

## From Paul Allen to Denmark's Wealthiest Man: Abu Camp for Sale



By Boniface Keakabetse

A consortium comprising of Denmark's wealthiest man, Anders Holch Povlsen is positioning itself to take over Okavango Delta's iconic Abu Camp which is partly owned by Microsoft Founder Paul G. Allen.

Set on 500,000-acre tourism concession in the heart of the Okavango Delta, Abu camp was famous for offering elephant rides an activity that has since stopped and in 2011, now partly by Microsoft founder Paul Allen, was rebuilt and refurbished. The camp had been contracted to Wilderness Safaris to run.

Recently Botswana's Competition Authority issued a statement to the effect that: "Pursuant to section 49 (1) of the Competition Act, 2018 the Competition and Consumer Authority ("the Authority") has received a merger notification for the proposed acquisition of 100% of the total issued share capital in Olifanten S.á.r.l ("Olifanten") together with its Botswana subsidiary Abu Private Reserve (Proprietary) Limited ("Abu") by Sapphire Holdings Limited ("Sapphire").

The Acquiring Enterprise, Sapphire, is an investment holding company incorporated in accordance with the Laws of the Republic of Mauritius. Sapphire is controlled equally by Pawling Holdings Limited (based in Mauritius) and Wildland International Limited (registered in the United Kingdom). In Botswana, Sapphire controls and wholly owns Sapphire Botswana International (Proprietary) Limited and Singita Botswana (Proprietary) Limited, both registered in Botswana, and are not yet opera-

tional. The directors of Sapphire are André Pottas (South African), Clive Robert Britton, Naiken Veerasamy, Sawkut Oomally Bundhoo (all Mauritian) and Lise Kaae (Danish).

The Okavango Express understands Lise Kaae cited in the competition authority as one of Sapphire's directors is in fact the representative of Danish richest man Anders Holch Povlsen and she is in charge of his investment fund HEARTLAND.

Competition Authority states that the Target Enterprise, Olifanten, is a private liability company incorporated in accordance with the Laws of Luxembourg. Olifanten is wholly owned by Juno Properties S.á.r.l, a 100% subsidiary of Old World Properties LLC, which is in turn ultimately controlled by Jo Lynn Allen, Executor of the Estate of Paul G. Allen. These aforementioned entities are based in Seattle Washington, USA.

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### *This article...*

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# BCP Councillor's son dies at hands of Botswana Police



*"The police killed my son ..." - Grieving father*

Botswana Congress Party Councillor for Nxaraga Morolong Mosimanyana whose son died in a horrific scuffle with Sehithwa Police Station officers has narrated to The Okavango Express how the 'painful' event has left his family reeling in pain.

Mosimanyana revealed in an interview that on Friday his son was driving together with other two men when they were stopped by police at a

road block they mounted at Setata veterinary gate. The police told them they wanted to search the car but found nothing, according to Mosimanyana. Then, the police told the three men they wanted to search them to find what they were carrying in their pockets.

"He asked the police why they wanted to search them because they have already searched the car and found nothing. When they approached him he objected and at that point the police apparently decided to men handle him but he was too strong for the officers." As the scuffle ensued, a farmer rode by on a donkey whom the police asked to borrow them a rope he was carrying so they could tie my son with it. They got the rope and tied him on the feet, managed to overpower him as one of the officers sat on his stomach while the other choked him. They managed to handcuff him but continued pressing, kicking and suffocating him until his body got weak. He couldn't breathe and died

**Father: "They roped my son cowboy style"**

**Police: "The suspect was carrying drugs and refused to be searched."**

**Family wants answers**

there. Then they went to ask for water at the gate and poured it on his face. But he was gone. They rushed him to the clinic."

Mosimanyana opined that the police used excessive force stating the police could have put his son in the police van as soon they had roped him and got powerless on the ground. Even more painful to Mosimanyana was the fact that the Police took almost 24 hours since the incident before officially informing the family. "I was phoned by the other two men with my son to inform me. This happened on Friday but the police only came to inform us the next day on Friday. Just imagine"

Confirming the incident, Botswana Police spokesperson Dipheko Motube has confirmed that a 30 year old man from Botshabelo ward in Maun died over weekend following a scuffle with police officers.

