin.org/sites/default/files/crin\\_policy\\_investment\\_in\\_children\\_final.pdf](https://www.crin.org/sites/default/files/crin_policy_investment_in_children_final.pdf) (Date of use: 14 September 2018); C Gorga 'Toward the Definition of Economic Rights' 1999 *Journal of Markets & Morality* Vol. 02 No. 01 pp 89

<sup>13</sup> Target 1.4 of Goal 1 of the Sustainable Development Goals; EqualRightsTrust 'Transformative Shift to Equality?' 2014 *The Equal Rights Review* Vol. 13

<sup>14</sup> Minister Pravin Gordhan: 2017 Budget Speech <https://www.gov.za/SPEECHES/MINISTER-PRAVIN-GORDHAN-2017-BUDGET-SPEECH-22-FEB-2017-0000> (Date of access: 14 September 2018); C du Plessis 'SA leads Africa in women's economic rights' 2016 <https://www.news24.com/Africa/News/sa-leads-africa-in-womens-economic-rights-20160719> (Date of use: 14 September 2018); P Hunt 'Social Rights Are Human Rights but The UK System is Rigged' 2017 pp 11

<sup>15</sup> P Hunt 'Social Rights Are Human Rights but The UK System is Rigged' 2017 pp 11

<sup>16</sup> Child Rights International Network 'The Importance of a Rights-Based Approach to Investment In Children' [https://www.crin.org/sites/default/files/crin\\_policy\\_investment\\_in\\_children\\_final.pdf](https://www.crin.org/sites/default/files/crin_policy_investment_in_children_final.pdf) (Date of use: 14 September 2018)

<sup>17</sup> Article 26 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

<sup>18</sup> Article 27 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

<sup>19</sup> Article 32 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

<sup>20</sup> Demographic Dividend Study Report 'Opportunities and Policy Actions to maximise the Demographic Dividend In Botswana' 2018 pp XIV

<sup>21</sup> C Gorga 'Toward the Definition of Economic Rights' 1999 *Journal of Markets & Morality* Vol. 02 No. 01 pp 92

## Social Rights

Social rights encompass the ability for all individuals to meet their needs.<sup>22</sup> This includes the ability secure adequate shelter, education, social security and food. The rights noted by the state existed prior to the recommendations previously made. This reflects the need for reforms in how the state recognizes social rights. Furthermore, the existence of these rights in Botswana's Constitution can be reaffirmed and strengthened in recognition of additional rights needed to meet development challenges.<sup>23</sup>

Economic and social progress are interlinked.<sup>24</sup> Thus, it would be prudent for meaningful implementation of recommendations through being in line with articles 60 and 61 of the African Charter by ratifying and domesticating the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

## Cultural Rights

Although cultural rights are often referred to with Economic and Social rights and often have no legally binding definition.<sup>25</sup> The state is commended for identifying it separately and clarifying its position on its understanding of these rights. Participation in and enjoyment of cultural life is the main component of cultural rights.<sup>26</sup> For indigenous youth, this is often not respected by the state.<sup>27</sup> More especially when there are economic interests.<sup>28</sup> This reflects a state would rather focus on economic aspirations, than being

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<sup>22</sup> *National Economic and Social Rights* 'Economic and Social Rights' <https://www.nesri.org/human-rights/economic-and-social-rights> (Date of use: 20 September 2018); P Hunt 'Social Rights Are Human Rights but The UK System is Rigged' 2017 pp 11

<sup>23</sup> European Pillar of Social Rights Preamble pp 8

<sup>24</sup> European Pillar of Social Rights Preamble pp 7

<sup>25</sup> J Symonides 'Cultural Rights: A Neglected Category of Human Rights' 1998 *International Social Science Journal* Issue 15

<sup>26</sup> Article 15 of International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; P Hunt 'Social Rights Are Human Rights but The UK System is Rigged' 2017 pp 11

