



National Pg 3 34 died in serial killings



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JPM visits Namibia, taps meat group investment

“President Magufuli invited Meatco to come and invest in Tanzania as it has the second highest number of livestock in Africa,” the statement reads in part

By Guardian Reporter

PRESIDENT John Magufuli yesterday invited Namibia's meat processing giant Meatco to come and invest in Tanzania, citing the large number of livestock in the country as an advantage.

A statement released yesterday by the Directorate of Presidential Communications said the Head of State extended the invitation yesterday during a visit to the company's head offices in Windhoek.

The statement noted that the company's acting managing director Jannie Breytenbach told the president that the factory employs 650 workers and has the capacity to process 630 cattle per day.

“President Magufuli invited Meatco to come and invest in Tanzania as it has the second highest number of livestock in Africa,” the statement reads in part.

Tanzania has about 30.5 million cattle, 18.8 million goats, and 5.3 million sheep. Other livestock include

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A long queue of lorries close on the weighing bridge along Mandela Road at Kurasini in Dar es Salaam. Most companies having offices nearby complain of inconveniences from the road facility as witnessed yesterday. Photo: Correspondent Miraji Msala



Govt set to employ 44,800 graduates next fiscal year

By Polycarp Machira, Dodoma

THE government plans to employ 44,800 new workers in the 2019/20 financial year to end existing shortages in different sectors, the Deputy Minister of State in the President's Office (Public Service and Good Governance), Dr Mary Mwanjelwa has declared.

She told the legislature yesterday that the offer of jobs will not be based on work experience of those recruited, with the government having abandoned that requirement, raising it only in relation to those already employed.

The deputy minister was responding to a supplementary question by Special

Seats MP Aida Khenan (Chadema) who demanded what the government was doing to help employ youths graduating each year.

She said that over 800,000 young Tanzanians graduate from higher learning institutions annually but only 40,000 get employed, with the rest left to wander in the streets.

“What is the government doing to help this big number of trained youths who are locked out in the job market?” she asked, also seeking to know if the government was able to employ university graduates who meet employment criteria.

In response, the deputy minister noted that every Tanzanian has a right to be employed but the government cannot employ all those who complete studies. Thus those locked out should seek openings elsewhere or take up income generating activities.

In the 2018/19 financial year, the government employed over 40,600 new recruits, 500 of them being teachers, she said, elaborating that this exercise will be

Tanzania leads in reliable, low cost power sources

By Polycarp Machira, Dodoma

TANZANIA is poised to become the first country in the East Africa region, the fourth in the continent and the 70th in the world having reliable sources of electricity following completion of the 2115 MW Rufiji hydro-power project, the government has declared.

The Minister for Energy, Dr Medard Kalemani told the National Assembly here yesterday that the project set to be completed in 2022 will enable the country to ensure reliable power at a low cost.

Tabling the 2019/20 ministerial budget estimates, he said the nation has made major strides in power supply following implementation of strategic projects.



“One of the successes was having 300 MW surplus of electricity per day in 2018/19 compared to a 100 MW shortage in the 2015/16 fiscal year, he said

One of the successes was having 300 MW surplus of electricity per day in 2018/19 compared to a 100 MW shortage in the 2015/16 fiscal year, he said.

“Our nation has started having an average of MV 300 surplus of electricity per day compared to the way it was in the past,” he said, noting that through the projects, all villages in the country will soon have power connection.

He said that in the 2019/20 fiscal year, the ministry will continue implementing various projects including increased power production aimed at having 10,000MW by 2025.

Dr Kalemani noted that installed capacity in power production rose to 1,601.90MW in 2018/19

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ACP interests need EU negotiations extended

By Guardian Reporter, Dodoma

TANZANIA and other members of African, Caribbean and the Pacific (ACP) bloc want ongoing negotiations on future engagement with the European Union (EU) extended further for their interests to be catered for.

The Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation, Dr Damas Ndumbaro told reporters here yesterday that ACP countries want more time so that their interests are well take care



of in a future engagement.

The current ACP-EU agreement, known as the Cotonou Partnership Agreement expires next February.

Briefing reporters on the 109th Session of the ACP Council of Ministers and the 44th Session of the ACP-EC Council of Ministers which took place last week in Brussels, Dr Ndumbaro said ACP countries stated that the new agreement must serve the interests of the bloc in terms of

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Tanzania leads in reliable, low cost power sources

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compared to 1,517.47MW in 2017/18, representing a 5.6 percent increase.

On the national demand for electricity, he said there is demand for 1,116.58MW currently compared to 1,051.27MW in 2017/19, being 6.2 percent more, with production increasing from 7,114 GWh (gigawatt hours) in 2017 to 7,374 GWh in 2018.

He said by 2015, the country was able to produce 1,204MW of electricity compared to 1,601.90MW in 2018.

