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**Sales & Marketing Manager**

Ruele Ramoeng  
ruele@ymhp.co.bw

**Editor**

Bright Kholi  
kholib@ymhp.co.bw

**Head of Design**

Ame Kolobetso  
ame.kolobetso@ymhp.co.bw

**Distribution & Circulation**

Mogapi Ketletseng  
ketletsengm@echo.co.bw

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Botswana  
Telephone: (267) 3922 655  
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# Safety First As African Air Travel Resumes

The World Health Organisation has urged African countries to take effective measures to mitigate the risk of a surge in coronavirus infections as commercial flights resume. Some African countries have begun reopening borders and air spaces.

The health governing body said many African governments acted swiftly, implementing confinement and travel restrictions in the early days of the pandemic. In the World Health Organization (WHO) African Region, 36 countries closed their borders to international travel, eight suspended flights from countries with high COVID-19 transmission and others had partial or no restrictions.

So far Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Tanzania and Zambia have resumed commercial flights. The 15-member Economic Community of West African States is expected to open their airspace on 21 July.

While open borders are vital for the free flow of goods and people,

initial analysis by WHO has said that lockdowns along with public health measures reduced the spread of COVID-19. Even with border restrictions, imported cases have sometimes brought back COVID-19 to countries which had not reported cases for a length of time. For example, Seychelles had not had a locally transmitted case since 6 April 2020, but in the last week 66 new cases – all crew members of an international fishing vessel – have been recorded.

“Air travel is vital to the economic health of countries, but as we take to the skies again, we cannot let our guard down. Our new normal still requires stringent measures to stem the spread of COVID-19,” said Dr Matshidiso Moeti, WHO Regional Director for Africa.

To resume international air travel, WHO has recommended that countries assess the epidemiological situation to determine whether maintaining restrictions outweighs the economic costs of reopening

borders if, for instance, there is widespread transmission of the virus.

“It is also crucial to determine whether the health system can cope with a spike in imported cases and whether the surveillance and contact tracing system can reliably detect and monitor cases.”

WHO further highlighted that it is important that countries have systems in place at points of entry including airports. This would also require that comprehensive entry and exit screening should be considered based on risk assessment and cost-benefit analysis, and as part of the overall national response strategy. Such screening may target, as a priority, direct flights from areas with community transmission.

In addition, observance of preventive measures such as personal hygiene, cough etiquette, physical distancing remains crucial. Passengers should be registered and followed up, and if they develop symptoms

be advised to inform health authorities.

“The resumption of commercial flights in Africa will facilitate the delivery of crucial supplies such as testing kits, personal protective equipment and other essential health commodities to areas which need them most,” Dr Moeti said. “It will also ensure that experts, who can support the response can finally get on the ground and work.”

The impact of COVID-19 on airlines is likely to be severe. African airlines could lose US\$ 6 billion of passenger revenue compared to 2019 and job losses in aviation and related industries could grow to 3.1 million, half of the region's 6.2 million aviation-related employment, according to the International Air Transport Association.

In the worst-case scenario, international air traffic in Africa could see a 69% drop in international traffic capacity and 59% decline in domestic capacity, according to an analysis by the International Civil Aviation Organization.

Together with the World Economic Forum, WHO held a virtual press conference last week Thursday.


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# Chakwera To Restore Democratic Rule That Delivers For Malawians

Lazarus Chakwera's victory as the new president of Malawi represents a remarkable reversal of fortunes for Peter Mutharika, who almost a year ago was declared the winner in national polls. But the decision was annulled by the country's judges, and a date for a new election set.

The outcome has been greeted with euphoria by the victor and his supporters. But as this subsides, the hard, long work begins.

Close to the top of the list of big problems facing the country is that it is starkly divided along ethnic and regional lines. Chakwera's Malawi Congress Party enjoys support from the central and northern parts of the country, while Mutharika's Democratic Progressive Party is strong in the south.

The second challenge is that the country's judges, in annulling last year's poll, set down new election rules. The rerun winner would have to garner more than half of the vote. This replaced the "first past the post" system.

The danger is that a combination of ethnic and regionalised voting and a run-off system may encourage party proliferation and fragmentation.

Chakwera has his work cut out. He leads a party which was at the forefront of the country's fight for independence from Britain and went on to rule

during the 27-year dictatorship of Hastings Banda. This was ended by the country's first multi-party elections in 1994.

For the rerun he formed an alliance with Saulos Chilima, the former vice-president. Chilima will now serve as Chakwera's deputy.

Chakwera will need to build consensus to ensure that the new electoral laws don't worsen tensions in the country. And he will need to forge a new kind of politics that balances cooperation with competition.

He stood against Mutharika again last year. Initial announcements declared Mutharika president with over 38%. But Chakwera (who came second with about 35%) and Chilema (who came third with 20%) challenged the outcome. The country's judges annulled the elections for failing acceptable levels of electoral integrity.

Chakwera's victory is remarkable in that it's the first time in Africa that a repeat presidential election rerun has resulted in a reversal of outcomes. The only repeat rerun that's been held was in Kenya in 2017. But the poll ordered by the courts didn't reverse the outcome.

The election result strengthens Malawi's opposition. Chakwera's victory means that three of the country's six competitive presidential elections have been

won by opposition candidates.

For this remarkable turnaround, a number of factors came into play.

The first was that Malawians protested regularly against manifest irregularities in the 2019 elections. And the military protected protesters. Another major factor was that the opposition coalesced around the Tonse Alliance, mainly between Chakwera and Chilema.

For their part, courts insisted on complying with high standards of electoral integrity.

Finally, the Electoral Commission had to deliver markedly improved elections despite limited resources, time and the constraints of COVID-19.

Malawian elections have historically shown regionalised

and ethnic voting patterns, with presidential candidates drawing on compartmentalised strongholds. Political alliances have effectively been convenient ways of aggregating ethnic votes.

The newly introduced runoff electoral system could exacerbate the pattern of regionalised voting as opposition candidates seek to make it to – and lead – an alliance in the second round. The latest elections avoided this danger because the invalidated elections helped the opposition candidates gauge their strength, facilitating the formation of the Tonse Alliance.

The new electoral system may also make second round elections a certainty. Considering the logistics, cost, and potential violence associated with

organising repeat elections, this may be undesirable.

Moreover, if legislative elections are conducted before presidential elections, two-round elections could systematically result in the president's party being unable to secure a legislative majority. This would be a recipe for executive-legislative paralysis, already a challenge in Malawi.

To ensure that the runoff system encourages cross-regional and cross-ethnic party formation, the new president should encourage political dialogue to refine the electoral system.

Nigeria and Kenya have established electoral systems that require presidential candidates to win not only a national majority, but also secure a certain level of electoral support across different regions. This could encourage coalitions of commitment before the first round, rather than coalitions of convenience before the second. These coalitions may in turn make second round elections unnecessary.

No African country has devised a sensible way of dealing with run-offs. But several Latin American countries have introduced creative rules. In Costa Rica, a candidate wins in the first round if he or she secures 40% of the votes. In Argentina, a candidate winning 45% or between 40% and 45% with a 10% lead over the runner-up avoids a run-off.

Fittingly, a prominent Malawian thought-leader, the late Thandika Mkandawire, warned against "choiceless democracy" – when governing parties alternate but offer no policy alternatives.

As International IDEA's Global State of Democracy Indices indicate, progress in representative democracy in Africa has not been accompanied by improvements in impartial administration in the form of predictable enforcement of laws and reduction of corruption. In fact, in the case of Malawi, despite democratic gains since the 1990s, impartial administration may have declined.

(TheConversation.)





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# Africa waited for solutions to past health crises: will it be different for COVID-19?

The World Health Organisation (WHO) recently noted that “researchers are working at break-neck speed” to understand SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes coronavirus disease (COVID-19). They are also working to develop potential vaccines, medicines and other technologies that are affordable and equitable. By June 2020 – six months since it was first identified – thousands of therapeutic trials and dozens of vaccine development studies were under way, including one vaccine study each in South Africa and Nigeria.

As a public health specialist and infectious diseases epidemiologist, I am very happy and impressed to see such massive research activity to relieve human suffering from this baffling disease. But then, as an African, I ask myself, when will these treatments or vaccines be available for Africans on

African soil? Will the “break-neck speed”, “affordability” and “equity” work for the benefit of Africa?

