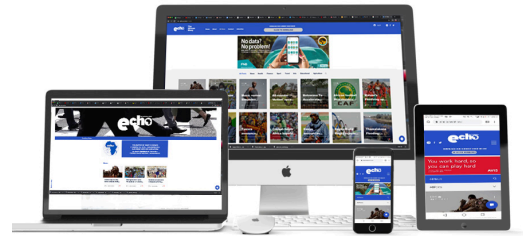


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THE AFRICAN STORY

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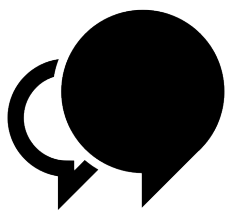
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African businesses to get \$80 billion boost from G7 development finance institutions

The G7 DFIs, the IFC, the private sector arm of the African Development Bank, EBRD and the European Investment Bank have announced that they were committed to investing \$80 billion in the private sector over the next five years to support sustainable economic recovery and growth in Africa.

The announcement is a welcome boost to support the long-term development objectives of African economies that have been negatively impacted by the crisis.

The Covid-19 pandemic has caused a severe global economic and health crisis. The announcement is a welcome boost to support the long-term development objectives of African economies that have been negatively impacted by the crisis. It is the first time the G7 DFIs have come together to make a collective partnership commitment to the African continent.

The IMF estimates that sub-Saharan Africa needs additional financing of around \$425 billion between now and 2025 to help strengthen the pandemic response spending and reduce poverty in the region.

The UK Minister for Africa, James Duddridge, said: "The UK is proud to back this commitment by world leaders at the G7 Summit to invest more than \$80 billion in Africa's private sector over the next 5 years."

"This investment will create jobs, boost economic growth, help tackle climate change and fight poverty. It comes at a crucial time as the continent rebuilds its economies, severely impacted by Covid-19."

Nick O'Donohoe, the CEO of CDC Group, said: "The patient, high quality capital that DFIs provide is urgently needed if African economies are to start

to rebuild quickly from the impact of the pandemic. CDC is committed to building long term investment partnerships in Africa that fuel sustainable private sector growth in support of the UN's Sustainable Development Goals."

This investment will create jobs, boost economic growth, help tackle climate change and fight poverty

Werner Hoyer, President of the European Investment Bank, said: "The EIB welcomes G7 leadership to enhance support for high-impact investment across Africa during and after the pandemic. Last year the EU Bank's engagement in Africa, as part of Team Europe, represented the largest ever support for climate action and investment in fragile states in 55 years of EIB operations on the continent. We stand ready to cooperate further with African and multilateral partners to tackle both COVID-19 and accelerate the green transition in Africa."

Makhtar Diop, IFC's Managing Director, said: "Ensuring an

inclusive and sustainable recovery for people, businesses and economies across Africa in coordination with our development partners, is at the core of IFC's development mandate today. We know that the private sector will play a major role in financing Africa's future by creating millions of jobs that are essential to ensuring sustained economic growth and poverty reduction. We therefore welcome this important partnership and are proud to provide financing and to work with partners to help create the right conditions to bring more private investment to Africa."

David Marchick, Chief Operating Officer of U.S. International Development Finance Corporation (DFC), said: "Under President Biden's leadership, investing more in Africa is a top priority for DFC in fulfilling our development mandate. DFC is proud to be doubling down on our commitment to Africa alongside our G7 and multilateral partners and will continue to

prioritize investments in vaccine manufacturing, COVID-19 response, climate mitigation and adaptation, and gender equity on the African continent."

Monika Beck, member of the DEG-Management Board, said "Many of our African partner countries have been hit hard by the pandemic. We quickly developed new services to support private sector SME and to help protecting jobs and livelihoods. In Africa, DEG has always been specifically committed to creating prospects for the young, growing population."

Each DFI has its own investment criteria which are aligned to an assessment of need to achieve development impact across a range of sectors. DFIs play an important role in helping to build markets, mitigate risk and pave the way for other investors to enter new markets.

(African development Bank)



President Lungu urged to invoke emergency powers should political violence persist

The Democracy and Motherland Defenders Coalition is calling on President Edgar Lungu not to hesitate invoking emergency powers if reports of political violence continue to escalate in the country.

The Electoral Commission of Zambia –ECZ recently suspended campaigns for the Patriotic Front and UPND in selected parts of the country and suspended all roadshows countrywide due to escalating political violence.

Addressing the media in Lusaka, Coalition Spokesperson, Andrew Ntewewe however said Lungu should invoke emergency powers if violence continues to be recorded despite the measures put in place by the ECZ to curb the vice. Ntewewe is further calling on the ECZ not to hesitate to impose even more stiffer punishment if political players do not change their ways.

Meanwhile, Ntewewe is advising the commission to completely ban international election observers as a way of curbing the rising number of covid-19 cases in the country. He said the coalition has lost confidence in the police command in so far as policing this year's election is concerned.

He stated that despite Inspector General of Police Kakoma Kanganja being on a six month probation period, very little improvement has been recorded and has since appealed to President Lungu to take drastic action and ensure the country's peace and stability are guarded.

These calls have however been rejected. Human Rights Activist Brebna Changala has said calls for President Edgar Lungu to invoke constitutional provisions to declare a state of public emergency are meant to prolong the stay in power of the Patriotic Front and must not be condoned so that elections take place as scheduled.

Changala has charged that only surrogate organizations of the ruling party such as the Green Party and the Democracy and Motherland Defenders Coalition whose existence and survival depends on PF's stay in power, have the audacity to call for such drastic measures and has since warned those making these calls to stop overstepping and purporting to speak for the people of Zambia.

He told Phoenix News that no underhand methods to postpone or derail the election would be accepted by Zambians who seek to restore the rule of law and order, peace, unity and economic and social development and has reminded stakeholders that Zambia has to maintain its record of beaconing democracy in Africa.

