



BOTSWANA BUSINESSES PESSIMISTIC ABOUT ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

• Firms anticipate a 12-month recovery period after Covid-19 impact



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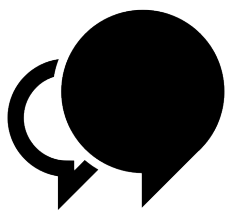
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Botswana Businesses pessimistic about economic activity

A report by the Bank of Botswana suggests that businesses from various economic sectors were pessimistic about the prospects of economic activity during the second quarter of 2020, a deterioration from the optimism business had during the first quarter of 2020. The pessimism is consistent with the anticipated decline in production, sales, profitability, exports and imports of goods and services; and investment in buildings, vehicles and equipment, plant and machinery associated with the COVID-19 pandemic.

A report on the Bank's quarterly Business Expectations Survey conducted in June, and published recently, gives a general perception by the various sectors about the prevailing state of the economy and its prospects.

Although conducted during the second quarter, which was current then, the survey horizon covers the subsequent quarter and the next twelve months.

The survey was conducted during the lock down period with its travel restrictions and the social distancing measures to contain the spread of the pandemic, but also having dire consequences on the economic activity both at domestic level and globally, affecting different businesses in various ways.

The survey covered companies in eight areas of the economy, being agriculture, mining, manufacturing, water and electricity, construction, trade, hotels and restaurants; transport and communications; and finance and business services.

Chief among the outcomes of the survey the report indicates that the COVID-19 health protocol measures have negatively affected

business operations in the second quarter of 2020, with the most affected firms being in the hotels, restaurants, transport and communications; mining and quarrying; finance and business services, and the construction sectors.

"In general, firms anticipate that it will take a year from June 2020, for their businesses to recover from the impact of COVID-19," the report states.

"By design, the survey responses are predominantly qualitative, and provide valuable information to facilitate analysis and inform policy decisions. However, responses to questions relating to COVID-19, GDP growth and inflation are quantitative and are consolidated into simple averages," the report further states.

According to the survey results, firms are less optimistic about economic activity in the second quarter of 2020 compared to the previous quarter. Overall, businesses expect a deterioration in all business condition indicators while deterioration in access to credit was anticipated to be much tighter in the domestic market compared to other markets.

"Meanwhile, firms expect cost pressures to fall significantly in the third quarter of 2020, mainly reflecting the anticipated reduction in costs of wages, transport, rent and materials. Firms also expected inflation to remain stable and within the Bank's medium-term objective range of 3 - 6 percent, in 2020 and 2021," the report states.

However, though painting a gloomy outlook, businesses expect overall output to contract by 0.2 percent in 2020, compared

to a larger contraction of 8.9 percent projected by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MFED), and lower than the 3 percent growth in 2019.

"On quarterly basis, firms expect GDP to contract in the second quarter of 2020, consistent with the anticipated decline in production; sales; profitability; exports and imports of goods and services; and investment in buildings, vehicles and equipment, plant and machinery, and 'other' investments," the report states.

The perceptions of lower economic growth in the mining and quarrying, the trade, hotels and restaurants and the transport and communications sectors, as well as the finance and business services sectors between the first and second quarters of 2020 have influenced the expected weak performance in the second quarter of 2020.

"Notably, the mining and quarrying sector, which predominantly targets the export market, was significantly pessimistic about economic growth prospects in the second quarter of 2020 compared to an expected stagnation in the first quarter. This is consistent with the unfavourable market conditions, especially with respect to the diamond industry, occasioned by, among others, weaker global demand for rough diamonds associated with the US-China trade war (since September 2018) and the interruption of trading due to the recent outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic," the report observes.

The next highly pessimistic sectors are the trade, hotels and restaurants and the transport

and communications sectors, which have also been hard hit by the travel restrictions and social distancing requirements.

The finance and business services sector, which expects poor economic performance consistent with firms' predicted decline in production and investment during the second quarter of 2020 are also third on the list of these pessimistic sectors.

All is not gloom as the mining, manufacturing, water and electricity sectors are optimistic about economic performance, in the third quarter while the rest of the sectors are pessimistic.

"In general, firms expect the cost of credit to decrease across all markets, and a few cited the need for affordable credit to stimulate economic activity in the wake of the adverse impact of COVID-19 pandemic, as the main reason. A few other firms based their expectation of lower lending rates on the recent policy rate cut by the Bank. Regarding borrowing volumes, firms broadly expect an increase in domestic credit, and a reduction in credit from South Africa and elsewhere in the twelve-month period to June 2021."

On a positive note, local businesses are of the view that the local political climate, government spending and the current regulatory framework as being the most supportive factors to doing business in Botswana during the second quarter of the year. Another observation is that the water sub-sector contributed positively to economic activity, reflecting improvement in the supply, which had previously been a serious challenge.

Stanford Go-to-Market

A Collaboration between De Beers Group and Stanford GSB



Go-to-Market Cohort 2 (2019)

As they say, when the world throws you lemons, make yourself lemonade to quench your thirst. With many companies around the globe affected by COVID - 19 the innovative ones are amongst those that stand a better chance to pull through.

An Alumni of the Stanford Go-to-Market (GTM) Program, Leatile Chilindi who owns Lavidagreen infiltrates the fresh food delivery market during the Covid-19 lockdown in Gaborone.

In an interview on the pandemic and measures his business put in place to stay afloat, he says “the impact on our operations has been immense. As a fresh produce distributor, our primary customer is restaurants, which account for 90% of our business. We felt the ripple effect of the impact on restaurants and as a result, like other entities in the same business, we incurred a serious loss of income.”

He reiterated the significance of e-commerce in today’s world adding that with social distancing regulations, it is a very useful platform for business, particularly coupled with home deliveries.

COVID-19 Response

Leatile attributes his new business model of pushing sales digitally to learnings he derived from a webinar conducted for GTM entre by the Stanford Seed team, aimed at supporting the businesses with response mechanisms for the current global challenge.

“We used the business model canvas taught in the Stanford GTM bootcamp to assess the market and key strengths we would need to serve our market and the results are positive. We are very excited as this new approach has not only kept us afloat but has also increased our customer base.



Leatile Chilindi - Owner



During this time, the company has resorted to collecting their own products from their farmers to help alleviate delivery costs on their behalf.

“We are thankful to be able to offer convenience, affordability and a good variety of both local and regionally grown produce to our customers. This is a stepping stone towards taking our company to greater heights. We are thankful to De Beers Group and Stanford for their continued support” he concluded.



Botswana’s Presidential Task Force Team’s office has registered 8 positive cases of the virus, among them the Coordinator Dr Kereng Masupu and the team’s



Scientific Advisor Dr Mogomotsi Matshaba. Others who have tested positive are support staff members at the office, which

Botswana Presidential task Force Team members test positive for COVID-19

recorded the first case reported on August 7.