The 2019/20 budget is aimed at implementing government plans to produce enough reliable electricity affordable to all people, the minister emphasized.

He asked the legislature to approve Sh 2,142.7bn for the 2019/20 financial year whereby Sh 2,116.4bn or 98.8 percent is for the development budget, of which Sh 1,956.3bn is from internal sources and Sh 160.082m is from foreign sources.

An estimated Sh 26,339.3m or 1.2 percent of total estimates is for recurrent needs while Sh 15,025.8m is meant for other uses and Sh 11,313.4m meant for salaries.

Tabling the views of the parliamentary committee on Energy and Minerals, Dunstan Kitandula (Mkinga, CCM) said the committee was concerned by the low disbursement of development funds, urging the government to release funds as approved by the House.

He said his team was also saddened by the shortage of equipment in Rural Electrification Agency (REA) projects, saying the trend has slowed power connections in many villages.

Kitandula said the government should increase REA projects since many villages are yet to be reached by the power project.

The Shadow Minister for Energy, John Mnyika (Kibamba, Chadema), tabling the opposition camp's views on the estimates, observed that the government owes contractors a lot of money, derailing many projects.

"The opposition camp calls on the government to constantly hold meetings with contractors on electricity projects, especially REA to listen to their challenges," he emphasized.



President John Magufuli paying respects at the Namibia Heroes' Acre shortly after wreath laying yesterday. President Magufuli is in Namibia for official visit. Photo: State House

Namibia translocates 6 elephants to tourism game park in DRC

WINDHOEK

NAMIBIA translocated six elephants to a tourism game park in Kinshasa, capital of the Democratic Republic of Congo, Namibia's Port Authorities (Namport) said Tuesday.

Namport in a statement said this is the first time a consignment of such magnitude involving adult elephants leaving the country and will definitely

not be the last as this was a trial run to guarantee that future exportations are conducted smoothly.

The entire operation was done via the port of Walvis Bay and lasted over 20 hours and required approximately 50 personnel members from various stakeholders, the statement added.

Late last year, a consignment of 205 animals was also transported from

Walvis Bay to the same tourism game park in Kinshasa.

Wildlife Vets Namibia's Ulf Tubbesing said that the animals which were released into strictly non-hunting reserves, are faring very well and have reproduced significantly.

Meanwhile, Namibia intends to ship another consignment of elephants to DRC in the coming month of June, Namport added.

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1.9 million pigs, 38.2 million local chickens and 36.6 million improved chickens. The livestock sector involves about 50 percent of the population, about 4.6 million households whose incomes depend also on livestock rearing.

Two months ago, the government launched the Tanzania Livestock Master Plan meant to address challenges facing the sector to enable realization of the Tanzania Development Vision (TDV) 2025.

A key TDV goal is that by year 2025 there should be a livestock sector, which to a large extent shall be commercially run, modern and sustainable using improved and highly productive livestock to ensure food security, improved income for households and the nation while conserving the environment.

Before visiting the meat processing

plant, President Magufuli paid a visit to the Heroes Acre graveyard where Namibia's freedom fighters are laid to rest outside the capital, where he laid a wreath of flowers.

"It is where Namibia's liberation struggle heroes, some of whom were trained at Kongwa Camp in Tanzania are buried. Others are officials of SWAPO, the party that liberated the country whose offices during the struggle were located in Dar es Salaam as well as freedom fighters who were based in Namibia," the statement affirmed.

President Magufuli was accompanied to the site by host President Hage Geingob.

The Head of State also conversed with Namibia's retired president Hifikepunye Pohamba before leaving for Zimbabwe on an official visit upon invitation by President Emmerson Mnangagwa, it added.

ACP interests need EU negotiations extended

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economic development though fair trade.

The bloc also maintained that the future agreement should be independent from other agreements that are still on the negotiating table including Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs), he said.

"Because we need detailed discussions with deep consideration of the interest of ACP countries including Tanzania, we said we are ready to continue with the negotiations beyond the scheduled time," said Dr Ndumbo.

A number of challenges in the current ACP-EU agreement were discussed in the meeting and resolved. They include lack of speed in implementation of various agreed development programmes, low level of business among ACP countries and emergence of non-tariff barriers on ACP goods entering EU, he elaborated.

The objective was to discuss specific needs and priorities of the ACP region,

while exploring how to best address them in the future ACP-EU agreement, he stated.

Negotiations on a new ACP-EU Partnership were launched in New York last September on the margins of the United Nations General Assembly.

The two first series of talks that have taken place mainly focused on the common foundation at ACP-EU level which entails the values and principles that bring the EU and ACP countries together.

The talks also touched on strategic priority areas that the two sides intend to prospectively work on together, where the EU put forward an envisaged structure of the future agreement that includes a common foundation and specific, action-oriented regional pillars, to focus on each region's needs.