It is true that African countries are making their own efforts to fight the pandemic. For example, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is building on its Ebola response to tackle COVID-19; Namibia is working hard on a “test-isolate-treat” strategy; and Nigeria is turning hospitals into COVID-19 treatment centres and calling on volunteer nurses to close the gap in health professionals. The WHO is also supporting the COVID-19 response in the African region, particularly in logistics and the capacity of health and multidisciplinary experts.

But the history of pandemic or epidemic diseases is not encouraging. It shows that treatments and vaccines have been accessible to African

countries only after the loss of millions of lives and typically years – sometimes decades – after developed nations have benefited from them. This is mainly because the treatments and vaccines for most diseases are produced in Western countries and are too expensive for African countries. This largely remains in place as the chief barrier to accessibility of treatments and vaccines.

## What history tells us

The timelines, affordability and equity of providing services to manage tuberculosis (TB) and HIV illustrate the above point.

The scientist Robert Koch discovered *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, the bacteria that causes TB, in 1882. TB became an epidemic disease in Africa a decade later. And it is still a public health threat on the continent. By 2016, there were 2.5 million infections and

420,000 deaths.

TB treatment in the US and Europe was introduced in 1944. But Africa only started receiving the treatment in the early 1970s, nearly three decades later. The drugs were very expensive and African countries couldn’t afford to import them.

It was the same with the TB vaccine, BCG. European and American babies started receiving it in the 1920s. South Africans had to wait more than 50 years. The vaccine was too expensive and international donors needed several years to rally support for political and economic reasons.

Similarly, antiretroviral therapy (ART) for HIV came to Africa in the early 21st century, roughly a decade after it was available in the developed West. By then the problem was far worse in Africa, despite some fragmented prevention efforts. The death rate in the 1990s was 100–200 per 100,000 in Africa but only 5–10 per 100,000 in Europe. As of 2018, HIV infected 25.7 million and killed 0.47 million Africans.

The price of ART drugs eventually declined because of higher purchase volumes, more producers and the availability of generics.

A strategy of testing for and treating HIV was launched in the US in 2010, and only six years later in parts of Africa. Test-and-treat programmes are still not available in all African countries because of poor infrastructure, shortages of trained professionals and other reasons. ART is still expensive for African countries but has been supported by international donors. Some NGOs that were central to the treatment strategy are handing it over to local governments.

Generally, treatments and vaccines for almost all diseases are developed outside Africa and take years to arrive in low-income countries, which cannot initially afford them. When they do arrive there may be other problems, such as lack

of infrastructure to distribute the treatments and deliver vaccines, and lack of skilled health workers to provide the care. The people in need may not take up the available services widely. Modern and traditional healthcare provision aren’t always integrated in ways that enhance health-seeking behaviour.

## Remaining obstacles

In addition to the long and complex process of trial research, there are several factors that complicate access to future COVID-19 treatments and vaccines.

First, the traditional donors to African countries themselves are hard-hit by the virus and many are at the brink of deep economic recession, if not depression. Therefore they may not be able to contribute readily to directly supporting Africa’s health systems, subsidising drugs or strengthening existing partnerships between countries and institutions.

Second, the withdrawal of US financial support for the WHO, one of the major supporters of Africa, will most certainly be felt. US allies could also revise their contribution and thereby destabilise the institution. And there could be a disconnect between US scholars and the WHO, to the detriment of Africa.

Third, many African governments may not be able to afford the cost of a COVID-19 vaccine.

Fourth, there are ongoing conflicts and displacement of people in the region, which will challenge access.

Fifth, the region has poor infrastructure and a shortage of health workers to distribute treatments or vaccines.

So, to manage the COVID-19 crisis, Africa must learn from the history of HIV, TB and other outbreaks. A delayed introduction of treatments and vaccines should not be repeated. And countries should first do all they can to prevent the crisis.

(TheConversation.)



# South African telecoms regulator moves to finalise spectrum licensing

South Africa’s telecoms regulator ICASA said on Thursday it is preparing to issue an invitation to apply (ITA) for high demand spectrum and the Wireless Open

Access Network (WOAN), a significant step towards the rollout of 5G across more of the country.

Mobile operators MTN Group,

Vodacom Group and Rain have started rolling out 5G networks in major South African cities using temporary spectrum assigned by the telecom regulator.

The Independent Communications Authority of South Africa (ICASA) has committed to holding an auction to issue permanent high-demand spectrum licences by December.

The ITA is for licences in the 700MHz, 800MHz, 2.3GHz, 2.6GHz and 3.5GHz bands, which is most commonly associated with 5G.

Allocation of radio frequency spectrum is seen as key to expanding broadband services, especially 5G, in Africa’s most industrialised economy, where the high cost of telecommunications is a barrier to doing business.

Data costs have come down recently after mobile operators were forced to cut data prices, but they still argue that costs could come down significantly

once regulators auction the much-needed spectrum.

ICASA did not give an exact date for when it will publish the invitations.

It said it has made extensive progress in developing both invites, however, “given the complexity of the process, there are additional considerations the Authority must apply itself to.”

“This has resulted in the Authority having slightly delayed the publication of the ITAs,” ICASA Acting Chairperson Dimakatso Qocha said in a statement, after ICASA’s councillor, Nomonde Gongxeka-Seopa, had told lawmakers last month that the regulator would publish the ITA by June and receive all applications by September.

(Reuters.)





Republic of Botswana

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# COPING WITH STRESS DURING THE COVID 19 PANDEMIC

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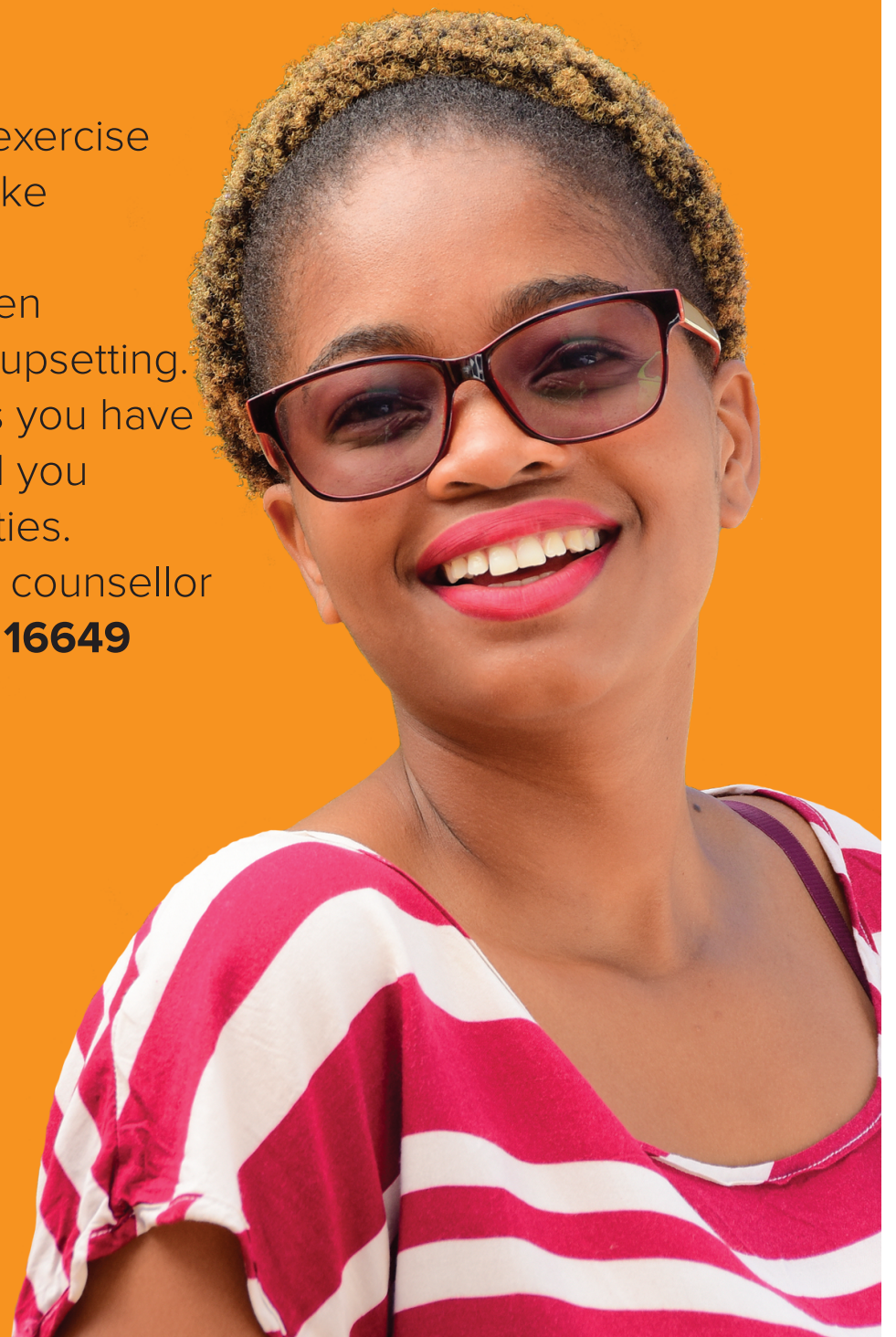
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# Economic growth in Africa: Can Africa become a Manufacturing Hub?

