

MISSIONS ATLAS PROJECT

AFRICA

BOTSWANA

Snapshot Section

Country Name: Botswana

Country Founded in: September 30, 1966 (From UK)

Population: 1,990,876 (July 2009 est.)

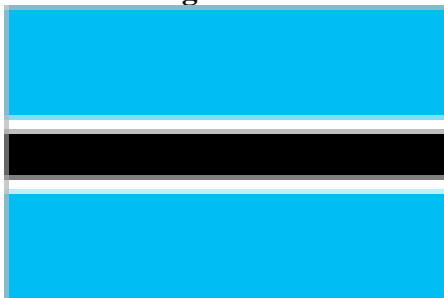
Government Type: Parliamentary republic

Geography/location in the world:



Number of people groups: 44

Picture of flag:



Religion Snapshot

Major Religion and % of population:

Christianity 58%

All religions and % for each:

As of 2005

Christian	66.89%
Traditional ethnic	31.86%
Roman Catholic	3.42%
Baha'i	0.77%
Muslim	0.20%
Hindu	0.14%
Non-Religious/ others	0.14%

Patrick Johnstone and Jason Mandryk, *Operation World*, 6th ed., Authentic Media, 2005

Government interaction with religion: The government of Botswana is tolerant in religions.

Country Profile

Basic Facts

Country Name:

Botswana (Republic of Botswana)

Demographics: 1,990,876 (July 2009 est.)

As of July 2009, the population of Botswana was 1,990,876.

The population growth rate is 1.937%. The birth rate is 22.89 births/1,000 population. The death rate is 8.52deaths/1,000 population. The net migration rate is 5 migrant(s)/1,000 population. Among them, many immigrants are Zimbabweans looking for better jobs. The infant mortality rate is 12.59 deaths/1,000 live births: 13.43 deaths for male/1,000 live births and 11.73 deaths/1,000 live births. The life expectancy is 61.85 years: 61.72 years for men and 61.99 years for women. The total fertility rate is 2.6 children born/woman. As of 2007, the adult prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS is 23.9%. 399,999 people live with HIV/AIDS and 11,000 died due to HIV/AIDS.

The population is composed of Tswana or Setswana (79%), Kalanga (11%), Basarwa (3%), and others including Kgalagadi and white (7%).

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bc.html>

Language:

According to 2001 census, English is the official language in Botswana. However, only 2.1% of total population speaks English. Most of Botswana people speak Setswana /Tswana (71.6%). Kalanaga (7.9%) is the second most language.

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bc.html>

Society/Culture:

Botswana has similar cultures with South Africa, Lesotho, Swaziland, and Namibia.

Holidays

Botswana has several secular and religious holidays. These are New Year's Day (January 1), Labor Day (May 1), Sir Seretse Khama Day (July 1), and the President Day (July 18). In addition, Botswana celebrates Independence Day (September 30) as a national holiday. Religious holidays are Easter and Christmas. Muslims celebrate Ramadan, not a national holiday, in March or April.

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bc.html>

http://books.google.com/books?id=8ycoVZ-DfrYC&pg=PA38&lpg=PA38&dq=Christian+botswana&source=bl&ots=mankxHJY5i&sig=ueFcSPfRaD7FXIXJJaGLT9eB84&hl=en&ei=2dKKStuqFoWGNsfNqMoP&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1%23v=onepage&q=Christian%20botswana&f=false#v=snippet&q=Christian%20botswana&f=false (174p)

Ancestor Worship

The life of indigenous Botswana people is religious. They believe that ancestors called *Badimo* closely relate to their everyday life. They consider that every aspects of human life such as death or birth, success or failure, and wealth or poverty has spiritual dimensions.

Related to ancestor worship, the Botswana have many totems mostly animals. They do not eat, hunt the animals considered totems, nor use their skins and meat.

They believe that the god called *Modomi* exists. The relationship with this god affects their life as that with ancestors does. However, most Botswana people have an affiliation for Christian churches.

http://books.google.com/books?id=8ycoVZ-DfrYC&pg=PA38&lpg=PA38&dq=Christian+botswana&source=bl&ots=mankxHJY5i&sig=ueFcSPfRaD7FXIXJJaGLT9eB84&hl=en&ei=2dKKStuqFoWGNsfNqMoP&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1%23v=onepage&q=Christian%20botswana&f=false#v=snippet&q=Christian%20botswana&f=false (37p)

Education

The government requires children between the ages of 7 and 15 to go to school. Although the primary education is compulsory, the attendance of students is difficult. Many students live in remote areas from schools and they help their family business. The rate of enrollment of primary school is 81% in 2003. The students are taught in Sestwana for the first four years then in English.

The secondary school system is divided into two different types: Junior Secondary School, lasting for 3years, and Senior Secondary School, lasting for 2 years. For admission of Senior Secondary School, students have to pass the exam for the Junior Certificate.

The University of Botswana is the first university offering degrees in business, education, technology, science, and social science. This university opened on January 1, 1964 as the University of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland (UBBS). It was changed as university of Botswana and Swaziland, then University of Botswana in 1982.

Ed. Mary Rose Bokl, Jennifer Grace, at el, *Worldmark Encyclopedia of the Nations: Africa*, 21th ed., Thomson, 2007

http://books.google.com/books?id=8ycoVZ-DfrYC&pg=PA38&lpg=PA38&dq=Christian+botswana&source=bl&ots=mankxHJY5i&sig=ueFcSPfRaD7FXIXJJaGLT9eB84&hl=en&ei=2dKKStuqFoWGNsfNqMoP&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1%23v=onepage&q=Christian%20botswana&f=false#v=snippet&q=Christian%20botswana&f=false (17p, 18p)
<http://www.ub.bw/>

Housing

There are slums in the large towns; however, the housing condition is not overcrowded. The government tried to improve the housing condition through private companies.