In a statement on Saturday, Acting Coordinator of the Task Force Team Professor Mosepele Mosepele, who has tested negative, said 46 tests had been conducted, of which 8 were positive, 28 negative while other tests are being processed. The Director of Public Health, Dr Malaki Tshipiyagae is among those who have tested positive, and follow up tests for those who tested negative will be conducted.

The statement by Mosepele came shortly after the Presidency

had released a statement to the effect that he (Mosepele) had rescinded his resignation as deputy Coordinator of the Task Force Team after meeting President Mokgweetsi Masisi.

Mosepele had on Friday tendered his resignation under unclear circumstances. President Masisi did not accept the resignation, and met Mosepele on Saturday, where the latter rescinded his decision, and was immediately appointed Acting Coordinator following Masupu’s Covid 19 results.

The details surrounding the resignation of Mosepele on

Friday have remained a guarded secret, but indications are that the move stems from a long-held suspicion that relations between the task force team and senior officials at government were not so cordial. The soured relations have, allegedly led to frustrations on the Task Force team who at time felt sabotaged by some at government enclave.

Some sources have indicated that it is only President Masisi who can resolve this bickering, otherwise the core mandate of the Task Force Team will be distracted.



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AGILITY
At the Stanford Seed leadership lab in South Africa, the keyword was Agility, which stuck with Dichaba forever. At leadership labs, Seed business leaders present their business challenge and receive feedback and support on how to tackle it.

DITEC & DIAGNOFIRM join forces

Dichaba, founder of Dichaba Consumer Electronics and Ditec mobile, which specializes in designing and assembling mobile phones and electronics, along with Mohammed Chand, Medical Director of Diagnofirm, a medical laboratory in Botswana; are part of the Stanford Seed Southern Africa cohort for 2020.

During an interview with Thatayaone Dichaba, who attended the Stanford Seed Immersion week in Ghana this year January and proceeded to his leadership lab in South Africa in February; told a very impactful story about his transformation.

Dichaba speaks about how his business was crashing in 2019, after losing 1.4 million Pula despite buying equipment, as they had no capital remaining to assemble the equipment. This is when he realized that he needed help and decided to apply for the Seed program, of which he also couldn't comfortably afford, but given Stanford's ability to provide scholarships for accepted applicants, he managed to negotiate the admission payment. Following his admission, he went through the first part of the program before the pandemic exploded and couldn't proceed after borders closed, as the program

requires a lot of travel. His investors pulled away and his customers also reduced. Luckily for Dichaba, he met his fellow cohort member – Mohammed where he shared his leadership challenge. The Leadership Lab introduced him to the concept of being agile, which is when he thought up an idea to build infrared thermometers in response to the Covid 19 pandemic. Upon convincing Mohammed that he could build the infrared from scratch, the partnership between the two was formed after Mohammed offered to invest capital to get the assembly started.

NOW Infrared Botswana has been formed; an entity where infrared Thermometers are being assembled in Botswana by Batswana. They trained a large team of Batswana to assist with production and are now making over 1000 thermometers a day which has now caught

the Government's attention, as it is now a requirement for all buildings to check temperatures for everyone entering.

De Beers Group in collaboration with the Stanford Graduate

school of business, continues to nurture and develop entrepreneurs through the Seed Transformation program, which seems to be paying off during the current Pandemic.



Mohammed Chand and Thatayaone Dichaba
Ministry of Investment, Trade and Industry Botswana
June 5 at 3:02 PM



Hon. Serame visits Ditec and Medronix in Gaborone
The Minister of Investment Trade and Industry Hon. Peggy O. Serame this morning visited Ditec company which assembles infrared thermometers and Medronix which assembles hospital beds in Gaborone. Hon. Serame expressed satisfaction at the growth rate of the manufacturing industry in Botswana as a whole. Minister Serame has particularly applauded the youth for their continued efforts to cease opportunities presented to them in terms of what they can manufacture.
She however shared Government efforts in resuscitating businesses by putting in place Economic Response Measures post COVID-19 which amongst others, include prioritized procurement of locally produced goods and services. She further informed the media/attendants that the PPAD Acts is also being reviewed which will also look into reducing delays in paying the suppliers.
Minister Serame was accompanied by the Minister of Health and Wellness Dr Lemogang Kwappe.



Hon Minister Peggy Serame (Trade) and Hon Minister Dr Lemogang Kwappe (Health).





Small businesses in Africa must innovate to survive Covid-19

In June, the ITC launched a report titled Covid-19: The Great Lockdown and its Impact on Small Business. Dorothy Tembo, the acting executive director of the International Trade Centre, (ITC) a joint agency of the United Nations and the World Trade Organisation discusses the report, the role of women and youth in post pandemic recovery in Africa.

What key messages does your newly released report on Covid-19 and micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) convey?

The first is that MSMEs matter, and they must be at the center of any post-pandemic recovery effort. Second, there is a disruption of the global

supplies that these MSMEs are a part of. The third message is that, going forward, we need to think carefully about how we support MSMEs, making sure we push in a direction of more resilient value chains that can withstand disruptions in the future.

The report states that MSMEs, especially in poor countries, are disproportionately affected by the pandemic. Why is this the case?

Poor countries face huge economic challenges. The pandemic compounded an already bad situation. For years, these countries have cried out for assistance to build infrastructure that supports economic development. In

these countries, businesses are relatively small and cannot access finance. Some of these countries are landlocked and therefore the cost of doing business is much higher than in the others.

Women constitute a huge percentage of Africans engaged in informal trade. Given that women are disproportionately affected by COVID-19, is it reasonable to suggest that they be given priority in any recovery assistance?

Absolutely, and not only because of Covid-19. Women's economic participation has been very limited. In most cases, women are not very engaged or allowed to participate in business. Even when they

can participate, they're likely workers and when they own a business, they are small operations that cannot grow because of various reasons.

Women's businesses are likely to be closed as a result of the pandemic; therefore, any form of financial assistance to companies must consider the plight of women or be viewed through the gender lens. The ITC has designed a women's empowerment programme called SheTrades under which we aim to connect three million women to markets.

What is the timeframe for connecting three million women to the market?

Our commitment is that by

2021 we will have connected three million women to the market. We have already gone beyond half of that number.

Given the disruptive impact of Covid-19, can you still meet the 2021 target?

I believe we can. For the simple reason that the demand to meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is even higher now than before. I remain optimistic. We will keep pushing ourselves, understanding the challenges that we face.

How do you connect the women to the market?

We have identified some core issues that make women uncompetitive in business. One is a lack of access to finance. You still have some countries asking women for their husband's approval before accessing a loan. And interest rates for loans are too high and unaffordable.

Is such thinking going on?