<sup>27</sup> TD Nyoni 'Basarwa excluded in CBNRM' 2018 *The Patriot* <http://www.thepatriot.co.bw/news/item/5723-basarwa-excluded-in-cbnrm.html> (Date of use: 20 August 2018) *Survival International* 'Bushman children arrested under renewed government repression' 2013 <https://www.survivalinternational.org/news/8919> (Date of use: 01 September 2018); *Survival International* 'AIDS and beer: BBC finds despair in Bushman resettlement camp' 2014 <https://www.survivalinternational.org/news/9880> (Date of use: 20 September 2018)

<sup>28</sup> M Creamer 'Six new prospecting licences awarded to Botswana Diamonds' 2017 *Mining Weekly* <http://m.miningweekly.com/article/six-new-prospecting-licences-awarded-to-botswana-diamonds-2017-04-25> (Date of use: 01 September 2018); *Survival International* 'Botswana government lies exposed as diamond mine opens on Bushman land' 2014 <https://www.survivalinternational.org/news/10410> (Date of use: 20 September 2018); *Survival International* 'Exposed: fracking licenses granted in Bushmen's reserve' 2013 <https://www.survivalinternational.org/news/9762> (Date of use: 20 September 2018)

inclusive as per Vision 2016. This could be one of the underlying reasons for the high level of income inequality;<sup>29</sup> where an elite few benefit the most from the formal economy.<sup>30</sup>

Efforts should be made to ensure an enabling environment for citizens to enjoy their cultural rights. This starts being in line with articles 60 and 61 of the African Charter by ratifying and domesticating the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

### Environmental Rights

Environmental rights protect and provide for the use and access of natural resources,<sup>31</sup> enabling survival.<sup>32</sup> There is need for a review of current laws and policy provisions to ensure the challenges of climate change, conservation and ecological stability. This framework would enable civil society and state organs to better align themselves towards Botswana's development sustainably.

4. Information on the ratification of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights by Botswana.

There should be some tangible evidence presented before the African Commission to reflect progress made in consideration for ratification. The shortcomings on human rights provisions within Botswana's laws need to be addressed more meaningfully.

5. Information on mechanisms that have been put in place to encourage and promote women's participation in the social, economic and political affairs of the State.

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<sup>29</sup> B Letsididi 'Botswana's income inequality still among highest In the world' 2014 *Sunday Standard* <http://www.sundaystandard.info/botswana%E2%80%99s-income-inequality-still-among-highest-world> (Date of use: 20 August 2018); *Sunday Standard* 'UNICEF Economic Advisor urges Botswana to relook at its inequality policy' 2018 <http://www.sundaystandard.info/unicef-economic-advisor-urges-botswana-relook-its-inequality-policy> (Date of use: 20 August 2018); B Benza 'Botswana third most unequal country in the world Report' 2015 *Mmegi* <http://www.mmegi.bw/index.php?aid=56406&dir=2015/december/10> (Date of use: 20 September 2018)

<sup>30</sup> Mogotsi 'Wealth and Income Inequalities' 2007 *United Nations Research Institute for Social Development* pp 28

<sup>31</sup> *Pachamama Alliance* 'Environmental Rights' <https://www.pachamama.org/environmental-rights> (Date of use: 21 August 2018); *Front Line Defenders* '#Environmental Rights' <https://www.frontlinedefenders.org/en/right/environmental-rights> (Date of use: 21 August 2018)

<sup>32</sup> *Friends of the Earth International* 'Environmental rights are human rights' <https://www.foei.org/what-we-do/environmental-rights-human-rights> (Date of use: 20 September 2018)

Mechanisms in place are noted. However, implementation and education for increasing uptake on these mechanisms should be encouraged. Women remain vulnerable to various forms of violence, exclusion, HIV and other socioeconomic shortcomings. There should be more collaboration with civil society to improve the environment for women. Further information is provided in Part B below.