By Emmanuel Allotey

Africa is the lowest contributor to the worlds manufacturing output at 1.5% according to the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation, in comparison with a 21.7% share for the Asia Pacific region, 17.2% for East Asia and 22.4% in North America’s. The Manufacturing industry creates jobs, value and growth on an unrivalled

scale. African nations looking to transform their economies into high output nations should be considering the expansion of the manufacturing sector. The launch of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) in March 2018, a single market for goods and services in Africa that aims to unlock manufacturing potential and facilitate industrialization, driving sustainable growth and

jobs among other objectives is yet to yield results. The introduction of this arrangement gives a glimmer of hope in the development of intra-African trade. Africa has a rare combination of the required mix for a successful manufacturing industry namely; Raw materials, a growing population and a strategic geographical location. Africa is a mineral rich continent

with a vast array of resources. In addition to mineral resources, Africa is home to some of the largest waterbodies in the world Zambezi river, Okavango Delta, Nile river that serve as inputs for manufacturing. The major benefit of Manufacturing is employment creation. Youth unemployment is a major concern for African governments. Africa has largest concentration of young people in

the world. 20% of the population are between the ages 15- 24. High numbers of young, unemployed people mean a cheap labour force is readily available in many African nations to participate in the manufacturing industry. Mass job creation for the largely unskilled, helps to spread wealth and bolstering the continents economic output. Despite the attractiveness of manufacturing, growth has been hindered by a combination of factors such as high capital investment requirements, poor governance and weak institutions, ill-advised industrial policies; and poor infrastructure services resulting in higher production and transaction costs. Through the adoption of advanced manufacturing, African nations can leapfrog and become the world leaders in manufacturing output specialising in next-generation industries, where there is enormous demand and enormous profit to be made. The advancement of disruptive technologies like additive manufacturing, 3D-printing, advanced robotics, and the utilization of the Internet of Things and Big Data where adopted will increase productivity, efficiency and create competitive advantage. African nations seeking robust economies must develop a national manufacturing strategy and execute against it relentlessly.



# COVID 19 and the collapse of Aviation industry in Africa

The aviation industry globally has been impacted by the shutdown of air traffic due to the COVID 19 pandemic

with the African region being the hardest hit. According to International Air Transport Association (IATA) reports, the

COVID 19 crises will see global airline passenger revenues drop by 314 billion dollars in 2020, a 55% decline compared to

2019. Containment actions as a result of the pandemic, has seen many countries and regions imposing travel entry bans, or other restrictions for non-citizens or residents of a nation. Air travel in Africa is driven by tourism and contributes 10% of GDP and 5% of jobs. Tourist reliant economies have come to a grinding halt as international travel restrictions have limited tourist visits. Many tourist attractions in Africa, such as wildlife parks, historic and cultural sites, and museums are closed. The significant reduction in passenger numbers have resulted in reduced revenues for airlines. Majority of airline operators in Africa are government owned. A decline in airline revenue puts pressure on governments to inject capital to sustain a struggling industry. The combination of high running costs and insufficient revenue generation will eventually lead to the need for business rescue. African governments have had to implement economic interventions to mitigate the contraction in economic activity resulting from COVID 19. The prioritization of the industries to receive support may leave airline operators at

risk. Privately owned airline operators will likely end up filing for bankruptcy or seek bailouts if they are not able to secure an income stream. Airline operators 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 pilots and non-essential staff. Other actions include switching from passenger travel to cargo operations. Cargo operations include shipping goods and medical supplies across Africa and to other continents as a temporary survival measure. The aviation industry in Africa is facing the unknown post the COVID-19 pandemic with the mammoth task to return to profitability and growth. With no return to normal air travel in sight the aviation industry is facing collapse. Governments in Africa need to review the restrictions placed on air travel as critical to national interest. Government support through bailout and restructuring packages are unsustainable and longer-term strategies need to be developed to create a profitable and self-sufficient industry.





# With oil in decline, Africa ponders its energy future

As the COVID-19 pandemic bashes economies and demand for oil, many African nations dependent on exporting fossil fuels are “haemorrhaging” cash, African energy experts warned this week.

The crisis – which comes as more investors shun carbon-heavy businesses – is a taste of what may happen if Africa’s rich oil and gas reserves become “stranded assets” that cannot be pumped as the world shifts to clean energy to meet climate goals.

Fatima Denton, director of the United Nations University Institute for Natural Resources in Africa, said such a situation had always been “talked about as a hypothetical scenario”.

“But it’s fair to say it’s what’s happening now,” she said.

Hard-hit nations could respond to the threat in two ways, African experts said: either by switching up a gear on renewable power in a bid to meet development and climate change goals, or by pumping fossil fuels faster while they still can.

“It’s time to optimise our resources,” Senyo Hosi, CEO of the Ghana Chamber of Bulk Oil Distributors, told an online event this week. “If we don’t utilise (fossil fuels) in time, we’ll make fools of ourselves and miss a major opportunity.”

Cutting back on fossil fuel use to curb global warming is the job of rich countries that produce the vast majority of global emissions – not African nations which are responsible for only a tiny share, noted James Murombedzi, coordinator of the African Climate Policy Centre.

But Denton said the continent

had the potential to leapfrog dirty technology in getting electric power to the 565 million Africans who still live without it today.

“Africa could become the custodian of a new sustainable development world order” if it can make that energy transition in a clean way, she added.

Doing so could also be an opportunity to root out corruption in oil and gas nations that has meant Africa’s fossil fuel resources “have never benefited the great majority of our people”, she said.

Damilola Ogunbiyi, the U.N. Secretary-General’s special representative on sustainable energy for all, said that as African states try to recover from COVID-19 “they are faced with a unique, once-in-a-generation opportunity to ‘recover better’”.

“Countries that recover better with sustainable energy will see the payoff in the form of resilient economies, new jobs and faster energy development”, giving them a competitive advantage, she said as Sustainable Energy for All, a global energy access body, published a clean recovery guide for Africa this week.

Installing and maintaining solar mini-grids and solar home systems, in particular, could create millions of jobs for the fast-growing number of young Africans seeking work, clean energy backers said.

But finding political support and cash for a green energy transformation will be a huge challenge in many parts of Africa, not least with budgets flattened by the pandemic, they added.

Many African oil-exporting

countries, from Gabon to Equatorial Guinea, have seen their oil revenues halved since the start of the pandemic, said Antonio Pedro, director for central Africa at the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa.

New licensing for fossil fuel exploration is also drying up, and projects are being postponed or cancelled in countries from Mozambique to Guinea Bissau, Pedro said.

Natural resources – including oil and gas – account for 25% of gross domestic product in Africa, he said, compared to 2% for richer countries in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

The pandemic-linked slowdown is raising awareness of the risks of relying so heavily on revenue from fossil fuels and other natural resources, the experts said.

But if Africa is asked to back away from using its oil, gas and coal, it will need help to do it, said Rose Mwebaza, director of the U.N.-backed Climate Technology Centre and Network.

“The transitions are not going to happen without financial facilitation,” she said.

