

OPINION

The Only Sector That Can Employ Illiterate And Unskilled Workforce



Kaleem Naqvi

This is because agriculture is the only sector which can employ an illiterate and unskilled workforce.

For decades, we were taught that agriculture is the backbone of our country's economy. In the 1990s, however, we found that the contribution of the services sector in our Gross Domestic Product (GDP) equaled the share of agriculture and manufacturing sectors combined. In fact, the services sector constituted 61.40 percent of GDP in 2019-20.

On the other hand, agriculture and manufacturing each had a 19 percent contribution in it that year. One way to explain this phenomenon is that we took a quantum leap, bypassed industrialisation and turned ourselves into a services-based economy. In doing so, however, we could not train our human resources which, to be absorbed by the services sector, had to be highly skilled and/or highly educated.

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Soybean Growing: Important Stages And Features



Fayaz Hussain

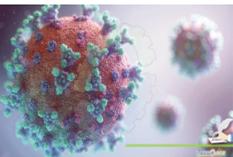
In recent years, soybean growing is quite popular, its area is constantly growing, due to steady demand and high cost of grain of this crop.

In recent years, soybean has become quite popular, its area is constantly growing, due to steady demand and the high cost of a grain of this crop.

This attracts farmers who are trying to increase the profitability of their enterprises. However, successful cultivation is impossible without knowledge of the biological characteristics of this culture, the sophistication of technology, and a creative approach.

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Covid 19 And China's Engagement To Fight The Pandemic Globally



Raja Hamid

The world encountered a lethal pandemic of (COVID-19) in 2019 which is a shared hazard to the whole of humanity.

During the procedure of combatting COVID-19 domestically, China gave immense importance to global cooperation to fight the pandemic globally, such as data sharing on the pandemic with the international community, providing bilateral and multilateral backing to other affected nations, etc. Chinese President Xi Jinping said that viruses don't respect peripheries, and pandemics don't respect ethnicities.

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UET, Afiniti Collaboration To Lead Advancement In AI Research

Vice chancellor of UET, praised the initiative and stressed the importance of expanding the scope from internships to specialised jobs for postgraduate students.

Dr. Iftikhar Hussain, Vice Chancellor of UET, stated that UET is the only public sector engineering university with five laboratories and centres of excellence in data science, cloud computing, artificial intelligence, and cyber security. He stated that collaboration with Afiniti Software Solutions would result in job creation as well as advancement in AI and computer software engineering research.

Afiniti Software Solutions (Pvt) Ltd., a world-leading

applied artificial intelligence company, and the University of Engineering Technology (UET), Peshawar formed a partnership to organise internships, expos, guest lectures, and scholarships for UET undergraduate and postgraduate students.

In this regard, Dean Electrical and Computer Engineering Dr. Amjid Ullah and Afiniti Assistant Manager Imran Khan signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) on Monday in the presence of senior UET Peshawar officials.

Dr. Iftikhar Hussain, vice chancellor of UET, praised the initiative and stressed the importance of expanding the scope from internships to specialised jobs

for postgraduate students.

Afiniti Solutions has operations in more than 20 countries, according to Imran Khan, and the primary goal of the memorandum of understanding is to promote local talent while supporting talented students in achieving their educational goals.

Dr. Hamid Ullah, Secretary of BOASAR, praised the initiative for providing a comprehensive training plan through outreach and internship programs. He stated that UET would contact Afiniti Software Solutions for students' technical orientation.

Dr. Misbah Ullah, Treasurer of UET Peshawar, also urged Afiniti Solutions to sponsor postgradu-

ate students working on AI-based research projects and to investigate the possibility of opening a laboratory at the National Center for Artificial Intelligence. Dr. Khizar Azam Khan, Director of ORIC, Dr. Nasru Minallah, Director of Media, Dr. Shamaila Farooq, and other senior officials were also present.

The collaboration with Afiniti Software Solutions will likely provide valuable opportunities for students and faculty at UET to work on real-world projects and gain practical experience, as well as contributing to the advancement of research in AI and computer software engineering...[READ MORE](#)

Deforestation In Pakistan Adversely Impacts Agriculture Yield

Deforestation in riparian and coastal areas exacerbated floods and facilitated seawater intrusion, resulting in massive economic losses to the government coffers.

According to the National Forest Policy 2015, deforestation in Pakistan watershed areas has reduced agricultural yield and the quantity of water available at outlets, as well as causing land degradation and the loss of biodiversity and wildlife in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Deforestation in riparian and coastal areas, particularly in Sindh and Balochistan, exacerbated floods and facilitated seawater intrusion, resulting in massive economic losses to the government coffers, as evidenced by the devastating 2010 and 2022 floods.

According to the National Forest Policy 2015, forest resources in all provinces, particularly in KP and Gilgit Baltistan, were under severe strain, particularly in communal lands, shamalats, guzaras, and privately owned forests.

According to policy, Pakistan's total forest-covered area was 5%, and the country was losing approximately 27,000 hectares of forest per year, the majority of which occurred in private and community-owned natural forests.

When comparing Pakistan's deforestation rate to that of the rest of the world, Dr. Mumtaz Malik, former Chief Conservator of Wildlife KP, stated that globally, around 10 million hectares of forest are deforested every year, equivalent to the area of Portugal, and that roughly half of this deforestation is offset by forest regrowth, implying that globally, around five million hectares of "green gold" are lost each year...[READ MORE](#)

NUST Confers Certificates For Winning Best Researcher Awards



Rector NUST urged the faculty members to keep up with the fast-changing requirements of academia as well as inculcate civic and moral values in the students.

The National University of Sciences and Technology (NUST)

held the Research and Innovation Excellence Awards ceremony to honour faculty members who excel in research and innovation. Engr. Javed Mahmood Bukhari, Rector of NUST, presented cash prizes and certificates to 53 awardees for the Best

Researcher, Best Innovator, and Top Performer awards for the years 2020 and 2021.

Rector NUST emphasised in his address that faculty members are an integral part of the university, constantly contributing to research and academic excellence, which is reflected in international rankings and increased national and international collaborations. He urged the faculty members to keep up with the fast-changing requirements of academia as well as inculcate civic and moral values in the students. Earlier in his remarks, Pro-Rector RIC-NUST Dr. Rizwan Riaz praised NUST researchers for their contributions in elevating NUST to its current position...[READ MORE](#)

Workshop On Small Animal Diagnostic Ultrasonography Held At UVAS

The hands-on training aimed to teach participants how to properly acquire and interpret ultrasound images of the abdominal and reproductive organs.

The University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences Lahore's Department of Small Animal Clinical Sciences hosted a two-day national workshop on "Small Animal Diagnostic Ultrasonography" at the UVAS Veterinary Academy.

