UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

Reference: 6dxby05i

Date: Tuesday, November 17, 2026

Type: Bill, legislation, policy or practice

Original: English

Consent: Not required

Related mandates

- cultural rights
- international order
- minority issues
- Transitional justice
- Indigenous Peoples

Submitted by

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Royal Nation
Address: 1 ǂHã Crescent, Xegwi Section
City: Tauteng
Town: Kweneng
Province: ǂhūã Ɔʔâni (Bosarwa Borwa)
Country: Kingdom of Bosarwa
Postal Code: 0001

Case details

Country where the incident allegedly occured/is occuring/might occur: Other - Bosarwa Kingdom

Province / district / area: Kweneng

If relevant to your submission, please indicate whether there are additional country/ies where the incident allegedly occurred/is occurring/might occur, or otherwise related to the case submitted Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo (Republic of the), Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini , Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sudan, Surinam, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Other - Bosarwa Kingdom

City: Tauteng

Date(s) as may be relevant:
17 November 2026

Please provide a detailed description of the context; summarize the concerned bill, legislation or policy, including their stage of development, or describe the concerned practice:
1. Detailed Description of the Context, Concerned Legislation/Policy, and Practice

Context and Institutional Establishment
This Memorandum of Understanding formalizes the sovereign establishment of Kgoshikgolo Oupa Molefe of the Bosarwa Kingdom as a supreme traditional and indigenous authority, working in direct alliance with the Indigenous & Native Tswana, Sotho, Pedi, and Sarwa Ancestral Foundation Origins. This alliance specifically recognizes and integrates the hereditary authority, customary jurisprudence, and Lineage Royalty Constitutions of Kgoshikgolo Kgafela Puso Batlokwa and Kgoshikgolo Kgafela II, alongside the compilation of official Royal & Contact Directories to serve as the sole authoritative registry of traditional leadership.

Concerned Legislation, Policy, and Practice
The submission directly addresses the ongoing constitutional, legislative, and administrative practices whereby external state apparatuses and royal institutions—specifically the Parliament, Government, and Royalty of the Kingdom of Eswatini—exercise or claim overlapping statutory, diplomatic, or territorial authority affecting the aforementioned indigenous lineages and territories.

Stage of Development: This MOU represents an immediate, unilateral, and binding customary declaration enacted by the signatory indigenous authorities. It moves the governance framework from historical and customary recognition into active administrative implementation, effectively terminating prior institutional affiliations, legislative subordinations, and external royal oversight.

Summary of the Policy Shift: The practice of subordinating Tswana, Sotho, Pedi, and Sarwa customary governance to post-colonial parliamentary statutes or external monarchies is hereby revoked. In its place, the signatories institute an autonomous, self-regulating constitutional framework grounded in ancestral law (Molao wa Setso), operationalized through verified Royal Directories and direct sovereign representation.

Please describe on whom or which group the bill, legislation, policy or practice has/would have an impact, what rights would allegedly be affected and how:
2. Affected Groups, Impacted Rights, and Nature of the Impact

Affected Groups and Communities
The policies, practices, and institutional withdrawals outlined in this submission directly impact:

Indigenous and Native Nations: The Tswana, Sotho, Pedi, and Sarwa peoples residing within the ancestral jurisdictions of the Bosarwa Kingdom and allied territories.

Traditional Leadership and Royal Houses: The hereditary monarchies, Dikgosi (Chiefs), traditional councils, and royal lineages—specifically those aligned with Kgoshikgolo Oupa Molefe, Kgoshikgolo Kgafela Puso Batlokwa, and Kgoshikgolo Kgafela II.

External State Entities: The legislative, executive, and royal institutions of Eswatini, whose administrative and jurisdictional reach over these specific indigenous groups is formally terminated.

Affected Rights and Nature of the Impact
The continuation of external parliamentary and royal jurisdiction—and the subsequent necessity for this immediate withdrawal—directly affects fundamental collective and individual rights recognized under customary and international law because of their continuous colonial historical dispossessions with modern property rights used to terminate the indigenous & natives tswana, sotho, pedi & sarwa ancestral foundation origins territories before establishment of Eswatini:

Right to Self-Determination and Autonomy: Historically, the imposition of external parliamentary laws and foreign royal oversight has stripped indigenous communities of their inherent right to freely determine their political status and pursue their economic, social, and cultural development. Immediate withdrawal restores full jurisdictional autonomy to the Bosarwa Kingdom and its allied royal houses.

Right to Maintain and Strengthen Distinct Institutions: External administrative practices have marginalized traditional Kgotla systems and hereditary succession rules. Establishing binding Lineage Royalty Constitutions and official Royal Directories directly protects the right of the Tswana, Sotho, Pedi, and Sarwa peoples to maintain their own political, legal, and cultural institutions.

Right to Ancestral Lands, Territories, and Resources: Overlapping state legislation often alienates indigenous peoples from their traditional lands. Terminating external governmental authority ensures that land stewardship and territorial governance revert exclusively to the rightful ancestral foundations.

Right to Cultural Integrity and Recognition: By codifying official Royal & Contact Directories, the affected communities are protected against the misrepresentation of their leadership, ensuring that diplomatic, legal, and international engagements occur strictly through legitimate, ancestrally mandated representatives.

Additional information

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