

## Former Botswana President Quett Masire deserves to be remembered as one of the greatest post-colonial African leaders

*LSE's Elliott Green examines the life and legacy of Botswana's second President Quett Ketumile Joni Masire.*

Quett Ketumile Joni Masire, President of Botswana from 1980 to 1998, died late on 22 June 2017 at the age of 91. Masire is by no means a household name, even among scholars of Africa, yet he deserves to be remembered as one of the greatest African leaders in post-colonial history, for three reasons.

First and foremost, Masire responded very capably to a seven-year long drought in Botswana that began the year after he took office, which is the country's longest drought in recorded history and which led to a drop in per capita foodgrain production from 58kg in 1980/81 to only 7 in 1983/84. Botswana's drought coincided with ones in Ethiopia and Sudan which attracted far more attention since they contributed towards famines that killed hundreds of thousands of people. In contrast, there is no evidence of any deaths in Botswana due to famine under Masire's watch, largely because of his pro-active Labour Based Relief Projects that focussed on creating jobs on such projects as constructing dams, planting gardens, digging trenches and building fences and houses. His government provided food supplements for children – which was distributed only at schools for school-aged children, thereby encouraging higher school enrolment – as well as for the destitute, disabled and elderly, meaning that some **45 per cent of the population** received food relief at the height of the famine in 1984. The drought also coincided with a national election in 1984 where members of Masire's ruling party ran on their ability to provide food relief and at least some claimed (falsely) that the food relief came from the coffers of the party rather than the state. Indeed, as one opposition candidate said at the time, "how do you convince a man that he should vote for you if he has a bag of food in front of him?"



Quett Masire, in the middle of this photo, is pictured with fellow leaders of the Front Line States (Tanzania's Julius Nyerere, Mozambique's Samora Moises Machel, Angola's Eduardo Dos Santos and Zambia's Kenneth Kaunda) who spearheaded decolonisation in southern Africa  
Photo Credit: The LJ Files Blog

Masire's second accomplishment was to continue the economic success of his predecessor, Seretse Khama. Despite the 1980s being known as the "lost decade" for much of Africa, Botswana continued to see some of the highest levels of economic growth in the world throughout the decade and into the 1990s. This growth was due to the country's diamond production under the control of the Debswana Diamond Company, which is jointly owned by the government of Botswana and the South African diamond company De Beers. Perhaps Masire's biggest accomplishment in this regard was the policy of pegging Botswana's currency, the pula, to a basket of other currencies to make Botswana exports competitive, alongside **serious devaluations** of the pula in 1982, 1984, 1985, 1990 and 1991. These devaluations made imports more expensive, which is why so many other African countries tended to overvalue their currencies, but Masire was able to resist these pressures and thereby **overcome** a drop in global diamond prices in 1981 and 1988 that could have been disastrous otherwise.

Masire's final accomplishment is perhaps his simplest yet most profound: he retired from office at the end of his third elected term in 1998, thereby making him the country's first President to resign voluntarily from office. (Seretse Khama died of cancer in office in 1980.) The peaceful and democratic transition to Festus Mogae's presidency set the precedent for future peaceful transitions in Botswana, such as Mogae's retirement in 2008 and the current President Ian Khama's presumed retirement next year. For a continent where too many Presidents too often overstay their term in office – including in Botswana's troubled neighbour, Zimbabwe – Masire's accomplishment in this regard should not go unnoted.

Of course, like all politicians Masire had his weak areas, most notably as regards his **lack of public discussion** of Botswana's terrible HIV/AIDS epidemic. In his defence, however, it is hard to see how Botswana could have avoided the epidemic considering the fact that it is well documented that mining and labour migration – both major parts of the Botswanan economy – are **highly conducive** to the spread of HIV/AIDS; he also thankfully never emulated South Africa's Thabo Mbeki by promoting pseudoscientific theories about the disease. Another relative failure was his inability to halt the country's rising levels of income inequality, which remains among the highest in the world today.

In the end it would be nice if Masire's death led to a re-examination of his legacy, not just for Botswana but for other developing countries in Africa wishing to emulate Botswana's success.

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**The views expressed in this post are those of the authors and in no way reflect those of the Africa at LSE blog or the London School of Economics and Political Science.**

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