Vice-Chancellor Prof. Dr. Nasim Ahmad presided over the workshop's opening session, while Dean of the Faculty of Biosciences Prof. Dr. Habib-ur-Rehman chaired the closing ceremony and distributed certificates to participants. Also present were Prof. Dr. Asim Khalid

Mehmood, Dr. Shehla Gul Bokhari, Dr. Zahid Tahir, Dr. Zia Ullah Mughal, and a number of participants from various institutions across the country.

During the two-day workshop, experts lectured on small animal diagnostic ultrasonography

(past, present, and future), basic anatomy and imaging techniques for the gastrointestinal system, urinary system, reproductive system, ultrasound diagnosis of gastrointestinal disease, urinary tract disease, and reproductive tract disease, and so on.



Irrigated Agriculture Is The Backbone Of Sindh's Rural Economy

If current irrigation and cropping practises are not changed, agricultural water use, which already accounts for 90% of water withdrawals, is expected to increase significantly.

Sindh, with a population of 50.4 million people, is critical to Pakistan's economy. Irrigated agriculture is the backbone of Sindh's rural economy; 77% of agricultural land in Sindh is irrigated; however, limited water resources are not used efficiently.

An estimated 60-75% of withdrawn water is lost due to evaporation of surface water or seepage into saline groundwater. Sindh is experiencing severe water scarcity, particularly during the summer months preceding the monsoon. If current irrigation and cropping practises are not changed, agricultural water use, which already accounts for 90% of water withdrawals, is expected to increase significantly.

Sindh's agriculture sector has also been devastated by the 2022 floods, and farmers require immediate rehabilitation assistance.

According to the Asian Development Bank, EU, UNDP, and World Bank Post-Disaster Needs Assessment, Sindh province accounted for roughly 70% of total damages and losses in Pakistan. Sindh's total needs assessment for post-flood recovery and reconstruction is US\$7.9 billion, the highest of any province.

The irrigated agriculture and food sector—the backbone of Sindh's economy—has been devastated by the 2022 floods. Without support for recovery in the sector, jobs and livelihoods



could be impacted in the short term, and food security could be affected in the long term.

Irrigation and flood protection systems that served over 500,000 farmers on 5.1 million hectares of farmland were severely damaged. More than 538 irrigation and 234 drainage systems were destroyed, totaling an estimated 7,300 kilometres of canal.

90 flood protection structures have been washed away, leaving agricultural land and millions of homes vulnerable to future rains. Many small farmers rely on their crop production to help meet household food security needs. The widespread destruction of crops and loss of livestock is putting cumulative pressure on food security in the province. The Sindh Water and Agricultural Productivity Project aims to increase agricultural water productivity – the amount of crop grown per drop of irrigation water...[READ MORE](#)

The hands-on training aimed to teach participants how to properly acquire and interpret ultrasound images of the abdominal and reproductive organs. The participants in the workshop had the opportunity to learn about a wide range of topics related to small animal diagnostic ultrasonography, including the history and development of the technology, basic anatomy and imaging techniques, and the use of ultrasound to diagnose various diseases of the gastrointestinal, urinary, and reproductive systems.

This comprehensive approach to teaching will help participants gain a thorough understanding of the subject and be well-prepared to apply their knowledge in practice...[READ MORE](#)



IEEE IES Karachi Organizes Awareness Workshop On Cyber Range

Prof. Dr. Bhawani Shankar Chowdhry organised this workshop to educate people about the cyber range and malware protection so that they could gain knowledge about cyber security.

Everyone should be aware of the safeguards they use to keep themselves safe. As a result, in order to represent the needs of the global cybersecurity ecosystem, the IEEE IES Karachi Section Chapter successfully organised the workshop on "Cyber Range" on December 23, 2022, at VDC Hall, ICT Building, Mehran University of Engineering & Technology, Jamshoro, Pakistan, in collaboration with Cyberskills, Ireland.

The goal of this workshop was to teach participants how to detect and mitigate cyberattacks. Cyber Range, potential malware analysis, identifying live machines, service identification, and protocol analysis are all covered. In this media age, where children are constantly connected to social media and the internet, concerns about cyber security, cyberbullying, and cyber hygiene are relevant. The event began with the

recitation of the Holy Quran. Following that, Dr. Abi Waqas, the event's organizer, who also serves as Branch Counselor for IEEE MUET STB and Chair of the IEEE IES Karachi Section, delivered the opening remarks. He welcomed the Chief Guest, Guest Speaker, Teacher



Coordinators, and Participants and began the event's formal proceedings.

Prof. Dr. Tuaha Hussain Ali, Vice Chancellor of MUET, spoke about the need for cyber skills in this digital world where things can't work without social media and the internet. He also praised

the efforts of the entire team, as well as the coordinators, Dr. Abi Waqas and Prof. Dr. Bhawani Shankar Chowdhry, in organising such a workshop so that people could become aware of the situation.

He also emphasised IEEE's role in student and professional

capacity building. He stated that IEEE has a significant role in this university's extracurricular activities and has brought many honours to Mehran UET, and he believes that such technical activities will be beneficial to students in the future.

Prof. Dr. Bhawani Shankar Chowdhry, the event's chief coordinator and chair of the IEEE Karachi Section, organised this workshop to educate people about the cyber range and malware protection so that they could gain knowledge about cyber security. He also praised the IEEE for being the most vibrant engineering society in the world. Prof. Smith stressed the importance of students developing life skills in addition to academic knowledge and technical skills. When a student joins a team or organization, he considers communication, interaction, and confidence to be important skills. As of today, students face numerous challenges in launching their careers; he identified patience, tolerance, and hard work as keys to success in connecting individuals with the right industries. Prof. Thomas Newe, who received his honours degree in computer engineering in 1991, joined the event as a renowned guest speaker and delivered his keynote virtually. Following that, he worked for the Microelectronics Applications Centre (MAC) in Ireland...[READ MORE](#)

TikTok Celebrates Most Inspiring Creator Awards In Pakistan



TikTok is a platform where creators share their talents, creativity, and interests with their community, assisting in creation of cultural movements & raising societal awareness issues.

TikTok celebrated the end of the year with a celebration of community, creativity, and self-expression at its Year on TikTok 2022 event in Lahore, which was an immersive spectacle. TikTok celebrated its Pakistan creator community, top videos, and trends of the year with end-of-year Creator Awards and exciting performances at the event, which was an immersive real-life spectacle.

TikTok is a platform where creators share their talents, creativity, and interests with their community, assisting in the creation of cultural movements and raising awareness about societal issues.

TikTok celebrated some of the most inspiring creators in Pakistan with the TikTok Creator Awards, where winners were announced in 11 categories, including entertainment, lifestyle, and sports, as well as the Top Creator Award.

These creators were recognised for their ability to engage their audiences and create cultural movements that began on TikTok before spreading to the physical world, resulting in a real-world impact.

