

INDIA-BOSTWANA: UNDERSTANDING THE PARTNERSHIP OF DIAMOND SECTOR

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Abstract

The article discusses the evolving relationship between India and Botswana, particularly focusing on trade, investment, and the diamond industry. Botswana, known for its lucrative diamond mines, has seen significant collaboration with India, especially in the small and medium-sized enterprise sector. The diamond industry is a focal point of this partnership. Botswana's diamond mines, particularly the Jwaneng mine, are among the most profitable globally. The article notes that while major diamond companies like De Beers and Alrosa dominate the market, the cutting and polishing of diamonds are often outsourced to Indian firms, particularly in Surat, due to lower labor costs. In this context this article deals with India's partnership with Africa with special reference to Botswana. Firstly it taken into account India's engagement in Diamond Secor. Secondly it explain India's engagement with Botswana Diamond Sector. Thirdly it deals with India- Botswana Partnership on Diamond in which the article explore the Political, Cultural and Economic Symmetry and then explain the Policy Calibration in this sector.

Keywords: Botswana, Diamond Industry, India, Resource Development, Strategic Partnership, Value Chain

Introduction

In the broader framework of the India-Africa collaboration in the diamond industry, Botswana is a shining example. As sight holders, Indian businesses are currently involved in the Botswana diamond sector. The other two businesses are owned by PIOs, while Suashish and Shrenuz are based in Mumbai. Additionally, Hindustan Diamond Co. Pvt. Ltd. is attempting to enter the Botswana diamond market as a trading partner. Importantly, as part of the initiative during the India-Africa Forum conference, India is establishing the India-Africa Diamond Institute (IADI) in Botswana. In collaboration with the Indian

Diamond Institute in Surat, New Delhi has mandated the establishment of IADI. The institute's establishment procedure was a success.

IADI was founded in New Delhi at the same time as the 2011 marketing agreement between De Beers and the Government of Botswana. Rough diamonds will no longer be imported from London for processing as a result of De Beers' Diamond Trading Company (DTC) moving its operations from London to Gaborone by the end of 2013. Therefore, the migration of the diamond beneficiation process between India and Botswana has been a timely and advantageous relationship for both nations. New Delhi has been able to strengthen its collaboration with Gaborone in the diamond industry by leveraging its capacity building initiative.

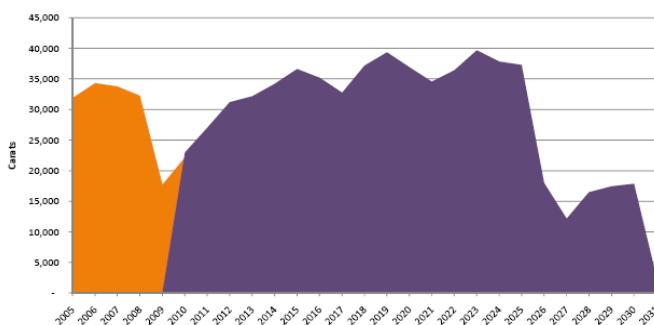
India's Diamond Industry: Bombay and Surat, a small town around five hours distant from Bombay, are home to the majority of India's diamond cutting facilities. Roughs are chiselled by young boys, sometimes as young as ten, in hot sheds before being sold in upscale stores on Bond Street and Fifth Avenue. They can carve these diamonds into amazing shapes thanks to their dexterous fingers and keen eyes, but even though they are well compensated for their abilities, many of them experience gradually declining vision as they age (Indian Diamond Industry, 2012)

However, India is the largest diamond cutting center for tiny roughs due to its enormous labor force. In fact, many of these tiny diamonds would be used in industry rather than jewelry if it weren't for Indian laborers. Over US \$4 billion is exported annually from the Indian diamond trade, which adds over 25% to the value of rough diamond imports.

