

President Donald Trump has cancelled Secret Service protection which had been arranged for Kamala Harris by Joe Biden

Trump & Harris

As a former vice-president, Harris was entitled under law to receive six months of this extra security :



Trump ends Secret Service protection for Harris: Trump cancels Kamala Harris' Secret Service detail that was extended by undisclosed Biden order



President Donald Trump and Kamala Harris

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"The Diaspora Times Global"

Heifer International urges youth-led, locally driven solutions at Africa Food Systems Forum 2025

With Africa facing a worsening hunger crisis that now affects nearly one in five people, Heifer International is calling on governments, investors, and development partners to urgently prioritise youth-led innovations, innovative finance models,

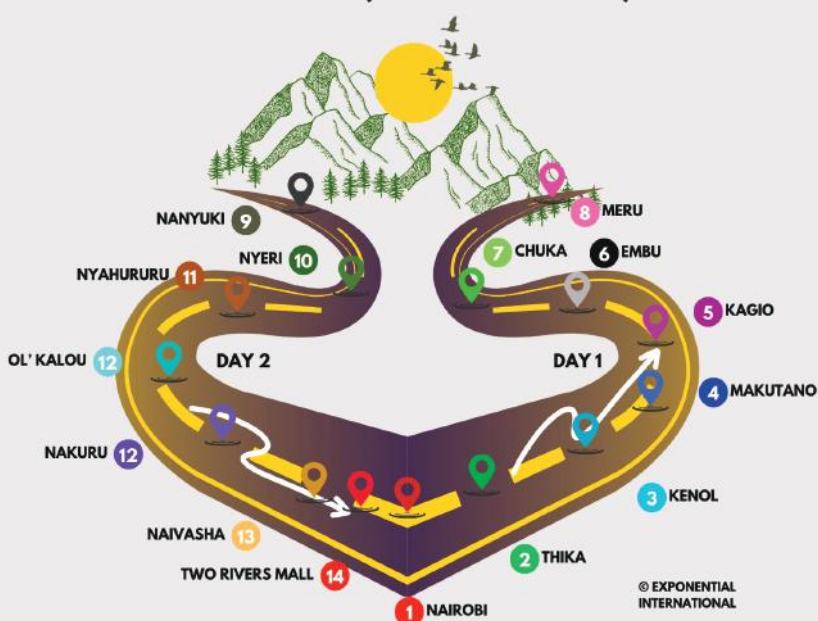
and locally driven solutions as levers to transform Africa's food systems. The organisation also confirmed its strategic partnership with, and participation in, the upcoming Africa Food Systems Forum (AFSF 2025) taking place in Dakar, Senegal, from

August 31 to September 5. At the forum, Heifer will present a transformative approach that empowers Africa's youth to lead agricultural innovation while showing how local partnerships and creative financing are helping smallholder farmers

achieve lasting, scalable results. A Crisis Demanding Bold Action

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Kenya's Political Purge: Dissenting Voices

By: Maina Wahome
xxxxxxxxxxxx

Worth Noting:

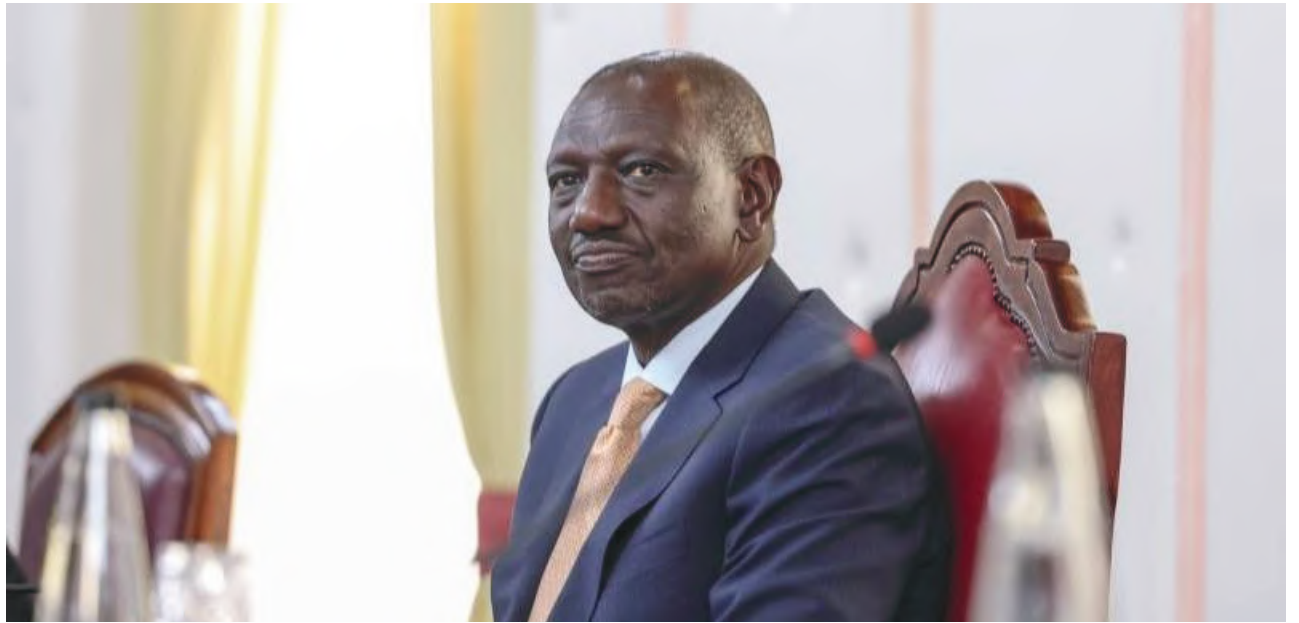
In Kenya today, the political environment mirrors this literary caution. Recent actions by President Ruto recall historic political purges, particularly Germany's Night of the Long Knives (June 30 – July 2, 1934). Adolf Hitler orchestrated a purge targeting party members who threatened his authority, including among the Nazi ranks, Ernst Röhm, head of the SA (Sturmabteilung), and about 85 other military and political figures.

Röhm's ambition to strengthen the SA at the expense of the German army jeopardized Hitler's strategic alliances. Hitler saw Röhm's prolonged dominance as unacceptable because his aspirations jeopardized his carefully constructed connection with the German Army. Röhm and about 85 other military and political figures were executed as part of the purge, which successfully crushed opposition to ensure Hitler's unassailable rule. The purge consolidated Hitler's power, illustrating the dangerous consequences of eliminating dissent.

William Shakespeare's Julius Caesar presents a pivotal moment in which Artemidorus urgently warns Caesar of impending betrayal. However, his counsel is tragically ignored. Unlike Artemidorus, who risked his life to alert Caesar, the Kenyan "majority leader" in parliament has increasingly become a marionette, singing to the tune of the puppeteer. Occasionally, this "leader" displays moments of distress, attempting to justify the unjustifiable. Meanwhile, President William Ruto assumes the role of a "leader" whose commitment to defending the people's fundamental rights and interests remains highly questionable. His advisors, too, appear either deaf or blind to the realities around them or mere puppets, advising someone who is, in effect, advising himself, creating a court where reflection is stifled and dissent is unwelcome, and where loyalty often outweighs judgment.

"Caesar, beware of Brutus; take heed of Cassius; come not near Casca; have an eye to Cinna; trust not Trebonius; mark well Metellus Cimber; set your foot on Calpurnia; for the ides of March are come. Yet do I fear thee, for thou art deadly, and I do suspect thee very much of death. I have heard of you all, and I do know you well. If thou beest not immortal, look about you: security gives way to conspiracy. I shall be glad to see thee, and even more to be able to bear thee company. But as I said, beware of Brutus, and beware of Cassius; be wary of the motives behind their words. It may be that thy love for me has made thee forget the ways of men. As you go forth, Caesar, keep your guard up, for there is but one mind in all these men, and it is bent against Caesar."

*Thy love,
Artemidorus
(Adapted from Julius Caesar)*



President William Ruto

In Kenya today, the political environment mirrors this literary caution. Recent actions by President Ruto recall historic political purges, particularly Germany's Night of the Long Knives (June 30 – July 2, 1934). Adolf Hitler orchestrated a purge targeting party members who threatened his authority, including among the Nazi ranks, Ernst Röhm, head of the SA (Sturmabteilung), and about 85 other military and political figures. Röhm's ambition to strengthen the SA at the expense of the German army jeopardized Hitler's strategic alliances. Hitler saw Röhm's prolonged dominance as unacceptable because his aspirations jeopardized his carefully constructed connection with the German Army. Röhm and about 85 other military and political figures were executed as part of the purge, which successfully crushed opposition to ensure Hitler's unassailable rule. The purge consolidated Hitler's power, illustrating the dangerous consequences of eliminating dissent. Ruto's political strategies reveal striking parallels to historical precedents. Kimani Ichung'wah and other cliques of loyalists have become important advocates of Ruto's agenda,

exhibiting loyalty akin to Heinrich Himmler's to Hitler. Ichung'wah and other outspoken President Ruto's supporters, like Oscar Sudi, have become President Ruto's puppets, demonstrating his determination to use reliable allies to consolidate power.

By promoting allies over merit-deserving Kenyans, a system emerges in which loyalty supersedes judgment, and dissent is systematically sidelined, muted, or ridiculed, ensuring that critical voices are unable to influence decision-making or hold power accountable. This cultivated environment reflects a broader strategy of consolidating influence and muting opposition, where the advice reaching the president is filtered through intermediaries who often reinforce his preconceptions rather than challenge them.

Even recent criticisms of the legislature's compromised and corrupt state, voiced by President Ruto himself, appear framed within political calculations, suggesting that such interventions are politically motivated rather than genuine attempts to restore independence or accountability. The irony is heightened as Kimani Ichung'wah and other parliamentarians have condemned President Ruto for calling the legislature corrupt, raising ques-

tions about their sincerity and the relative nature of "honor" in political discourse.

This consolidation extends beyond loyalists. Ruto has strategically co-opted former opponents, notably Orange Democratic Movement (ODM) "leaders" like Opiyo Wandayi and John Mbadi, into key Cabinet Secretary positions. This mirrors historical tactics from European monarchies to modern authoritarian states, where co-opting rivals neutralized opposition while projecting an illusion of political unity. Fulgencio Batista's suppression of dissent in pre-revolutionary Cuba, or the Tsarist strategy of incorporating reformist elites in Russia, demonstrates that such maneuvers aim to control both opposition and public perception. The outcome is a government populated by "yes-men," performing pretentious praise while critical voices are systematically excluded. Though this may convey the image of "national unity," it undermines democratic principles and accountability. Parliament risks becoming a "yes-parliament," rubber-stamping executive policies without actively representing the populace. This threatens checks and balances essential for a healthy democracy and risks prioritizing elite

interests over the public good.

History also reminds us that the suppression of dissent is inherently unstable. The Cuban Revolution demonstrates how popular dissatisfaction with Batista's regime fueled radical change, culminating in the triumph of Fidel Castro and Che Guevara. Similarly, the Russian Revolution illustrates that entrenched systems ignoring dissent are vulnerable to upheaval. Kenya's political landscape today serves as a reminder: the people's voice remains the mortal force of change. Ignored, stifled, or co-opted, dissent eventually finds channels, sometimes abrupt, sometimes revolutionary, to restore accountability.

President Ruto's consolidation of power, through co-optation, loyalist promotion, and suppression of dissent, is a double-edged sword. While it strengthens short-term control, it erodes the foundations of governance and risks provoking backlash. As Artemidorus warned Caesar, those who ignore cautionary voices often invite the very consequences they seek to prevent. Kenya's leaders would do well to heed the lesson: loyalty alone cannot replace reflection, accountability, or the indispensable voice of dissent.