Guests at the #YearOnTikTok event were treated to performances by TikTok content creators Tahir Abbas, Hareem Rashid, and Daaniya Kanwal, who used the power of TikTok to make a name for themselves with their talent. The event's grand finale was a magical performance by music heartthrob Abdul Hannan...[READ MORE](#)

Pakistan's Agriculture And Food Sectors Facing Multifaceted Challenges



The Middle East is one of the world's most food-insecure regions. Geographical constraints and a scarcity of water limit the region's agricultural and food production potential.

The Middle East is one of the world's most food-insecure regions. Geographical constraints and a scarcity of water limit the region's agricultural and food production potential. To meet domestic demand, they must rely on imported food. This situation gives Pakistan the opportunity to become the Middle East's food basket. However, the current state of Pakistan agriculture sector and food sector prevents it from capitalising on the opportunity.

According to current statistics, Saudi Arabia must import 80 percent of its food, Kuwait 90 percent, the UAE 85 percent, and Qatar 90 percent to meet local demand. Food demand is expected to rise in the coming years as a result of population growth and diversification efforts. These countries are now looking for dependable partners that can provide Halal food (being Muslim, Halal food is mandatory for them)...[READ MORE](#)

Ending Woes Of Tail Growers Need Strict Measures Against Water Theft



According to Inam Khan, a leading grower and landlord at BRB Canal, cultivators and farmers were looking after the supply of water to the area's tail-end fields.

The only way to alleviate the plight of tail cultivators and other affected growers in the area is to take strict measures against water theft, which results in severe water shortages, by ordering appropriate, timely, and targeted punishment for those involved.

Former chairman of the Indus River System Authority (IRSA), Punjab Irrigation Chief Engineer Rao Irshad Ali Khan, stated that influential people have been stealing water for many years through planting devices, pipes, and tubes.

According to Inam Khan, a leading grower and landlord at BRB Canal, cultivators and farmers were looking after the supply of water to the area's tail-end fields. He claimed that feudal lords were stealing water in collusion with irrigation departments and influential political figures. When an honest officer visits the area in response to a complain...[READ MORE](#)

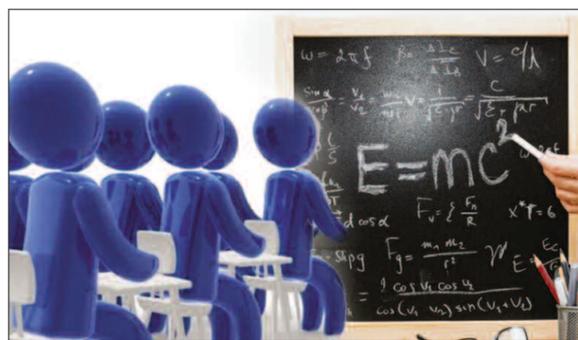
HEC Advises Varsities To Enact Revised Teacher Education Roadmap

According to the revised Teacher Education Roadmap, candidates with ADE will be allowed to enroll in fifth semester or third year of a four-year B.Ed. program, HEC stated in letters.

The Higher Education Commission (HEC) has sent letters to the heads of all public and private sector universities and degree awarding institutes requesting that the revised Teacher Education Roadmap be implemented in accordance with the recommendations of the National Curriculum Review Committee in the discipline of education.

According to the revised Teacher Education Roadmap, candidates with Associate Degrees in Education (ADE) will be allowed to enroll in the fifth semester or third year of a four-year B.Ed. program, HEC stated in the letters.

Candidates with an Associate Degree in a discipline other than education or two-year BA/BBS degrees (now defunct) will be admitted in the 5th semester or third year of a four-year B.Ed. programme through a bridging semester after completing the deficiency courses (15-18 credit



hours) as determined by the admitting university on a case-by-case basis.

Furthermore, for the purposes of employment and further education, MA Education, M.Ed., and BS Education shall be considered equivalent to B.Ed. 4 years or B. Ed. (Hons.), B.Ed. 2.5 after 14 years of qualification, and B.Ed. 1.5 after 16 years of qualification.

Graduates with sixteen years or equivalent qualification in disciplines other than education who wish to pursue a B.Ed. degree will be allowed enrollment in B.Ed. 1.5, comprising 45-54 credit hours of course work.

However, graduates with sixteen years of non-relevant experience who wish to pursue admission to the MS or MPhil in Education programme must complete deficiency courses totaling at least 18 credit hours as part of the degree programme, as determined by the admitting university on a case-by-case basis.

Finally, beginning in the fall of 2023, teacher education degrees will be referred to as "Bachelor of Education (B.Ed.)". The strands, such as early childhood education, elementary and secondary education, and specialisations, such as curriculum, assessment...[READ MORE](#)

Hijab Wearing Girls Made Their Way To Huawei ICT Competition 2022

The three girls thanked Huawei Pakistan for providing them with international platform as well as the necessary training to improve their ICT skills in order to compete in mega event.

It is widely assumed that women cannot excel in their professions unless they are dressed appropriately for modern life, but three hijab-wearing Pakistani girls not only made it to the Huawei Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Competition 2022 but also demonstrated their abilities at an international level.

Following a series of multiple-choice questions and situational judgement tests, three female students from low-ranked universities in Pakistan were chosen for the Regional Finals, which will be held in Muscat, Oman, from December 21 to 22, 2022. The girls, along with three male counterparts, were chosen from a pool of 12,000 students from 135 universities who took the national exam. Fatima Shafique of Mehran University of Engineering and Technology (MUET)...[READ MORE](#)

NDMA Reviews Surveillance Mechanisms At Airports In Wake Of Covid

It was reported that all airports in the country had conducted rapid antigen tests and polymerase chain reaction tests on inbound passengers in accordance with current policy.

According to reports, a meeting chaired by Chairman National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) Lieutenant General Inam Haider Malik on Monday reviewed the COVID-19 situation and airport surveillance mechanisms in the aftermath of the threat posed by the new BF.7 Omicron variant.

It was reported at today's meeting that all airports in the country had conducted rapid antigen tests (RATs) and polymerase chain reaction (PCR) tests on inbound passengers in accordance with current policy.

Last week, health officials announced that surveillance mechanisms had been installed at all country entry points to monitor incoming passengers

in response to the threat posed by the new TSA. 7 Omicron variant of COVID-19.

According to health officials, instructions have been issued to the relevant authorities to ensure that passengers entering Pakistan pass through thermal scanners installed at airports throughout the country. However, the official stated that the country's health system

was "fully prepared to deal with any sub-variant" of the Omicron variant.

The official went on to say that medical staff in intensive care units (ICUs) across the country were also ready to handle any situation. Officials from the National Institute of Health told the meeting that pedestrian vaccination and screening tests are carried out

on a daily basis at the Torkham border.