Nearly 70% of the total land in Botswana is under the tribal control. Approximately 65% of the houses in tribal villages need to have facilities, pit latrines and flush toilets. People in these areas are supplied water from rivers, wells, or other sources.

Ed. Mary Rose Bokl, Jennifer Grace, at el, *Worldmark Encyclopedia of the Nations: Africa*, 21th ed., Thomson, 2007

Government:

Botswana gained independence from England on September 30, 1966. The country established a parliamentary system of government based off of England's government.

Executive Branch

The executive power in Botswana consists of a cabinet appointed by the president. It is headed by the president and the vice president. The president is both the chief of state and head of government. The presidential election is held indirectly every five years and the term is able to be extended for five more years as the second term.

The vice president is appointed by the president. The current president is Seretse Khama Ian Khama and the vice president is Mompoti Merafhe (as of April 2008). Festus G. Mogae was elected as the president in the presidential election on October 2004. However, he stepped down and on April 1, 2008 and Khama was appointed to serve the remainder of the presidential term until October 2009.

Legislative Branch

The Bicameral Parliament consists of the House of Chiefs and the National Assembly. The house of Chiefs consists of an advisory 15-member body. These members are 8 ex-officio members and 7 non-permanent members serving 5 year terms. The 8 ex-officio members are the chiefs of the principal tribes. Among 7 non-permanent members, 4 members are elected by sub-chiefs and 3 members are selected by other 12 members.

The National Assembly consists of 63 members. 57 members are elected by popular vote, 4 are selected by the major party, and 2 are appointed by the President and Attorney-General, serving as ex-officio members. The members serve for five years. The latest election was held on October 30, 2004 and next election will be held in October 2009.

Judicial Branch

The judicial branch of Botswana consists of the High Court, the Court of Appeal, and the Magistrate Courts.

Political Parties

These are the political parties and leaders in Botswana: (1) Botswana Alliance Movement (BAM) led by Ephraim Pepetu Setshwaelo, (2) Botswana Congress Party (BCP) led by Gilson Saleshando, (3) Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) led by Ian Khama, (4) Botswana National Front (BNF) led by Otswoletse Moupo, (5) Botswana People Party (BPP) led by Bernard Balikani, (6) MELS Movement of Botswana (MELS) led by Themba Joint, and (7) New Democratic Front (NDF) led by Dick BayFord.

The constitution of Botswana was established in March 1965 and became effective on September 30, 1966.

The administrative divisions are following. Botswana has 9 districts: Central, Francistown, Gaborone, Ghanzi, Jwaneng, Kgalagadi, Kgatleng, Kweneng, Lobatse, Northeast, Northwest, Selebi-Pikwe, Southeast, and Southern. Among them, 5 town councils are Francistown, Gaborone, Jwaneng, Lobatse, and Selebi-Pikwe.

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bc.html>

Economy:

Botswana's economic growth rate has increased since independence in 1966. The gross domestic product (GDP, purchasing power rate) was \$26.04 billion in 2008. The country was ranked 111 among the other world countries. The GDP (official exchange rate) was \$13.81 billion in 2008. The GDP real growth rate is 3.2%.

Botswana has one of the highest economic growth rates. They were one of the poorest countries when they received independence from England. However, Botswana became a middle income country. The GDP per capita (PPP) is \$13.81 billion. The GDP is composed of these sectors: agriculture (1.6%), industry (52.6% including 36% mining), and service 45.8%.

Concerning the budget, Botswana's revenues are \$4.556 billion and expenditures are \$4.127 billion in 2008. Public debt amounts to 5.1% of GDP. The national external debts of Botswana are \$395 million in 2008. The inflation rate is 12.5%. The Botswana's currency is Botswana Pulas (BWP). The exchange rate is 16 6.7909 BWP per US dollars.

Botswana's exports are \$5.127 billion in 2008. Export commodities are diamonds, copper, nickel, soda ash, meat, and textiles. The imports are \$3.931 billion. Imports commodities are foodstuffs, machinery, electrical goods, transport equipment, textiles, fuel and petroleum products, wood and paper products, and metal products.

The labor force was estimated at 288,400 employees in 2004. The unemployment rate was 7.5% in 2007. The rate of population below poverty line was 30.3% in 2003.

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bc.html>

Literacy:

As of 2003, approximately 81.2% of Botswana's total population (15 years of age or older) can read and write: 80.4% for male and 81.8% for female.

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bc.html>

Land/Geography

Botswana is a land located in the southern portion of Africa. Botswana's total land (566,730 sq. km, 218,815 sq. mi) and water (15,000 sq. km, 5,791 sq. mi) is 581,730 square kilometers (224,600 sq. mi). Botswana is slightly smaller than Texas. Approximately 80% of the total land is the Kalahari Desert. The climate in Botswana is semiarid. Botswana has warm winters and hot summers.

Botswana is surrounded by other countries. The land boundaries are 4,013 kilometers (2,493 miles) and the border line faces Namibia (1,360 km, 845 mi), South Africa (1,840 km, 1,143 mi), and Zimbabwe (813 km, 505 mi). Botswana's landscape is predominantly flat to gently rolling tableland. The highest point in Botswana is Tsodilo Hills reaching 1,489 meters (4,885 feet).