Through the future partnership, EU and ACP countries seek closer political cooperation on the world stage. Together, the ACP-EU represents more than half of all UN member countries and unites over 1.5 billion people.

AU urges internal solutions for peace, security issues

By Special Correspondent, Addis Ababa

PEACE and security experts, gathered under the African Union (AU) umbrella, expressed "deep concern" over increasing external interference on Africa's peace and security landscape.

They expressed growing concern regarding an increasing external interference on Africa's peace and security setting during the recently held first-ever joint consultative meeting between the Peace and Security Council of the AU and the Regional Mechanisms for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution (RECs/RMs), the AU said in a statement issued on Tuesday.

The participants "expressed deep concern over increasing external interference on Africa's peace and security landscape, which poses the risk of undermining African efforts and initiatives," the joint communique read.

The increasing external interference on Africa's peace and security landscape, in addition to creating the risk of undermining African efforts and initiatives, also resulted in "consequences of delaying the resolution of crises and conflicts in the continent, causing severe consequences on African people," according to the AU.

They also stressed "the need for redoubled efforts to effectively mobilize adequate funding from within the continent for peace and security efforts, with a view to reducing dependency on external sources of funding, as well as to facilitate effective implementation of African solutions to peace and security challenges facing the continent."

The continental joint consultative meeting also expressed "deep concern over the fact that while the AU and the

RECs/RMs continue to deploy efforts towards finding durable solutions to the existing crises and conflicts in different parts of the continent, new threats are emerging, with some of them mutually reinforcing each other, such as terrorism, transnational organized crime, and drug trafficking."

According to the AU, the participants have also agreed "to work out joint modalities to address the issue of sustainable funding of peace support operations in Africa, in order to ensure and promote rapidity, efficiency and effectiveness of peace support operations."

Noting the increasing external influence, the African peace and security experts also called for the operationalization of "modalities for undertaking early responses to looming crisis and expediting action to resolve and mitigate blown out crises and conflicts," the statement read.

Amid growing risks of undermining African efforts and initiatives due to mounting external interference, the joint high-level meeting also "emphasized the imperative of the PSC to continue and enhance its provision of political guidance and strategic coordination of actions of the APSA stakeholders."

Promoting an inclusive and transparent approach, so as to facilitate effective and efficient synergies in the promotion of peace and security in Africa, was also said to be vital to the betterment of Africa's stability.

They further underscored the importance of scaling up conflict prevention efforts at both the regional and continental levels, in particular by focusing on engagement with the member states concerned and regional blocs in order to create opportunities for preventing looming crisis or speedily resolving a blown out conflict, it was noted.



The Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office (Investment) Angellah Kairuki (C) briefs journalists moments after opening the public forum: 'Public-Private Working Together: Ideas on Private Sector-led Initiatives' organised by Tanzania Private Sector Foundation (TPSF) in collaboration with World Bank in Dar es Salaam yesterday. Others are TPSF chairperson Salum Shamte (R) and World Bank Country Director for Tanzania, Burundi, Malawi and Somalia, Bella Bird. Photo: John Badi

Govt set to employ 44,800 graduates next fiscal year

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sustained and widened in the coming financial year.

The government has remained the leading employer for a long time, with jobs being offered depending on

the demand for human resources in various ministerial departments and agencies and in relation to available budget funds.

On account of vast social and economic changes, the government set up a secretariat to handle employment

matters, where the accent is on its being free and transparent, she told MPs.

"All those who pass interviews qualify for employment and are posted to various sectors as per the demand," the deputy minister intoned.

Janista Mhagama, the Minister of

State in the Prime Minister's Office (Policy, Parliamentary Affairs, Labour, Employment, Youth and the Disabled) informed the legislature that the government has established an internship programme to enable new graduates get work exposure.



The representative of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), Fred Kafeero, officially opens a workshop on leveraging small and medium rice millers for rural transformation and investment in the rice sector in Africa that is being held in Dar es Salaam and attended by nine African countries. Photo: Guardian Correspondent

By Henry Mwangonde

OVER 5,000 school girls from across the country are expected to benefit from this year's campaign to distribute sanitary pads by East Africa Television (EATV) and East Africa Radio

The campaign dubbed 'Namthamini' which started last year saw more than 500 girls get sanitary pads to be used for a period of one year is aimed at improving girl child education and menstrual hygiene through Free Sanitary Pad.

"This is a continuation of the campaign which started in 2017, it was a result of the challenges that girls face in their endeavor to seek education as stipulated in various data ranging from absenteeism drop and out," said Nasser Kingu head of programming at EATV.

For this year, the campaign started yesterday and it is strategically conducted this month towards this year's world Menstrual Day which is commemorated every May 28.

In his remarks, Deogratious Kitama a Producer with EAVT said the campaign is aimed at rescuing girls from the challenges that they encounter in their journey to pursue education.