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Health

Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus: Pathogenesis, Diagnosis, Treatment, And Prevention



By: Ramazanova Aziza
xxxxxxxxxxxx

Introduction

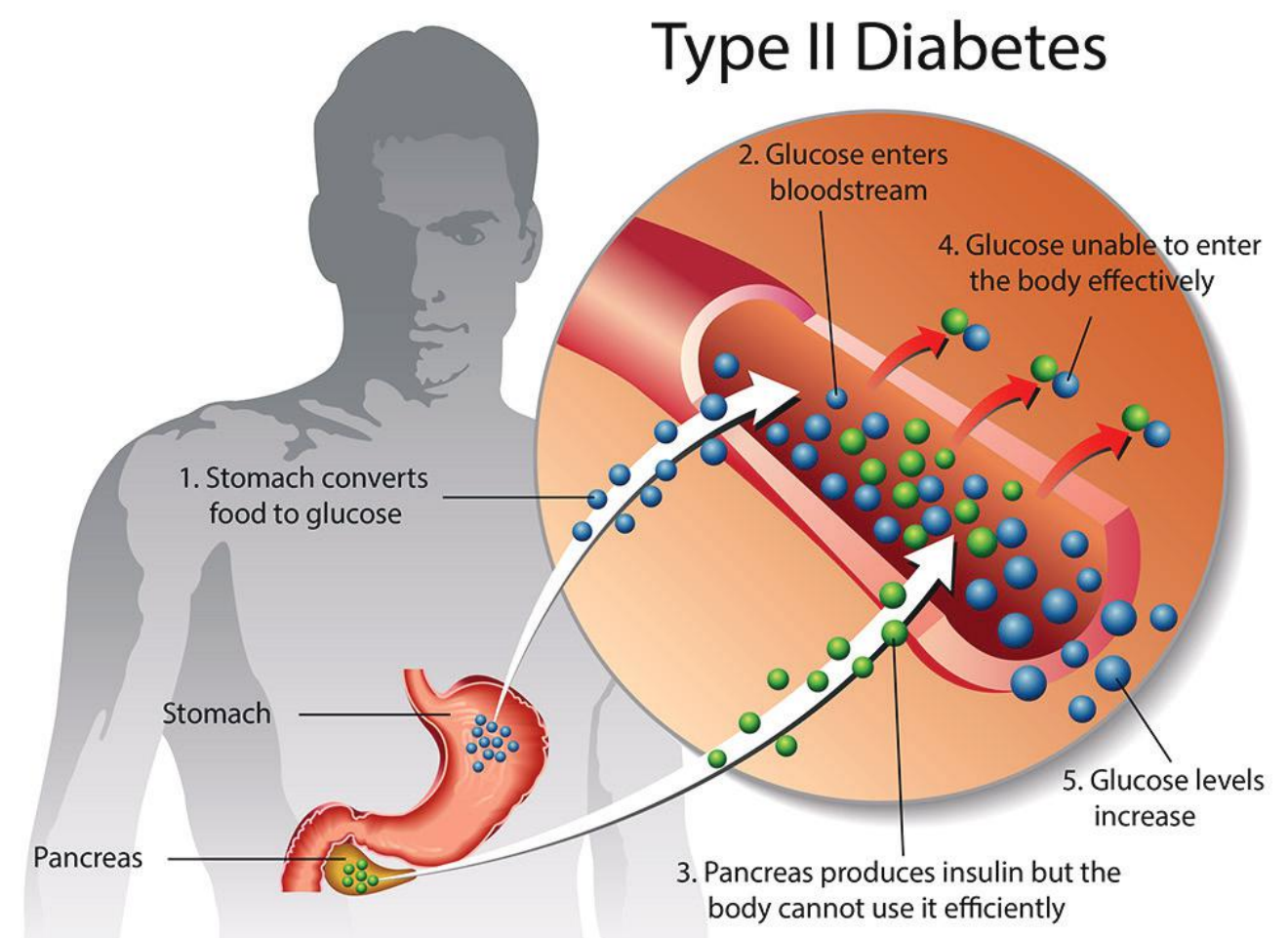
Type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) is a chronic metabolic disease caused by a decrease in insulin action and an inability of pancreatic beta cells to produce sufficient insulin. It is one of the most common endocrine disorders worldwide, and its prevalence has risen significantly over the past decades. According to the International Diabetes Federation (IDF), in 2023 approximately 537 million people worldwide were living with T2DM, and this number continues to increase every year. In Uzbekistan as well, the prevalence of this disease is growing, becoming a major public health concern.

Pathogenesis

The pathogenesis of T2DM is based on two main mechanisms: insulin resistance and beta-cell dysfunction. Insulin resistance – a condition in which muscle, liver, and adipose tissues become resistant to the blood glucose-lowering effect of insulin. As a result, blood glucose levels rise. Beta-cell dysfunction – pancreatic beta cells produce less insulin or cease production. Initially, the body compensates by producing more insulin to lower blood sugar, but over time this capacity diminishes. These processes are influenced by genetic predisposition, excess body weight, poor diet, physical inactivity, chronic inflammation, and other factors.

Risk Factors

Genetic factors: a family his-



tory of diabetes (parents or close relatives)
Obesity, especially abdominal obesity (BMI ≥ 30 kg/m²)
Physical inactivity

Age: more common after 40 years
History of gestational diabetes
Metabolic syndrome and hypertension

Clinical Presentation

T2DM is often asymptomatic, especially in the early stages. Sometimes the following symptoms may occur:

Increased thirst (polydipsia)
Frequent urination (poly-

uria)
Unintentional weight loss
Blurred vision
Fatigue and weakness

Diagnosis

According to ADA (2023), the diagnosis is made based on the following criteria:
HbA1c $\geq 6.5\%$
Fasting plasma glucose ≥ 7.0 mmol/L
2-hour OGTT plasma glucose ≥ 11.1 mmol/L
Random plasma glucose ≥ 11.1 mmol/L (if symptoms of diabetes are present)

Treatment

Lifestyle modification:
Healthy diet (low-fat,

low-glycemic index foods)
Increased physical activity
Weight management

Pharmacotherapy:

Metformin is considered the first-line medication
Additional drugs if necessary: sulfonylureas, DPP-4 inhibitors, GLP-1 analogues, SGLT2 inhibitors
Insulin therapy only in advanced stages or with severe hyperglycemia

Complications

Microangiopathies: retinopathy, nephropathy, neuropathy
Macroangiopathies: cardiovascular diseases, stroke

Prevention

Promote healthy eating and physical activity
Prevent obesity
Early detection and management of risk factors

Conclusion

T2DM poses a significant burden on healthcare systems worldwide. Prevention and effective management are essential for improving public health outcomes.

Ramazanova Aziza is a third-year student at Al-Fraganus University. She is studying in the field of medicine and is engaged in scientific research.

Worth Noting:

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US blocks Palestinian leader from attending UN meeting in New York

By: BBC
xxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas has been blocked from attending the UN General Assembly session in New York next month after he and 80 other Palestinian officials had their visas revoked, the US State Department has confirmed. US Secretary of State Marco Rubio blamed them for undermining peace efforts and for seeking “the unilateral recognition of a conjectural Palestinian state”. The decision, which has been welcomed by Israel, is unusual as the US is expected to facilitate travel for officials of all countries wishing to visit the UN headquarters. The ban comes as France leads international efforts to recognise a state of Palestine at the session – a move Donald Trump’s administration has opposed. The Palestinian ambassador to the UN, Riyad Mansour, had earlier said that as head of its delegation, Abbas would be attending the meeting of heads of state and government in New York. But a State Department official later

said Abbas and about 80 other Palestinians would be affected by the decision to deny and revoke visas from members of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and the Palestinian Authority (PA). Rubio said Palestinian representatives at the UN mission in New York could attend the meetings in accordance with the UN Headquarters Agreement – the document that regulates issues regarding the operations of the UN in the US. It is unclear, however, if the US move to deny or revoke visas complies with that document, which outlines that foreign officials’ attendance in New York shall not be impeded by the US, “irrespective of the relations” between their respective governments and the US. Abbas’ office said it was astonished by the visa decision, which “stands in clear contradiction to international law and the UN Headquarters Agreement, particularly since the State of Palestine is an observer member of the United Nations”. It urged the US to reverse the move. Israel’s Foreign Minister Gideon Saar welcomed the State Department’s decision. Hamas has been running the Gaza Strip for years, with its rival Fatah in charge in the West Bank. But even in



Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas

the West Bank the PA led by Abbas has struggled to govern, faced with rival groups and Jewish settlement expansion.

Abbas is also in charge of the PLO – the umbrella organisation which represents Palestinians at international fora.

The PLO has had observer status at the UN since 1974. It can participate in meetings but not vote on resolutions.

Thailand

Thai court removes PM over leaked phone call with Cambodian leader

By: BBC
xxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Thailand’s prime minister has been removed by the Constitutional Court, plunging the country’s politics into turmoil and dealing a blow to its most powerful political dynasty. Paetongtarn Shinawatra was dismissed for violating ethics in a leaked June phone call, where she could be heard calling Cambodia’s former leader Hun Sen “uncle” and criticising the Thai army, amid worsening border tensions with Cambodia. The call, leaked by Hun Sen himself, damaged her reputation and critics accused her of undermining the country’s army. The ruling makes Paetongtarn, the daughter of former PM Thaksin Shinawatra, the fifth prime minister to be removed from office by the court since 2008. On Friday, the court’s nine judges voted six to three against Paetongtarn, ruling that her actions had violated ethical standards expected of her office. The court said that Paetongtarn pos-

sessed a “personal relationship” that “appeared to align with Cambodia” and dismissed her claims that the call was a “personal negotiation to... bring back peace without using violence”. In a ruling, it said “caused the public to cast doubt” on whether her actions “would benefit Cambodia more than the nation’s interest”. Paetongtarn acknowledged the court’s verdict but insisted she was trying to save lives. Her call with Hun Sen, at one time a close friend of her father, came as tensions rose on the Thai-Cambodia border, which weeks later erupted into a five-day conflict in which dozens of people were killed and hundreds of thousands fled their homes. Paetongtarn, 39, had only joined Pheu Thai in 2021 and rose to power after her predecessor Srettha Thavirin was dismissed by the Constitutional Court for appointing an ally to his Cabinet who had been jailed for trying to bribe a judge. Hours after she was dismissed, her one-time collation partner, the conservative Bhumjaithai party, announced it had enough support from other parties to get the votes needed to form a new government under leader Anutin Charnvirakul.



The party had earlier outlined its priorities, including resolving the border dispute with Cambodia and dissolving parliament within the next four months. The powerful Shinawatra family have presided over several Thai governments – and Paetongtarn’s

removal is a blow to their political dynasty. She becomes the third Shinawatra to have their premiership cut short: her father Thaksin was deposed by a military coup in 2006 and her aunt Yingluck was also removed by the Constitutional Court in 2014.

Despite his retirement from formal politics years ago, Thaksin remained hugely influential – though it’s now unclear how much influence the Shinawatra name will now continue to bear.

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Motivation

Discovering Seychelles and why this Island stole my heart

By: Capital News
xxxxxxxxxxxx

Worth Noting:

• My own introduction came on Praslin, Seychelles' second largest island, where Takamaka's gentle warmth mirrored the scene before me. From my hillside chalet, I woke to a panorama so enchanting it felt divine—waves rolling into crescent beaches, palm trees swaying in the breeze, birdsong rising with the dawn. If God were a view, Praslin would surely be it.

• But the islands have a way of pulling you from your reverie.

• And that's how my adventure began. Later that morning, still in Disney-movie mode, I set off down the beach and was snapped back to reality by a man shouting, "Hey, beautiful! Do you want a boat tour?" Now, I hate when men shout that. It never ends like the movies suggest (you know the romantic awww feelings). But something about the moment—sun on my face, waves rushing in made me pause instead of rolling my eyes. And honestly? Talking to him turned out to be one of the best decisions I made on Praslin.



The rhythm of Seychelles hits you the moment you sip your first Takamaka cocktail. Smooth, refreshing, and infused with island soul, it feels like the perfect welcome to a place where time slows and life is celebrated barefoot on white sands. Takamaka. The word itself feels like music, almost lyrical and light, as though it belongs in the chorus of an Afrobeats song. Its name suggests effervescence and fire, but the first sip reveals the opposite: smooth, soft, and quietly captivating. Much like the islands themselves, it surprises you, reshaping every expectation with elegance and ease. My own introduction came on Praslin, Seychelles' second largest island, where Takamaka's gentle warmth mirrored the scene before me. From my hillside chalet, I woke to a panorama so enchanting it felt divine—waves rolling into crescent beaches, palm trees swaying in the breeze, birdsong rising with the dawn. If God were a view, Praslin would surely be it.

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moment—sun on my face, waves rushing in made me pause instead of rolling my eyes. And honestly? Talking to him turned out to be one of the best decisions I made on Praslin.

"I'll come," I told him, "but don't shout 'Hey beautiful' at women walking alone—it's intimidating."

He looked genuinely sorry. "I didn't mean it that way. I just wanted to catch your attention. I'm Nyalle—I do boat tours of Praslin and Curieuse Island. I can even take you to Anse Lazio if you like."

He seemed sincere, so I joined him at what he called his "office," a reclining pool bed next to a beach swing, a table piled with green coconuts at his side. There, between laughter and logistics, he walked me through all the tours I could do before pausing and asking with curiosity, "Are you traveling alone?"

I hate this question when I solo travel. Too often it spirals into the inevitable: "I can be your boyfriend, we travel together," or if it's women, "I have a nice brother—you're so pretty, you should meet him." Other times it's the judgmental kind, people who launch into unsolicited speeches about why women shouldn't travel alone, or why it's wrong to be so "independent" that you don't need people—read: a man. So yeah, I told him confidently looking at him, "I am traveling alone and I love it." He leaned back, grinning, and said, "You need to find a rich man to pay for all your

trips. If I looked like you, I'd be rich already." Then, pointing at a lush little island on the horizon, he added, "You see that one? It's private. If I looked like you, that would be my island. So tell me—what do you even do in Kenya?" "I work for an NGO," I replied, watching his face light up with curiosity.

From his "office", coconuts piled high at his side—he laid out the tours I could take: Curieuse Island with its roaming giant tortoises, Anse Lazio with its postcard-perfect bay, even a ride to hidden coves only locals know. Between his dramatic advice ("You need to find a rich man to buy you an island!") and his mischievous grin, he poured me my first glass of Takamaka.

"You are wasting time, you are wasting your life!" Nyalle declared, waving his hands dramatically. "You need to get someone, maybe you will even love them but what you really need is someone to give you a good life. But what do I know?" He shrugged, then switched gears without missing a beat. "Anyway, for today I recommend you go to Curieuse Island. I've already called my taxi driver—he'll take you to Anse Lazio too. Walk around Praslin after, enjoy. But don't forget what I said about the private island, okay?" He reached under the table and pulled out a bottle with a mischievous smile. "Also, here. Drink this. Takamaka. No one has even given you Takamaka, and you've been in Seychelles two days? You're do-

ing life wrong, Noni."

I laughed and from that moment, I knew this trip would be unforgettable.

And it was.

And that is how I had my first sip of Takamaka.