Selam Kidane Abebe, a legal adviser to the African group of negotiators at U.N. climate talks, said African officials were willing to make changes in their energy systems, but they had to be ones that would cut poverty and boost incomes.

“If countries are not going to use these (fossil fuel) resources, there have to be other resources to promote their sustainable development,” she told the online event.

Africa already has most of the world’s people lacking access to electricity, and climate change is making efforts to slash those numbers difficult.

Worsening droughts, particularly in southern Africa, now regularly dry up key hydropower dams, one of the continent’s leading sources of clean energy.

Africa has huge potential for solar, wind and geothermal power, but so far the technologies “are not yet proven on a scale that can drive the industrialisation of this continent”, said Murombedzi of the African Climate Policy Centre.

Investment by some multilateral agencies and countries from China to the United States also is still driving expansion of fossil fuel infrastructure in Africa – raising the risk of more stranded assets, the experts noted.

The World Bank in 2010 granted a \$3.7 billion loan to build South Africa’s large-scale Medupi coal-fired power plant, making it hard for the country to ditch the fuel, Murombedzi said.

“If South Africa moved out of coal, it would have not only the stranding of the facility itself but the ... debt South Africa owes,” he said.

Denton said any effort to catalyse a shift to clean energy in Africa must take into account its heavy economic dependence on natural resources, including fossil fuels.

“The road to going green is fraught with many difficulties,” she said.

(Reuters.)

## Namibia considering options for struggling Air Namibia



The Namibian government is weighing several options regarding the future of struggling national airliner, Air Namibia, new Finance Minister Iipumbu Shiimi told parliament on Thursday.

Shiimi said it was important to have a national airline but said state-owned Air Namibia’s current model, including its new business plan, is neither sustainable nor affordable.

He said the airline, which operates two Airbus A330-200 planes, four Airbus A319-100 aircraft and four Embraer ERJ 135 jets, has over 5 billion Namibian dollars (\$295 million) in debt, including leaseholds.

More than 7 billion Namibian dollars is needed in the current financial year alone for the new business plan to be implemented, Shiimi said, without giving details of the new plan.

“This makes it unaffordable as resources are needed for other priorities such as health, education, housing and sanitation, etc. during these difficult times,” the minister added.

Media reports have suggested that the Cabinet Committee on Treasury (CCT), which is chaired by Shiimi, wants to create a watered-down regional Air Namibia. Finance ministry spokesperson Tonateni Shidhudhu declined to comment on a new strategy.

Shiimi said the committee has so far consulted the Air Namibia board and trade union representatives to get their views on restructuring the airline.

Namibian President Geingob, in his State of the Nation Address last month, called for Air Namibia to be liquidated because of its constant financial woes and government bailouts.

The airline has failed to produce financial statements in recent years despite gobbling up more than 8 billion Namibian dollars in state funds from 1999 to 2018.

Shiimi’s predecessor, Calle Schletwein, has also supported shutting down the airline, which employs around 780 people.

(Reuters)





## Africa's scientists set out their COVID-19 research priorities

The COVID-19 crisis is global, and scientists are still trying to understand this SARS-CoV-2 virus. The African Academy of Sciences recognised there was an urgent need to help scientists, researchers, and practitioners on the continent in pharmaceutical and non-pharmaceutical mitigation efforts. We need to provide guidance and resources that will help address COVID-19 by shifting the focus to specific needs that may be unique to the African continent. This is part of our work in providing advisory and think tank functions to, among other things, consolidate the continent's scientific research efforts.

The survey helped to develop a prioritisation list for research and development for the COVID-19 pandemic in Africa. Most of those priorities were based on the World Health Organisation's (WHO) Research Roadmap. We asked researchers to rank the priorities listed by the WHO to get an understanding of how Africa's scientists are thinking about the pandemic. The Academy also hosted a webinar with nearly 300 participants before launching the survey, and some priorities not identified by the WHO were discussed there.

There have been several public health methods to combat COVID-19. Social distancing, movement restrictions and wearing protective clothing like masks are all important,

practical steps.

This report focused on another element of the "what next" around the virus: quite simply, we are going to need a lot of research. And that research will need to be multidisciplinary. That is where the variety of our members' research interests is so important: we had respondents from the biomedical sciences, clinical and epidemiological research, social sciences, policy making and management sciences, among others.

In total, 845 respondents from 56 countries globally took part – 39 of those were African countries. Seventy-nine percent of all respondents were based at an African institution and working in Africa; 12% reported being affiliated with an institution outside Africa but working in Africa at the time of the survey. The remaining respondents did not identify themselves geographically.

Which priorities topped the list for most respondents?

Most thought there should be a greater focus on clinical management. On this point, they particularly identified the need to develop protocols for managing severe disease in places that lack intensive care facilities. Another important point they made was the need to determine interventions that improve clinical outcomes for patients infected with COVID-19. Infection prevention and

control emerged as another key area. Respondents wanted to understand how effective movement control strategies are in preventing secondary transmission in both health care settings and communities.

Most respondents also felt that understanding the virus's natural history, transmission and diagnostics was important. This, they explained, could be used to support work to develop cheaper, faster and easier antigen tests for detecting the virus while out in the field. Essentially, they are calling for work towards cost-effective diagnostic tools that can accurately and efficiently pick out viral particles from infected people.

There was a call for epidemiological studies that help describe COVID-19's transmission dynamics. These studies can be used to understand the spread of the virus nationally, regionally and globally.

So what happens next? How can these findings be applied?

The findings will be vital in streamlining research efforts. Some are based on the WHO Roadmap. Other priority areas – like waste management, mental health, food and nutritional security, and the indirect effects of the pandemic in areas like maternal and newborn health and management of other chronic conditions – were added

by researchers in Africa. This is key: these new, emerging priorities may become more important with time, both on the continent and elsewhere.

Of course, the flip side is also true. As further work is undertaken and we start to understand some research areas better in various contexts, priorities may shift again. Those shifts will need to be based on various communities' needs and on what interventions are available.

The report can also help to inform governments' investments in research and development. Ministers of education, science and technology from several African countries have met to prepare a response to COVID-19 in terms of interventions in education, science and technology. After their deliberations, the ministers recommended that research and development funds should be set up specifically for fighting pandemics.

But there was no clarity as to what kind of research should be funded. Our priority-setting work represents a step towards addressing this issue and ensuring that governments know what scientists believe is important when it comes to funding research and development into COVID-19 and other pandemics.

(TheConverstaion).

## BSE First Virtual Annual General Meeting

General Tebogo Carter Masire,



As a consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic, Botswana Stock Exchange hosted their first virtual Annual General Meeting on the 25th of June.

Lieutenant General Tebogo Carter Masire, Chairperson of the Board addressed stakeholders. Masire thanked the board, the management of the Botswana Stock Exchange and the Botswana Government for their support for global recovery through solidarity and national unity.

Following the demutualisation of the Botswana Stock Exchange and later conversion to a company limited by shares, Masire presented the first full annual report of the new BSE group for the year ended December 2019.

Masire spoke further about the BSE's holistic governance structure. He iterated how the structure supports the BSE's sustainability needs by providing effective governance across processes and provides systematic programming attuned to the needs of the organization and applying flexibility in response to needs through careful decision making.

The Board Chairperson Masire highlighted his pleasure to his board, praising the performance of the post-demutualisation board of directors over the past year. Masire praised their response in interrogating BSE's strategic undertakings, providing expert insights and supporting BSE's strategic focus.

Masire said that the BSE had made many strides in implementing their mandate as a demutualised entity and pointed to the many highlights of 2019.





# Africa's conservation and trophy hunting dilemma

Wildlife conservation has not escaped the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. This is largely due to the fact that tourism funding, which supports the conservation of wide swaths of Africa and some 23 million livelihoods, has all but dried up.

Wildlife-based tourism in Africa is worth approximately US\$71 billion annually. Much of this funds the management of protected areas. For example, the protection of just one white rhinoceros at Kenya's Ol Pejeta Conservancy costs about US\$10,000 each year.

Since the start of the pandemic there's been a cut to funds for anti-poaching, surveillance and fence line management in most African reserves. Trophy hunting is a key source of this funding. It contributes an estimated \$200 million to economies across the continent annually.