Motube said the deceased and two other men were stopped by police officers at a road block in Setlatla veterinary gate between Sehithwa and Tsau. A scuffle between the deceased and police officers

ensued as the officers on duty searched him. According police the man was carrying three sachets of a powder suspected to be drugs. During the ensuing scuffle the deceased allegedly consume one of the sachets.

The deceased got unconscious during the fight and was consequently confirmed dead at Letsholathebe Hospital in Maun having been transferred from Sehithwa clinic.

Motube revealed that two of the sachets of a powder suspected to be drugs were recovered from the deceased and have been sent for scientific examination in Gaborone. Investigations in to this matter continues.

*Continued from Page 1*

## From Paul Allen to Denmark's Wealthiest Man: Abu Camp for Sale

Olifanten is an investment holding company controlling Abu (a Botswana based company). Abu operates within the tourism and hospitality industries and it operates two safari lodges outside Maun. The directors of Olifanten are Christian Beaucourt, Erwan Loquet, (both Luxembourgers), Danielle Harper, and Alison Ivey (both Americans).

According to section 50 (3) of the Competition Act, 2018 "any person, including a third party not a party to the proposed merger, may voluntarily submit to the inspector or the Authority any document, affidavit, statement or other relevant information in respect of a proposed merger."

The Competition and Consumer Authority therefore seeks any stakeholder views for or against the proposed merger. ■

## Boy 13, Snatched by Crocodile Near Maun

Maun Police station commander Chenamo Orateng has confirmed that 13 year old boy died after being snatched by crocodile in the river in Koromong near Maun last week Thursday.

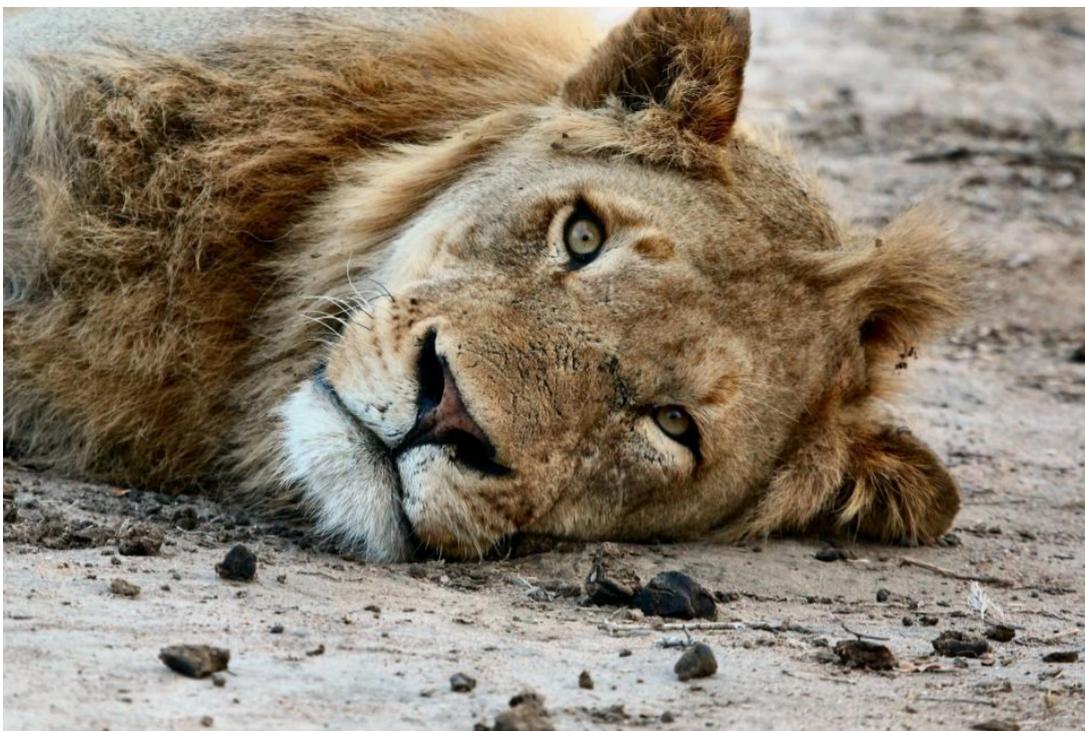
The boy who has just sat for his Standard 7 examinations was swimming with others when the reptile snatched him. His body was retrieved from the River intact with just some injuries on the hand where the croc had bitten to drag him.