On Praslin, Curieuse Island gave me close encounters with giant tortoises, while Anse Lazio's white sands led me to Chevalier Bay for a seafood lunch and an outdoor shower under palms. Mahé, the main island, offered a different rhythm: wandering through Victoria—Africa's smallest capital city—then feasting at Marie Antoinette, where even the tortoises in the garden seem to enjoy the good life. Sundays here are pure magic, when the island slows down and locals gather at the beach to fish, feast, and dance. Every stretch of sand turns into a party, with pop-up kiosks serving coconut water, cocktails, seafood curries, and skewers of fresh catch.

Then there's La Digue—perhaps the most enchanting of them all. With bicycles and ox-carts replacing cars, life slows to the pace of a gentle pedal past vanilla farms, granite boulders, and hidden coves. I spent afternoons cycling between beaches and evenings sipping Takamaka at beach bars, where chickens strutted fearlessly across the roads. Pro tip: don't drink and cycle; the chickens always win.

What struck me most, though, was how safe and easy it felt to explore. Seychelles is one of the rare places where walking alone,

day or night, feels effortless—something every solo traveler treasures.

And then, the little details that stay with you: kayaking through mangroves, dancing barefoot to Sega beats under the stars, tasting octopus curry rich with Creole spices, or ladob, a sweet-and-savory dish that tells the story of these islands in every bite.

If you ever find yourself in Praslin, wander down to the beach next to Berjaya and say hello to Nyalle for me then let him plan your days on the islands. He's a riot, full of stories, and the kind of character who makes a trip unforgettable.

As for other tips while in Seychelles? First, know that it's one of the safest places to walk around alone, day or night, which made my solo journey seamless. If you can, try to land in Mahé early on a Sunday morning. It's the one day the whole island slows down—locals head to the beaches to fish, feast, and celebrate. Every stretch of sand turns into a party, with pop-up kiosks serving cocktails, coconut water, seafood curries, and skewers of fresh-caught fish. Everyone is welcoming, so don't be shy—dance, eat, and chat your way through it all. And while you're in Mahé, take a slow walk through Victoria, Africa's smallest capital city. It's compact, colorful, and full of charm—proof that the heart of Seychelles beats as vividly in its streets as it does along its shores.

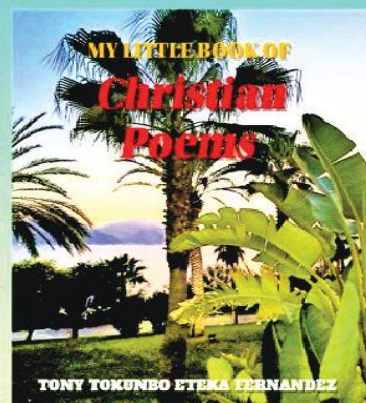
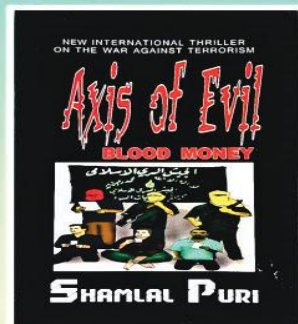
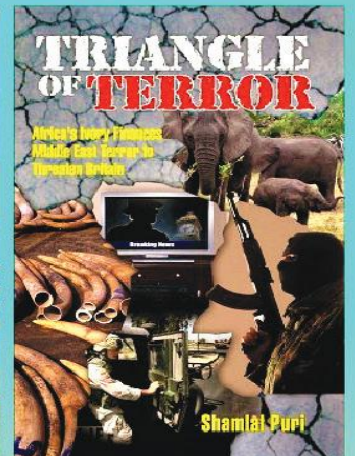
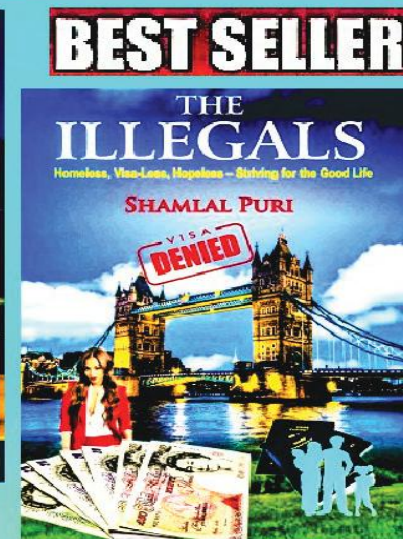
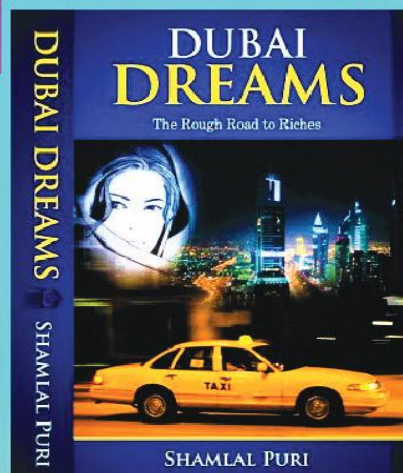
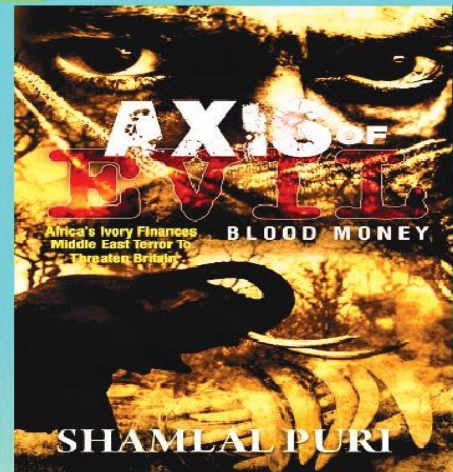
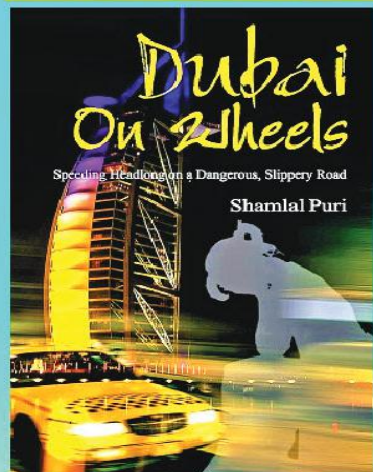
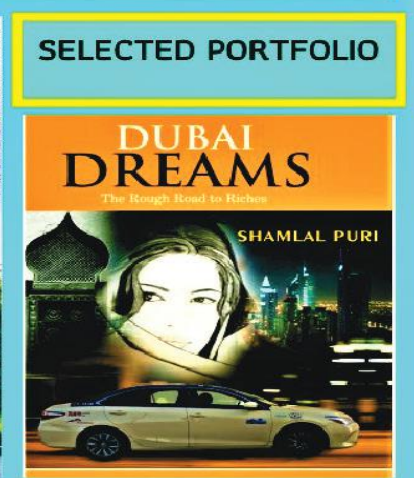
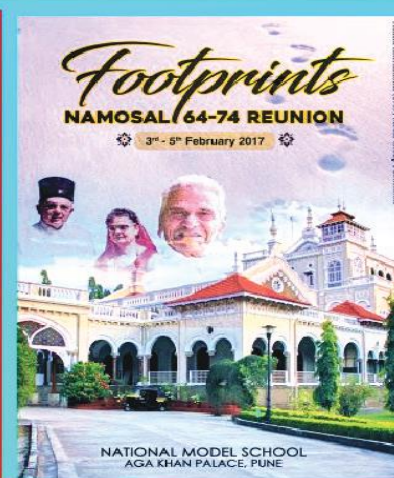
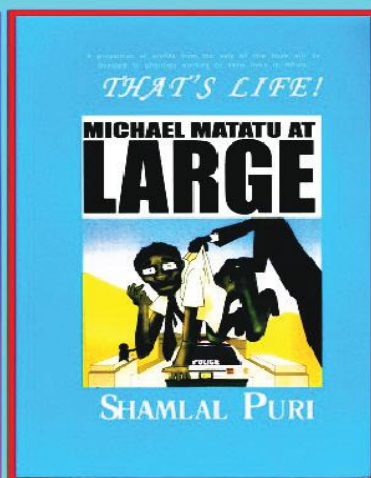
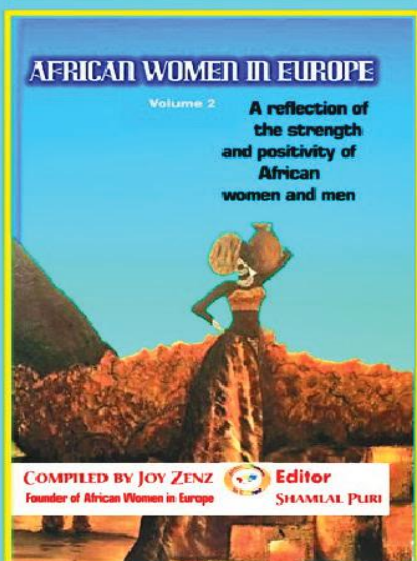
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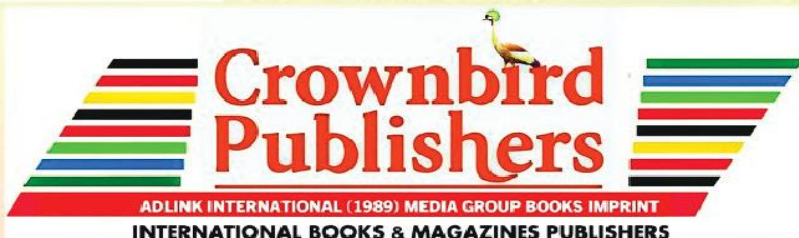
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African News

Trump ends Secret Service protection for Harris: Trump cancels Kamala Harris' Secret Service detail that was extended by undisclosed Biden order

By: Edward-Isaac Dove

@themkenyatimes

Contd from Page 1

Worth Noting:

- That is the order Trump canceled in his letter, titled "Memorandum for the Secretary of Homeland Security" and dated Thursday.
- "You are hereby authorized to discontinue any security-related procedures previously authorized by Executive Memorandum, beyond those required by law, for the following individual, effective September 1, 2025: Former Vice President Kamala D. Harris," the letter reads in full.
- The order to remove Harris' detail came from the White House, one official with the Secret Service told CNN.
- The decision was not part of a security review or new threat assessment, the source said. Leadership within the agency did not flag any security concerns or push back from the White House's order, the official said, who noted that Harris's detail would range from a dozen to a few dozen agents depending on her schedule and shift changes for 24-hour security.



President Donald Trump and Kamala Harris

President Donald Trump has cancelled Secret Service protection which had been arranged for Kamala Harris by Joe Biden before he left office, according to one of her advisers.

As a former vice-president, Harris was entitled under law to receive six months of this extra security after leaving office in January, which was due to expire in July. Her protection had been quietly extended for another year by a directive signed by her former boss but was revoked by Trump in a memo dated on Thursday, according to the memo seen by the BBC.

The move comes just before Harris embarks on a national book tour to promote "107 Days" – a memoir of her short-lived and ultimately unsuccessful 2024 presidential campaign. A copy of a letter seen by

the BBC, dated 28 August, directs the Secret Service to "discontinue any security-related procedures previously authorised by Executive Memorandum, beyond those required by law" for Harris from 1 September. A senior White House official confirmed the move. Sources familiar with the situation told CBS, the BBC's US news partner, that a recent threat assessment found nothing alarming that would warrant extending her detail past the legally-mandated six month period she was entitled to. In 2008, the US Congress enacted a law permitting the Secret Service to provide protection to former Vice Presidents, their spouses and any children under the age of 16 after leaving office. It has been just over seven months since Harris left office at the end of Joe Biden's

administration in January. Harris' husband, Doug Emhoff, had his own protections end on 1 July at the end of the legally mandated period. Harris will lose the agents that are assigned to protect her and her property in Los Angeles, as well as proactive threat intelligence carried out to identify and pre-empt any potential threats. The price of similarly protections, if privately funded, could add up to millions of dollars per year. California Governor Gavin Newsom and Los Angeles Mayor Karen Bass have both expressed outrage at the announcement. "This is another act of revenge following a lost list of political retaliation in the form of firings, the revoking of security clearances and more," Ms Bass told CNN, who were first to report the

story. The LA mayor said this puts Harris in danger and she would make sure she was safe in Los Angeles. Since returning to the White House in January, Trump has revoked Secret Service protections for a number of people, including Hunter and Ashley Biden, the children of the former president, and Anthony Fauci, the former director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. Several former Trump officials and allies have also had their protections revoked, including ex-Secretary of State Mike Pompeo and John Bolton, a former national security adviser who had become a vocal critic. Harris faced several security threats during her time in office, and former Secret Service officials have said that the dangers were com-

pounded by the fact that she was the first woman and first person of colour to serve in the office.

Trump faced two assassination attempts during last year's presidential campaign, during which the Secret Service is credited with playing a key role. In August 2024, for example, a Virginia man was charged with making online threats to kill, kidnap or injure Harris and former President Barack Obama.

In an earlier incident in 2021, a 39-year old Florida pled guilty to making threats against Harris after admitting she sent videos to her imprisoned husband in which she displayed weapons and said that a "hit" could be carried out within 50 days.

OPINION:

Which way for Kenya-US trade relations?

By: Pankaj Bedi
xxxxxxxxxxxx

In less than 40 days, one of Kenya's greatest economic lifelines could come to an end. On 30th September 2025, the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), the trade framework that has cemented Kenya's position as Sub-Saharan Africa's apparel manufacturing hub, is set to expire. The US Congress is broadly supportive of its renewal, with Democrats and Republicans aligned. But support in Washington means little if Kenya itself is not urgently and visibly fighting for its survival.