The Civil Aviation Authority informed the meeting that an efficient system with a proper management team is fully operational at airports and that related logistic arrangements had been made to deal with any COVID-19 sub-variant.

The Chairman of the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) expressed confidence in the country's anti-COVID strategies and national preparedness regime.

He did, however, direct the NIH to issue precautionary advisories to educational institutions, social gatherings, and communities,

as well as hold weekly media briefings to educate the public and stakeholders.

He emphasised the need for continuous monitoring of the global spread and behaviour of the sub-variant and the measures undertaken by other countries to counter the strain.



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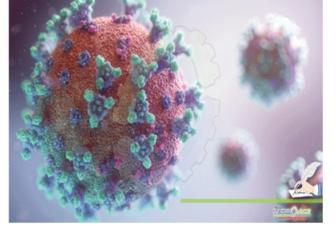
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Raja Hamid

The eruption of COVID-19 has once again exhibited that mankind is a community of shared destiny. China has continued to firmly adhere to the idea of a community of shared destiny and working jointly with people of all polities to seek definitive success in the fight the pandemic globally against all the challenges to humanity



Covid 19 And China's Engagement To Fight The Pandemic Globally

The world encountered a lethal pandemic of (COVID-19) in 2019 which is a shared hazard to the whole of humanity.

During the procedure of combatting COVID-19 domestically, China gave immense importance to global cooperation to fight the pandemic globally, such as data sharing on the pandemic with the international community, providing bilateral and multilateral backing to other affected nations, etc.

Chinese President Xi Jinping said that viruses don't respect peripheries, and pandemics don't respect ethnicities.

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In the last three years, China demonstrated what President Xi said at the global health

summit in 2021.

China provided an additional 3 billion US dollars in international aid to support the COVID-19 response and monetary and social rehab in other developing countries. Not only was the vaccine produced by China, but also it donated the

where Chinese doctors served tirelessly to fight the pandemic globally and save humanity. Pakistan got its first batches of vaccine and Covid-19 kits from China too.

While the US and other European countries were struggling with the pandemic,

China also supported its vaccine firms in passing on technologies to other developing countries and carrying out combined production with them.

The majority of people across the globe are vaccinated for Covid-19, but the emergence of

ace. The flights to and from China have been minimized to the maximum. Foreigners residing in China supported the policies of the Chinese government as well.

Just in the recent past, China had an Omicron variant of COVID-19 and the number of affected people rose again. To combat this new variant, the Chinese government made temporary hospitals, clinics, and health centers.

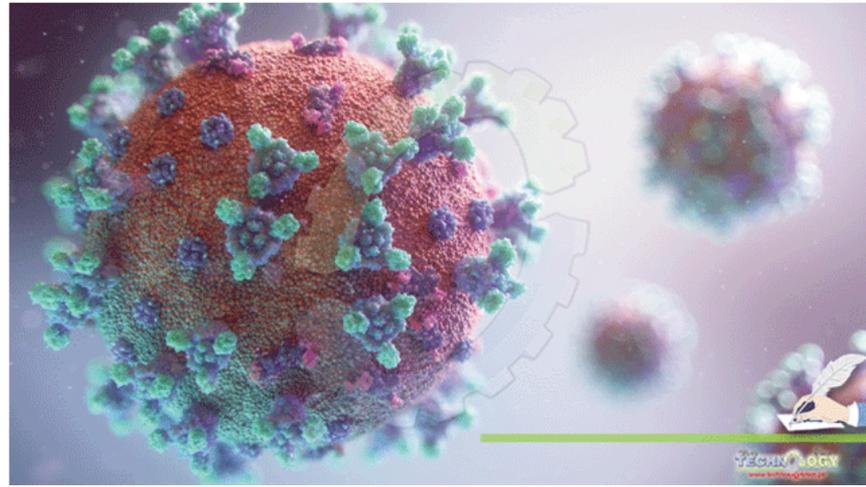
A special hotline 120 is created for the assistance of the patients.

Along with this lethal pandemic war, China was the first country to recover its economy back on track.

A Roman philosopher said, "we are all waves of the same sea".

This pandemic proved the Chinese vision of a shared future of humanity and a joint effort to combat such threats is inevitably important.

Hoping that joint global efforts will eradicate this menace, which seems impossible as the variants keep emerging. Despite all the challenges, the fight to strive to be a victor in this battle against COVID-19 must go on.



vaccine generously to the majority of countries.

China even sent its medical teams to multiple countries,

China graciously supported them in every possible way, despite being severely hit by the pandemic itself.

its variants is a constant threat to humanity. China took strict measures to fight the pandemic globally and control this men-

"If you think technology can solve your security problems, then you don't understand the problems and you don't understand the technology."

--Bruce Schneier



Bushra

Agroforestry programs are strictly regulated to maintain their production and protection functions in agriculture, fertilizer application, irrigation, pruning and pruning. Ideally, the components are integrated into the structure and function and are actively controlled to improve the fine biophysical integration between them



Innovative Approaches Of Agroforestry In Agriculture System

Agroforestry in Agriculture is defined as planting and use of trees and shrubs in agricultural systems. It aims to achieve a very different environmental and social product in the world than is possible with conventional agriculture.

Agroforestry in Agriculture is defined as planting and use of trees and shrubs in agricultural systems. It seeks good cooperation between its components, aiming to achieve a very different environmental and social product in the world than is possible with conventional agriculture.

Agroforestry is a practical and low-cost approach to multilateral management (seeking to reduce human impacts on the world), and contributes to the environmental economy by promoting long-term, sustainable, and renewable forest management, especially for small-scale producers.

Although the modern concept of agroforestry in agriculture originated in the early 20th century, the use of wood grown for many years in agricultural systems is ancient, with written descriptions of a practice dating back to Roman times. Indeed, the combination of trees and plants with animals is a long-standing tradition throughout the world.

In 2004 the World Bank estimated that vegetable farming practices were practiced by 1.2 billion people.

History of Agroforestry in Agriculture in agriculture was officially

described in the early 20th century by the American economist J. Russell Smith in his book *Tree Crops: A Permanent Agriculture* (1929). Smith views "sustainable agriculture" based on trees as a solution to the destructive erosion that often follows sloping plantations.

However, his contributions were largely ignored during the green reforms of the 1960s and the subsequent and expanded research / extension (FSR/E) processes that were more inclusive (FSR/E) in the early 1970s that sought sustainable agricultural practices.

Such efforts have failed to meet the many basic needs of smallholder farmers in tropical areas, such as essential timber and non-timber products found in trees, including food, fuel, fodder, building materials, medicine and income, as well as environmental sustainability.

Benefits of Agroforestry in Agriculture

Agroforestry in agriculture can occur at different levels of space (e.g., field or woodlot, farm, watershed) in a variety of natural and cultural areas. Used properly, agroforestry can improve lives through improved health and nutrition, increased economic growth, and strengthened environmental resilience and sustainability.