And Changala has rubbished the calls for the Electoral Commission of Zambia to completely ban international observers from monitoring this year's general elections amid the Covid-19 pandemic saying such a move will rid the country of credible people to certify the election.

Recently, Green Party of Zambia Leader Peter Sinkamba

said a declaration of a threatened state of public emergency would be justified if cases of deaths and damage to public property emanating from political violence continue while the democracy and motherland defender's coalition want external election observers banned from this year's elections on account of escalating covid 19 cases in the country.



(Phoenix news)



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COVID-19 cases surge in Africa, near first wave peak

COVID-19 cases in Africa are surging by over 20% week-on-week as the continent's third wave gains pace and nears the first wave peak of more than 120 000 weekly cases recorded in July 2020, new data from the World Health Organization (WHO) shows.

COVID-19 cases rose to over 116 500 in the week ending on 13 June, up from the previous week's nearly 91 000 cases, following one month of progressively rising case numbers that pushed the continent over the 5 million case mark. In 22 African countries – nearly 40% of Africa's 54 nations – cases rose by over 20% in the week ending on 13 June. During the same week, deaths rose by nearly 15% to over 2200 in 36 countries.

New cases recorded weekly in Africa have now exceeded half of the second wave peak of more than 224 000 weekly cases in early January 2021. The Democratic Republic of the Congo, Namibia and Uganda have reported their highest number of new weekly cases since the pandemic began.

"Africa is in the midst of a full blown third wave. The sobering trajectory of surging cases should rouse everyone into urgent action. We've seen in India and elsewhere just how quickly COVID-19 can rebound and overwhelm health systems. So public health measures must be scaled up fast to find, test,

isolate and care for patients and to quickly trace their contacts," said Dr Matshidiso Moeti, WHO Regional Director for Africa.

Along with other factors, a lack of adherence to transmission prevention measures has fuelled the new surge that coincides with colder seasonal weather in southern Africa and as more contagious variants spread. The Delta variant has been reported in 14 African countries and the Alpha and Beta variants have been found in over 25 African countries.

Africa's rollout is picking-up speed with over 5 million doses administered in the past five days, compared with around 3.5 million doses per week for the past three weeks. Almost 12 million people are now fully vaccinated, but this is still less than 1% of Africa's population.

Twenty-three African countries have used less than half of the doses they have received so far, including four of the countries experiencing a resurgence. About 1.25 million AstraZeneca doses in 18 countries must be used by the end of August to avoid expiration. Seven African countries have already used 100% of the vaccines they received through COVAX and seven more have administered over 80%.

The rise in cases and deaths is an urgent wake up call for those countries lagging behind to rapidly expand vaccination

sites, to reach priority groups for vaccination

"The rise in cases and deaths is an urgent wake up call for those countries lagging behind to rapidly expand vaccination sites, to reach priority groups for vaccination and to respond to community concerns. A number of African countries have shown that they can move vaccines quickly, so while we welcome the recent international vaccine pledges, if we are to curb the third wave Africa needs doses here and now," said Dr Moeti.

Nearly 85% of all vaccine doses globally have been administered in high- and upper-middle-income countries – an average of 68 doses per 100 people in high-income countries compared with nearly 2 doses per 100

people in Africa. The number of doses administered globally so far would have been enough to cover all health workers and older people, if they had been distributed equitably.

WHO is supporting countries to review and implement resurgence plans down to the district level and is pre-positioning supplies to be ready to deploy to countries that need them. WHO is also expanding access to easy-to-use antigen-detection rapid diagnostic tests in communities that would otherwise not have ready access to the standard polymerase chain reaction testing for COVID-19.

Through a WHO-led regional COVID-19 laboratory referral network, WHO is working with

countries to ship samples for sequencing to better understand where and to what degree variants are circulating.

WHO is at the centre of Africa's COVID-19 vaccination rollout, working to coordinate all efforts, giving policy and technical guidance and tailored support to African countries with a range of partners, including assisting countries speed up their rollouts.

With partners, WHO is engaging communities in African countries through their leaders and associations, and social media channels, to promote adherence to the preventive measures, to counter rumours and misinformation and to overcome vaccine hesitancy. (APO.)



African youth are capable entrepreneurs and we should invest in them now

Africa has the largest workforce in the world. A recent report by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) titled 2020 Policy Note on Africa: The Future of Production indicated that the continent will, by 2030, be home to a capable labour force of over 1.6 billion, larger than Asia and South America.

Yet, the continent creates very few employment opportunities: only 16 million new jobs were created between 2008 and 2016 for the continent's youth – people aged between 15–24 years, a minuscule number considering the size of the youth cohort on the continent. This means that those of the population who should be working – the majority of which are youth – is growing faster than the regional economy is able to accommodate them.

It is a well-known reality now that since the advent of the Covid-19 pandemic, the region shed millions of jobs. It is against this backdrop that the recently released report by Africa's premier entrepreneurship initiative, the Anzisha Prize, labelled Unlocking Africa's Job creators, highlights eleven lessons recommended as pivotal to helping African youth become job creators instead of seekers. The initiative sees entrepreneurship as the key to job creation and resolving the continent's economic woes.

It highlights that entrepreneurship, supported by a policy framework designed to respond to challenges including cultural aversion – an entrenched system that favours one culture over the other based on race, weak education systems and bureaucracy, can help the continent's youth create over a million jobs by 2030. These would be jobs created by the very youngest segment of the population, contributing to overall job creation numbers.

The data contained in Unlocking Africa's Job Creators were collected over a 10-year period (2010 to 2020) from the time the Anzisha Prize started its work on the continent. And one important discovery made in the process of collecting this data was that young people create jobs for other young people. This is the very first lesson highlighted in the report.