Trophy hunting takes place across much of sub-Saharan Africa with South Africa, Namibia and Tanzania holding the lion's share of the market. The debate over its utility as a source of conservation revenue takes on a new urgency in the light of COVID-19.

The industry is facing increasing pressure because it continues to be perceived by many to be grotesque and morally reprehensible. The viral images and stories of Cecil the lion (killed in 2015) have laid

the foundation for a flurry of recent calls by NGOs and animal rights groups to increase bans on the import of hunting trophies. Some have even called for outright bans on hunting.

In places like Zambia and Botswana, these calls have resulted in temporary hunting bans. But proponents of blanket bans often fail to consider the broader socio-economic and land use change consequences.

Our research sought to understand how an outright ban on trophy hunting would affect landowners with hunting businesses in South Africa. We found that the majority (91%) of landowners that we interviewed believed that the economic viability of their private land and the biodiversity on it would be lost following a hunting ban. Landowners would move to either scale up eco-tourism on

their land or change their land use from hunting to domestic livestock farming.

A trophy hunting ban could exacerbate biodiversity loss

We interviewed private landowners in South Africa who run trophy hunting operations in the Eastern and Western Cape provinces. We chose these provinces because they are globally important biodiversity hot spots. Some of the operators interviewed also run eco-tourism operations alongside hunting.

One of the questions we asked them was how they would respond to a ban of trophy hunting. We also asked them about eco-tourism as an alternative to trophy hunting.

Eco-tourism is commonly viewed as a viable alternative to trophy hunting. But our study found that only a third

of the landowners said they would scale up or adopt eco-tourism in the face of a hunting ban. The remaining two-thirds believed such a transition to be unfeasible given financial constraints related to entering and competing in a saturated tourism market.

Of the landowners that didn't believe eco-tourism was a viable alternative, half said they would transition back to livestock farming, retrench some staff and remove wildlife from their properties. The other half felt that they would have no viable alternative.

Our results have an important bearing on both conservation and sustainable development. They show that a trophy hunting ban could have a significant impact on the livelihoods of landholders and their employees.

There is also the danger that unintended consequences may cause a decline in wildlife populations. This is because it could result in a lower number of farmers who are running wildlife ranches, who play a large role in species conservation in the country. A recent report showed that South African private conservation land – both formal privately protected areas and wildlife ranches – covers about 14%–17% of the country's land area. This is over double that of state-owned protected areas.

Another crucial source of revenue is photographic tourism. But a study done in Zimbabwe 12 years ago showed that trophy hunting was more resilient than photographic tourism because hunters are more willing to travel under riskier circumstances than photographic tourists. These results suggest that hunters may be willing to travel again sooner in the face of the COVID 19 risk than photographic tourists.

In search of a pragmatic outcome

Advocacy groups promoting and pressuring policy makers to end all trophy hunting (as well as use and trade of wildlife) need to consider the potential ramifications of such bans. If an end to trophy hunting is the ultimate goal because of its moral unacceptability, the impact on conservation and community livelihoods that depend on hunting needs to be accounted for.

If conservation is indeed an important goal of those calling for an end to trophy hunting, alternative revenue streams and transition plans need to be developed for landholders and communities where hunting is a key source of income. This will sustain both conservation land use and livelihoods.

One way of achieving a more pragmatic outcome to the trophy hunting debate is to combine scientific evidence of likely outcomes together with different values towards hunting to find acceptable solutions. Finding pragmatic ways forward that incorporate different values towards hunting is critical for rebuilding Africa's conservation sector after COVID-19.

(TheConversation.)







HATAB's CEO Lilly Rakorong

# HATAB's CEO Lilly Rakorong Speaks on Botswana's Domestic Tourism Market

The Hospitality and Tourism Association of Botswana represents all sectors of the hospitality and tourism industry. Due to reduced international demand for travel as a consequence of the restrictions on travel owing to the Covid-19 pandemic, Botswana's tourism operators

have come up new rates that target the domestic market. HATAB Chief Executive Officer, Lily Rakorong speaks to Echo Travel and Tourism about this emerging trend.

**Has the current plan to grow domestic tourism worked? Have visitor**

**numbers increased since the end of the lockdown?**

Domestic tourism has been partially opened with strict social distancing rules and a lot of Batswana are still warming up to the idea of travelling within the country.



**Have the discounted rates advertised by the industry been in line with expectations for domestic travelers?**

It is extremely important to understand the customer's needs and expectation when pricing a package and all the packages have been priced according to quality of the product and season. However we can only be able to measure if the rates advertised are in line with the expectations for domestic traveler after they have actually bought the product and experienced it.

**There is education tourism to learn about nature and then there is luxury tourism, which one has been aimed more at the domestic market and do you believe this approach is better?**

People travel to be truly engaged in an activity and domestic tourism is an educational process about the environment since it plays an important role in influencing

public viewpoints. The intention is to approach domestic market holistically in order to cater for everyone.

**Will more education on different methods to experience Botswana's tourism aside from luxury travel, for example backpacking and mobile tours become necessary to hopefully increase the numbers?**

To harness domestic tourism potential, more efforts are required locally to create more awareness about our tourist destinations and exploring niche segments to increase numbers of travelers. Various tourism products including example cited will be explored.

**Will the domestic market become more important over time?**

Domestic market has always been important and it will always be, even though it only comes visible when international arrivals decline.





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TAFJA

IN THE HIGH COURT OF THE REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA  
HELD AT LOBATSE

CASE NO. CVHGB-001043-18

In the matter between:

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BOTSWANA LIMITED

Plaintiff

And

WILLIAM MOAGI MOEPEDI  
OMOLEMO BASIX MOEPEDI

First Defendant  
Second Defendant


NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION

BE PLEASED TO TAKE NOTICE that pursuant to judgment granted in the above Honourable Court on 8th November 2018, the First Defendant’s property will be sold by auction to the highest bidder by Deputy Sheriff Omphemetse Peter Kaisara.

DATE OF SALE: 23rd August 2020  
VENUE: Tribal Lot 1481, Mogoditshane  
TIME: 14:00 hours

PROPERTY TO BE SOLD : piece of land in Tribal Lot 1481, Mogoditshane, situated in Mogoditshane in the Bakwena Tribal Territory, measuring 1968m² (One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixty Eight Square) which property is held under Noratial Deed of Cession of Lease No. MA 148/98 dated 20th October 1998 in favour WILLIAM MOAGI MOEPEDI; with some developments therein being; 3 blocks of 2 bedrooms each, toilet and bathroom, sitting room, open plan kitchen, 2 bedroom house, sitting room, kitchen, toilet and bathroom, single garage, screen wall, electric fence and 2 sliding gates.

TERMS OF SALE: Cash or bank guaranteed cheques  
DATED AT GABORONE THIS 26TH DAY OF JUNE 2020.



Serole & Partners  
ATTORNEYS • NOTARIES • CONVEYANCERS

Deputy Sheriff Omphemetse P Kaisara (71222244)  
C/o Serole & Partners  
The Courtyard, Lot 54513, Unit 1  
P O Box 1679 ABG, Sebele  
GABORONE

TAFJA

IN THE HIGH COURT OF THE REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA  
HELD AT GABORONE

CASE NO. CVHGB-001100-19

In the matter between:

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BOTSWANA LIMITED

Plaintiff

And

OABONA ROBERT TLOU MOLEFE

Defendant


NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION

BE PLEASED TO TAKE NOTICE that pursuant to judgment granted in the above Honourable Court on 23rd August 2019, the Defendant’s property will be sold by auction to the highest bidder by Deputy Sheriff Omphemetse Peter Kaisara.

DATE OF SALE: 30th July 2020  
VENUE: Lot 4913, Gabane  
TIME: 10.30 am

PROPERTY TO BE SOLD : piece of land being Lot 4913, Gabane; situated in Gabane in the Bakwena Tribal Territory; measuring 3.7825 ha (Three point Seven Eight Two Five Hectares); held under Notarial Deed of Cession of Lease No. MA 44/2017 dated 25th day of January 2017 made in favour of OABONA ROBERT TLOU MOLEFE; with some developments therein being; old pig house, reservoir, poultry house, 2 rooms house and all roofs removed, fence.