Yes, it is. We are working with different partners. We are part of the SDG 500, which is an initiative that involves other UN agencies. We are collaborating with the private sector and some foundations. The objective is to mobilize about \$500 million to support MSMEs, particularly those led by women, to access resources with minimal requirements.

You were heavily involved in trade matters in your country [Zambia]. What are your views on Africa's free trade area?

I am a believer in free trade and Africa should embrace this opportunity. But what needs to happen is that the level of political commitment should increase. In operationalizing the agreement, participating countries must come through on their commitments. Africa is positioned to attract investments. It has resources for domestic production. It has human resources. We must now organise ourselves better.

What support is ITC providing MSMEs in Africa in these trying times?

Our mandate includes working with MSMEs in support of economic development in developing countries. We support countries to better understand what has confronted them [Covid-19] these last few months. Through surveys, we have information on issues specific to certain countries. Our report builds on those efforts. We have the action plan, but alongside that, we work directly with businesses so they can navigate these challenging times.

What message do you have for business owners in African MSMEs?

It's a difficult time for MSMEs, for sure. They must ensure they remain resilient in this difficult period. To survive, they must build on their innovative spirit.

(Bizcom.)



Poor countries face huge economic challenges. The pandemic compounded an already bad situation. For years, these countries have cried out for assistance to build infrastructure that supports economic development



Do you really need to party?' WHO asks world's youth

Young people must curb their party instincts to help prevent new outbreaks of the COVID-19

disease, officials at the World Health Organization (WHO) pleaded on Wednesday.

Tired of lockdowns and eager to enjoy the northern hemisphere summer, young people in some countries have been contributing to resurgences by gathering again for parties, barbecues and holidays.

Even in Geneva, where the global U.N. health body is based, cabarets and clubs were closed last week after evidence that nearly half of new cases were coming from there.

"Younger people also need to take on board that they have a responsibility," said WHO emergencies chief and father-of-three Mike Ryan in an online discussion. "Ask yourself the question: do I really need to go to that party?"

Young people are less likely to suffer a severe form of the respiratory disease than their parents or grandparents, but the proportion of those infected aged 15-24 has risen three-fold in about five months, WHO data shows.

Ryan said young people were often reticent in giving their details or disclosing friends' names to contact tracers. "It's tough but it is what is needed

to stop the virus," he said.

Swiss newspapers said that in one night club in Zurich from which cases emerged recently, partygoers had given fake names including "Donald Duck".

As well as reducing risks to others, WHO epidemiologist Maria Van Kerkhove said young people should be careful as even a mild version of the disease might have long-term consequences.

(Reuters.)

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Telecommunication industry boom during COVID-19

By Emmanuel Allotey

The telecommunications sector has seen a tremendous increase in demand for its services arising government-imposed restrictions to curb the spread of COVID-19 in society. The restrictions on movement have necessitated the requirement to spend more time at home and more usage of data for work and leisure, resulting

in a significant impact on the telecommunication industry. The surge in traffic of data and voice have improved the financial performance of telecom players. The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) estimates that there were over 4 billion internet users at the end of 2019, of which over 3 billion users are in developing countries. In Africa, only 294

million have internet access out of a population exceeding 1 billion, with many people and businesses disconnected. However, this is expected to change as technological advances in the coming decades, with progress in mobility, broadband, and internet services growing in capability and reach across the globe. The telecommunication sector has emerged as critical

in keeping economies moving under the lockdown in at least three different ways: Providing business critical connectivity and resiliency; Facilitating work-from-home arrangements; Keeping individuals and societies connected and informed, with access to medical, financial, commercial, and other essential services during mandated social isolation. Excessive demand on mobile

and communications networks can have an adverse effect on service quality creating a ripple effect as companies across various sectors implement remote-work plans. The COVID-19 outbreak has exposed that many telecommunication providers are utterly unprepared for increased demand in the broadband traffic. Telecommunication players are faced with upgrading their infrastructure by buying new systems and investing in new hardware to be able to support sudden usage spikes effectively. Auxiliary services provided by telecommunication players and partners such as mobile money transactions and other digital transactions have been negatively impacted by government directives ranging from the waiver of fees to mandating discount on charges as part of measures to ease the financial burden on customers in the wake of the Covid-19 pandemic. In Kenya, the Central Bank of Kenya (CBK) mandated the removal of the charges on mobile money transactions up to a certain limit to facilitate increased use of mobile money transactions instead of cash, with the immediate objective is to reduce the risk of transmission of COVID-19 by handling banknotes. As the global economy continues to reel from the impact of the novel coronavirus communications providers at the centre of contingency plans are booming.



Making your future Retrenchment-Proof

By Emmanuel Allotey

COVID-19 has ushered in an unprecedented contraction in economic activity in many nations. Business profitability has been stifled due to a combination of government-imposed lockdowns and other restrictions needed to address the public health crises. Employers have

started implementing short term mitigations to lessen the financial impact of reduced revenue. These cost reduction initiatives include pay cuts, unpaid leave, and even suspension of contracts with some non-essential staff being made to stay at home. The harshest impact from the downturn is possible retrenchment. During turbulent economic

times, retrenchment remains a reality for many employees. Major industries such as construction, mining and banking are looking to cut huge numbers of jobs, with pressure on many companies to right-size their organisations. While it may be difficult to avoid retrenchment, there are steps you can take to ensure that your finances are retrenchment ready.

These include; Build up a nest-egg: the ideal is to save enough money to cover your monthly expenses on for a period of around 6 months. The purpose of having adequate savings is to ensure that, should retrenchment occur, you will not need to liquidate the cash from retirement benefits. Get Insurance cover: There are retrenchment insurance options available which pay a monthly amount for a specified period of in the event of retrenchment. Ensure that there is no interruption in the payment of subscriptions and the policies are active. Review your pension savings: It is important to review the sum of retirement funds that have been accumulated. If possible, seek to preserve these funds for your retirement so as not to interrupt the effects of compounding. Pay down debt: If you have debt, take proactive action to ensure that it is being paid of regularly to reduce the debt. Explore the possibility of consolidation of the loans into a single payment to reduce the interest paid. Get financial advice: consult with a financial adviser to recommend the right decisions in the wake of possible retrenchment. Some areas that

the financial adviser will be able guide include severance packages, retirement fund benefits, group life cover and medical aid. *Review your pension savings: It is important to review the sum of retirement funds that have been accumulated. If possible, seek to preserve these funds for your retirement so as not to interrupt the effects of compounding.* The continued decline in economic activity will lead to the worst recession in decades. Governments are vigorously implementing economic resuscitation measures to reverse the downward turn with expectation that economic recovery could be achieved in 2021. Managing finances during this time will improve your future financial situation, contact your financial adviser today!