According to him, data shows that

5,000 school girls nationwide to benefit from sanitary pads

girls miss three to five school days to challenges associated with menstrual period. One girl also drops school due to pregnancies.

One can support the campaign by depositing money into a CRDB Bank account with the name Namthamini numbered 0150431938200, or buy sanitary pads then bring them to EATV offices located at Mikochei industrial area.

In Tanzania most girls in rural primary schools who have reached puberty do not use appropriate sanitary wear during their monthly menstrual. They use local pads, i.e. rags, raw cotton and maize cobs. Due to lack of water in most rural schools, washing of re-usable pads poses a serious challenge.

There are rural school girls who have not even seen a sanitary pad. Girl pupils either use inappropriate materials to manage menstrual flow or/and opt to stay at home and not attend school during the 3-4 days of their menses.

If they attend school without

proper sanitary wear, many girls soil their uniforms and may suffer psychologically due to shame and embarrassment.

It is believed that Poor Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) can contribute to poor performance and completion rates among girl pupils and exposes them to health risks.

Stakeholders are working to find the best way to reach out to rural women with safe sanitary pads after reports that some are using traditional products having serious implications on their health.

Currently there is a problem in transporting the products from centres of origin to remote areas most of them are imported hence pass through many hands namely middlemen, wholesalers and retailers who hike the price to 30 percent before reaching the final consumers.

Data shows that about 84-percent of school girls in Tanzania use materials such as soil, dung, feathers and corn cobs during menstrual.

By Guardian Reporter

FAO, Japan support three African nations to develop efficient, inclusive rice value chains

THE Government of Japan through its Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries is supporting the Coalition for African Rice Development countries, and specifically Kenya, Tanzania and Senegal to develop efficient and inclusive rice value chains for rural transformation.

The project on 'Development of efficient and inclusive rice value chains in selected African countries, which is implemented with technical support of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Africa Rice Center, aims to provide guidance for public sector policy making and private sector investment for rice value chains in Africa.

While officially opening an Africa Regional workshop involving private and public sector officials from Tanzania, Kenya, Senegal, Uganda, Cameroon, Benin, Mali, Nigeria and Ivory Coast, the FAO Representative in Tanzania, Fred Kafeero, highlighted the importance of rice in ensuring food security and employment.

"Rice is the world's most important staple food and will continue to be so in the coming decades. A staple for some four billion people worldwide, rice provides twenty seven percent of

the calories in low- and middle-income countries," he said adding: "Small and medium agri-food companies also offer young women and men local jobs so that they can remain close to the rural family network, instead of migrating to overcrowded cities."

Kafeero underlined the role of small and medium sized millers, who constitute an important source of local supply and service provision for rice farmers

He added that they usually have extensive knowledge of local agro-

resources and supply patterns. He called for additional investment in SMEs to make them an important source of innovation in the food sector.

Speaking in Dar es Salaam at the same regional workshop on 'Leveraging small and medium rice millers for rural transformation and investment in the rice sector in Africa', FAO's Agribusiness Officer Siobhan Kelly, said that the project aims to improve the understanding of the key role that the rice subsector plays in the economy.

Kelly also stated that the results of the workshop will lead to guidance on policy, legal and investment frameworks needed to upgrade the role of SMEs in linking smallholders to rice value chains in Tanzania and across the CARD countries.

According to Sonja Barwitzki, FAO's Agribusiness Development Consultant, the aim of the project is to improve the understanding on the role of rice millers in rural transformation, in particular on smallholder farmers' linkages, employment generation, rice

commercialization, rice value chain upgrading, food safety and nutrition.

The Executive Director of the Rice Council of Tanzania, Winnie Bashagi, noted that the workshop was also timely and relevant to Tanzania since it was going to build understanding on the role and needs of rice millers in the country alongside their counterparts in Africa to accelerate rural acceleration in our countries.

For his part, the Representative of Africa Rice with its headquarters in Ivory Coast, West Africa Dr. Aminou Arouna said that the project, among other things, goes miles away to support effective and efficient transformation of subsistence rice farming to business and improve rice value chain in the continent.

By Guardian Reporter

EAC meeting on trade, industry, finance and investment kicks off

A FIVE-DAY East African Community (EAC) sectoral council on trade, industry, finance and investment (SCTIFI) meeting has kicked off at the EAC headquarters in Arusha, it has been announced.

A statement released yesterday by EAC's Corporate Communications and Public Affairs department said the SCTIFI meeting started on Monday with the session of senior officials which runs until today and will be followed by the coordination committee (session of permanent/principal/under secretaries) tomorrow and the ministers

session on Friday. "Among the items on the agenda of the SCTIFI Meeting are: Consideration of the status of implementation of the previous directives/decisions of SCTIFI held in November 2018; Consideration of outstanding matters arising from the Pre-budget meeting of May 2018; Report of the Committee on Customs, and; Report of the Sectoral Committee on Trade," said Head of Corporate Communications and Public Affairs department Owora Othieno in the statement.