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bc.html>

Patrick Johnstone and Jason Mandryk, *Operation World*, 6th ed., Authentic Media, 2005

History

The first founder of the Batswana, a major ethnic group, and the name used for all citizens in Botswana, was known as Mogale who was a chief in 14th century. The Batswansa lived in the areas of South Africa, however, they moved to Botswana during the Zulu wars in 1880s. They worked as herders and farmers.

Until the last 19th century they had no contact with European people. While Europeans explored southern Africa and had power struggles, the hostility increased between Batswana and Boer from Transvaal. The chief of Batswana, Khama III, appealed to British government to protect them. In 1885, the United Kingdom declared "Bechuanaland" as the territory under the protection of the UK in the time of Queen Victoria. The northern part of Bechuanaland is now Botswana.

The southern part of Bechuanaland, from the Molepoloe River, became Union (now Republic) of South Africa in 1909. The South Africa government tried to add the northern part into its territory. However, the people who lived in Bechuanaland Protectorate, Basutoland (Lesotho), and Swaziland refused and the British government assured them they would not be combined with South Africa.

A joint advisory council of Africans and Europeans was established in 1920. The constitution was created by the councils in 1961. In addition, executive and legislative councils were established in the same year.

The constitution in 1965 became the basis for independence and the first general election. On September 30, 1966, President Khama declared the independence from England and named the country as Botswana. Khama was re-elected twice and died in 1980.

Ed. Mary Rose Bokl, Jennifer Grace, at el, *Worldmark Encyclopedia of the Nations: Africa*, 21th ed., Thomson, 2007

<http://www.historyofnations.net/africa/botswana.html>

Christian History

In the 19 century, the missionaries in LSM (London Society Mission) came to the Tswana people and they converted as Christians. In addition, Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society sent missionaries to Botswana to do evangelism in the early 19th century.

The first half of 19th Century, the missionaries, Robert and Mary Moffat and David Livingstone from LSM contacted the Batswana people. They translated the Bible into Setswana in 1857. Robert Moffat had a fellowship with the king of Ndebele, Mzilikazi. Since the Ndebele people settled in 1840, Moffat became the first European to visit them. He contributed to the work of LMS among the Ndebele in 1859 and 1860.

In addition, David Livingstone established the formal school near Gaborone, the capital of Botswana, in the 1840s. As the result of the effort of missionaries, Christianity spread throughout most areas in Botswana.

The reason why missionaries were able to work safely was chiefs of the indigenous people supported their works. For instance, Khama III believed in God and helped missionaries to work since he and his father met missionaries from the Hermannsburg Mission (Lutheran). Later he helped missionaries from LSM to establish churches. In addition, he supported the rule of Christianity. For instance, he banned alcohol trade and prohibited male circumcision. He ran a school and changed religious tradition into Christian culture such as prayer.

After Khama III asked British to protect the land, missionaries working for another job came to Botswana. John Mackenzie, the first commissioner from Britain was a missionary. Before he arrived at Botswana in 1885, he worked for the Ngwato with the support of Khama III. At this time, he also belonged to LMS.

There are several denominations such as Methodists, Lutherans, and Dutch Reformed. Indigenous churches were grown, although they are small. Several healing group have emerged in the north since 1960.

There are 5 protestant theological institutes. As of 2005 there were 237 missionaries from 59 agencies from 18 countries ministering to the people of Botswana.

Patrick Johnstone and Jason Mandryk, *Operation World*, 6th ed., Authentic Media, 2005

<http://books.google.com/books?id=8ycoVZ-DfrYC&pg=PA38&lpg=PA38&dq=Christian+botswana&source=bl&ots=mankxHJY5i&sig=ueFcSPfRaD7FXIXJ>

[gaGLT9eB84&hl=en&ei=2dKKStuqFoWGNsfNqMoP&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1#v=onepage&q=Christian%20botswana&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=8ycoVZ-DfrYC&pg=PA38&lpg=PA38&dq=Christian+botswana&source=bl&ots=mankxHJY5i&sig=ueFcSPfRaD7FXIXJgaGLT9eB84&hl=en&ei=2dKKStuqFoWGNsfNqMoP&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1#v=onepage&q=Christian%20botswana&f=false) (16p)

David B. Barrett, George T. Kurian, and Todd M. Johnson. *World Christian Encyclopedia*. Vol. 1. Oxford University Press, 2001.

<http://www.dacb.org/stories/botswana/botswana.html>

Religion

Non Christian

Islam

Even though a slight number of people practice Islam, the increasing rate of Islam has been significant. Some Botswana people think that Islam is compatible with the patriarchal tradition of Botswana. The population of Muslims was over 5,000 in 2005 and has a reported growth rate of + 3.6% annually.

http://books.google.com/books?id=8ycoVZ-DfrYC&pg=PA38&lpg=PA38&dq=Christian+botswana&source=bl&ots=mankxHJY5i&sig=ueFcSPfRaD7FXIXJgaGLT9eB84&hl=en&ei=2dKKStuqFoWGNsfNqMoP&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1#v=onepage&q=Christian%20botswana&f=false (39p)

<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/irf/2006/71287.htm>

Hinduism

Hinduism was introduced by Indians coming to Botswana. The majority of Hindus live in Gaborone and Selibe Phikwe. The population of Hindus was estimated at 3,000 in 2001.

<http://www.mapsofworld.com/botswana/religion/hinduism.html>

Baha'i

Approximately 700 people practiced Baha'i in 2005.

<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/irf/2006/71287.htm>

Non-religious

Approximately 20% of the Botswana people are acknowledged as non-religious.

<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/irf/2006/71287.htm>

Catholic/Orthodox

Missionaries started their work in 1895. The national jurisdiction was established in 1959.

