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Taifa Stars knock Burundi out of World Cup



# Govt planning to create three national parks

The Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA) runs 25 game reserves and 46 Game Controlled Areas, covering over 200,000 square kilometres of land

By Correspondent Marc Nkwame, Arusha

THE government is to establish three more national parks as part of ongoing efforts to boost international tourism by increasing the number of attractions available in the country.

The Deputy Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism, Constantine Kanyasu stated here at the weekend that this will be achieved by upgrading current game reserves, noting that initial processes towards that end are ongoing.

The revelation follows a directive issued by President John Magufuli in July for the establishment of Nyerere National Park, from the upper section of Selous Game Reserve.

The president had earlier commissioned the Burigi-Chato National Park, upgraded from game

reserve status.

Kanyasu was addressing a gathering to mark the 5th Anniversary of the Community Education Leadership Fund (CLEF), a bursary arrangement to support local students access higher learning institutions through the Africa Foundation, the humanitarian arm of 'And Beyond,' a global luxury tourism group.

The CLEF bursary is essentially a higher education students' loan issued to youth who cannot to foot college fees. The funding is specifically targeting young people who live within or near conservation areas where 'And Beyond' operates tourism and hospitality ventures.

The Regional Manager for the Africa

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Zanzibar President Dr Ali Mohamed Shein holds talks with Cuba's first deputy Foreign Affairs minister, Marcelino Medina Gonzalez (L), at State House in Zanzibar yesterday. Photo: Zanzibar State House



# One million people attend Pope's Mass

ANTANANARIVO

AN estimated one million people attended a Mass celebrated by Pope Francis on the outskirts of Madagascar's capital city, Antananarivo yesterday.

Worshippers braved the windswept dust to ensure a place at the Mass.

Catholics turned up early in the morning for the service at 4.00 am local time to ensure finding sitting space. Some even camped out days before.

The wind that started in the morning did not let up for the Pope or bishops taking part in the Mass.

Addressing worshippers, the Pope spoke out against what he termed the patronage which produces a few rich

people while the vast majority live in grinding poverty.

"When 'family' becomes the decisive criterion for what we consider right and good, we end up justifying and even 'consecrating' practices that lead to the culture of privilege and exclusion: favouritism, patronage and - as a consequence - corruption," he said in his homily.

Many people wore white and yellow - the colours of the Vatican - and some even received communion while wearing Pope-branded T-shirts.

Some have described it as the biggest public gathering in Madagascar's history.

It is not, however, the Pope's biggest gathering.

That record stands at six million people when Pope Francis celebrated Mass in the Philippine capital, Manila in 2015.

In his message, Pope Francis called on the Malagasy people to protect the environment, even as he reiterated his warning against corruption.

The Argentine pontiff told his hosts they should "create jobs and money-

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# Minerals centres: Dealers now access zonal markets

By Polycarp Machira, Dodoma

THE government has elevated the operational scope of mineral dealership licences to the zonal level in a new raft of measures aimed at improving trade in minerals and revenue collection.

Prior to the new move announced by the Minerals minister Dotto Biteko, dealers were only allowed to carry out business within regional markets and not beyond.

Opening a one-day seminar here the minister said that the government is doing everything possible to ensure stakeholders in the country get their rights, directing the Mining Commission to set out the changes in regulatory schedules and submit to the minister for approval and gazetting.

Dealers said that existing restrictions affected



**Some of the dealers argued that the former restrictions affected competition in the mineral dealings**

competition in dealings in minerals.

Sammy Mollé, chairman of the Tanzania Mineral Dealers Association, argued that for instance, if a dealer is registered in Arusha, he is not allowed to buy in Tanga due to restrictions provided in the licence.

"All we request is for the dealer's licence to be applicable in all regions as this increase competition in the sector and benefits small miners as well as increase government revenue from taxes," he said.

Biteko in his response noted that the government will start expanding the scope of licences to zones as a response to the dealers' demand.

He said the government has opened 28

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# 'People with disabilities left out in ICT jamboree'

By Correspondent Marc Nkwame, Arusha

AS more Tanzanians join the digital world of Information Communication Technology (ICT), the majority of people living with disabilities have been left out, according to stakeholders.

It has been observed that in their quest to optimize profits, equipment suppliers, content producers and mobile communication service providers skip the needs and rights of persons with disabilities wishing to access such services.

Speaking during a special awareness workshop for Information Communication and Technology accessibility among persons with disabilities, the coordinator, Paul Kimumwe (pictured) from the

Collaboration on International ICT Policy for Eastern and Southern Africa (CIIPESA), pointed out that it is high time countries formulated special laws to ensure that marginalized groups are also catered for when it comes to such services.

"And if countries have such policies in place, there is the need for legislators to push for their execution, as it seems mobile service providers cater only for a physically able clientele," he specified.

His observation was also reflected in an assessment tool for measuring mobile communication accessibility for persons with



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## Minerals centres: Dealers now access zonal markets

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minerals centres countrywide with 11 centres having trading facilities for various minerals.

The minister similarly said the government was considering to scrap the export charge on the minerals to simplify exportation of minerals.

Traders complained that Tanzania Shipping Corporation (TASAC) charges one per cent of the value of minerals being exported for the dealer to get a release order.

Molle said in recent days, four companies were going for exhibitions of minerals in Bangkok but failed to do so due to delays in the issuance of release orders after paying one per cent of the value of the minerals.

The minister responded that the government was working on the challenge, affirming that about 95 per cent of the issues had already been sorted out.

"I'm sure this will also be solved

soon because the intention of the government is to solve challenges and simplify trading.

"However, that does not mean the government will stop controlling the minerals business as we want transparency and ensure the government earns its rightful share," he declared.

Government control had helped to increase the amount of minerals being traded through official mining markets, he said, citing gold from small miners where the traded volume rose from 141 kilogramme per month to 570kg per month.

There were unfaithful dealers and chemists who facilitated manufacturing of fake gold, which necessitated government control of the market, he emphasized.

The seminar was prepared to familiarize the dealers with new mining sector regulations, to enhance awareness of their rights and responsibilities, he added.

## One million people attend Pope's Mass

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making activities which respect the environment and help people escape poverty."

Madagascar's British ambassador Philip Boyle said the country loses around 200,000 hectares of forest each year, noting that most of the tropical rainforest could disappear by 2040.

The Pope said there were many causes driving excessive deforestation which benefits just a few people... and compromises the future of the country.

The Pope also had words of encouragement for the youth of Madagascar, most of whom are unemployed.

Liberal-leaning president Andry Rajoelina was elected to a second term last year mainly on promises of jobs and housing.

Madagascar is the second part of his three-leg Africa tour. He has already

visited Mozambique and his next stop is Mauritius.

Before Madagascar, the pontiff visited Mozambique where he had told Mozambicans that they need to nurture peace to make it last. He was referring to a recent peace accord which formally ended years of civil war.

"Peace must be the norm and reconciliation the best way to face the country's difficulties," the Pope said.

He said peace was like "a delicate flower" and it struggled to blossom on "the stony ground of violence."

For lasting peace, the country's leaders needed to discourage any form of fanaticism and strive to give equal opportunities to all - to do otherwise would risk instability, the pontiff counseled.

"Without equal opportunities, the different forms of aggression and conflict will find fertile terrain for growth and eventually explode," he added.



Home Affairs ministry deputy permanent secretary Ramadhani Kailima (R) makes a point at the weekend while on an inspection tour at the site where the Immigration Department headquarters building is under construction in Dodoma city. Photo: Home Affairs ministry

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Foundation (AF) Dr Mkomoni Mgonho said that within the five years of its operation, the Community Education Leadership Fund (CLEF) has disbursed over 200m/- to finance 83 local youth in higher institutions of learning.

"The fund is for students from poor families, living around conservation areas. They do not have to repay back the loans but are encouraged to go back to their communities and serve their villages from whatever they gain," the manager explained.

One of the student beneficiaries, Mark Pasambe from Kenya's Maasai Mara said that they have started

## Govt plans to create three national parks

the 'Giving Back to the Community' project which targets environment conservation, afforestation and educating other youth to make use of that opportunity.

Deputy Minister Kanyasu pointed out that if investors emulate initiatives of the Africa Foundation in supporting the country when it comes to community development projects, great strides would be made in achieving set goals and ensure they are sustainable.

Regarding the soon to be made national parks, Kanyasu listed them as

the Kigosi (part of Moyowosi), Bugara and Malagarasi game reserves that are mapped within the south western precinct. The government intends to roll out new tourism activities to complement the already busy northern circuit and the emerging southern circuit.

Tanzania has set aside over 265,000 square kilometers of land for wildlife conservation and this is equivalent to 27 per cent of the country's total area.

The Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA) runs 25 game

reserves and 46 Game Controlled Areas, covering over 200,000 square kilometres of land.

There are 20 National Parks manned by Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA) and Ngorongoro Conservation Area being managed by a specialized authority, the NCA.

National parks across the country comprise an area of nearly 60,000 square kilometres, with the Ngorongoro Conservation Area covering reserved land stretching 8292 square kilometres.



A tricycle rider transports pieces of foam mattresses along a Mwenje stretch of Dar es Salaam's Sam Nujoma Road yesterday, while the load denies him a rear view - a clear danger to him and other road users. The items are commonly used in the making of sofa sets and pillows. Photo: Correspondent Miraji Msala

## 'People with disabilities left out in ICT jamboree'

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physical disabilities deployed among participants during the just ended workshop on how ICT development side-lined people with special needs.

Dr Eliamani Laltaika, a lecturer from the School of Business Studies and Humanities at the Nelson Mandela African Institute of Science and Technology (NM-AIST), said the society's mentality and personal stigma contribute in how ICT establishments view the needs of disabled persons.

"Unlike in the past, people should now realize that in the modern era, all is needed for a person to be useful is a healthy brain not peculiar appeal," he cautioned.

According to the Don, it is usually the persons with physical disabilities that can prove to be extremely good intellectually and especially in Information Communication Technology (ICT), which means once empowered they can perform better than their physically fit counterparts.

Participants realized that mobile handsets are designed for people with hands and those with strong eye sights, while traders and phone service providers are yet to import gadgets that can cater for people without sight or hands.

Ndekirwa Pallangyo, representing the regional chapter for the

Federation of Disabled Persons' Associations in Tanzania (SHIVYAWATA), admitted that people with disabilities have been left out in ICT development.

"And the worst part of it is that even persons with disabilities themselves are unaware that they have been side-lined," he said, underlining that when it comes to attending to the needs of the physically handicapped, it is important to consider individual requirements.

"There are those who are physically fit except for their sight. Others have impaired hearing, some can't walk while there are those with no hands, et cetera, therefore each group need to be handled according to needs,"

## AfDB, AFAP sign \$5.4m deal in support of fertiliser market in Tanzania and Nigeria

ACCRA

THE African Development Bank (AfDB) and the African Fertiliser and Agribusiness Partnership (AFAP) have signed two grant agreements to implement trade credit guarantees worth US\$5.4 million to support fertiliser value chains in Tanzania and Nigeria, potentially benefiting hundreds of thousands of smallholder farmers.

The organisations held a signing ceremony at the African Green Revolution Forum here on Saturday.

Dr Jennifer Blanke, AfDB's Vice President for Agriculture, Human and Social Development, said the agreements would provide the inputs needed for Africa to have "the productivity that we hope for".

"We are just thrilled to be getting together with our partners in order to expand the efforts to make sure that we are financing the development of manufacturing and blending of fertiliser," she said, adding: "This is an African effort, led by Africans, for Africa."

The grants are designed by the bank's Africa Fertiliser Financing Mechanism (AFFM) to provide sustainable financing solutions to boost the fertiliser value chain on the continent.

AFAP chief executive Jason Scarpone signed the agreements on behalf of the continental body, emphasizing the importance of value chain financing as including bringing fertiliser financing from manufacturer to distributor, to retailer and to farmer.

"Few succeed in doing it. This project will be successful," he told journalists.

The two deals are the first signed by AFFM, which is hosted by AfDB, since it became fully functional last year. They paved the way for the first implementation of trade credit guarantee projects for fertiliser financing led by AFFM in Tanzania and Nigeria.

AFAP, which boasts substantial experience in supporting the agricultural value chain across the continent, will stand as the implementing partner operating in the two countries on behalf of the AFFM.

Scheduled for implementation over

a two-year period, the projects are expected to lead to the enhancement of fertiliser value chains in the two countries and will target ten importers, five blenders/manufacturers and 37 hub agro-dealers as direct beneficiaries, 520 retail agro-dealers as indirect beneficiaries and 700,000 smallholder farmers as final beneficiaries.

By so supporting the fertiliser value chain, the projects will go a long way to making fertiliser available to more farmers, a key objective of AfDB's Feed Africa Strategy.

"We have expected results that are realistic. We are here to make sure this happens," AFFM coordinator Marie Claire Kalihangabo said at the signing ceremony.

AFFM, which is managed by AfDB, was established through the 2006 Abuja Declaration to improve agricultural productivity by providing financing for the use of fertilisers.

For its part, AFAP is an independent non-profit organisation founded in 2012 by a partnership of African development organisations. Since 2012, it has invested \$571 million for the distribution of fertilisers through a network of 5,000 hub-agro-dealers in a number of African countries.

Meanwhile, AfDB, the Rockefeller Foundation and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation have relaunched a platform to assist African agriculture ministers and other key stakeholders to promote strong growth in agricultural production and value addition in their countries.

The partners launched the new Leadership for Agriculture (LAAG) Forum in the Ghanaian capital last Wednesday during the African Green Revolution Forum (AGRF).

Ghanaian Food and Agriculture minister Dr Owusu Afriyie Akoto said in the keynote that the platform was an important tool for learning lessons from each other, "but most importantly, to help move us to a more dynamic agriculture".

"Countries spend so much money on food subsidy programmes and would like to see better yields. At the end of the day, we would like to have a clear

programme to address agriculture efficiently and sustainably," said Dr Martin Fregene, Director for Agriculture and Agro-Industry at AfDB.

"Agriculture has to be led by the private sector, and it is expected to reach \$1 trillion dollars... Therefore, the government should reduce investment risks and improve management of policy environment to ensure that agriculture thrives," he noted.

This year's AGRF brought together more than 2,000 policy and decision makers as well as technocrats from Africa's agricultural sector.

The LAAG Forum is meant to help public and private sector leaders interact learn from each other and strategise on how to overcome challenges hampering agricultural and economic growth on the continent.

The new LAAG is determined to seek commitment on solutions. As such, future forums will be tailor-made to directly respond to demand by countries - focusing on what countries are really struggling with to implement effectively and get desired results.

During a series of presentations and roundtable discussions, participants shared experiences challenges and opportunities in various ICT-led agricultural subsidy distribution programmes as well as lessons learned in implementing programmes proven to increase crop yields, farm productivity and incomes for farmers.

Nick Austin, Director of Agricultural Development with the Global Development Programme at the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, said the organisation was committed to supporting governments create an enabling environment to develop broad-based agricultural plans, despite the challenges posed by planning and monitoring.

He said: "The needs and priority of countries can vary but we can learn from one another and avoid mistakes of the past. We need to seek insights, find solutions and understand what works, looking for a module for success and avoid the usual pitfalls."

• Source: AfDB





Environmental cleanliness personnel deployed by Dar es Salaam's Kinondoni Municipal Council move around with their working tools, as caught along a Magomeni Kondoia street yesterday. Photo: John Badi

# 320 million/- up for grabs for young Tanzanian innovators

By Guardian Reporter

THE Royal Danish Embassy in partnership with the Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH) has disbursed 320m/- to 24 young entrepreneurs in the country to support their business and innovation ideas.

COSTECH through the Dar Teknohama Business Incubators (DTBI) developed a program for empowering youth in digital and creative systems with the aim of training them to develop business ideas.

Speaking on handing over the cheque of eight winners of the second phase of the program, COSTECH Director General, Dr Amos Nungu called on youth not to give up because the government is looking for opportunities to get rid of the economy through various means.

Dr Nungu emphasized the winners who have successfully received the fund to do business in a dedicated way so that they can recruit others because youth see any opportunity they should not hesitate to participate in order to

share experience.

"Our goals are for youths to self-employed and provide employment to our colleagues as part of achieving a middle-class economy through industry.

In addition, the Director of Finance and Administration from the DTBI, Makange Mramba said in a training program for young graduates, the first phase of the program had 16 winners and the second phase eight youths have been awarded Tsh120m.

He told winners, participants were trained to prepare to find and write grant proposal which started last year and over 1000 participants have been trained.

"We have certainly exceeded our target of over 130 percent," he said.

For his part Business Development and Development Manager (DTBI), Gasper Mdee explained that despite the young people being provided with the capital, the participants are trained enough for them to write creative business texts influencing capital in various institutions locally and abroad.

In addition, the Sector Development Leader from the Embassy in Denmark, Jema Ngwale called upon various institutions to provide opportunities for young people, to prioritize young women so that they can get out of the economy.

"I also advise young people to broaden the experience by sharing experiences through friends to develop your idea and see how you can cross it, so that you do not cross it alone," he said.

One of the winners Othuman the Minister said: "My idea is to create a Boxpesa which is a special program that will help Tanzanians to keep their money through networks over a period of time."

While Irene Sinare said her idea was to create alternative special bags that could be lost in the soil within 180 days.

"These bags are made of raw materials that are environmentally friendly, and have come at a time when the government has banned the use of plastic bags since it takes 500 years to disappear from the soil," he said.

# Tourism operator wants pupils to become future domestic tourists

By Guardian Correspondent, Arusha

AN experienced tourism industry operator has called for a comprehensive national programme that will enable Tanzanians at a tender age to visit tourist attractions and later become future domestic tourists.

The Group Managing Director of the Arusha-based Impala Hotel, Randle Melleo Mrema, said in an exclusive interview that a future solid and successful tourist industry would significantly depend on internal

tourists, calling on Tanzanians to urgently cultivate a strong culture of visiting tourist attractions in order to become ambassadors of Tanzania's tourist attractions when they meet foreigners. Domestic or Internal tourism would increase public revenue and generate jobs, he said.

In the last three years investment in the hospitality industry has been enormous, the MD said, but no corresponding serious effort was being made to promote tourism, more so local tourism, by all stakeholders in

the tourism industry. Nonetheless, the tourism sector fared well in the same period, he said, proving right the tourism ministry's slogan of "Tanzania Unforgettable".

Mrema suggested that in order to concretize the idea of having a strong local tourism a national programme towards that goal should be developed and implemented seriously. He suggested that the best group to start with under the proposed programme was young children in primary and lower schools. Children would visit

attractions with adults - teachers or parents or tour operators - and the impact would be quite lasting because, he said, children would know many parts of Tanzania.

Children, he argued, would internalise the habit of visiting tourist attractions and when they grew up they would visit the attractions together with their children.

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) also calls for concerted efforts to promote simultaneously agriculture

and tourism sectors in Tanzania. In a 2015 report entitled Enhancing Linkages between tourism and the sustainable agriculture sectors in Tanzania, UNCTAD describes the two sectors as important contributors to the development of the local economy.

"Many developing nations that are now experiencing rapid tourism growth have agrarian societies and tourism is the first or second source of export earnings... With tourism growing rapidly in the United Republic

of Tanzania, there is an opportunity to integrate pro-poor strategies into the international tourism agenda."

At the moment the tourism sector contributes over 10 percent to national employment and agriculture contributes 69 per cent.

Mrema said Tanzania is the second country in the world with incredible tourist attractions, arguing that Tanzania was also self-reliant in the hospitality industry. He owns a prestigious tourist hotels in Arusha city.



**USAID/Tanzania Water Resources Integration Development Initiative (USAID/WARIDI)**

## Request for Proposal

### For Construction and Rehabilitation of 7 Gravity and Pumping Water Supply Schemes in Iringa and Morogoro

Winrock International is a sub-contractor to Tetra Tech the prime implementing partner for the USAID/Tanzania Water Resources Integration Development Initiative (USAID/WARIDI) pursuant to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and in accordance with USAID Contract No AID-OAA-I-14-00068/AID-621-TO-16-00003.

WARIDI is a USAID funded five-year activity which seeks to achieve improvements in health, water resources management, agriculture, climate change adaptation and the environment in Tanzania. WARIDI promotes state-of-the-art approaches in cross-sectoral, integrated management of water-related resources and services

Through this Request For Proposal (RFP), USAID/WARIDI requests for quotations from qualified locally registered contractors (Registration by Contractors Registration Board is a must) to bid for the Construction and Rehabilitation of any of the following Gravity and Pumping Water Supply Schemes;

- WARIDI-0031-2019-Ngerengere (Morogoro District, Morogoro Region)**
- WARIDI-0032-2019-Sinyaulime (Morogoro District, Morogoro Region)**
- WARIDI-0033-2019-Berega-Mgugu (Kilosa District, Morogoro Region)**
- WARIDI-0039-2019-BUMKI (Mvomero District, Morogoro Region)**
- WARIDI-0036-2019-Lulanzi-Luhindo (Kilolo District, Iringa Region)**
- WARIDI-0038-2019-Utengule (Kilolo District, Iringa Region)**
- WARIDI-0040-2019-Lusinga (Kilolo District, Iringa Region)**

A complete set of the Bidding Documents may be obtained via email from **Procurement and Contracts Manager, Winrock International, JR House, Old Dar es Salaam Road, P.O Box 768, Morogoro, Tanzania**, email: waridi.procurement@winrock.org no later than Friday September 13, 2019 at 5:00pm EAT. Any questions should be sent by Friday September 13, 2019 at 5:00pm EAT; and will be responded to in one all-inclusive written document provided to all bidders via email on Monday September 16, 2019.

Quotations must be received no later than 12:00 Noon East African Time on Friday, September 27, 2019. Late submissions will not be accepted. All quotations are to be submitted following the guidelines listed in the bidding documents. Telephone requests will not be honored.

Bids shall be opened in public, in the presence of the bidder's representatives who choose to attend, at **Winrock International offices, JR House, Old Dar es Salaam Road, P.O Box 768, Morogoro, Tanzania**, at 2.00 pm, on Friday, September 27, 2019.

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## ADVERTISEMENT FOR VACANCY.

Tanzania Health Promotion Support (THPS) has been awarded by the US Centres for Diseases Prevention and Control (CDC) funds to implement the Project 'Strengthening the Quality, Accessibility, and Sustainability of the National Health Laboratory Services (NHLS) in United Republic of Tanzania under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). The goal of the project is empowering the National Health Laboratory System (NHLS) in the country to achieve and monitor progress towards the UNAIDS 95-95-95 goals. THPS will support national lab systems strengthening through this five-year award in the following key areas:

- Implementation of continuous quality improvement (CQI) on HIV rapid testing to increase access and improve the quality of HIV rapid testing at all levels.
- Increase access to HIV early infant diagnosis (EID) and TB testing at all levels.
- Increase availability and use of laboratory data to inform improved patient management, healthcare provision, programs and policy decision making.
- Implementation and provision of technical assistance (TA) on establishing a Laboratory Information System (LIS) and using laboratory generated data in all laboratories.

THPS is currently seeking highly experienced, committed and motivated Tanzanians to fill in the following positions:

**Position title :** LIS Database Administrator and Networking Program Officer -1 Position  
**Reports to :** NHLS Project Principal Investigator and THPS Senior Data Manager  
**Location :** THPS Head Office, Dar Es Salaam (with frequent field travel)

### Overall Job Description

He/She will coordinate data management within the available Laboratory Information Systems to ensure smooth data transmission from different systems to Open LDR by working closely with super users in the testing laboratory and LIS program officers at the MoHCDGEC. He/She will ensure regular data cleaning and validation and ensure all data from Open LDR is linked to CTC3. He/She will ensure weekly reports submitted to THPS by the LIS TA subs are technically sound before they shared to MoHCDGEC and other Development Partners. Develop support implementation of HelpDesk for all LIS implemented in the laboratory network.

### Principal duties and responsibilities:

- o Coordinate with MoHCDGEC on Laboratory Information Systems
- o Coordinate Migration of data to Open LDR
- o Design and deploy data table structures, forms, reports, and queries.
- o Conduct research and make recommendations on database products, services, protocols, and standards in support of procurement and development efforts.
- o Applying third party upgrades to existing databases.
- o Coordinate and work with other technical staff to develop relational databases and secondary databases (i.e. Access).
- o Identify inefficiencies in current databases and investigate solutions. Diagnose and resolve database access and performance issues.
- o Plan and coordinate data migrations between systems.
- o Develop, implement, and maintain change control and testing processes for modifications to databases.
- o Development and maintenance of the database stored procedures, views and functions for hosted web applications.
- o Ensure all database systems meet business and performance requirements. Produce ad-hoc queries and develop reports to support business needs.
- o Creation and maintenance of technical documentation. Development and maintenance of Data Warehouse.
- o Implementation of data dashboards to display data in differing formats.