I speak as an investor who has built factories here, not because Kenya offered the cheapest labour or the fastest ports, but because it had something no one else could match: guaranteed duty-free access to the US market. That single advantage to Kenya has anchored billions of shillings in investment, sustained over 66,000 direct jobs in the apparel industry alone, with a one-to-one ratio of indirect jobs, and supported an estimated five dependents per worker. This means that approximately 660,000 Kenyans rely on apparel exports to the U.S. under AGOA for their livelihoods.

The truth is blunt. Investors set up in Kenya to access the US duty-free. Competing against Bangladesh, Vietnam, or Egypt without it is untenable. AGOA has been our competitive edge. Without it, we risk losing a critical driver of growth, and Kenya's seat at the global manufacturing table could disappear, erasing 25 years of progress.

These final days matter. Securing AGOA's extension is an urgent national priority. The recent visit to Washington led by the Cabinet Secretary of Investment, Trade and Industrialisation, Hon. Lee Kinyanjui, demonstrates the Government's understanding of what is at stake. But continuing such engagements will be essential until our agenda is achieved, as time is short and only strong government-to-government interactions can deliver results.

The US remains Kenya's largest apparel export destination. In a world of shifting supply chains, Kenya can position itself as a stable, ethical source, but only if it retains this access. AGOA is not only a trade agreement



Pankaj Bedi, Chair and a Board Director of the Kenya Association of Manufacturers.

but a driver of jobs, stability, and growth, supporting workers, cotton farmers, and logistics operators. Without it, jobs will vanish, and the shocks will ripple far beyond export zones.

If AGOA cannot be renewed in time, Kenya must pivot immediately to a fallback plan: a Kenya-US Free Trade Agreement (FTA) built on Kenya's longstanding strategic partnership with the US and the low level of trade competition between the two countries. Kenya's economy is a fraction of America's, \$120 billion compared to \$30 trillion. The US grows by \$600 billion every year, 5 times the size of Kenya's entire economy. A win-win FTA would secure supply chains, attract new investment, and provide the predictability investors demand. In uncertain times, predictability is priceless.

A responsible nation also prepares for the worst. If neither AGOA nor a bilateral FTA is secured in time, Kenya must have a survival strategy ready, one that shields factories and work-

ers from immediate collapse. We cannot afford the devastation seen in Lesotho and Ethiopia, where the loss or suspension of AGOA has led to factory closures and mass layoffs within weeks.

A mitigation package could bridge the gap: targeted incentives to offset US import duties, support to sustain factories, and transitional financing to protect jobs until certainty returns. This is not a subsidy for its own sake; it is safeguarding livelihoods during uncertainty.

Every year, about 400,000 young Kenyans leave school at the primary-to-secondary transition, while 1.2 million join the workforce annually after high school. Not all will become software developers or engineers, but sectors like apparel, agriculture, and light manufacturing can provide dignified jobs close to home if nurtured. As Kenya seeks to explore various opportunities for the youth, including labour migration alongside other homegrown solutions, the real victory is when a young person can earn enough

to support their family. At home, even a modest wage carries dignity and security that cannot be measured only in shillings.

This moment is also about Kenya's place in the global power game. Power is not only military strength or political influence; it is also the resilience of our economy, and the clarity of our long-term strategy.

The geopolitical tensions and fractured supply chains have opened a narrow window for countries like Kenya to claim a bigger role in global manufacturing. If we act decisively, we could spark a new industrial and agricultural transformation. But such windows do not stay open forever.

The US is still the largest consumer market on earth. Long-term access to it could be a game-changer not just for textiles, but for agriculture, processed foods, and other value-added exports. If Kenya aligns its policies to capture this opportunity, the benefits will ripple far beyond the export zones.

The decisions we make in

these few weeks will echo for decades. They will determine whether we build a stronger economic foundation brick by brick, or whether we watch the scaffolding we have assembled over two decades come crashing down. National pride has its place, but so does economic pragmatism. Balanced wisely, they reinforce each other. What matters now is not applause in the moment, but stability in the future.

By acting decisively, the government can not only reassure investors, but also protect the livelihoods of millions of Kenyans who depend on this opportunity. Every day of delay is a risk we cannot afford. With bold, coordinated steps, Kenya can turn this inflection point into a launchpad for sustained industrial growth.

The writer is the Apparel Manufacturers and Exporters (EPZ) Sector Chair and a Board Director of the Kenya Association of Manufacturers. He can be reached at info@kam.co.ke.

Worth Noting:

• These final days matter. Securing AGOA's extension is an urgent national priority. The recent visit to Washington led by the Cabinet Secretary of Investment, Trade and Industrialisation, Hon. Lee Kinyanjui, demonstrates the Government's understanding of what is at stake. But continuing such engagements will be essential until our agenda is achieved, as time is short and only strong government-to-government interactions can deliver results.

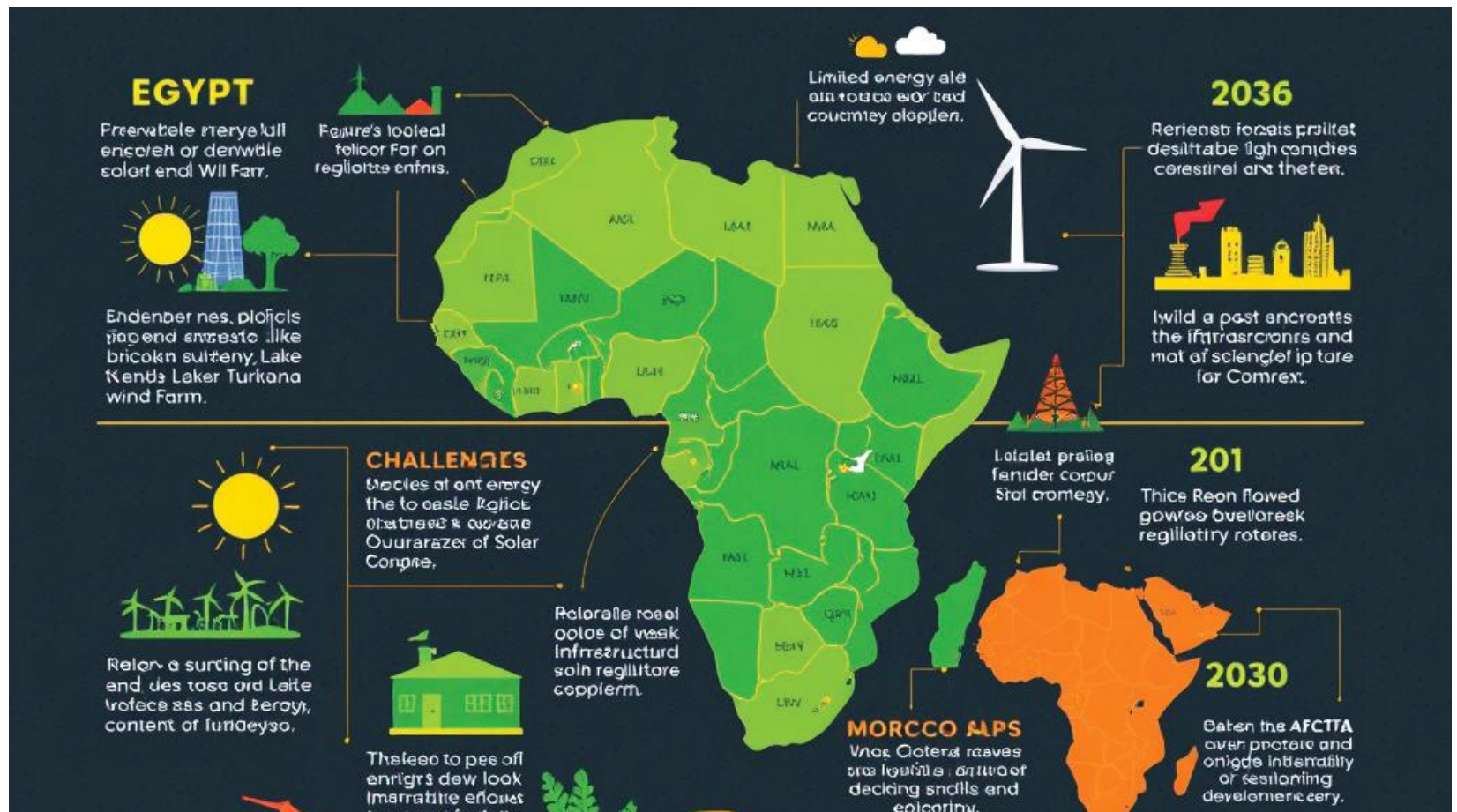
• The US remains Kenya's largest apparel export destination. In a world of shifting supply chains, Kenya can position itself as a stable, ethical source, but only if it retains this access. AGOA is not only a trade agreement but a driver of jobs, stability, and growth, supporting workers, cotton farmers, and logistics operators. Without it, jobs will vanish, and the shocks will ripple far beyond export zones.

AFRICA

Africa Climate Summit 2: Catalysing A Greener, Resilient And Prosperous Africa

From September 8 to 10, 2025, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, will host the Second Africa Climate Summit (ACS-2), a landmark event that will bring together leaders, experts, innovators, and grassroots communities to accelerate African-led climate action.

By: David Wakogy
xxxxxxxxxxxx



Worth Noting:

- The summit is expected to deliver several strategic outcomes. Chief among them will be the Addis Ababa Declaration on Climate Change, a unified African position that will strengthen the continent's negotiating power ahead of COP30. Other anticipated outcomes include new financing pledges for resilience and green development, innovative partnerships between governments and the private sector, and the showcasing of groundbreaking African climate solutions. Taken together, these outcomes will institutionalize Africa's leadership role in global climate governance while ensuring that the continent's priorities are integrated into global decision-making.

- Ethiopia, as host, will have an opportunity to showcase its own ambitious climate programs, notably the Green Legacy Initiative, which has already seen the planting of billions of trees to combat deforestation, reduce carbon emissions, and restore ecosystems. This initiative demonstrates how visionary leadership and practical action can deliver tangible results while inspiring other African nations to follow suit.

From September 8 to 10, 2025, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, will host the Second Africa Climate Summit (ACS-2), a landmark event that will bring together leaders, experts, innovators, and grassroots communities to accelerate African-led climate action. The summit, convened by the African Union Commission and the Government of Ethiopia, is expected to draw more than 25,000 participants, including Heads of State, senior government officials, development partners, the private sector, academia, civil society, youth, and Indigenous Peoples.

The first Africa Climate Summit was hosted by Kenya in 2023 and was hailed as the most successful climate event ever held on the continent. It established Africa as an important voice in global climate negotiations and laid the groundwork for a new era of continental cooperation. Building on that momentum, ACS-2 will focus on practical solutions, fair climate financing, and Africa's leadership in shaping international climate policies. Guided by Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want, the summit will also emphasize multilateralism and climate justice, recognizing Africa's unique position in the glob-

al climate crisis. Although the continent contributes less than 4 percent of global emissions, it remains disproportionately vulnerable to climate shocks. The summit therefore seeks to amplify Africa's call for justice in climate financing, while also highlighting its growing leadership in innovative, nature-based, and technology-driven solutions.

ACS-2 will be preceded by pre-summit dialogues from September 5 to 7, offering a platform for youth, grassroots communities, and indigenous peoples to set the tone for inclusive engagement. These early conversations are expected to shape the official agenda and ensure that Africa's climate discourse is rooted in both grassroots realities and high-level strategy. When the main summit begins, each of the three days will focus on a distinct theme: day one will explore nature- and technology-based solutions to advance green growth and decarbonization; day two will tackle adaptation and resilience, shining a light on scalable African solutions to climate risks; and day three will address climate finance and investment, pushing for a paradigm shift from aid dependency to sustainable, home-grown investment in

innovation and resilience.

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a fitting venue for the summit, symbolizing the unity and collective purpose that ACS-2 seeks to foster across the continent.

Beyond the policy discussions and high-level commitments, ACS-2 will also shine a spotlight on Africa's role as a global climate innovator. Across the continent, communities are pioneering renewable energy solutions, sustainable agriculture practices, and restoration projects that are transforming lives while protecting the environment. The summit will provide these stories with a global platform, reinforcing the message that Africa is not merely a passive victim of climate change but a proactive driver of climate solutions.

The importance of ACS-2 lies in its ability to reframe Africa's narrative in the global climate arena. For decades, Africa has been portrayed as the continent most vulnerable to climate change. While this remains true, the summit offers an opportunity to also highlight Africa's resilience, ingenuity, and leadership. By focusing on justice, equity, and prosperity, ACS-2 will call for reforms in international finance that support African innovation and emphasize long-term invest-

ment over short-term aid. In doing so, it seeks to create pathways for greener economies, resilient communities, and inclusive growth.

As the world watches, ACS-2 will be more than just another climate conference. It will be a crucible of ideas, commitments, and collective ambition, with the potential to reshape how Africa is perceived and how it positions itself in global climate negotiations. The summit calls on all stakeholders, governments, businesses, communities, and individuals; to rally behind Africa's vision for a harmonized, interconnected, and climate-resilient future.

Between September 8 and 10, Addis Ababa will not just host a continental meeting; it will stand at the center of a global conversation that seeks to redefine Africa's role in building a greener, more prosperous planet. With bold leadership and collective determination, ACS-2 offers Africa the chance to set a new standard for climate action; one that is just, innovative, and firmly rooted in the continent's aspirations for a sustainable future.