Other items to be discussed, according to the statement are: Report of the East African Standards Committee (EASC) and East African Accreditation Board (EAAB); Report of the Committee on Investment; Report on EAC Competition Authority Activities, and; Any other business.

EAC is a regional intergovernmental organisation of five Partner States, comprising Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda, with its headquarters in Arusha, Tanzania.

NACTE conducts registration for degree and diploma courses

By Guardian Correspondent, Dodoma

NATIONAL Council for Technical Education (NACTE) has opened registration for degree and diploma courses at the same time announcing the suspension of registration of community health students for the year 2018/19 academic year.

The move comes after a directive by the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children which said there will be no admission of such students for this year until further notice.

Speaking at a press conference, the head of admission department at Nacte Twaha Twaha said the norm has been that all health courses are administered by the ministry, saying they had received directives that there should be no registration for the profession.

Earlier, the director of quality assurance and evaluation for the council Dr Geoffrey Oleke said the council has also opened registration for all certificate and diploma courses except for teaching.

"Registration has officially

opened today and will continue until September 2 for all the colleges that offer such courses," he said.

He said those who are seeking to study health courses should request direct through the colleges or through institutional panels of the respective colleges.

He called upon those with the qualities to be keen in registering so that they are selected to study courses of their choice.

In 2016, NACTE launched the Central Admission System (CAS) to control the use of forged certificates, reduce costs incurred

by applicants during enrolment and avoid the possibility of enrolling one student in more than two institutions.

It was also aimed at helping the government to have correct data on the exact number of students who have requested to join different training institutions as well as easily identify institutions which are recognized by the government.

It is used in applying and coordinating training programmes ranging from certificate, diploma and bachelor degrees for all academic institutions under Nacte.

34 people died in serial killings in Zanzibar

By Polycarp Machira, Dodoma

AT LEAST 34 people died in serial killings in Zanzibar between June 2016 and June 2017, deputy minister for Home Affairs, Hamad Masauni told the House yesterday.

He said following the government analysis, it was established that 29 were killed on theft and robbery allegations, one was killed on accusations superstition beliefs, two others on love affairs while three others on land conflicts.

The minister told the National Assembly that 33 people had been arrested in relation to 36 death cases while 33 cases had been filed in courts and are at different levels.

The deputy minister said while responding to a question from Welezo MP, Saada Mkuya Salum (CCM) who had said that there had been many cases of killings in Zanzibar. "There are many reported cases of killings, mainly due to revenge on those killed for theft and other cases, has the government carried out analysis on the deaths and causes?" she asked.

She also wanted to know the number of people with cases related to the killings and how many had been convicted for murder following the recent killings in Zanzibar.

The deputy minister acknowledged that there cases of killings were on the rise in Zanzibar, including those which involved members of the public who take the law into their hands.

However, he said such actions are against the law and that the government is taking serious measures to completely curb the vice.

Meanwhile, the government plans to build a four storey building of residential houses for police officers who were affected since the colonial era. The deputy minister for Home Affairs said, the buildings are ten per cent of the total demand for houses for police officers in the area.

He said the government will build 12 residential houses for police officers at Kusini Unguja region, adding that through the cooperation with other stakeholders, it has started to build a police station at Dunga area.

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GOING PLACES TOGETHER

ATA to host World Tourism Conference in July in SA

By Guardian Reporter

THE Africa Tourism Association (ATA) is set to host World Tourism Conference in July this year in South Africa.

According to a statement issued yesterday by ATA, the World Tourism Conference will be held in Johannesburg, South Africa on July 22 - 26, 2019, and will highlight the opportunities tourism can bring to African economies.

In less than 15 years Africa's travel and hospitality sectors have quadrupled in size, and according to the World Tourism Organization, remains one of the world's fastest-growing tourist destinations, second only to Southeast Asia. The sector's growth presents enormous opportunities and represents 8.5% of the continent's GDP and contributes to 6.7% of total employment.

The conference, hosted by ATA in partnership with South Africa Tourism, will focus on innovative business models, best practices, creative industries, and strategic partnerships growing the tourism sector. The Conference will bring together government leaders, international investors, industry stakeholders, and travel professionals from across the globe and recognise the countries and businesses leading the way in sustainable tourism. Programming throughout the conference has been designed to encourage discussions around tourism as a platform for resiliency, an engine for economic growth and job creation.

This year ATA has partnered with

Jacobs Media Group (JMG) through the Global Travel and Tourism Resilience Council. The Resilience Council, formerly the ITCMS, is deeply engaged in providing thought leadership for the travel and tourism sector in every corner of the globe.

JMG is honoured to join ATA in their annual travel and tourism trade initiatives taking place this year in Johannesburg.