### Requirements: Education, Experience and skills

- A degree in Computer Science or related field, such as programming, engineering or similar.
- 3 years' experience working with IT systems or in network administration.
- Computer literacy, with comfortable working experience with the basic Microsoft packages (Word, Excel & power point, and Access).
- Knowledge in various statistical data packages including Epi info, Stata, etc
- Excellent written and oral communication in English and Kiswahili
- Ability to work under pressure and timely meet deadlines
- Ability to plan, implement independently or in a team
- Analytical Skills and attention to details

**Position title :** LIS Global Super User and Networking Assistant – 1 Position  
**Reports to :** LIS Database Administrator and Networking Program Officer  
**Location :** THPS Head Office, Dar Es Salaam (with frequent field travel)

### Overall Job Description

S/He will assist LIS Database Administrator to implement LIS in the laboratory network and develop and implement supporting structures for LIS. S/He will provide support to LIS supper users in the testing laboratories network including supporting training and mentorship. Provide onsite and remote support to laboratory networking for uninterrupted data transmission to the OpenLDR. Assist the LIS Database Administrator to monitor LIS reported occurrences and promote use of LIS Helpdesk and track response times.

- o Design and deploy data table structures, forms, reports, and queries.
- o Conduct research and make recommendations on database products, services, protocols, and standards in support of procurement and development efforts.
- o Applying third party upgrades to existing databases.
- o Coordinate and work with other technical staff to develop relational databases and secondary databases (i.e. Access).
- o Identify inefficiencies in current databases and investigate solutions. Diagnose and resolve database access and performance issues.
- o Plan and coordinate data migrations between systems.
- o Develop, implement, and maintain change control and testing processes for modifications to databases.
- o Development and maintenance of the database stored procedures, views and functions for hosted web applications.
- o Ensure all database systems meet business and performance requirements. Produce ad-hoc queries and develop reports to support business needs.
- o Creation and maintenance of technical documentation. Development and maintenance of Data Warehouse.
- o Implementation of data dashboards to display data in differing formats.

### Requirements: Education, Experience and skills

- A degree in Computer Science or related field, such as programming, engineering or similar.
- Experience working with IT systems or in network administration is added advantage.
- Computer literacy, with comfortable working experience with the basic Microsoft packages (Word, Excel & power point, and Access).
- Knowledge in various statistical data packages including Epi info, Stata, etc
- Excellent written and oral communication in English and Kiswahili
- Ability to work under pressure and timely meet deadlines
- Ability to plan, implement independently or in a team
- Analytical Skills and attention to details

### How to apply:

Interested applicants should send their application cover letter one page maximum and CV four pages maximum to ([hr.thps@gmail.com](mailto:hr.thps@gmail.com)) by **September 13<sup>th</sup> 2019** with a subject line for example: **LIS Database Administrator and Networking Program Officer**. Only short listed applicants will be contacted. Please do not attach any certificates when submitting online.

**THPS is an equal opportunity employer; women and people living with HIV/AIDS are encouraged to apply.**

# Iringa RC counsels SMEs on employment and standards

By Correspondent Felix Andrew

IRINGA Regional Commissioner, Ali Hapi has urged Small and Medium entrepreneurs (SMEs) to employ themselves, own big factories hence recruit fellow Tanzanians.

He was speaking in Iringa over weekend at a two day conference which was organised by the National Economic Empowerment Council (NEEC) in collaboration with Kilolo district authorities and supported by Tanzania Bureau of Standards.

Hapi said the government alone cannot employ all citizens, he urged participants to use untapped resources in employing people and produce products that meet required standards.

More than 800 participants mainly women took part in the event where

they were educated various issues including new roles of TBS which was in the past conducted by the former Tanzania Foods and Drugs Authority (TFDA).

Speaking to conference participants, a TBS public relations officer, Neema Mtemvu said that the bureau is implementing the new roles soon after the changes in financial act of the year 2019.

She said due to changes, the roles of food control and cosmetics which in the past done by TFDA which will now be under TBS.

TBS has assumed the responsibility for registering premises for new applicants using a harmonized system which observes safety and quality requirements for food and cosmetics products.

Other roles is to issue licences or

TBS certificates for imported food and cosmetics.

She urged SMEs who want to certify their products to channel their application through Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) for free of charge.

She said after channeling their request and follow all required procedures they will get quality licence for free of charge that would enable to market their products at any market.

The government embarked on harmonisation of the roles played by regulatory bodies aimed at addressing the challenges impeding businesses in the country.

Tanzania's Parliament had approved the Finance Bill of 2019 which will see harmonisation of regulatory bodies' roles which were overlapping or more less the same.



Dr Dorothy Gwajima (R), Deputy Permanent Secretary in the President's Office (Regional Administration and Local Government), checks a medical supplies register at Ipala dispensary at Mwinyi village in Dodoma Region last week. Photo: Correspondent Paul Mabeja

## Beware of untreated nets, Tanzanians warned

By Guardian Reporter, Bagamoyo

TANZANIANS have been warned against the use of untreated bed nets as they cannot effectively prevent transmission of the deadly malaria disease.

Speaking to reporters in Bagamoyo, Coast region at the weekend during a stakeholders meeting on health issues, Vector Works project director Waziri Nyoni reiterated that only long lasting insecticide treated nets have been proved to be effective in preventing the disease.

"Not all mosquito nets can protect a person from mosquitoes but only the long lasting insecticide treated nets provide and guarantee strong protection," he said at the meeting that discussed the progress of the malaria project in the country under Johns

Hopkins Centre for communication programmes funded by USAID through the US President's Malaria Initiative (PMI).

Nyoni said the long lasting Insecticide treated mosquito nets have ability to expel mosquitos, protect mosquitos from biting and kill the mosquitos.

"All people are required to use the long lasting treated mosquito nets because they are proven by the World Health Organisation (WHO) to be safe for human use," he said.

He added, it is high time people to did away with false beliefs that the long lasting treated mosquito nets can cause other health problems. "I make strong call on the need for all Tanzanians to use the long lasting treated mosquito nets daily, sleep properly in these nets to protect themselves from getting the deadly disease," he said.

The implementation of the project focused on three areas namely policy supporting the programme, the distribution and availability of the long lasting treated mosquito nets in the health centers countrywide.

As the programme has come to an end last month, the government and its institutions will keep and maintain the fruits of the project to the society.

The coordinator of the National Malaria Control Programme (NMCP) department Winfred Mwfongo said the long lasting treated mosquito nets should be used properly in all places set for accomadation to protect people from malaria.

"One of the duties of our department is to provide information and sensitisation on proper use of long lasting treated mosquito nets," he said.



INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION  
COUNTRY OFFICE DAR ES SALAAM

## INVITATION TO BID REFERENCE N° ILODAR/02/2019

The International Labour Organisation, Country Office Dar es salaam, with its premises at Kazi House building, Plot No. 76/27 & 105/27, Maktaba Street now call for interested companies for **Development of a Simplified Business Registration & Training Application for Young (Male and Female) Entrepreneurs.**

Interested companies may obtain bidding documents from [www.ilo.org/daressalaam](http://www.ilo.org/daressalaam). Companies should submit their technical and financial proposals using an inner and outer envelope. The proposals should be placed in each envelopes and should be marked separately as "Technical" and "Financial".

**Bids must be received on or before 23/09/2019 at 04:00 PM EAT**





Same district commissioner Rosemary Senyamule (seated-L) with Fransisco Carozza (seated-C), president of an Italian foundation, shortly after the foundation handed over 40 bicycles and a tractor at the weekend in support of education projects in the district. Photo: Godfrey Mushi

# A day in the life of residents of once 'neglected' Buigiri Centre

By Polycarp Machira, Dodoma

RESIDENTS of the once 'neglected' Buigiri Centre for the blind in Chamwino district, Dodoma region now have a reason to smile, thanks to Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF).

The centre is within Buigiri village which is also a home to a primary school for the blind, the only of such facilities for children with disabilities in the entire zone.

Located just about 30 kms east of Dodoma, Buigiri, is a small farming community which has virtually no contact with the outside world, especially the government and politicians, it borders villages like Ihumwa, Chamwino, Kikombo or Ikowa

The centre inhabitants, most of who are people with visual impairment rely on vegetable farming for income have been enrolled in the Fund's conditional cash transfer programme.

And through the supports, some of them have managed to venture into poultry keeping while others have established piggery projects.

Speaking at the centre, commonly known as Tembe Bora Camp, the chairperson Yohana Kapingo said gone are the days when they used to rely solely on handouts from well-wishers.

"Although as blind people we get a lot of support from people but with the small income projects we can supplement the remaining for

our survival" he said, attributing the progress to financial support by TASAF that comes once every two months.

He explained that having assurance of getting the money, he has been able to meet school requirements for his two children.

The beneficiary of TASAF receives Sh 40,000 every two months, of which he said he always put a side Sh 12,000 for school demands while the remaining is shared between daily needs as well as purchasing at least a chicken.

Currently he has several chicken and eight pigs, all which he got through the Fund's money. In effort to grow their capital and increase income, the beneficiaries have also formed small saving groups of fifteen members.

Daudi Chelesi also a resident in the camp noted, "Before TASAF, life here was unbearable since we had no hope of getting any amount of money any time" he said.

The father of four children said he now has hopes of ensuring his children get education inspite of the fact that he is blind. His plea is for the government through TASAF to increase the amount of money they get after every two months, saying life has changed and even price of things have shot too.

Evaline Chalo (45) with partial eye impairment said through growing of vegetables which they sell to the neighbouring villages she has managed to start poultry project.

# 'Waiving costs of electrical poles powerful springboard towards rural electrification'

By Correspondent Mohamed

Ugasa, Rufiji

LAST week's announcement by the Minister for Energy Medard Kalemuni to waive the costs of electrical poles has been termed as a powerful springboard towards rural electrification.

The decision has raised new hope for villagers in need of Rural Energy Agency's (REA) low cost power connection. On the other side of the coin, the move has been a heartbreaking for unofficial middlemen used to create dubious transactions.

"This decision has been like hot knife cutting across a cold butter particularly to 'vishoka', said Mloka villager Hassan Buma.

Buma is one of those villagers still in darkness and desperately looking for power connection in Mloka's suburb of Mkanga. He was told to pay 200,000/- as a cost of installing a pole close to his house to ease connectivity.

Another villager Uwesu Msumi has hailed the Minister for the decision. For long time poles looked to a stumbling block for him to get connected to REA power.

"Over two years now I have been waiting to get connected to REA power with cost of poles being the main obstruct", said Msumi who resides in Mpanga suburb of Mloka. Msumi was told an estimate exceeding one million shillings as a cost of poles acquisition in facilitating REA electrification.

REA power has been beneficial only to those households that are located at the central area of Mloka village. Those households on the wings of the village are still out of power connection.

The cost of installing poles has raised huge controversy here as every surveyor used to quote his own price. With the quest of power connection raising for every villager, middlemen or vishoka have been cashing in for personal gains.

A live example is Saidi Kioze, Andrea Shija and their neighbours who are still looking for their money

summing over 800,000/- paid to Tanesco official whose name is withheld. Besides losing the money they are yet to get REA power while enduring indefinite darkness.

If your house is not located within a central areas of Mloka village, then you should forget to benefit from REA

power service. However, those Tourism camps and hotels which are outside the village residential territory are increasingly being connected to Tanesco power at an increased frequency. It is not exactly known whether those camp are connected through which allocation of poles;

Tanesco or REA allocation of poles.


The camps are being connected to power with an incredible tenacious zeal. Mushrooming 'vishoka' have been used as a link to facilitate power connection.ends

After waiving poles cost to power connection seekers,

a paradox still remains on connectivity time and the LIFO (Last In First Out) for those who have completed connection formalities.

Meanwhile most of the village officials here have been connected to power while majority of the villagers are still struggling.

Fighting Hunger Worldwide



**World Food Programme**  
wfp.org

## SALE OF USED VEHICLES,

The office of the **United Nations World Food Programme** in Dar es Salaam has a list of used Vehicles for sale on "as-is-where-is" basis to the highest bidder. Prospective buyers will be responsible for payment of duty, VAT and other related charges as established under Government rules and regulations. Only bids with precise prices will be accepted. WFP reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Bids should be quoted in Tanzanian Shillings.

The vehicles can be viewed at the following places and on the indicated dates and time

Viewing Sites	Date	Time
WFP Dar es Salaam Country Office	16.09.2019 - 18.09.2019	0900hrs-1300 hrs
WFP Kasulu Sub office	16.09.2019 - 18.09.2019	0900hrs-1300 hrs

Sealed bids should be addressed to the **WFP Representative & Country Director, P.O. Box 77778, Plot No. 133 Mwindu Lane Street, Kinondoni, Dar es Salaam** and marked "BID FOR PURCHASE OF USED VEHICLE, NO. 03/2019" and should reach the UNWFP Dar es Salaam Office before **Friday 27.09.2019 at 11.30hrs**. The bids should specify the lot and registration number for which it is being submitted. Successful bidders will be required to pay and will collect the unit they have purchased **within 7 working days after being notified of their successful bid. A successful bidder will be notified starting from 07.10.2019**

**USED VEHICLE DETAILS FOR DISPOSAL VIA SALES**

LOT	MAKE	REGISTRATION	YEAR	CHASSISS NUMBER	LOCATION	CONDITION
1	Toyota Land Cruiser LC 76	T257 CD 222	2014	JTEEB71JX07025913	Dar es Salaam	Running
2	Toyota Land Cruiser LC 76	T257 CD 224	2014	JTEEB71JX070227662	Kasulu	Running

**ALL VEHICLES WERE IMPORTED AT DUTY FREE PRICE**

SHIRIKA LA MAENDELEO YA PETROLI TANZANIA (TPDC)



06 /09/2019

## TAARIFA KWA UMMA

Shirika la Maendeleo ya Petroli Tanzania (TPDC) ambalo kwa mujibu wa Sheria ya Petroli ya Mwaka 2015 linatambulika kama Kampuni ya Mafuta ya Taifa, pamoja na majukumu yake ya msingi ya utafiti na uendelezaji wa rasilimali ya mafuta na gesi nchini, kwa niaba ya Serikali ya Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania, mwaka 2017 TPDC lilipewa jukumu la kuratibu shughuli za usimamizi wa mradi wa bomba la kusafirisha mafuta ghafi kutoka Hoima-Uganda hadi Tanga-Tanzania unaotambulika kama EACOP (East African Crude Oil Pipeline).

Katika kipindi chote TPDC imeendelea kusimamia utekelezaji wa mradi huo kwa ufanisi mkubwa. Hata hivyo, hivi karibuni kumekuwepo na taarifa za kucheleweshwa kwa mpango wa utekelezaji wa mradi kutokana na washirika kuchukua muda mrefu kukubaliana masuala ya fedha.

TPDC kwa niaba ya Serikali ya Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania inatumia fursa hii kuuhakikishia umma wa Watanzania kwamba changamoto za namna hii kwenye miradi mikubwa ya kisekta na kimkakati ni ya kawaida na hivyo majadiliano baina ya washirika wa mradi yanaendelea na yanatarajiwa kuhitimishwa kwa makubaliano yatakayowezesha mradi kuendelea.

Washirika bado wana nia ya dhati ya kuendelea na utekelezaji wa mradi huu kwa kushirikiana kwa karibu na Serikali za Tanzania na Uganda kuona mradi unakamilika kwa ufanisi.

TPDC inawataka Watanzania kuwa watulivu wakati tunasubiri hitimisho la majadiliano ya washirika wa mradi wa EACOP.

#TPDC TUNAWEZESHA

Imetolewa na;  
**Mkurugenzi Mtendaji**  
**Shirika la Maendeleo ya Petroli Tanzania,**  
**S.L.P 2774**  
**Dar es Salaam.**  
**Tovuti:www.tpdc.co.tz**



# Over 400,000 Dar residents expected to benefit from 8.5 bn/- water project

By Correspondent Amri Lugungulo

MORE than 400,000 residents in Dar es Salaam are expected to benefit from 8.5bn/- new water project, which is to be implemented by the Dar es Salaam Water and Sewerage Authority (DAWASA).

The beneficiaries of the project will be those living Pugu, Gongo la Mboto, Majohe, Bangulo, Airwing-Ukonga, Kigogo, Kinyamwezi, Buyuni and Chanika suburbs.

According to a statement issued by DAWASA community liaison office in Dar es Salaam recently, the project will start with 50,000 new customers, who would be supplied with clean and safe water from Upper Ruvu and the authority would continue to expand the project into other areas, which are in need of the precious liquid.

It said that the authority has targeted to make sure that the government

directive is implemented by 95 per cent until December this year.

The statement said that DAWASA will sign an agreement with China Henan International Cooperation Group (CHICO) of the implementation of the project, which involves laying water pipes from Kisarawe District to the western parts of Dar es Salaam.

The project, which will be completed next year, would also involve construction of a water tank at Pugu area.

It said that the new project would supply 2,880,000 litres of water per day to about 450,000 residents in Dar es Salaam after the project is completed.

*The project, which will be completed next year, would also involve construction of a water tank at Pugu area.*



National Assembly Speaker Job Ndugai (L) in talks with Zanzibar Health minister Hamad Rashid Mohamed at Zanzibar's Abeid Amani Karume International Airport yesterday. Photo: National Assembly

# TCRA launches awareness campaign on SIM registration

By Guardian Correspondent, Songwe

RESIDENTS of Mbozi district, Songwe region over the weekend came out in big numbers at a campaign aimed at enhancing public knowledge and awareness on the ongoing biometric subscriber identification module (Sim) registration.

The campaign is carried out by the

Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority (TCRA) in collaboration with mobile phone operators, police through cybercrime department, and the National Identification Authority (NIDA).

Head of TCRA in southern highlands, Eng Asajile John said the registration campaign is an opportunity for Songwe residents

especially those at Mlowo Township and the nearest area.

He asserted that the campaign that target at visiting one market after another aims at having many citizens registered within a short period of tie at market places bring many people at one time.

He said the campaign also focuses on providing knowledge and

awareness about communication related issues through collaboration with key stakeholders for the purpose of bringing in solutions of arising challenges.

Alongside awareness campaign the Police force is collaborating with TCRA is educating the public about cybercrime and other crimes associated to

telecommunication.

According to hi, the campaign is an ongoing process targeting at having all residents of the region registered thus having their Sim cards registered by using the national ID.

"The awareness campaign aims educating all citizens about the do's and don'ts related to

communication matters so as they don't become cyber criminals" he said, calling on Mbeya residents to register their Sim cards before the end of this year.

"TCRA is well prepared and dedicated at reaching all citizens across the country and offer them knowledge on how to use communication products," he added.



## JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

### Overview

Since 1963 and in 148 countries, ACDI/VOCA has empowered people in developing and transitional nations to succeed in the global economy. Based in Washington, D.C., ACDI/VOCA is a nonprofit international development organization that designs and delivers technical and management solutions in agriculture, economic growth, and resilience to promote economic prosperity and social inclusion.

### Technical Experts, Tanzania

ACDI/VOCA is seeking technical experts for an upcoming opportunity in Tanzania as part of a technical assistance team under the **Agri-Connect: Supporting Value Chains for Shared Prosperity** program funded by EuropeAid. The overall objective of the program is to contribute to inclusive economic growth, promote private sector development and job creation in the agricultural sector and to increase food and nutrition security in Tanzania, by promoting the productivity, commercialization and competitiveness of the tea, coffee and horticulture sectors. We promptly seek qualified candidates for the following long-term roles:

- Tea and Coffee Value Chain/Private Sector Development Expert
- Horticulture Value Chain/Private Sector Development Expert

### QUALIFICATIONS

- Advanced degree in Horticulture, Agriculture, Agronomy, Agricultural Economics and Agribusiness, Rural Development and/or other related fields
- At least 5-7 years of work experience in the agriculture sector, preferably in the coffee and tea value chain interventions or horticulture value chain interventions
- Proven experience in analysis of policy and regulatory frameworks, capacity building and training of state institutions including Government ministries, Local Government Authorities as well as Non-State Actors including NGOs, Cooperatives and Farmers Organizations
- Good knowledge and experience in the use of project cycle management processes and implementation of donor-funded projects
- Good reporting skills and ability to communicate with a wide audience
- Experience in the EAC region
- Fluency in English and in Swahili required

**Tanzania nationals are strongly encouraged to apply.**

Please apply online at [www.acdivoca.org/international-jobs](http://www.acdivoca.org/international-jobs). No phone calls please. Only those candidates considered for an interview will be contacted. ACDI/VOCA is an equal opportunity employer. Women, minorities and people from diverse groups are encouraged to apply.

246802

# African bank endorses US\$20million investment for African Forestry Fund

By Georgia Wilson

THE African Development Bank (AfDB) has approved a US\$20 million investment for African Forestry Fund; the bank will sit on the advisory committee.

Forestry is impacted by population growth and urbanisation as well as the

increased demand for wood-based products. Each year roughly 100 million cubic metres of round wood is used for fuel or industrial use - building materials furniture, infrastructure - in Africa.

The project will mostly focus on the Eastern and Southern Africa region -

which contains most of the continent's forest resources - and aims to rehabilitate existing plantations to increase productivity by converting silvicultural assets into high-value assets, reduce the processing of high-margin wood products as well as reducing the use of wood waste for power

generation. All of this will be managed by Criterion African Partners (CAP) an investment company that specialises in forestry based in Africa.

The first phase of the African Forestry Fund commenced back in 2010, hiring nearly 8,600 people. Lessons learned from phase one will be implemented during phase two, with special attention given to: community participation, female participation and corporate social responsibilities to ensure greater sustainability.

The African Forestry Fund aligns with African Development Banks strategy for 2013 to 2022 that focuses on "effective and sustainable management of natural assets" as a priority.

This investment comes as the latest in a list of contributions AfDB has made and has seen strong results from, to develop Africa's economy and the economy of the Middle East.

AfDB is a multilateral development finance institution, which was founded in 1964 and comprises three entities - the African Development Bank, the African Development Fund and the Nigeria Trust Fund. The AfDB's mission is to fight poverty and improve living conditions on the continent through promoting the investment of public and private capital in projects and programs that are likely to contribute to the economic and social development of the region.

The AfDB is a financial provider to African governments and private companies investing in the regional member countries (RMC).

## TANZANIA OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

### REQUEST FOR EXPRESSION OF INTEREST TO BE APPOINTED AS EXTERNAL AUDITORS OF TOHS

Tanzania Occupational Health Service (TOHS) which has been in existence for the last fifty one years is an Organization Incorporated under the Companies Act. The Association offers Curative, Modern Diagnostics, rehabilitative and Occupational health services. It runs a Hospital and one clinic in DSM and has Branches in Mbeya and Morogoro. The Association wishes to appoint External Auditors to Audit its accounts for the Financial year ended on 30.06.2019.

If you are a registered firm of Auditors and you wish to be considered for appointment please apply giving the following information.

- Name of the firm
- Profile of the firm including personnel and their qualifications
- Details of similar work undertaken
- Fee to be charged

For further information, please contact our Director of Finance on Telephones

- 2863315
- 2863808
- 2863802
- Mobile No. 0783-551919

Your submission should be sent to: -

**The Director General  
Tanzania Occupational Health Service  
P. O. Box 3520  
DAR ES SALAAM**

**So as to reach her not later than 9.00a.m. on Friday 14th August, 2019.**

115407801



## Construction firm marks its 5th anniversary with opening of Mwalimu Nyerere Foundation Square

By Guardian Reporter

THE recently inauguration of the Mwalimu Nyerere Foundation square (MNF) building in Dar es Salaam officiated by President John Magufuli and his Ugandan counterpart Yoweri Museveni marked a productive 50th Anniversary of the Chinese Construction company CRJE (East Africa Ltd).

Being the company's new pillar towards its new investment approach, the total investment of the MNF building amounts to US\$150million. It embodies win-win benefits between CRJE (East Africa Ltd) and MNF, with financing from international financial corporation.

While officiating the inauguration of the project, both presidents commended the Chinese contractor for the commendable job, putting up such a magnificent structure.

According to President Magufuli, the inauguration of the building coincided with the 20th anniversary of the passing of the founding leader, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere.

"We all recognise and appreciate Mwalimu's steadfast love for the people of Tanzania and Africa, his commitment to equity, justice and freedom. It is my desire for all of us to carry on with his struggle for an equitable, just and transformed world," said Magufuli.

He said Tanzanians could learn Nyerere's legacy by revisiting the state-of-the-art archive located in the MNF building that stocked his books, speeches and other literature.

For his part, President Museveni said he has been a follower of Nyerere since 1963 on account of his support for the struggle for East African, his support for anticolonial struggle and promotion of the use of Kiswahili in Tanzania. Museveni said Mwalimu was not only courageous, but was also skilful and decisive.

"These qualities eventually contributed to all the victories African freedom fighters achieved in South Africa, Uganda, Rwanda, South Sudan, Angola, Mozambique, Namibia, Congo DRC and Guinea. If you carry out research properly, you will realize that Mwalimu was behind all this," said the

Ugandan leader

Wang Ke, the Chinese ambassador to Tanzania, said the inauguration of the MNF building was a good commemoration to Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, and it also added to the legacy of the long-standing and unbreakable solidarity and friendship between China and Tanzania.

About 30 storeys-high, the MNF has a total construction area of 63,000 square meters and is home to a five-star hotel with 256 bedrooms and suites, 7,000 square meters of offices, 2,000 square meters of commercial retail areas and supporting facilities such as conference centers and parking lots.

Dated back to its participation of the construction of the "TAZARA Railway" in the late 1960s, the contractor has successfully completed more than 130 landmark projects, including New Parliamentary Debating Chamber in Dodoma, Tanzania National Assembly Building, Nyerere Bridge, Dodoma Convention Center, Hyatt Regency Dar es Salaam, University of Dodoma campus and many other landmark buildings.