TERMS OF SALE: Cash or bank guaranteed cheques  
DATED AT GABORONE THIS 26TH DAY OF JUNE 2020.



Serole & Partners  
ATTORNEYS • NOTARIES • CONVEYANCERS

Deputy Sheriff Omphemetse P Kaisara (71222244)  
C/o Serole & Partners  
The Courtyard, Lot 54513, Unit 1  
P O Box 1679 ABG, Sebele  
GABORONE

Application for a Certified Copy of Lost Memorandum of Agreement of Lease

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned intends applying for a certified copy of Memorandum of Agreement of Lease No. TL 102/2001 dated 7th March 2001, made in favour of GETHSEMANE VILLAGE CENTRE in respect of the following property:

CERTAIN: Piece of land being Tribal Lot 893 Good Hope;  
SITUATE: At Good Hope in the Barolong Tribal Area;  
MEASURING: 3,4002 Ha (Three Comma Four Zero Zero Two Hectares);

Any person having objection to the issue of such copy, is hereby required to lodge the same in writing with the Registrar of Deeds, Private Bag 0020, Gaborone within 21 days from the second publication of this notice.

DATED at GABORONE this 24th day of June 2020

Khumomotse Law Practice (Inc. Maphakwane & Partners) Plot 104 Unit 3, Mazars Building,  
Gaborone International Commerce Park, P O Box 60783 Gaborone West Kiosk, Gaborone, Tel: (267) 3190914/5 Fax: (267) 3190909

TAFJA

IN THE HIGH COURT OF THE REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA  
HELD AT GABORONE

CASE NO. CVHGB-001100-19

In the matter between:

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BOTSWANA LIMITED

Plaintiff

And

OABONA ROBERT TLOU MOLEFE

Defendant


NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION

BE PLEASED TO TAKE NOTICE that pursuant to judgment granted in the above Honourable Court on 23rd August 2019, the Defendant’s property will be sold by auction to the highest bidder by Deputy Sheriff Omphemetse Peter Kaisara.

DATE OF SALE: 23rd August 2020  
VENUE: Lot 852, Gabane  
TIME: 0900 am

PROPERTY TO BE SOLD : piece of land being Lot 852, Gabane; situated in Gabane in the Bakwena Tribal Territory; measuring 1206m² (One Thousand Two Hundred and Six Square Metres); held under Memorandum of agreement of Lease number TL 414/2017 dated 16th day of May 2017 made in favour of OABONA ROBERT TLOU MOLEFE; with some developments therein being; a 4 bedroom house, sitting room, dining room, kitchen, toilet and bathroom, varendah, a 5 rooms house, pit latrine, screen wall, big and small gate.

TERMS OF SALE: Cash or bank guaranteed cheques  
DATED AT GABORONE THIS 26th DAY OF JUNE 2020.



Serole & Partners  
ATTORNEYS • NOTARIES • CONVEYANCERS

Deputy Sheriff Omphemetse P Kaisara (71222244)  
C/o Serole & Partners  
The Courtyard, Lot 54513, Unit 1  
P O Box 1679 ABG, Sebele  
GABORONE

DUBEJ

IN THE HIGH COURT OF THE REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA  
HELD AT LOBATSE

CASE NO. CVHGB-000016-19

In the matter between:

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BOTSWANA LIMITED

Plaintiff

And

MOTSHIDISI LETLOTLO  
ONALENNA LETLOTLO

First Defendant  
Second Defendant


NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION

BE PLEASED TO TAKE NOTICE that pursuant to judgment granted in the above Honourable Court on 20th May 2019, the First and Second Defendants’ property will be sold by auction to the highest bidder by Deputy Sheriff Meshack Moshabi.

DATE OF SALE: 28th July 2020  
VENUE: Lot 15147, Gaborone West, Extension 5  
TIME: 10.30 am

PROPERTY TO BE SOLD : piece of land being Lot 15147, Gaborone West, Extension 5, 450m2 (Four Hundred and Fifty Square Metres); held under Deed of Transfer No. 2026/2009 dated 3rd day of September 2009 made in favor of MOTSHIDISI LETLOTLO with some developments thereon being 3 bedroom house, sitting room, kitchen, shower, toilet and fenced.

TERMS OF SALE: Cash or bank guaranteed cheques  
DATED AT GABORONE THIS 26th DAY OF JUNE 2020.



Serole & Partners  
ATTORNEYS • NOTARIES • CONVEYANCERS

Deputy Sheriff Meshack Moshabi (71623026/71263198)  
C/O Serole & Partners  
The Courtyard, Lot 54513, Unit 1  
P O Box 1679 ABG, Sebele  
GABORONE

# Congo poet warns in music video of ‘empty cooking pots’

As the coronavirus spreads in Democratic Republic of Congo, a popular Congolese poet warns in his new music video that lockdowns are leaving the nation’s many poor with no means of sustenance.

With Kinshasa’s goat-grilling joints, bars and churches closed in efforts to curb COVID-19 contagion, “the silence hits us, and it’s too much!” Yekima sings in his video entitled “Mpiak’corona” released on June 27.

“They are already telling us to be careful, outside there is an illness with the name COVID,” he says in his “afro-slam” style, a blend of slam poetry and modern African beats.

“But since then, what we get is an empty cup, an empty cooking pot, an empty dinner table.”

Like most African countries, Congo introduced measures to curb COVID-19 early and has clung to the hope that it might be spared the worst due to its largely young populace. The virus has proven much more deadly to older people worldwide.

But as Europe has driven its COVID-19 numbers down, Congo government data point the other way – with known cases doubling to over 7,000 in just weeks – and a backlog in testing has fanned fears the virus has spread much further, undetected.

Already at least 15.6 million Congolese lack access to adequate food, with an estimated 3.4 million children acutely malnourished, according to the U.N. World Food Programme (WFP).

Now stay-at-home orders meant to curb COVID-19 contagion threaten to compound the hunger crisis, with businesses falling apart and food prices soaring, according to Claude Jibidar, country director of WFP.

In rural areas people cannot reach markets while in cities the daily hustle to put food on the table has been stifled by lockdowns, he said. “When the economic situation goes this drastically wrong, it turns into hunger,” Jibidar told Reuters.

Yekima told Reuters the government must do more. “We don’t want to survive this pandemic only to die of hunger,” he said.

(Reuters.)



TAFJA

IN THE HIGH COURT OF THE REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA  
HELD AT GABORONE

CASE NO. CVHGB-000029-18

In the matter between:

<b>FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BOTSWANA LIMITED</b>	<b>Plaintiff</b>
And	
<b>KELESITSE RAMOND GILIKA</b>	<b>First Defendant</b>
<b>PORTIA TEBOGO GILIKA</b>	<b>Second Defendant</b>
<b>WHALERS (PTY) LTD</b>	<b>Third Defendant</b>

NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION

**BE PLEASED TO TAKE NOTICE** that pursuant to judgment granted in the above Honourable Court on **7th December 2018**, the First, Second and Third Defendants' property will be sold by auction to the highest bidder by Deputy Sheriff Omphemetse Peter Kaisara.

**DATE OF SALE:** 23rd August 2020;  
**VENUE:** Lot 21028, Gaborone West Extension 5;  
**TIME:** 10.00 am;

**PROPERTY TO BE SOLD :** piece of land being **Lot 21028, Gaborone West Extension 5, 770m2 (Seven Hundred and Seventy Square Metres);** held under Deed of Transfer **No. 163/2006** dated **31st day** of January 2006 made in favor of **KELESITSE RAYMOND GILIKA** with some developments thereon being a castle type 4 bedrooms house, master ensuite, sitting room, kitchen, bathroom, toilet and shower, dining room, swimming pool, staff quarters, office and study room, paving, screen wall, electric fence and sliding gate.