A tiny number of businesses and families, the most of whom are from the Gujarati town of Palanpur, control the trade itself. Many of them are quite wealthy and split their time between Belgium, Israel, India, and other western nations. The dispute between Argyle of Australia, one of the major participants in the worldwide diamond trade, and the De Beers-Central Selling Organization (CSO) global diamond cartel has recently rocked this entire high-skill, high-value industry. (Indian Diamond Industry, 2012)

Diamond Sector in Botswana: Botswana, the world's largest diamond producer by value, is now doing with its diamond mining industry what South Africa failed to achieve for a century. Processing factories such as this one in Gaborone will add value to the diamond industry if they can lower costs. South Africa attempted and failed to domesticate a large part of the sorting, cutting and polishing and creating a large diamond beneficiation industry (Grynberg, 2012)

Botswana Projected Diamond Exports to 2031



Source: 'Botswana Diamonds, 2020 and Beyond', Presentation by Dr P.H.K Kedikilwe, Minister of Minerals Energy and Water Resources, Amsterdam , 2011.

Botswana has instructed the marketing division of De Beers Diamond Trading Company to relocate its selling operations from London to Gaborone in accordance with the terms of its recently concluded sales agreement with De Beers. The diamond business will practically go south due to a revolution in worldwide diamond processing and marketing. Whether it and Namibia, which also has a beneficiation program, will be successful in developing a sustainable sector is the question at hand. With its enormous residual reserves, Botswana is viewed by most analysts as the only nation in the Southern African Development Community capable of establishing a downstream diamond industry that is sustainable (Grynberg, 2012).

In the diamond industry, significant earnings are generated at two stages of the value chain. Some of Botswana's mines are among the most lucrative in the world, and the first is at the mine gate. At its height, the South-Central Jwaneng mine reportedly yielded a dollar's

worth of diamonds for ten cents. The retail end of the value chain is the second place where significant profits are made. Here, the besotted husband-to-be gives the company what has become a mandatory payment of two to three months' salary to show his sweetheart that, in spite of the disheartening divorce statistics, their love will endure forever (Grynberg, 2012).

The big four diamond miners, De Beers, Alrosa, BHP-Billiton, and Rio Tinto, typically leave the cutting of stones at the bottom end of the market to Indian cutters from Surat and increasingly competitive firms in China and Thailand, where workers are often paid a pittance, because the cutting and polishing of rough diamonds is just not a profitable part of the value chain. India is known for its ability to cut stones that were previously thought to be too small and of too little worth to deal with, and it is estimated that there are about 500000 people working in the diamond cutting and polishing industry there (Chilver, 1939).

Cutting is done in expensive places with the technical know-how, such as Antwerp, New York, and Tel Aviv, where enormous and pricey stones are treated at the upper end of the diamond market. The middle-range countries of Botswana and Namibia, which process pricey but not premium diamonds, fall under this category.

Prior to 2000, none of the major miners were interested in the retail market. However, after a turbulent decade of blood diamonds, antitrust lawsuits in the US and the EU, increased competition from new producers, and a growing challenge in managing all of its "sight holders" (as buyers are known in De Beers jargon), the company formally ended the De Beers diamond cartel in 2000. This meant that it would effectively purchase any extra diamonds to keep the market price stable. Its sight holders mockingly branded it the "supplier of no choice" after it had implemented its so-called supplier of choice approach.

As part of its new strategy, De Beers also teamed with Hennessy, Louis Vuitton, and LVMH Moët, and it aimed for the upper end of the retail market. It began selling branded diamonds under its own name and set up diamond stores in the priciest areas of the world. The only diamond

miner to enter the retail sector, De Beers, has never made as much money from retail as it had anticipated, despite the fact that this end of the value chain is supposedly as profitable as mining (Kudrle & Borrow, 1982).

De Beers was adamantly against diamond processing in Southern Africa until 2000, arguing that cutting should take place where it was most profitable. However, the company needed to win over its African suppliers due to its deteriorating market position and the introduction of the Supplier of Choice plan, so it changed its approach and started advocating for local beneficiation. The beneficiation of Botswana's diamonds is a long-standing policy goal of the government and the result of decades of conflicting political and policy ideologies. The cutting and polishing of what were mistakenly thought to be its diamonds has allowed the government to successfully establish an industry employing over 3000 people (Chilver, 1939).