There are 2 Cathedrals and 2 prelates in Gaborone and Francistown. Catholics and Orthodox together number around 35,000.

David B. Barrett, George T. Kurian, and Todd M. Johnson. *World Christian Encyclopedia*. Vol. 1. Oxford University Press, 2001.

<http://www.gcatholic.com/churches/data/cathZAX.htm#fiw>

Christian/Evangelical

50% of Botswana people insist that they are Christians. African Independent Churches, Methodist Church of Southern Africa, and United Congregational Church of Southern Africa (formerly London Missionary Society) are the biggest denominations in Botswana. However, nominalism is the most serious problem in Botswana. Many people have the Christian belief blended with indigenous beliefs.

Ed. Mary Rose Bokl, Jennifer Grace, et al, *Worldmark Encyclopedia of the Nations: Africa*, 21th ed., Thomson, 2007

<http://www.mapsofworld.com/botswana/religion/christianity.html>

Anglican

The Anglican Church has 19 congregations and 4,840 members in Botswana.

Patrick Johnstone and Jason Mandryk., *Operation World*, 6th ed., Authentic Lifestyle and WEC International, 2005

Methodists

African Methodist has 12 congregations and 2,640 members. There are 6 congregations and 2,600 members for Methodist Church in Botswana in 2005.

Patrick Johnstone and Jason Mandryk., *Operation World*, 6th ed., Authentic Lifestyle and WEC International, 2005

Baptists

There are 4 congregations and 400 members in 2005.

Patrick Johnstone and Jason Mandryk., *Operation World*, 6th ed., Authentic Lifestyle and WEC International, 2005

Church of Christ

The Church of Christ in Botswana was founded in 1966. There are 35 churches belonging to Church of Christ.

<http://www.globalministries.org/africa/partners/botswana-council.html>

Dutch Reformed Church

The Dutch Reformed Church in Botswana was started by the effort of a Dutch Reformed Mission from South Africa in 1887. 47 churches belong to the Dutch Reformed Church and 11 ministers serve. The number of church attendants is estimated at 5,380. Kgolagano College is the theological seminary established by the Dutch Reformed Church in Gaborone.

<http://www.recweb.org/index.php?section=14>

Pentecostals

Recently, Pentecostal churches are growing in Botswana. Pentecostal Holiness has 51 congregations and 4,000 members. Pentacostal Protestant has 36 congregations and 36,000 members in 2005.

Patrick Johnstone and Jason Mandryk,, *Operation World*, 6th ed., Authentic Lifestyle and WEC International, 2005

<http://www.mapsofworld.com/botswana/religion/christianity.html>

Seventh Day Adventist Church

There were 86 churches belonging to the Seventh Day Adventist Church in Botswana in 2007. Approximately 27,000 people in Botswana have membership in the Seventh Day Adventist Church. The Seventh Day Adventist Church is the second largest denomination in Botswana.

http://www.adventiststatistics.org/view_Summary.asp?FieldInstID=1136096

David B. Barrett, Geourge T. Kurian, and Tood M. Johnson. *World Christian Encyclopedia*. Vol. 1. Oxford University Press, 2001.

Independent Churches

African Independent Church is the one of the basic forms in Botswana. There are 154 different churches in the area. The most representative is Zion Christian Church (ZCC). Spiritual Healing Church is another large church established by Jacob Mokalkeng Motswasele. The church has 88 congregations and 35,000 members.

Patrick Johnstone and Jason Mandryk,, *Operation World*, 6th ed., Authentic Lifestyle and WEC International, 2005

People Groups

10093

Afrikaner (20,000)

The primary language of Afrikaner is Afrikaans. The Afrikaners are white people and the descendants of Europeans coming to South Africa. Their ancestors consist of Dutch, German, French, English, Scottish, Irish, and other settlers. They have diverse backgrounds and characteristics. Speaking Afrikaans is the most important feature distinguishing them from other ethnic groups.

The Afrikaners mainly live in the Ghanzi District to run commercial farms, south of Kgalagadi District especially near the South Africa border, and Kweneng District in Takatokwane. The few Afrikaners in the Ghanzi District can speak Tswana and most of them can speak English.

The primary religion of the Afrikaner people group is Christianity (97%). The segment of Christianity composed of Protestant (95%), Independent (2%), and other Christians (3%). They have access to Bible translations, the *Jesus* film, Gospel recordings, and radio broadcasts. There are 40 churches for Afrikaners.

<http://www.everyculture.com/Africa-Middle-East/Afrikaners.html>
http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=afri
<http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=Botswana>

101485

Birwa (16,100)

The primary language of Birwa people is Birwa. The Birwa live in the Central District, Bobonog Subdistrict, and east of Selebi-Phikwe in the villages of Bobonong, Kobojango, Semolale, and Motalatau, and Mathathane.

The primary religion of Birwa is ethnic religion which includes ancestor worship, 66%. 33% of people in the Birwa group practice Christianity. Among them, 50% of Christians belong to independent church and 40% are Protestants. The Birwa group has access to Gospel recordings. They are in need of Bible translations, the *Jesus* film, and radio broadcasts.

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=brl

102927

British (5,480)

The primary language of the British people is English. The alternative name of British people group is Sekgoa. English is the official language in Botswana.

The primary religion of the British is Protestant. Approximately 70% of British people practice Christianity. 30% of them do not have a religion. 42% of them belong to the Anglican Church. 2% of them belong to independent churches. There are 8 churches for British people in Botswana. They have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, the *Jesus* film, and radio broadcasts.

