



His Excellency Charles T. Ntwaagae
Ambassador
Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative to the
United Nations

Charles Ntwaagae has had an illustrious public service career which spans over 33 years. He was appointed Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Republic of Botswana to the United Nations (UN) in 2008.

Prior to this appointment he served as Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office in Geneva with simultaneous accreditation to Austria

and the World Trade Organization (WTO), the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and several other UN Agencies.

Previously, Ambassador Ntwaagae, served as a District Commissioner and Executive Director of the National Environment Secretariat. He also served as the Permanent Secretary (CEO) of the Ministry of Foreign

Affairs and International Cooperation.

Within the fields of multilateral diplomacy and sustainable development, Ambassador Ntwaagae has over the

years, participated in a wide array of ministerial conferences and summits of regional and international bodies such as the Southern African Development Community, African Union (AU) United Nations, Commonwealth, Non

Aligned Movement, US-Africa Ministerial, France-Africa Summit, and Group of 77 and China.

Ntwaagae has a master's degree from Penn State University, and a bachelor's degree from the University of Botswana and Swaziland. He is also a Fellow of the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank/IMF. He is married and has three children.

"Although since its independence in 1966 Botswana has had one of the fastest per capita income growth rates and has Africa's fourth highest gross national income, it faces many challenges," explained Dr. Rusty Butler, UVU's associate Vice President for International Affairs & Diplomacy. "Water and several serious environmental issues continue to be a problem for this southern African country. We are honored to host Ambassador Ntwaagae at UVU and hear him explain his country and its multinational challenges."

December 2013

this issue

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WHO WE ARE

The Office of International Affairs & Diplomacy actively supports UVU's global engagement efforts by advancing UVU's presence and prestige in the International community; helping UVU students become globally competent graduates; promoting cultural literacy and diversity both on campus and in the community.

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INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT

Botswana

THE FLAG OF Botswana



HISTORY

The blue of the flag represents water and rain, which mean prosperity in this mainly arid country and the black represents black Batswana and the white represents white Batswana – and together the flag depicts racial harmony and peace.

It is one of the few African flags that utilize neither the colors of the Pan-Africanist movement nor the colors of the country's leading political party.

When Botswana's national flag was created in 1966, it was symbolically designed to contrast with the Flag of South Africa, since the latter country was ruled under an apartheid regime.

information gathered from: www.wikipedia.com,
www.botswana.co.za, www.voices.yahoo.com,
www.cia.gov, www.botswanatourism.us

- The border between Botswana and Zambia is at 700m known as the shortest border between two fully independent countries.
- Formerly the British protectorate of Bechuanaland, Botswana adopted its new name upon independence in 1966. More than four decades of uninterrupted civilian leadership, progressive social policies, and significant capital investment have created one of the most stable economies in Africa.

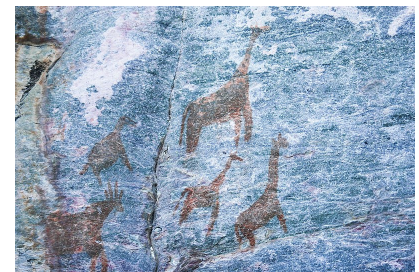
- Every spring in Botswana, approximately 25,000 zebras leave the lush Okavango Delta to make an imperative voyage into the Makgadikgadi Salt Pans.



- Botswana's Orapa mine is the largest diamond mine in the world in terms of value produced annually. The Orapa mine is estimated to produce over \$1.6 billion worth of diamonds in 2013.
- The language of business in Botswana is English and most people in urban areas speak it, although in the more rural areas many people do not speak English. The primary indigenous tongue is Tswana, and is the first language of the overwhelming majority of the population.



- Botswana has one of the world's highest known rates of HIV/AIDS infection, but also one of Africa's most progressive and comprehensive programs for dealing with the disease.
- In remote areas, people often eat Mo-pane worms, a grub that looks a bit like a caterpillar, which is cooked in hot ashes, or boiled, or dried and fried.
- Botswana is dominated by the Kalahari Desert, which covers up to 70% of its land surface.



- The Kalahari Desert is home to Tsodilo, one of the unknown wonders on Earth. Due to its abundant cave paintings, Tsodilo is part of the UNESCO World Heritage List since 2001. This national wonder contains more than 4,500 cave paintings, making it the world's highest concentration of rock art.