President John Magufuli and his visiting Ugandan counterpart, Yoweri Museveni, grace the inauguration of Chinese-built Mwalimu Nyerere Foundation Square building in Dar es Salaam last week. Photo: Guardian Correspondent

## Ten East African utility CEOs to meet in Nairobi next week

By Guardian Reporter

TEN utility chief executive officers (CEOs) from five east and central African countries are next week expected to meet in Kenya's capital, Nairobi, at the Future Energy East Africa conference and exhibition.

According to a statement issued by CEOs Utility forum, the forum will be held between September 17 and 18, and will involve CEOs from Kenya, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Malawi and Rwanda. The utility CEOs will gather under Chatham House Rules to discuss pressing issues

and pave the way for transformation and deeper collaboration.

Among the CEOs who are attending the forum include Beck Awan Deng, Chairman & General Manager, South Sudan Electricity Corporation, South Sudan, David Muthike, Strategy & Business Performance Director, KenGen, Kenya, Jared Omondi Othieno, CEO, Kenya Power, , Rebecca Miano, CEO, KenGen, Kenya, Shiferaw Telila, CEO, Ethiopian Electric Utility, Ethiopia, Allexon Chiyawa, CEO, Escom Malawi, and Jean Claude KALISA, CEO, Energy Utility Corporation Ltd, Rwanda. Others

are Mike Nolan, Engineering Director, Biojoule Kenya, Norman Wanyiri, General Manager, Gulf Power Limited, Kenya, and Abraham Belay, CEO, Ethiopia Electric Power Corporation.

The 21st edition of the Future Energy East Africa conference and exhibition will focus on the enormous progress that has been made in the region in terms of access to energy and the increasingly important role of mini and off-grid projects to meet targets.

The 2019 edition will bring together leaders from the regional

and international power and energy community, including more than 400 regional conference delegates and over 1000 visitors and more than 80 exhibitors.

The key speakers at the important regional meeting include Dr Joseph Njoroge, Principal Secretary, Kenya's Ministry of Energy and Petroleum, Nyamu Githaka, Senior Director in the President's Delivery Unit responsible for Energy Sector projects, Kenya Investing for a vibrant East African energy sector, Patrick Obath, Kenya's chairman, Standard Chartered Bank,

and Amar Inamdar, CEO, Kenya's Kawisafi Ventures.

Some speaker previews from the Future Energy East Africa Strategic Conference and Knowledge Hub programs: "There is a need for private sector participation in geothermal development to enhance deployment of this resource", "The role of the private sector in geothermal development in Kenya and East Africa," and "The main opportunity is EAC member states providing incentives to the solar mini grid operators; and enforcing demand side management"

Dr. Matthew Matimbwi, Executive Secretary of Tanzania Renewable Energy Association (TAREA) and Chairperson East Africa Renewable Energy Federation (EAREF) is expected to present a case study on: "The challenge of mini grid beneficiaries accessing the electricity for productive uses"

Future Energy East Africa is the largest and longest running regional power conference and exhibition in East Africa, boasting both a strategic conference and a large trade exhibition.



Exhibition and B2B Meetings

# EGYPTIAN TRADE WEEK

Venue: The Hyatt Regency Hotel (Kilimanjaro)

## 11<sup>th</sup> - 14<sup>th</sup> September 2019

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## Having TAZARA transport maize for Zimbabwe is interesting news

JUST what is ailing ease of doing business was evident midweek when it was announced that three railway systems namely the Tanzania-Zambia Railway (TAZARA), Zambia Railways (ZRL) and the National Railways of Zimbabwe (NRZ) have been contracted by the Grain Marketing Board (GMB) of Zimbabwe to transport 17,000 metric tonnes of maize from Tanzania. This is of course good news for maize farmers and traders in Tanzania. What is problematic however is the way the transport is going to be organized.

To grasp the problem with that arrangement, it is not enough to look at what the deal stipulates on the transportation of the maize cargo, but in comparing with 'best practices' elsewhere, or more appropriately, suited to the whole quest for globalization. The concept, like the Belt and Road idea, is to ease the way business is done so that regulations are observed without national boundaries being a stumbling block, by having common standards. In that case, the three countries ought to have a 'belt and railway' working right now.

On the basis of the agreement, TAZARA will load the consignment from Makambako in Njombe Region and Vwawa in Songwe Region destined to Bulawayo in Zimbabwe. It would then relay it to ZRL at New Kapiri Mposhi who would in turn pass it to NRZ at Livingstone, for final delivery to various destinations in Zimbabwe. The entire tonnage is expected to be transported within three months, starting early next week, the TAZARA management said.

This method of conducting transit trade has always been the butt of problems in economic integration in East Africa for that matter, as it proved

impossible in the 1070s for overweight Kenyan lorries to use the still skimpy Tanzanian highways without overly excessive cost to the taxpayer. The other side would of course see such hindrance as a lack of goodwill, but surprisingly Kenya offered transport facilities for Lake Victoria passenger ship to be assembled in Mwanza, but judged too heavy by road transport regulators. Kenya allowed it.

The TAZARA CEO said for instance that to move the consignment timely, TAZARA had allocated 100 wagons while the other two railways had also allocated another 100 wagons. That means 300 wagons are put on standby for the better part of three months, whereas the original 100 wagons in which the cargo is loaded could have sufficed, if the railway is of same gauge. If not, it could have done the trip to half the way and a different gauge lining of wagons take up from there. The issue wouldn't be the companies but gauges.

Equally revealing was the fact that this is an agreement that brings together state actors in the three SADC member countries, the maize boards and railway corporations, more or less locking out the private sector. Were it that the issue was simply to transport the maize to Zimbabwe, a company could have hired wagons and obtained clearance to ferry the cargo, with a proviso for instance to change to a railway with a different gauge if the need arises (where TAZARA joins another railway system that has reach to Bulawayo). Handing over would largely be avoided, and it is unavoidable that plenty of inspection, transaction costs are involved, which give public agencies work to do but hinder efficiency.

## Why so little interest in battle on quelea quelea in Horn of Africa?

COUNTRIES in the Horn of Africa are battling the rise of swarms of quelea quelea birds sprouting in the arid north east of Somalia and some other parts of countries bordering the Red Sea. Experts described the species as the red-billed quelea, a small brown weaver bird that often occurs in huge flocks. They say it is the world's most abundant wild bird and it is found only in Africa, especially in semi-arid zones. The bird is a threat especially in large numbers because the flocks are massive seed-eaters, both of wild grasses and cereals such as sorghum, rice and wheat. They also pick up and eat some crop pests.

Perhaps it is for this reason that so many experts appear to be turning a blind eye to the menace, some of them bringing United Nations agencies to look at quelea quelea swarms from a different angle, that it is among species 'threatened with extinction.' Not many agro-sector experts in Tanzania would take up that viewpoint, if one recalls that such destructive swarms occur with unquestioned regularity twice or thrice in five years. Apologists minimize their impact, though locally devastating.

One authoritative study says for example that estimated annual damage to crops of up to US\$80 million has been recorded across Africa, and thus the bird is in large measure the most important crop pest in Africa. However we remember the plague army worms not too long ago, along with the commonplace maize stalk borer, wilting disease virus of banana trees, coconut 'lethal disease,' etc. In that case quelea quelea is another of the menaces that farmers face but it is somewhat special, owing to its gregarious character (again like army

worms) but as they fly, attack vaster territories.

Experts tend to downgrade the quelea quelea threat because they say they attack crops when other natural food sources are exhausted. When slight rainfall enables the germination of wild grass seeds in the usual hibernation zones, the likelihood of quelea quelea laying eggs in that situation is high, and once a flock is constituted, then others will follow. They don't start flying until they exhaust food in an area, and then must fly far and wide as they tend to reproduce rapidly, spreading devastation.

The problem is that many international agencies are now tuned to the conservation version of things and see quelea quelea as a minor disturbance in an otherwise ecologically balanced environment. They mildly support control interventions after germination of wild grasses conducive for forming of flocks of the birds, where experts sag control methods include spraying fenthion, a chemical that also kills non-target birds, insisting also that the pesticide needs careful handling. Nor do they like the use of fire bombs and dynamite against the birds, leaving only small scale scaring tactics by the farmers.

That is the situation in which the quelea quelea problem is anchored, that it is seen as a low level ecologically balanced threat, favoring local early warning and using whatever non-chemical methods of control that may be available in a given area. That is why reports of quelea quelea destroying wide crop acreage in Mwanza district were low key in their reception, and no alarm is being raised despite the birds spreading from the Horn area. The government should set out localized disaster mitigation.



## Unfortunately, the Amazon isn't the only forest fire story

By Robert Nasi

THE damage from fires burning across the Amazon in recent days has made global headlines. A complex combination of a changing climate, policies and conversion of scrub and trees to agricultural land has turned the world's largest tract of tropical forest into a tinderbox.

For now, the world's attention has turned briefly to the environmental crisis in the Amazon. This month there were four times the number of media stories about forests, fires and climate change than in January. The Brazilian fires have even made it onto the agenda of the Group of Seven industrialized nations' meeting last week, with French President Emanuel Macron pushing for a deal to provide technical and financial help.

And yet, as soon as the fires are under control, that attention will quickly move to the next political, economic or celebrity media hotspot. And once again, this critical resource to fight climate change and global poverty will be on the backburner.

However, the world doesn't lack for forest crises. The inferno in the Amazon is just one of many forests on fire around the world this year. In fact, a similar number of fires are burning in Africa. In Indonesia, this year's dry season is expected to be longer and drier than last year, extending the damage caused by fires already burning in the country's peatlands. The world's boreal forests have also burned at alarming rates in 2019.

While fires are part of a natural cycle, the scale of what we're seeing in the Amazon and other tropical forest regions is not. Instead of focusing our attention on fires that have already started, we would be better off paying more attention to prevention.

Mismanagement and failure to prevent damage to such a critical resource puts the livelihoods of hundreds of millions of people at risk.

Forest cover has already declined by about 1.3 million square kilometers hectares, an area three times the size of California, since 1990. This is the result of many factors, including fire, but also overharvesting of fuelwood, climate change, poor harvesting practices, pests and diseases and conversion of forests to agricultural land, especially for grazing, soy and palm oil cultivation. Much of the damage takes place in dry forests, such as the Cerrado in Brazil. These are among the most threatened forests in the tropics.

At the Center of International Forestry Research over the past quarter century, we have researched ways to make forests more resilient. We know that reducing deforestation limits exposure of forest edges to agricultural land which helps prevent fires. Halting illegal logging and supporting



While fires are part of a natural cycle, the scale of what we're seeing in the Amazon and other tropical forest regions is not

sustainable forestry practices also play important roles. More money spent on fire detection and prevention at a local level would also help. As ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

Tackling climate change and investing in forest restoration are two essential solutions. Climate change threatens to change the very nature of the world's tropical forests and it needs to be considered in forest management practices. Restoring degraded or deforested land often results in benefits worth many times the initial investment. In an era of inverted yield curves and negative interest rates, that's a pretty good return.

Ultimately, we know how to avoid these kinds of catastrophic fires in tropical forests. We have many tools available to make forests more resilient and provide the kinds of benefits that improve well-being and make valuable contributions to tackling climate change. Prevention is the key.

Prevention means making forests an important part of decisions and discussions around climate change but also agriculture and economic development. Otherwise, we face more years of seesawing from crisis to crisis until there are no forests left to wring our hands about.

The Amazon rainforest, also known in English as Amazonia or the Amazon Jungle, is a moist broadleaf tropical rainforest in the Amazon biome that covers most of the Amazon basin of South America. This basin encompasses 7,000,000 km<sup>2</sup> (2,700,000 sq mi), of which 5,500,000 km<sup>2</sup> (2,100,000 sq mi) are covered by the rainforest. This region includes territory belonging to nine nations.

The majority of the forest is contained within Brazil, with 60 per cent of the rainforest, followed by Peru with 13 per cent, Colombia with 10 per cent, and with minor amounts in Venezuela, Ecuador, Bolivia, Guyana, Suriname and French Guiana. Four nations have 'Amazonas' as the name of one of their first-level administrative regions and France uses the name 'Guiana Amazonian Park' for its rainforest protected area. The Amazon

represents over half of the planet's remaining rainforests, and comprises the largest and most biodiverse tract of tropical rainforest in the world, with an estimated 390 billion individual trees divided into 16,000 species.

There is evidence that there have been significant changes in the Amazon rainforest vegetation over the last 21,000 years through the Last Glacial Maximum and subsequent deglaciation. Analyses of sediment deposits from Amazon basin paleolakes and the Amazon Fan indicate that rainfall in the basin during the LGM was lower than for the present, and this was almost certainly associated with reduced moist tropical vegetation cover in the basin. There is a debate, however, over how extensive this reduction was. Some scientists argue that the rainforest was reduced to small, isolated refugia separated by open forest and grassland; [12] other scientists argue that the rainforest remained largely intact but extended less far to the north, south, and east than is seen today. This debate has proved difficult to resolve because the practical limitations of working in the rainforest mean that data sampling is biased away from the center of the Amazon basin, and both explanations are reasonably well supported by the available data.

More than 56 per cent of the dust fertilizing the Amazon rainforest comes from the Bodélé depression in Northern Chad in the Sahara desert. The dust contains phosphorus, important for plant growth. The yearly Sahara dust replaces the equivalent amount of phosphorus washed away yearly in Amazon soil from rains and floods. [14]

NASA's CALIPSO satellite has measured the amount of dust transported by wind from the Sahara to the Amazon: an average 182 million tons of dust are windblown out of the Sahara each year, at 15 degrees west longitude, across 1,600 miles (2,600 km) over the Atlantic Ocean (some dust falls into the Atlantic), then at 35 degrees West longitude at the eastern coast of South America, 277 million

tons (15 pc) of dust fall over the Amazon basin (22 million tons of it consisting of phosphorus), 132 million tons of dust remain in the air, 43 million tons of dust are windblown and falls on the Caribbean Sea, past 75 degrees west longitude.

CALIPSO uses a laser range finder to scan the Earth's atmosphere for the vertical distribution of dust and other aerosols. CALIPSO regularly tracks the Sahara-Amazon dust plume. CALIPSO has measured variations in the dust amounts transported - an 86 percent drop between the highest amount of dust transported in 2007 and the lowest in 2011.

A possibility causing the variation is the Sahel, a strip of semi-arid land on the southern border of the Sahara. When rain amounts in the Sahel are higher, the volume of dust is lower. The higher rainfall could make more vegetation grow in the Sahel, leaving less sand exposed to winds to blow away.

Amazon phosphorus also comes as smoke due to biomass burning in Africa.

Based on archaeological evidence from an excavation at Caverna da Pedra Pintada, human inhabitants first settled in the Amazon region at least 11,200 years ago. [19] Subsequent development led to late-prehistoric settlements along the periphery of the forest by AD 1250, which induced alterations in the forest cover.

For a long time, it was thought that the Amazon rainforest was only ever sparsely populated, as it was impossible to sustain a large population through agriculture given the poor soil. Archaeologist Betty Meggers was a prominent proponent of this idea, as described in her book Amazonia: Man and Culture in a Counterfeit Paradise. She claimed that a population density of 0.2 inhabitants per square kilometre (0.52/sq mi) is the maximum that can be sustained in the rainforest through hunting, with agriculture needed to host a larger population. However, recent anthropological findings have suggested that the region was actually densely populated. Some 5 million people may have lived in the Amazon region in AD 1500, divided between dense coastal settlements, such as that at Marajó, and inland dwellers. By 1900, the population had fallen to 1 million and by the early 1980s it was less than 200,000.

The first European to travel the length of the Amazon River was Francisco de Orellana in 1542. The BBC's Unnatural Histories presents evidence that Orellana, rather than exaggerating his claims as previously thought, was correct in his observations that a complex civilization was flourishing along the Amazon in the 1540s. It is believed that civilization was later devastated by the spread of diseases from Europe, such as smallpox.



Start the week with Cynthia Stacey

# What's working in Tanzania? Is everything in order? ..Just checking!

Jambo for the week, which finds me re-visiting areas that have undergone governmentscrutinyatsome time, and are now assumed to be fully functioning but maybe aren't.

Well, readers tell me they laugh when I use The Guardian's clever cartoonists to illustrate the column, which I intend to do more often. But no cartoons today, since few of us laugh about taxes. And though none escape the former, many evade the latter, particularly mega rich multi nationals, and giant global companies.

It was gratifying therefore to read a year or so ago in the local press, that... "following amendments to the Finance Act of 2016, the government had collected more than 3 billion /- from two telecommunication firms in the country for the month of June alone"

A spokesperson of the Tanzanian Revenue Authority, said it was made possible by the Installation of the Telecommunication Traffic Monitoring System (TTMS). He explained that "...this is a compliance monitoring tool, and because the telecom companies here know that the system is in place, they now provide the correct data, which has helped us a lot".

Citing an example, it was noted that Vodacom used to pay an average of 360m/- per month for excise duty on money transfers, but in July of 2016, they paid 1.9bn/-... while Tigo who used to pay around 250m/- per month, then paid 1.48bn/- for the



**Tigo Head of Product and Services David Umoh hands over a home internet router to a reporter at the launch of the firm's Home Internet service in Dar es Salaam recently. Phone companies have adjusted to the Telecommunication Traffic Monitoring System, which the government says has boosted its revenue collection tremendously, to the benefit of the nation. (File photo)**

same period.

This issue seems more interesting for what couldn't have been said, than what was diplomatically explained in the remark of "the companies are providing the correct data, now that the monitoring system is in place". But which really meant now they know they'll be found out under-assessing...they'll have to pay up!

Anyway, TTMS could have robust benefits for the country, or more specifically the Treasury, and like BC (before christ) and (AD after christ) one could almost expect TRA people to start talking of 'BM' before monitoring, and AM after it, such is its impact.

Responding to questions from

a parliamentary committee as to why the telecom companies were not among the top ten revenue payers, the TRA explained that they were categorised according to sectors. But if that was the case, I was tempted to say could they quickly re-categorise the sectors, or re-sectorise the categories!

OK. I was being silly, but you clever readers know what I meant. Among other MPs querying these issues at a parliamentary committee meeting at the time, was S.M. Kakoso (Mpanda Rural CCM). He praised the government through the TCRA and the TRA for increasing revenue from the phone providers, but stressed that the collaboration between the

entities should be strengthened, and a team formed to ensure more tax avenues were identified.

... a clever idea...a team formed etc...I could just see the cartoon, a sort of Field Force unit, but instead of the menacing uniforms, or those scary black Ninja style outfits they sometimes wear, they could have flowered shirts, with the logos of the firms they were monitoring, just to show that the government means business, but in the nicest possible way of course, whilst surrounding their offices with surveillance equipment, to identify more revenue outlets...good eh?

Joking apart, we know however sophisticated the technology, it can eventually be subverted...

remember the so called 'foolproof' bus speedometers designed to stop deaths from over speeding accidents, but which were quickly adapted or 'disabled'.

Though I'm not suggesting this could happen with the Telecommunications Traffic Monitoring System, (TTMS) ...or am I? Well...I've just checked, and today the phone companies are now diligently still paying up...the systems been improved... the effects of the TCRA being 'cleaned up' are still being felt, and the Magufulian magic (and action) has worked!

Anyway, with the BM and AM before and after exercise, clearly revealing the discrepancies of scale in the revenue paid, there's now a sort of reference point for calculating back taxes, or is that too ambitious?

It's interesting to speculate what else in the country can be technologically monitored in the interests of increased revenue... but the list could be lengthy, and state coffers overflowing...but just imagine, for the first time in decades, every school child could have a desk...and if the phone companies sustain their 'improved' tax levels...a chair as well, or if other firms have been targeted and monitored successfully, enough for an exercise book and a pencil ... Hallelujah...and God bless the tax man...and the Treasury!

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

At the same time the monitoring systems were being discussed, the Oxfam inequality report was published, and in response to a question on the well known 'trickle-down' effect of wealth, they said "there is no trickle down effect."

This was a surprising turn around, as it's long been the perceived wisdom in developed

nations, and was a theory praised and endorsed like a biblical treatise to third world nations by bossy western powers so often, it surely must have had policy changing consequences for some of the coverts.

The questioner then asked "...what would work instead?"...to which the answer was "a crackdown on tax dodging would help...and shutting down tax havens".

This is an area in Britain, that citizens have long complained about, and asked why should mega wealthy multinationals like Amazon, Google and Starbucks, the US coffee chain with over eight hundred UK outlets, have cleverly avoided taxes, whilst small defaulters are punished and penalised.

In January 2016 in Britain, Google agreed to pay 200 million dollars in UK back taxes, owed since 2005. This 'peanut' payment followed a six year enquiry by her Majesty's Revenue and Customs, who estimated they should have been paying around 200 million pounds per year, based on declared profit margins of four to five billion pounds, so why weren't they?

As readers might know, tax evasion is illegal, but tax avoidance isn't, and a consultant described the latter as, "defining the law in your own interests". That definitely sounds dodgy, plus (as I've written before) you've got to be well-off to hire the guys who'll create your very own ultra clean untruths, those shadowy wealth managers who "cook the books" big time, making fraudulent fiscal falsehoods... legal!

...time to close, but don't forget...only consider paying your taxes when the TRA keep up the Magufulian magic, and nail ALL the Big-Bongo landers who still DON'T!

## Science guides UN actions to curb land degradation

By Ibrahim Thiaw

Forest fires, droughts, flash-floods and storms: Unusual trends are destroying lives and making the public jittery because ignorance is no longer excusable, yet policy action seems too slow, writes Ibrahim Thiaw.

The science suggests there is a stronger link between the planet's warming and its changing weather patterns, and these trends are stronger where significant changes to the use of land have occurred. The international community has plenty of opportunities, over the next two years, to take decisive action to strengthen the resilience of communities and ecosystems, and move in the direction the public desires.

The first of those opportunities is the 14th session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, taking place in New Delhi, India, this and next week.

It is the world's most powerful decision-making body on desertification, land degradation and drought, with two complementary mandates. It guides actions to avoid and reduce land degradation, which is a key source of our vulnerability to disasters. It also supports actions to recover degraded land and mitigate the impacts of drought.

Testing the planet's resilience

The political will to act



will be tested and examined, coming as the Conference does, less than a month after the release of the first authoritative report on climate change and land by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. This, and four other recent scientific assessments, are crystal clear. We have transformed the land significantly, and are testing the limits of its resilience.

About 75 percent of the land has been altered from its natural state, often, unsustainably. In a mere 50 years, we have rendered 23 percent of previously productive land virtually useless. Our insatiable use of land resources, including food, water and energy may be contributing up to 37 percent (or a third) of the greenhouse gases warming the Earth.

As a result, 1.3 billion people now live off degraded land. Close to 1 million species are threatened with extinction. Over 3.2 billion people - about half of the global population - are affected by land degradation.

To expect a two-week conference to find a silver bullet for these these challenges may seem unrealistic. And yet I

am hopeful.

### Epic force for change

Hopeful because of the governments' rapid implementation of major decisions on drought and land degradation taken in the last four years. Five years ago, only three countries in the world had national plans to manage droughts effectively. Today, 70 countries have set up comparable plans.

I am hopeful because the decision-makers mandated to take action have shown a willingness to investigate emerging issues thoroughly and scientifically for appropriate action to be taken promptly.

I am also hopeful because the agenda of the Conference shows that there is a willingness among governments to find solutions to knotty issues, some of which have been put on the back burner for a long time.

Public jitters of any kind such as the Fridays for Future youth protests across the world signal a growing impatience with inaction. Every day of action or inaction counts for our survival.

Half of the ministers who can ensure land is used optimally will be in New Delhi. That's an epic force for change that can raise the bar in land use and management and set the tone for the related actions on climate change and biodiversity in the not-too-distant future

Science (from the Latin word scientia, meaning knowledge) is a systematic enterprise that builds and organizes knowledge in the form of testable explanations and predictions about the universe.

The earliest roots of science can be traced to Ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia in around 3500 to 3000 BCE. Their contributions to mathematics, astronomy, and medicine entered and shaped Greek natural philosophy of classical antiquity, whereby formal attempts were made to provide explanations of events in the physical world based on natural causes. After the fall of the Western Roman Empire, knowledge of Greek conceptions of the world deteriorated in Western Europe during the early Middle Ages (400 to 1000 CE) of the Middle Ages but was preserved in the Muslim world during the Islamic Golden Age.[8] The recovery and assimilation of Greek works and Islamic inquiries into Western Europe from the 10th to 13th century revived "natural philosophy", which was later transformed by the Scientific Revolution that began in the 16th century as new ideas and discoveries departed from previous Greek conceptions and traditions. The scientific method soon played a greater role in knowledge creation and it was not until the 19th century that many of the institutional and professional features of science began to take shape; along with the changing of "natural philosophy" to "natural science."

Modern science is typically divided into three major branches that consist of the natural sciences (e.g.,

biology, chemistry, and physics), which study nature in the broadest sense; the social sciences (e.g., economics, psychology, and sociology), which study individuals and societies; and the formal sciences (e.g., logic, mathematics, and theoretical computer science), which study abstract concepts. There is disagreement, however, on whether the formal sciences actually constitute a science as they do not rely on empirical evidence. Disciplines that use existing scientific knowledge for practical purposes, such as engineering and medicine, are described as applied sciences.