Aside from being a glorious travel destination, South Africa copes with challenges derived from societal issues, yet the country is always striving to find new ways to address and manage the unique concerns of both country and continent. Taking place on the 24th, the day will focus on recovery and resilience initiatives, the critical nature of crisis communications and planning for, during and after a crisis to ensure resiliency in the travel and tourism sector.

The decision to host this year's conference in South Africa was an easy one; South Africa's infrastructure combined with magnificent scenic beauty, cultural diversity and reputation for delivering value-for-money experiences, have made it one of the world's fastest growing tourism destinations.

According to the World Travel & Tourism Council's (WTTC) 2018 annual review of economic impact, South Africa's 1.5 million jobs and ZAR 425.8 billion contribution to the economy was the largest of any African nation. South Africa is among the top 15 long-haul business events destinations globally and is the premier business events destination in Africa.



Mpanda District Commissioner Lilian Matinga cuts a ribbon to officially launch upgraded Tigo site from 3G to 4G in Mpanda yesterday. Looking on (R) is Tigo regional sales manager for south zone, Francis Ndada. Photo: Guardian Correspondent

By Guardian Correspondent, Arusha

POLICE in Arusha yesterday arrested two suspects allegedly in connection with transporting khat weighing 140 kilograms from Kenya into the country against the country's laws.

Arusha Regional Police Commander, Jonathan Shana told reporters here that the suspects were arrested when transporting the drug, which was loaded in eight jerrycanes.

He named them as Phillip Mungasi Lairumbe and Nguruma Nairishoo residents of Lengijave village Arumeru district in Arusha region.

He said the suspects were arrested on Tuesday at around 10 am at Sakina

Police arrest two suspects allegedly transporting khat

area in Arusha aboard motorcycles carrying jerry canes loaded with khat.

The RPC said police on patrol suspected the jerrycanes and stopped the suspects and on searching them only to realize that they were carrying khat.

"They have now come up with new ways to transport the drugs in which they buy jerry canes and cut them open and then insert the drugs as if they are carrying water or liquid products to

cheat law enforcers," he said.

He added that upon interrogation the suspects said they had been involved in the business of transporting the drug several times on promise to receive 80,000/- in cash for transporting it from Namanga to Arusha via porous routes.

The Regional police chief said the suspects will appear in court after investigations are complete and that efforts to bring on board the owners

are underway.

In July last year, police arrested an ambulance driver after it emerged he was carrying a hefty load of the leafy narcotic khat.

Khat is a red-stemmed, green-leafed plant that has a mildly amphetamine-like effect when chewed.

In many parts of East Africa the chewing of khat is an often abused. Tanzania is one of the rare nations in the region in which it is banned.

ROYAL DANISH EMBASSY, BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION & UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF) DAR ES SALAAM

PUBLIC AUCTION:

UNIVERSAL AUCTION CENTRE under instructions received from Royal Danish Embassy, British High Commission & UNICEF we shall sell Vehicles, Household and Office furniture's by public auction on Saturday June 1st, 2019 commencing at 10:00 am. The auction will take place at Golden Resort Sinza, Lion Street.

Furniture and Appliances Bidding Start at 10:00am; Sofa, Dining table, Office desk, Chairs, Beds, Mattress, Fridge double door, Freezer, Washer, Dryer, Ice maker, A/c split units, 6 Units Canon Colour Photocopy m/c C2225, C2230, Computer set, Water pump 3HP, Cold room unit 1HP, Used Tyres etc.

Vehicles Bidding Start at 12:00 hrs.

Unit	Make	Model	Year	Duty
1	Toyota L/Cruiser Station Wagon V8	JTMDV09J Diesel Engine	2011	Not paid
3	Nissan Patrol Station Wagon	TD42 Diesel Engine	2012	Not paid
1	Nissan Terrano Station Wagon	TD27 Diesel Engine	2003	Not Paid
1	Land Rover Defender Station Wagon	TDI 300 Diesel Engine	2006	Not Paid
1	Suzuki Grand Vitara	J24B Petrol Engine	2010	Not Paid
1	Ford Ranger P/Up single Cabin	Diesel Engine	2011	Not paid
2	Nissan X-Trail Station Wagon	Petrol Engine	2001	Paid
1	Isuzu Wizard Station Wagon	V6 Petrol Engine	2001	Paid
3	Air Conditioner (Central Cooling Unit)	Cooling - 19.08 KW.	-	Not paid
4	Generator 4.5, 5 & 20KVA	Honda, Promax & Yamar Diesel/ Petrol Engine	2010	Not paid

All items may be inspected at Golden Resort Sinza, Lion Street from May 29th to 31th, 2019 from 10:00 am to 5:00 pm.

