

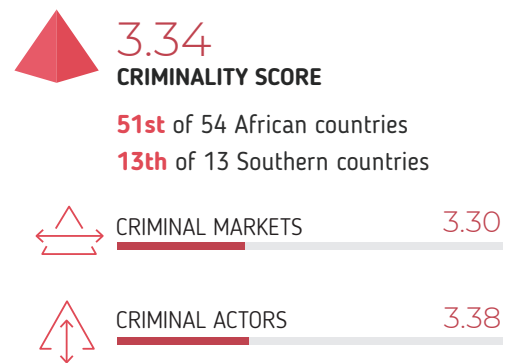
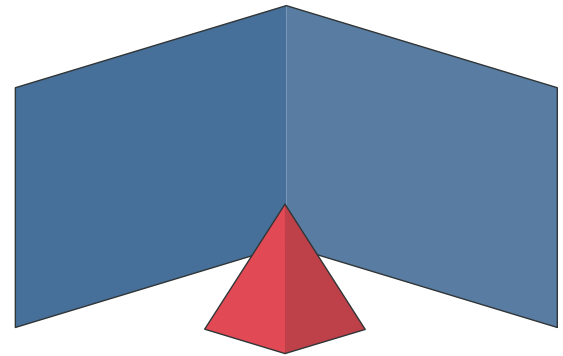
BOTSWANA

Botswana ranks 51st in the Index, with one of the lowest **criminality** scores on the continent.


Low scores for **non-renewable-resource crimes** are due in large part to the highly formalised and well-regulated diamond sector. However, reports suggest **fauna crimes** are rising because of increased poaching and the illegal trade in wildlife, leading experts to attribute low scores for this category.


Strong evidence exists that armed poaching gangs include national **criminal networks** and **foreign actors**. However, there is little evidence of corruption or the existence of **mafia-style groups** in Botswana. Generally low scores across criminality suggest an overall low influence on society.

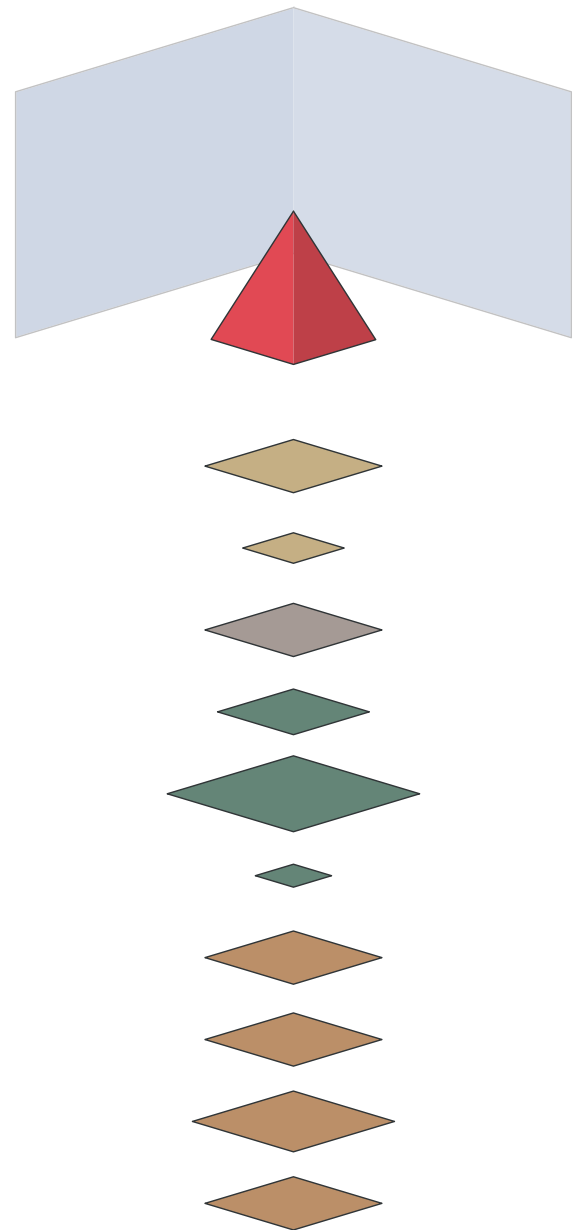
Botswana scores well across **resilience** categories and the country ranks as one of the most resilient in Africa, in 4th place. The country has particularly high scores for **international cooperation, political leadership and governance, and national policies and laws**.