NEWS PAPER



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WORLD

Heifer International urges youth-led, locally driven solutions at Africa Food Systems Forum 2025

By: Contributor
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Contd from Page 1

Worth Noting:

This year's forum comes as new data highlights the scale of Africa's food and nutrition challenge. The 2025 State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World (SOFI) Report revealed that 307 million people in Africa—nearly one in five—are hungry. At the report's launch, UN Deputy Secretary-General Amina Mohammed warned that the world is "far off track" to meet the goal of ending hunger by 2030.

AFSF, Africa's premier platform for dialogue and collaboration on food systems transformation, brings together thousands of policymakers, development agencies, farmers, agripreneurs, innovators, investors, and private sector leaders. This year's theme, "Africa's Youth: Leading Collaboration, Innovation and Implementation of Agri-Food Systems Transformation," directly aligns with Heifer's strategic direction to foster inclusive, resilient, and sustainable food systems powered by youth and centred on smallholder farmers.



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From Aid to Ecosystem Fa-

cilitation

Heifer's strategy departs from traditional donor models, embracing an ecosystem approach that supports youth-led innovations, unlocks catalytic finance, and advances community ownership.

Through its AYuTe NextGen initiative, Heifer has supported young African innovators developing agri-tech and climate-smart solutions that are directly improving smallholder farmer productivity. Since its launch in 2021, AYuTe has mobilised over \$11 million in catalytic investments and directly supported nearly 100 youth-led agri-tech businesses. These have created 23,000 jobs and reached more than 3.5 million smallholder households across the continent.

At AFSF 2025, Heifer will showcase how collaborative action and systemic shifts toward inclusivity and sustainability are delivering results. The organisation will also spotlight innovative financing models that move beyond traditional donor approaches. A recent bench-

mark report by Aceli Africa, featuring the Heifer/Hello Tractor partnership, highlighted how blended finance and tech-driven mechanisation initiatives are improving incomes for hundreds of smallholder farmers, demonstrating scalable pathways to sustainable, resilient growth.

"Africa's food systems demand bold, collaborative action that evolves traditional donor models to meet the continent's food security needs sustainably and at scale," said Adesuwa Ifedi, Senior Vice President of Africa Programs at Heifer International. "At AFSF 2025, we are presenting solutions where blended finance, catalytic capital, and youth-powered innovation converge to drive lasting change for farmers, communities, and the continent."

Tackling Systemic Barriers

At AFSF 2025, Heifer will challenge stakeholders to dismantle barriers that perpetuate hunger by advancing solutions in three priority areas:

• Youth Enablement:

Empowering youth to drive agri-tech and climate-smart innovation.

• Local Ownership: Strengthening community-driven approaches across the agri-food value chain.

• Financial Innovation: Expanding blended finance and catalytic capital to reach smallholder farmers.

One example comes from Senegal, where limited access to finance is a major barrier for rural women often excluded from banks and microcredit. Through community-based Savings and Loans Groups, Heifer is helping farming communities close this gap.

"Before Heifer's support, each of us struggled on our own. With training and our savings group, every woman now runs a business, earns an income, and has the confidence to lead. We are not just beneficiaries; we are shaping our community's future and passing on the gift to others," said Aissatou Deh, Treasurer of the JAM Group in Senegal.

Heifer at AFSF 2025

During the six-day forum, Heifer will host side events featuring successful youth-led agricultural innovations.

• Participate in deal room sessions to attract investment for scalable solutions.

• Highlight authentic farmer voices and locally funded project successes.

• Demonstrate how ecosystem facilitation delivers sustainable impact beyond traditional project models.

• After eight decades of working alongside smallholder farmers—five of those in Africa—Heifer understands that lasting transformation requires addressing not only immediate needs but also the root causes of hunger, poverty, and climate vulnerability.

"Heifer International calls on all stakeholders to invest in Africa's youth and smallholder farmers to build resilient, inclusive, and sustainable food systems across the continent," Ms. Ifedi concluded.

Xiconomics: The People-Centred Blueprint Behind China's Resilience

By: Stephen Ndegwa

China's latest economic data embody the foresight of President Xi Jinping, the collective wisdom of the Communist Party of China (CPC), and the sound, people-centred approach that defines what has come to be known as Xiconomics.

At a time when many economies are weighed down by stagnation, debt crises and protectionism, China continues to demonstrate resilience rooted in deliberate planning and visionary governance.

Recent figures show industrial output rising by 5.7% in July, retail sales holding steady, and foreign trade expanding by 6.7% year-on-year. These gains are not by chance, but the result of an economic philosophy that balances stability with reform, immediate results with long-term planning, and growth with inclusiveness.

The essence of Xiconomics lies in the conviction that people are the true foundation of prosperity. More than 70% of government expenditure is channelled into programmes that improve livelihoods, proving that growth in China is designed to uplift society as a whole.

From trade-in schemes for appliances to subsidies for green tech-

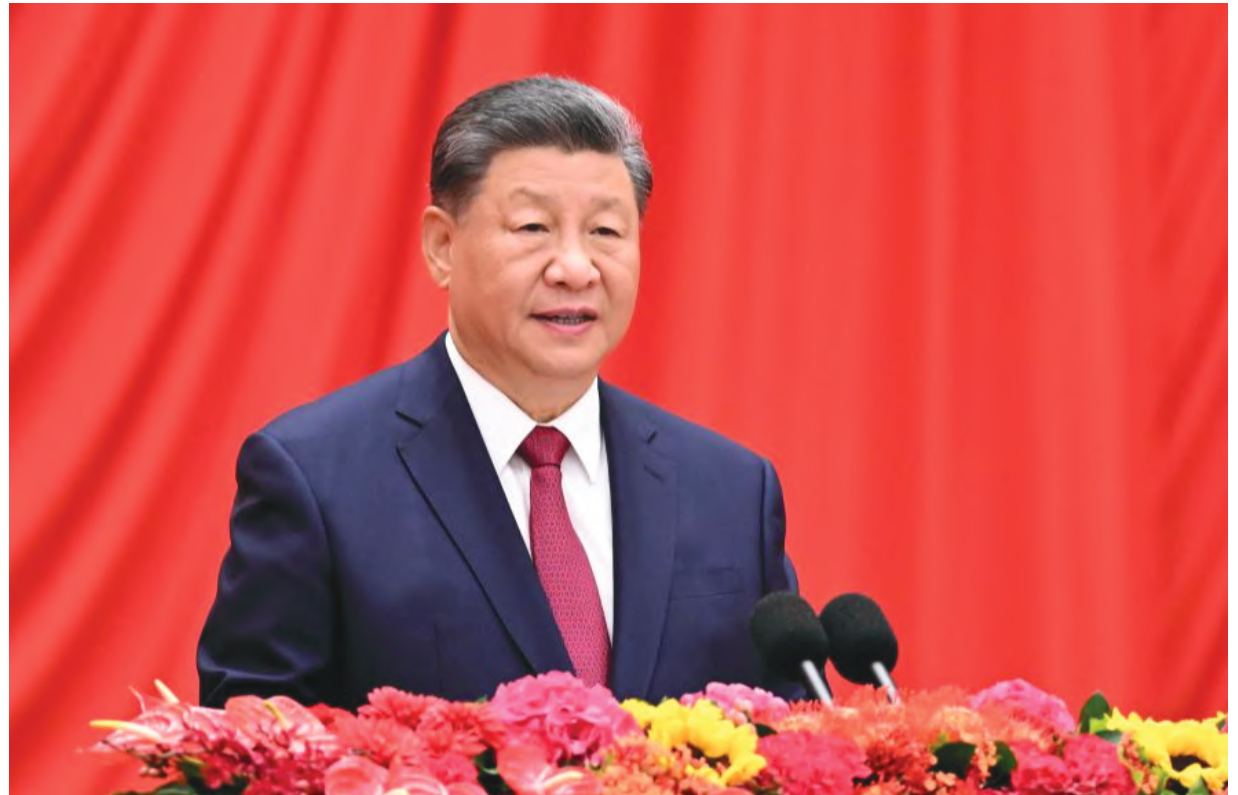
nologies, targeted policies both raise household living standards and drive industrial modernisation. Over 100 million appliances have been replaced this year, underscoring the effectiveness of such initiatives.

China is also investing heavily in human capital — education, vocational training, childcare and healthcare — turning social spending into a strategic economic driver. High-tech industries reflect this approach: new energy vehicles, robotics, and integrated circuits grew by 9.3%, anchored by incentives that link industrial policy directly to consumer benefits.

Unlike many economies that resort to short-term populism, China faces structural challenges with long-term solutions. Employment stability has been maintained, with urban unemployment holding at 5.2%, and migrant workers supported through policies aimed at stability and resilience.

Xiconomics is not a slogan. It is a lived philosophy — pragmatic, ambitious, and rooted in everyday realities. It balances growth with equity, production with consumption, and innovation with stability.

What is unfolding under Xi's leadership is a blueprint for resilient



Chinese President Xi Jinping.

modernisation. From expanding green industries to prioritising public welfare, China demonstrates that economic success is neither accidental nor cyclical. It is the product of vision, discipline and clarity of purpose.

As global turbulence intensifies, China offers certainty. Its model shows that prosperity is strongest when it reflects improved lives, foresight in leadership, and collective progress.

With the CPC's steadfast guidance,

Xiconomics is proving that resilience is best built on strong leadership, sound governance and an unyielding commitment to the people.

Artificial Intelligence (AI)

The Enduring Value of Strategic Voice Partnerships in a Digital Age

By Michael Mutiga

In an era dominated by headlines about artificial intelligence (AI), digital finance and immersive realities, voice communication may appear to be losing relevance. It does not attract the same capital or media attention as emerging technologies. Yet the ability to speak to someone clearly, securely and without friction remains one of the most fundamental enablers of global interaction.

International voice calls often travel through multiple networks before reaching their destination. Each handoff introduces delay, cost, or degradation in quality. With multiple intermediaries involved, it becomes more challenging to detect fraudulent activity and to maintain transparency over the call routing and billing. It should not be this way, especially when we have the tools and, more importantly, the will to make it better.

A Voice Onnet Exchange may not be revolutionary in a technical sense, but it represents a strategic refinement of how global networks interconnect. By establishing a direct exchange between two operators, we reduce complexity, enhance call quality and create a more resilient

and transparent communications pathway, particularly for regions with growing cross-border engagement.

It is about two operators deciding to exchange traffic directly, no middlemen. A call from Nairobi to Guangzhou does not need to loop through Frankfurt or Dubai. A student in Beijing calling her mother in Eldoret should not experience dropped calls, distortion, or inflated charges because of legacy routing.

When networks agree to speak directly, the customer wins. This results in lower latency, better call quality, easier fraud management, increased transparency, and ultimately, a small act of digital sovereignty. The fewer hands your data passes through, the more secure and accountable your system becomes.

Safaricom's implementation of a direct voice exchange with China Mobile International has demonstrated the strategic value of bilateral infrastructure partnerships. By establishing a streamlined route for voice traffic between the two networks, we have achieved measurable improvements in call quality, reduced latency and enhanced fraud management, benefiting users in Kenya and China.

Establishing a bilateral voice path requires more than technical integration; it demands a foundation of shared principles and values. Confidence in data management, alignment on regulatory expectations and a mutual commitment to long-term value creation are the elements that enable such partnerships to succeed. It is not solely about operational efficiency or revenue; it is about ensuring both parties are aligned in their responsibility to serve users with integrity and reliability.

There has been a growing interdependence between Africa and Asia, not just economically, but also socially, culturally, and technologically. Trade is expanding, migration is increasing, with students, workers, investors, and tourists all moving between the continents at scale; however, infrastructure has not always kept pace.

We are now starting to recognise that connectivity must reflect the human flows, it is a right, a tool, and sometimes, a way of living. When a voice exchange is established between two countries or carriers, it reflects the livelihoods of the people. It says: We see the ties between our people, and we will make it easier for them to stay connected.



Michael Mutiga, Chief Business Development & Strategy Officer, Safaricom.

Looking ahead, connectivity in the modern era will rely on a blend of technologies, fibre, 5G, satellite, fixed wireless and voice, each serving distinct yet interconnected roles. Forward-looking operators will focus not on chasing trends, but on forging partnerships that enhance reliability and user experience at a foundational level. Direct voice exchanges exemplify this approach by

simplifying cross-border communication and reinforcing trust in core infrastructure. As leaders, our responsibility is to design systems that reflect real-world behaviours and needs. In doing so, we reassert the enduring value of clear, secure and accessible voice communication in a rapidly evolving digital landscape.

Kenya

The Constitution Of Kenya 2010 Is Ripe For A Public - Driven Inclusive Review To Enhance It's Framework



By: John Wangai
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Worth Noting:

- Remarkably, immediately after assuming office, the Kibaki-led government kick-started the new constitution-making process, having ridden on the reforms agenda to gain immense support from all side of the political divide.
- After meticulous public consultations and engagements, the Constitution of Kenya Review Commission formulated the Bomas Draft and presented it at the National Constitution Conference where it was endorsed in its entirety. The draft had, inter alia, proposed inter alia that the executive be headed by a prime minister and further weakened the powers of the presidency.
- The Bomas draft was supported by the former Prime Minister Raila Odinga and his team whereas, President Kibaki and his allies opposed it's proposals. To counter them, President Kibaki's team introduced the Kilifi Draft also referred to as the Wako Draft, which was an edited version of the original Bomas Draft but with substantial changes.