According to Nhlawulo Shikwambane, programme coordinator: Very Young Entrepreneurs at the Anzisha Prize, young people from the ages of 17 are more than capable of building businesses: "We have seen many of them joining the initiative as Fellows of the Anzisha Prize between the ages of 17 and 22, building their businesses from scratch and quickly building teams of age-mates who then

grow together with them."

"Take Vanessa Ishimwe, for example. A 23-years old founder of Youth Initiative for Development in Africa (YIDA) – an organisation that trains young people in education, entrepreneurship and leadership skills – and is based in a refugee camp in Uganda. YIDA has enrolled over 800 children in early-childhood development schooling and employs 31 people, 15 of whom are youth under the

age of 25", says Nhlawulo.

She adds that this also proved that young people can start businesses from just about anywhere on the continent: "They do this from anywhere and under any circumstances. In deep rural Africa and in the cities. And having watched over 122 Fellows in our Very Young Entrepreneurs programme and learning from the additional 20 that joined in 2020, I know many of them are pioneers in their industries,

relying on their own resources to propel their own growth. Imagine what would happen if everyone – policymakers, government, big business, civil organisations, investors, teachers and parents – all took united and deliberate action to support these young people."

Young people's inexperience is perhaps their greatest asset, the report has found. This, it posits, is because they are less likely to be discouraged from

trying new solutions for fear that they will not work, and are perhaps more likely to enter an industry asking questions where others have previously relied on uninterrogated assumptions. It helps to face these challenges alongside friends, with teams quickly forming, learning and growing together.

"Young people are more permeable to new knowledge. They have not yet formed rigid ways of thinking, which makes them highly innovative and agile – very important ingredients for business success and sustainability today", she concludes.

(Bizcommunity.)



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The incubation center provides practical and technical training on different aspects of horticulture enterprise management under protected environment. The center provides a conducive environment for SMMEs to grow and establish themselves as sustainable and commercially viable horticulture enterprises.

The programme duration is nine (9) months and starts in September 2021. Selected individuals will be provided with the following during the training programme:

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2. Necessary inputs such as seedlings, fertilizers, pesticides and spraying equipment as training material.
3. Business coaching services.
4. Technology coaching services.

REQUIREMENTS

1. A letter of intent/ motivation on how the applicant intends to utilize the skills acquired.
2. Proof of ownership/access to land with water for irrigation.
3. Successful candidates will be required to undergo medical assessment and submit a medical report prior to starting the program.

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Gaborone Village

or
Email to incubator@lea.co.bw

Inquiries can be directed to:
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LEA Nurtures Local Businesses For Growth & Success

Divine Morula



Divine Morula is a manufacturer based in Gabane. Directed by Mrs. Matilda Mpai, the business specializes in production of morula and mmilo products. Her passion for indigenous fruits, drives her to promote and increase awareness of the fruits' health benefits through her products. She dreams



of collaborating with local communities in her line of business as well as other food processors that use native fruits found within their communities. Divine Morula was birthed from a hobby at home in 2015.

Mrs. Mpai became aware of LEA and registered as a client in 2016 through the LEA incubation programme at the Pilane Multi-Purpose Incubator. Through the incubation programme



Divine Morula benefited from provision of operational space at a subsidized rent, market advocacy and linkages, business and technical support services including subsidized utilities and services such as water, electricity, and internet. Upon joining LEA, the business was not fully operational and was assisted with commercialization and nurturing the idea until it matured into what it is today. The client further received business management support interventions that include training on record keeping, export readiness, branding and packaging as well as coaching on financial viability tool. The company was also assisted to develop a business plan to access funding for expansion.

Furthermore, LEA exposed the Divine Morula to various markets by participating and promoting their products at numerous trade shows, flea markets, street market days and other exhibitions arranged by LEA where they met potential buyers. LEA also facilitated buyer seminars for her to establish business linkages and supply opportunities. Through these market linkages she was able to strike a supply deal and secure a market with Square Mart Supermarket. The company also supplies several markets such as retail outlets, butcheries, corporate functions, wedding celebrations and individual customers.

Currently the business is being assisted with product testing and compliance with National Food Technology Research Centre (NFTRC) requirements. They continue to benefit from other LEA interventions that include business coaching and mentoring. Divine Morula manufactures morula juice, concentrate, jam, atchar, ice pop, mmilo juice as well as cosmetics such as morula oil, lip balm, body, and hair products.

The business currently employs three full time employees and four temporary staff.

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Kenneth Kaunda: The last giant of African nationalism and benign autocrat left a mixed legacy

Kenneth Kaunda, the former president of Zambia, who has died in hospital in the capital, Lusaka, at the age of 97, was the last of the giants of 20th century African nationalism. He was also one of the few to depart with his reputation still intact. But perhaps more than any of his contemporaries, the standing of the man who ruled over Zambia for 27 years is clouded with ambiguity.

The charismatic president who won accolades for bowing out peacefully after losing an election was also the authoritarian who introduced a one-party state. The pioneer of “African socialism” was the man who cut a supply-side deal with the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The nationalist leader known for personal probity planned to give huge tracts of farmland to an Indian guru. The revolutionary who gave sanctuary to liberation movements was also a friend of US presidents.

He exuded an image of the benign monarch, a much-loved father to his people, known for his endearing quirks – safarisuits, waving white handkerchiefs, ballroom dancing, singing his own songs while cycling, and crying in public. And yet there was also a hard edge to the politics and persona of the man, whose powerful personality helped make Zambia a major player in Africa and the world

for three decades.

Kenneth David Kaunda was born in Chinsali, Northern Zambia, on October 24, 1924. Like so many of his generation of African liberation leaders, he came from a family of the mission-educated middle class. He was the baby among eight children. His father was a Presbyterian missionary-teacher, and his mother was the first qualified African woman teacher in the country.