Namibia, a smaller neighbor that produces diamonds, and Botswana have not yet cut and polished their own diamonds. The commitment of sight holders to process the diamonds domestically is one of the factors that determines how many gems they are given. However, the boxes, also known as "sights," are a collection of diamonds from all of De Beers' mines or mines in which De Beers has a partnership. Consequently, diamonds from Botswana, Canada, Namibia, and South Africa are cut by a Namibian cutting company that De Beers supplies.

Botswana exported 4.9 billion Pula worth of treated diamonds in 2011. It is by far the biggest manufactured export from Botswana, albeit still making up a very minor portion of the country's overall diamond exports. There is still a lot of space for expansion in the cutting and polishing sector, as raw diamond exports totaled 25 billion Pula in 2011. When given a choice between purchasing from other suppliers or the secondary market, or receiving a regular allocation of diamonds from the Diamond Trading Corporation and processing a portion locally, most sight holders will just accept the relatively high cost of processing in order to obtain a consistent supply. Diamond sight holders prefer their diamonds rough so that they can process them wherever it is most profitable in the world. Although Botswana is

making efforts to reduce processing costs, neither Namibia nor Botswana are thought to be cost-competitive with Asian cutters and polishers. In order to cut profitably locally, sight holders take a piece of their allocation—roughly 20%, which is not economical—and send it to their Asian subsidiaries (Shigley, Chapman, & Ellison, 2001).

The sustainability of Botswana's model is a question that is often asked. The profits from established diamond mines will plummet by 2027 or thereabouts. This isn't because diamond production will stop on a massive scale; rather, it's because current mines will have seen significant cost increases, and the majority of income will come from profits rather than taxes. At least until the late 2030s, Botswana will continue to engage in somewhat extensive diamond mining, which will entail cutting and polishing. Therefore, Botswana essentially has a whole generation to increase production and reduce costs in the cutting and polishing sector, hence increasing profitability.

According to the well-known De Beers marketing tagline, diamonds are forever, but diamond cutting and polishing are not. The diamond business in Botswana will either stabilize on its own after 25 to 30 years of processing, or the nation will adapt and transition to new sectors. Botswana will either have to leave or establish a competitive industry like India as a result of the new talents, industries, and businesses brought about by the upcoming decades of processing. Either way, the diamond cutting and polishing sector will have been instrumental in this change (Chilver, 1939).

Whereas diamonds are in part valued on the basis of their clarity, the diamond market remains known for its opacity, where accurate and timely-cost data is virtually non-existent. It remains one of the very few commodities where there is no international benchmark price on which one can judge whether a rough diamond transaction has been conducted at arm's length or not. It is for this reason that the Government of Botswana has insisted upon public auctioning of a portion of its diamonds. As a result of the opacity of the industry, the observed prices that are recorded in the Kimberly data and used in this analysis need to be treated with considerable caution. Perhaps the most glaring example which typifies the problem with price data is the trade with UAE, which

has become an ‘international diamond trading centre’, i.e. a tax haven. According to the Kimberly public statistics, in 2010 the United Arab Emirates, which produces no diamonds, imported 43 million carats of rough diamonds at USD 2.3 billion. In the same year, UAE exported 46 million carats of rough diamonds at USD 3.5 billion. In other words, 37 per cent of world rough diamond production in 2010 transited the UAE without processing and over USD1 billion was added to its value in a jurisdiction where there is no tax (Indian Diamond Industry, 2012).

In comparison to Thailand (\$20 per carat), China (\$17 per carat), and India (\$10 per carat), the government of Botswana estimates that the cost of cutting and polishing diamonds in 2011 ranged from US\$ 35 to US\$ 60 per carat. This represents a significant reduction from previous government estimates from 2009, which indicated that the cost of cutting and polishing in Botswana could reach USD 100 per carat. Additionally, some producers in Botswana had even higher processing costs when it came to those who cut and polish for the luxury market (Grynberg, 2012).