Rhino poaching in Namibia down 63% on tougher policing, penalties



Rhino poaching fell 63% year-on-year in Namibia, the ministry of environment said on Friday, citing intensified intelligence operations by authorities and tougher sentences and fines for poachers.

Elephant poaching, which takes places to a lesser extent, also decreased, with 2 incidents reported this year compared with 13 in 2019, the ministry said.

The southern African nation is home to the second largest white rhino population in the world after South Africa, non-profit organisation Save the Rhino says. Namibia also holds one-third of the world's remaining black rhinos.

Rhino poaching has plagued the southern Africa region for decades, especially in neighbouring South Africa and Botswana, leading to anti-poaching programmes, including de-horning and strict policing.

Nambia has increased fines for poaching to 25,000,000 Namibian dollars (\$1.43 million) from 200,000 and prison sentences have risen to 25 years from 20.

Rhinos are hunted and killed for their horns to feed rising demand, mostly in Asia, where affluent classes regard them as a status symbol. They are also used as medicine.

Spokesman for Namibia's Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism, Romeo Muyanda, said rhino poaching had decreased from 46 in 2019 to 17 incidents so far in 2020.

Intensified ground and aerial patrols were the main reason, while collaboration with members of the public and the stiffer sentences for convicted poachers also helped bring about the decline.

"Another factor is the excellent collaboration with law enforcement agencies, such as the Namibian Police, the Namibian Defence Force and the Namibia Central Intelligence," the spokesman said.

The ban on international travel imposed in March in response to the coronavirus was not a big factor in the drop in poaching.

(Reuters.)



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Namibia harvests first commercial blueberries thanks to smart irrigation

July 2020 saw the commencement of Namibia’s first-ever commercial harvest of blueberries by local company Mashare Berries Farming (Pty) Ltd. The historic harvest took place on a 20ha development located close to the Okavango River between Mashare and Mupapama villages in Kavango East, northern Namibia.

The fruit is being sold and marketed under the trading name Namib Blue and is earmarked for Namibian as well as international consumption. Exports commence in August to markets across Europe and Asia and Indian Ocean islands, including Mauritius, the Maldives, and Seychelles.

According to Willem Mostert, Namibian manager of Cherry Irrigation, whose team designed and implemented the fully automated drip irrigation and fertigation management system for the landmark project, the quality of the fruit harvested has so far been exceptional.

“A few years ago, no one would have dreamed that you could grow high-quality blueberries in a country as dry as this, says the Namibian-born Mostert. “We’re proving what’s possible with the right planning, infrastructure and management in place.”

Mashare project director Albert Basson says the 2020 harvest is set to continue into late October. “We’re projecting a yield of up to 150 tonnes, as different varieties reach maturity. Currently, three varieties imported from the US-based grower Fall Creek have been planted on the property. The plantings were established in November 2019, with 16ha under net, 2ha in tunnels and 2ha in open field.”

Mashare Berries plans to double its production area by the end of 2021, with Cherry Irrigation on board for the expansion. “Ultimately, within the next five years we would like to expand blueberry cultivation across 200ha to 300ha of land in the region,” Basson adds.

Cherry Irrigation’s executive director, Charles Cherry, believes the success of the pilot project attests to the enormous untapped potential of arid or semi-arid regions. “These areas can effectively produce a range of crop types through careful water and resource management.

“We’re seeing first-hand from this development and others we’re involved with across Namibia that customised irrigation design is the way forward. Simply put, it ensures both environmental sustainability and commercial profitability over the long term,” he adds.

“The outlay of quality

equipment, custom designs, smart technologies and artificial intelligence (AI) monitoring solutions may cost more initially. But for crops like blueberries that are highly sensitive to climatic conditions and soil and water quality, we believe this approach is crucial to success,” Cherry explains. “If you do it right, look at what you can achieve.”

Basson agrees: “We partnered with Cherry Irrigation after seeing their success with custom system designs for blueberry plantations in South Africa. Like us, they recognise the enormous agri-potential of Namibia that we are working to unlock.”

Mashare Berries is a subsidiary of Mashare Irrigation, which produces a variety of grains and vegetables, including wheat,

maize, sorghum potatoes, onions and cauliflowers in Kavango East, for the local Namibian market.

Because blueberries must be hand-harvested to ensure that fruit is not damaged or bruised, the industry offers excellent employment opportunities for seasonal workers. During peak harvest times, a larger staff contingent is required for this highly labour-intensive work.

“With the right teams, investors and companies on board, Namibia has the potential to be a world-class production hub for fresh goods,” says

Cherry. “There is a big national drive to develop local resources properly and to produce more local fruit, vegetables, livestock fodder and other horticultural products, thereby reducing the need to import.

“Cherry Irrigation’s mandate is to properly support farmers in their quest to increase employment opportunities and improve food security in the country. We are proud to be part of this evolution. We’re bringing our knowledge and experience to the table to add value for the long haul.”

(Bizcom.)



Office Closure due to lockdown

Following the reintroduction of lockdown for the Greater Gaborone zone effective midnight on 30th July 2020, we wish to assure our valuable clients that we continue to offer full services, having adopted remote working plans to ensure that we are able to service and engage our clients remotely.

Alexander Forbes has heightened its operational excellence programme to implement systems and processes which will ensure that our business can continue to operate during this period and we have tested them extensively.

As a trusted partner, we stand with you through this challenging period. These challenges may be heightened especially in times of economic downturns and crisis.

Alexander Forbes Botswana will continue to use existing channels to keep all informed during this difficult time. We will also amplify our messages through our social media pages which you can follow. You can continue to communicate with us as you normally would using electronic channels – email and telephone.

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Shoprite to discontinue operations in Nigeria



The Shoprite Group is exiting Nigeria after 15 years. The Cape Town-based company – the largest grocery retailer Africa – announced the decision in a trading update this week.

“Following approaches from various potential investors, and in line with our re-evaluation of the Group’s operating model in Nigeria, the Board has decided to initiate a formal process to consider the potential sale of all, or a majority stake, in Retail Supermarkets Nigeria Limited, a subsidiary of Shoprite International Limited,” the company said.

The retailer has 25 stores in Nigeria, all of which will be discontinued by a later communicated date. Shoprite said the results for the year do not reflect any of its operations is Nigeria as it will be classified as discontinued operation.

Group sales rose by 6.4% to about R156.9 billion in the 52 weeks to 28 June, the group said. As a result of the lockdown, customer visits declined by 7.4%, while the average basket spend increased by 18.4%.

However, international supermarkets (excluding



The retailer has 25 stores in Nigeria, all of which will be discontinued by a later communicated date. Shoprite said the results for the year do not reflect any of its operations is Nigeria as it will be classified as discontinued operation.

Nigeria) contributed 11.6% to group sales, and reported a 1.4% decline in sales from 2018. South African operations contributed 78% of overall sales and saw 8.7% rise for the year.