He followed his parents’ profession, first in Zambia (then Northern Rhodesia), where he became a head teacher before his 21st birthday. He also taught in then Tanganyika (Tanzania), where he became a lifelong admirer of future president Julius Nyerere, whose “Ujamaa” brand of African socialism he tried to follow.

After returning home, Kaunda campaigned against the British plan for a federation of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which would increase the powers of white settlers.

After his release he clashed with his organisation’s president, Harry Nkumbula, who took a more conciliatory approach to colonial rule. Kaunda led the breakaway Zambian African National Congress, which was promptly banned. He was jailed for nine months, further boosting his status.

A new movement, the United National Independence Party (UNIP), chose Kaunda as its leader after his release. He travelled to America and met Martin Luther King. Inspired by King and Mahatma Gandhi, he launched the “Cha-cha-cha” civil disobedience campaign.

In 1962, encouraged by Kaunda’s moves to pacify the white settlers, the British acceded to self-rule, followed by full independence two years later. He emerged as the first Zambian president after UNIP won the election.

One challenge for the newly independent Zambia related to the colonial education system. There were no universities and fewer than half a percent of pupils had completed primary school. Kaunda introduced a policy of free books and low fees. In 1966 he became the first chancellor of the new University of Zambia. Several other universities and tertiary education facilities followed.

At the same time, he joined apartheid South Africa’s hard-line prime minister BJ Vorster in mediating a failed bid for an internal settlement in Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) in 1975. He attempted the same in South West Africa (Namibia), which was then administered by South Africa. But President PW Botha, who succeeded Vorster after his death, showed no interest.

Kaunda’s economic policy was framed by his belief in what he called “African humanism” but also by necessity. He inherited an economy under foreign control and moved to remedy this. For example, the mines owned by the British South African Company (founded by Cecil John Rhodes) were acquired as a result of colonial conquest in 1890. Kaunda’s threats to nationalise without compensation prompted major concessions from BSAC.

He promoted a planned economy, leading to “development plans” that involved the state’s Industrial Development Corporation acquiring 51% equity in major foreign-owned companies. The policy was undermined by the 1973 spike in the oil price and fall in the price of copper, which made up 95% of Zambia’s exports.

Like many anti-colonial leaders, he’d come to view multi-party democracy as a western concept that fomented conflict and tribalism. This view was encouraged by the 1964 uprising of the Lumpa religious sect. He banned all parties other than UNIP in 1968 and Zambia officially became a one-party state four years later.

Julius Nyerere, who retired in 1985, tried to persuade his friend to follow suit, but Kaunda pressed on. After surviving a coup attempt in 1990 and following

food riots, he reluctantly acceded to the demand for a multi-party election in 1991.

The new government was less magnanimous. It placed him under house arrest after alleging a coup attempt; then declared him stateless when he planned to run in the 1996 election (on the grounds that his father was born in Malawi), which he successfully challenged in court. He survived an assassination attempt in 1997, getting grazed by a bullet. One of his sons, Wezi, was shot dead outside their home in 1999.

The 1986 AIDS death of another son, Masuzgo, inspired him to campaign around HIV issues far earlier than most, and he stepped this up over the next two decades. After Chiluba’s departure, he returned to favour and became a roving ambassador for Zambia. He reduced his public role following the 2012 death of his wife of 66 years, Betty.

Kaunda will be remembered as a giant of 20th century African nationalism – a leader who, at great cost, gave refuge to revolutionary movements, a relatively benign autocrat who reluctantly introduced democracy to his country and an international diplomat who punched well above his weight in world affairs.

(TheConversation.)

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Internet Safety Tips to avoid Covid-19 scams

By Emmanuel Allotey

The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has unleashed a barrage of illicit internet activity from scammers looking for opportunities to defraud unsuspecting individuals. Scammers are taking advantage of the increase in COVID 19 communications by disguising their scams as legitimate

messages about the virus. Alongside emails, scammers may also use text messages, automated calls and malicious websites to reach you. This increased activity requires extra vigilance when using the internet. Coronavirus websites: The elevated interest in the virus has led to scammers posing as well-known, trusted and authoritative

website sources. Double check links before opening them. Fake sites often imitate established websites by adding extra words or letters. Misspelled words or random letters and numbers in the URL or website address may also indicate a scam. Directly visit the websites of official sources like the Centre for Disease Control (CDC) and the World Health

Organization (WHO) for news and information. Social media: social media has been full of posts offering fake COVID-19 cures, phony coronavirus tests, and false vaccination information. Do not buy directly from social media, sellers that use direct messaging or apps like WhatsApp or Skype to promote their products, are most likely frauds.

E-commerce: Massive discounts on masks or subscriptions to online entertainment services from unknown third parties should be avoided. Offers for test kits, hand sanitiser or face masks may never arrive. If the price is extremely affordable, the product promises miracle results, or products are limited in stock and requiring bulk sales, it is probably a scam. Fake offers for goods and services especially covid-19 test kits being advertised do not have the requisite approvals. Almost all authorized home tests do not provide rapid results and require you to send a test sample to a lab for analysis. In addition, imported COVID-19 tests, medicine, vaccines, or cures should be considered risky and not be trusted. Coronavirus emails: Never click links in emails from unknown senders. Be cautious of requests for personal or financial information required in order to register for vaccination. Vaccination registration and confirmations should align to government protocols. Verify all contact tracing emails requesting information such as your address, bank account details or insurance policy number before divulging any information. If you may have been affected by any scams, immediately report it and immediately change any passwords you might have revealed. Be alert for any changes to your account and any other signs of identity theft. Be Alert!