Although diamond processing is more expensive in Botswana than in less expensive Asian locations, there is no proof that prices are any less in South Africa or other SADC countries. More current data from the Botswana Diamond Hub, which is used here, and a South African Fridge Report that contrasted South Africa to other producers supported the projections of relatively high processing costs in Southern Africa. This implies that, although certain producers are able to process relatively small diamonds, the only profitable goods for nations that seek for beneficiation, such as Botswana, Namibia, and South Africa, are probably quite high value stones. All nations import extremely high unit values, primarily for processing, as we will see below.

Because rough diamonds were sorted in London, traded, and included in the Kimberly Process statistics prior to the recent 2011 marketing agreement between the Government of Botswana and De Beers, there is currently a wealth of public data on the cost of rough diamonds used in processing. By the end of 2013, however, the sorting will be returned to DTC Botswana from the DTC in London. Unit costs, or at least those reported by merchants, are easily accessible as long as these diamonds are traded worldwide. . This will most likely stop happening in Botswana after the rough diamonds are no longer imported from DTC in London

because processing will stop in 2013. It should be mentioned that the average cost of importing diamonds into Botswana and other SADC nations seems to be extremely high; in fact, it is among the most expensive of all the countries that report to the Kimberly Process. This demonstrates that financially sustainable production is feasible in expensive regions by allowing sight holders to get high-value rough diamonds for processing from De Beers (Chilver, 1939).

The standard industry guideline for cutting and polishing is that the expenses should not be more than 10% of the rough's worth. As noted here, DTC placed a "implicit tax" of USD31.17 on processors in Botswana in 2009 by requiring local beneficiation, which is equal to 4.5% of the import value of rough diamonds. Such an implicit tax would simply not exist if the projected costs of processing have dropped as sharply as current government data suggests. According to data from 2009, the advantages of having long-term access to Botswana's supply of rough diamonds outweigh the expenses of the "implicit tax," even though production costs are quite high and there is undoubtedly an implicit tax levied on businesses. Even while sight holders are eager to acquire even more raw diamonds, output growth may theoretically stop if the government raises the implicit tax in an effort to boost employment in the industry before productivity has improved and costs have decreased. . On the other hand, as the industry grows more competitive, the benefit of having access to rough will likewise diminish, and the incentive to process in Botswana will be lessened if the gap between the sight holder price that buyers pay and the equivalent price on the global market continues to narrow.

India-Botswana Partnership on Diamond: Mineral-rich, Botswana presents excellent investment opportunities in the mining industry. The growth of downstream diamond businesses, such as the cutting and polishing of raw diamonds, has piqued the interest of Indian businessmen. By granting five additional licenses to sight holding businesses in the cutting and polishing industry, the Botswana government has further opened up this sector and brought the total number of sight holding businesses to 21. There are currently 21 firms in all, including two sight holding corporations situated in Mumbai, India, Suashish and Shrenuz, and two more that are held by PIOs. Additionally, Shrenuj established a

jewelry production facility in Botswana. There are around 250 to 300 skilled expatriate Indians working in the cutting and polishing industry of Botswana (Ministry of External Affairs, 2013).

Having vertically integrated from the production of diamond jewelry to its own retail distribution, Suhashis is a sight holder of both DTC International and DTC Botswana. In October 2007, Suashish received its sight-holder license. The company has 78 employees in Botswana, 28 of them are Indian. India is the destination for Suashish's exports. Shrenuj, an Indian company based in Mumbai, has made investments in cutting and polishing the second sight holder. On May 7, 2010, Botswana President Seretse Khama Ian Khama officially opened the company in Gaborone. The business just opened a diamond jewelry design and production facility in Gaborone.

India is in the process of establishing the India-Africa Diamond Institute (IADI) in Botswana in accordance with decisions made during the India-Africa Forum Summit. The Indian Diamond Institute in Surat has been tasked by the Indian government with establishing the Indian Diamond Institute (IADI). IADI would train citizens of Botswana and other African nations that produce diamonds in the processes of diamond sorting, cutting, and polishing as well as jewelry making. This is anticipated to have a significant impact on downstream sectors in Botswana's diamond sector (World Diamond Council, 2012).