Also, such developments can contribute to increased social sustainability where human needs are met in a way that promotes environmental health.

Farm segregation is a growing strategy for economic competition, especially throughout the cooler industries, and agroforestry offers excellent promise

for sustainable production of specialty nuts and fruits, high-value medicines, dairy and beef cattle, sheep, goats and biomass biofuel.

The benefits of agroforestry are found in the interaction between trees and shrubs with plants and livestock. It aims to promote good cooperation, such as co-operation and governance, as well as reduce crop and livestock consumption and competition within and between species.

Agroforestry Practices in Agriculture

Agroforestry programs are strictly regulated to maintain their production and protection functions in agriculture, fertilizer application, irrigation, pruning and pruning. Ideally, the components are integrated into the structure and function and are actively controlled to improve the fine biophysical integration between them.

In some systems, for example, trees are regularly copied (heavily cut), and the cuttings are used as mulch in the ground. Such treatment not only promotes the growth of new trees but also increases the light levels that reach the shady plants, reduces weeds, and helps maintain soil moisture.

Agroforestry in Agriculture methods

Riparian and upland buffers
Riparian forest buffers are made up of a combination of trees, shrubs, grasses, bracken and chemical structures adjacent to, or within, a distribution station designed to reduce the impact of land use on a stream. The word riparian applies to what is commonly called the floodplain, and designed buffers

usually only reside in that part of the area.

At the geological level, riparian forest buffers connect the earth with the aquatic environment, and perform vital ecosystem services. By establishing, or controlling, trees, shrubs and grasses in the vicinity of streams, water quality and aquatic ecosystems can be supported or improved.

However, for it to work effectively, temporary design and management strategies must include plants that are familiar with certain natural areas (station conditions, flood states, soils, water table depth, and terrain structures), and provide management guidelines for landowners willing to follow to maintain healthy and efficient buffers.

Windbreak

Windbreak (shelterbelt) planting is usually done with one or more rows of trees or shrubs planted in such a way as to provide shelter from the wind and to protect the soil from erosion. They are usually planted in castles around the edge of fields on farms. Properly covered, it will withstand a great deal of adverse conditions.

Windbreaks are also planted to help keep snow from eroding roads or yards. Farmers sometimes use storms to keep snow on the farmland, which will provide water when the snow melts in the spring. Other benefits include contributing to the mild climate around the plants (slightly drying and cold nights), providing wildlife shelter, and, in some areas, providing firewood when trees are harvested.

Air closure and planting of

plants can be integrated into a farming process called alley cropping. Fields are planted in rows of various plants surrounded by rows of trees. These trees provide fruit, wood, or protection from the elements. Alley cultivation has been particularly successful in India, Africa, and Brazil, where coffee growers have combined farming with forestry.

Alley cropping

Alley sowing is the planting of trees or shrubs in two or more sets in one or more rows with agronomic, horticultural, or forage plants planted in the rows between rows of vigorous plants.

The cultivation of the tunnel is used to improve or diversify farm products, reduce water loss and erosion, improve nutrient utilization, reduce wind erosion, moderate climate change to improve crop production, improve wildlife habitat and improve landscape.

Silvopasture

Silvopasture is an agricultural method that combines trees with livestock production.

Trees in the silvopasture system are often treated with high-quality sawlogs and, at the same time, provide shade and shelter for livestock and fodder.

Partial shade throughout silvopasture can reduce stress on the animal, and in some cases, can increase product quality and quality. In conifers or hardwoods or Christmas trees, managed pastures provide annual income from grass or livestock production. Silvopasture is the most popular agroforestry system in the southeast, but has become very popular in some

parts of the country where coniferous trees are present. Other nuts (e.g. walnut and pecan) and fruit juices can also be treated as silvopasture. Silvopasture is effective when trees, fodder, and livestock elements are all compatible.

Forestry farming

The planting of special plants with high value under the protection of forest over story provides a favorable microclimate. Forestry is the deliberate cultivation of edible, medicinal or ornamental plants under traditional or cultivated forests that are controlled by both wood and ground production.

It excludes the collection of plants that naturally occur in traditional forests, also known as wild crafting. Forestry can provide beneficial opportunities for forest and forest owners, peanut growers, maple sugar growers, and vegetable growers.

In addition to many tropical practices, tropical farming systems often include a variety of other agricultural methods. Home gardens and taungya, where food plants are grown among tree seedlings as they grow (commonly used in the production of teak or mahogany), are useful to support the nutritional needs of landowners who grow tree plants. Planting terraces, live fences, various trees (e.g. Albida acacia [Faidherbia albida]), fodder trees, and multi-stranded systems (consisting of various tall trees, such as coffee grown in the shade) are used in tropical systems to combine trees with other crops and livestock.



Kaleem Naqvi

The last such zoning was done in the 1980s so it has become outdated due to shifting weather patterns, introduction of new crop varieties and changes in land use



The Only Sector That Can Employ Illiterate And Unskilled Workforce

This is because agriculture is the only sector which can employ an illiterate and unskilled workforce.

For decades, we were taught that agriculture is the backbone of our country's economy. In the 1990s, however, we found that the contribution of the services sector in our Gross Domestic Product (GDP) equaled the share of agriculture and manufacturing sectors combined. In fact, the services sector constituted 61.40 percent of GDP in 2019-20.

On the other hand, agriculture and manufacturing each had a 19 percent contribution in it that year.

One way to explain this phenomenon is that we took a quantum leap, bypassed industrialisation and turned ourselves into a services-based economy. In doing so, however, we could not train our human resources which, to be absorbed by the services sector, had to be highly skilled and/or highly educated.

On the other hand, agriculture has remained the main provider of jobs even when its share in GDP has been consistently falling. This is because agriculture is the only sector which can employ an illiterate and unskilled workforce.

Come Covid-19 and we realise that the ability to provide large-scale employment is not the only thing that we should thank agriculture for. We now also know that 90 percent of the dietary requirements of Pakistan's 210 million people are being met through domestic food production.

The agriculture sector and the rural economy have indeed kept our food supply chain intact – which explains why we have not heard of any social unrest occasioned by the non-availability of food.

All this in spite of the fact that the agriculture sector has experienced a chronic policy and investment neglect – partly due to its reduced contribution in GDP, partly due to rapid urbanisation at the cost of cultivable lands and partly due to the fact that majority of the farmers (owners of small landholdings) have no voice in policymaking circles.

With the medical and economic maelstrom caused by Covid-19 and the dread and destruction being wrought by the locust attack, at least some of the policy focus is finally shifting back towards agriculture. Food security and the development of long-neglected rural education and healthcare are slowly moving back onto the radar of policymakers.