Expo 2020 Dubai – Time for Africa to Shine

By Emmanuel Allotey

The stage is set for Africa to showcase its greatness as the Expo 2020 Dubai, which is scheduled to take place from October 1, 2021, until March 31, 2022. This is the first Expo to be held in the Middle East, Africa and South Asia and will be one of the most important in the exposition history, with 190 participating nations, multilateral organisations, academic institutions, and corporations. During the Expo, each African nation will be showcasing what makes them the ideal investment destination as they look to secure opportunities. The current global economic landscape impacted by the

coronavirus pandemic has led to a slowing down in economic growth. Africa witnessed 25 years of growth before falling into a Covid-induced recession in 2020 and is looking to accelerate its recovery. Expo 2020 will position Africa to interact with new markets, offering an unrivalled opportunity for countries to reach an international audience, seek investments and forge new partnerships that will reinvigorate their economies. Africa's unique selling points include: Stable Democratic climate: African's nations will be looking to dispel the stereotype of political instability by demonstrating their established democratic institutions and systems to ensure good governance and



rule of law. Ease of doing business: this ranking is a leading indicator that gives confidence to investors that the economy is ready for business. Accessibility: Africa is central to the world's major shipping routes. This geographic location can play a role in attracting investors. Another advantage is the ability to become a central hub as a gateway into other nations. Competitive and educated work force: Africa's high literacy rate and the availability

of skilled and trainable labour with one of the most competitive wage structures are the key considerations for the transfer of skills required when investing. Population dynamics: a growing population with an increasing urbanisation and growing middle class provides an attractive market for sales growth expansion. Country credit rating: African nations with positive ratings by international rating agencies affirms national efforts at creating the right environment for economic growth. Ratings

agency Standard & Poor's, Fitch Ratings, and Moody's Investors Service are the most referenced ratings agency in the world. Improved ratings are a sign of economic recovery. African nations are looking to diversify their economies by transitioning from a commodities economy to an industrialised economy leveraging on the 4th Industrial revolution through a successful showcase its offerings and capabilities, in science, innovations, finance and agriculture as the new frontiers for investment.



Third largest diamond unearthed in Botswana

The Debswana Diamond Company, which is a 50/50 joint venture between the Botswana government and DeBeers has announced the discovery of a rare 1,098 carat diamond at its Jwaneng mine.

At 1,098 carat, it is the largest diamond discovered Debswana's history since 1967 and one of the largest known

discoveries of a gem-quality diamond anywhere in the world. The company subsequently presented the diamond to President Mokgweetsi Masisi and his cabinet last week.

Debswana Acting Managing Director, Linnert Armstrong presented the diamond and informed the executive that it is

indeed the largest gem quality diamond in the company's history since diamonds were discovered in the country in 1967.

"Debswana Diamond Company, a 50/50 partnership between the people of Botswana and De Beers, is pleased to announce the discovery of a rare 1,098 carat high gem-

quality diamond at Jwaneng Mine. It is the largest diamond discovered in Debswana's history Debswana is proud to host a first official viewing of the diamond with His Excellency, the President of the Republic of Botswana, Dr Mokgweetsi Eric Masisi today," the company further said in a statement.

Known as the Prince of

Mines, Jwaneng Mine began production in 1982 and, along with Debswana's Orapa Mine, has been an engine for the inward investment of diamond revenues in infrastructure, education and healthcare that has driven Botswana's significant economic growth over the past half century.

The diamond discoveries at Jwaneng and Orapa Mines have earned Botswana a reputation as a global success story in transforming finite resources below ground into infinite opportunities above ground. This discovery forms an exciting new chapter in Debswana's story and its future potential.

The historic discovery was made at Jwaneng Mine on 1st June 2021 and was made possible through the combination of cutting-edge technology to uncover and process the diamond and the unparalleled experience of the Debswana team who spotted the diamond and protected it throughout the recovery process. Prior to this discovery, the largest gem-quality diamond found at Jwaneng Mine was 446 carats in 1993.

The company said it will work with the Government of the Republic of Botswana and De Beers to value and sell the diamond to ensure it returns maximum benefit for the people of Botswana; and will communicate further plans to bring this unique treasure to market in due course.

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	For programmes between 23:00 and 13:00 please contact YTV						
13:00	The Spotlight	The Spotlight	The Spotlight	The Spotlight	The Spotlight	The Spotlight (RPT)	Ripley's Believe it or not
13:30	YTV News	YTV News	YTV News	YTV News	YTV News	The Spotlight (RPT)	Ripley's Believe it or not
14:00	Plugged In	Star Up Africa	Made In Germany	Ripley's Believe It or Not	EFC Countdown	EPL MAGAZINE	EPL Preview
14:30	Made In Germany	In Good Shape	Plugged In	Ripley's Believe It or Not	EFC Countdown	EPL (Re-Broadcast)	EPL Live Match
15:00	Superbook	Superbook	Superbook	Superbook	EFC Countdown	EPL (Re-Broadcast)	Masters of Illusion
15:30	Raggs	Raggs	Raggs	Raggs	Raggs	EPL (Re-Broadcast)	Masters of Illusion
16:00	Superbook	Superbook	Superbook	Superbook	Animal Kingdom	EPL (Re-Broadcast)	Judge Maria Lopez
16:30	Learn English (VOA)	DugOut	Eco Africa (DW)	Made In Germany	S.A Inc.	EPL (Re-Broadcast)	Bernie Mac (Omni)
17:00	Tommorrow/Today	Eco Africa (DW)	The 77 Percent (DW)	Euromaxx (DW)	Made In Germany	Sanford & Son (Omni)	Bernie Mac (Omni)
17:30	Judge Maria Lopez	Tales From Home	Police Files	The Practice Live	Judge Maria Lopez	Sanford & Son (Omni)	Bernie Mac (Omni)
18:00	Sanford & Son	Sanford & Son	Sanford & Son	Sanford & Son	Sanford & Son	Sanford & Son (Omni)	Bernie Mac (Omni)
18:30	Bernie Mac	Bernie Mac	Bernie Mac	Bernie Mac	Bernie Mac	Sanford & Son (Omni)	Bernie Mac (Omni)
19:00	YTV News	YTV News	YTV News	YTV News	YTV News	YTV News	YTV News
19:30	Tales From Home	Youth Plug with Tsabo	The Practice Live	Sports Talk with Tulani	Our Voices (VOA)	Sanford & Son (Omni)	1st March (Movie)
20:00	Elena's Ghost (Series)	Elena's Ghost (Series)	Elena's Ghost (Series)	Elena's Ghost (Series)	Elena's Ghost (Series)	Elena's Ghost	1st March (Movie)
20:30	Elena's Ghost (Series)	Elena's Ghost (Series)	Elena's Ghost (Series)	Elena's Ghost (Series)	Elena's Ghost (Series)	The Foundation Re-Up	Police Files
21:00	The 77 Percent (DW)	Tales From Home (RPT)	Straight Talk Africa	Made In Germany	The Foundation Re-Up	Plugged In	Straight Talk Africa
21:30	Africa 54	The Practice Live (RPT)	Straight Talk Africa	Eco Africa (DW)	The BDUB Drop	Mistaken	Straight Talk Africa
22:00	Football Review (Europe)	Africa 54	Football Review	Africa 54	Judge Maria Lopez	Judge Maria Lopez	Elena's Ghost (Omni)