Science is based on research, which is commonly conducted in academic and research institutions as well as in government agencies and companies. The practical impact of scientific research has led to the emergence of science policies that seek to influence the scientific enterprise by prioritizing the development of commercial products, armaments, health care, and environmental protection.

### History

Science in a broad sense existed before the modern era and in many historical civilizations. Modern science is distinct in its approach and successful in its results, so it now defines what science is in the strictest sense of the term. Science in its original sense was a word for a type of knowledge, rather than a specialized word for the pursuit of such knowledge. In particular, it was the type of knowledge which people can communicate to each other and share. For example, knowledge about the working of natural things was gathered long before recorded history and led to the development of complex abstract thought. This is shown by the construction of complex calendars, techniques for making poisonous plants edible, public works at national scale,

such as those which harnessed the floodplain of the Yangtze with reservoirs, dams, and dikes, and buildings such as the Pyramids. However, no consistent conscious distinction was made between knowledge of such things, which are true in every community, and other types of communal knowledge, such as mythologies and legal systems. Metallurgy was known in prehistory, and the Vin a culture was the earliest known producer of bronze-like alloys. It is thought that early experimentation with heating and mixing of substances over time developed into alchemy.

### Early cultures

Neither the words nor the concepts "science" and "nature" were part of the conceptual landscape in the ancient near east.[29] The ancient Mesopotamians used knowledge about the properties of various natural chemicals for manufacturing pottery, faience, glass, soap, metals, lime plaster, and waterproofing; they also studied animal physiology, anatomy, and behavior for divinatory purposes and made extensive records of the movements of astronomical objects for their study of astrology. The Mesopotamians had intense interest in medicine and the earliest medical prescriptions appear in Sumerian during the Third Dynasty of Ur (c. 2112 BCE - c. 2004 BCE). Nonetheless, the Mesopotamians seem to have had little interest in gathering information about the natural world for the mere sake of gathering information and mainly only studied scientific subjects which had obvious practical applications or immediate relevance to their religious system.

**Ibrahim Thiaw is the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.**



By Judith February

It's hard to understand South Africa sometimes, and how quickly things become heated and how inured we have become to the violence which is so much part of our language and landscape.

The past few days in South Africa have been chaotic, turbulent, violent.

Things seem to be falling apart; the centre is not holding.

Many of our country's inner cities are aflame, driven by the toxic mix of inequality, poverty, xenophobia and general lawlessness. At the same time, we hear of the murder of four women in Cape Town alone - three murders in the space of 10 days.

That excludes the six-year-old girl shot dead in a school on the Cape Flats. Who can keep up with the daily offering of crime and violence?

At UCT, students hold candlelight vigils for murdered student Uyinene Mrwetyana whose only "crime" was to collect a parcel at her local post office, which is metres away from a police station.

Senzeni na, the students cried, sang and wept on the steps overlooking a beautiful yet troubled and deeply violent city. "What have we done?" The new struggle for all our freedom must start here. We are all Uyinene.

Amid it all was the silence of the president. Eventually, his words came on Tuesday - a statement about violence against women and support for the victims' families. It felt insipid. At times of national crisis, citizens look to their leaders to articulate that which is in the national consciousness. There is collective pain and trauma, anger and frustration. But at such a time citizens also want a plan of action. Does the president understand this fully? The words sim-

# Today, I do not love my country



ply ring hollow when we know Uyinene was not the first and she will not be the last. Neither will Jessie Hess, Meghan Cremer or Lynette Volschenk be the last as they form part of a sad parade of murdered women in our country.

This is a national crisis. So how then can tomorrow be as before?

The equivalent silence on the current mayhem in cities was equally deafening until midday on Tuesday when Ramaphosa condemned the violence and spoke of convening the security cluster to ensure that a watchful eye is kept on the city hot spots. The day before, Police Minister Bheki Cele called the violence a "national emergency". A weak state responding with weak talk.

Our inner cities have long been places of discontent

and violence. Yet, in the typically South African way, we have chosen to ignore the degradation and depravity. Most South African companies have abandoned the inner cities. In cities like Johannesburg, the centres of commerce in Sandton flourish in shiny buildings, the one taller than the other. And without a shred of irony, the tag "world-class city" still welcomes one on the outskirts of OR Tambo Airport. Johannesburg is not exceptional as we have seen the violence and looting spread to Pretoria and beyond.

At the same time, truck drivers have barricaded some areas, "protesting" against the hiring of foreign truck drivers. Sadly, protest is not new and neither is this level of xenophobic violence. We remember 2008 as a frightening time when the "Burning Man" covered the front pages of local and international newspapers.

Ernesto Nhamuave, a 35-year-old Mozambican was burned alive during xenophobic violence on the East

Rand in May 2008, violence that spread across the country. Of course, many in government refused to call it xenophobia. That seemed and often still seems a step too far.

In 2015, the streets of Durban and surrounding townships were seething with anger and violence as foreigners and locals battled it out. The government finally stepped in to prevent a bloodbath in Durban, yet it was largely reactive. Then, King Goodwill Zwelithini was quoted as saying all foreigners should return to the places they came from. At the time, the government refused to speak out against these blatantly inciteful comments and the king himself blamed the media for misinterpreting what he said. Where have we heard that before?

Xenophobic comments made by the then-Minister of Water and Sanitation, Nomvula Mokonyane and Minister of Small Business Lindiwe Zulu, also made headlines during those incidents. It was Zulu who said that foreigners were here as a "cour-

tesy". They received no sanction for their comments from former president Jacob Zuma. No wonder then that poor, unemployed locals deemed it appropriate to vent their anger on foreigners. Rhetoric matters.

For his part, former minister of police Nathi Nhleko believed it was all about semantics: this was "Afro-phobia", not xenophobia, we were told. Similarly, the pre-election xenophobic rhetoric, in some measure fuelled by politicians of all stripes, especially in hotly-contested Gauteng, has helped incite the chaos of the past week.

As with everything else in South Africa, the reasons for violence are complex. Sometimes it has been driven by xenophobia, other times a rather more confusing cocktail of anger, frustration and intolerance bubbling at the surface of our society. It is fuelled by exclusion, poverty and rampant unemployment. We seem to be straining at the seams as the repercussions of deep inequalities, our

inability to bring about structural economic transformation post-1994 and the old baggage of the apartheid years come to haunt us. Xenophobic sentiment runs so very deep in South Africa - partly another fall-out of the parochial apartheid years and the fear of "the other".

The environment is ripe for blaming "the other" while competing for scarce resources. We know only too well that violence has always been a part of the South African landscape: physical violence and the violence of language and name-calling. In countless works of research on local government and conflict in municipalities, the same mantra is heard over and over again: "They only come when we start to burn things." "They" are the politicians who have the power to change things, yet often are unwilling or unable to listen.

It's hard to understand South Africa sometimes, and how quickly things become heated and how inured we have become to the violence

which is so much part of our language and landscape.

So, in a week in which words fail us in the face of the unrelenting challenge of a lack of social cohesion and sweeping violence across our society, Ingrid de Kok's searing poem, Today I do not love my country, written during the xenophobic violence of 2008, seems apposite. Sometimes the beloved country demands too much of those who live in it, and lament is all there is.

Today I do not love my country

South Africa, May 2008  
Today I do not love my country.

*It is venal, it is cruel.  
Lies are open sewers in the street.*

*Threats scarify the walls.  
Tomorrow I may defend my land*

*when others X-ray the evidence:*

*Feral shadows, short sharp knives.*

*I may argue our grievous inheritance.*

*On Wednesday I may let the winded stars*

*fall into my lap, breathe air's golden ghee,*

*smell the sea's salt cellar, run my fingers*

*along the downy arm of the morning. I may on Thursday read of a hurt child*

*given refuge and tended by neighbours,*

*sing with others the famous forgiving man*

*who has forgotten who were enemies, who friends.*

*But today, today, I cannot love my country.*

*It staggers in the dark, lurches in a ditch.*

*A curdled mob drives people into pens,*

*brands them like cattle, only holds a stranger's hand*

*to press it into fire, strings firecrackers through a child,*

*burns stores and shacks, burns*

By Muharram Macatta

Nearly 57 or so years ago the first President of Tanzania, Father of the Nation; Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere, recognized the integral part wildlife plays in the country. In September 1961 at a symposium on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, he gave a speech that has become known as the Arusha Manifesto:

"The survival of our wildlife is a matter of grave concern to all of us in Africa. These wild creatures amid the wild places they inhabit are not only important as a source of wonder and inspiration but are an integral part of our natural resources and our future livelihood and well being.

In accepting the trusteeship of our wildlife we solemnly declare that we will do everything in our power to make sure that our children's grand-children will be able to enjoy this rich and precious inheritance.

The conservation of wildlife and wild places calls for specialist knowledge, trained manpower, and money, and we look to other nations to co-operate with us in this important task - the success or failure of which not only affects the continent of Africa but the rest of the world as well."

Tanzania has almost 38 per cent of its land reserved as protected areas, one of the world's highest percentage. Tanzania boasts 16 national parks and is home to a large variety of animal life. Among the large mammals include the big five, chee-

tahs, wildebeest, giraffes, hippopotamuses and various antelopes.

Tanzania's most well known wildlife attractions are located in the northern part of the country and include the Serengeti, Tarangire, Lake Manyara, and the Nyerere National Parks recently inaugurated by President John Pombe Joseph Magufuli spearheading the 5th phase government at Sealous Gorge where the newly built hydropower is being built.

The Serengeti National park encompasses the world-famous great migrations of animals. The Serengeti National Park is the most popular park in the country and had the chance to host more than 330,000 visitors in 2012 and yet the number of visitors keeps on augmenting annually, which needs improved and enhanced modern accommodation investments to cope with the current rate of tourists.

The north is also home to the Ngorongoro Conservation Area includes the Ngorongoro Crater, which is an extinct volcanic caldera with lions, hippopotamus, elephants various types of antelopes, the endangered Black rhinoceros, buffaloes and large herds of wildebeests, giraffes and zebra.

Olduvai Gorge is considered to be the seat of humanity after the discovery of the earliest known specimens of the human genus, Homo habilis as well as early hominidae, such as Paranthropus boisei also lies within the conservation area.

The western part of Tan-

## Tourism industry provides valuable revenue used to support the conservation work of national parks



The world needs wildlife tourism. But that won't work without wildlife

zania includes the Mahale, Katavi, and Gombe national parks, the latter of which is the site of Jane Goodall's ongoing study, begun in 1960s, of chimpanzee behaviour. The country is also particularly rich in plant diversity; the Tanzania National Parks Authority has an entire national park the Kitulo National dedicated to flowers. There is a wide variety of biomass across the nation.

The Mount Kilimanjaro also known as the roof of Africa, and the highest peak in Africa; the mountain now a dormant volcano rises approximately "4,877 meters (16,001 ft) from its base to 5,895 meters (19,341 ft) above sea level.

The mountain is located in the north of the country on the border with Kenya at the main town of Moshi in the Kilimanjaro Region and is accessible via Kilimanjaro International Airport (KIA).

The airport also provides a

gateway for tourists to all northern safari circuits. The mountain is part of Kilimanjaro National Park and is the second most popular park in the country and roughly 20,000 visitors trek the mountain every year.

The mountain is one of the most accessible high peaks in the world and has an average success rate of around 65%. The Marangu route leading to the summit thereof which is nicknamed the "Coca-Cola" route because the route is popularized as easy and cheap; this, however, is a misconception as the route is more difficult due to the 'not as good acclimatization profile' as Machame/Rongai/Lemosho routes.

This famous route has been often selected by unprepared, inexperienced climbers because of its reputation for being the "easiest" route, attributing to the lower success rate.

And because it is the shortest and cheapest route, but less

time to acclimatize, therefore lower success rate. Dormitory style accommodation in huts which must now be modified; but it is spoken to be less scenic due to ascent and descent on same route.

Often the trip to Zanzibar is the end of a tourist's adventure into Tanzania after either a safari expedition in the north of the mainland or after a trek to the peak of Kilimanjaro.

There are hundreds of kilometers of beach as well as coral and limestone scarps along the coast allowing safe and significant amounts of diving and snorkeling.

Apart from the beaches the island has the Jozani Chwaka Bay National Park which is a mangrove swamp and is the home for the red colobus monkeys and home to 40 species of bird and 50 species of butterfly.

Zanzibar is accessible by air through Abeid Amani Karume International Airport and by fer-

ry or ship that operates daily from and to Dar es Salaam as harbour of embarkation.

Most visitors to Tanzania must obtain a visa from one of the Tanzanian diplomatic missions. However, a majority of nations can obtain a visitor visa at any port of entry land or air.

Most SADC citizens or EAC citizens do not need a visa for tourism purposes. 3 month tourist visas are available for "US \$50 at all ports of entry (except US citizens must buy US \$100 one year multiple entry visas)".

Tanzania does not fall under the East African Tourist Visa regime and a separate visa is required to enter Tanzania. All visitors must hold a passport valid for 6 months "(according to the Tanzanian immigration department or a month beyond the period of intended stay according to IATA)".

Tourism provides valuable revenue used to support the conservation work of the national parks, as well as wildlife research, and the education and livelihood of local communities.

In addition, tourism helps to generate international awareness of conservation issues, while the physical presence of tourists can help deter illegal poaching activity, assisting the park rangers with their game management work.

But TANAPA has resisted the temptation to cash in on the short term gains of mass tourism. Understanding our responsibility - to Tanzania and to the world - in the conservation and management of a global resource, we are

committed to low impact, sustainable visitation to protect the environment from irreversible damage while creating a first class ecotourism destination.

Human activity is closely monitored and all development strictly regulated. Buildings in the parks must be unobtrusive and waste disposal is carefully controlled.

Park visitors and facilities are widely distributed to prevent harassment of animals and to minimize the human imprint on the environment.

Even in Tanzania's most popular park, the Serengeti, more than 7,000 square kilometers - almost half the park's area - remains a wilderness zone with no roads. Guardianship of this rich resource, however, relies on the goodwill of the parks' neighbours. TANAPA is working hard to ensure that local communities have a sense of ownership and a vested interest in the future of the parks by sharing the rewards of conservation and delivering tangible benefits.

Poaching involves not only the commercial hunting of elephants and rhinoceroses for ivory and rhino horn, but also subsistence activities such as honey collection, illegal fishing and hunting for the pot, felling trees for construction or firewood, and picking traditional medicinal plants that have become scarce in unprotected areas.

When villagers depend on the park for employment, and witness the community benefits from the presence of a park, they are more likely to defend the protected area and to report poaching.



# 'This mode of bodaboda transport violates traffic laws, rights'

By Correspondent James

Kandoya

**S**ALUM Jamary makes a living riding a motorcycle taxi rider, commonly known in Dar es Salaam and other parts of the country as bodaboda. He has been in the business for the last five years.

Each passing day, Jamary has a contract of picking up two school children, one aged five and the second aged seven to different schools in Gongo la Mboto on the south-western outskirts of the city.

Jamary carries the two pupils to their designated schools. As per contract, Jamary earns 28,000/- per week, which for him is a good money.

But Salum and the parents of the two children seem unaware of the transport and licensing Act that prohibits children to be carried on the motorcycles which is in line with section 14 (l) of Land Transport Regulatory Authority (LATRA) legislations which say: "A child of the apparent age of nine years of age or under shall not be carried on motorcycles

Also section 14(2) states: "A child of the apparent age of nine years of age or under shall not be carried on motorcycles as a passenger unless he is accompanied by an adult."

"Although we carry children on our motorcycles, the business is too risk since children have no protective gear that can protect them in the event of a crash," He says.

Principal Legal Officer at Traffic Headquarter in Dar es Salaam, the Assistant Commissioner of Police (ACP) Deusi Sokoni says that carrying children on motorcycles is violation of traffic laws and is equally a violation of children rights.

According to Legal officer, traffic laws prohibit strictly children less than nine years to be carried on the motorcycles.

"If parents want to protect their children they should stop carrying their children on motorbikes," he says, adding: "If stern measures are not taken then children are at risk of facing deaths or injuries, which eventually leads to very prohibitive treatment costs."

Sokoni says the challenge is that carrying children on motorcycles in urban areas is the order of the day and sometimes becomes difficult to deal with them because like to happen on the outskirts of the city

The figures from Emergency Medical Department (EMD) at Muhimbili National Hospital, shows that motorcycle leads the way by contributing 51 percent of road crashes risking more children.

The Global Status Report



Dangers lurks as a motorcycle taxi rider transports children to school by motorcycle at Tegeta on the outskirts of Dar es Salaam with the least care for road safety regulations. Photo: James Kandoya

on Road Safety 2018 also indicates that head injuries are the leading cause of deaths and major trauma for two- and three wheeled motor vehicle users.

Report reveals that correct helmet use can lead to 42 percent reduction in the risk of fatal injuries and a 69 percent reduction in the risk of head injuries.

"Enacting and enforcing legislation on failing to use motorcycle helmets and other key risk behavior factors including speed, drink-

driving and non-use of seatbelts, child restraints are critical components of an integrated strategy to prevent road traffic deaths," recommends the report.

Even Jamary admits: "Much as they carry children on our motorcycles, the business is too risky since children have no protective gears of their own and motorcycle driver comes into conflicts with parents and again becomes liable for violating traffic laws on the other hand in case of a road

crash."

According to him, increased awareness on traffic regulations for both parents and drivers on the risk they take when riding children on motorcycles will alarm them to take necessary precautions.

One of the parents in the area, Mwajuma Habibu says: "I'm forced to use bodaboda to transport my children to school and back as a cost-effective and convenient means of transport available in our localities."

Mwajuma is aware of the dangers of using bodaboda, but, "I have no choice, because this is the only means of transport I can afford."

Dr Kennedy Nchimbi, specialist in orthopedic and trauma surgeon at the Muhimbili Orthopedic Institute (MOI) describes brain trauma as one of the fatal risks that persons riding on motorcycle without wearing helmets suffer in the event of a road crash.

"Head injury is a common cause of death and

long-term disabilities after motorcycle crashes," says Dr Nchimbi.

However, Dr Nchimbi is more concerned with intercranial brain trauma saying road crash victims are at risk of losing consciousness and sometimes may lead to have mental illness.

"Brain is the driver of all activities in the human body, therefore once disturbed; a person's judgment ability drop to zero", he says.

Underscoring the importance of wearing helmets, Dr Nchimbi says: "The brain must be protected by wearing helmet to reduce intercranial trauma or internal bleeding rates which in most cases cause permanent disabilities."

"Unless the amendment on the Road Traffic Act of 1973 on helmet use and enforcement are implemented then the number of victims associated with head injuries will double," he warns.

Appropriate helmet use decreases risk of injuries by 69 percent and deaths by 42 percent.

"I think it is important to prevent the impacts of motorcycle crashes by supporting and passing the Road Traffic Act Amendment that includes provisions that require both motorcycle drivers and passengers to wear quality standard helmets to save lives."

This is due to the fact that, Road traffic crashes is the number one global cause

of deaths among youths: Its Amendment must contain key measures that protect young motorcycle riders such as the mandatory use of quality standard helmets which could save their life.

The number of bodaboda has increased rapidly in recent years, changing the face of accessibility and mobility.

In urban areas for instance, motorcycles are used to avoid congestion, often as taxis, and in rural areas motorcycles are often the only form of motorized transport available.

In view of the fact, thousands of youth are benefiting from employment and business opportunities.

However, safety is a major concern: the numbers of motorcycle-related deaths and injuries has increased as the number of motorcycles operating in the country increased too.

According to Global Status Road Safety Report 2018, motorized two- and three-wheeler users represents 28 percent of all deaths reported in the world while Pedestrians and cyclists represent 26 percent.

In Tanzania, it is very unfortunate that the current Road Traffic Act of 1973 does not neither impose an obligation to the rider to wear helmet nor describe the correct way of wearing helmet accordance with national and international standards.



Stanbic Bank Uganda CEO Patrick Mwehira (L) speaks during panel discussions on the place of East Africa as an investment destination at the Tanzania-Uganda Summit held in Dar es Salaam last week, with the bank as main sponsor. The agenda of the event, which brought together over 500 delegates from East African Community member states and global partners, revolved around ways to strengthen bilateral trade between the two countries. Photo: Guardian Correspondent

## China and African Union sign MoU on food security

By Special Correspondent, Addis Ababa

THE African Union (AU) and China are working to forge a closer partnership in the areas of food safety and food security. The two have just signed a memorandum of understanding at the AU headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

The agreement is aimed at boosting bilateral cooperation on food safety and security.

The AU Commissioner for Social Af-

fairs Amira Elfadil says the agreement was another dimension of the multifaceted partnership between China and the African Union.

"The MoU is going to cover the cooperation between the government of China and the African Union Commission representing by the Rural Economy and Agriculture Department; it will cover the area of food security and the area of postharvest grain management in Africa"

The two sides also agreed to craft

mechanisms to successfully implement the memorandum of understanding.

"It is basically about the Chinese support for Africa on matters related to food security, food security is the basis for all existence, and foundation of all assistance of China, that is about China's support for food security in Africa. It is excellent", says Kwesi Quartey, deputy chairperson, AU commission.

The AU chair also commended China for its continued support to the African Union, and to the continent as whole.

## Fight against HIV/AIDS making progress, breakthrough vaccine appears within reach

LOS ANGELES

FIRST there were the drugs that could knock back HIV to undetectable levels, and the virus was no longer synonymous with a death sentence. Then came a treatment that allowed people who were HIV-negative to remain that way, even if their partners weren't.

But to truly defeat the virus that causes AIDS, doctors need a vaccine. And after decades of dead ends and dashed hopes, they may finally be on the verge of having one.

With a large-scale clinical trial launching this fall and several others already underway, scientists say they are cautiously optimistic that they'll

soon have a way to fight HIV long before a person is ever exposed.

"When you have a disease that is transmitted without symptoms, you're going to acquire it when you least expect it," said Dr. Larry Corey, principal investigator of the HIV Vaccine Trials Network. In such situations, "the only base control measure ever proven to be effective is a vaccine."

Researchers and public health experts agree that the surest way to eliminate a disease for good is by deploying a vaccine. It worked for smallpox. It worked for polio. And, if combined with antiretroviral therapy and pre-exposure prophylaxis, it could work for HIV too.

A vaccine would mean "the end of

the AIDS story as we know it," said Dr. Robert C. Gallo, director of the Institute of Human Virology at the University of Maryland School of Medicine.

More than 37 million people around the world are living with HIV, and they spread it to about 5,000 others every day, Corey said. There are also about 180,000 transmissions to newborns each year. "This virus is unfortunately doing very well," he said.

The human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) attacks a specific type of white blood cell the body relies on to fight off infections. If left untreated for several years, a patient's white blood cell count becomes critically low, leading to acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS).

## The fourth industrial revolution and Africa's development goals

By Guardian Reporter

ONE thing is very clear, African countries cannot embrace Fourth Industrial Revolution the same way that Japan, Germany or any other developed country has. At the same time seeing how Africa has leapfrogged in the aspects of innovations shows quite how the revolution can look like for Africa.

It is on that backbone that Sahara Sparks has organized a week of activities that seeks to address Africa's place in the Fourth Industrial Revolution and how it should be viewed from an African perspective.

The event to be held in Dar es Salaam in early October will, among other things, look into how the industry changes the game and the models of the ecosystems from business, agriculture, education, work, food security, health, finance, and even access.

This disruption is sadly taken or received with fear and this may be because of the way 4.0 is communicated to the non-techies ie: governments and the normal public because it seems like it's robots and automation taking over.

Now more than ever it's important that communities, societies, and governments work together in order to lead the charge in regards to the fourth industrial revolution, which not only promise to change the way we produce, also contributes quite strongly to economies and provide the simplicity of doing business across the emerging markets in Africa. Within the last five years this has been a common topic, when it comes to the African perspective, how strongly should we be paying attention to this particular theme?

From the African perspective there are areas that need to be extra sensitive and that if we look at them from the advantage point of view these technologies will actually work really well for the continent.

Whether it's looking at how we can leverage technology into increasing productivity and efficiency, or how we can use it to facilitate the business side of agriculture and grow the African market since it is the world's hope when it comes to food security and yet, it is yet to live to those standards. From using Big data to make predictions, to analyzing climate and resources

needed, to improving access of information to farmers and regulating policies in incorporating technology in trading, all these can work to positively impact the agriculture sector in Africa.

In the past decades there has not been any other sector that has experienced tremendous transformation as the health sector. The ability to now use technologies like nanotechnologies, gene technologies, big data, even as simple as access to information has had a great impact on the industry. This fourth industrial revolution is bringing together the digital, the physical and the biological systems.

Looking at technologies like Dr. Elsa, E-Shangazi, if we reach a point where our policies and the key goals become maximizing their use into enabling and providing every human being their basic needs, they will be more effective than looking at them as the replacement of doctors or health service providers. Taking advantage of such technologies to reach to the public that is now facing limitation to health services will be one of the most positive impacts of this revolution.

Education and the future of jobs | With 200 million youths aged between 15 and 24, Africa has the youngest population in the world. The current trend indicates that this figure will double by 2045, according to the 2012 African Economic Outlook report prepared by experts from the African Development Bank (AfDB), the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the industrialized countries' Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), among others.