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=eng
<http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=Botswana>

000000

Bushmen (31,653)

The primary language of the Bushmen is unknown. The Bushmen are an indigenous people settled for tens of thousands in southern Africa. They are the oldest culture group in Africa. There are many Bushmen groups such as the Nama, Mashi, Teuso, Ik, Gciriku, and Sansawe.

In Botswana, they lived in the Central Kalahari Game Reserve. Since the diamond was found in the early 1980s, the Botswana government forced the Bushmen to leave this land in 1997, 2002, and 2005.

After the Bushmen were sent to the resettlement camps, the government banned them from hunting, closed schools in the reserve, and destroyed houses and water supplies. In addition, the Bushmen faced the problems of alcohol, HIV/AIDS, and violence. The government arrested more than 50 Bushmen because they hunted for their families. The Bushmen received the right to return to the reservation with the victory in courts. The government, however, has kept them from returning.

The primary religion is ethnic religion including ancestor worship. They believe in gods of everyday life, rising sun, and illness and death. They are in need of Bible translations, Gospel recordings, the *Jesus* film, and radio broadcasts.

<http://www.iwant2gohome.org/>

<http://www.survival-international.org/tribes/bushmen>

210048

Chinese, generic (1,080)

The primary language of Chinese in Botswana is unknown. Their primary religion is Buddhism (40%). 25% of them do not have any religion. 10% of them practice ethnic religions. It is unknown if any evangelicals are among them. It is possible they have access to ministry tools such as Bible translations, Gospel recordings, the *Jesus* film, and radio broadcasts in the official languages of the country.

114916

Deaf

The primary language of Deaf is unknown. The primary religion is Christianity at 66.86%. However, the ministry tools are unknown.

47717

Deaf (8,142)

The primary language of the Deaf is unknown. The primary religion is unknown. They are in need of resources for Bible translations, the *Jesus* film with possible subtitles.

102964

Euafrican, Coloured (11,100)

The primary language of Euafrican is English. They are descendants of people who were born between different race such as White, indigenous African, or Asian in South Africa. Since their descendants settled in Cape Town in South Africa and then had children, the children are called "Cape Coloured."

The primary religion of Euafrican is Christianity with 77.20%. Approximately 12% of Euafrican practices Islam. 10% of Euafrican people group does not practice religion. They have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, the *Jesus* film, and radio broadcasts.

<http://www.everyculture.com/Africa-Middle-East/Cape-Coloureds.html>

103280

Gciriku (2,150)

The primary language of Gciriku is Diriku. This language is the national language used in administration in Namibia. The Gciriku people group is a subgroup of Bushmen.

The primary religion of Gciriku is ethnic religions with 55%. A large portion of the population belongs to the Roman Catholic Church. They have access to the New Testament and Bible portions, Gospel recordings. The accessibility of the *Jesus* film and radio broadcasts are unknown.

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=diu

103614

Gwi, Gwi-khwe (2,690)

The primary language of the Gwi is Gwi. Their dialect is Khute. The Gwi is a subgroup of Bushmen. They live in the Kweneng District in Dutlwe, Serinane, Takotkwane, Kautwane, Khekhenye, Letihakeng, Morwamosu, and Testseng. In the Ghanzi District they are found in New Xade, East Hanahai, and Kacgae.

The primary religion is ethnic religion at 80%. It is thought at less than 5% are evangelical Christians. The Gwi people have access to Gospel recordings. They are in need of Bible translations, the *Jesus* film, and radio broadcasts.

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=gwj
<http://globalrecordings.net/langcode/gwj>

103904

Gxana (2,150)

The primary language of the Gxana is Gana. They live in the Ghanzi District working commercial farms, in the Central Kalahari Game Reserve, Central District, Boteti Subdistrict, cattleposts south and west of Rakops, east of Naro, and north of Gwi. The Gxana can speak Gwi and Naro. They are hunter-gatherers or employed by cattle owners as herders.

The primary religion of the Gxana is ethnic religion at 80%. Approximately 20% of the Gxana practice Christianity, but less than 5% are evangelical Christians. The Gxana people have access to Gospel recordings. They are in need of Bible translations, the *Jesus* film, and radio broadcasts in their own language.

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=gnk
<http://globalrecordings.net/langcode/gnk>

113937

Hanha, Tsexá (1,080)

The primary language of Hanha is Ani. The Hanha live along the Khwai River and Mababe in Northwest District, and near Khwe. They are a subgroup of Bushmen.

The primary religion of the Hanha is ethnic religions (90%). Approximately 10% of Hanha practices Christianity, but less than 2% are evangelical Christian. They have access to Gospel recordings. They are in need of Bible translations, the *Jesus* film, and radio broadcasts.

<http://globalrecordings.net/langcode/hnh>
http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=hnh

108589

Heikum, San (19,700)

The primary language of Heikum is Haiom. They had live in Namibia. Some of them in Heikum people group spread to Botswana and Angola. Most of them are hunter-gatherers.

The primary religion of Heikum is ethnic religions at 90%. Approximately 10% of Heikum practice Christianity, but less than 2% are evangelical Christian. They are in need Bible translations. Other ministry tools are unknown.

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=hgm

103756

Herero (20,300)

The primary language of Herero is Herero. The Herero people belong to the Bantu people cluster. Since the Botswana government does not consider ethnicity of the citizens, it is impossible to count the accurate number of Herero people. They are scattered in all districts near the Kalahari Desert. The majority of Herero live in Ghanzi district and Ngamiland district. The first settlement place, Makakun, is on the westbound side of Lake Ngami in Ngamiland district. This is the largest Herero area. They are descendants of refugees who came from Namibia (formerly South-West Africa) after the defeat in the war between German colonialist and Namibia in 1904.