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Moroccan women making argan oil for the beauty industry

In the arid mountains of southern Morocco, local women harvest argan oil, a natural



product they have long used in cooking but which has become highly prized by the global beauty industry as an anti-aging skin treatment and restorative for hair.

Most argan oil is produced by local cooperatives of Amazigh-speaking Berber women around the cities of Agadir, Essaouira and Taroudant where the argan tree, which bears small green fruit resembling an olive, is common.

For centuries the oil, among the most expensive in the world, has been extracted by drying argan fruit in the sun, peeling and mashing the fruit then crushing and grinding the kernel with stones. The oil was traditionally used as a flavouring and a savoury dip for bread. As an ingredient it is still common in Morocco and now also exported for food.

Its use as a beauty product has created a surge in demand for the oil by international cosmetics companies, however. It also means that local groups are investing in more appealing packaging. The oil now costs around \$30-50 a litre locally but can sell on the international market in smaller high-end

bottles for up to \$250 a litre.

In the Tiout oasis near Taroudant (600km south of Rabat), the Taitmatine cooperative employs 100 women to produce argan oil, offering them a salary, free childcare, health insurance and literacy courses. The cooperative, whose name in Amazigh means “sisters”, was set up in 2002.

Although new machines they use to help process the fruit have helped speed up the work, the women still have to remove the hard shell of the kernels by hand by pounding it with a stone, before the inner kernel can be pressed by a machine to extract the oil.

“It takes up to three days of grinding for every woman to get one litre of Argan oil,” said Mina Ait Taleb, head of the Taitmatine cooperative.

“We work here but we also have fun and sing together,” said Zahra Haqqi speaking in a room where dozens of women were grinding outer argan kernels using stones. Haqqi said the job had helped her earn a regular income.

(Bizcommunity.)





Promoting ‘Brand Africa’ to realise the continent’s tourism potential

UNWTO’s African Member States will work together to establish a new narrative for tourism across the continent. To better realize tourism’s potential to drive recovery, UNWTO and its Members will also work with the African Union and the private sector to promote

the continent to new global audiences through positive, people-centred storytelling and effective branding. With tourism recognized as an essential pillar of sustainable and inclusive development for the continent, UNWTO welcomed high-level delegates to the

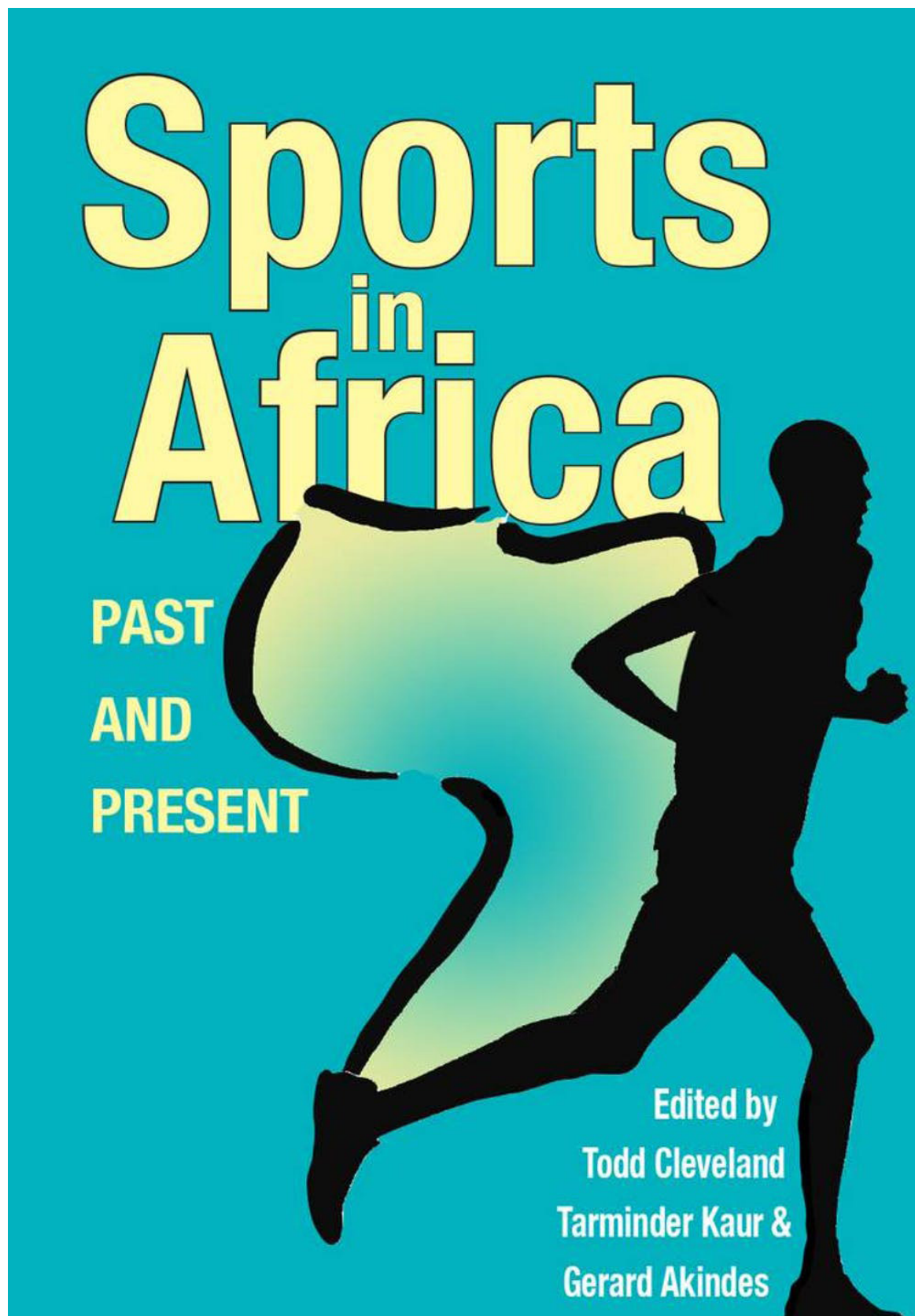
first Regional Conference on Strengthening Brand Africa. The conference featured the participation of the political leadership of host country Namibia, alongside public and private sector leaders from across the continent. UNWTO Secretary-General