Shoprite is the latest South African retailer to look at leaving Nigeria. In June this year, clothing retailer Mr Price Group also announced plans to shut Nigerian operations, citing weak economic growth and other difficulties.

(BizCom.)



INVITATION TO TENDER

BOTSWANA HOUSING CORPORATION TENDER No. BHC 08-2020/21

CONTRACT C626/17 - CONSTRUCTION AND COMPLETION OF 120NO UNITS OF FLATS WITH ASSOCIATED SITE WORKS AND SERVICES AT BLOCK 7, GABORONE ON PLOTS 59029 FOR BOTSWANA HOUSING CORPORATION

1. The Botswana Housing Corporation invites tender proposals from duly registered companies with **PPADB GRADE E (100% Citizen) Code 01-Building Construction Works and Maintenance Sub Code 01 Building Construction**
2. Tender documents containing details of the requirements are available for collection from **Tuesday 28th July 2020** at the following address:

**Procurement Section, Office
Botswana Housing Corporation
Plot 10236/7 Lejara Road, Broadhurst
Gaborone, Botswana
Telephone: 3605100**

Business hours are 0730hrs to 1630hrs (Mondays to Fridays)
3. Telegraphic, telephone, facsimile, email or any form of electronic tenders will not be considered.
4. Tenders shall be HAND delivered to the address stated in (2).
5. All tenders must be submitted not later than **0900hrs on Tuesday 25th August 2020**
6. A non-refundable deposit of BWP560.00 will be required upon collection of the Tender documents. All such payments shall be made by CASH or bank guaranteed cheques in favour of the **Botswana Housing Corporation**.



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How artists have preserved the memory of Zimbabwe's 1980s massacre



"Let people vent," lamented performing artist and television personality Kudzai Sevenzo in a tweet as Zimbabweans on social media reacted to the death of Perence Shiri. Shiri was the Minister of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement.

Zenzele Ndebele, an investigative journalist, also spoke out in a tweet: "Shiri gets to be buried like a hero. We never got a chance to mourn our relatives who were killed

by the 5th Brigade."

Shiri was a military man who commandeered a praetorian army that killed over 20,000 civilians in the provinces of Matabeleland and the Midlands between 1983 and 1987. Gukurahundi saw his North Korean-trained unit, the Fifth Brigade, descend on provinces inhabited by the Ndebele people to quell dissent. Gukurahundi is a Shona term referring to the early summer rains that remove

chaff and dirt from the fields.

The death of Shiri on 29 July 2020 has kindled flames of debate that the ruling party has tried to shut down for many years.

I argue, in a paper on Gukurahundi, that writers and artists have left behind a richly textured memory on what writer Novuyo Rosa Tshuma has called the country's "original sin".

In the aftermath of Gukurahundi, former president Robert Mugabe enforced collective forgetting of this period in Zimbabwe's history. He referred to it simply as a "moment of madness" and suggested that discussing the events would undermine attempts to nurture national unity.

His successor, Emmerson Mnangagwa, Minister of State Security at the time of the Gukurahundi genocide, has also implored Zimbabweans to "let bygones be bygones". At his 2017 inauguration he said that the past cannot be changed, but "there is a lot we can do in the present and the future to give our nation a different positive direction".

However, as I contend in another paper, silence on Gukurahundi has not led to any national cohesion. Instead, it has been a part of what's responsible for the culture of state violence and impunity in Zimbabwe since independence in 1980.

Yet, a rich body of literary and visual artworks has emerged thematising the genocide.

There have been books in indigenous languages such as Uyangisinda Lumhlaba (This world is unbearable) in Ndebele by Ezekiel Hleza and Mhandu Dzorusununguko (Enemies of independence) in Shona by Edward Masundire.

Farrar, Straus and Giroux

There has been an even bigger corpus of texts written in English. Among them is the late Yvonne Vera's 2002 novel *The Stone Virgins*. It details the horrors faced by villagers from a ruthless army. In *Running with Mother*, a 2012 novel by Christopher Mlalazi, a child narrator, Rudo, recounts the arrival of the Fifth Brigade in her village.

Peter Godwin's largely autobiographical *Mukiwa: A White Boy in Africa* in 1996 gives a picture of Gukurahundi from the eyes of a young white journalist. And *House of Stone*, the 2018 novel by Novuyo Rosa Tshuma, tells the story of an orphaned young man trying to explore his past. He'll find out that his father is Black Jesus (a name by which Shiri was known). Tshuma's descriptions of the genocide are detailed, graphic and ghastly.

Literary creativity has made it possible to remember, commemorate and document experiences that otherwise would have been forgotten or dispersed through wilful omission. In doing so, literary texts create narratives of Zimbabwe's history and national identity.

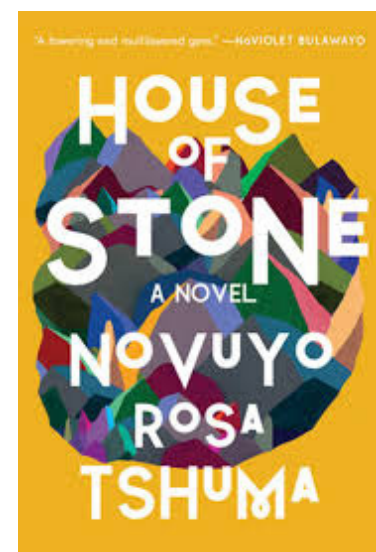
"To write is to banish silence," writes Vera in her 1995 doctoral

thesis on colonialism and narratives of resistance. "As a writer, you don't want to suppress history, you want to be one of the people liberating stories."

She explains that "to write is to engage possibilities for triumphant and repeated exits, inversion and recuperation of identity". In this line of thinking, writing can offer victims of Gukurahundi a voice which the state continues to deny them.

Visual artworks have also engaged with Gukurahundi, such as in the exhibition *Sibathontisele* by Owen Maseko, which has stood for years as a material text-under-erasure in Zimbabwe. *Sibathontisele* is a Ndebele word meaning "we drip it on them". It refers to an infamous torture technique used by the Fifth Brigade in which they dripped hot and melted plastic on victims.

Unlike literary texts, which have remained unbanned and uncensored, Maseko's 2010 exhibition was banned by state security a day after its opening at the National Arts Gallery in Bulawayo and the artist was arrested. Visual art, it appears, is deemed more subversive than written texts. In spite of such restrictions, Maseko's exhibition has been hosted outside Zimbabwe.