The police are appealing to public to ensure children desist from swimming the crocodile infested rivers especially during the hot season.

# Irate Farmer Kills 26 Lions In Ghanzi

By Boniface Keakabetse

The increasing cases of human and wildlife conflicts in Ghanzi commercial farms has reportedly sparked retaliatory killings of lions by cattle farmers in the area.



Ghanzi district, Botswana's cattle farming hub, boosts more than 200 cattle farms.

However, its proximity to the Central Kalahari Game Reserve means the cases of predators' attacks on cattle are rife. This has led to farmers' resentment and retaliatory killings of lions and other predators.

A workshop organised by the Department of Wildlife and National Parks (DWNP) at Maun Lodge recently heard about how the escalation of the conflict with lion populations bearing a brunt as farmers shoot them in retaliation for preying on cattle.

A DWNP official told the workshop that a single farmer in Ghanzi has already shot down a total of 26 lions after they killed his cattle. The lions died in different shooting incidents after they had crossed farm fence to kill cattle. More cases of retaliatory killings are reported on a weekly basis according to the information presented during the workshop.

Wildlife Conservation and National Parks Act of 1992 allows for the killing of any animal that has caused damage or is likely to damage property. The Act mandates all farmers to report trophies of the killed animals that have caused damage to DWNP or police before they could be compensated by Government. However, many commercial farmers in Ghanzi are not interested to access the compensation as they complain that it is too little preferring to exterminate the lions.

Onosi Dithapo is the chairman of community-based organisation, Xwiskarusa, a trust mandated to prudently manage natural resources in the vicinity of the Ghanzi farms. Dithapo confirmed the escalating conflict to The Okavango Express. "Yes, that is true. The farmer has killed many lions. It is no secret because the law allows farmers to kill all problem animals that pose danger to livestock. The farmer in question reported all the cases to DWNP."

Dithapo revealed that more lions are dying in this deadly conflict warning an intervention is needed urgently.

Dithapo told this publication that they are worried about this escalation and have made a suggestion to DWNP to include lions in the

hunting quota to benefit the farmers, so they see a need to conserve the lions population. "26 lions killed by a single farmer is a huge number. That's an entire lion pride.

Giving farmers a trophy hunting quota, say one lion to hunt so they could use the funds to offset damage caused could help to prevent loss of lions population as farmers would see a need to conserve them than to eradicate entire pride like its happening at the moment."

In March this year, Minister of Tourism, Natural Resource and Conservation Philda Kereng when presenting her ministry budget to parliament said:

"My ministry is exploring new quota system for 'problem animals' that cause damage to farmers' crops and kill livestock. This new programme would permit farmers to sell the offending animals as part of hunting packages in and around farming areas. It is expected that this strategy would derive higher levels of income from problem animals as opposed to the current problem animals control measures where animals are killed without any financial value derived from their trophies. Details of this scheme which will cover both carnivores and herbivores will be discussed."

DWNP Director, Dr. Kabelo Senyatso confirmed rising cases of Lions-human wildlife conflicts in Ghanzi farms but was however quick to explain that there is an ongoing moratorium for trophy hunting of lions. "The moratorium could be reversed. But, first we need to undertake a census of lion and other carnivores in Botswana to know their number. We have an ongoing project to install camera traps nationally to count all the carnivores. Our hunting quotas are guided by science and research so if from our upcoming count we discover that the lions numbers could be opened for trophy hunting that would be considered."

The Hunting Review workshop amongst other things discussed modalities of how trophy hunting could be best implemented nationally to boost conservation.

According to Food and Agriculture Organization the impact of human and wildlife conflict is more serious in the tropics of the developing world than in developed world because of these countries' dependence on livestock as a livelihood strategy and source of income.

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## &Beyond Donates Drone to DWNP



currently threatening the existence of wildlife.

King noted that as years rolls on; poachers are increasingly becoming more innovative calling for more improved technologies to match their increasing onslaught. "Therefore we saw it fit to support the anti-poaching unit with smart technology to advance the efforts of ground units to bring efficiency to the over-

Ecotourism company &Beyond has donated a drone worth more than P 200,000 to the Department of Wildlife and National Parks (DWNP) to help in wildlife monitoring and prevention of wildlife related crimes.