With the predication of 75 million jobs to be displaced by the division of labor between humans and machines, while 133 million new roles more adapted to this new division will emerge according to Studies conducted by The Center for European Economic Research (ZEW), they believe the emerging professions will lead to an increase in employment from 15% to 27%, while the percentage of unemployment will go from 31% to 21%.

The questions are, is Africa's formal and informal education system preparing its youths for this change? Is the revolution too fast for Africa? With

its proven ability to leapfrog, will Africa catch up with the rest of the world on this?

"The future is not preordained by machines. It's created by humans," said Erik Brynjolfsson, director at the MIT Initiative on the Digital Economy.

Climate change and green economy lately some of the African countries have taken initiatives that contribute into solving climate crisis the world is facing at the moment, from banning plastic bags to introducing biodegradable bags and supporting recycling businesses.

We can be inspired by nature, use natural organisms to design some of the products we need, like Avani, using cassava to create biodegradable bags, it is the question of adding quality to quantity, it isn't the matter of simply solving the climate crisis, is how are we creating a climate-friendly environment for the next 100 or 1000 years.

The goal is no longer, I want to be less bad, less unsafe, less unjust, it's really about a diverse safe and just world with clean air, clean soil, clean energy, observed William McDonough from Standford University, USA

Urbanization and Smart Cities | Africa's population is expected to reach around 2.3 billion by 2050. When this growth brings about opportunities, it's also the time we address the challenges that might face or is facing its major cities. We are looking at how agile these cities can be. This agility is brought by inspecting all aspects of city buildings, land, security, energy, mobility, education, governance and technology.

Imagine a city where the government embraces ongoing transformation; planners efficiently rezone land for temporary uses; buildings serve a diverse mix of functions as needed; policing and prevention strategies are smart and data-driven; agencies share and seamlessly redeploy their IT assets; interoperable transport systems are optimized by real-time information; the energy network maximizes use of renewables while ensuring secure supply; and the education system quickly adapts to reflect the economy's changing needs. – World Economic Forum report



# What next as Nigerians become endangered species at home and overseas?

By Magnus Onyibe

At the last count about a week ago, at least 1,460 Nigerians have lost their lives to herdsmen/bandits machetes and bullets in seven months within the shores of our country. That's according to media reports credited to the Permanent Secretary, Special Services in the office of the Secretary to the Government of the Federation, Amina Shamaki.

That's how grim and dangerous life has become in Nigeria. Little wonder those living in the hinterland where violent death has become a culture rather than an exception have made the decision to migrate to the cities where life is deemed to be relatively safer.

Even then, most of the frightened and terrified citizens who thought that escaping from Nigeria to overseas countries, (a self developed social safety net, since our government does not have a viable one) was their inoculation and insurance against the prevailing and pervasive sudden and violent death in the hands of killer herdsmen back home, have discovered that they were wrong.

And that applies most especially to the indigent ones who try desperately to escape from our shores and do so illegally by trying to pass through unconventional routes like the forboding Sahara Desert where the Bedouins who rule the desert, often capture and harvest their organs for sale or at best sell them into slavery, simply because as illegal immigrants they have no official identity with which to trace them. Others who choose the option of risking their lives by embarking on hazardous travel by sea, braving the treacherous storms and waves of the Mediterranean Sea in attempt to cross into Europe via Lampedusa, Italy in dingy boats, mostly end up drowning before they get to their destinations.

In what seems like a never ending tale of doom and gloom, those that migrate to other African countries and as such, don't have to cross the dreaded and dangerous desert or sea to accomplish



their mission of escaping the harrowing experience of living in a perilous environment which our country has become (comparable to life in a hospital intensive care unit, ICU), don't fair better.

That's essentially because sooner than later they too would be confronted by their African hosts with the same violence that they thought they had escaped from home.

Take the case of Nigerians who head to neighboring countries like South Africa and Ghana amongst others, only to later discover that their lives are not more secure in their new abode than that of the folks that they left in Nigeria.

Not necessarily because they have been unable to find means of livelihood in their new locations, but due to the xenophobic attitude of their hosts who are known to (as depicted in social media narratives of victims or family/friends of those in the diaspora) chase them down like dogs or games in the wild and hack them to death on the streets or in their homes by xenophobes, who presumably out of sheer envy (of the success of some Nigerians who have mastered the art of thriving in very difficult circumstances) accuse them of being responsible for their plight of poverty.

For lack of time and space, let's leave the narrative of how Nigeria and indeed Nigerians made huge sacrifices to ensure that fellow Africans in the countries now antagonistic and inhospitable to Nigerians were rescued from apartheid or eco-

nomnic misery respectively, for another day.

Nevertheless, it is worth highlighting the irony in the fact that, the misery and penalty that's driving the cruel Africans into unbridled hostility towards Nigerian migrants was foisted on them by their own leaders due to maladministration - the sort that drove their Nigerian victims from home.

Given the scenarios above, it may be not be trite if the question is asked: Does the life of a Nigerian matter anymore and why are they getting more desperate by engaging in daredevilry?

Not long ago, the news of Nigerians that robbed a bureau de change in Dubai surfaced in the social media. The fate that awaits those ones in a country that's steep in ancient Arabic dogma are better imagined. Shortly after, videos of Nigerians adjudged guilty of drug peddling in Indonesia and Malaysia, and therefore on death rows also appeared in the social media. Reportedly, the remains of one, after being executed, was even said to have been brought home by his kith and kin for a 'befitting' burial.

And before the dust raised by that sordid experience could settle, another set of Nigerians, this time in Saudi Arabia, also accused of narcotic trafficking, and for which they were alleged to have been taken to the gallows, started trending.

Until Nigerian government reacted through the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Geoffrey Onyeama, who in a recent media statement pointed out that the victims

have not actually been executed, I had assumed that such social media broadcasts were mere hoaxes. But the minister's explanation jerked me into reality.

On top of all that hullabaloo, the FBI also at about same time paraded a horde of Nigerians, (more than three scores and ten) involved in financial scams whereby innocent victims across the USA, Europe and Asia, under false pretenses were milked of huge sums of money by the accused Nigerians.

If found guilty, those ones may not be put to death since financial crime is not a capital offense in the western world, but they would certainly bag long jail terms which is much better than the case of those accused of trafficking in narcotics in the climes where the laws on illegal drug trafficking are draconian.

Unsurprisingly, the combined pressure of the aforementioned crimes being committed by Nigerians across the world and the ultimate payment with their lives by some of the alleged criminals, might have compelled President Muhammadu Buhari, who was on a trip to Japan to attend the seventh edition of the Tokyo African Trade Conference, to declare that those Nigerians committing crimes abroad, do not represent us and don't define who we are as Nigerians.

That's quite commendable of Mr. President and a great improvement on his record, given that in the past he had affirmed the allegation by former British Prime Minister, David Cameron that Nigerians are 'fantastically corrupt'. The derogatory comment by the former PM made to the Queen of England, during a cocktail held in the Queen's palace on the sidelines of a conference on Anti corruption held in the UK a couple of years ago, was quite undiplomatic and should have been debunked by our president.

Rather, President Buhari concurred with Cameron who tagged an entire nation with the toga of criminality just because of a few bad eggs, (as opposed to defending the integrity of majority of Nigerians who are law abiding) hence it drew public umbrage for President Buhari back home in Nigeria.

But this time around in Tokyo, Mr. President rose to the defense of his country by making a categorical statement that criminality does not define Nigerians.

Despite the robust defense put up in Japan, some critics are not placated and therefore are of the view that Mr. President could've even gone further by defining who Nigerians truly are by referencing our country men and women who are excelling all over the world

from those who are accomplished scientists working in high tech industries and contributing tremendously to the economies of their host countries, to athletes of Nigerian origin who are making waves and remain highly sort after world wide.

Indeed, statistically speaking, of the estimated 14 million Nigerians in the diaspora, about 0.4% are estimated to be involved in criminal activities. The rest are excelling in medical science like Ben Omalu who in 2002 discovered, Chronic Traumatic Encephalopathy, CTE (aka Concussion) as cause of death amongst American football players; Bayo Ogunlesi the investment banker that took Europe by storm through his acquisition of major infrastructures like Gatwick Airport in England in 2009 amongst many others excelling in their chosen areas of endeavor abroad. Add that to the fact that Nigerians are rated as the No. 1 immigrants in the USA with the highest number of university graduates as affirmed by the fact that our compatriots recorded the highest number of PhD graduates in Pharmacy from Howard University, Washington DC and carted away the largest number of academic laurels during a recent graduation ceremony.

not be wrong to assume that our political leaders are treating the lives of Nigerians with levity hence the death toll keeps rising without visible solutions.

Assuming the assertion above is correct, it stands to reason that if our government can't or don't protect us, how would it be a burden on a host country or its indigenes to attach any value to the lives of Nigerians sojourning in their country? In an article titled "Xenophobic South Africans, National Assembly And The Value of Nigerian Lives" that I wrote and published widely in both mainstream and online media platforms on May 11, 2017, when the horrible orgy of murdering Nigerians in South Africa first came to national prominence before it took the current alarming dimension, I made a case that more Nigerians would be killed in South Africa unless a firm action is taken by our political leaders to protect our compatriots abroad.

My fear has been affirmed by the litany of killings of Nigerians in South Africa thereafter.

I recall with nostalgia that our country was at one time truly the giant of Africa when it acted in words and deeds in defense of Nigerians all over the world. Memories are made of the time

killed their compatriots. And before the ink dries on the report of the review committee, more Nigerians are killed in South Africa and elsewhere in the world without compunction or repercussions.

Compare the lackadaisical attitude of Nigerian authorities to the action taken by members of parliament in the USA who called out Swedish authorities for treating Americans unfairly when an American Hip Hop musician (rapper) ASAP Rocky was detained in Sweden after a street brawl.

There has been several occasions whereby Americans, Europeans, Chinese, Scandinavians and other nationals who have been in breach of our laws, particularly with respect to oil/gas theft and even the murder of a Nigerian lady and the daughter were released after the intervention of their home governments. Do Nigerians enjoy such basic rights?

I very much doubt it. My skepticism is underscored by the allegation that most of the alleged Nigerian criminals found guilty abroad hardly got legal representation and defense by our country's missions abroad.

If that's truly the case, what next should or can an average Nigerian do, if he



At the risk of appearing to be holding brief for the alleged criminals who are Nigerians, but actually in defense of the larger number of Nigerians being smeared and victimized simply because their compatriots engaged in criminal activities, my averment is that Nigerians should be correctly defined as hard working, focused and determined goal getters, no matter how challenging the circumstances in which they find themselves.

If we allow the criminal activities of infinitesimal number of Nigerians in diaspora to define us, very soon more of us would be victims of the backlash which could range from being continuously treated in dehumanizing fashion abroad or killed with reckless abandon as has been the case in South Africa, India, Ghana etc.

The truth is that as long as debasing the lives of hard-working Nigerians at home owing to the increasing rate of insecurity and massive loss of lives, particularly in the North-east, has remained unmitigated, it may

that President Buhari, then an army brigade commander chased the gendarmes of a neighboring country deep into their own country after they trespassed into Nigerian territory.

As a lad living in Nigeria under President Shehu Shagari's watch 1979-1983, I can recollect the visit of Ahmadu Ahidjo, then Cameroonian President to Nigeria on a mission to appease our president for fear of reprisal action after a border skirmish between our troops and Cameroonian gendarmes. I had an exhilarating feeling of triumph.

Today, Nigeria only barks but can't bite. That's why when innocent Nigerians are killed in South Africa, the authorities set up two committees in the Senate and House of Representatives to visit authorities in the antagonizing country, perhaps to appease them. Thereafter more committees are set up to review the reports by the committees that went to pay courtesy call on the leaders of the countries that their citizens

continues to be an endangered species at home and remain unprotected and undefended abroad?

That's the question begging for an answer.

Could it be that faced with the frustration of having no option left, since they would likely die if they migrate illegally and also risk death in the hands of marauding bandits, if they stay back at home, the current high suicide rate amongst Nigerians who have been jumping off the bridge into the lagoon lately is an evidence of Nigerians ending their lives in their own terms?

I'm not a psychiatrist, but I'm just wondering if there is any nexus between this horrific incidents with a view to poking the conscience of our political leaders and hopefully spur them into action.

*"Onyibe is a Development Strategist, an alumnus of the Fletcher School of Law Diplomacy, Tuft's University, Massachusetts, USA and a former Commissioner in Delta State Government"*

**THE GUARDIAN SIMPLE WORD FIT**

In this puzzle you have no clues, only a list of words that all fit into the grid. The Guardian have given you a head start

**THE GUARDIAN CROSSWORD = 097 =**

3 Letter word: IRE, NOR, ART.  
 4 Letter word: IDEAS, GENS, ROAD, STUD, FAIL, MANY  
 5 Letter word: TEASE, LOESS, GRIEF, EVADE, VIGOR, AEGIS, TOMBS, MAYOR, STEER, SLAVE  
 7 Letter word: GRENADE, DENSITY, TRAINEE  
 8 Letter word: IDEOLOGY

Clues: Across  
 1. large pink wading bird (8)  
 8. Past tense of feed (3)  
 9. The first residence of humankind (4)  
 11 "One who struggles with God" (6)  
 12. Encourage somebody (5)  
 14. mountain in northwestern Turkey (3)  
 15. Soul (6)  
 16. Capital city of Cyprus (7)  
 19. Elevated railroads (3)  
 20. Make picture (4)  
 21. tourist resort in southeastern Florida (5)  
 24. Largest country in East Africa (8)  
 26. Bend under weight (3)  
 27. Then (3)  
 28. Public room for relaxing (6)  
 29. Lake in southeastern Africa (5)  
 31. Somebody in charge (4)  
 33. Try hard (6) 34. Stake (4)

Down:  
 1. Somebody emotionally close (6)  
 2. Referred as "the dark continent" (6)  
 3. Grassy field (6)  
 4. Opinions (5)  
 5. Not locked (4)  
 6. Capital of Myanmar in 1531 (4)  
 7. Punitive (5)  
 10. hemispherical roof (4)  
 13. Berlin is the Capital and largest city (7)  
 15. Agony (4)  
 17. Contract picture area (4,3)  
 18. Picture (5)  
 22. South Africa in apartheid era (6)  
 23. Meeting in south africa (6)  
 24. Label (3) 25. Stop (5)  
 26. crawling organism with shell (5)  
 30. Set of words sung (4)  
 32. Put, place (3)

Yesterday's Solutions

WORD FIT: N A M A N G A I S T R A I G M T M A A A M I S L A M D H I D J O A L E M U R E S Z B R O W S G I F L E V E L Y R A S U F L I L E T U P A C M E N S A N G O M A R G E N E V A O W A R B Y E I C E L A N D D U C A T I O N

CROSSWORD: N A M A N G A I S T R A I G M T M A A A M I S L A M D H I D J O A L E M U R E S Z B R O W S G I F L E V E L Y R A S U F L I L E T U P A C M E N S A N G O M A R G E N E V A O W A R B Y E I C E L A N D D U C A T I O N

By Magezi, sauchedasmart@gmail.com 0789437309



## BUSINESS

## INVESTMENT

## StanChart to impart financial literacy skills among youth in next five-years

By Beatrice Philemon

Youths will benefit from a Standard Chartered Bank's five year 'Futuremakers' program which seeks to impart financial literacy and digital skills. Standard Chartered Tanzania Limited's CEO, Sanjay Rughani said the five year project will be implemented in all countries where the bank has operations and has been allocated US\$50 million.

"We want to use the unique skills of the bank and of our employees to share and build capacity of young people to access jobs and economic opportunities that will help close the inequality gap," Rughani said. He said the launch of Futuremakers fully aligns with StanChart's objective to drive commerce and prosperity through its unique diversity and reinforce its promise to be here for good.

"This is a five-year financial education program designed to empower the next generation on financial managers to help them build necessary skills to save money, to take control of finances and enable businesses to prosper," he added.

The launch of the program was officially done by Director of the National Payment System from Bank of Tanzania, Bernard Dadi who commended the leading global lender for coming up with such a timely initiative.

"Involving students from



Director of National Payment System from Bank of Tanzania, Bernard Dadi (L) and Group Chief Financial Officer of Standard Chartered Bank, Andy Halford (R) unveil a curtain to launch 'Futuremakers' program in Dar es Salaam last week. Photo: Beatrice Philemon.

primary schools to university levels as well as women entrepreneurs on financial education will tackle inequality and promote greater economic inclusion in our market as well as help people to save money, manage their personal finances and avoid relying on borrowing," he noted.

The program is a result of the bank's development of its community strategy to be more responsive to the changing social and economic needs across its markets addressing social and economic inequality and the limited opportunities

for young people.

It is expected that during the implementation period, students in primary schools, secondary schools and university levels, staff in various companies and entrepreneurs, will be receive financial literacy training to enable them have skills to manage their money but also make right financial decisions.

"So far we have already prepared a curriculum for primary schools, secondary schools, universities, staff and entrepreneurs that will be used to train them and enable them learn, earn and grow," the StanChart

Tanzania CEO noted.

"We have decided to embark on this program after discovering that lack of financial knowledge is a major barrier for many to succeed with only 30 percent of people who gain access to financial services, having appropriate financial knowledge," he added.

On his part, the bank's Chief Financial Officer, Andy Halford noted that the programme is StanChart's global initiative to tackle the issue of inequality and seeks to promote greater economic inclusion for young people in communities.

"We will execute the

initiative by supporting disadvantaged young people from low-income households particularly girls and people with visual impairments to take part in programmes focused on education, employability and entrepreneurship," Halford pointed out.

Globally over 400 million entrepreneurs in low and middle income countries, including Tanzania, are struggling to manage daily operational risks, because they lack the knowledge of basic financial tools like insurance and savings.



UNEP executive director Inger Andersen

## GREEN ECONOMY

## Clean energy investment is set to hit \$2.6tr this decade

NEW YORK

Investment in new renewable energy is on course to total \$2.6 trillion in the years from 2010 through the end of 2019, according to a study by BloombergNEF for the United Nations Environment Program and Frankfurt School's UNEP Centre published Thursday.

The boom in the capacity to generate electricity from low-carbon sources gives credibility to an effort by world leaders to slash climate-damaging greenhouse gases. Falling costs of wind and solar power plants is making more projects in new markets economically competitive with generation fed by fossil fuels.

"Investing in renewable energy is investing in a sustainable and profitable future, as the last decade of incredible growth in renewables has shown," said Inger Andersen, executive director of UNEP. "It is clear that we need to rapidly step up the pace of the global switch to renewables if we are to meet international climate and development goals."

The scale of investment going into clean energy represents a growing chunk of the money flowing into the power industry. Renewables such as wind, solar and hydro-electric plants will draw about \$322 billion a year through 2025, according to separate forecasts from the International Energy Agency. That's almost triple the \$116 billion a year that will go into fossil fuel plants and about the same as what will be invested in power grids.

By far the biggest contributions to new investment have been made in solar and wind farms. Global solar power capacity increased by more than 2 500% in the decade, from 25 gigawatts at the beginning of 2010 to 663 gigawatts anticipated by the end of this year. Still, the end of the decade showed some cracks. Funds moving into solar declined in some of the biggest markets in 2018 compared with the year prior.

The cost of renewable technologies has fallen precipitously over the last few years. That's also helped make renewables less reliant on government support. BNEF's data shows the levelised cost of electricity is down 81% for solar photovoltaics since 2009.

"Sharp falls in the cost of electricity from wind and solar over recent years have transformed the choice facing policy makers," said Jon Moore, chief executive officer of BloombergNEF. "Now, in many countries around the world, either wind or solar is the cheapest option for electricity generation."

China has had by far the most investment in new renewable energy, making up nearly a third of the global total. The boom in solar hit a setback last year after the Chinese government announced restrictions on the number of new solar installations that would qualify for support. That led solar investment in China in the second half of 2018 to fall about 56% compared with the same period a year earlier.

Despite the significant investment, renewables still makes up a relatively small proportion of global power generation. China led the way in buying wind and solar plants but also poured money into new coal power generation units.

Many more renewable projects will come online in the coming decades. Wind and solar are set to contribute 48% of generation by 2050, according to BloombergNEF. Overall, there's been a net increase of 2.4 terawatts of installed capacity globally. While much of that has been from clean sources like wind, solar and hydro, a significant portion of that came from plants fired by coal and natural gas.

Europe and the US have closed down coal plants, but that has been offset by an increase in Asia, especially in India. That's helped to increase carbon emissions from the global power industry by at least 10% from the end of 2009 through 2019.

## TOURISM

## Duo citizenship jumbos earning Kenya, Tanzania hard currency



Jumbos take their time in the Kilimanjaro National Park. File photo.

By Guardian Reporter, Arusha

Elephants that crisscross Tanzania and Kenyan frontiers at free will daily defying man made national boundaries, are earning both countries foreign currency through tourism

Kenya's Amboseli National Park Assistant Warden, Daniel Kipkosgey said the jumbos move between Amboseli and Kilimanjaro National Park regularly hence contributing to tourist attractions.

"The elephants feed in Amboseli National Park at day time and in the evening cross the border to Kilimanjaro National Park in Tanzania to sleep. This happens every day throughout the year," Kipkosgey told a cross-border learning exchange programme last week.

He suggested that a formal forum, guidelines and an agreement between the two countries is required to manage the dual citizenship non-passport holding cross-border jumbos to ensure that the cooperation is sustainable.

Thanks to European Union (EU) for funding the Pan-African programme to improve trans-boundary dialogue between wildlife managers and bureaucrats from both countries, is leading towards improving conservation of wildlife corridors and address other administrative challenges standing in the way of the jumbos.

Circumstances influencing the existence of elephants in Kenya are different from those in Tanzania; conservationists in both countries can

manage elephants more effectively if they understand them, he noted.

These include political will, legal conservation frameworks, administration and management of conservation areas, funding, education, human-animal conflicts and whether or not conservation road maps are in place, among others.

Oikos East African in collaboration with the African Conservation Centre facilitated the EU-funded cross-border learning exchange programme dubbed CONNECKT (Conserving Neighbouring Ecosystems in Kenya and Tanzania) between July and August this year.

Wildlife managers and bureaucrats from both countries learnt differences of management approaches and other issues pertaining to conservation of

elephants in the Amboseli-Kilimanjaro ecological system across the Kenya-Tanzania border.

They included senior officials from Amboseli, Arusha and Kilimanjaro national parks; representatives of the Olgulului-Olorashi Group Ranch and Amboseli Area in Kenya; managers of community-based wildlife management areas or conservancies, namely Enduimet WMA, Kitirua Conservancy and Rombo Conservancy; and key wildlife management personnel from Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA) and Longido District.

Besides sharing experiences and learning about conservation issues from Kenya and Tanzania, the officials also explored opportunities for jointly writing up grant proposals. They had, among other things, realised that the political will on cross-border conservation existed through the East African Community (EAC) protocols of which both Kenya and Tanzania are members.

High ranking government officials based at the Kenya-Tanzania border also meet regularly to discuss cross-border issues, including security of natural resources.

The wildlife managers and bureaucrats visited various sites to analyse and compare factors influencing conservation of elephants on either side of the border and to identify synergies and differences.

Going by conservation status of the national parks, Kilimanjaro-Amboseli Ecosystem qualifies to become a Man and Biosphere Reserve. While Kilimanjaro National Park is recognised by UNESCO as a natural world heritage site, Amboseli National Park is already a Man and Biosphere Reserve.

## CONTROVERSY

## 'Kenyan writers earning up to \$2,000 monthly for helping US students cheat'

NAIROBI

A report by The New York Times explores the essay-for-hire industry that tasks English speakers in developing countries with writing essays for American college students.

Millions of essays are produced in countries including Kenya, India, and Ukraine every year to be turned in

by American college students. Mary Mbugua, a university student in Nyeri, Kenya, told the Times that she began writing papers for a more solid source of income, though she recognizes it is "cheating." "This is cheating," she told the Times. "But do you have a choice? We have to make money. We have to make a living." The report notes that successful essay writers in Kenya can

earn as much as \$2,000 a month.

However, Mbugua told the Times she "always had somehow a guilty conscience" and questions the quality of education that incorporates the essays. "People say the education system in the US, UK, and other countries is on a top notch," she said but added that she "wouldn't say those students are better than us," because "we have studied. We

have done the assignments."

Contract cheating from essay mills is a growing global phenomenon

Contract cheating has seen a global rise in recent years, and research has suggested that as many as one in six students, or an estimated 31 million, has engaged in the practice. Business Insider's Hayley Peterson previously reported that the network of companies

peddling completed school work has a potentially far greater reach than the recent US college-admissions scandal.

The companies that provide work for purchase are widely referred to as "essay mills." They claim to offer original, "plagiarism-free" essays, term papers, dissertations, speeches, and other assignments for payments of as little as \$13 per page.

Lawmakers in the US and globally have recently started cracking down on contract-cheating services as their usage has proliferated. Though the practice is technically illegal in 17 American states, cheating is hard to detect and the law rarely enforced. Similar legislation has been floated in New Zealand, Australia, and Ireland, but it's unclear how effective the laws can be.



CSR

# Thousands in Tabora region to benefit from JTI water project

By Guardian Reporter

OVER 2,500 people in Uyui district of Tabora region are now getting clean tap water thanks to a drilled borehole and solar powered pumping system financed by JTI Leaf Services.