Political Symmetry: India and Botswana have developed a bilateral bond due to their shared anti-colonial struggle against the British and post-colonial developmental parallels. As a result, they have fostered intimate and cordial relationships. India created a diplomatic post in Gaborone in 1987 and instantly established diplomatic ties with Botswana following its independence in 1966. Botswana participates actively in the World Trade Organization (WTO), South African Customs Union (SACU), Southern African Development Community (SADC), and other international organizations (Government of India, 2013)

Since Botswana gained its independence, India and Botswana have had several high-level visits. The political foundation for their developing relationship is provided by the regular ministerial visits between Botswana and India. Vice President M H Ansari and Minister of State for Commerce and Industry Jyotiraditya Scindia have made significant trips

to Botswana in recent years. President Festus Mogae, Vice President Mompatti Merafhe, Minister of Education and Skills Development Pelonomi Venson-Moitoi, Minister of Presidential Affairs and Public Administration M. E. K. Masisi, Assistant Minister of Education and Skills Development Keletso Rakhudu, Assistant Minister of Local Government Botlogile Tshireloetso, and Speaker Margaret Nasha are among the prominent Botswanan visitors to India.

Several bilateral agreements and Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) have been signed between the two countries during these visits. These include the following: the Agreement on Cultural Cooperation 2007, the Agreement on Cooperation on Bilateral Cooperation, the Protocol for Foreign Office Consultations October 2002, the Agreement on the Avoidance of Double Taxation, the Program for Cultural Cooperation 2007, the Pan African E-Network Project 2008 (which was formally implemented on August 16, 2010), the MoU on Cooperation in Agriculture January 2010, the Educational Exchange Program January 2010, the MoU on MSME / SMME June 2010, the MoU on Science & Technology June 2010, the MoUs between NSIC of India and the Local Enterprises Authority of Botswana, and the Agreement on the Establishment of Joint Ministerial Commission (Government of India, 2013).

Cultural Symmetry: There are over 10,000 people of Indian origin settled in Botswana, out of which approximately 3,000 have Botswana nationality. The Indian community has played a significant role in the economic growth of Botswana, and has been actively supporting a number of social welfare projects. The Indians in Botswana are mostly engaged in the services sectors viz. retail, manufacturing and in the teaching and accounting professions. Most Indian immigrants have migrated from states like Gujarat, Kerala, Andhra and Tamil Nadu. They have maintained their linguistic, religious and cultural traditions. As a secular country, Botswana has liberally allowed its people to practice their faith and establish places of worship (Ministry of External Affairs, 2013).

There is a sizable Indian community in Botswana. Three mosques, two Gurudwaras, and five Hindu temples are present. Numerous cultural festivals and activities are enthusiastically celebrated by the Indian community associations. Holi, Ram Naomi, Shivaratri, Dandia, Diwali

(organized by the Botswana Hindu Society), Onam (organized by Kerala Samajam), Durga Puja (organized by Tagore Society of Botswana), and Baisakhi and the anniversary of Guru Nanak Devji's birth (organized by the Sikh Council of Botswana) are among the major sociocultural events celebrated by the Indian community in Botswana. Numerous Indians congregate at these sociocultural gatherings. Additionally, Botswana is home to the Sai Temple and the recently constructed ISKON Temple. All cultural events hosted by the Indian community in Botswana are closely monitored by the Indian High Commission.

Artists from the Sargam Musical Group frequently take part in and showcase Indian cultural events during the National Days of India celebrations. Under the leadership of seasoned PIO philanthropist and businessman Manhar Mooney, the Sargam Trust, a non-profit musical organization of Indian artists, manages the Sargam Musical Group in Botswana. The proceeds from the twice-yearly performances are given to organizations such as the Society for Disabled Persons and the President's Housing Appeal for the Needy. Even though the artists in Sargam Musical Group work in a variety of Gaborone-based occupations, they are all amateurs, and many of them can even claim to be singers at the national level (Ministry of External Affairs, 2013).