AUCTION CONDITIONS:

- The winning bidder for Furniture has to make full payment to cashier immediately. For Vehicle winning bidder must pay 25% to cashier immediately and the final payment in full within 5 working days by June 7, 2019 at 4:00pm. For payments not made within 5 working days, the Vehicle will be offered to the next highest bidder and the advance payment will be forfeited.
- Payments via CRDB Bank VISA & Master Cards will be accepted.
- All items are sold on "as is" basis with no guarantee.
- Duty and all taxes are the responsibility of the buyer.
- Bidder will remove the items after all payments and duties.
- All persons entering the premises must obtain a Bid Number at the entrance.

For further information contact:
UNIVERSAL AUCTION CENTRE,
(PLOT NO. 5 "E" LION STREET SINZA) DAR ES SALAAM
CELL NO: 0754 284 926, 0759 284 926 E-mail: universalauction@hotmail.com

1/5251/01

Youth urged to embrace self employment

By Polycarp Machira, Dodoma

MINISTER for Defence and National Services, Dr Hussein Mwinyi has called on those who completed national service trainings and not employed in the security forces to seek self employment since they have gained life skills.

He said over 20,000 young people complete the training annually but the national forces cannot employ all of them, leaving many of the already trained young men and women jobless.

"After getting training on various skills, among them life skills, those not employed by the national security forces should establish self employment activities rather than relying on the government for employment," said the minister.

The minister made the remarks in response to a supplementary question by Special Seats MP, Angelina Malembeka (CCM) who had wanted to know when the government would employ youths that completed national service trainings and not employed in any of the forces in the country.

Earlier, in the basic question, the lawmaker had wanted to know the number of young men

and women from Kaskazini A and Kaskazini B districts in Zanzibar who had been recruited to the national service since 2015.

"What is the distribution ratio of youths joining the national services from every district in the country?" she posed.

Minister Mwinyi in response stated some 1000 youths were recruited in the past three years whereby 300 were recruited to the national service in 2015/16 and 2016/17, 220 being men and 80 women every year for the two years.

He noted that the number increased to 400 in 2017/18 with men being 280 and 120 women, adding that in the 2019/20, Zanzibar has been allocated 500 positions.

Mwinyi explained that the distribution of those joining national service on voluntary basis from every region in the country depend on the population, education and gender, among other criteria set by the head of National Service.

He also noted that the distribution up to district levels was coordinated by the regional authorities after the National Service head had outlined the number youths in every region.

African nations could install 30 GW by 2030: BSW-Solar

By Guardian Reporter

THE African solar PV market could grow to as much as 30 GW by 2030, according to a new report on the potential of 10 key countries by the German Solar Association (BSW-Solar) and the Becquerel Institute, in cooperation with Intersolar Europe.

The Solarize Africa Market Report points to an enormous amount of potential across the continent that has yet to be exploited, based on research focusing on South Africa, Egypt, Morocco, Nigeria, Ghana, Algeria, Ethiopia, Angola, Namibia and Tanzania. More than 1 GW of solar capacity was installed throughout Africa in 2018, according to statistics from both BSW-Solar and the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), bringing cumulative installations for the entire continent to slightly more than 5 GW by the end of 2018.

"The solar potential in Africa is large, as is Africa's energy demand, and we are optimistic about many of the markets we analyzed," says David Wedepohl, managing director of BSW-Solar. "We estimate we would need about 2,000 TWh solar PV to fully decarbonize the energy consumption on the continent by 2040."

The report notes that total PV installations in Africa account for only

about 1% of the world's cumulative installed capacity. The researchers say that investment opportunities vary throughout the continent based on a range of factors, including political stability, solar radiation and the receptiveness of different markets to foreign investors.

However, many countries will need to upgrade and expand aging and underdeveloped grid infrastructure in order to facilitate significant PV development, the researchers say.

"In only partially electrified countries, off-grid solar and storage power solutions can sometimes enable a lower-cost electrification than the expansion of electricity grids," says Gaëtan Masson, managing director of the Becquerel Institute.

We estimate we would need about 2,000 TWh solar PV to fully decarbonize the energy consumption on the continent by 2040

Namibia calls on Tanzania to make joint efforts to fight poverty

By Special Correspondent, Windhoek

NAMIBIAN President, Hage Geingob has called on Tanzania to work with his country to improve the livelihood of the people of both countries.

Speaking at a meeting with visiting President of Tanzania John Magufuli, Hage Geingob said that Namibia and Tanzania face the same developmental challenges such as poverty and unemployment.

"The onus is on us to redouble our efforts in working towards a goal of eradicating poverty, sustainable development and maintaining peace and stability. I am confident that our getting together will yield tangible results, as we seek to transform and grow our economies and deepen our bilateral cooperation," Hage Geingob said.

The two countries will also discuss partnerships in agriculture and tourism. "It is essential for our countries to share experiences in these vital sectors and to aim at replicating the success stories in other sectors," he said.

Geingob further encouraged the countries to build a partnership for growth and development, emphasizing on the key issues such as agro-processing, value-addition of minerals, manufacturing and logistics. He requested his Tanzanian counterpart, John Magufuli to organize a Joint Commission of Cooperation which was last held between the two countries in 1999.