Speaking during the launch of the water project last week, Uhuru Torch Race Leader, Mzee Mkongea Alli paid tribute to JTI Leaf Services management for the investment while urging the beneficiary residents to maintain the project.

"This project has greatly complimented government's efforts to ensure that every village in Tanzania has safe and clean water," Mkongea said while also expressing satisfaction that the project was implemented at high quality standards as required.

He further lauded the company for investing in other community projects which included construction of a modern dispensary and schools in the region. "Your continued investment in community projects is a testimony that you are a good corporate citizen," the Uhuru Torch Race Leader added.

Briefing Mkongea on the project, Rural Water and Sanitation Agency (RUWASA) Manager Engineer Godfrey Shibiti who represented Uyui District Commissioner, Gift Msuya said previously clean tap water was only available



Uhuru Torch Race Leader, Mzee Mkongea Alli helps put a pail of water on a lady from Maswanya village in Uyui districts after launching the project last week. Photo: courtesy of JTI.

by 22.5 percent but with completion of the project, the amount has more than doubled to 52 percent.

Shibiti said the beneficiary village has formed a committee of eight people who include two technicians, who will be responsible for running the project and ensuring that necessary maintenance is carried

out on regular basis.

"We hope that this project will last longer to serve our people from walking long distance to fetch water," the RUWASA chief noted as Tabora Urban lawmaker, Almasi Maige joined the list of leaders commending JTI's management for the investment made.

JTI Leaf Services' Social Projects Manager, Oscar Lwoga said the solar powered water supply project was geared at achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) number 6 which requires that by 2030, people in the world should have universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water

and goal number 7, which wants to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.

"We thank Maswanya village leaders and the people for cooperating with us to ensure the project is completed successfully," Lwoga said.

ADVICE

## Banker advises business owners to pay themselves salaries

By Guardian Reporter, Tabora

Business owners should stop using money from their sales regularly and instead pay themselves a salary to ensure that their business remain independent from their personality.

NMB Bank Plc's Western

Zone Manager, Sospeter Magese told Tabora business owners and managers last week that it is counterproductive to use money from daily sales to finance family expenses such as food, electricity and water bills.

"It is strange that a businessman pays workers

monthly salaries but as owners and directors don't pay themselves salaries too but instead pay personal expenses with income from the business regularly," Magese said.

He urged them to observe good corporate governance rules if they want to grow their businesses instead of

running such businesses clandestinely which often leads to collapse of slow pace of growth.

"If you pay yourself a salary and keep records correctly then at the end of the month, you know how much has been made as profit or loss," he added while urging them to make suggestions to the

bank as to which products and services do they need to prosper and graduate into companies.

Chairman of the business group, Ahadi Mviombo challenged his peers to make good use of borrowed loans by investing in growing their businesses so that they repay such loans on time. "If you can spare 5,000/- daily to repay the loan then obviously the issue of defaulting won't arise," Mviombo said.

One of the business people, Mwalimu Mambo backed Mviombo's observation and commended NMB

management for regularly training small business owners on basics of financial management which is important in running such businesses profitably.

"Though the bank's training in financial management basics, we are now keeping records professionally and our businesses are being managed properly," Mambo noted as the more than 300 business owners and managers who attended the meeting voiced their support through applause.



Business owners and managers who attended the Tabora NMB meeting last week join hands in solidarity with the bank's managers during the session. Photo courtesy of NMB.

OPTIMISM

## Botswana leader sees new diamond pact with De Beers

GABORONE

Botswana's government and De Beers are in "cordial" negotiations about a new diamond-sales pact to replace their current 10-year deal which expires in 2020 and it should be concluded after next month's election, President Mokgweetsi Masisi said.

"Everything is going as planned," Masisi said Thursday in an interview with Bloomberg TV at the World Economic Forum on Africa in Cape Town. "We need to improve the profitability of the business for both of us. So great returns for both of us."

The southern Africa nation is the world's biggest diamond producer after Russia, and the gems generate the bulk of the country's export revenue. Most of its diamonds are mined by Debswana, a 50-50 joint venture between the government and De Beers. Anglo American owns 85% of De Beers, with Botswana's government holding the balance.

Masisi declined to give details of the negotiations or the preferred duration of the new pact. A global economic slowdown is affecting both diamond sales and prices negatively and having a knock-on effect on Botswana's economy, but the government expects the downturn to be temporary, he said.

Diamonds were discovered in Botswana in 1967, the year after it gained independence from Britain. Revenue earned from gem sales transformed the nation from an undeveloped farming community into one of the continent's wealthiest societies, and was used to pave thousands of miles of dirt roads and build schools and clinics. Tourism and livestock farming are the other major industries.

Botswana is one of the continent's most stable countries – it has never experienced civil war or a coup and has Africa's highest credit rating at Moody's Investors Service.

A former schoolteacher and vice president, Masisi, 58, was appointed the nation's leader in April last year when Ian Khama stepped down. The two men have since fallen out over Masisi's decision to reverse a hunting ban and high levies on alcohol to curb consumption.

RECOMMENDATION

## EPZA to local businesspeople: Invest more in SEZs and EPZs

By Guardian Reporter

Investment in special economic zones will enable local businesspeople to earn profits while adding value to raw materials which are readily available in the country.

Addressing a joint Tanzania and Uganda business forum held in Dar es Salaam last week, Export Processing Zones Authority's Senior Investment Promotion Officer, Panduka Yonaz said SEZs will also help reduce the exporting of raw materials.

Yonaz said investing in SEZ guarantees one many opportunities including 80 per cent of the manufactured products being eligible for exports.

"Special economic zones may contribute significantly to the transformation of the

social economic development, building up industrial production output and rapid industrial upgrade with high impact on export trade and employment," he said adding that the export of raw goods is uneconomical and leads into loss making.

He said the special economic zones contribute to building up industrial production output with high impact on export trade and employment. The two-day Tanzania-Uganda business forum attracted over 500 delegates from within the East African region and also other global organisations.

Yonaz said EPZA is there to facilitate the establishment of industries through the special economic zones and export processing zones to tap immense opportunities and benefits. He said through the Tanzania-Uganda business forum, EPZA demonstrated some of goods produced in SEZ and export processing zones in order to give the investors' confidence.

He said the EAC regional integration is an important platform that offers huge market opportunity for investors to attract more investment inflows into the partner states to build a strong industrial base.

"Establishing more strategic special economic zones and export processing zones in the region with such a bigger market opportunity is vital and can hook more investment to benefit the economies of the partner states," he noted.

He said the increased manufactured export led products will definitely boost the country's foreign exchange earnings as the country's balance of trade account improves.



Presidents Yoweri Museveni and John Magufuli with some of the delegates at the inaugural Uganda Tanzania Business Forum last week. File photo.



ON RECORD

# Bailed-out nations to finally get one of their own at top of IMF

NEW YORK

For many economies that drift into stormy seas, the first port of call is the International Monetary Fund. Soon, and for the first time in its history, the lender's head will hail from the ranks of those it's rescued.

Kristalina Georgieva is an economist from Bulgaria, which was bailed out in 1997 amid hyperinflation and a currency crisis, and is now the European Union's poorest member-state. Currently the World Bank's chief executive officer, she's set to become the second woman to lead the IMF when Christine Lagarde leaves in the fall.

Georgieva, a former EU commissioner, has championed anti-poverty initiatives throughout her career. With the IMF under increasing pressure to soften its austerity demands on struggling

borrowers, she may provide a more sympathetic ear.

"She comes from an emerging market – this is new," Athanasios Vamvakidis, head of GIO FX strategy at Bank of America Merrill Lynch and a previous IMF official, said by phone. "I'm optimistic she'll try to address the issue that emerging markets should have stronger representation." Georgieva's arrival – all but guaranteed under an unwritten pact where Europe picks the IMF head and the US chooses the World Bank's boss – comes at a volatile juncture.

Tremors from the US-China trade war are stoking concern about global growth. Just as Greece plans an early exit from its IMF loan, Argentina is again facing crisis, further questioning the spending cuts the IMF typically prescribes for nations in need of emergency funds.

Georgieva, whose office at



From humble beginnings, Kristalina Georgieva will take the helm at the IMF.

the World Bank said she's not currently giving interviews, is no stranger to hardship or crisis.

Food shortages Before she left for the World Bank in 1993, Bulgaria was struggling to shift from communism to a market economy. Output plunged by more than half in the five years after the Iron Curtain fell. "Let's remember how in 1990 we had to get up at 4 am to queue for milk," Georgieva said two years ago.

By 1997, about a third of Bulgaria's banks had collapsed, the lev had lost 98% against the dollar and inflation topped 1 000%. People were hoarding goods after shops stopped taking the national currency. Tonka Gandzhurova – a 67-year-old resident of the town of Lyubimets near the Greek border, where Georgieva spent summers when she was growing up – shudders when she recalls the country's predicament. "There was nothing in the shops," Gandzhurova said in an interview. "It worked"

Lyubimets lost factories and businesses as Bulgaria succumbed to the slump. Eventually, an \$800 million IMF loan was sealed. Some of the conditions attached to that rescue – such as pegging the lev to the euro – helped prepare the nation to join the EU. The government hopes to lock its path to euro membership this year. "Those reforms that the IMF wanted? Bulgarians are patient, and it worked," Gandzhurova said.

Georgieva's appointment would break 40 years of dominance by Europe's more affluent west. Before Lagarde there was Dominique Strauss-Kahn, also from France, Spain's Rodrigo de Rato and Germany's Horst Kohler. But not everyone's happy with Georgieva's candidacy.

Age issue Her nomination this month was contested by Germany and the Netherlands, which backed former Dutch Finance Minister Jeroen Dijsselbloem. On top of that, Georgieva, 66, would be above the age limit at

the start of her term, meaning the IMF would need to change its bylaws if she were to take over – a process that's underway.

Meanwhile, developing nations see her as representing Europe rather than the emerging world. They may propose their own candidate for the final vote, which should be a formality because of the traditional arrangement between Europe and the U.S. Ashoka Mody, a former deputy director at the IMF's research and European departments, says Georgieva may not have the global stature for "arguably the most important international economic job."

But after missing out in the past on the top posts at the European Commission and United Nations, she now has an opportunity to make her mark. If Georgieva can use her chance to make the IMF "a voice against unbridled financial interests, and for a more just global economy, then she'd have done herself a favour and the institution too," Mody said.



Hiroto Saikawa, the chief executive of crisis-hit Japanese carmaker Nissan.

CONTROVERSY

## Nissan chief claims he was unaware of dubious payments passed on to him

TOKYO

The chief executive of scandal-plagued Nissan acknowledged receiving inappropriate payments from the Japanese carmaker but denied he ordered it or knew about it.

Hiroto Saikawa said an internal company investigation found he had received the money, but he would return it. "I thought everything was being carried out properly, and I didn't know anything," Mr Saikawa said on Thursday.

Nissan Motor said the findings from its ongoing internal investigation will be reported to the board of directors Monday, but declined to elaborate, saying the board was independent. "We have heard that share appreciation rights will also be part of this report," the company said, referring to

the payments linked to Nissan share prices that executives, including Mr Saikawa, received as bonuses.

Japanese media reports have said that the dates were changed to allow the maximum amount of cashing in on the stock prices, allowing Saikawa to receive tens of millions of yen (hundreds of thousands of dollars) in dubious compensation.

The latest development comes as former Nissan Chairman Carlos Ghosn is awaiting trial on charges of falsifying documents on deferred compensation and of breach of trust in allegedly diverting Nissan money for personal gain. He denies wrongdoing.

Mr Saikawa blamed what he called "the Ghosn system" at Nissan for the payments, and said the system was being reviewed. Mr Saikawa succeeded Mr Ghosn

and in the past was closely allied with the former chief, who led Nissan for two decades and made it one of the most successful automakers in the world.

Mr Saikawa said he had left the task of overseeing the compensation system to Greg Kelly, a former board director who was arrested last year with Mr Ghosn on financial misconduct allegations. Mr Kelly has maintained he is innocent.

Since the arrests of Mr Ghosn and Mr Kelly, Nissan profits and sales have tumbled. Investors are also worried about Nissan's relationship with alliance partner Renault of France, which owns 43 per cent of Nissan. Mr Ghosn was sent in by Renault to lead Nissan, and in the years before his arrest had led both Renault and Nissan.



**ISIDINGO** MONDAY - FRIDAY STARTING 7:30 PM

ITV PGM SCHEDULE

MONDAY 09 Sept

- 5:30 Uwanja wa Mazoezi
- 6:00 Habari
- 6:40 Kumekucha
- 7:30 HABARI
- 8:00 Kumekucha Michezo
- 9:00 Kumekucha Kishindo
- 9:30 Isidingo
- 9:55 Habari za saa
- 10:00 Watoto wetu
- 10:30 Igizo: Ahadi
- 10:55 Habari za saa
- 11:00 Kimya Millele
- 11:55 Habari za saa
- 12:00 Al Jazeera
- 12:30 Jungu kuu rpt
- 12:55 Habari za saa
- 13:00 Mjue Zaidi
- 13:55 Habari za saa
- 14:00 Kipindi maalum rpt: Mwanzo Mzuri
- 14:15 Series rpt: The Slingshot
- 14:55 Habari za saa
- 15:00 Meza Huru
- 16:30 Watoto Wetu
- 16:30 Watoto Wetu
- 17:00 The Base
- 18:00 Jiji Letu
- 18:00 Mizengwe rpt
- 18:10 Aibu yako rpt
- 18:15 Mapishi rpt
- 18:30 Kesho Leo
- 19:00 Afiya ya Jamii
- 19:30 Isidingo
- 20:00 Habari
- 21:05 Dakika 45
- 22:00 Insta Bet
- 22:15 Series: The Slingshot
- 23:00 Habari
- 23:30 The Base
- 00:30 Al Jazeera
- 02:00 CNN International

TUESDAY 10 Sept

- 5:30 Uwanja wa Mazoezi
- 6:00 Habari
- 6:40 Kumekucha
- 7:30 HABARI
- 8:00 Kumekucha Michezo
- 8:55 Habari za saa
- 9:00 Kumekucha Kishindo
- 9:30 Isidingo
- 9:55 Habari za saa
- 10:00 Watoto wetu
- 10:30 Shamsam za pwani
- 10:55 Habari za saa
- 11:00 Shamsam za pwani
- 11:25 Igizo: Mtego
- 11:55 Habari za saa
- 12:00 Al Jazeera
- 12:30 Afiya ya jamii rpt
- 12:55 Habari za saa
- 13:00 Uchumi na biashara
- 13:30 Kipindi Maalum: Tafakari rpt
- 13:55 Habari za saa
- 14:00 Kipindi maalum rpt: Nyumba ni choo
- 14:15 Series rpt: The Slingshot
- 14:55 Habari za saa
- 15:00 Meza Huru
- 16:30 Watoto wetu
- 17:00 The Base
- 18:00 Jiji Letu
- 18:15 Mapishi
- 18:30 Korean Drama: The Great queen Seonduk
- 18:55 Jarida la wanawake
- 19:30 Isidingo
- 20:00 Habari
- 21:00 Tanzania yetu
- 21:30 Chetu ni chetu

Series: The Slingshot

- 22:15 Habari
- 23:00 The Base
- 00:30 CNN International
- WEDNESDAY 11 Sept
- 5:30 Uwanja wa Mazoezi
- 6:00 HABARI
- 6:40 Kumekucha
- 7:30 HABARI
- 8:00 Kumekucha Michezo
- 9:00 Kumekucha Kishindo
- 9:30 Isidingo
- 9:55 Habari za saa
- 10:00 Watoto wetu
- 10:30 Korean: The Great queen Seonduk
- 10:55 Habari za saa
- 11:00 Korean: The Great queen Seonduk
- 11:15 Jagina rpt
- 12:00 Al Jazeera
- 12:30 Jarida la wanawake rpt
- 13:00 Dakika 45
- 14:00 Series rpt: The Slingshot
- 15:00 Meza huru
- 16:30 Watoto Wetu
- 17:00 The Base
- 18:00 Jiji Letu
- 18:15 Mizengwe rpt
- 18:30 Ijue Sheria
- 19:00 Kipindi Maalum: Tafakari
- 19:30 Isidingo
- 20:00 Habari
- 21:00 Aibu Yakol! Hata wewe?
- 21:10 Kipindi Maalum: Tanesco
- 21:40 Kipindi Maalum: Historia ya utumwa
- 22:15 Series: The Slingshot
- 23:00 Habari
- 23:30 The Base
- 00:30 Al Jazeera
- 2:00 CNN International

THURSDAY 12 Sept

- 5:30 Uwanja wa Mazoezi
- 6:00 HABARI
- 6:40 Kumekucha
- 7:30 HABARI
- 8:00 Kumekucha Michezo
- 8:55 Habari za saa
- 9:00 Kumekucha Kishindo
- 9:30 Isidingo
- 9:55 Habari za saa
- 10:00 Watoto wetu
- 10:30 Igizo: Kivuko
- 10:55 Habari za saa
- 11:00 Igizo: Kivuko
- 11:15 Kipindi maalum rpt: Historia ya utumwa
- 11:55 Habari za saa
- 12:00 Al Jazeera
- 12:30 Ijue Sheria
- 12:55 Habari za saa
- 13:00 Sanaa na wasanii
- 13:30 Tanzania yetu
- 13:55 Habari za saa
- 14:00 Mr Tanzania Rpt
- 14:55 Habari za saa
- 15:00 Meza Huru
- 16:30 Watoto Wetu
- 17:00 The Base
- 18:00 Jiji Letu
- 18:15 Mapishi
- 18:30 Jagina
- 19:00 Usafiri wako
- 19:30 Isidingo
- 20:00 Habari
- 21:00 Malumbano ya hoja
- 23:00 Habari
- 23:30 The Base

CNN International

- 5:30 Uwanja wa Mazoezi
- 6:00 HABARI
- 6:40 Kumekucha
- 7:30 HABARI
- 8:00 Kumekucha Michezo
- 8:55 Habari za saa
- 9:00 Kumekucha Kishindo
- 9:30 Isidingo
- 9:55 Habari za saa
- 10:00 Watoto wetu
- 10:30 Hawavumi lakini wamo
- 10:55 Habari za saa
- 11:00 Hawavumi lakini wamo
- 11:30 Usafiri wako
- 11:55 Habari za saa
- 12:00 Al Jazeera
- 12:30 Kipindi Maalum rpt: Tanesco
- 12:55 Habari za saa
- 13:00 Jagina rpt
- 13:30 Chetu ni chetu rpt
- 13:55 Habari za saa
- 14:00 Chetu ni chetu rpt
- 14:15 Mr Tanzania rpt
- 14:55 Habari za saa
- 15:00 Meza huru -live
- 16:30 Watoto Wetu
- 17:00 The Base
- 17:30 Ibadu ya kiislamu
- 18:00 Jiji Letu
- 18:15 Shamba lulu
- 18:45 Kipindi Maalum: Mwanzo mzuri
- 19:00 Uchumi na biashara
- 19:30 Isidingo
- 20:00 Habari
- 21:05 Kipima joto
- 23:00 Habari
- 23:30 The Base
- 00:30 CNN International

SATURDAY 14 Sept

- 5:30 Uwanja wa Mazoezi
- 6:00 HABARI
- 6:40 Kumekucha
- 7:00 Habari
- 8:00 Al Jazeera
- 9:00 Watoto wetu
- 10:00 Mjue Zaidi rpt
- 11:00 Chetu ni chetu rpt
- 11:45 Usafiri wako
- 12:30 Series rpt: The Slingshot
- 13:45 Historia ya utumwa rpt
- 14:15 Igizo rpt: Kivuko
- 14:45 Igizo rpt: Ahadi
- 15:15 Igizo rpt: Mizengwe
- 15:30 Igizo: Mtego rpt
- 16:00 Mr Tanzania
- 17:00 Shamsam za Pwani
- 18:00 Jiji Letu
- 18:15 Mapishi
- 18:30 Igizo: Pigo la moyo
- 19:00 Sanaa na wasanii
- 19:30 Jungu Kuu
- 20:00 Habari
- 21:00 Shangkweka
- 21:30 Kesho leo
- 22:00 Kipindi maalum: Insta Moja
- 22:15 Hawavumi lakini wamo
- 23:00 Isidingo rpt
- 01:30 CNN International
- SUNDAY 15 Sept
- 5:30 Uwanja wa Mazoezi
- 6:00 HABARI
- 6:40 Kumekucha
- 7:00 Habari
- 8:00 Al Jazeera
- 9:00 Watoto Wetu

- 10:00 Isidingo
- 11:45 Aibu Yako
- 11:50 Hawavumi lakini wamo rpt
- 12:50 Bongo Movie rpt: Too Much
- 14:00 Tamasha la Michezo
- 15:00 Mwangaza
- 16:00 Mr Tanzania
- 16:45 Igizo: Ahadi
- 17:30 Kipindi cha kikristo
- 18:00 Jiji Letu
- 18:15 Mapishi
- 18:30 Mizengwe rpt
- 18:45 Matukio ya wiki
- 19:30 Igizo: Mtego
- 20:00 Habari
- 21:05 Biko
- 21:10 Mizengwe
- 21:30 Mjue Zaidi
- 22:15 Bongo Movie: Nzoo
- 00:30 Series rpt: The Slingshot

CAPITAL

- Mon 09 Sept
- 06:00 Al Jazeera
- 08:00 CNN International News
- 09:00 Al Jazeera
- 10:00 Kumekucha
- 10:30 Kumekucha Michezo
- 11:30 Kumekucha Kishindo
- 12:00 Turning the spotlight rpt
- 12:30 Drive it rpt
- 13:00 Series rpt :
- 13:45 Series rpt: Sungkyunkwan Scandal
- 14:30 Usafiri wako rpt
- 15:00 Cookery rpt: Culinary Delight
- 15:30 Tanzania Yetu rpt
- 16:00 CNN International
- 17:00 EcoAfrica rpt
- 17:30 Meza huru
- 19:00 The Décor rpt
- 19:30 Shamba lulu
- 20:00 Series: Grapes of Justice
- 20:45 The Monday Agenda
- 21:30 Capital Prime News
- 22:00 Kipima Joto
- 00:00 Al Jazeera

- Tues 10 Sept
- 06:00 Al Jazeera
- 08:00 CNN International News
- 09:00 Al Jazeera
- 10:00 Kumekucha
- 10:30 Kumekucha Michezo
- 11:30 Kumekucha Kishindo
- 12:00 The Décor rpt
- 12:30 Mizengwe rpt
- 12:45 Aibu Yako
- 13:00 Series rpt: Grapes of wine
- 13:45 Series rpt: Sungkyunkwan Scandal
- 14:15 Local pgm rpt: Business Edition
- 15:00 Bundesliga kick off
- 15:30 Out and About rpt
- 16:00 Capchat rpt
- 17:00 Usafiri wako rpt
- 17:30 Meza huru
- 19:00 Innovation
- 19:30 Jagina
- 20:00 Series: Grapes of wine
- 20:45 Series rpt: Sungkyunkwan Scandal
- 21:30 Capital Prime
- 22:00 Turning the Spotlight rpt
- 22:30 Iron Chef rpt
- 23:30 Al Jazeera

Wed 11 Sept

- 06:00 Al Jazeera
- 08:00 CNN International News
- 08:00 Al Jazeera
- 08:00 CNN International News
- 09:00 Al Jazeera
- 10:00 Kumekucha
- 10:30 Kumekucha Michezo
- 11:30 Kumekucha Kishindo
- 12:00 Turning the Spotlight rpt
- 12:30 Culinary delight rpt
- 13:00 Series rpt: Grapes of wine
- 13:45 Series rpt: Sungkyunkwan Scandal
- 14:30 Local Pgm: The Monday Agenda Rpt
- 15:15 Capchat rpt
- 16:15 CNN International
- 17:00 Innovation rpt
- 17:30 Meza Huru
- 19:00 Sports Gazette
- 19:30 Chetu ni chetu
- 20:00 Series: Grapes of wine
- 20:45 Series: Sungkyunkwan Scandal
- 21:30 Capital Prime News
- 22:00 Dakika 45:
- 22:45 The Décor
- 23:15 Al Jazeera

- Thurs 12 Sept
- 06:00 Al Jazeera
- 08:00 CNN International News
- 09:00 Al Jazeera
- 10:00 Kumekucha
- 10:30 Kumekucha Michezo
- 11:30 Kumekucha Kishindo
- 12:00 Turning the spotlight rpt
- 12:30 Drive it rpt
- 13:00 Series rpt :
- 13:45 Series rpt: Sungkyunkwan Scandal
- 14:30 Business Edition rpt
- 15:00 Korean Drama rpt: Emperor of the sea
- 16:00 Dakika 45 rpt
- 17:00 In good shape
- 17:30 Meza huru
- 19:00 Turning the spotlight
- 19:30 Tanzania yetu
- 20:45 Series: Grapes of wine
- 20:45 Series: Sungkyunkwan Scandal
- 21:30 Capital Prime News
- 22:00 Capchat rpt
- 23:00 Al Jazeera

- Frid 13 Sept
- 06:00 Al Jazeera
- 08:00 CNN International News
- 09:00 Al Jazeera
- 10:00 Kumekucha
- 10:30 Kumekucha Michezo
- 11:30 Kumekucha Kishindo
- 12:00 Innovation rpt
- 12:30 The Décor rpt
- 13:45 Series rpt: Grapes of wine
- 13:45 Series rpt: Sungkyunkwan Scandal
- 14:30 Chetu ni chetu rpt
- 15:00 Korean Drama rpt: Emperor of the sea
- 16:00 CNN International
- 16:30 The Monday Agenda rpt
- 17:30 Meza Huru
- 19:00 Drive it
- 19:30 EcoAfrica
- 20:00 Aibu yako
- 20:15 Local Pgm: Business Edition
- 20:45 Series: Sungkyunkwan Scandal
- 21:30 Capital Prime News



## WORLD

## In new blow, Cabinet minister quits Boris Johnson government

LONDON

WORK and Pensions Secretary Amber Rudd resigned from the government and the ruling Conservative Party on Saturday in a protest over Prime Minister Boris Johnson's handling of the country's departure from the European Union.