The Herero might have moved from eastern and central Africa to Namibia. They were in conflict with native people known as Hottentots. In the process that Germany established their authority in Namibia, they used the conflict between Herero and Hottentots. After the Hottentots submitted to Germany, Germany turned to dominate Herero. The Germany restricted the living places and moving for herds. Against this, the Herero prompted a revolt. However, they were defeated in 1904. About 2,000 Herero people went to the British protectorate of Bechuanaland (Botswana) across Kalahari Desert.

The first generation of Herero in Botswana worked mostly for the Tswana who was a dominate people group. The Herero worked as herdsmen and could accumulate possessions. With this possession, they changed their dominate work from herding to beef industry. Since their economic independence, having their own industry, they have contributed to the economy in Botswana.

The primary religion of Herero is ancestor worship. They considered cattle as gifts from their ancestors, but recently the connection between sacred cattle and ancestors has been broken. Today most Herero do not practice any sort of religion.

The Herero have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, and the *Jesus* film. They are in need of radio broadcasts.

<http://imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>
http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=her
<http://www.everyculture.com/Africa-Middle-East/Herero.html>

107521 Hua (220)

The primary language of the Hua people is Hua. They live in the southern Kalahari Desert and Central district. They are a subgroup of Bushmen.

The primary religion of the Hua is ethnic religion. Approximately 15% of Hua practices Christianity, but less than 5% are evangelical. They have access to Gospel recordings. They are in need of Bible translations, the *Jesus* film, and radio broadcasts.

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=huc
<http://globalrecordings.net/langcode/huc>

104026 Indo-Pakistan (4,390)

The primary language of the Indo-Pakistan people is Gujarati. The primary religion of Indo-Pakistan is Hinduism. It is thought that approximately 35% of Indo-Pakistan may practice Christianity with half of them practicing Roman Catholics. Less than 5% are evangelical Christian. They have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, the *Jesus* film, and radio broadcasts.

104243 Jew (110)

The primary language of Jews in Botswana is English. Their primary religion is practicing ethnic religion at 74%. There is possibly 2-5% that may be evangelical Christian. Many Gospel resources are available to them in English.

15231

Kalanga (290,665)

The primary language of the Kalanga people is Lilima. They also speak English and Tswana. They live in the Northeast district. Their primary religion is the practice of ancestor worship. They have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, and the *Jesus* film. They are in need of radio broadcasts. There are 30 churches for the Kalanga people. Less than 2% of Kalanga is evangelical. However, church planting has been within 2 years.

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=kck
<http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=Botswana>

15235

Kgalagadi (32,296)

The primary language of Kgalagadi people is Kgalagadi. They live in the Kgalagdi district, Ghanzi district, and Northwest district in Botswana. The primary religion of Kgalagadi is ancestor worship. They have access to Gospel recordings. They are in need of Bible translations, the *Jesus* film, and radio broadcasts. There has been no active church planting within 2 years. However, there are 4 churches for Kgalagdi people.

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=xkv
<http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=Botswana>

15258

Khoisan (27,131)

The primary language of the Khoisan is Haiom. The primary religion of the Khoisan is ancestor worship. They are in need of Bible translations, Gospel recording, the *Jesus* film, and radio broadcast. Only a few of people are Christians. Less than 2% are thought to be evangelical Christian. There has been no active church planting for 2 years.

210129

Kua (880)

The primary language of Kua people is Kua. Kua is a subgroup of Bushmen. They live mainly in the Central district and Northeast district. The primary religion of the Kua is ethnic religion. Availability of ministry tools is unknown.

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=tyu

105418

Kung-Gobabis (3,000)

The primary language of the Kung-Gobabis is Kx'au'ain. They live in the Ghazi district.

Their primary religion of Kung-Gobabis is ethnic religions at 89%. Approximately 11% of the Kung-Gobabis practices Christianity, with about 3% evangelical. They have access to Bible

translations (NT, and some portions of OT) and Gospel recordings. They are in need of the *Jesus* film and radio broadcasts.

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=aue

<http://www.globalrecordings.net/langcode/aue>

105423

Kung-Tsumkwe (5,380)

The primary language of the Kung-Tsumkwe people is Ju'hoan. They live in the northwest district near the borders of Namibia and Angola. The primary religion of the Kung-Tsumkwe is ethnic religions (85%). Approximately 15% of Kung-Tsumkwe practice Christianity. They have access to Bible translations. They are in need of Gospel recordings, the *Jesus* film, and radio broadcasts.

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=ktz

101038

Kxoe, Khwe, Xun (1,800)

The primary language of the Kxoe people is Khwe. Kxoe is a subgroup of Bushmen. They live in the Northwest district. The primary religion practice by the Kxoe is ethnic religion, at 80%. Approximately 20% of Kxoe may practice Christianity, but less than 5% are evangelical. They have access to the *Jesus* film and Gospel recordings.

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=xuu

<http://globalrecordings.net/langcode/xuu>

<http://www.jesusfilm.org/film-and-media/statistics/languages-completed>

105890

Lozi (12,918)

The primary language of the Lozi people is Lozi. The ancestors of the Lozi people are considered to have come from Zambia. The primary religion of the Lozi is ancestor worship. They have access to Bible translations, the *Jesus* film, and Gospel recordings. They are in need of radio broadcasts. According to the global status of Evangelical Christianity Model, the rate of evangelical believers is greater than or equal to 2% of total population. There are 7 churches for the Lozi people.