Zurab Pololikashvili welcomed the common determination to rethink as well as restart tourism. “African destinations must take the lead in celebrating and promoting the continent’s vibrant culture, youthful energy and entrepreneur spirit, and its rich gastronomy”, he said. African destinations must take the lead in celebrating and promoting the continent’s vibrant culture, youthful energy and entrepreneur spirit, and its rich gastronomy. On the back of a series of workshops and a Ministerial Think Tank, UNWTO’s African Member States unanimously endorsed the Windhoek Pledge on Advocating Brand Africa. Under the terms of the Windhoek Pledge, Members will engage both public and private sector stakeholders as well as local communities to build a new, inspiring narrative for tourism across the continent. They will identify positive, human-centred stories, and through strengthened partnerships with the media, showcase them to

the world, reaching new and diverse tourism source markets. Over the coming weeks, UNWTO will work with all signatories to create a common roadmap towards establishing Brand Africa. This will include establishing common values and goals and identifying funding needs and opportunities as well as providing branding toolkits for destinations, including guidelines and recommendations and training and capacity building in market intelligence, digital marketing and data management. Alongside the conference, UNWTO Secretary-General Zurab Pololikashvili, held high-level talks on the restart of tourism with President of Namibia Hage Geingob, as well as with the country’s Deputy Prime Minister Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah and with the African Union Commissioner for Trade and Industry Albert Muchanga.

(UNWTO)





The efforts of a range of academics across Africa have produced a new anthology of articles about sport on the continent. It's an important book because it's a subject that's been largely neglected.

Sports in Africa, Past and Present engages with the core themes that have emerged from a series of conferences. Chapters provide an array of sporting windows through which to view and understand key developments in Africans' experiences with leisure and professional sporting activities.

The history of African sports is also a history of Africans' reception and appropriation of an assortment of "modern sports" that European colonisers introduced. If Europeans colonised Africa, as the maxim goes, with a gun in one hand and the Bible in the other, they were also equipped with soccer, rugby and cricket balls.

Notwithstanding the intentions of the colonial powers, historians of African sports have established that the indigenous practitioners were hardly passive consumers. They contested various aspects

and fashioned new meanings of these sports.

Various chapters address the roles that sport played during and after decolonisation. It helped shape local and national identities in newly independent African states. They also look at the ways in which individuals, communities and governments have used sports in contemporary Africa for social and political ends.

One of the themes in the book is the impact of colonisation, and how African players responded to various restrictions on their participation.

Africans were typically banned from white settlers' sports clubs and associations. They often responded by forming teams and leagues of their own. This helped foster the development of distinct identities. In certain cases, these autonomous efforts at sporting organisations even simulated institution building in an imagined post-colonial state.

Trishula Patel's chapter on cricket in Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe), for example, examines how the game helped reinforce various identities of

the resident Indian community. Members struggled to negotiate racial discrimination at the hands of the white settler regime. Mark Fredericks demonstrates how the end of apartheid in South Africa, and the attendant unification of rugby and other sports leagues, signalled the death knell for community sports. In practice this meant the end of mass-based sports in black communities.

David Drengk's chapter on surfing along the then Transkei Wild Coast and Todd Leedy's chapter on the history of bicycle racing complicate ideas of interracial interactions during the apartheid era. Meaningful interactions could and did occur between black and white South Africans, or at least basic tolerance and respect.

The Nigeria women's national soccer team has faced gender discrimination in a deeply patriarchal society. Chuka Onwumechili and Jasmin M. Goodman set out how players have used a series of sports-related strategies to push back against a range of sexist structures and entities. These include the Nigerian

Sport in Africa: book delivers insights into the games, people and politics

Football Federation.

Solomon Waliaula's chapter offers significant insight into the pay-to-watch football kiosks that are ubiquitous throughout the continent, though his focus is on Kenya. He refutes the notion that because participants pay to watch European soccer, western culture dictates the dynamics in these settings. Instead, he argues, these spaces function based on local realities, cultural norms and social relations.

Christian Ungruhe and Sine Agergaard consider the acute challenges that West African football migrants face in Europe when their playing careers end.