On 27th August 2025, we celebrated 15 years since the promulgation of the Constitution of Kenya 2010, a day commonly referred to as Katiba Day. HE President Dr. William Ruto formally gazetted the day as an official public holiday for all Kenyans to look back on and appreciate the gains that we have made as a nation, from the post-independence era to the new constitutional dispensation.

The Constitution was overwhelmingly supported by Kenyans in the referendum held on 4th August 2010, with 68.6% voting in favor and was promulgated by the then President Mwai Kibaki on 27th August 2010. This marked the culmination of a tedious process that had been initiated immediately the Narc Kenya government was voted into office in 2002, having promised to deliver a new constitution within the first 100 days in office.

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The Bomas draft was supported by the former Prime Minister Raila Odinga and his team whereas, President Kibaki and his allies opposed it's proposals. To counter them, President Kibaki's team introduced the Kilifi Draft also referred to as the Wako Draft, which was an edited version of the original Bomas Draft but with substantial changes.

The Kilifi / Wako Draft was submitted to a referendum on 21st November 2005. President Kibaki's team supported and adopted the Banana symbol, while Hon Raila Odinga's team opposed the changes introduced to the original Bomas Draft and campaigned

against it under the Orange symbol. The proposed new constitution was rejected by 58% of the voters, with only 41% voting in support. This was a resounding defeat for the late President Kibaki and his team.

The subsequent general elections held on 27th December 2007 by the Kivuitu-led Electoral Commission of Kenya were marred by grave human rights infringements and violations, in which over 1200 Kenyans lost their lives and more than 300,000 others were displaced.

As a result, the international community was compelled to intervene to restore peace and normalcy in the country and to prevent further deprivation of fundamental rights and freedoms. The mediation process, led by the former United Nations Secretary General Kofi Annan, culminated in the signing of a peace accord in which the parties agreed to share power and to fast-track long-overdue land, electoral and constitutional reforms.

Notably, in 2009 the Committee of Experts (CoE) was established and immediately kick-started the process of reviewing the Constitution of Kenya Review Commission draft along with all other previous drafts, while also conducting public participation and stakeholder engagements.

Further, the CoE considered input from members of the parliamentary service commission who recommended a raft of amendments including the introduction of the right to recall members of parliament, the enforcement of the two - thirds gender rule in elective bodies and the scrapping of the proposed presidential age limit of 35 years.

It is from this vigorous process that the CoE finally harmonized everything to produce the Harmonized Draft which was subsequently submitted to a referendum, supported overwhelmingly and promulgated as the Constitution of Kenya 2010. That ushered in a new constitutional dispensation, marked a new dawn for Kenya and signaled a paradigm shift from the usual modus operandi. Key provisions introduced by the Constitution, inter alia, include Bill of Rights, separation of



powers and independence of institutions, public participation and involvement of the people in decision making and, devolution, which has been a game - changer by bringing power, resources and development closer to the citizenry.

It is lauded as one of the most progressive constitutions in Africa and globally. A report by the Comparative Constitutions Project indicates that only South Africa's constitution compares to Kenya's in terms of safeguarding and protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as promoting the separation of powers and the independence of institutions, particularly judicial independence.

In reference to a renowned Chinese proverb which states that even the best needles are not sharp at both ends, despite the Constitution of Kenya 2010 being among the most progressive constitutions globally; it has had its flaws, omissions, and hurdles in implementation. Schedule 4 of the Constitution which provides for the distribution of functions between the national and county governments is yet to be fully implemented. A core principle of devolved systems of governments is that funds should follow functions. This has not been fully adhered to, as counties continue to struggle to finance key functions such as county health services and disaster management. In addition, rampant delays by the national treasury to disburse county funds have been crippling operations and service delivery.

Additionally, public participation and the engagement of the people in decision-making processes have not been satisfactory as envisioned by the framers of the Constitution. As a result, courts have time and again rendered various pieces of legislation and executive actions unconstitutional for lack of sufficient public participation.

Socrates also referred to as the father of western philosophy, once said that a life unexamined is not worth living and suggested that we should always be introspective in our dealings. In the same spirit, I believe that it's high time we conduct a rigorous audit of the 2010 Constitution, identify its shortcomings and propose radical reforms for posterity. Notably, a constitution is described as a living document because it is flexible and can be modified to suit prevailing needs and circumstances. Further, in the Holy Gospel of Mark 2:27, Jesus Christ our Lord and Saviour says, "The Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath." Similarly, the law is made for man and not man for the law and therefore, once the law stops serving human interests, it should be amended to fit the present situation.

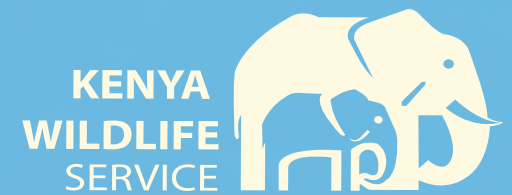
It is uncontroverted that contentious issues such as doubling the allocation to counties from 15% to 30% of the national revenue, strengthening watchdog and oversight institutions to combat corruption, merging institutions and constitutional commissions performing almost similar

functions, scrapping the two - thirds gender rule requirement and nominations in elective bodies, making Senate the Upper House with distinct roles, establishing an allocation of not less than a specified percentage of the national revenue for the Judiciary Fund to promote judicial independence and financial autonomy, and anchoring the position of the official opposition Leader in the Constitution, among many others, require imperative consideration.

The clarion call by the former Prime Minister Hon Raila Odinga for an intergenerational conclave should be embraced on the condition that it should be public - led, inclusive and consultative. Incorporating all generations in the engagements is critical because different generations face different challenges, hold diverse opinions and offer unique proposals, all of which should be factored into the final recommendations.

Reminiscing about our journey of agitating for constitutional reforms from the post - colonial period to the current constitutional dispensation, we appreciate the tremendous progress made. It is therefore incumbent upon every Kenyan to respect, uphold and defend the gains that we've made to avoid being watered-down.

JOHN WANGAI
PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION ADVOCATE



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Diaspora

Yao Jiuwei: From watching Beijing Parade as student to marching as Marine

Yao Jiuwei, a marine of the People's Liberation Army Navy, recalled that the first time he considered joining the military was on Sept 3, 2015.

By: CHINA DAILY
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Worth Noting:

• During the parade on Sept 3, troops — selected members of the PLA and the People's Armed Police Force, as well as China's militia and reserve service — will line up in formations along Chang'an Avenue in Beijing, and they will be reviewed by President Xi Jinping, who is also general secretary of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and chairman of the Central Military Commission.

• A total of 45 marching soldier units, land weaponry groups and aircraft squadrons are set to take part in the parade.

• Yao's assignment is to work with tens of officers and soldiers picked from across the armed forces to carry honorary flags representing time-honored combat units that fought in the war against Japanese invaders.

• "The flag I will carry in the parade was conferred to an infantry company — the predecessor of my present company — in September 1939 for its soldiers' heroic performance in a fierce battle that eliminated many Japanese aggressors. Actually, the company was established in May 1928 and had distinguished itself in battles even before the 1939 engagement," the veteran marine emphasized.



troops march during a training session in Beijing on Aug 12 as they make preparations ahead of the Victory Day military parade on Sept 3. The parade is part of a grand gathering marking the 80th anniversary of the victory in the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression (1931-45) and the World Anti-Fascist War. [Photo by Feng Yongbin/China Daily]

Yao Jiuwei, a marine of the People's Liberation Army Navy, recalled that the first time he considered joining the military was on Sept 3, 2015.

"I was running on a treadmill at my university — Harbin Sport University in Heilongjiang province — and was watching a live broadcast of the grand parade in Beijing that marked the 70th anniversary of the victory in the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression. It impressed me deeply and made me truly want to become a soldier. So, after my graduation in 2017, I chose to enlist and was sent to the PLA Navy's Marine Corps.

"In 2019, at our camp, I watched on TV the Oct 1 parade celebrating the 70th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, and I felt envious of those taking part in the National Day parade, wondering when I could participate in a parade someday. Now, I am here, training for the coming parade. It feels like my dream is coming true," he told China Daily in a recent interview at a military

compound on the northwestern outskirts of Beijing. Yao, now an officer of the PLA Navy's Marine Corps, was selected several months ago as one of two members from his company to participate in the parade on Sept 3, which marks the 80th anniversary of the victory in the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression (1931-45) and the World Anti-Fascist War. The event will be the country's 19th military parade since the People's Republic of China was founded in 1949 and the second V-Day parade.

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A total of 45 marching soldier units, land weaponry groups and aircraft squad-



Militiawomen are trained for the upcoming military parade commemorating the 80th anniversary of the victory in the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression (1931-45) and the World Anti-Fascist War in Beijing, on Aug 12. [Photo/Xinhua]

rons are set to take part in the parade.

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company — in September 1939 for its soldiers' heroic performance in a fierce battle that eliminated many Japanese aggressors. Actually, the company was established in May 1928 and had distinguished itself in battles even before the 1939 engagement," the veteran marine emphasized.

"Carrying this flag through Tian'anmen Square means a lot to my company and me.

It is a symbol of recognition and acknowledgment of my unit's glorious history and has become a great inspiration to my fellow officers and soldiers. It will be recorded in the company's history book and will definitely generate endless energy to propel us into combat training with full effort," he said.

YOUR OPINION IS INVALUABLE

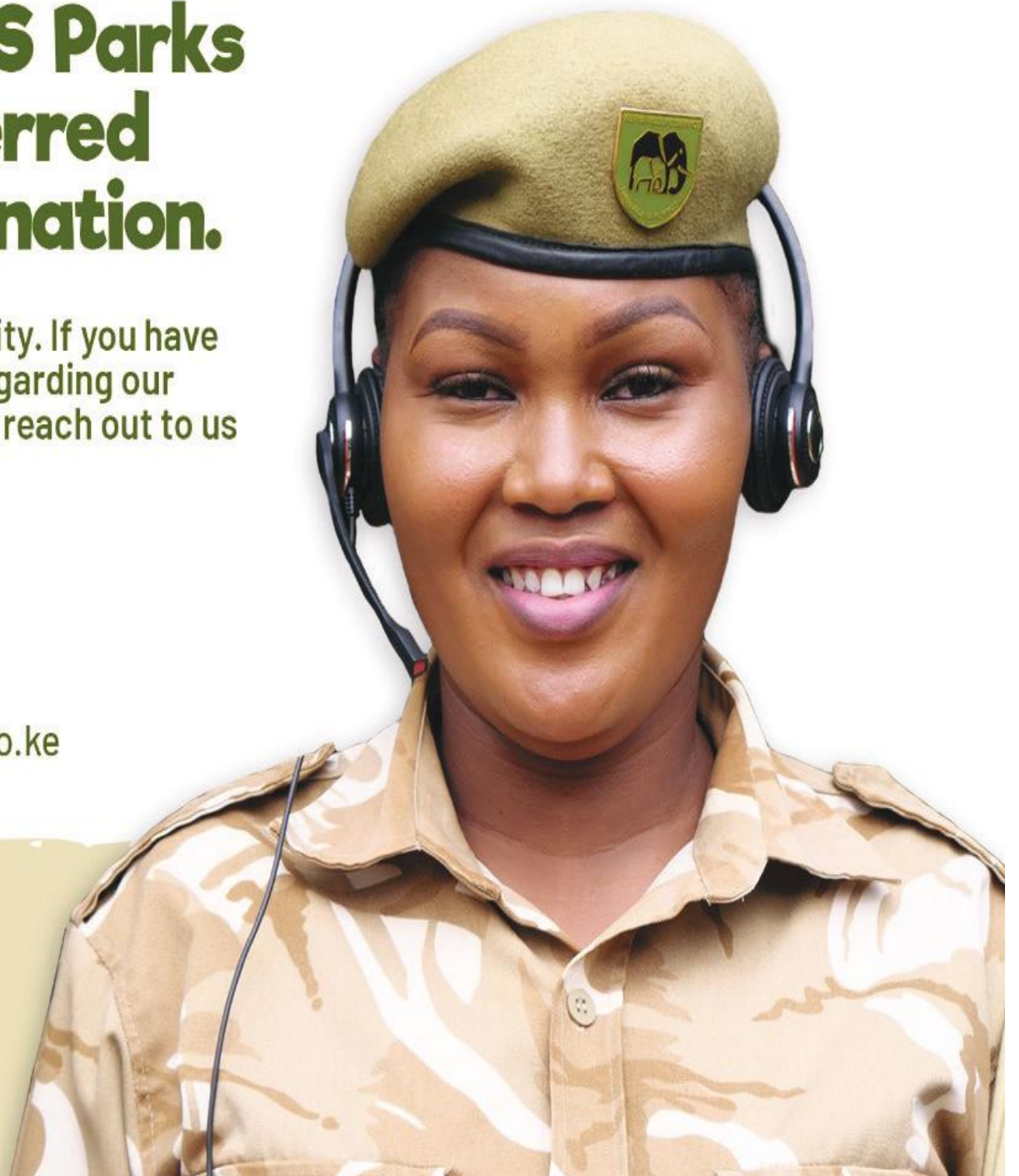
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Diaspora

Today, The Magic Of The Word Is More Relevant

My father, Musa Yolchu, was a well-known literary scholar of his time. In the house where I was born, there was a vast library, and the most prominent writers and poets of the era were frequent guests.



By: Jakhongir NOMOZOV
xxxxxxxxxxxx

Worth Noting:

• My true mentor in literature was the distinguished Azerbaijani writer Ismayil Shikhli, whose novel *D li Kür* earned him a place in the golden pages of Soviet literature. My two favorite authors, however, are Haruki Murakami and Orhan Pamuk.