<http://www.everyculture.com/Africa-Middle-East/Lozi.html> (add it later, zambia)

<http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=Botswana>

105524

Luyana, Kwangali (8,550)

The primary language of the Luyana people is Kwangail. The primary religion of the Luyana is ethnic religion at 60%. Among the remaining 40% of the population, 60% belong to the Roman Catholic Church. Less than 5% of the population is evangelical Christian. The Luyana have

access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, and the *Jesus* film. The accessibility of radio broadcasts is unknown.

105945

Luyana. Lui (6,921)

The primary language of the Luyana Lui people is Luyana. The primary religion of is ancestor worship. They have access to Gospel recordings. They are in need of Bible translations, the *Jesus* film, and radio broadcasts. Although the Luyana are able to use evangelical resources, there has been no active church planting for 2 years.

106490

Mbukushu, Gova (11,073)

The primary language of the Mbukushu people is Mbukushu. They live in the Northwest district. The primary religion of the Mbujushu is ancestor worship. They have access to Bible translations, the *Jesus* film, and Gospel recordings. They are in need of radio broadcasts. The greater than 2% of the Mbukushu people are thought to be evangelical Christian.

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=mhw

<http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=Botswana>

107050

Nama Hottentot (185)

The primary language of the Nama Hottentot (Nama) is Nama. Nama Hottentot is a subgroup of the Bushmen. They live near the Kalahari Desert and Ghanzi district.

The primary religion of the Nama Hottentot is ancestor worship. They have access to Bible translations, the *Jesus* film, and Gospel recordings. They are in need of radio broadcasts. There are some evangelical resources, but no active church planting.

107056

Nambya (16,100)

The primary language of the Nambya people is Nambya. Their primary religion is ethnic religions at 60%. Approximately 2% of the Nambya are evangelical Christians. They have access to Bible translations (NT and portions). The accessibility of other ministry tools is unknown.

107102

Naro, Nharon (10,800)

The primary language of the Naro people is Naro. They live in the Ghazi district. Their primary religion is ethnic religion at 92%. It is unknown if there are any evangelical Christians among them. They have access to Bible translations (portions) and Gospel recordings. The accessibility of the *Jesus* film and radio broadcasts is unknown.

107154

Ndebele (15,687)

The primary language of the Ndebele people is Ndebele. They live in the Northeast district. The primary religion of the Ndebele is ancestor worship. They have access to Bible translations, the *Jesus* film, and Gospel recordings. They are in need of radio broadcasts. It is thought about 2% of the Ndebele are evangelical Christian.

<http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=Botswana>

107523

Nusan Xoo, Ngamani (4,000)

The primary language of the Nusan Xoo people is Xoo. The children of the Nusan Xoo learn other languages in school. Other languages the Nusan Xoo might speak are Tswana, Kgalagdi, Herero, Naro, or Gwi. They live in the southern Ghazi district, northern Kgalagadi district, and western Kweneg district.

The primary religion of the Nusan Xoo is ethnic religion at 86%. Perhaps up to 2% may be evangelical Christian. The accessibility of ministry tools in Xoo is unknown. Since they also have exposure to other languages, it is possible they could have access to ministry resources in the major languages of the country.

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=nmn

15234

Pedi, North Sotho (10,150)

The primary language of the Pedi people is Northern Sotho. Their primary religion is ancestor worship. The ancestor worship is related to animal sacrifice or the family rituals. The Pedi have access to Bible translations, the *Jesus* film, and Gospel recordings. They are in need of radio broadcasts. It is thought that more than 2% of the Pedi may be evangelical Christian.

<http://www.everyculture.com/Africa-Middle-East/Pedi.html>

<http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=Botswana>

15234

Shona (23,069)

The primary language of the Shona people is Shona. The primary religion is ancestor worship. They have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, the *Jesus* film, and radio broadcasts. Less than 2% of the population is evangelical Christian. However, there has been initial church planting within the past 2 years.

<http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=Botswana>

<http://www.everyculture.com/Africa-Middle-East/Shona.html>

107604

Shua (6,460)

The primary language of the Shua people is Shua. They live in the Central district. The primary religious practice of the Shua is ethnic religion at 87%. Less than 5% are evangelical Christian. They have access to Bible translations (portions) and Gospel recordings. The accessibility of the *Jesus* film and radio broadcasts is unknown.

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=shg

15261**Sotho (8,582)**

The primary language of Sotho is Southern Sotho. The primary religion of the Sotho is ancestor worship. They have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, and the *Jesus* film. They are in need of radio broadcasts. Less than 2% of the Sotho are thought to be evangelical Christian.

<http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=Botswana>

15262**Subia, Kuhane (2,768)**

The primary language of the Subia is Kuhane or Subiya. The Subia live in Rakops. Cultivating crops, fishing, hunting, and gathering are important work for life. The primary religion of the Subia is ancestor worship. They have access to Gospel recordings. They are in need of Bible translations, *Jesus* film, and radio broadcasts.

<http://www.worldmissioncentre.com/SUBIA.html>

103764**Tsoa, Hiechware (5,380)**

The primary language of the Tsoa people is Tsoa. They live in the Central district and the Northeast district. The primary religion of the Tsoa is ethnic religion at 80%. Approximately 5% are thought to be evangelical Christian. They have access to Gospel recordings. The accessibility of other tools is unknown.

<http://globalrecordings.net/langcode/hio>

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=hio

15264**Tswana (1,130,478)**

The primary language of the Tswana people is Tswana. The primary religion of the Tswana is ancestor worship. They have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, and the *Jesus* film. They are in need of radio broadcasts. In the early 19th Century, European missionaries came to the regions of Tswana. As the result, most Tswana people belong to a church. However, their

belief has been mixed with ancestor worship. Less than 2% are evangelical Christian. They have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, the *Jesus* film, and radio broadcasts.