The drone was handed by &Beyond Managing Director Janson King to DWNP director Dr. Kabelo Senyatso at Maun Lodge recently. King stressed that the donation reflects his company's commitment for partnerships that strengthen biodiversity conservation in its areas of operation.

&Beyond which has global presence has been in existence for more than 30 years. The company has always been committed towards initiatives that strengthen collaboration and capacity of agencies involved in wildlife monitoring to prevent rising poaching

all efforts to curb poaching."

King also noted then role education and continued community awareness could play on need to conserve wildlife, an etho he noted is the cornerstone of his company.

Meanwhile, DWNP Director when welcoming the donation noted that technology is the way to go in wildlife monitoring and anti-poaching operations saying the donation is a welcome development. Senyatso said DWNP is committed for adoption of better technologies like facial recognition, number plates identification and other emerging effective tools in the war against poaching. He noted that recently Government rolled-out internet in the protected areas something he said would help in speedy dissemination of information that could help in the anti-poaching operations.

## Tawana Land Board Rolls Out Allocations

Tawana Landboard is committed to roll out land allocation to Batswana in response to President Mokgweetsi Masisi commitment to avail to the nation for development.

The land Board which administrate some of the most prime tourism land in Botswana made public its intent to



leverage president Masisi's reset agenda and priorities through expedited land allocation to avail residential and commercial land to Batswana throughout the country.

The landboard Chairman, Emmanuel Dube recently buttressed this undertaking when addressing media about progress the land utility has made so far in land allocation in its area of coverage.

In representation of its resolve, Maun Land Board is already the best performing land board in all the country.

Chairman Dube Tawana Landboard has assured to fulfill their promises of allocating 17 918 plots this year against the national target of 100 000 plots.

Dube noted that in Maun they will allocate 690 plots, Makalamabedi 123, Matsaudi

117, Nxaxau, 8, Tsodilo 51.

'The 934 plots which are in Maun, Makalamabedi and Matsaudi will be allocated from the 8th to 11 November 2022, he noted.

Dube said they have allocated 6296 plots since the beginning of the financial year of April 2022. He added that this week Sehitwa land board is allocating 565 plots, and a further 934 plots to be allocated by Maun Sub Landboard.

For tourism land allocation, said preparation for the issuance of new concession leases is ongoing explaining the delay was caused by transfer of tourism concession from Ministry of Lands back to the landboards after Government took a decision to disband the tourism land bank.

Designated protected areas for wildlife – such as national parks – are the world's principal conservation strategy. But

this model to conserve wildlife in Africa is increasingly coming under pressure. Changing climates, volatile economies and political systems, conflicting sentiments around wildlife management practices (like trophy hunting) and unpredictable events, such as pandemics, are just some of the threats that undermine conservation efforts.

Many protected areas didn't fare well during the pandemic, particularly across Africa. Ailing economies and restricted travel reduced the funding and tourism revenues on which many parks depend. As a result, half of surveyed parks across 19 African countries reported reductions in the protection of endangered species, field patrols and anti-poaching measures.

These impacts bring into question the resilience of protected areas where conservation is funded by donations, state budgets and, in

## Wildlife ranches as a conservation model

In several southern African countries – including South Africa, Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia – private landholders and communities are involved in conservation through various models which aim to benefit local people and wildlife. One of these is wildlife ranching.

In South Africa, privately owned wildlife ranches span an estimated 17% of the land, over double that of protected areas. They play a major role in conserving South Africa's wildlife, including iconic species such as white rhinos. An estimated 5 to 7 million herbivores occur on ranches nationally.

### COVID and wildlife ranches

To understand responses of wildlife ranches in South Africa to COVID, a cohort of graduates interviewed owners and managers of 78 wildlife ranches. They found that wildlife ranches that specialised in ecotourism, particularly international tourism, were the worst financially affected by the pandemic. Three in every four ranches lost more than 75% of their revenues.

Ranches that specialised in trophy hunting, similarly dependent on international clientele, also commonly lost more than 75% of their revenues. By contrast, ranches that generated revenues from a more diverse portfolio of wildlife-based activities before the crisis fared better. Only one in every four ranches lost more than 75% of their revenues. Their activities included wildlife sales, meat sales or meat hunting, often alongside international hunting or ecotourism.

Notably, wildlife ranches that also practised livestock farming suffered the least impact. Some even increased their revenues during the pandemic.

