



TODAY IN HISTORY

lo, the Khartoum rebel
 der Hamdan Dagalo saw a 'strategic' protest that ousted long-ruler al-Bashir. For him, that was an opportunity to provide self-preservation by doing his bidding of self-preserving political fortunes of Sudan. skill for violence, being on the loose. General Burhan-led military movement has hijacked and delayed the perpetrators bloodily square it out for these want peace and democracy.
 named, Garissa

ndom to curb disease
 um out of condoms, making people shy pills. The government should if the citizens by avoiding a condom shortage can make people have leading to the spread of HIV/AIDS. These infections are very hard to amid the economic crisis. The government only focus on population control public health. The country doesn't s, which are meant for HIV patients, other countries for supplies. Also have easy access to medication.

graduates public jobs
 academic year, public and private graduates trained in different increasing unemployment, most what they study. Meanwhile, the want to hire the youthful graduates capacities with the notion that experience. That has seen most of ing the civil service. To restore the ty of education, the government earned youth in state positions to s. The Public Service Commission banning recycling of retirees.

sist victims of floods
 the country have wreaked havoc. People have been displaced, infrastructure and acres of crops washed away. In several people in Kano plains, Kildhomeless by floods. That has exposed such as malaria, typhoid and the government to help. A section of road was recently made impassable as floods paralysed transport. ment agency ought to have addressed when the Met warned of Valley and Nyanza regions.

nalists from attacks
 service and resourcefulness, the mile to reach the heart of a store obstacles one will face, is what alist. But that does not mean they on duty. In Kenya today, the safe-an all-time low. For instance, those Azimio Maandamano (demonstrated to brutality by law enforcers. le and calls for immediate attention and the government. Law be the ones subjecting journalists, they are supposed to deal with immediately they occur and not ery of their opponents. This is article 33, 34 and 35 of the Constitution of expression, freedom of hit to access to information.

the Editor, Daily Nation,
 100100 or
 nationmedia.com.

May 5, 2007: A Kenya Airways jetliner with 114 passengers on board crashes in a densely forested area of southern Cameroon shortly after take-off. Kenya Airways Managing Director Titus Naikuni said the Boeing 737-800 lost contact with air traffic controllers shortly after take-off at midnight, Kenyan time. It had been expected to land in Nairobi at 6.15 am. The last contact with the aircraft was an electronic signal received about 13 minutes after take-off but there was no verbal communication with the crew, Mr Naikuni told a news conference in Nairobi. Among the passengers were nine Kenyans, all crew members. Here, the Kenyans' bodies arrive at JKIA, Nairobi. COMPILED BY ANNIE LUOKA

LETTER OF THE DAY

Collect garbage in urban areas to curb disease

Garbage collection is a crucial aspect of urban living. It ensures that the waste generated by households and businesses is disposed of in a safe and hygienic manner. However, it is not just about keeping the streets clean; it also plays a significant role in reducing the spread of diseases. In urban areas, garbage can accumulate quickly, especially in densely populated neighbourhoods. Left uncollected, garbage can attract rodents, flies and other pests that carry disease-causing microorganisms. These pests can spread diseases such as cholera, typhoid fever and dysentery. Effective garbage collection systems can significantly reduce the risk of disease outbreaks in urban areas. When garbage is properly collected regularly, it reduces the chances of pests breeding and spreading diseases. It also prevents the accumulation of hazardous waste materials that can pose health risks to humans and the environment. Moreover, garbage collection promotes hygiene in urban areas. When garbage is not collected, residents may resort to burning or dumping it in open spaces, which can lead to air pollution and contamination of soil. These practices can also lead to the release of harmful chemicals and toxins into the environment. Garbage collection has other benefits. For instance, it creates employment opportunities for people in the waste management sector. It also helps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by promoting recycling and composting. But despite the importance of garbage collection, many urban areas face challenges in managing their waste, including inadequate infrastructure, insufficient funding and poor waste management practices. These challenges lead to environmental degradation, public health risks and social inequalities. To address these challenges, governments and other stakeholders need to invest in effective waste management systems. This includes investing in infrastructure such as waste collection trucks, landfills and recycling facilities. It also involves promoting public awareness and education on waste reduction and proper waste disposal practices. Therefore, garbage collection is a critical aspect of urban living that has significant implications for public health and the environment. Effective garbage collection systems can reduce the spread of diseases, promote hygiene and create employment opportunities. It is essential for governments and other stakeholders to prioritise waste management as part of their development agenda. **Maryanne Oye, Kajjido**



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