## Progress towards the realisation of the Rights and Freedoms enshrined In the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights

### Article 2, 3 and 19

The state report appropriately notes Section 15 of the country's constitution. This should imply non-discrimination for all citizens. However, sections 164 and 167 of the Penal Code 2 of 1964 have been interpreted to outlaw consensual sex among people with non-normative SOGIESC. Despite these laws not being actively implemented, the risk of persecution exists. This has often been viewed as discriminatory and intolerant of people's diversity. Furthermore, the grounds for non-discrimination in the African Charter are shared by another international Botswana has ratified. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), along with others,<sup>33</sup> have expanded the prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of sex to include sexual orientation.<sup>34</sup>

Progress made at policy level for addressing gender disparities is noted. However, gaps remain in acknowledging and recognising the diversity of gender identity and expression. This remains a concern for young people who experience systematic forms of stigma and discrimination on the basis of non-normative gender identity and/or expression. Furthermore, women in Botswana have been found to be less educated and remunerated in comparison to their counterparts.<sup>35</sup> More

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<sup>33</sup> General comment No. 20, UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (2 July 2009), UN Doc E/C.12/GC/20 para 32; General recommendation No. 28, UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (19 October 2010), UN Doc CEDAW/C/GC/28 para 18; General comment No. 2, UN Committee against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (24 January 2008), UN Doc CAT/C/GC/2, para 21.

<sup>34</sup> Communication No. 488/1992, Toonen v Australia, UN Human Rights Committee (31 March 1994), UN Doc CCPR/C/50/D/488/1992 para 8.7.

<sup>35</sup> Mogotsi 'Wealth and Income Inequalities' 2007 *United Nations Research Institute for Social Development* pp 28

tangible interventions and frameworks are needed to create an enabling environment towards equity and transformative equality.

Although the Children's Act of 2009 is progressive and protects the rights of children. Gaps remain implementation if protection and remedy in experiences of children and adolescents with non-normative SOGIESC. These include not being allowed to address the customary court, when parents sent them to be disciplined by traditional leaders. More especially when there are questions on the child's sexuality and/or behaviour in expression or dress. Others experience ridicule and sexual nuances in school environments from other students. More prevalent, are experiences of targeted bullying by other students and teachers. These examples highlight the myriad of experiences youth experience when growing up in Botswana. More research and interventions should be in place to enable a better environment for learning, growth and development.

#### Article 4

Although progress has been made in tolerance post 2015;<sup>36</sup> Botswana voted against a UN resolution against the death penalty for consensual same sex intercourse.<sup>37</sup> This reflects the state's long-standing view of the lives of sexual and gender minorities. It further resonates with the fears of the sexual and gender minority community and the risk of being persecuted. The discriminatory laws, political leadership, cultural perceptions and societal hate speech have caused an environment of fear and stigma. A more inclusive environment is needed in line with Botswana's Vision 2016.

#### Article 5

Issues of non-normative sex characteristics remain undocumented and void of any legal or policy framework, particularly for infants and children. There is a need to document experiences in pediatric hospitals to better inform the state on interventions needed in safeguarding infant and children's rights.

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<sup>36</sup> *The Attorney General of Botswana v T Rammoge & Others (AG v Rammoge) 2016 CACGB-128-14 para para 56.*

<sup>37</sup> B Kayawe 'Botswana employs double standard in gay sex death penalty vote' Mmegi <http://www.mmegi.bw/index.php?aid=72391&dir=2017/october/13> (Date of use: 05 March 2018); Amnesty International 'Botswana Human Rights' <http://www.mmegi.bw/index.php?aid=72391&dir=2017/october/13> (Date of use: 12 March 2018); ILGA 'HRC36 DP Res Voting' [http://ilga.org/downloads/HRC36\\_death\\_penalty\\_voting\\_resolution.pdf](http://ilga.org/downloads/HRC36_death_penalty_voting_resolution.pdf) (Date of use: 22 March 2018)

Although there is work in progress on a draft Education and Training Bill (2014), sexual and gender minority experiences in learning environments continue to be worrisome. There are accounts of sexual, verbal and physical abuse based on assumed non-normative SOGI. Experiences detail the lack of protection or understanding from teachers when students are being bullied or targeted for ridicule both in and outside class. There should be tangible mechanisms in learning environments that prevent and create remedy for all forms of abuse from peers, other learners and teachers.

There is a lack of capacity for psycho-social support in accommodating issues of sexual and gender diversity. The challenges of adolescence, peer pressure and young adulthood are further compounded with issues of coming to terms with one's sexual and gender diversity. The lack of support structures at home, religious and social spaces further exasperates lived experiences of students. This impacts academic success and progression for many. There are instances where youth drop out of school or university due to the challenges faced when coming to terms with their diversity and/or navigating the challenges of stigma and discrimination. This is not exclusive to learning environments,<sup>38</sup> however considering their importance in personal and national development; learning environments should be safe and enabling in psychosocial support throughout all young people's lives.