That, though, is not enough. The consequences of a chronic policy neglect cannot be reversed overnight – not the least because most of the issues concerning agriculture fall in the provincial domain. If the federal government wants to take any initiative in order to improve the state of food security and the agriculture sector, it must do so without trespassing the domain of provincial governments.

Given this massive restriction, the very first thing that the federal government can do is facilitate the smooth functioning of the food supply chain and control artificial food shortages and

food inflation created by interest groups and hoarders. To ensure that, policymakers need grassroots level information about food supply and food prices – a task that can be done by creating a central food security database.

This database, to be updated on a daily basis through inputs provided by district administrations, can help policymakers make evidence-based decisions on the demand, supply, consumption and prices of food items in each district in the country.

This information will in turn help in effective price management, immediate identification of hoarding where it takes place and timely curbing of the activities of food-mafias and cartels so that they cannot exploit consumers/farmers or unskilled workforce.

Secondly, the federal government can enable three pillars for agricultural development – universities, research centers and extension services – to develop and follow a collectively owned workplan. There is a disconnect between what is taught in our agricultural universities, the research which is conducted in public sector agriculture research institutes and the messages being disseminated to farmers through agriculture extension departments.

This disconnect, unsurprisingly, means that these three pillars completely fail in meeting the requirements of the farming community.

To get over the hurdles and barriers in this regard, the federal government can set up a food security and research coordination board that includes the vice-

chancellors of agriculture universities, heads of agriculture research centers, director generals of provincial agriculture extension departments, federal secretary of the Ministry of Food Security & Research, and provincial secretaries agriculture.

Interesting reading: China sees good autumn grain growth in most regions

This board can create a joint work plan, both at the federal and the provincial levels, to ensure that all departments, ministries, educational institutions and research centers develop and follow a common vision. By doing so, they can avoid duplication of efforts and use their respective resources in a more efficient and effective manner.

Third, the federal government should initiate the updating of the agro-ecological zoning of Pakistan by classifying cultivable areas according to its physiographic features, soil characteristics, rainfall potential, temperature and soil storage etc.

The last such zoning was done in the 1980s so it has become outdated due to shifting weather patterns, introduction of new crop varieties and changes in land use.

Updated zoning will help policymakers take steps and make strategies for a sustainable and diversified use of natural resources. It will also enable farmers or unskilled workforce to increase their yield and help the agriculture sector adapt to climate change.

Fourth, the federal government should reduce our dependence on food imports and upgrade our agricultural exports

from primary products to value added products. One way of doing this can be to dedicate for food processing one of the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) being set up under the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC).

The Board of Investment should devise an incentive package for the zone, in consultation with the Federal Board of Revenue and the State Bank of Pakistan. Major food and beverage manufacturing companies from around the world should be invited to establish their processing plants there.

Domestic production of value added food commodities – such as cheese, cereals, juices, nectars, packed fruits, dried fruits, fruit pulp, meat cuts, sausages etc – will not only help the government save foreign exchange that Pakistan spends on the import of these products, it will also improve our exports. This upgrading of the food value chain may also facilitate our farmers in getting good prices for their produce.

The fifth initiative that the federal government can take is to develop seed varieties that can resist drought and disease – in particular, for cotton and wheat.

This can be done in collaboration with Chinese researchers and can help boost our stagnant yields. The seed varieties now available in Pakistan are not suitable for a changing climate (characterised by frequent droughts and rising temperatures) and increasing pest attacks.

That China has made some remarkable progress in developing wheat varieties that can

resist drought as well as rust should encourage our policymakers to seek help from Chinese research in this regard. Similarly, Chinese biotechnologists are working on developing new cotton and vegetables varieties which can be adapted to Pakistani agricultural conditions.

Starting seed breeding programmes in collaboration with China will give Pakistan's agriculture the same boost that it got during the Green Revolution (which, one must acknowledge, has also been accompanied by a number of social, economic and environmental problems).

Finally, the federal government should encourage the use of multigrain flour. Research has indicated that blending corn flour with wheat flour does not have any negative effect on the taste of the resulting product if the volume of the former does not exceed 20 percent. The dough made from this flour can be turned into chapatis as easily as from the one made with wheat flour.

This blending can reduce our overdependence on wheat and can also support corn farmers. Every 1,000,000 tons of imported wheat substituted by domestic corn, in fact, will save Rs18.1 billion (per million-ton wheat substituted) in foreign exchange.

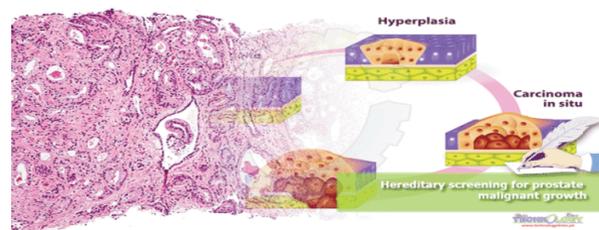
Admittedly, the above-mentioned steps will not address the systemic issues facing agriculture – such as inequitable land holding, policy bias against small farmers, inefficient use of water and the lack of access to credit.

This is mostly because almost all of these subjects fall in the provincial domain...[Read More](#)



Sana Saleem

Since the activity has been demonstrated to be attainable, a full pilot study, called Standardized identification 1, is fit to be propelled. This examination will include 5,000 patients from 70 GP practices, and plans to give an authoritative answer on the potential job of populace hereditary screening for improving recognition of prostate disease



Hereditary Screening For Prostate Malignant Growth

Hereditary screening for prostate malignant growth in GP medical procedures could be compelling at getting in any case undiscovered instances of the infection, another pilot study appears.

Analysts 'barcoded' men for their hereditary danger of prostate malignant growth by testing each for 130 DNA changes – and gave those at higher hazard follow-up checks.

Their examination found that populace screening was protected and achievable, and recognized new prostate malignancies in over 33% of clearly solid men who were found to have the most elevated levels of acquired hazard.

The pilot was the first ever in the UK to evaluate hereditary screening for prostate malignant growth in everybody, and will presently be trailed by a bigger scope study that could demonstrate the capability of another screening program for the illness.

The Establishment of Malignant growth Exploration, London, and The Imperial Marsden NHS Establishment Trust worked with GPs to welcome in excess of 300 solid Caucasian men matured 55-69 to take an interest in screening. The discoveries of the spearheading study were introduced

on Friday at the American Culture of Clinical Oncology (ASCO) virtual yearly gathering.

The investigation was financed by the European Exploration Board with extra help from Malignancy Exploration UK and the National Foundation for Wellbeing Exploration.

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The examination was subsidized by the European Exploration Gathering with extra help from Malignant growth Exploration UK and the National Foundation for Wellbeing Exploration.