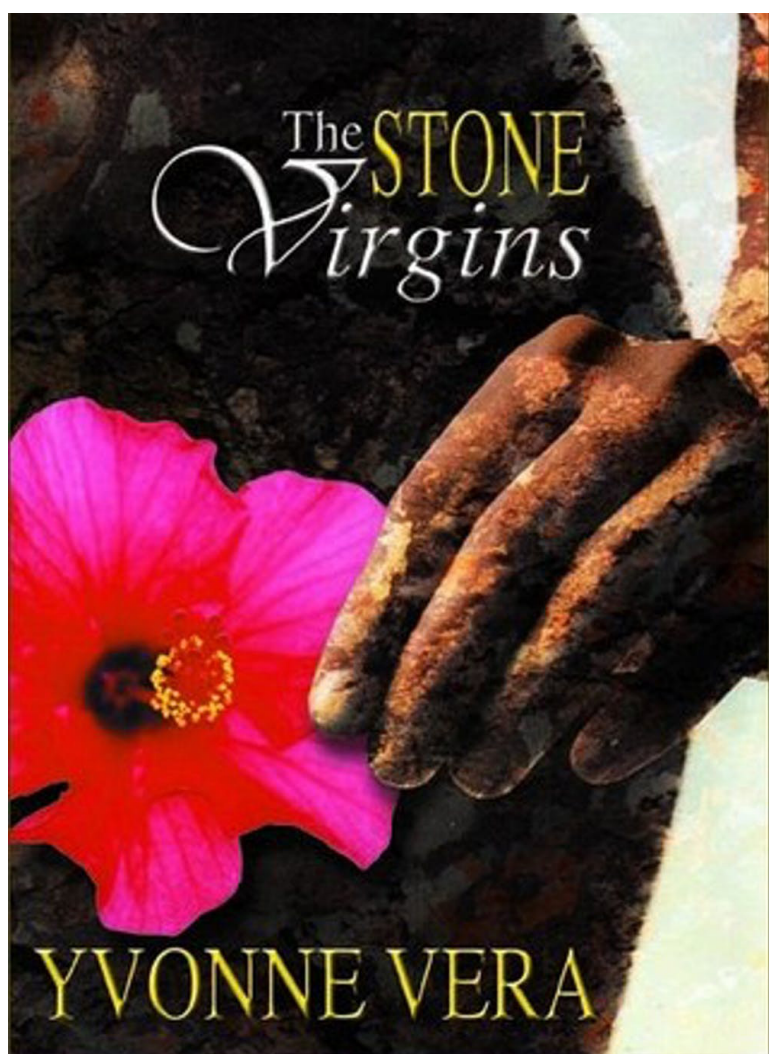


The artist explains in this article that art, justice and human rights are intricately interrelated. Visual art plays a role in bringing to the surface narratives on Gukurahundi, which have been buried for almost three decades.

Writers and visual artists are able to create alternative spaces for marginalised and forgotten stories. And Zimbabwe's artists have created a rich memory and archive that counters the culture of forgetting and criminalising open discussion of Gukurahundi.

Through their works, histories are revisited so that they can be better understood and can be accorded their rightful recognition. They have opened new spaces of discussion and have gestured towards the importance of remembering and learning from the past.

(TheConversation.)





Moremi Game Reserve –Delta’s oldest protected area

Moremi game reserve is the oldest protected part of the Okavango Delta. The reserve covers the Eastern part of the Delta and was named after Chief Moremi of the BaTawana.

Origins

The Moremi Game Reserve was established by the inhabitants of the area. It is one of the first

reserves to be established thus as many before were established by colonial powers before Botswana’s independence. The BaTawana under the leadership of the wife of the late Chief Moremi III, concerned about the depreciation of wildlife numbers took the decision to proclaim Moremi a game reserve

in 1963. Mrs. Moremi and the BaTawana sought to establish a natural sanctuary to preserve animal population decline from uncontrolled hunting and cattle encroachment.

Diversity of Ecosystems

This is among the fascinatingly enduring aspects of Moremi Game Reserve. Within less than

5000squarekilometers, there are floodplains, mopane woodlands, acacia forests, Papyrus Rivers and lagoons. This dense diversity of ecosystems is fascinating even to seasoned travelers of the African continent. It’s therefore no wonder that this “Eden” has been a protected area for so long. Having such diverse ecosystems

in one area is unusual and it’s imperative for scientific and environmental reasons to maintain this diversity and as a legacy for future generations.

Diversity of Life

Diversity of ecosystems means diversity of life. There are around 500 different bird species. With the translocation of rhino to the area, Moremi Game Reserve has become a “Big 5 destination”. The reserve has all the animals one may associate with the classic safari experience. Poaching remains a concern particularly for the endangered rhino, with demand for rhino horn reaching up\$60,000/kg.

Where to stay

There are many camps at Moremi Game Reserve. The reserve is densely packed with predator and prey and as such Moremi is a premier safari destination. Some of Moremi’s camps include Camp Okavango, Chief’s Camp, Xakanaxa, Mombo Camp, Okuti Camp and Camp Moremi. Chief’s Island has many camps as it is a highly sort after destination. Most activities are catered for by camps with fully stocked safaris both on water and land. Leopard sites are common in the area so cameras are a must to capture rare moments.

Technology gives hope to Africa’s endangered Northern white rhinos



Kenyan wildlife caretaker and guide Jemu Mwenda bittersweetly recounts one of his favorite memories of ‘Sudan’, the male Northern white rhino who died two years ago, making headlines across the world.

“Sudan was the last northern white male rhino known to exist,” explains Mwenda who works at the Ol Pejeta Conservancy, a wildlife centre in Kenya.

“One evening, while feeding him, I saw him dropping tears, and that made me ask myself: ‘Why would he be crying?’”

He continues: “People may think that animals don’t have feelings, but when I looked Sudan in his eyes, I felt the pain he was going through.

“It’s not easy being the last of your kind on our planet. I think the emptiness of extinction, which means forever, and never coming back, is tragic. It is a void that would have made Sudan feel very sad. This really transformed me and helped me know I have a responsibility to be his voice.”

Mwenda reflected poignantly on the extinction of white male rhinos. In May 2019, the Intergovernmental Science–Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) assessed that approximately 1 million plant and animal species were in dire danger of extinction. Based in Bonn, Germany, the IBES works to strengthen the link between

science and policy on issues related to biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Rhinos have especially been victims of a merciless chase by poachers. The Ol Pejeta Conservancy is home to the two remaining Northern white females –20-year-old Fatu and 30-year-old Najin.

Mwenda explains that poachers target rhinos for their horns that are made of keratin – the same component in human nails and hair. Though the sale of rhino horns was banned by the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES) since 1977, its purported curative properties sustains its demand in the Far East.

“They’re very prized,” he says,

“especially [as it is believed that properties from rhino horns] can treat cancer, influenza, convulsions, and even act as an aphrodisiac. They’re also used as status symbols.” A kilo can fetch \$60,000 – \$65,000 in the Asian black market, he adds. “People are willing to pay any price for their health.”