Economic Symmetry: India and Botswana remained suppliers of raw material and recipients of final product under the colonial economy. In the post-colonial period, they also maintained their common interests. However, as was previously indicated, India saw fast economic expansion over the years and gained some expertise in industrial output under its "command" and later "demand" economy regimes. As a result of its inability to meet its ever-increasing resource needs through domestic production, India was forced to engage in a number of international resource initiatives. The expansion of Botswana's resource extraction sector, particularly its coal and diamond deposits, parallels India's search for resources abroad (Ministry of External Affairs, 2013).

Botswana encourages foreign investment and has a business-friendly government. Diamonds account for about 70% of Botswana's export revenue and roughly 40% of its GDP, making them a major contributor to the country's economy. The government of Botswana has been working to diversify its economy in recent years in an effort to lessen its reliance on a

single product, namely diamonds. It has promoted investment in manufacturing, small-scale businesses, tourism, food, agriculture, and the services sector. In general, China leads the mining and infrastructure sectors, while India is more prevalent in the retail industry (World Diamond Council, 2012).

Botswana state enterprises like Local Enterprise Authority (LEA), Botswana Investment and Trade Centre (BITC) and Botswana Chamber of Commerce and Industry have played an important role in the development of mall scale industries in Botswana, while CII and FICCI India have played an important role in creating investment opportunities between two countries.

The main items of exports from India include manufactured goods, metals, machinery and instruments, cotton yarn, fabrics, ready-made garments, drugs & pharmaceuticals and transport equipment. Bilateral trade between India and Botswana although is not very large, but it has been growing steadily. Indian exports to Botswana were at US\$ 25.54 million, US\$ 22.20 million, US\$ 34.70 million and US\$ 50.44 million, respectively, in 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-2012. Indian Imports from Botswana were US\$ 21.08 million, US\$ 7.08 million, US\$ 26.77 million and US\$ 51.38 million, respectively, in 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-2012. Total trade between the two countries was US\$ 46.62 million, US\$ 29.28 million, US\$ 61.47 million and US\$ 101.82 million, respectively, in 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-2012 (Ministry of External Affairs, 2013).

From July 14–16, 2010, a delegation of 25 members from the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) traveled to Botswana. During their visit, they had in-depth discussions with relevant ministries and members of the country's business community about potential collaboration in small and medium-sized businesses, manufacturing, infrastructure, information technology, communications, health and education, and agriculture and dairy. From November 17–20, 2010, a 29-member business delegation funded by FIEO/NSIC participated the Botswana Global Expo 2010.

Bilateral trade and investment have been further stimulated by the establishment of the Botswana Export Development and Investment

Authority (BEDIA) in 2010 in New Delhi and Mumbai. In addition to small and medium-sized businesses, labor-intensive industries, and agribusiness and dairy, Botswana is looking for Indian investments in the IT and telecommunications sectors as well as in coal and diamond mining. The Bank of Botswana has granted licenses to two new Indian banks, State Bank of India and Bank of India, so they can begin banking activities in Botswana. In the first half of 2012, the banks are in the process of establishing their operations in Gaborone, where they have already opened offices.

In addition to diamonds, Botswana possesses enormous coal seams that are still mostly unexplored, with estimates of 200 billion tons. The country is heavily dependent on South Africa for almost 80 per cent of its power needs; it has opened up to foreign investment in both coal mining and power sectors.

In order to address the nation's power demands, the Canadian business CIC Energy sold the Mmamabula coal reserves to the Indian company Jindal Steel and Power Limited (JPSL) in July 2012. With the development of the Mmambula Energy Project (MEP) over the next ten years, along with numerous additional downstream industries, JSPL, which is anticipated to invest more than \$1 billion USD in the development of the Mmambula coal blocks and build two 300 MW power units each, has the potential to contribute to the growth of Botswana's economy. As Botswana's economy diversifies (moving away from its long-standing reliance on diamonds), the government is now prioritizing the quick development of Jindal's MEP Project, which will significantly help the country meet its energy needs both now and in the future and turn it into a net exporter of electricity to its neighbors. The field-level work that JPSL has already begun is accelerating. Under the Indian Technical Economic Cooperation Scheme (ITEC), the Indian government provides 75 scholarship seats annually to Botswana nationals in sectors like accounting, management, IT & Communication, etc., all of which are completely utilized by the Botswana government. In a similar vein, Botswana was provided with training courses under ITEC-II and the Self Finance Scheme.