Johnson says he wants to take Britain out of the EU on Oct. 31 with or without a deal with the bloc.

But he lost his parliamentary majority this week and expelled 21 lawmakers from his Conservative Party's group in parliament after they supported an opposition plan to try to block a no-deal exit.

Rudd, also a former interior minister who voted remain in the 2016 Brexit referendum, said the ousting of the rebel lawmakers, who included the grandson of Britain's wartime leader Winston Churchill and two for-

mer finance ministers, was an "assault on decency and democracy."

"I have resigned from Cabinet and surrendered the Conservative whip," Rudd said on her Twitter account.

"I cannot stand by as good, loyal moderate Conservatives are expelled. I have spoken to the PM and my association chairman to explain," she said.

Brexit remains up in the air more than three years after Britons voted to leave the EU. Options range from a turbulent no-deal exit to abandoning the whole endeavour.

In her resignation letter to Johnson, who succeeded Theresa May as prime minister in July, Rudd said: "I joined your cabinet in good faith: Accepting that 'no deal' had to be on the table, because it was the means by which we would have the best chance of achieving a new deal to leave on 31 October."

"However I no longer believe leaving with a deal is the government's



Britain's Work and Pensions Secretary and Women's minister Amber Rudd leaves the Cabinet Office on Whitehall in London. (File photo)

main objective."

Rudd's resignation caps a tumultuous week for Johnson that has also seen his own brother Jo quit the government, saying he was "torn between family loyalty and the national interest."

"The prime minister has run out of authority in record time and his Brexit plan has been exposed as a sham," said Ian Lavery, chair of the main opposition Labour Party.

"No one trusts Boris Johnson. Not his Cabinet,

not his MPs, not even his own brother."

Johnson says the only solution to the Brexit impasse is a new election, which he wants to take place on Oct. 15, allowing him to win a new mandate with two weeks left to leave the bloc on time. He needs two-thirds of parliament's lawmakers to back an early election.

But opposition parties, including Labour, said they would either vote against or abstain on calls for an election until a law to force Johnson to

## Russia eyes consultations with EU on anti-terror efforts - diplomat

MOSCOW

MOSCOW expects to hold high-level consultations on anti-terror efforts with the European Union in the near future, Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Oleg Syromolotov said in an interview with TASS yesterday.

"I would like to confirm our readiness to expand Russian-EU dialogue in the counter-terrorism sphere with the goal of strengthening stability and security of the European continent," the high-level diplomat said.

"We expect to hold bilateral consultations both at a high and expert levels in the near future," he noted.

According to the diplomat, Russia is open for consultations with any partners who show interest in this. Syromolotov (pictured) noted that cooperation between Russia and the EU should not become a hostage of politicized approaches. "We should be guided only by pragmatic goals of ensuring security of our citizens," he stressed.

Russia hopes to cooperate with the EU in the law enforcement sphere, but a serious obstacle is the lack of legal basis for exchanging personal data between Russian law enforcement agencies and Europol, the diplomat noted.

However, he highlighted that possible "gaps" in personal data protection systems and the current unfavorable political climate cannot justify the fact that there is no exchange of information about criminals and terrorists.

Earlier, Syromolotov said that on September 9 Vienna would hold another round of consultations between Russia and the US devoted to anti-terror fight.

The sides are expected to discuss such issues and the flow of foreign terrorists across the world, the activity of the Islamic State terror group in Afghanistan, the situation in the Sahel zone, the issues of financing terrorism and the creation of a single UN mechanism of listing terrorists and terror groups.

Agencies



## Palestinians urge US to reconsider Middle East policy after envoy resignation

RAMALLAH

SENIOR Palestinian officials yesterday urged the U.S. administration to reconsider its strategy towards the Palestinian-Israeli conflict in the wake of the resignation of U.S. Middle East peace envoy Jason Greenblatt.

Member of Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas's Fatah party and Civil Affairs Minister Hussein Al-Shaikh said in a tweet that "Greenblatt's resignation requires that the U.S. administration reconsidered its policy towards the Palestinian-Israeli conflict after its failure."

Al-Shaikh accused the U.S. of

"destroying the peace path and the choice of negotiations by its total bias towards Israel," urging it to return to international legitimacy resolutions that call for ending the occupation and the establishment of a Palestinian state with East Jerusalem as its capital.

Greenblatt (pictured) announced his resignation Friday in a sudden move, after almost three years of working on a U.S. peace plan for the region, also known as the "Deal of the Century."

The U.S. administration said that it will announce its Middle East plan after Israeli elections on September 17.



Avi Berkowitz was announced to replace Greenblatt. Berkowitz, 30, graduated from Harvard's law school in 2016, was the assistant of U.S. president Donald Trump's

senior advisor and son in law Jared Kushner.

Member of Palestine Liberation Organization executive committee Bassam Salhi told official Palestinian radio earlier that "the problem does not lie in the persons, but in the U.S. policy in contrast to international references."

Salhi added the "the U.S. administration is in complete harmony with the notions of far right in Israel to resolve the Palestinian cause on the basis of consolidation of facts on the ground and the rejection of the establishment of an independent Palestinian state on the borders of 1967, with East Jerusalem as its

capital." The Palestinian Authority declared the boycott of the U.S. government after it recognized Jerusalem as Israel's capital in 2017 and moved its embassy in Israel to Jerusalem in May 2018.

The United States has taken several steps against Palestinians, including shutting down the PLO office in Washington and stopping funding for the only UN agency providing support to the Palestinian refugees.

Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas has repeatedly called for an international multilateral mechanism to oversee the peace process.

Xinhua

## Trump calls off secret meeting with Taliban, Afghan leaders

WASHINGTON

PRESIDENT Donald Trump said on Saturday he canceled a secret weekend meeting at Camp David with Taliban and Afghan leaders after a bombing in the past week in Kabul that killed 11 people, including an American soldier, and has called off peace negotiations with the insurgent group.

Trump's tweet was surprising because it would mean that the president was ready to host members of the Taliban at the presidential retreat in Maryland just days before the anniversary of the Sept 11, 2001 attacks.

More than 2,400 US troops have been killed since the US invaded Afghanistan to go after the Taliban, which were harboring al-Qaida leaders responsible for 9/11.

Canceling the talks also goes against Trump's pledge to withdraw the remaining 13,000 to 14,000 US troops from Afghanistan and close US involvement in the conflict that is closing in on 18 years.

Zalmay Khalilzad, the Trump administration's diplomat talking to the Taliban leaders for months, has said recently that

he was on the "threshold" of an agreement with the Taliban aimed at ending America's longest war.

The president, however, has been under pressure from the Afghan government and some lawmakers, including Trump supporter Sen. Lindsey Graham, R-SC, who mistrust the Taliban and think it's too early to withdraw American forces.

"Unbeknownst to almost everyone, the major Taliban leaders and, separately, the President of Afghanistan, were going to secretly meet with me at Camp David on Sunday," Trump tweeted Saturday evening.

"They were coming to the United States tonight. Unfortunately, in order to build false leverage, they admitted to an attack in Kabul that killed one of our great great soldiers, and 11 other people. I immediately cancelled the meeting and called off peace negotiations," he wrote.

On Thursday, a Taliban car bomb exploded and killed an American soldier, a Romanian service member and 10 civilians in a busy diplomatic area near the US Embassy in Kabul. The bombing was one of many attacks by the Taliban in re-



cent days during US-Taliban talks. The Defense Department says Sgt 1st Class Elis A. Barreto Ortiz,

his vehicle. He was the fourth US service member killed in the past two weeks in Afghanistan.

"What kind of people would kill so many in order to seemingly strengthen their bargaining position? They didn't, they only made it worse!" Trump tweeted. "If they cannot agree to a ceasefire during these very important peace talks, and would even kill 12 innocent people, then they probably don't have the power to negotiate a meaningful agreement anyway. How many more decades are they willing to fight?"

It remains unclear if the US-Taliban talks are over or only paused. Trump said he called off the peace negotiations after the bombing, but Khalilzad, the US envoy negotiating with the Taliban, was meeting with leaders of the insurgent group in Doha, Qatar, on both Thursday and Friday.

The State Department and the White House declined to respond to requests for clarification.

Agencies

## China abides by consensuses with concrete action

THE US continuous escalation of China-US trade frictions has violated the consensuses reached by the two heads of state in Argentina and Osaka and deviated from the right track of resolving differences through consultation.

Such moves of the US have undermined the foundation of mutual trust and increased uncertainties to the settlement of trade and economic disputes between the world's top two economies.

It's an international common practice to regard consensus as the code of conduct. The consensuses reached by

the two leaders have set the direction to solving China-US economic and trade issues.

The two countries should fully understand the fact that there are enormous converging interests between them and the essence of the China-US economic and trade cooperation are mutual benefit and win-win. In doing so, they could solve the economic and trade issues through consultation on the basis of equality and mutual respect.

Obviously, some US politicians didn't hold fast to these key points, as they lack the consciousness of abiding by consensuses.

Valuing consensus and keeping commitment is the basis and prerequisite for trade talks and problem solving. China always believes that the two sides should resolve trade disputes through negotiation and consultation.

China has actively engaged in trade talks with utmost sincerity and earnestly implemented the consensuses reached by the two leaders, as well as the outcomes of trade talks between delegations of the two countries.

In response to the concern of the US side, China completed relevant legal procedures in four months and listed all fentanyl-related substances as narcotics

starting from May 1.

In July, Chinese enterprises started to inquire about the prices from US agricultural suppliers, and completed several agricultural goods purchases after the US side held out hopes that the Chinese side could increase imports from the US during the Osaka meeting in late June.

On August 1, the US announced its plan to impose new tariffs on Chinese imports, using the excuse that China was not following through the purchases. However, a Chinese purchase of US soybeans, cottons, sorghums and other agricultural produces was recorded that

day in the export sales report from the US Department of Agriculture. Which side on earth is turning back on consensuses? Fact speaks louder than words.

Positive actions are needed to boost mutual trust and solve problems. Some people in the US moved against their commitment and the consensuses time and again, and the consequences provide evidence to the principle from an opposite angle.

They disturbed the progress of China-US trade consultations, kept adding uncertainties to the business of enterprises and brought many risk factors to the world economic development

with tariff threats and escalated trade disputes. By doing so, the complicated trade issues get more difficult.

The economic and trade consultations must be based on equality and mutual respect, and both sides are called on to honor credibility and keep the commitment. The US politicians have to meet China halfway to implement the consensuses and get back to the right track with sincerity, if they truly want to reach a mutually beneficial agreement with the Chinese side.

People's Daily





## BRI a symphony being played by all countries - Arab official

"THE Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is for the good of humankind," said Mahmoud H. Elamin, head of the Mission of the League of Arab States in Beijing, during a recent interview with People's Daily Online.

China and the Arab world have forged deep and historic relations for centuries, since the ancient Silk Road was first explored. In 2014, this relationship reached new heights as President Xi Jinping put forward the idea to jointly advance the BRI with Arab countries during the Sixth Ministerial Meeting of the China-Arab States Cooperation Forum (CASCF). So far, 18 Arab nations have inked cooperation deals on BRI with China.

Under the framework of BRI, Arab states and China have witnessed extensive cooperation in such fields as infrastructure, energy, investment and trade guided by the principles of extensive consultations, joint contribution and shared benefits, said Elamin, noting that the volume of trade between China and the Arab world now totals \$200 billion a year.

Several projects have already been carried out, such as the Hassyan Clean Coal Power Plant in Dubai, Attarat Oil Shale Power Plant in Jordan, and China-Egypt Suez Economic and Trade Cooperation Zone, he added.

The BRI, Elamin explained, accords with the development strategies of many Arab countries, such as Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030 and Jordan's 2025 Vision, laying a solid foundation for stronger synergy of BRI cooperation between China and Arab countries.

"This initiative will go in line with the aspirations of many countries in the world, especially when we are

talking about sustainable development, and the vision of the UN's 2030 Agenda. This initiative will also provide necessary resources to achieve the sustainable development of all projects, especially in the developing world," said Elamin.

This year, the cooperation was lifted to a higher level as the second Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation (BRF) was successfully held in Beijing in April, attracting wide attention from Arab states as well as sending a positive message of strengthening international economic cooperation and building an open global economy.

"I remember one very important phrase said by [China's] Foreign Minister. He said that the BRI is not a solo; it's a symphony that is being played by all countries," said Elamin.

The Arab official also highly praised the achievements China has made in the past few decades, especially since the reform and opening-up 40 years ago.

"Nobody imagined that China could achieve all this development within such a limited time. This development is not only limited to one aspect; it is in every aspect of life, such as poverty alleviation, the general economic situation, high-tech and openness with other parts of the world," he said, expressing his belief that China will make greater contributions to global development and prosperity.

"The BRI might have begun in China, but its opportunities and outcomes belong to the world. I believe that this initiative is going to have far-reaching positive consequences for the whole world," he said.

People's Daily

## Zelensky's administration shows readiness for compromises, says Russia's Foreign Ministry

MOSCOW

THE administration of Ukraine's President Vladimir Zelensky has demonstrated a sensible approach and readiness for compromises, unlike his predecessors, Russia's Foreign Ministry said in a statement on Saturday commenting on the Moscow-Kiev prisoner swap.

"It has become possible in the course of implementation of the personal agreements between the Russian and Ukrainian presidents. Unlike his predecessors, V. Zelensky's new administration showed a sensible approach and readiness for compromises".

Russia hopes that the Moscow-Kiev prisoner swap will create an encouraging background for the Contact Group at Minsk talks and for the Normandy Four group (comprising Russia, Ukraine, France and Germany), the ministry said.

"We view the coordinated mutual release of detainees held in Russia and Ukraine as a positive signal which should be followed by other important steps so as to break the current impasse in the Russian-Ukrainian relations and in the implementation of the Minsk agreements," the ministry stressed.

"We are hoping that this step will create a positive background for substantive work at the Contact Group and the Normandy [Four] group," the ministry added in the statement, confirming that Moscow was ready to keep facilitating "any constructive actions aimed at reaching an accord between the parties to the intra-Ukrainian conflict".

Agencies



# China's stable economic progress reveals strength, confidence

FOR a period of time, some US politicians have been bragging on how the China-US economic and trade frictions have impacted China's economy.

However, their arguments have been proven wrong repeatedly as China's economy is resilient enough to confront various uncertainties and the trade disputes will never halt China's development.

The world will be more aware of China's capability and strength to cope with risks and challenges after seeing China's economy continue to make stable progress in the midst of adversity.

China's confidence comes from its full resilience. Despite the complicated external environment, China's GDP still maintained a medium-high rate of growth in the first half of this year, up 6.3 percent year on year, a good performance amid the global slowdown of economic growth.

Many economists noted that China's growth rate should be analyzed together with the country's huge economic size and influence. China has nearly 1.4 billion people, of whom 900 million make up the labor force.

It has 170 million highly

educated and skilled human resources, and the world's largest middle-income group of 400 million. The impacts caused by the trade frictions can be offset by the endogenous dynamic of economic development and the large space to restructure and upgrade all sectors.

Furthermore, China's confidence also relies on its high-quality growth. "The signs of indigenous innovation are everywhere, from e-commerce and fintech to artificial intelligence and breakthroughs in the life sciences," said Stephen Roach, Senior Fellow at

Yale University, commending China's progress in economic transition as "extraordinary".

China has effectively unleashed the power of its economy by solidly promoting supply-side structural reform and replacing the old growth drivers with new ones.

Statistics indicate that in 2018, China's new growth drivers index and China Innovation Index (CII) grew 28.7 and 21.8 percent respectively from the previous year. The added value of China's high-tech manufacturing sector rose by 11.7 percent year on year, and the development of high-end

industries were accelerated.

China enjoys huge potential in enhancing its industrial chain resilience. Xulio Rios, Spanish expert on Chinese matters, noted that China is turning the pressures on economic restructuring into new driving forces for development, while domestic demands and innovation factoring are the main driving forces.

China has been committed to doing its own business well, and such mindset has played a key role for China in forging ahead against difficulties and turning dangers into op-

portunities. Confronting the increasing domestic and overseas risks, China is adopting timely and proper macro policies for countercyclical control, and continuing the proactive fiscal policy and prudent monetary policy.

Since August, a series of measures have been introduced to promote supply-side structural reform, offset the external impacts, and ensure stable employment, a stable financial sector, stable foreign trade, stable foreign investment, stable domestic investment, and stable expectations.

Agencies

## UNHCR concerned over recurring attacks on foreigners in S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

THE United States High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) on Saturday voiced grave concern over the recurring violent attacks against foreign nationals, including refugees and asylum-seekers, in South Africa.

The agency said it has received a number of calls from affected refugees and asylum-seekers mainly from Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia and Somalia who are too afraid to return to their homes due to the outbreak of violence.

Reportedly some foreign owned shops have also been looted and destroyed, the agency said in a statement emailed to Xinhua. South Africa's recently adopted National Action Plan to address xenophobia needs to be put into action to prevent and address future incidents, Leonard Zulu, UNHCR Deputy Director for Southern Africa, said.

"Regardless of status, the human rights of all persons residing in South Africa must be respected and law and order must prevail," said Zulu.

South Africa has been hit by a new spate of violence directed against foreign nationals in recent days, during which foreign-owned shops were looted and foreign truck drivers were attacked in parts of South Africa, particularly in Johannesburg, Pretoria and Durban.

The violence led to clashes between foreigners and locals, leaving at least

10 people killed, two of them were foreign nationals, according to official figures.

In an address to the nation on Thursday, President Cyril Ramaphosa said South Africa will not hesitate to act to uphold the law and ensure order and stability where people act with criminal intent, irrespective of their nationality.

Ramaphosa said his country values its relations with other African countries. UNHCR welcomes the public expressions from the South African government and civil society calling for peaceful coexistence and harmony with foreign nationals in the country, Zulu said. South Africa is host to some 274,000 refugees and asylum-seekers, according to UNHCR.

Xinhua



## Nigerian president to visit S. Africa following xenophobic attacks

CAPE TOWN

NIGERIAN President Muhammadu Buhari will pay a state visit to South Africa next month following a wave of xenophobic attacks in both countries, the South African presidency announced on Saturday.

Buhari (pictured) will meet with his South African counterpart Cyril Ramaphosa "to reinforce the strong bonds between the two countries and to jointly develop responses to challenges affecting people and businesses in South Africa and Nigeria," the presidency said.

South Africa has witnessed days of riots that mainly targeted foreign-owned shops, including Nigerian businesses.

At least 10 people have been killed, two of them foreign nationals, in violence that began in its administrative capital Pretoria and spread to nearby Johannesburg, Ramaphosa said on Thursday.

Meanwhile, South Africa's telecommunication giant, the MTN Group, and supermarket chain Shoprite have closed all stores and service centers in Nigeria after their premises were attacked. In the wake of public violence in both countries, Ramaphosa held discussions Friday with Ahmed Rufai Abubakar, special envoy of Buhari.

Abubakar conveyed Buhari's concern over recent events in South Africa and expressed commitment to the values of prosperity and the advancement of Africa that are shared by South Africa and Nigeria, said the presidency.

"Nigeria stands ready to assist South Africa in establishing the root causes of xenophobic attacks and developing sustainable solutions to the challenges concerned," the presidency quoted Abubakar as saying.

Buhari has promised that the Nigerian government will act against lawlessness and the targeting of South African assets in Nigeria, the presidency said.

Ramaphosa reaffirmed the South Africa-Nigeria relations as being firm and strong, saying the two partners were resolute in their shared commitment to build an Africa at peace with itself and others, according to the presidency.

South Africa is host to some 274,000 refugees and asylum seekers, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Xenophobia-related attacks are not unrare in South Africa where foreigners are blamed for taking up employment that should have been taken by locals.

Xinhua

People's Daily





National Microfinance Bank (NMB) golf team's member, Lukundo Toroka, competes in the Chief of Defense Forces tournament, known as NMB CDF Cup 2019, which took place at Lugalo Club's course in Dar es Salaam last weekend. The bank backed the tournament. PHOTO: CORRESPONDENT

## Bianca Andreescu embraces spotlight with US Open triumph

NEW YORK

SO new is Bianca Andreescu to the Grand Slam stage that after beating Serena Williams to win the U.S. Open on Saturday, a tournament official had to show her which side of the trophy was the front.

The moment marked the end of a remarkable run for the 19-year-old Canadian, who a year ago had failed to qualify for the tournament but has gone on to become the sport's brightest young star.

"Last year wasn't an easy period in my life, I was going through a lot with injuries," said Andreescu.

"I just kept believing in myself I kept working hard and I just kept that momentum and confidence."

Despite having never made it past the second round of a Grand Slam, Andreescu arrived at Flushing Meadows with many expecting big things from her.

"You're never going to have ups all the time," said Andreescu after the match.

"So I think in those moments, you just have to deal with it the best that you can, which is to just keep fighting for your dreams and just stay as persistent and persevere as much as you can."

"I think it builds you as a character."

Dropping only two sets in the entire tournament, the tenacious, power-hitting Andreescu barrelled through the competition at Flushing Meadows, showing no sign of a slowdown from a blockbuster summer that included wins at Toronto and Indian Wells.

"I don't think I've lost a match since March, so my confidence is sky-rocketing right now," Andreescu told reporters. "I just don't want

to take anything for granted because there's going to be weeks where you're going to lose. So right now I'm just on cloud nine."

Ending 2018 with a year-end ranking of 178, she had rocketed to 15th when she arrived at the year's final major, a meteoric rise that stunned even her coach.

"When I play my game I think nobody really likes that because I play a lot different than other players on tour," Andreescu said. "I like to change up the rhythm and I've always been like that and I just kept improving it."

Andreescu, who said she is a voracious reader of Tony Robbins and other self-help authors, acknowledged that much of her improvement had come from developing mental discipline.

"I don't think I was ever as composed as I am now, or even a year ago," said Andreescu. "I would get really down on myself and I would get very negative thoughts going through my mind."

"I would smash racquets. I'd just yell at myself during matches."

Her surge into the game's elite culminated on Saturday with a 6-3 7-5 victory over 23-times Grand Slam singles champion Williams.

And the upstart said she is not planning on slowing down any time soon.

"I love this feeling way too much," Andreescu said in a televised interview after the match, as her loyal Canadian fanbase cheered behind her on the plaza outside Arthur Ashe Stadium.

"I'm really looking forward to what I can do in many years to come."

REUTERS

## Tanzania embarrassing no-show in All Africa Games in Morocco

BY CORRESPONDENT MICHAEL MWEBE

THE All Africa Games are undoubtedly the greatest sporting event in the continent, with over 2,000 African athletes competing for success.

The 12th All Africa Games were held from August 19 to 31, 2019 in Rabat, Morocco. Tanzania's 10 athletes returned home empty-handed.

We did not do well in Rabat, not just failing to win any medal but even the times posted by our seven runners, Ali Khamis Gulam, Benjamin Michael Kulwa, Regina Deogratiusmpigachai, Michael Danford Daniel Mung'unyila, Gabriel Gerald Geay, Sara Ramadhani Makera and Natalia Elisante Sulle were far from impressive.

The embarrassing showing did not come as a surprise. Nobody believed Tanzania athletes would come back with good results.

Being among 11 countries that failed to win any medal should have seen heads rolling a sporting loving nation but sadly we are so used to mediocrity that nobody is even mentioning our struggles in Morocco.

We drew blank in the last edition held in Brazzaville and one would have to go back to Maputo, Mozambique, seven years ago to see Tanzania last and only medals. Embarrassing record for a nation of approximately 50 million people and famed for peace and stability since independence.

A look at our neighbours, Uganda, Kenya and Rwanda, they all won something in the All Africa Games. Kenya, the highest ranked East African nation, finished seventh in the table after bagging 31 including eleven gold medals. Uganda ended at position 28 with 10 medals.

Rwanda bagged three medals



Athletes compete in a recent Ngorongoro Half Marathon which took place in Arusha

which is a significant rise after coming back empty handed in the previous editions.

Unfortunately we end up saying the same thing after every dismal showing in continental and global Games.

To cool matters, you will normally hear the often repeated; "our athletes and officials have learnt lessons from the event and will try to do better in the upcoming competitions."

However nothing is done because as a nation, we are not appalled by the performances at these Games.

The blame should be laid squarely at the doorsteps of the National Sports Council

(NSC), Ministry of Information, Culture, Arts and Sports and all federations affiliated to NSC.

For a long time now, our results have shown Tanzania has been left behind in sports arena.