The chase for rhino horns began since the 1960s. At that time the population of Northern white rhinos was about 2,400, according to conservation charity Save the Rhino.

Although national governments with large rhino populations such as South Africa are taking traditional measures such as dehorning rhinos to make them less susceptible to poaching, innovative technology is also being explored to regrow the population of the endangered animals.

This past January, Ol Pejeta Conservancy released the encouraging news that sperm from the late Sudan and another deceased male northern white rhino was preserved and frozen and has been combined with 12 eggs harvested from Fatu and Najin to create viable embryos.

These embryos were slated to be implanted into the northern white rhino’s cousin the Southern white rhino. Due to Covid-19, however, plans for implantation have been suspended.

Nevertheless, eggs from a Southern white female in Germany were recently harvested and fertilised, and the viable embryos are now awaiting transfer.

The invitro fertilisation (IVF)

process had been accomplished with Southern white rhinos who carry their own embryos, but it is the first time that Northern white rhino embryos will be carried by surrogate Southern white rhinos. The results, according to Ol Pejeta Conservancy, could potentially be groundbreaking in growing the rhino population in years to come.

Mwenda believes that using technology to save rhinos could be a boon. “I think different methods can be explored to save the Northern white rhino, including cloning, artificial insemination and IVF. These assisted reproductive techniques are essential.”

It seems many people agree with him. Kenya’s tourism minister Najib Balala urged “scientists to explore how to use technology and innovation to ensure that rhinos don’t go extinct. It’s amazing to see that we may be able to reverse the tragic loss of this subspecies through science.”

In the meantime, Mwenda encourages people to be considerate of their fellow living creatures.

“I feel we have a greater responsibility to make the planet better and, especially being a young person myself, I am obligated to push young people to live conscientiously,” he says. “It is going to have an impact on us as young people and we have a responsibility to continue to help the best we can.”



When Algeria won the 2019 Africa Cup of Nations

With African football on hold and the Africa Cup of Nations rescheduled because of the COVID-19 pandemic, there's plenty of nostalgia to go around. But memories of the Algeria's biggest football wins can offer more than just nostalgia. The 2019 Afcon win in Egypt also offers insights into how governments co-opt the game.

Algeria's victory against West Germany in the 1982 FIFA World Cup, still in Algeria's post-independence, was an iconic moment. As was their first Afcon win in 1990 in Algiers.

A decade later the country entered one of its darkest times since independence. Under Abdelaziz Bouteflika – who would serve as president for 20 years from 1999. Political violence caused the deaths of thousands and deeply affected Algerian society.

The 2019 Afcon trophy would be lifted 29 years after the first. This game, in Egypt, is especially worth recalling because of the political circumstances surrounding it. All the elements of a Greek tragedy were in place that day.

On Friday 22 February 2019, after a campaign on social media following the announcement by the ruling National Liberation Front that an ailing Bouteflika would stand for a fifth term, hundred of thousands of demonstrators took to the street to express their discontent. The prospect of enduring another five years of Bouteflikism was too dire.

Since then, every Tuesday for students, and every Friday after the prayer, Algerians of all ages and regions have returned to the

streets. The peaceful protesters want real change, including the end of the army-backed establishment that has ruled since independence in 1962.

This money was also used to co-opt sport, football in particular. Each election, photos of Bouteflika would adorn football stadia and be displayed at the opening of matches. It was not unusual for club bosses and former players to be seen at political rallies for Bouteflika, who famously claimed during a 2009 speech that Algeria “has the means to organise two football World Cups”.

One example of this interplay between football, business and politics is a long-time backer of Bouteflika, construction magnate Ali Haddad, who purchased the football club USM Alger in 2010 and became its president. Interestingly, the club's fans continued with their chanting attacks on the symbols

of Bouteflika's privileged class or “les nouveaux riches” who controlled the networks of politics, media and business in Algeria.

Following on the heels of Bouteflika's resignation amid massive protests and the nomination of a caretaker president, the 2019 Africa Cup of Nations came in the right time. It was for the new decision makers, led by General Salah, an opportunity to reconcile with the population and rebrand the new ruling elite as guarantors of stability and the fight against corruption.

For the Algerian national football team, after years of instability and management changes, it was another opportunity to reconcile with supporters at home and among the large Algerian diaspora in Europe and in North America.

In 2014, Algeria experienced its first time in a knockout round at the FIFA World Cup. But when

Djamel Belmadi was appointed as new coach in August 2018, the team had plunged into a crisis of confidence. Results were absent and critics were present and acerbic. So when Belmadi announced that Algeria would go to Egypt to lift the cup, few took him seriously.

The tournament was being played in Egypt, one of the favourites for the title. For Algeria, Egypt was a rather hostile sporting environment. The two countries had been football foes for decades – and at political loggerheads over the Libyan conflict – and the animosity was tangible. The hostility continued especially after Egypt failed to reach the second qualifying round. Yet opposition to Algeria's opponents in the final, Senegal, was also great.

And so the celebrations of Algeria's second Afcon cup happened in a unique context. They extended to the Algerian

community around the world, in Europe, Canada and the US, and in France in particular.

And, as always, raising the Algerian flag in French cities fuelled the debate on French identity and the question of alliance with Algeria's former colonisers.

Looking back, the 2019 Afcon win underscores how the Algerian regime has long understood how to mobilise the national football team victories for its own agenda. But the regime is also now very aware of the liberty football can bring.

For years young Algerians have understood that stadiums are the ideal venue to freely voice their socio-political and economic discontent. These football chants and slogans reached their zenith when they were eventually repeated by thousands every Friday during hirak marches.

(TheConversation.)





FIFA, French Development Agency team up for new projects in Africa

In June 2019, FIFA signed an agreement with the French Development Agency (AFD), recognising football’s importance as a driver of development through which a number of projects will be rolled out in French-speaking sub-Saharan Africa in the near future. The plan is to extend them to other countries in the years to come.

In pursuing its Sport and Development strategy, the main objective of which is to bring people closer together through the inclusion of women in society and the fight against inequality, the AFD is

committed to ensuring that all the projects it funds promote gender equality. It will be giving its backing to projects tackling these problems through to 2022. The targeting of these shared objectives and the desire to pool resources to achieve them is at the heart of this ground-breaking partnership between world football’s governing body and one of Europe’s largest development agencies.

As part of the partnership, four projects will soon see the light of day.

Championnes!
The first, which goes by the

name of *Championnes!*, will provide support for 6,000 girls in Guinea, Benin and Togo and 1,000 of their family members. Its main aim is to use football to give these young players a quality education in a safe environment. This pilot project, which will run until 2023, promotes women’s football as a tool for empowering girls, safeguarding children’s rights and fighting gender-based violence.