## can offer solutions to Africa's growing conservation challenges

some cases, ecotourism. Additional conservation models are called for.

One such model is wildlife ranching. We carried out a study which

examined how wildlife ranches in South Africa responded to the impact of the pandemic. There are different types of wildlife ranches. They generate revenue from wildlife through a variety of activities including ecotourism, trophy and meat hunting, wildlife trade and meat sales. On some of these ranches, livestock shared space with wildlife.

Some specialised in one or two of these activities, others had a more diverse income portfolio. We found that, on average, wildlife ranches were more financially resilient and better able to adapt to the impact of the pandemic than protected areas. Importantly, ranches with mixed systems of wildlife and livestock coped the best.

We can learn from these wildlife ranches – and their adaptable business models – to build more resilient conservation systems in an increasingly volatile world. ■

On these ranches, wildlife is used to generate livelihoods. Conservation is an outcome rather than a primary objective.

The ranches provide 65,000 jobs, compared with 4,000 permanent jobs in South African National Parks. Wildlife ranches contribute at least US\$438 million annually to the economy. Tourism in South Africa's National Parks generates US\$120 million annually.

The COVID pandemic presented an opportunity to understand how a major global shock affected the ranches.

### Coping during the pandemic

Unsurprisingly, many wildlife ranch owners (28%) reported reducing their operational costs to cope with diminished revenues. For instance, they decreased staff numbers and anti-poaching measures. A report estimated 18,000 ranch employees were affected by salary cuts or lay offs.

What was surprising is that cost cutting wasn't the most common response. Far more common (40% of ranchers) was to shift strategies towards attracting local tourists or meat hunters, often by offering discounted rates.

Ranchers also commonly shifted their revenue generation to other activities, beyond hunting and ecotourism. These included packaging and selling wildlife meat, or farming livestock.

This shows us that many wildlife ranching business models are adaptable in times of crisis, allowing all interviewed

ranches to stay afloat. Some business models were, however, more adaptable than others.

### Scaling up activities

All ecotourism-focused ranches reported cutting costs. None shifted to livestock and very few shifted to other wildlife-based activities.

By contrast, only a third of ranches undertaking more diverse wildlife activities cut costs. The majority scaled up live wildlife sales or meat packaging and processing.

This tells us that it is easier for a rancher to scale up an activity that they were already doing to compensate for the loss of another, than it is to start something new.

It also tells us that it is particularly challenging to start consumptive activities – like wildlife meat sales or hunting – if a ranch is focused on non-consumptive activities, like ecotourism.



# Habu Project Reforms Bushmeat Hunters

Computer Scientist, Joel Kangootui (29) grew up in a cattle post setting learning the craft of tendering for cattle at a young age. Kangootui comes from Ovaherero tribe who are revered pastoralists residing in northern Botswana.

Kangootui told The Okavango Express: " I grew up in a cattle rearing family. Our cattle-post is located in an area teeming with wildlife. Growing up my community prioritised cattle more than wildlife. Wild Animals were considered as Government property. So to save our cattle farmers killed wild animals for meat a practice that is common this side of Botswana."

Kangootui admits he has also participated in bush meat trade defined as meat of wild animals killed for food. " like many other farmers in the past I used to participate in illegal hunting of wildlife like Impalas to eat. To save our cattle we would kill wild animals for meat.

Fast forward to today, Kangootui is now a fully dedicated conservationist empowering his community to desist from bush meat hunting." Kangootui is taking part in the Sustainable Wildlife Management (SWIM) programme being implemented in Habu.

The project was funded by Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in collaboration with Wild Entrust Africa (WEA.) This community herding and kraaling, and ecological monitoring project is aimed at addressing some of the drivers of illegal bushmeat hunting including poverty and unemployment.

Kangootui's role in the project include supervising community escort guides and operating the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting computer software used to study and analyse wildlife movements in Habu to come up with interventions to avoid human and wildlife conflicts and poaching.

Surveys carried out have demonstrated that illegal bushmeat harvest around the Okavango Delta is substantial with an estimated 2000 hunters collecting roughly 620,000kg of bushmeat a year.

Ben Heermans, Habu project coordinator explained: "at this rate illegal bushmeat undoubtedly contribute to population declines we have been seeing with some of the iconic species of the Delta. Bushmeat threaten the sustainability of the tourism industry which contributes to ~13% to Botswana's Gross Domestic Product."