CRIMINALITY SCORE

	CRIMINAL ACTORS	3.38
	MAFIA STYLE GROUPS	1.0
	CRIMINAL NETWORKS	4.5
	STATE-EMBEDDED ACTORS	3.0
	FOREIGN ACTORS	5.0

	CRIMINAL MARKETS	3.30
	HUMAN TRAFFICKING	3.5
	HUMAN SMUGGLING	2.0
	ARMS TRAFFICKING	3.5
	FLORA CRIMES	3.0
	FAUNA CRIMES	5.0
	NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES CRIMES	1.5
	HEROIN TRADE	3.5
	COCAINE TRADE	3.5
	CANNABIS TRADE	4.0
	SYNTHETIC DRUGS TRADE	3.5



Criminal Markets

The most significant criminal market in Botswana is for **fauna**. Experts score it at 5, suggesting a moderate influence on society. Reports in 2018 suggested that poaching and illegal trading of wildlife were on the rise, especially the ivory trade. Botswana was the only nation in Southern Africa to support a total ban on the ivory trade at the 2016 CITES conference. This, combined with the degree of management and regulation in Botswana, has led to experts to attribute an average score, indicating

a moderate influence of this market on society. No other environmental markets, such as **flora** or **non-renewable resource-crimes**, have received high scores.

Cannabis is the most widely used drug. It is grown in Botswana, primarily for domestic consumption, but experts note that it has been known to be exported to the Netherlands, the UK and the US.



In terms of the other drug markets, scores were low for the **heroin, cocaine** and **synthetic drugs trade**. However, reports suggest they are on the rise. Botswana is considered a transit country for drugs. The cocaine trade is considered to have a moderate influence on society, scoring 3.5, due to increased transiting of cocaine from South America, generally bound for South Africa. While local cocaine use is reported to be incidental, it is believed to be on the rise.

Most other criminal markets are assessed as having little to no influence in Botswana. **Human trafficking** and **arms trafficking** both score 3.5, suggesting little to moderate influence on society.

For **human trafficking**, this is mainly due to the low prevalence of modern slavery and lack of intent to exploit in the labour market in Botswana. However, there have been no comprehensive studies on trends in Botswana. Reports suggest that forced labour, particularly of the San ethnic minority group, is on the increase due to expansion in the mining, manufacturing and agricultural sectors.

In relation to **arms trafficking**, Botswana has a very low of annual rate of firearm homicides and arms brokers are heavily regulated by law. The low to moderate influence

on society is due to the increase in cattle theft. Cattle rustlers often use arms during robberies.

Criminal Actors

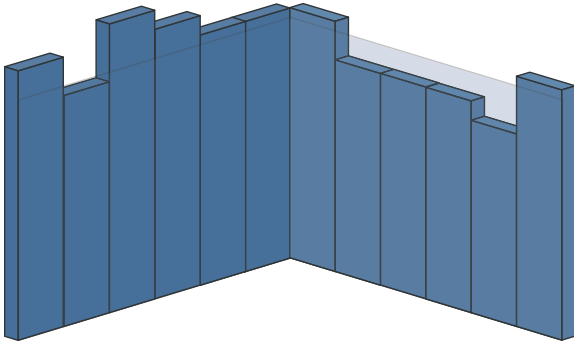
Expert assessments describe a moderate and rapidly increasing influence on society of national **criminal networks** and **foreign actors** in Botswana. In contrast, **state-embedded actors** are described as having little to no influence and there is no evidence to suggest the presence of mafia-style groups.

Experts attribute a score of 4.5 to national **criminal networks**, largely because of well-armed poaching gangs. The concern is that they are linked to an increase in crime, especially in the areas of illicit drugs, wildlife poaching and human trafficking.

Foreign actors are pervasive in certain sectors including wildlife poaching and drug trafficking, with products often being smuggled through Botswana by Asian and Russian criminal groups. Nevertheless, experts give foreign actors a score of 5 suggesting a moderately significant effect on society.



RESILIENCE SCORE



POLITICAL LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE	7.0
GOVERNMENT TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY	6.0
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION	7.5
NATIONAL POLICIES AND LAWS	7.0
JUDICIAL SYSTEM AND DETENTION	6.5
LAW ENFORCEMENT	6.5
TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY	6.5
ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING	5.5
ECONOMIC REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	5.5
VICTIM AND WITNESS SUPPORT	5.5
PREVENTION	5.0
NON-STATE ACTORS	6.5

Botswana scores among the most resilient of all the states in Africa, ranking 4th on the continent. It is considered to be one of Africa's most stable countries. Experts deem that resilience to organised crime is sufficiently to highly effective across the majority of **resilience** categories. The nation is relatively free of corruption, is a multi-party democracy, and engages in **international cooperation**, having ratified eight of the ten international treaties and conventions pertaining to organised crime.

Botswana has made significant progress in its **anti-money laundering** capacity through structured laws. There are laws specifically aimed at the prevention and curbing

of organised crime, but there is a lack of legislation on government transparency, which may hamper the ability to tackle certain crime sectors.

One of the lowest-scoring areas is Botswana's **economic regulatory environment**, due to the country's dependence on the extraction of minerals by foreign companies. It is important to note, however, that Botswana ranks 7th among African countries on the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business indicator and corruption is reported to be low for businesses acquiring licenses, permits or utilities, which reduces incentives for entering the informal market.