Football versus Covid-19
The second project will see the launch of a call for proposals across Africa in a bid to combat

Covid-19. Public and private football stakeholders will be invited by FIFA and the AFD to put forward initiatives that harness the values of football to tackle the ongoing health crisis.

Support for Guinea
A third project will be rolled out in Guinea, where the Guinean Football Federation has put funding from the FIFA Forward development programme to excellent use in building the first football academy for girls in Africa. The AFD is giving its backing to this ambitious social project over a period of three years, providing support for the education that girls attending the academy will receive. The initiative also includes a gender-based violence and child protection awareness programme for the academy’s employees, a scholarship system and logistical support.

Backing for Benin
Finally, a project for the construction and renovation of school football pitches will be implemented in Benin. The initiative follows on from an agreement signed in January 2020 by FIFA, the Beninese Football Association (FBF) and the Beninese government for the development of grassroots football and the creation of a physical education programme and a school football championship for girls and boys.

In lending its support to the venture, the AFD wants to

ensure that children can play their favourite sport in a secure environment that encourages their development. These projects all seek to show how football can have a positive impact for African youngsters in terms of gender equality, education, health, and other issues. The two partners are expected to continue working together on new projects in the future to guarantee the development of football as a vehicle promoting equality and inclusion.

A partnership focused on the future
Through their partnership, FIFA and the AFD are pooling their strength and resources to promote unifying, educational, cultural and humanitarian values around the world through youth-oriented football development programmes.

The cooperation between the two, which is non-political in nature and responsible in terms of the management and monitoring of allocated resources, is both flexible and results-oriented. It will enable partners to pull together with their development efforts and will also enhance FIFA’s ability to develop the game and expand that of the AFD in drawing on football’s potential as a vehicle for sustainable development.

(Fifa.com.)



The crown jewel of Ethiopian football

Ethiopian Loza Abera had an unforgettable debut season in Malta last year, scoring 30 goals in 14 league matches and a further three in the Super Cup final for her club Birkirkara, champions of the Maltese Women’s First Division League.

In her second stint in European football, the 22-year old hoisted

herself to the top of the world, getting noticed by all and sundry.

“It was a very good season in Malta and I really enjoyed my football there. It was successful because I scored goals as is required of a striker and I feel I grew one step in football. The experience there was amazing

and I can’t equate it to anything,” Abera told CAFOnline.com

“It was very challenging especially being a girl and not many people believed that a girl could play football,” Loza Abera

“I started playing football as a kid. I was interested and attracted to the sport because there was a small football pitch right next to where we lived and occasionally, I would go there and join the rest of the guys in playing,” Abera explains.

Football wasn’t such a big sport in Durame, worse still, for women. There were not any women’s football teams in the area but for her, she still held on to the dream of becoming a professional footballer.

“It was very challenging especially being a girl and not many people believed that a girl could play football. But because of the passion I had and the dream of wanting to play professional football, I pushed hard and continued to fight for a chance and that’s why I am here today.”

In 2018, she brought her stint at Dede-bit to an end for a brief stint in Sweden with second tier side Kungsbacka DFF before returning home to sign with Adama City midway through the 2018 season.

Her signing proved to be a masterstroke as she aided Adama to their first ever Ethiopian

Women’s Premier League title, scoring 18 goals and finishing as the top scorer despite joining midway through the campaign.

“I really feel proud and happy because of the success I have had in the Ethiopian Women’s League. Those experiences are the ones that have made me grow and relish the challenge of playing at an even bigger stage,” Abera states.

Her performances for Adama earned her a move to Malta where she has simply been unstoppable. And now, the striker hopes she can take a step further up after her contract with Birkirkara ended.

“My dream now is to play in the top leagues in the world and I am really relishing a new challenge. I have done well in Malta and picked up experience, but I would love to scale up. I have finished my time with Birkirkara and now we will see what next,” she states.

She holds a firm belief that Ethiopian women’s football has lots of potential, especially noting how they would dominate the East African region several years ago. She believes with better exposure and more players joining ranks abroad, the women’s game in the country will improve.

“We need to create a generation of women’s football in Ethiopia who can keep women’s football

high. We have a lot of potential because there are so many good players. We need a more competitive league with better exposure and soon we will be up with the best teams in Africa,” a confident oozing Abera remarked.

The Ethiopian national team, fondly referred to as Lucy, has qualified for the Women’s Africa Cup of Nations three times, with their best performance being in 2004 in South Africa, where they placed fourth after Ghana on penalties in the third-place match.

Their last participation at the tournament was in 2012 when Abera was just starting off her career and they didn’t make it past the group stages, losing two and drawing one of their three matches.

“I believe we can do it and we can show the whole continent that we can get back to our best. The target remains to qualify for the Women’s Africa Cup of Nations and I believe with hard work and commitment from everyone, we have what it takes,” she notes.

While she casts her eyes on the future for success with Lucy, Abera will be calculating her next career move as she looks to continue scaling the heights of women’s football.

(Cafonline.)



Cricket- Australia to host T20 World Cup in 2022, women's WC postponed

**-India retain 2021 T20
World Cup
-Women's ODI World
Cup in New Zealand
moved to 2022**

Australia will host this year's postponed Twenty20 World Cup in 2022 with India retaining their tournament next year, the sport's governing International Cricket Council (ICC) said on Friday.

The ICC also confirmed the women's 50-over World Cup that was scheduled to be held in New Zealand in February-March next year has been postponed to 2022 following the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

"We now have absolute clarity on the future of ICC events, enabling all of our members to focus on the rescheduling of lost international and domestic cricket," ICC chief executive Manu Sawhney said.

"We will now proceed as planned with the men's T20 World Cup 2021 in India and host the 2022 edition in Australia."

Before the pandemic disrupted the game's calendar, Australia were scheduled to host this

year's tournament in October-November followed by the 2021 edition in India, who will also host the 50-overs World Cup in 2023.

In its board meeting last month, the ICC deferred the tournament in Australia keeping in mind the logistical challenges involved in staging a 16-team tournament amid existing travel and other restrictions.

The Indian cricket board, according to media reports,

were reluctant to sacrifice the 2021 slot for Australia and host back-to-back World Cups in 2022 and 2023.

All teams that qualified for this year's tournament in Australia will compete in India next year, the ICC said, while a new qualification process will be put in place for the 2022 tournament.

Moving the women's World Cup would allow teams to be sufficiently prepared in 2022, Sawhney said.

"There has been no women's international cricket played since the conclusion of the T20 World Cup earlier this year and... that is likely to remain the situation for a number of the teams.

"Moving the event by 12 months gives all competing

teams the chance to play a sufficient level of cricket ahead of both the qualification event and leading into a Cricket World Cup." (Reuters.)



All teams that qualified for this year's tournament in Australia will compete in India next year, the ICC said, while a new qualification process will be put in place for the 2022 tournament.