Heermans stated that the Swim project targets to reduce pressure on wild species that are unsustainably hunted. By working together with communities, the project identify suitable alternatives to game meat and domestic sources of protein from domestic livestock. The project is supporting the Habu community in setting up these alternative systems, both for their own consumption and for commercial purposes.

"With the funding we have been able to increase our staff to 40 employees, most of which are community scouts that have dual responsibilities of wildlife monitoring and human wildlife conflict mitigation through herding and kraaling of livestock."

Heermans explained that some of their strongest team members in wildlife monitoring efforts are the scout leaders that used to partake in bushmeat harvesting and retaliatory shootings of predators.

"Today these guys have put their traditional knowledge to good use and have been helpful in tracking illegal hunter movements and deter predator movements away from our livestock program."

Heermans further stated that the project aim to establish consistent alternative protein supplies to bush meat and assist farmers with access to markets through wildlife friendly beef branding schemes and accessing new commodity-based beef markets that take advantage of new FMD control measures that do not require the geographical separation of wildlife and livestock. "

"We are on the verge of trialling our first wildlife-friendly compliant slaughter herd through introduction of mobile quarantine to quarantine cattle on site.

"To really have an impact on the bushmeat trade it is important that alternative revenue streams are developed. Some of our attempts to increase the benefits that wildlife based economies can bring to western Ngamiland" he said.

Habu Village Chief Mod Masedi told The Okavango Express that Habu Community Trust awaits for permission to run tourism operations in the region. Applications to run tourism camps were submitted in 2018 and are still pending. Masedi said this non-consumptive utilization of resources has garnered community support for more sustainable natural resource utilization

# Promise Of More Copper Discovery Near Toteng

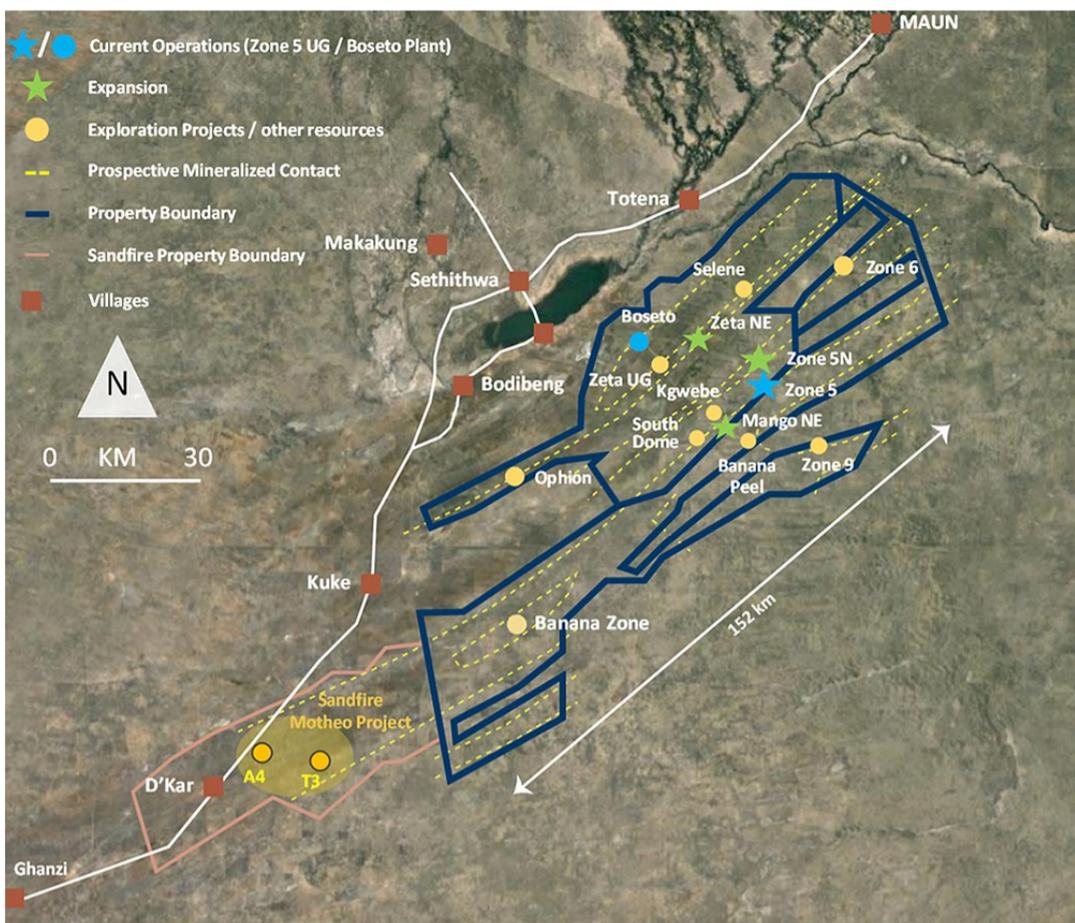
Along the sands of Kalahari a mining story is unfolding as promises of more *discovery of copper and silver deposits continues along the 'Kalahari Copper Belt (KCB.)*