• But let me note something else: I came to literature in a different mode, building a synthesis between artistic prose, journalism, and publicistic writing. I believed that to capture the reader of the 21st century—someone glued to the internet—we must offer fiction rich in information and fact, but at the same time thought-provoking and emotionally stirring. Later, in 2016, when I attended the course “The Golden Rules of Writing a Bestseller” in New York, I realized that what I had been imagining was, in fact, the very essence of how to create a true best-seller for the new millennium.

Today's guest is Varis Yolchuyev – a distinguished Azerbaijani writer and journalist, Director of the Azerbaijan Literature Fund, Editor-in-Chief of the “Literature and Art” portal, and Secretary of the World Organization of Writers (WOW). He holds the title of Honored Journalist of Azerbaijan and is the recipient of numerous international distinctions. Among his most notable honors are the Atanas Venshev Diploma of Ukraine (2024), the UNESCO Adam Mickiewicz Medal (2019), and the Golden Laureate title of the 3rd LiFFT Festival of Festivals held under the auspices of the United Nations (2018). He has also been named “Literary Person of the Year” by cultural institutions in Azerbaijan, Great Britain, and Russia. With a career that bridges national traditions and global literary currents, Yolchuyev has established himself as one of the most prominent and influential voices in contemporary Azerbaijani and world literature.

— At what point in your memories was the pen born in your hands?

In childhood, was it your mother's prayer, the folk tales you heard, or the whisper of a silent shadow that first called you to become a writer?

—My father, Musa Yolchu, was a well-known literary scholar of his time. In the house where I was born, there was a vast library, and the most prominent writers and poets of the era were frequent guests. Endless conversations about literature filled our home. Growing up among three thousand books, it was only natural that a love of literature gradually took root in me.

And let me add this: there is a saying in Azerbaijan, “Grass grows at the root.” My ancestral homeland is in the western region of Azerbaijan, in the Qazakh district—specifically, the village of Yukhari Salahli. It is a small village, but from this small place emerged three great lights of Azerbaijani poetry: the classic poet Molla Panah Vagif, the Soviet-era poet Samad Vurghun, and the modern voice Vagif Samadoglu. Perhaps it was this ancestral soil—Yukhari Salahli—that truly called me to become a writer.

—You are not only a writer

but also an organizer, a leader, and a guide in the literary process. How do you reconcile leading the Literary Fund while also preserving the spirit of a writer?

—To be honest, writing and bureaucracy are worlds apart. Every document, every directive, every event prepared is, in a sense, a story, a novel, or a poem that never had the chance to be written. Still, what consoles me is that this too is a service to literature. If we help a young writer publish their first book, if we present a talented author to the global stage, then that is our way of serving the great cause of literature.

—Your creative work has gone beyond Azerbaijan's literary circle and found recognition internationally. For you, how do the concepts of “national spirit” and “global mission” meet in poetic balance?

—The world is changing; new information and communication technologies are reshaping humanity, and the phenomenon of artificial intelligence is overturning all established rules. In the third millennium, a “digital human” is being formed whose national and cultural traits may fade into the background. In my novels, therefore, I set not national but global goals and missions, reflecting the trends of our era. Yet those who carry out these missions are always people rooted in national spirit.

I believe that the idea of suppressing national cultures to create a single world culture is fundamentally flawed. If culture is a tree, then every national culture is a branch or bough of that great tree.

— Every great writer is spiritually the child of certain predecessors. Who are the authors that gave birth to your creative soul?

—My true mentor in literature was the distinguished Azerbaijani writer Ismayil Shikhli, whose novel *D li Kür* earned him a place in the golden pages of Soviet literature. My two favorite authors, however, are Haruki Murakami and Orhan Pamuk.

But let me note something else: I came to literature in a different mode, building



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— Leading literary organizations is not just a position, but also a moral burden. How do you carry this weight?

— To carry such a weight is never easy. Whatever initiative you take, inevitably not everyone can be included. No matter how objective your choices are, those who are not selected, those who do not win, will aim their criticism at you. And when a writer's subjective mindset becomes: “I am superior to everyone,” “I deserve every-

thing,”—that is when tragedy begins for literature itself. And yet, it is within such a challenging environment that we continue to build and create.

— In recent times, some writers, especially on social media, tend to confuse criticism with personal attitudes. In your view, when does literature stop being a matter of taste and turn into a weapon of conflict?

Diaspora

Today, The Magic Of The Word Is More Relevant

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Worth Noting:

• I read extensively. But I believe that reading only works of fiction from different countries is not enough. One must also be well-versed in leading foreign literary criticism and keep track of the processes in world literature. That, I think, is the true language of literature.

• When you master this, you can recognize not only what genres are required but also what themes resonate. And, equally important, is the message you convey. At present, a dangerous trend dominates global literature and art: the glorification of Evil's triumph over Good. This is a profound blow to humanity, even when pursued by artists simply trying to make their work seem exciting. In all my works, Good prevails. My writings call people not to despair, but to hope; not to disbelief, but to faith.

— Social media has many positive qualities, but its greatest drawback is that it has handed everyone a weapon of attack. With this weapon, the ignorant can lecture about knowledge, the immoral can speak of morality, and the coward can display false courage. As a result, balance and fairness are lost.

A class of pseudo-critics emerges: they declare even the weakest scribbler in their own circle a "great writer," while at the same time tearing down the most popular and widely read author.

Literature is indeed a matter of taste, but it should not serve only the refined. From time to time, it must also reach out to those with unrefined taste, shaping and elevating their sensibilities.

— You have been honored with awards from many countries and organizations. Yet to hold the same reputation across such diverse geographies requires not only talent but also a great "language of humanity." How did you learn to speak this universal language?

— I read extensively. But I believe that reading only works of fiction from different countries is not enough. One must also be well-versed in leading foreign literary criticism and keep track of the processes in world literature. That, I think, is the true language of literature.

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— Many writers carry a hidden duality: to write or to change. What does your pen wish to change – the individual, society, or yourself?

— I truly strive to write

works that serve humanity. And it is heartening that not only Azerbaijanis but also foreigners are touched and transformed by them.

For example, after reading my novel *A Handful of Soil* about the Karabakh war, a young man named Mubariz Ibrahimov declared his wish to resemble its hero, and later he displayed such courage at the front that he became a National Hero of Azerbaijan.

Dozens of Turkish youth, after reading *The Seventy-Seventh Day*, took inspiration from its hero and went to greet the sunrise at the bay for 77 days in a row.

An Uzbek girl in Samarkand, driven to despair by her stepfather's cruelty, once climbed onto the roof intending to hang herself.

On the ground, she noticed fragments of the newspaper *Darakchi*, where my novel *Hope Is the Last to Die* was being serialized. She read it, postponed her suicide, sought out the earlier parts in the library, and waited eagerly for the next issues.

As she read, she identified with the heroine Naile, who never bowed to injustice but fought against it. Abandoning her suicidal thoughts, she built a successful career – her true revenge against her stepfather.

There are many such examples.

— In both your life and your literary path, is there a book or a person that has most profoundly influenced you, whose presence you still feel today?

— The person who has most influenced me is my father. From him, I witnessed loyalty and devotion to his chosen art. My father breathed literature and never betrayed it.

There were times in my life when I was tempted to abandon literature – to join the world of big business, to leave the homeland and build a comfortable life abroad. But in such moments, my father would stand before my eyes, and his example always brought me back.

— It is well known that writing requires both inspiration and effort. What do you do when inspiration leaves you?

— Honestly, if publishers in



Varis Yolchuyev

several countries are bringing out your books, if tens of thousands of readers are awaiting your next novel, and on top of that, your own state commissions you to write on a historical theme it deems a priority – then inspiration simply cannot abandon you. Writing is a mission, and out of thousands, only one person is entrusted with carrying it. And if that mission is yours, then you must bear it.

— Has there ever been something you did not want to write about, yet were compelled to do so?

— There are indeed certain topics one wishes to remain silent about—subjects considered shameful, trivial, or unworthy of literature. In

short, matters one does not regard as one's own theme. Yet, over time, the consequences of these issues become so glaringly apparent that you feel obliged to write about them. Sometimes, social demand is far stronger than personal will.

— In your view, which is more powerful—the magic of words or the philosophy of silence?

— I believe the philosophy of silence was a weapon more fitting for earlier times, when people spoke less and adhered to the etiquette of listening to others. Today, however, silence has lost much of its relevance. In our era, the magic of words carries far greater weight. Nowadays, everyone

speaks—whether capable or incapable. In the marketplace of words, the cacophony of shouts, slogans, and amplified noise has reached its peak. Amidst such chaos, your words must be profound, meaningful, mystical, enchanting—in a word, irresistible—in order to command attention.

Whether we like it or not, humanity has stepped into an entirely new era of communication.

In this era, one must learn to speak to every individual in their own language.

Jakhongir NOMOZOV, is a young poet and journalist from Uzbekistan.

He is also a Member of the Union of Journalists of Azerbaijan and the World Young Turkic Writers Union.



Varis Yolchuyev

Enzymatic Processing Of Local Honey Varieties In Uzbekistan To Enhance Bioactive Properties And Extend Shelf-Life



By: Sirojiddin Asliddin
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Worth Noting:

- Uzbekistan produces over 15,000 tons of honey annually, with cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum*) and acacia (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) varieties being prominent due to their unique flavor profiles and bioactive properties (FAO, 2023). Honey's health benefits, attributed to phenolic compounds, flavonoids, and natural antimicrobial agents like hydrogen peroxide, make it a high-value product in domestic and international markets (Viuda-Martos et al., 2020).

- However, issues such as crystallization, microbial contamination (e.g., *Clostridium botulinum* spores), and degradation of bioactive compounds during storage reduce its shelf-life and marketability (Rahman, 2021). Enzymatic processing, particularly with glucose oxidase (GOX), offers a novel approach to enhance honey's antimicrobial properties and stability.

- GOX catalyzes the oxidation of glucose to produce hydrogen peroxide, a natural preservative that inhibits microbial growth without compromising nutritional quality (Mujtaba et al., 2021). This method is particularly relevant for Uzbekistan, where traditional processing methods (e.g., thermal filtration) often degrade bioactive compounds (Oms-Oliu et al., 2021).

Keywords: Honey processing, enzymatic treatment, bioactive compounds, shelf-life, glucose oxidase, antimicrobial properties, Uzbekistan, food preservation, nutritional quality, food safety

Abstract: Honey, a key product in Uzbekistan's agricultural sector, is valued for its bioactive compounds, including antioxidants and antimicrobial agents. However, challenges such as crystallization, microbial contamination, and loss of bioactivity during storage limit its market potential. This study investigates the use of enzymatic processing with glucose oxidase (GOX) to enhance the bioactive properties and shelf-life of local honey varieties (e.g., cotton and acacia honey). Results show that GOX treatment at 0.1% w/w increased hydrogen peroxide content by 25%, extended shelf-life by 18 months, and retained 92% of phenolic compounds compared to 70% in untreated honey. Sensory quality improved by 10%, and microbial safety complied with ISO 22000 standards. These findings suggest that enzymatic processing offers a sustainable solution for Uzbekistan's honey industry, enhancing export potential and reducing post-harvest losses.

Introduction: Uzbekistan produces over 15,000 tons of honey annually, with cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum*) and acacia (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) varieties being prominent due to their unique flavor profiles and bioactive properties (FAO, 2023). Honey's health benefits, attributed to phenolic compounds, flavonoids, and natural antimicrobial agents like hydrogen peroxide, make it a high-value product in domestic and international markets (Viuda-Martos et al., 2020). However, issues such as crystallization, microbial contamination (e.g., *Clostridium botulinum* spores), and degradation of bioactive compounds during storage reduce its shelf-life and marketability (Rahman, 2021). Enzymatic processing, particularly with glucose oxidase (GOX), offers a novel approach to enhance honey's antimicrobial properties and stability. GOX catalyzes the oxidation of glucose to produce hydrogen peroxide, a natural preservative that inhibits microbial growth without compromising nu-

tritional quality (Mujtaba et al., 2021). This method is particularly relevant for Uzbekistan, where traditional processing methods (e.g., thermal filtration) often degrade bioactive compounds (Oms-Oliu et al., 2021). This study aims to evaluate the efficacy of GOX-based enzymatic processing for improving the bioactive properties, shelf-life, and sensory quality of Uzbekistan's cotton and acacia honey. The objectives include optimizing GOX treatment conditions, assessing microbial safety, nutritional retention, and sensory attributes, and evaluating economic and environmental feasibility. The findings are expected to support Uzbekistan's honey industry in meeting global standards, such as Codex Alimentarius and ISO 22000, and reducing post-harvest losses.

Materials and Methods

Raw Materials: Raw cotton and acacia honey were sourced from beekeepers in the Fergana and Tashkent regions during the 2024 harvest. Glucose oxidase (GOX, 1000 U/g) was obtained from a certified supplier (Novozymes, Denmark). **Processing:** Protocols **Enzymatic Treatment:** Honey was diluted to 50% w/w with sterile water, heated to 40°C, and treated with GOX at 0.1% w/w for 2 hours under controlled conditions (pH 5.5). The treated honey was filtered and packaged in glass jars. **Control:** Untreated honey was filtered at 60°C and packaged similarly. **Storage Conditions:** Samples were stored at 20°C (ambient) and 4°C (refrigerated) for 24 months to assess shelf-life.