#### Article 16 and 18

Botswana's progress in health advancements is well noted and documented. However, services for sexual and gender minorities are compromised due to prevalent stigma and discrimination. Some provisions have been made by civil society organisations through referral systems, peer educators that provide links to health services and establishing support groups. Sexual and gender minorities in remote areas find themselves in worse positions due to a lack of these civil society led interventions. Even more worrisome is the low level of knowledge on sexual activity, leaving risk to sexually transmitted infections. Botswana's legal intolerance, along with other countries, has been proved to limit the the right to health.<sup>39</sup> Although collaboration between the

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<sup>38</sup> *Success Capital Organisation 'The Silent Demographic: a look at the legal framework and perceptions of young sexual minorities'* pp 10

<sup>39</sup> Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, UN Doc A/HRC/14/20 para 6.

now Ministry of Health and Wellness and civil society exists; sexual and gender minorities need a more enabling environment that does not discriminate them.

More work should be done in building evidence of experiences, establishing representation in decision making on public health issues. Sexual and gender minorities are a part of the general public and despite unique issues that might affect them, they remain humans with other possible health issues that need attention. Mental health remains one of the biggest concerns for sexual and gender minorities. Shared experiences include systematic, cultural, family, religious, societal and peer discrimination is prevalent in all spaces of engagement. This includes spaces for public transport and recreational activities. Many experiences include depression, isolation and confusion in respect of their differences and diversity. More especially for adolescents and young adults, there is difficulty in understanding oneself in intolerant home and school environments. This often leads to suicide attempts or being homeless where non-normative SOGI is disclosed.

Issues of sexual orientation often result in corrective rape for women and gender non-conforming persons. Experiences usually inform trusted members of extended family who end up as assaulters. Unfortunately, these acts are often unreported to law enforcement as a result of a fear of societal perceptions or repercussions by family. Parenting is a large concern for many sexual and gender minorities. There is a clear gap in the inability to provide support where one discloses, expresses or is assumed of their non-normative SOGI. State facilities should be more open, accommodative and understanding of the challenges sexual and gender minorities face. There is capacity in social workers, nurses and guidance and counselling teachers that all citizens and residents have access to. Engaging these three professions would be a tangible step towards more progressive and supporting mental health systems in Botswana.

#### Article 22

Botswana should ratify and domesticate of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

#### Questions to consider:

- 1) Botswana has made progressive advancements in policy, some laws and interventions in respect of young people and women. However, despite similarly progressive court decisions, there are shortcomings in inclusion of all persons including those with living

with disabilities, variant sex characteristics, gender identity, expression and/or sexual orientation. What steps are in place for strengthening inclusion of these groups and how can civil society assist?

- 2) Social, Economic and Cultural rights are just as important as the rights embedded in Chapter 2 of Botswana's Constitution. Experiences shared in the alternative report reflect that these are interrelated and interdependent. The state has interpreted these rights within the current legislative and policy framework. However, the purpose of international laws and norms is to ensure there can be protection and more importantly remedy where necessary; what steps are in place for ratifying, domesticating and enabling Social, Economic and Cultural rights in line with international law?
- 3) The overarching right of equality and non-discrimination is a key tenant for meaningful change in enabling young people to navigate challenges of adolescence and coming into adulthood in all spaces of learning, spirituality, community and society? What steps are in place in strengthening equality and non-discrimination in law?

## Recommendations to consider:

- 1) There should be protections for prevention and remedy of injustices that children, adolescents and young people [can] endure in learning and home environments. These should start with policy interventions in the short term, with legislative provisions in the long term.
- 2) Collaborative efforts with civil society should be inclusive and should consider emerging organisations that would have cultivate diversity in stakeholder engagement. Furthermore, it would encourage young people's participation.
- 3) Equality and non-discrimination should reflect Botswana's commitment to its own development agenda, Africa's Agenda 2063 and the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals in leaving no one behind.