*KCB is a prospective copper belt stretching 1,000km from northeast Botswana into*

eastern Namibia. It is regarded by the US Geological Survey as one of the world's most prospective area for yet to be discovered sediment hosted copper deposits.

So far, the nascent copper mining industry along KCB have so far centred only on

# Promise Of More Copper Discovery Near Toteng



<https://www.khoemacau.com/our-portfolio/geology-and-exploration>

the Khoemacau mine near Toteng. but news of promising more findings continues as more newer mining companies report promising discoveries in the area. This week, Cobre Limited, a mineral exploration company with focus on base and precious metals in the KCB announced 'encouraging preliminary results from its maiden exploration work at Ngami Copper Project (NCP) licenses, located not far away from Khoemacau mine.

Cobre is an ASX-listed public company, focused on copper and base metals exploration in Botswana and Australia. The company hopes its enriched, high-grade copper discoveries and high-grade development pipeline will underpin copper's future growth in the electric vehicle and renewable energy sectors.

Cobre has four project areas in KCB: Okavango, Kitlanya East, Kitlanya West and Ngami with a total of 25 priority targets spread across the projects.

Cobre statement read: "The targets, generated using low detection limit partial leach sampling, yielded 12 metres of anomalous copper mineralisation consisting of fine-grained chalcocite and chrysocolla, occurring from 117 to 129 metres downhole. This drill hole is the first of eight planned diamond holes designed to test copper in soil targets in the vicinity of ongoing infill drilling at the existing Comet target.

It was designed to test a Terra-leach™ partial digest soil anomaly, which occurs in proximity to a compelling structural jog and large demagnetised zone identified in high-resolution magnetic data.

Further drilling is planned to test the extent of mineralisation across the new target. To date, results from 55% of around 5,000 samples submitted for partial-digest, low detection limit assays are in, and the remaining results are expected by the end of November.

These results will be combined with some 8,500 samples from the company's neighbouring Kitlanya West Project, to assist with prioritisation of further targets across this extensive emerging copper district.

To date, 13 diamond holes have been completed at Comet and drilling continues, with visual chalcocite mineralisation evident in several holes.

Assays on all outstanding diamond holes are still pending.

"Intersecting further copper mineralisation at a distinct new target (Nova), 10 kilometres away from current drilling at Comet, is a significant exploration milestone that validates the company's targeting strategy and methodology," executive chairman and managing director Martin Holland said.

"In particular, the identification of anomalous copper mineralisation at the Nova target represents an important indicator of the significant scale opportunity unfolding in this exciting new copper district.

"Cobre's current focus on exploration at NCP is based on the potential we see for the expansion of our footprint in this highly prospective district as we continue to unlock multiple distinct copper targets.

"We are currently undertaking a diamond drilling program to infill higher-grade portions of our Comet target, with a second drill rig secured to test the extent of mineralisation at the newly identified Nova target before moving onto additional new targets in the vicinity.

"In addition to our ongoing drill program at NCP, an extensive soil sampling program on the neighbouring ~2,000-square-kilometre Kitlanya West Project is nearing completion.

"This data will be used to prioritise additional new targets for our 2023 exploration campaign as we endeavour to unlock a potential new copper district in Botswana."

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# Entertainment



William Last KRM mesmerising revellers at Base Lounge in Maun last weekend. Look out for more entertainment line-up at Maun popular joint this coming weekend.

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