<http://www.everyculture.com/Africa-Middle-East/Tswana.html>

<http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=Botswana>

110226

Tswapong (2,150)

The primary language of the Tswapong is Tswapong. Tswapong people can also speak Northern Sotho and Tswana. They live mainly in the Central district. Their primary religion is Christianity at 86%. They have access to the Bible or portions of it, and the *Jesus* film.

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=two

110893

Xhosa (8,582)

The primary language of the Xhosa people is Xhosa. Their primary religion is ancestor worship. They have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, and the *Jesus* film. They are in need of radio broadcasts. Their Global Status of Evangelical Christianity is 1, which is there has been no active church planting within past 2 years.

<http://www.strategyleader.org/profiles/xhosa.html>

<http://globalrecordings.net/langcode/xho>

<http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=Botswana>

111050

Yeyi (Yeye), Kuba (18,455)

The primary language of the Yeyi people is Yeyi. Many also speak Tswana. Children in school learn English. They live in mainly the Northwest and Central districts. Their primary religion is ancestor worship. They have access to Gospel recordings. They are in need of Bible translations, the *Jesus* film, and radio broadcasts. They may have access to additional resources in the Tswana language or English.

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=yey

<http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=Botswana>

15268

Zulu (4,245)

The primary language of the Zulu people is Zulu. Their primary religion is ancestor worship. They have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, the *Jesus* film, and radio broadcasts from neighboring countries. Less than 2% are thought to be evangelical Christian.

<http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=Botswana>

All of the information on people groups has been gathered from two websites, unless noted. These two websites are:

Missiological Implications

1. Evangelical Christians and churches should seek to aid local believers in evangelizing and starting churches among the many groups who continue to practice traditional/ethnic religion (primarily ancestor worship). This effort might be accomplished by working with local believers to develop a plan for sharing the Good News with followers of traditional/ethnic religion and training local believers to use the materials.
2. Evangelical Christians and churches should seek to work with local Christian leaders to combat the nominalism that exists in the churches. Prayer for sweeping revival of Christian dedication within the churches should be encouraged.
3. Evangelical Christians and churches should be aware of and active in meeting the needs of the numbers suffering from AIDS. AIDS partly causes the short life expectancy, infant mortality, and high death rate. In particular, as of 1999 almost 60,000 children became AIDS orphans. 50% of university students are HIV positive. Churches and missionaries need to supply not only spiritual needs, but also humanitarian and medical needs such as food, blanket, and medicine. Evangelicals need to teach them that only Jesus Christ is the hope in their lives.
4. Evangelical Christians and churches should seek to meet the needs for literacy. The literacy rate of some people groups is low. Therefore, for these groups, visual or audible tools such as Gospel recordings and the *Jesus* film are more likely to be useful than Bible translations.
5. Evangelical Christians and churches should seek ways to present and teach Christianity as distinct from other religious ways. Most of the Tswana people go to church, but also hold and practice strong ethnic beliefs as well. They need to be equipped to form a Christian worldview that the Savior and Lord is only Jesus Christ.
6. Evangelical Christians and churches should seek ways to reach the Bushmen and Herero cultures. The rate of Bushmen following traditional religions is higher than other people groups. In addition, they try to go back to the land where their ancestors lived, but the government restricts their living places and occupations. Evangelicals need to help them to settle in the land, provide education for children, and assist adults who want to have jobs helping them know Jesus Christ in diverse ways with evangelical materials.
7. Evangelical Christians and churches should seek to help local believers understand any false teachings that might reside in the African Independent Churches and work with these groups to use biblical teachings to correct inappropriate beliefs.

Pictures

<http://www.iwant2gohome.org/>
<http://www.survival-international.org/tribes/bushmen>
www.joshuaproject.org

Links

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bc.html>
<http://www.iwant2gohome.org/>
<http://www.survival-international.org/tribes/bushmen>
<http://www.strategyleader.org/profiles/profilemenu.html>
http://books.google.com/books?id=8ycoVZ-DfrYC&pg=PA38&lpg=PA38&dq=Christian+botswana&source=bl&ots=mankxHJY5i&sig=ueFcSPfRaD7FXIXJJaGLT9eB84&hl=en&ei=2dKKStuqFoWGNsfNqMoP&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1%23v=onepage&q=Christian%20botswana&f=false#v=snippet&q=Christian%20botswana&f=false
<http://www.ub.bw/>
<http://www.historyofnations.net/africa/botswana.html>
<http://www.dacb.org/stories/botswana/botswana.html>
<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/irf/2006/71287.htm>
<http://www.mapsofworld.com/botswana/religion/hinduism.html>
<http://www.mapsofworld.com/botswana/religion/christianity.html>
<http://www.globalministries.org/africa/partners/botswana-council.html>
<http://www.recweb.org/index.php?section=14>
http://www.adventiststatistics.org/view_Summary.asp?FieldInstID=1136096
<http://www.everyculture.com/Africa-Middle-East/Afrikaners.html>
http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=afr
<http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=Botswana>
<http://globalrecordings.net/langcode/gwj>
<http://imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>
<http://www.jesusteam.org/film-and-media/statistics/languages-completed>
<http://www.everyculture.com/Africa-Middle-East/Cape-Coloureds.html>
<http://www.everyculture.com/Africa-Middle-East/Lozi.html>
<http://www.everyculture.com/Africa-Middle-East/Pedi.html>
<http://www.everyculture.com/Africa-Middle-East/Shona.html>
<http://www.worldmissioncentre.com/SUBIA.html>
<http://www.strategyleader.org/profiles/xhosa.html>
www.peoplegroups.org
www.joshuaproject.org