We must find out what needs to be done. Do we lack the brains to take Tanzania forward insports? Is it a case of lack of political willing?

It is important to find a remedy for our poor performance. The questions should be what happened to a country that produced elite athletes like Juma Ikangaa, Suleiman Nyambui, Filbert Bayi and others who could help our athletes go forward.

We must now really must get our act together to rescue our sinking ship. The popular school competitions were done away and even when they were introduced back they have been reduced to ceremonial functions with little progress to show.

No one pays attention to the once well attended inter-secondary schools games (Umisseta) and inter-primary schools games (Umitashumita) tournaments.

We killed our school sports, buried it and when quizzed we introduced them back but with a wrong format that is not helpful at all.



TBL Managing Director, Philip Redman, demonstrates his skills in playing pool during the launch of the firm's pool squad at an event held at Ilala plant in Dar es Salaam over the weekend. He also handed over two pool tables to the team. PHOTO: CORRESPONDENT

## Newsmaker: Serena Williams legacy assured even if number 24 remains out of reach

NEW YORK

ALREADY regarded as the greatest women's player ever to pick up a tennis racquet, Serena Williams's legacy is already assured but the record equalling 24th Grand Slam that would help build statistical proof remains frustratingly out of reach.

Twenty years ago a 17-year-old Williams walked away from the U.S. Open with what would be the first of her 23 Grand Slam titles. On Saturday she had the chance to equal Margaret Court's all-time record but instead it was Canadian teenager Bianca Andreescu grabbing the trophy with a 6-3 7-5 win.

That victory not only raised questions about whether Williams would ever get beyond 23 Grand Slam titles, many also viewed 19-year-old Andreescu's win as a changing of

the guard in women's tennis.

Since giving birth to her daughter in 2017, Williams has not won a tournament.

Four times now, twice at Wimbledon (2018, 2019) and at the U.S. Open (2018, 2019) Williams has come agonizingly close to that 24th Grand Slam only to fall at the final hurdle.

She did not just lose all four finals – she failed to win a single set.

The next time Williams can attempt to equal Court's record at the Australian Open in January she would be 38, the climb to the summit ever steeper.

But a defiant Williams refused to accept there would not be another Grand Slam in her future.

"All of it honestly, truly is super frustrating," said Williams. "I'm, like,

so close, so close, so close, yet so far away.

"I don't know what to say. I guess I got to keep going if I want to be a professional tennis player."

"And I just got to just keep fighting through it."

"I'm not necessarily chasing a record. I'm just trying to win Grand Slams."

"It's definitely frustrating. I'm still doing what I can do."

**MOVING THE NEEDLE**  
Like Tiger Woods and Michael Jordan, Williams is an athlete who moves the needle.

What she wears, eats and says matters.

In the Big Apple, where there is no shortage of distractions for A-listers on a Saturday afternoon, it was the Serena Williams show that was the

hot ticket.

When the Queen of Tennis holds court in New York it attracts sporting royalty and on occasion the real thing. Williams's good friend Meghan Markle, the Duchess of Sussex, was cheering her on from the players box.

But no amount of support, royal or otherwise, could lift Williams to the level she needed on Saturday, Andreescu breaking the former world number one to open the final and never letting her opponent get her nose in front.

Williams's power game has never been in question. Her serve and crushing forehands can still strike fear into opponents.

But the rest of Williams's game has begun to show signs of wear of time.

She can no longer command the court the way she once did, and

her coach Patrick Mouratoglou suggested Williams's greatest weapon – her unshakable confidence – had faltered under the weight of her own high expectations.

Before the U.S. Open the air of invincibility that once surrounded Williams had all but vanished.

Then she arrived at the doors to Flushing Meadows and looked unbeatable, steamrolling her way into her 10th U.S. Open final.

This was not an old Williams. This was the Williams of old.

Vintage Williams.

Any concerns over the back spasms that forced her to quit the Toronto final and pull out of Cincinnati were eased when Williams opened her Flushing Meadows account with a 6-1 6-1 demolition of old rival Maria Sharapova.

That was followed by routine wins over Karolina Muchova, Petra Martic and Cat McNally before blasting her way into the last four with a jaw dropping 6-1 6-0 rout of China's Wang Qiang to register her 100th U.S. Open victory.

An even more ruthless 6-3 6-1 semi-final win over fifth seed Elina Svitolina seemed to indicate that the title was there for the taking.

But on Saturday she was looking across the net at a mirror image of her younger self.

A player with a big serve, thundering forehand, all court game, intensity and a cat burglar's cool.

Down a set and 5-1 the stress and frustration was written all over Williams's face.

REUTERS



## Germany under Euro 2020 pressure in Belfast after Dutch debacle

HAMBURG

JOACHIM Loew has demanded a reaction from his young Germany team against Group C leaders Northern Ireland today after their recent resurgence was cut short by their Euro 2020 qualifying 4-2 defeat to the Netherlands.

Having come into the international break on a wave of optimism, Loew's side now travel to Belfast on Monday needing a win to keep their qualification campaign on course against a Northern Irish side yet to drop a point in four qualifying matches.

"We need to win, we need to approach the game in such a way that we leave the pitch as winners," said Loew on Friday.

Germany had just begun to find their feet after a long period of recovery from their disastrous campaign at last year's World Cup.

The group stage exit in Russia prompted a major generational overhaul, and after three wins in a row in 2019, Loew's new-look young team were full of confidence ahead of Friday's game.

Victory over the Dutch would have put second-placed Germany nine points clear of their rivals and left Germany on the brink of automatic qualification.

Instead, they now find themselves only three points above the play-off place, having played a game more than the Netherlands.

"We will need to pick the young players up a bit and give them the

feeling that they can be stronger. I am sure we will see a reaction on Monday," said Loew.

The Germany coach, who was criticised for playing with a back three and allowing his team to sit deep against the Netherlands, also said that he would make tactical changes against Northern Ireland.

"Northern Ireland are amazingly robust, they play a lot of long balls. They will sit deeper and we will not have much space, so we need to think of something tactically," he said.

Loew defended his tactics, yet the German media remained critical on Saturday.

Berlin daily Der Tagesspiegel warned that "lessons must be learned" from the defeat to the Netherlands, while the country's biggest tabloid Bild said that "alarm bells" were now ringing around the qualification campaign.

Kicker magazine claimed there was "no need to panic yet", but Germany captain Manuel Neuer warned his side against complacency ahead of their visit to Belfast.

"We know that anything can happen in football, we experienced that ourselves in 2018, so it is important we take this game seriously," he told Bild newspaper.

"It is not ideal for us to be playing an away game in Belfast right now. They have won all their games so far and it is always difficult to score goals against such opponents."

AFP

## Barcelona squad didn't oppose Griezmann signing - Bartomeu

BARCELONA

BARCELONA players have no input into transfers and were not against the signing of Antoine Griezmann, according to club president Josep Maria Bartomeu.

Reports in Spain claimed Ernesto Valverde's squad opposed the pursuit of France international Griezmann, who moved to Camp Nou from Atletico Madrid for €120million in July.

The LaLiga champions almost secured his signature 12 months earlier, but the forward ultimately chose to spend a fifth season at Atletico.

That decision was said to have upset Barca's senior players, including Lionel Messi, who reportedly favoured the return of former teammate Neymar.

"The dressing room did not reject us signing Griezmann," Bartomeu told Barca TV.

"The players don't give their opinions on signings, it is the technical team who decide."

Barca ramped up their interest in Neymar after capturing Griezmann but were unable to come to terms with Paris Saint-Germain before the transfer window closed on September 2.

Another target, Matthijs de Ligt, opted to join Juventus, yet Bartomeu insists head coach Valverde has the tools at his disposal to forge a highly successful campaign.

"This squad is more competitive than last season's," he said.

"It's a small squad, but very competitive. Ernesto Valverde accepts the level of demand and I am expecting a lot from this season."

"De Ligt was one of our targets, but he decided not to come to Barca."

(Agencies)

## Lippi: I turned down Spurs because I didn't speak English well - but neither could Sir Alex!

LONDON

MARCELLO Lippi has revealed that one reason he turned down a job offer from Tottenham was because he didn't think he could speak English well enough.

The Italian enjoyed a friendship with Sir Alex Ferguson that formed when the Scotsman was in charge of Manchester United and Lippi was head coach at Juventus.

He has admitted that Spurs approached him at the time but that he rejected their proposal, partly due to his love for the Bianconeri and partly due to his lack of confidence in his English.

"Yes, I was very close to Tottenham when I was coaching Juventus," Lippi said to the Daily Mail.

"They were very nice to me by contacting my son Davide. But I didn't feel like leaving Turin and Juventus. For me, Juve was like Manchester United for Ferguson: a unique club that I loved to bits."

"I didn't speak English well and that was also a reason I declined. Someone told me that Ferguson also didn't speak English well because he was Scottish!"

Lippi also expressed his admiration for former United midfielders Roy Keane and Paul Scholes, revealing that he was close to signing the former at one point before the deal fell through.

"I loved [Roy] Keane. He was very close to moving to Juventus but then failed to negotiate. I also loved [Paul] Scholes. He would have liked it anywhere and always played."

The Italian also wished current Red Devils boss Ole Gunnar Solskjaer well in his quest to restore United to their former glory.

"[Ole Gunnar] Solskjaer was very good as a player and I hope he will do very well as a coach. He deserves it."

Lippi discussed the bond he shared with the legendary Red Devils coach and says the pair's love of wine brought them together.

"He was almost like a brother to me. We exchanged many gifts. I brought him the Turin gianduiotti [chocolate] for his grandchildren but he ate them in the end."

"Even the wine, the good one from my Tuscany. He loved sending me the Matrioskas, the Russian ones, with boxes in the boxes containing his 1971 Whiskey Macallan. One day I have to call Alex and ask him for another box."

"We used to send wine suggestions by mobile phone. He was in love with a wine he called 'Tigno'. In reality it was called 'Tignanello' but he was convinced it was wrong. We made a bet and called the sommelier of that restaurant. I won!"

(Agencies)

# England's over-reliance on Kane keeping Southgate from developing a Plan B

BY MARK OGDEN, SENIOR WRITER, ESPN FC

THERE is no debate over Harry Kane's importance to England. After scoring a hat trick in Saturday's 4-0 Euro 2020 qualifier victory against Bulgaria at Wembley, the Tottenham forward boasts 25 goals in 40 appearances for his country.

But has he become too important, too central to Gareth Southgate's plans for the good of his country? England, for all of Kane's goals, need a Plan B if they are to win an international tournament with their impressive crop of players, but Kane's consistency is making it impossible for the manager to experiment with alternative options.

For the historians and statisticians, Kane is 14th on the all-time list of England goal scorers: one ahead of 1966 World Cup-winning hero Geoff Hurst and one behind former Manchester United captain Bryan Robson.

Frank Lampard (29 goals) and Alan Shearer (30) are now within Kane's sights, and the 26-year-old could quite easily eclipse those two before the end of England's Group A campaign, with two games against Kosovo -- starting with Tuesday's meeting in Southampton -- a Wembley clash against Montenegro and trips to the Czech Republic and Bulgaria still to come this year. With Kane seemingly now in the peak years of his career, Wayne Rooney's status as England's all-time leading scorer, with 53 goals, is a target that Southgate's captain



Harry Kane scored a hat trick and registered an assist in England's 4-0 win over Bulgaria. (Agencies)

will believe is well within his reach.

But if England are to make the step up from perennial pretenders to winners on the biggest stage, Southgate must find a way to ensure that Kane is not always the main man. After all, when England needed goals from open play in the latter stages of the World Cup last year, Kane could not deliver against the likes of Sweden

and Croatia as he did against Panama and Tunisia in the group stage. Kane also fired blanks during this summer's Nations League finals in Portugal, failing to score against the Netherlands and Switzerland, but his ability to deliver against world football's lesser lights is without question.

Southgate faces a dilemma with the Spurs striker, though. He has to select him because his track record merits his status as England's No. 1 forward.

But with the attacking qualities of Marcus Rashford, Jadon Sancho, Raheem Sterling and Mason Mount to call upon, Southgate must be tempted to try a forward line including three of that quartet, perhaps replicating the pace and movement of Liverpool's attacking triumvirate of Mohamed Salah, Sadio Mane and Roberto Firmino or even the Dele Alli-Lucas Moura-Son Heung-Min trio that Mauricio Pochettino has turned to when Kane has been unavailable at Tottenham.

As a traditional No. 9, Kane is not ideally suited to playing in a fluid front three. He prowls the final third by playing down the central channel of the pitch, and he is one of the best exponents of the role in the world game. But the deeper that England go into tournaments, the less effective Kane has proven to be because stronger opponents are able to nullify him more easily.

The same might be the case if England were to deploy a front three of players moving between the posi-

tions, but sooner or later, the system needs to be tried out. And who knows? England might be more effective with Sancho, Rashford and Sterling tearing at opponents than if their game is centred on getting the ball to Kane.

Against Bulgaria, who looked to be far weaker than their FIFA world ranking of 60th, Kane's contribution was pretty close to flawless. He had five shots at goal, with four hitting the target, and three ending up goals. He also notched an assist by creating Sterling's headed goal in the second half.

But England are not going to become world or European champions by beating Bulgaria or any of their Group A opponents. It is what they do against the likes of France, Spain, Portugal and the Netherlands that will matter, and those teams will have a plan for Kane.

Perhaps the time has come for Southgate to play the long game and try a different approach, safe in the knowledge that his Plan A is as reliable as any in world football.

Kane has scored 20 and set up five of England's past 30 goals, so Southgate knows what he delivers. But right now, England are too reliant on him. Injury or loss of form could strike Kane down between now and next summer -- and he usually has one injury drama each season -- so once qualification is secured, roll out Plan B.

England certainly have the players to make it work.

## Chiejine's death highlights lack of Nigerian attention toward female footballers

BY COLIN UDOH, SPECIAL TO ESPN

TWO weeks after her death, the loss of former Super Falcons star Ifeanyi Chiejine at the young age of 36 continues to baffle, both in terms of cause and reaction in Nigeria.

No cause of death has been released, and the Nigeria Football Federation previously said it had no idea she was sick, but ESPN has been told that she had been unwell for a while.

Yinka Kudaisi, who played with Chiejine, painted a sobering picture of the midfielder's deteriorating condition from as far back as last year.

"We met at a friendly match last year organized by Coca-Cola and I wasn't happy when I saw her," Kudaisi told ESPN.

"She was looking so old. She told me that she has been battling with sickness. She even told me that her hair was falling off."

"I told her to come out so that her friends can see her and know what's up with her and help her."

"After the friendly game, I reminded her again. But she didn't come and that was the last time I saw her."

If the fact of Chiejine's death was sad, the lack of ceremony preceding, during, and after her funeral was even more doleful. While the press rallied to report her death, what followed was glaring in its minimalism.

The funeral itself, organized within a week of her death, was marked by the absence of top sporting officials or government representation, with next to no mention in the press of her storied but short career.

For the record, Chiejine was the first captain of the Nigeria Under-20 team, a side that won an Africa Games gold medal, and played in three Women's World Cups and two Olympic Games.

For a player who was part of the defining moments of Nigerian women's football, including reaching the quarterfinals of the 1999 World Cup, the lack of recognition presented a desolate look of a patriot discarded.

Chiejine is the first to pass on from that legendary Super Falcons class of '99, which set the tone for what the team would be and has gone on to become. The core of that team had won the first African Women's Championship in 1998 and qualified for the World Cup in 1999.

At that World Cup, their exuberant flamboyance and talent saw them earn two group stage wins, losing only to eventual champions U.S., against whom they were impudent enough to take the lead before falling



Striker Ifeanyi Chiejine featured at three Women's World Cups for the Super Falcons, as well as at the 2000 Olympics in Sydney. (Agencies)

1-7. They were knocked out by Brazil in the quarters, the South Americans winning 4-3 in extra-time.

Those two victories not only earned them a place at the 2000 Olympics in Sydney, but also secured their place in Nigerian football folklore.

They were the team that established women's sport as a serious undertaking in Nigeria, and opened the door to women's football on the continent.

That team brought Nigeria together at a time when the Super Eagles were at the beginning of a downward slope after the heroics of 1994. The Falcons dominated African women's football in a swashbuckling fashion never before seen, and still yet to be repeated.

Such was the heights of the bar they set that most of the players of that generation stand favorably alongside the men's Class of 1994.

Captain Florence Omagbemi is still the longest-serving captain of both national football teams.

Forward Mercy Akide set scoring records and became the first African international to play collegiate and professional football outside Nigeria, and she remains the only such player inducted into two Halls of Fame in the U.S.

Goalkeeper Ann Chiejine is the stuff of legend after competing at the 2000 African Women's Championship while pregnant. And Nkiru Okosieme, she of football royalty -- her father and brother were both internationals -- was one of the most accomplished midfielders in history, playing in four Women's World Cups and captaining the side while still a teenager.

Despite their accomplishments, members of their squad have received little or no rewards for their service.

Unfortunately for them, they excelled at a time when former president Olusegun Obasanjo instituted a policy, subsequently reversed, of presidential handshakes for sporting achievements.

That meant that at the height of their powers, all they received as reward was a literal handshake and a smile, and maybe a small bonus that would be scoffed at today.

And while the current generation of players have failed to hit the dominant heights that the Class of 1999 scaled at world level, they have also been given national awards when their forebears have not been so honoured.

Chiejine is the first member of that squad to pass on, but the second of this generation, after Ajuma Ottache, who joined the team around 2004.

The circumstances leading to her death -- and that of Ottache, for whom help came too late -- must raise questions about what Nigeria needs to do for that generation of players. Are there any more who are suffering in silence? Are there those who need help? Rehabilitation?

A few played until they could barely walk, just so they could make a few extra dollars or Naira. Many have emigrated, including the likes of Patience Avre, Eberechi Opara, Okosieme, Omagbemi and Prisca Emeafu.

The lack of representation at Chiejine's funeral is a lasting slight on the team, and one that must be rectified urgently. Chiejine -- and other members of that team, including their coaches led by Ismaila Mabo -- must be given national honors and rewarded for their service to Nigeria.

Editor's Note: The author, Colin Udoh, is married to Mercy Akide, who is referenced in the report.

Gwiji by David Chikoko





# SPORT

England's over-reliance on Kane keeping Southgate from developing a Plan B

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**TONIGHT @ 21:00**

**UJENZI**

**MONDAY**

11:00 DADAZ (LIVE)  
15:00 FUNGUKA  
16:00 UTAKE  
16:30 #HASHTAG  
17:00 SSELEKT  
17:55 KURASA  
18:00 eNews  
18:30 MUSIC  
19:00 EATV SAA 1  
19:30 MUJADALA  
21:00 UJENZI  
21:30 SPORTS LIVE  
22:30 BONGO HITS

**eastafrica RADIO**

05:00 EA Breakfast  
09:00 Supamix  
12:00 Kipenga Xtra  
13:00 Planet Bongo  
16:00 EA Drive  
20:00 Kipenga  
21:00 The Cruise

**88.1FM**  
DAR ES SALAAM

## Taifa Stars knock Burundi out of World Cup qualifiers



Taifa Stars

Guardian Reporter

**T**AIFA Stars have booked a place in the groups' phase of the 2022 World Cup qualifiers, posting victory over Burundi in the penalty shootout of the second leg which took place in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

In the first leg encounter, which took place in Bujumbura last week, the teams drew 1-1.

The two teams drew 1-1 at the end of the regular 90 minutes of the yesterday duel and the extra time too ended with the sides holding on to the draw.

The duel had to be set-

led by the penalty shootout. Erasto Nyoni, Himid Mao, and Gadiel Michael expertly dispatched their penalties to win the clash for Taifa Stars.

Skipper Saido Berahino, Gael Bigirimana and Ngandu Omar missed their respective spot kicks to see Burundi kiss the qualifiers goodbye.

It was an end to end affair in both first and second periods, with both teams fluffing several good opportunities.

Taifa Stars were under pressure on the first minute after Burundi fullback Yamant Ramadhan had sped into the area and unleashed a low right foot effort, which went inches wide.

The hosts had been several seconds earlier handed a good opportunity when skipper Mbwana Samatta was released outside the visitors' box, his effort was blocked by Burundi defenders.

Taifa Stars' center back, Kelvin Yondani, made crucial clearance several minutes later to frustrate a Burundi striker within the box.

Burundi made two good moves later on and Taifa Stars defenders had to make solid defending to keep the former at bay.

Samatta recorded the opener for Taifa Stars on the 30th minute, slotting in a corner kick

taken by defender Mohamed Hussein.

Midfielder Salum Abubakar let go of a fierce shot several meters from Burundi's box, which went over the crossbar as Taifa Stars went in pursuit of a second.

Burundi levelled matters a minute before the breather via forward Abdul Fiston, slotting in off an assist by his striking partner Cedric Amissi.

Kaseja had earlier punched a low cross floated in by a Burundi player, Amissi, who was lurking within the area, calmly controlled the ball and threaded a pass to Fiston.

The opening stanza ended

with the two teams drilling in a goal each.

Burundi keeper Justin Ndikumana made a good save to frustrate Taifa Stars' forward Simon Msuva on the 54th minute as the hosts sought to regain their lead.

The hosts put the visitors under during the latter stages of the second period, going close on several occasions, and the latter had to opt for a defensive game.

Taifa Stars opted to use flanks to unlock Burundi defense, poor crosses however frustrated the former's efforts to score.

Taifa Stars' head coach, Etienne Ndayiragije, opted to wring changes in his side in an effort to reinvigorate the squad and get goals.

The Burundian gaffer rested midfielders Hassan Dilunga and Abubakar, and fullback Hussein and brought in winger Farid Mussa, fullback Gadiel Michael and striker Shaban Chilunda.

Chilunda failed to slot in a good cross whipped in by fullback Hassan Ramadhan on the 86th minute in what was the most meaningful opportunity for Taifa Stars during the closing stages.

Kaseja made a good save to frustrate Burundi second half substitute Bonfilscaleb Shassiri during the added on time, parrying the latter's left foot effort from outside the area.

The hosts withstood the visitors' pressure during the remaining minutes, ending the regular 90 minutes in 1-1 draw and the two teams had to go for the extra time to get winners.

Taifa Stars went close during the first period of the time as Msuva's right foot attempt was saved by keeper Ndikumana.

## Mara traditional music groups to compete in Tulia Festival

By Correspondent Sabato Kasika

MARA traditional music groups Ngoma Liranda and Egumba are set to feature in competitions which will take place in Mbeya and Dar es Salaam later this year.

Fedison Masawa, an assistant to Musoma Rural Constituency Member of Parliament, Sospeter Muhongo, pointed out Egumba from Butiama, will participate in an international event in Dar es Salaam from September 26 to September 28.

He disclosed the Ngoma Liranda artistes emerged as winners of a competition targeting to celebrate the Nane Nane Day, which took place in Mara recently.

Muhongo organized the competition.

"Muhongo has volunteered to transport the groups to Dar es Salaam and Mbeya to feature in the events," he noted.

He pointed out Muhongo's office had coordinated the Nane Nane Day competition and the official for that matter, felt obliged to put his weight behind the groups.

He noted the 'Tulia Traditional Dances Festival' has been slated for September 21 to September 29 in Tukuyu District, with Ngoma Liranda being one of the groups lined up for the festival.

"This is an opportunity for our constituency and Butiama District to showcase our culture. We wish them all the best and we appeal to them to represent us well," he noted.

He noted the groups landed the opportunity to take part in the competitions in an effort to learn from fellow traditional music groups and gain experience.

"Our groups will learn from fellow groups from other areas, it will be an opportunity for groups to learn from each other," he added.

“

*This is an opportunity for our constituency and Butiama District to showcase our culture. We wish them all the best and we appeal to them to represent us well,*

## Artistes urged to feature in Jama Festival

By Correspondent Renatha Msungu, Dodoma

THE Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism has appealed to Tanzania's artists, who will feature in the Jama East Africa festival, to prepare well for the event in an effort to make the most of it.

Deputy Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism, Constantine Kanyasu issued the comments when he spoke on the festival which targets to promote the country's tourist sites and culture.

Kanyasu pointed out the Jama festival is a big event and will tremendously benefit Tanzania and, for that matter, artists should prepare well for it.

He was adamant the artists should target to showcase their potential and should for that matter not take the festival lightly.

"I call on artists to prepare well for the event. We want to see to it our country excels in the event," he disclosed.

He noted the festival has been slated for September 21 to September 29.

He disclosed a month long Urithi festival, which also gears towards promoting tourist sites located in regions across the country, will take place after the completion of the Jama festival.

He added the festival will start in Dar es Salaam and will later take place in the regions to promote tourism.

He further asked the regions to make the most of arts and cultural heritage available in the areas to boost tourism.

He said the move will play crucial role in improving the number of tourists that will visit the sites.

"I ask the regions to use arts to promote tourist sites in their respective areas, this will boost government revenue," he noted.

He disclosed tourists will likely extend their stay in the regions if they will have detailed information on tourist sites that are located in the areas.

He noted there is no reason for regions to take the Jama festival lightly and they should thus make the most of the festival to showcase tourist sites.



Visual artist, Safina Kimbokota, one of the organizers of an art exhibition aiming at celebrating domestic female visual artists, held at the Chinese Cultural Center in Dar es Salaam early this year, showcase her work in a recent event in the city.

## Flexibles by David Chikoko