**TERMS OF SALE:** Cash or bank guaranteed cheques  
**DATED AT GABORONE THIS 18th DAY OF JUNE 2020.**



**Deputy Sheriff Omphemetse P Kaisara (71222244)**  
C/o Serole & Partners  
The Courtyard, Lot 54513, Unit 1  
P O Box 1679 ABG, Sebele  
**GABORONE**

MOTUMISE J

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOTSWANA  
HELD AT LOBATSE

CASE NO. CVHGB-000610-15

In the matter between:

<b>FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BOTSWANA LIMITED (PTY) LTD</b>	<b>Plaintiff</b>
And	
<b>REHAN LIYAKATALI KAZI</b>	<b>Defendant</b>

NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION

**BE PLEASED TO TAKE NOTICE** that pursuant to a judgment granted by the above Honourable Court, the following immovable property of the above-named Defendant will be sold by public auction by Deputy Sheriff Nonofo Mabina to the highest bidder in the manner hereinafter set out:

**DATE OF SALE:** 2nd September 2020;  
**VENUE:** Tribal Lot 12, Moshaweng  
**TIME:** 14:30 pm;

**PROPERTY TO BE SOLD :** certain piece of land being Tribal **Lot 12, Moshaweng**, situated in the **Bakwena Tribal Territory**, Held under Memorandum of Agreement of Lease **No. TL2676/2012** dated **23rd Day of October 2012** made in favour of Rehan Liyakatali Kazi developments being a fenced yard, General dealer building, water and electricity, two rooms.

**MEASURING:** 1028 m2 (One Zero two eight square meters)  
**CONDITIONS OF SALE:** Cash or bank guaranteed cheque (Detailed Conditions of Sale may be viewed at the Deputy Sheriff's office.)

**DATED AT GABORONE ON THIS 30th DAY OF JUNE, 2020.**



**Deputy Sheriff Nonofo Mabina - 71657100**  
c/o: Salbany & Torto Attorneys  
Plaintiff's Attorneys,  
Plot 54354 Unit 101, Central Square CBD  
P O Box 599 Main Mall,  
**Gaborone**  
**(Tel: 3903685)**

MOTUMISE J

IN THE HIGH COURT OF THE REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA  
HELD AT GABORONE

CASE NO. CVHGB-004167-18

In the matter between:

<b>FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BOTSWANA LIMITED</b>	<b>Plaintiff</b>
And	
<b>BUKA E. NTOPO</b>	<b>First Defendant</b>
<b>MIRIAM NTOPO</b>	<b>Second Defendant</b>

NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION

**BE PLEASED TO TAKE NOTICE** that pursuant to judgment granted in the above Honourable Court on **2nd September 2019**, the First and Second Defendants' property will be sold by auction to the highest bidder by Deputy Sheriff Omphemetse Peter Kaisara.

**DATE OF SALE:** 31st July 2020  
**VENUE:** Lot 1823, Lobatse  
**TIME:** 14:00 hours

**PROPERTY TO BE SOLD :** piece of land in **Lot 1823;** situated in **Lobatse, Extension 12; measuring 493m² (Four Hundred and Ninety Three Square Metres);** held Deed of Transfer Number **2696/07** dated **5th** day of December 2007 in favor of **BUKA E. NTOPO and MARIAM NTOPO;** Deed with some developments therein being; a 4 bedroomed house, master en-suite, sitting room, kitchen, toilet, bathroom, varena, fence and 2 gates.

**TERMS OF SALE:** Cash or bank guaranteed cheques  
**DATED AT GABORONE THIS 18TH DAY OF JUNE 2020.**



**Deputy Sheriff Omphemetse P Kaisara (71222244)**  
C/o Serole & Partners  
The Courtyard, Lot 54513, Unit 1  
P O Box 1679 ABG, Sebele  
**GABORONE**

H/W WILLIE

IN THE MAGISTRATE COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF  
GABORONE HELD AT EXTENTION TWO

In the matter between: **Case No: CCMEX-001116-19**

<b>MECHEFS ENGINEERING (PTY) LTD</b>	<b>PLAINTIFF</b>
And	
<b>HOGAN HOLDINGS (PTY) LTD</b>	<b>DEFENDANT</b>

NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION

**BE PLEASED TO TAKE NOTICE** that the pursuant to a judgement of the above Honourable Court the following properties of the Defendant will be sold by Public Auction by Deputy Sheriff **G. NGWAKO** as follows:

**DATE OF SALE:** 03<sup>RD</sup> AUGUST 2020  
**VENUE:** ORAPA POLICE  
**TIME:** 10:00 am

**PROPERTY TO BE SOLD :** 330 DL CA TO 330 DCLRM00406 ME CARTERPILLAR, 4 X GREEN JOJO TANKS, 2X LG COMPUTERS, HP COMPUTER, 4X OFFICE CHAIRS, 3X OFFICE TABLES, 1 OFFICE CABINET, 1 SENSYS PRINTER, HONDA VEHICLE.

**TERMS OF SALE:** Details terms and conditions of sale together with details of property may be inspected through the Deputy Sheriff.  
**Cell 74130174/ 72902654**

**DATED AT GABORONE ON THE 02ND JULY 2020.**

**AJAYI LEGAL CHAMBERS**  
(Plaintiff's Attorneys)  
Office No 20B, Plot 56  
Craft Market, Nakedi Road  
Broadhurst Industrial  
P.O. BOX 228 ABG, Sebele  
**GABORONE**

DUBE J

IN THE HIGH COURT OF THE REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA  
HELD AT LOBATSE

CASE NO. CVHGB-000016-19

In the matter between:

<b>FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BOTSWANA LIMITED</b>	<b>Plaintiff</b>
And	
<b>MOTSHIDISI LETLOTLO</b>	<b>First Defendant</b>
<b>ONALENNA LETLOTLO</b>	<b>Second Defendant</b>

NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION

**BE PLEASED TO TAKE NOTICE** that pursuant to judgment granted in the above Honourable Court on **28th May 2019**, the First and Second Defendants' property will be sold by auction to the highest bidder by Deputy Sheriff Meshack Moshabi.

**DATE OF SALE:** 30th July 2020  
**VENUE:** Lot 4544, Lobatse  
**TIME:** 14.00 pm

**PROPERTY TO BE SOLD :** piece of land being **Lot 4544, Lobatse, 480m2 (Four Hundred and Eighty Square Metres);** held under Deed of Transfer **No. 2745/2006** dated **15th** day of **November 2006** made in favor of **MOTSHIDISI LETLOTLO** with some developments thereon being 3 bedroom house, sitting room, toilet, shower, and fenced.

**TERMS OF SALE:** Cash or bank guaranteed cheques  
**DATED AT GABORONE THIS 26th DAY OF JUNE 2020.**



**Deputy Sheriff Meshack Moshabi (71623026/71263198)**  
C/o Serole & Partners  
The Courtyard, Lot 54513, Unit 1  
P O Box 1679 ABG, Sebele  
**GABORONE**

TAU J

IN THE HIGH COURT OF THE REPUBLIC OF  
BOTSWANA HELD AT LOBATSE

Case No: CVHGB-003775-18

In the matter between: <b>CHITSWANA ENTERPRISES (PTY) LTD</b>	<b>PLAINTIFF</b>
And <b>t/a STEEL GALAXY</b>	
<b>BHARON CONSTRUCTION (PTY) LTD</b>	<b>DEFENDANT</b>

NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION

**BE PLEASED TO TAKE NOTICE** that the pursuant to a judgement of the above Honourable Court the following properties of the Defendant will be sold by Public Auction by Deputy Sheriff **G. NGWAKO** as follows:

**DATE OF SALE:** 30TH JULY 2020  
**VENUE:** ORAPA POLICE  
**TIME:** 10:00 am

**PROPERTY TO BE SOLD :** B 860 ARW ENGINE NO ITR 6918873 TOYOTA HILUX 2.0 WHITE, 3X BAR FRIDGES, 10X OFFICE CHAIRS, 8X OFFICE TABLES, CANON PRINTER, SAMSUNG COMPUTER.

**TERMS OF SALE:** Details terms and conditions of sale together with details of property may be inspected through the Deputy Sheriff.  
Cell 74130174/ 72902654

**DATED AT GABORONE ON THE 02ND JULY 2020.**

**AJAYI LEGAL CHAMBERS**  
(Plaintiff's Attorneys)  
Office No 20B, Plot 56  
Craft Market, Nakedi Road  
Broadhurst Industrial  
P.O. BOX 228 ABG, Sebele  
**GABORONE**

**Ref: OAA/SM**

AFRICAN  
SPORTS BRIEFS



Benin  
cancels  
season due  
to COVID-19

The Benin Football Federation (FBF) has announced its decision to cancel the 2019-20 season due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The leagues have been on hold since March 19 when the government announced measures to curb the spread of the virus.