Specialized training courses were made available to African nationals from various nations on a "first come, first served basis" basis in the

following areas: agriculture and related fields like food processing; hydrology; small industries; finance and investment; peace and security; encouragement of good governance and civil society; building of highways; engineering; and information and communication technology. This decision was made as part of the India Africa Forum Summit I and II. Numerous government agencies as well as public and private vocational and educational institutions of distinction have hosted these fully supported training programs. These specialized training sessions were beneficial to roughly 20 Botswana nominees.

In addition to the above, Government of India also offers scholarships to meritorious Botswana students under various scholarship schemes of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (the General Cultural Scholarship Scheme /Africa Day Scholarship Scheme/ African Scholarship Scheme each year. These are for meritorious students from Botswana to pursue non-medical undergraduate, postgraduate and research degrees leading to PhDs in various Indian universities. These slots have been now been increased from 10 to 17 for the academic session 2012-13 onwards.

In accordance with a bilateral agreement and the India Africa Forum Summits I and II, the Indian government has given lines of credit. For the health and education sectors, a five-year grant-in-aid of Rs. 50 million (about Pula 6.7 million) has been awarded annually. In 2009, the Government of India contributed 731 desktop computers, 731 color monitors, 731 UPSs, and computer accessories as part of the Grant in Aid program for the education sector. On March 18, 2009, these were formally given to the Botswana government's minister of education and skill development. In 2012, the Government of Botswana received a second shipment of 742 PCs, 742 laser printers, and 742 UPSs. At a ceremony held on November 8, 2012, these were formally given to the Minister of Education and Skills Development. In November 2011, the Ministry of Health in Botswana received 50,000 durable insecticide-treated mosquito nets from the Government of India as part of the Malaria Control Program. Additional medical, hospital, and furniture supplies were requested by Botswana and sent to the country's Ministry of Health as part of the November/December 2012 Grant-in-Aid to Botswana in the Health Sector (Government of India, 2013).

Policy Calibration: In the India-Botswana relationship, a strategic symmetry between the collaboration for resource development and capacity creation is required. When New Delhi needs to give Gaborone scholarships for skill-transfer, the diamond industry in particular should continue to be the top beneficiary. In order to guarantee that New Delhi has a reliable pool of resource people, trained under the Indian scholarship program, who can be relied upon to facilitate partnerships in the diamond sector in Botswana in any political scenario, it is more crucial than ever that stakeholders be represented politically, geographically, and ethnically when awarding scholarships (Government of India, 2013).

Since the Indian Embassy has a discretionary quota of 50% of the overall Indian Technical & Economic Cooperation Programme (ITEC) scholarship slots awarded to the host nation, it can play a significant role in calibrating scholarship allotment. Additionally, after completing training under the ITEC and Special Commonwealth Assistance for Africa Program (SCAAP) programs, Botswanian recipients of New Delhi's scholarship program might be given internships in Indian diamond enterprises, which will increase their employability.

The India-Africa Diamond Institute (IADI), which is being established in Botswana to train citizens of Botswana and African diamond-producing nations in the sorting, cutting, and polishing of diamonds as well as the production of jewelry, can be used to establish Botswana as a gateway for future growth of India's diamond partnership in Southern Africa and throughout Africa. The distribution of seats at IADI can be adjusted to mirror the political, geographic, and ethnic representation of all parties involved in African nations that produce diamonds. These include the Central African Republic (CAR), Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Republic of Congo, Ivory Coast, Liberia, and Sierra Leone in West Africa, Tanzania in East Africa, and South Africa, Namibia, and Angola in Southern Africa, excluding the host nation, Botswana. As a result, New Delhi may make sure that it has a pool of resource people with IADI training that it can rely on to help establish relationships in the diamond industry in Southern Africa and throughout Africa in the case of a political crisis.

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