The scientists gathered DNA from salivation tests of 307 men and took a gander at for in excess of 130 hereditary changes that can impact the danger of creating prostate malignant growth, each just barely.

They consolidated the impacts of the hereditary changes to relegate each man a general hazard score. This thusly permitted men to be set in various hazard groups relying upon how their degree of hazard contrasted and others in the populace.

Men in the main 10 percent of hazard – 26 out of the 307 – were chosen for screening and reached by the scientists. Of these, 18 men acknowledged and experienced a X-ray examine and a biopsy, and of these 18 evidently solid men, seven were determined to have prostate malignancy.

The great degree of take-up among men and adequacy at distinguishing undiscovered malady show that populace screening is conceivable and could be recreated on a significantly bigger scope.

Analysts additionally took a gander at how forceful the malignancies of those inside the main 10 percent of the hereditary score were. Each of the seven prostate malignancies ended up being reasonable by dynamic reconnaissance, with a mean prostate-explicit antigen (PSA) score of 1.8 – a level somewhere in the range of 0 and 2.5 is viewed as sheltered.

Improve conclusion and eventually spare lives

Since the activity has been demonstrated to be attainable, a full pilot study, called Standardized identification 1, is fit to be propelled. This examination will

include 5,000 patients from 70 GP practices, and plans to give an authoritative answer on the potential job of populace hereditary screening for improving recognition of prostate disease.

interesting reading: This cardiac care startup just landed \$20M for virtual rehab services

Analysts accept that hereditary screening could distinguish possibly forceful malignancies more successfully than PSA testing – which is dubious on account of its high paces of

over-analysis.

Study pioneer Teacher Ros Eeles, Educator of Oncogenetics at The Organization of Malignant growth Exploration, London, and Advisor in Clinical Oncology and Oncogenetics at The Illustrious Marsden NHS Establishment Trust, stated:

"A man's danger of prostate malignant growth is resolved to a limited extent by which mix of at any rate 170 distinctive hereditary changes they happen to acquire".

Our pilot study surveyed men's hereditary hazard by testing for in excess of 130 hereditary changes that have been connected to prostate disease. We demonstrated that hereditary bar-coding of men can securely and successfully distinguish those at the most significant level of hazard for prostate malignant growth, so they can be focused for follow-up checks.

"We had the option to recognize prostate diseases in over 33% of the 18 obviously sound men who we found to have the most significant levels of acquired hazard.

Our expectation is that the bigger Standardized identification 1 pilot study will currently have the option to completely show that populace hereditary screening for prostate malignant growth can cost-successfully improve analysis and at last spare lives."

Our scientists are prestigious for their accomplishment in improving medicines for men with prostate malignancy. Buzgarize was determined to have prostate malignancy in 2012, and gratitude to abiraterone – a medication found and created by the ICR – he's been living admirably with disease for seven and a half years.

Teacher Paul Worker, CEO of The Foundation of Disease Exploration, London, stated

"It's fundamental that we discover methods of putting our expanded information on the hereditary qualities and science of malignant growth to work not exclusively to discover new medicines, yet additionally to distinguish focused on strategies for early discovery of the sickness".

This is an energizing early pilot study which without precedent for the UK shows that hereditary screening for prostate malignant growth is protected, attainable and possibly successful.

It's extraordinary to see that this exploration is presently advancing into a bigger scope pilot, which if fruitful could demonstrate the capability of hereditary screening to be a life-line."

Persistent Remy Smits, 59, stated "I pursued the preliminary in the wake of seeing the subtleties publicized at my near-by GP Practice...[Raed More](#)



Congo Canyon Is A Threat To Undersea Cables Causing Internet Outages

After submarine cables were cut in the Atlantic Ocean at Congo Canyon, the internet stopped working in many African countries.

The Congo Canyon is one of the world's largest canyons. It starts inland, about halfway up the Congo River estuary, and extends about 280 kilometers out to sea. Sediment from the landslide that severed internet cables off Africa's west coast travelled over 1,130 kilometers from the river's mouth at a top speed of about eight meters per second.

After submarine telecommunications cables in the Atlantic Ocean were severed in January 2020, numerous countries experienced internet outages in

Africa. The damage was caused by a massive underwater landslide, the largest ever recorded.

The continental shelf beneath the oceans is etched with underwater canyons that frequently dwarf their land-based counterparts. Sediment flows from the land, down canyons, and eventually settles on the deep sea floor. Storms, earthquakes, and river floods can all cause turbidity currents, which are powerful enough to bury, displace, or destroy deep-sea infrastructure.

Mike Clare, a marine scientist at Southampton's National Oceanography Center, studies turbidity currents and landslides. He explains that "there were no direct measurements

of how the processes work within submarine canyons until very recently." It's a difficult environment that often necessitates the use of expensive vessels and equipment to explore. "The poor sensors we installed to measure current were simply blasted with sand and mud over several days."

Clare and his colleagues published a paper in 2022 revealing that a landslide had dammed the Congo Canyon, preventing megatons of organic carbon from being transported to the deep sea, where it sustains unique ecosystems home to species like the sea pig, which has long, tube-like feet that prevent it from sinking into the mud, and the pom pom

anemone.

It is unclear what this means for those ecosystems. 'Landslide dams have been reported from rivers, but never in a deep-sea canyon,' Clare says. 'For context, the sediment trapped by the underwater dam was nearly four times that of the Congo River's annual sediment flux.'

There have been very few top-to-bottom surveys of submarine canyons.

'There are probably only four places where we've gone more than once to get a sense of how the seafloor changes,' Clare says. One of these locations is the Monterey Canyon on the west coast of the United States...[Read More](#)

TB In Africa Remains Deadliest Disease, WHO



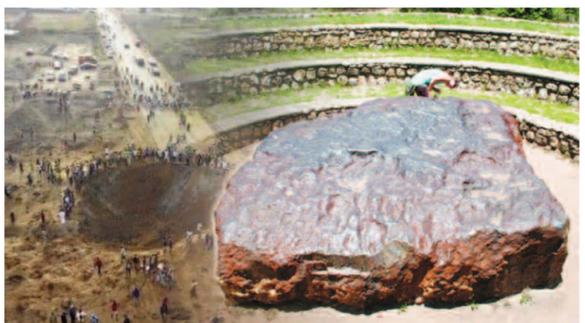
TB in Africa accounts for more than a quarter of all TB deaths, it is the ninth leading cause of death worldwide. An estimated 1.6 million people died from TB in 2021.

TB in Africa accounts for more than a quarter of all TB deaths, it is the ninth leading cause of death worldwide and the leading cause of death caused by a single infectious agent, surpassing HIV/AIDS.

For the past 60 years, effective tuberculosis (TB) treatment has been available. However, tuberculosis remains the leading cause of death from a single infectious agent. It ranks higher than HIV/AIDS and other diseases.