*The leagues have been on hold since March 19 when the government announced measures to curb the spread of the virus.*

The Federation announced the decision this week after an extensive consultative meeting with all the stakeholders, a resolution that was ratified by the Executive Committee.

“Through a virtual meeting on June 29, the Executive Committee has noted the situation has not improved since the Emergency Committee meeting on June 15. On the contrary, positive cases are increasing in a worrying trend, hence the need to be extra vigilant,” a statement from the Federation read.

“Based on these considerations, the Executive Committee decided to definitively end the various championships of the 2019-2020 season for the health and safety of the entire football community.”

The Executive Committee has also announced there will be no promotion or relegation across all leagues.

“The same clubs for Leagues One, Two and Three in the 2019-2020 season are therefore eligible for the 2020-2021 season,” the statement added. (Cafonline.)





# Stadium Mogadishu reopens after a 16-year closure

Somalia’s home of football, Stadium Mogadishu, staged a football game for the first time on Tuesday (30 June 2020) after a 16-year closure.

The country’s President

Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed inaugurated the home of the Ocean Stars, with a match between local sides Horseed SC and Mogadishu City Club.

The national stadium until

recently served as a base for peacekeepers deployed by the African Union to help stabilize the Horn of Africa.

At exactly 4:55pm local time, history was made when

President Mohamed, escorted to the centre of the pitch by Minister of Youth and Sport, Khadija Mohamed Diriye and Somali Football Federation (SFF) president, Abdiqani Said Arab,

performed the ceremonial kick-off to herald a new chapter in the history of Somali football.

“On behalf of the Somali Football family, I would like to thank Somali Government for making everything possible to get Stadium Mogadishu back to use,” Abdiqani said.

He declared that stadium is ready for use as Somalia intends to host matches at their favourite grounds.

Meanwhile, military-side Horseed wrote their names with victory in the inaugural match at the renovated stadium defeating Mogadishu City Club 2-1 in a non-competitive cup match.

## History of Stadium Mogadishu

Stadium Mogadishu was opened in 1977, when Somalia hosted the regional CECAFA Senior Challenge Cup same year.

The first match ever played at Stadium Mogadishu after completion was a friendly match between Ocean Stars and a Chinese Club, Leonen.

However, as a result of political instability since 1991, the stadium has served other purposes other than football, with a competitive game last honoured at the venue dating back to 2004.



# Lockdown Has Shown The Importance Of Exercise, But Some Community Sports Clubs May Never Reopen

Since the start of lockdown, many people have been experimenting with new forms of exercise. And a renewed focus on physical activity, has reminded many of us of the long-term benefits of keeping fit.

Many people are vowing to continue their new regimes post lockdown, but with community sport already facing financial difficulties, communities may struggle to access local sporting facilities when lockdown lifts. And some sports clubs may simply never get going again.

Many sports facilities across the UK have already shut their doors for good in recent years. Between 2012 and 2016, more than 2,500 sports facilities closed, including swimming pools, tennis courts and athletic tracks all of which has a significant impact on grassroots or community sport clubs.

This is also at odds with the fact that the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games were hosted in the UK less than eight years ago – underpinned by the slogan “Inspire a Generation”. The London Games aimed to

increase active participation in sport.

Yet our latest research shows that since London 2012 there have been significant funding cuts in community sport – which has resulted in job losses, facility closures, reduced opening times, less frequent maintenance and halted investments.

What legacy?

The UK government’s decision to bid to host the Olympics and Paralympics in 2003 came during a period of unprecedented economic

stability. Concerns about the cost of hosting were largely outweighed by the perceived potential benefits of increased tourism and regeneration.

The then Labour government was actively increasing public sector spending on a range of programmes. But this environment would change dramatically before the 2012 Games due to the global financial crisis of 2007–2008.

The London Olympic Games 2012 Opening Ceremony at the Olympic Stadium, London. PA

The subsequent election of the Conservative and Liberal Democrat coalition in 2010 resulted in a significant change of direction in terms of policy. Public expenditure was cut as part of a “deficit reduction programme”, the public sector was rolled back and more prominence was given to the private and voluntary sectors to provide services.

So although funding from the government for London 2012 increased from £2.4 billion to £9 billion (the government rejected the idea of an “austerity games”) support allocated to grassroots sport clubs activities was significantly reduced during this time.

Long-term impact

In our latest research, we analysed how austerity measures affected the sport participation legacy of London 2012. Our research has a specific focus on grassroots sports clubs, as

these are usually the first places people go when they want to engage in sport. Our findings show stark contradictions between austerity policies and funding cuts, and the intended participation objectives of London 2012.

Local councils were also massively hit by these cuts. In 2009–2010 the Local Government Association estimated that £1.4 billion per year was spent by councils on sport and leisure provision. By 2014, this had reduced to around £1 billion.

This shift is still impacting grassroots sport clubs, with many now trying to build their own facilities to sustain club activities.

Inspire a generation?

Many of the people we spoke to highlighted the paradox between what was supposed to happen after the games and what happened in reality.

These findings highlight the support needed if grassroots sport clubs are to be able to continue to thrive. This is important, because, as well as the health benefits they bring, local sports clubs can create a sense of community and strengthen bonds in local areas.

These clubs urgently need to operate in a stable and supportive environment and need proper support and funding – now more than ever before.

(TheConversation.)





# Kenya Athlete Gets Four-Year Ban For Anti-Doping Violations

Wilson Kipsang

Former marathon world record holder Wilson Kipsang of Kenya has been handed a four-year ban for anti-doping rule violations that included using a fake photo of a traffic accident to justify one of four missed whereabouts appointments. This was revealed by the Athletics Integrity Unit last week.

World Athletics said Kipsang, a bronze medallist at the 2012 Olympics, had four whereabouts failures between April 2018 and May 2019. Three such failures within 12 months leads to an automatic ban.

Kipsang, 38, said he missed a test on May due to a traffic accident involving an overturned lorry and also provided a photo of the crash. However, the image was found to be from an accident recorded on August 19, 2019.

“The World Athletics Disciplinary Tribunal has banned long-distance runner Wilson Kipsang of Kenya for four years with effect from Jan. 10, 2020 for whereabouts failures and tampering by providing false evidence and witness testimony,” the AIU said in a statement.

“The athlete engaged in fraudulent and deceitful conduct by providing deliberately misleading and false information to the AIU in an attempt to obstruct and

delay the investigation into his explanation and/or prevent normal procedures from occurring, namely the recording of a Missed Test against him,” it added in its ruling.



*Kipsang had been provisionally suspended in January. His competitive results from April 12, 2019 to Jan. 10, 2020 were also disqualified. He has the right to appeal to the Court of Arbitration for Sport.*

Kipsang had been provisionally suspended in January. His competitive results from April 12, 2019 to Jan. 10, 2020 were also disqualified. He has the right to appeal to the Court of Arbitration for Sport.

His management company said that “no prohibited substance was ever found” and confirmed they would study the decision and consider an appeal.

“We emphasize that there is no case of use of doping,” the company said in a statement.

“The decision is not final and conclusive yet. Wilson

has the opportunity to appeal the decision at the Court of Arbitration for Sport.”

Tampering or attempted tampering with any part of doping control results in a mandatory four-year ban.

The AIU said the ADRVs committed by Kipsang were treated as one single ADRV and the more severe sanction was imposed.

Athletics Kenya President Jackson Tuwei said it was very sad news.

“Athletes should learn from such consequences because these are the things that we keep talking about every day. And unfortunately we still continue getting these kinds of results,” he told Reuters.

“It affects everybody. It demoralises even ourselves. Why do they continue getting into that, particularly top athletes, elite athletes, who should be role models? ... They are giving a bad example.”

Kipsang joins a list of

compatriots who have been sanctioned in recent years, including 2008 Olympic 1,500m champion Asbel Kiprop, former Boston and Chicago Marathon winner Rita Jeptoo and 2016 Olympic marathon champion Jemimah Sumgong.

Kenya was among the countries placed on the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA's) compliance watch list in 2016.

(Reuters.)