Analytical Methods: **Bioactive Compounds:** Total phenolic content (TPC) was measured using the Folin-Ciocalteu method, flavonoids via HPLC, and hydrogen peroxide content via colorimetric assay (Brand-Williams et al., 2020). **Antioxidant activity** was assessed using the DPPH assay. **Microbial Safety:** Total bacterial, yeast, and mold counts were determined using plate count methods. *Clostridium botulinum* spores were tested via PCR (ISO 17919:2013). **Sensory Analysis:** A 15-member trained panel evaluated color, flavor, texture, and aroma using a 9-point hedonic scale. **Consumer acceptance** was tested with 60 participants in Tashkent.



Physical Properties: Moisture content, water activity (a_w), pH, and crystallization rate were measured using standard methods.

Shelf-Life: Spoilage indicators (microbial growth, off-odors, crystallization) were monitored over 24 months.

Enzyme Activity: Residual GOX activity was measured using a spectrophotometric assay.

Statistical Analysis: Data were analyzed using one-way ANOVA with Tukey's post-hoc test ($p < 0.05$). Experiments were conducted in triplicate.

Results and Discussion: **Bioactive Properties Enhancement**

GOX treatment increased hydrogen peroxide content by 25% (from 20 $\mu\text{g/g}$ to 25 $\mu\text{g/g}$) in both cotton and acacia honey, enhancing antimicrobial activity ($p < 0.05$). TPC retention was 92% (150 mg GAE/100 g) after 24 months at 20°C, compared to 70% in untreated honey. Flavonoid content remained stable at 90% (30 mg/100 g) versus 65% in controls, due to reduced oxidative degradation (Mujtaba et al., 2021). Antioxidant activity, measured by DPPH, was 85% of initial levels in treated honey versus 60% in controls, aligning with findings by Viuda-Martos et al. (2020). These improvements are attributed to GOX's production of hydrogen peroxide, which protects bioactive compounds from oxidation (Oey et al., 2021).

Shelf-Life Extension: Enzymatically treated honey maintained quality for 18 months at 20°C and 24 months at 4°C, compared to 12 months and 18 months for untreated honey

($p < 0.05$). Microbial counts remained below 10^2 CFU/g, with no detectable *C. botulinum* spores, complying with ISO 22000 and Codex Alimentarius standards (Codex Alimentarius, 2022). Untreated honey showed yeast growth (10^3 CFU/g) after 12 months. The extended shelf-life is due to hydrogen peroxide's antimicrobial action and low water activity ($a_w = 0.6$) in treated honey (Rahman, 2021). Accelerated storage tests at 35°C confirmed stability for 6 months in treated samples versus 3 months in controls.

Sensory Quality and Consumer Acceptance

Treated honey scored 8.5/9 for color, flavor, texture, and aroma, a 10% improvement over untreated honey (7.7/9) ($p < 0.05$). The reduced crystallization rate (5% vs. 20% after 12 months) enhanced texture and consumer appeal. Consumer tests showed 90% acceptance, with participants noting the clarity and fresh flavor of treated honey. These results align with consumer preferences in Uzbekistan for non-crystallized honey (Wang et al., 2022).

Physical Properties: Treated honey maintained moisture content at 17% and a_w at 0.6, compared to 20% and 0.65 in controls after 12 months. pH remained stable at 4.0, and crystallization was reduced by 75%, improving marketability (Barbosa-Cánovas et al., 2022). **Microbial Safety:** Treated honey exhibited no detectable pathogens, with total microbial counts $< 10^2$ CFU/g, complying with ISO 22000 and EU regulations (EC 2073/2005). The antimicrobial action of hydrogen peroxide, combined with low a_w , ensured safety, as supported by Zhang et

al. (2022).

Practical and Economic: Implications

Enzymatic processing reduces post-harvest losses by 15%, saving an estimated \$5 million annually for Uzbekistan's honey sector (FAO, 2023). GOX costs (\$50/kg) are offset by premium pricing, with a projected 3-year ROI for small-scale facilities (\$10,000 investment). The technology supports exports by meeting EU and US standards (Tetra Pak, 2023).

Environmental Benefits: Enzymatic processing is energy-efficient, reducing thermal processing needs by 20% (Fellows, 2022). Using glass jars, which are recyclable, lowers the environmental footprint by 10% (UN, 2023).

Comparison with Existing Studies: These results align with Oms-Oliu et al. (2021), but the focus on Uzbekistan's cotton and acacia honey adds novelty. The study addresses local challenges, such as crystallization and limited processing infrastructure.

Limitations and Future Directions: High enzyme costs and technical expertise are barriers. Future research should explore cost-effective enzymes and applications to other honey varieties.

Conclusion: Enzymatic processing with GOX enhances the bioactive properties, shelf-life, and sensory quality of Uzbekistan's honey, offering a sustainable solution for the industry. Adoption can reduce losses and boost exports, aligning with global food safety standards.

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Outrage after tourist filmed pouring beer down elephant's trunk in Laikipia

An investigation has been launched after a Spanish tourist was filmed pouring beer down an elephant's trunk while on holiday in Kenya, sparking a furious backlash.

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Worth Noting:

- In another video, the man is seen feeding two elephants with carrots and saying: "We are on beer time." The videos, posted by skydive_kenya on Instagram, have since been deleted after spate of furious comments from enraged viewers.
- The man, a self-identifying "adrenaline junkie", posted more footage on Monday where he feeds rhinos with carrots at the Ol Pejeta Conservancy.
- The elephant clip was filmed at the Ol Jogi Conservancy, a wildlife sanctuary in the county of Laikipia.
- The video got hundreds of comments from indignant Kenyans angered by yet another case of tourists disturbing the country's protected wildlife.
- A staff member told the BBC they were shocked by the behaviour, saying: "This should never have happened. We're a conservation and we can't allow that to happen. We don't even allow people to go near the elephants."

An investigation has been launched after a Spanish tourist was filmed pouring beer down an elephant's trunk while on holiday in Kenya, sparking a furious backlash.

The man posted a clip on Instagram of himself drinking from a can of Tusker, a Kenyan beer, and giving the rest to the elephant.

Several investigations have now been launched against the tourist, who captioned the now-deleted video: "Just a tusker with a tusked friend."

In another video, the man is seen feeding two elephants with carrots and saying: "We are on beer time." The videos, posted by skydive_kenya on Instagram, have since been deleted after spate of furious comments from enraged viewers.

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The video got hundreds of comments from indignant Kenyans angered by yet another case of tourists disturbing the country's protected wildlife.

A staff member told the BBC they were shocked by the behaviour, saying: "This should never have happened. We're a conservation and we can't allow that to happen. We don't even allow people to go near the elephants."

They told the broadcaster that the video would be handed over to the relevant authorities.

A comment on one of the man's Instagram posts said:

"Are you the now world-famous imbecile who gave beer to the elephant (or else pretended to do it, an equally moronic thing to do)? Congratulations!"

Dr Winnie Kiiru, a Kenyan biologist and elephant conservationist, said: "About 95 per cent of elephants in Kenya are wild and it is wrong to have social media posts that give the impression that you can get close to the elephants and feed them," according to the BBC.

The animal in the video is believed to be Bupa, a male elephant who was rescued from an elephant cull and brought to the sanctuary at eight years old in 1989.

Staff member Dylan Habil told the BBC: "He has also broken our rules because he was not supposed to touch the rhinos because they are not pets."

One comment on the video

said: "You can't hide what you are doing and you are not welcome in Kenya. Shame on you. Disgusting behaviour!"

Ol Jogi Conservancy has since been in touch to confirm the incident occurred last year at the privately owned wildlife sanctuary - saying it was "unacceptable, dangerous and completely against our values".

The Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) was also investigating the matter, the agency's spokesperson Paul Udoto told the BBC.

"(The elephant) is cared for closely by our team as an ambassador for conservation," the wildlife sanctuary said in a statement, adding that it treated cases like that involving the beer stunt "extremely seriously" and remained committed to ensuring the well-being and dignity of the animals in its

care.

The incident comes barely a week after a group of tourists was filmed blocking migrating wildebeest at Kenya's Maasai Mara during the annual wildlife migration - one of the world's greatest wildlife spectacles.

The viral footage showed visitors jumping out of safari vehicles, crowding riverbanks and forcing wildebeests into crocodile-infested waters - sparking outrage.

Following the incident, the tourism and wildlife ministry announced stricter rules, directing tour operators to enforce park rules by ensuring visitors remain inside vehicles except in designated areas.

Marketing Analysis Of Pharmaceutical And Chemistry Antihistamine Drugs



By: Akbaraliyev Xojiakbar Shuhrat.
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Worth Noting:

• In 2022, a total of 224 names of anti-allergy drugs were registered in the State Register, of which 67 names (29.9%) were produced by local pharmaceutical manufacturers, 33 names (14.7%) were produced in the CIS countries, and 124 names (55.4%) were produced and registered by foreign pharmaceutical manufacturers.

• In 2021, a total of 225 names of anti-allergy drugs were registered in the State Register of Medicines, Medical Devices and Medical Equipment No. 25 of the Republic of Uzbekistan, of which 67 names (29.7%) were produced by local pharmaceutical manufacturing enterprises, 33 names (14.7%) were produced in the CIS countries, and 125 names (55.6%) were produced and registered by foreign pharmaceutical manufacturing enterprises.

Abstract: Today's analysis will be a marketing analysis of the Antihistamine drug. Before starting the analysis, let me briefly talk about the power of antihistamines, antihistamines are products that reduce the effect of histamine on certain organs and the whole organism. They prevent the contraction of intestinal and bronchial muscles under the influence of histamine, compensate for its effect on bleeding, increase in capillary permeability under the influence of histamine, and facilitate the course of anaphylactic reactions.

Key words: antihistamine medications, spray, eye drops, gel, eye drops, ampoules, syrup, film.

Introduction: Antihistamines do not eliminate the increase in gastric juice secretion under the influence of histamine, do not significantly affect the release of histamine, and do not impair antigen-antibody reactions. Some antihistamines depress the activity of the central nervous system, calm and make the patient sleepy, enhance the effect of narcotics and painkillers, prevent nausea and vomiting in sea and mountain sickness, suppress vomiting in pregnant women, and have an anti-

convulsant effect. At the end of the 20th century, a new class of antihistamines was invented - N2-histamine blockers. Of these, cimetidine, ranitidine, famotidine, nizatidine, roxatidine, and many of their analogues are widely used in the treatment of gastrointestinal ulcers. Antihistamines are mainly prescribed for urticaria, allergic and vasomotor rhinitis, allergic conjunctivitis, eczema, capillarotoxicosis, and the initial stage of bronchial asthma.

Relevance of the scientific work: Allergic diseases are one of the global health problems. According to experts, currently 40% of the world's population has one or more allergic diseases. Unfortunately, Uzbekistan is no exception, and the market for anti-allergic drugs continues to grow.

Methods: An analysis of the assortment of antihistamine drugs used for allergies in the pharmaceutical market of the Republic of Uzbekistan was conducted based on the State Register.

Results: An analysis of the assortment of antihistamine drugs was conducted in 2019-2023 based on the State Register of Medicines, Medical Devices and Medical Equipment Registered

in the Republic of Uzbekistan. In 2023, a total of 203 names of anti-allergic drugs were registered in the State Register, of which 68 names (33.5%) were produced by local pharmaceutical manufacturers, 30 names (14.8%) were produced in the CIS countries, and 105 names (51.7%) were produced and registered by foreign pharmaceutical manufacturers. In 2022, a total of 224 names of anti-allergy drugs were registered in the State Register, of which 67 names (29.9%) were produced by local pharmaceutical manufacturers, 33 names (14.7%) were produced in the CIS countries, and 124 names (55.4%) were produced and registered by foreign pharmaceutical manufacturers. In 2021, a total of 225 names of anti-allergy drugs were registered in the State Register of Medicines, Medical Devices and Medical Equipment No. 25 of the Republic of Uzbekistan, of which 67 names (29.7%) were produced by local pharmaceutical manufacturing enterprises, 33 names (14.7%) were produced in the CIS countries, and 125 names (55.6%) were produced and registered by foreign pharmaceutical manufacturing enterprises. In 2020, a total of 225 names of anti-allergy drugs were

registered in the State Register of Medicines, Medical Devices and Medical Equipment No. 24 of the Republic of Uzbekistan, of which 71 names (31.5%) were produced by local pharmaceutical manufacturers, 34 names (15.1%) were produced in the CIS countries, and 120 names (53.4%) were produced and registered by foreign pharmaceutical manufacturers. In 2019-2022, we can see that the share of anti-allergy drugs produced by foreign and CIS manufacturers is increasing, while in 2023 this growth rate decreased. On the contrary, the number of anti-allergy drugs produced by local pharmaceutical manufacturers has been increasing year by year. In 2019-2020, mainly anti-allergy drugs were registered in the form of tablets, drops, ampoules and syrups. At the same time, in the following years, namely in 2020-2023, anti-allergy drugs in the form of gels, dragees, films and sprays began to be produced and their quantity increased. By 2024, it had increased sharply, reaching 386, of which the highest figure was accounted for by local manufacturers, namely 153. In terms of registration of antihistamine drugs in 2019-2023, countries

such as Uzbekistan, India, Ukraine, Turkey, Germany and Pakistan are leading. The share of anti-allergy drugs imported from Venice and the Czech Republic has decreased.

By 2024, among the countries imported and registered from foreign countries, anti-allergy drugs imported and registered mainly from India, Turkey, Ukraine, and Russia were the most common.

Summary: Taking into account the above, it has been determined that it is still important for local pharmaceutical companies to produce affordable, 3rd generation anti-allergy drugs in the form of film, eye drops, spray, gel and drop formulations that can be widely used in pediatric practice.

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