This is due in part to the impact of HIV coinfection among TB patients in places such as Africa, as well as the emergency of MDR-XDR TB. Lack of gender mainstreaming and stigma reduction, as evidenced by consistently lower reported cases among women than men, is a continuing source of concern. COVID-19 has surpassed tuberculosis as a killer in the last two years. Since 2005, the number of people dying from tuberculosis has been decreasing. But now TB is back at the top. Between 2019 and 2021, the number of people receiving TB treatment fell, owing largely to COVID-related lockdowns. In 2021, 61% of people with tuberculosis were receiving treatment, down from 69% in 2020. TB elimination progress was being made, however, the COVID-19 pandemic and associated lockdowns have hampered global TB control efforts. This is especially true in Africa. While COVID-19 prevention measures such as mask use could have prevented TB transmission, little attention was paid to holding the forts of TB prevention and treatment as all efforts were directed toward combating the COVID-19 pandemic, disrupting well-functioning programmes built over decades of careful research and planning. As a result of this disruption, the following have occurred: There will be 10.6 million new active TB cases worldwide in 2021, up from 9.9 million...[Read More](#)

Extra-Terrestrial Minerals Found In Africa



Extra-terrestrial, A meteorite unearthed near the town of El Ali in Somalia has been found to contain two 'alien' minerals which do not naturally occur on earth; scientists are pondering possible uses. The iron-based meteorite - said to be 4.5 billion years old - was found near the Somali town of El Ali by prospectors of a small mining company.

The reddish boulder was unearthed in 2020, though local camel herders have been aware of it for generations, using it as an anvil to sharpen knives and including accounts of it in their music and folklore.

At an impressive 15 tonnes, with a two-metre width, the meteorite is the ninth largest ever recorded. But it was from a mere 70-gram slice, sent to the University of Alberta for analysis, that the two extraterrestrial minerals were identified.

Professor Chris Herd, who teaches at the University of Alberta's department of earth and atmospheric sciences and curates the meteorite collection, noticed the 'unusual' minerals while classifying the meteorite sample. "What happened was during the process of classifying it, when I was looking at the slides that we had on an electron microscope, I saw some minerals...[Read More](#)

How Robots Are Attracting Girls To Take Up Sciences

When a private Tanzanian company; Apps and Girls, opened offices in Uganda in 2019, their strategy was to transfer their eight years of experience of using robots to motivate Ugandan girls to embrace science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM). However, like the rest of the world, their operations were affected by the two lockdowns that saw the closure of schools to contain the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic.

to Ms Carolyne Ekarisiima, the company's chief executive officer, they have been using sci-



ence and robots are attracting girls to inspire girls in Tanzania to pursue STEM. Ms Ekyarisima says the project has been experimented at Mengo Senior Secondary School and has been successful.

Under the arrangement, girls are tasked to identify a problem in society and the company assembles a team of mentors to help them develop innovations and the technology to solve it.

"We have girls who have developed a technology to dispense sanitary pads for those who cannot afford the whole packet. Others have developed an automated wheel chair for people living with disabilities. Another group has developed technology to collect garbage from the environment like schools, hospitals and beaches," Ms Ekyarisima says. "They (mentors) identify which innovations have the capacity to compete at the global level and prepare the teams for the competitions so that when the members return, they have to mentor new girls into the programme," she adds. Hermon Asmeron, a Senior Three student of Mengo SSS...[Read More](#)

Climate Change Is Causing Poor Mental Health In Kenya, Study



Climate change and mental health research should be prioritized in order to understand the scope, complexity, and trajectory of climate-related mental dis-

orders. According to Dr. Pamela Nkirote, Executive Director of the African Coalition of Communities Responsive to

Climate Change, there is a need to foster research in Africa that would generate evidence on the nexus between Climate Change and mental health, social cohesion, and nutrition for sustainable development.

According to Dr. Nkirote, changing weather patterns are already driving up food prices due to lower crop harvests, this is causing more stress in the family.

"Many families are struggling to make ends meet.

"The link between high femicide and suicides, family violence, and climate change could be the missing piece of the puzzle," she said...[Read More](#)

Malawian Man Locally Manufactures Low Cost Power Banks



Inspired by Chinese technologies, a 30-year-old Malawian man has started making phone accessories with the goal of establishing a massive local tech manufacturing company.

To address Malawi's power shortages, Sam Smith Silumbu manufactures mobile phone accessories such as low-cost power banks that can be used on a variety of mobile devices.

Despite majoring in civil engineering at Xinyu University in Jiangxi Province, China, Silumbu encountered many Chinese technologies, including

techniques for making power banks.

"When I returned from China, I noticed that we had a lot of problems with power outages, which is where the idea came from. So we design these power banks to be both affordable and efficient." In a recent interview, Silumbu told Xinhua.

Silumbu sells low-cost power banks through Kayondo Science Technology, a manufacturer of mobile phone accessories. He stated that he intends to broaden the company's scope of operations in the future...[Read More](#)

West African Manatees, Facing Threats From Human Activities

West African manatees, unlike lions, giraffes, and elephants, face numerous threats from human activity. Climate change and rising water temperatures are also having an adverse effect on them.

The Pointe de Saint George is one of the few places in Senegal where you can see West African manatees, a mysterious endangered species. If you're lucky, because they, like all legendary beings, are shy and elusive.

"We, the Diola, are powerless to stop them. It is not permitted. You have to have mystical powers to catch one," says Louis Diatta, sitting on the banks of the Casamance River, scanning the surface of the water and talking about West African manatees as if they were people.

"They're just like us" he says. "Females have breasts and suckle their children. They relocate as a family. They have fins instead of arms and legs, but when you look into their eyes, you get a surprise, they appear to be half human."

Respect for their ancestors' traditions also prevents the locals from catching manatees, though these creatures are occa-

sionally caught in shrimp fishermen's nets and suffocate.

"I've seen it more than once," says Diatta, whose beachside camp is called Le Lamantin (manatee in French). "Whoever this occurs to is required to notify the authorities, or they risk being heavily fined."

Although the capture, sale, and consumption of West African manatees has been officially prohibited since 2013, there is a thriving black market in manatee meat, skin, and oil, which is said to have curative properties and is in high demand in Asia.

Illegal fishing, along with pollution, dams, the disappearance of mangrove forests, and acci-

dental catches, are making life difficult for the manatee, which has fewer than 10,000 left in a dozen countries' coastal waters and estuaries.

The Pointe de Saint George, an observation tower that rises above the beach, allows tourists to try to capture a priceless photograph of Trichechus senegalensis. The journey to this location is as enchanted as the manatees themselves. A nine-kilometer path connecting this village to the rest of the world winds through massive flamboyant trees and baobabs, rice fields, and mangroves. Animal bones and gourds are carefully placed here and there...[Read More](#)