Going back in time, Francois Cleophas reconstructs the experiences of Milo Pillay, a South African-born ethnic Indian physical culturalist. His weightlifting story illustrates the racial challenges that athletes faced, and at times surmounted, during the apartheid era.

Michelle Sikes uses the example of elite sprinter Seraphino Antao to highlight the challenges and opportunities that sports generated in the final years of British colonial control in Kenya and early independence. In an attempt to cultivate a common identity and purpose, leaders opportunistically trumpeted Antao's successes. Politicians throughout the continent similarly used sports to build national unity in the aftermath of imperial overrule.

Marizanne Grundlingh examines the museum associated with South Africa's Comrades Marathon, the

world's oldest and largest ultramarathon. In particular, she considers the ways that the race is remembered through gift-giving. Former participants donate various items for display, adding to the emerging subfield of sports as heritage.

Research on sports in Africa has gained considerable traction. But, like books such as Sports in Africa, the introduction of this topic into the classroom has lagged behind.

Three chapters address course design, approaches and learning outcomes. They also consider how African sports content can hone students' critical analysis capabilities, digital research methods and intercultural learning skills.

Todd Cleveland draws on his experiences teaching the history of sports in Africa to offer lessons and insights. Matt Carotenuto's chapter brings the reader into the world of a liberal arts institution. He offers advice based on his experiences teaching courses in African athletes and global sport.

Peter Alegi's chapter looks at his experiences teaching an undergraduate seminar that examines the intertwined relationships between sports, race and power in South Africa.

We hope that the book can help precipitate positive change in the classroom and on the continent. And that it can enable practitioners, supporters and observers to better understand the lifeworlds in which sports are played and take on meaning.

(TheConversation.)





We wanted to do something really different with Italy - Mancini

Becoming Italy boss himself equated, he said, to “being given a second chance”. And the 56-year-old has grasped that opportunity decisively. A team decried as Italy’s worst of all time – the first in six decades to miss out on a World Cup – has been transformed into a side that is unbeaten in 28 matches and has won its last nine by an aggregate score of 28-0.

Again, though, those numbers – impressive as they are – only tell part of the story. Just as notable has been the radical shift in style that Mancini has overseen, with those wins and goals built on an adventurous, attacking approach that owes little to Italian tradition.

There was plenty to unpick, therefore, as Mancini spoke to fifa.com in the wake of a 3-0 win over Turkey that has sent his team soaring up the list of UEFA EURO 2020 favourites.

FIFA.com: Roberto, you signed a new five-year contract recently. The length of that deal is unusual, particularly in modern-day football. Does it signify how much you are enjoying the job?

Roberto Mancini: We’re committed together to try to win a World Cup, and that’s why [the length of contract] made sense as it reflects this is a long-term project. At this point, given where we started three years ago, things are going smoothly – and that’s thanks to the young and talented players we have on board. I believe that those years we have ahead will be

fruitful for Italy.

When you became a coach, and having represented the national team as a player, was coaching Italy always a dream?

Yes. I started my international career when I was just a teenager, and although I played in extremely strong national teams blessed with many talented players, I was never lucky with results. If you go back to Italy’s World Cup in 1990 for instance, we didn’t lose a single game throughout the competition, but ended up finishing third with six wins and a draw. It’s crazy! I hope we will get our own back for all those chances that were missed in the past.

Despite your talent and wonderful playing career at club level, you were never given the chance to shine at a World Cup (remaining an unused squad member in 1990). How much of a regret was that, and has it made making a mark on the tournament as a coach a priority for you?

Given that I started my international career very young, I could potentially have played for Italy in four World Cups and four European Championships. And I wish I had! For many reasons though, I didn’t achieve the success I wanted – except for winning a European title at U-16 level. So, yes, I hope that all I missed as a player might be achieved as a coach.

Was it always in your mind when you took the job to tweak that balance to make Italy more adventurous?

I took the helm in a very difficult moment, but we wanted to do something really different with respect to what had been done previously. Then we brought in lots of young, talented players we considered well suited to adopting a different style of playing – more offensive than in the past. In every team I coached before, I’ve always tried to bring that kind of approach. Sometimes you succeed in that, sometimes you don’t. But in this case it was the right time to give our fans an attractive national team to watch and enjoy.

Do you feel you're well

positioned to go the distance at the EURO, and which other sides do you see as strong title contenders?

Many teams, such as the world champions (France) and the European champions (Portugal), are stronger than us at the moment. So too are the teams that have been playing at a high level for the last five years – they can call upon many more experienced players than we can. We started this project just three years ago and are only now reaching that kind of level. But as we said before, unpredictability is always the essence of football.

(Fifa.com)





CAF General Secretary opens VAR refresher course for Interclub semifinal referees



AF Secretary General, Veron Mosengo-Omba opened on Monday, June 14th, 2021, via videoconference, the VAR refresher course for the match officials of the Interclub competitions (Total CAF Champions League and Total CAF Confederation Cup) semifinals, scheduled next weekend.

The General Secretary lauded the efforts of CAF Refereeing Department and motivated the match officials to continue their outstanding performance in the upcoming matches. He highlighted the importance of the referees' strong character integrity.

Mr. Mosengo-Omba reiterated CAF continuous support for its referees, confirming that the African Football governing body is sparing no effort for refereeing development and promotion in the continent.

The Interclub semifinals' first leg will take place this weekend. On Saturday 19 June, Esperance (Tunisia) will entertain title holders Al Ahly (Egypt) in Rades, while Wydad (Morocco) hosts

Kaizer Chiefs (South Africa) in Casablanca at the 2020-21 Total CAF Champions League semifinal first leg. The first leg of the 2020-21 Total CAF Confederation Cup semifinal takes place on Sunday 20 June 2021, with Pyramids of Egypt playing hosts to Raja of Morocco in Cairo, and Coton Sport of Cameroon receiving JS Kabylie of Algeria in Yaounde. (Cafonline.)

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