Jipatie Maji ya Kunywa ya Kilimanjaro kwa Bei Elekezi za Rejareja kama Ifuatavyo:-

- **Nusu Lita (500ml) – TSHS. 500/=**
- **Lita Moja na Nusu (1.5L) – TSHS. 1,000/=**
- **Bei Hizi Elekezi ni Kwa Nchi Nzima**
- **Maji ya Kunywa ya Kilimanjaro ni Maji ya Kuaminika Kila Siku**

Inaleta hisia ya ndani unayojua mwenyewe

KILIMANJARO
DRINKING WATER

Maji ya kuaminika kila siku



Network unveils strategies to improve quality education

By Correspondent James Kandoya,

Handeni

TANZANIA Education Network (TENMENT) has unveiled three strategies to improve the quality of education including increasing awareness to the community on the right of education.

Speaking at the Global Action Week for Education (GAWE) 2019 commemorated at Chanika primary school grounds in Handeni District, representative of the TENMET Clement Maganga said others were the emphasis to the government to reconsider the less prioritized groups including disabled people.

GAWE is a flagship event for the Civil Society Education movement, and has been running successfully since 2003 in the country.

This year, the commemoration are organized by the organized by the (TENMENT) in collaboration with the Handeni District Council and kicks off from May 27th to 31st with a theme "My Education My Right", noting that theme can have specific focus depending on Tanzania context where it has been contextualized to "Quality Education".

He said the other strategy to ensure the availability of infrastructure including classrooms, equipments and training to the teachers.

Furthermore, to emphasize and remind the government and non-actors work responsibly on matter related to education and implementation of the goal number 4 and 5 of the Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs).

"Tanga region was selected due to the fact that it has many public schools compared to any region in the country, in turn signified that a good number of students have access to education which perpetuates enforcement of

education as the right," he said.

For his part, Handeni District Commissioner Godwin Gondwe said his district had registered a remarkably success in the school performance that's why it was marked to host the celebration.

He said in the year 2016 the performance for standard seven was 62 percent while in the year 2017 increased to 73 percent and in 2018 was 81percent.

Gondwe added that in form four, the performance was 76.2 percent in 2016 while in 2017 it increased up to 78.1percent.

"It is for these reasons, TEN/MET chose Handeni District as a control district in promoting rights to education to raise public awareness on claiming rights to education and a modeling district to others to ensure promotion of education as the rights," he said.

Earlier, when launching the GAWE 2019, the Tanga Regional Commissioner Martin Shigela reaffirmed the government commitment to continue improving the working condition of the teachers to improve the quality of the education in primary and secondary schools.

He said Tanzania, like other African countries was at a critical point in ensuring delivery of the Education 2030 Agenda, adding that 2019 was an important year for education.

Citing his region, he said it receives almost 1.1bn/- every month, to improve the quality of education for its secondary's and primary schools.

He directed the District Executive Directors (DED) to ensure that they create conducive environment that can attract teachers to work.

"The government will continue to improve working condition including building of classrooms, houses and upgrading them," he said.



Mussa Khamis Twalib a suspect allegedly kidnapped Dar es Salaam prominent businessman Mohamed Dewji is under police escort before he appeared at Kisutu Resident Magistrate court yesterday. Photo: Correspondent Miraji Msala

Global medical tourism market to reach at US\$143,461 million by 2025

By Guardian Reporter

The global medical tourism market was valued at \$53.768 million in 2017, and is estimated to reach at \$143,461 million by 2025, registering a CAGR of 12.9% from 2018 to 2025.

Organised travel across international borders to avail medical treatment of some form, which may or may not be available in the travellers' home country is defined as medical tourism.

Medical tourists travel abroad for the maintenance, enhancement, or restoration of their health through affordable healthcare facilities & treatments available in other countries, which are comparatively expensive in their own country. Medical tourists travel to receive medical treatments such as dental treatment, neurological treatment, cardiovascular treatment, and others.

The report segments the market into treatment type and region. Based on treatment type, the market is segmented into dental treatment, cosmetic treatment, cardiovascular treatment, orthopedic treatment, neurological treatment, cancer treatment, fertility treatment, and other treatments.

Based on region, the medical tourism market is studied across North America (U.S., Canada, and Mexico), Europe (the UK, Germany, France, Italy, Spain, and rest of Europe), Asia-Pacific (India, China, Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, South Korea, Taiwan, and, rest of Asia-Pacific), and LAMEA (Brazil, Venezuela, Costa Rica, UAE, South Africa, and rest of LAMEA).

The study provides an in-depth analysis of the market along with the current trends and future estimations to elucidate the imminent investment pockets.

It offers a quantitative analysis from 2017 to 2025, which is expected to enable the stakeholders to capitalize on the prevailing market opportunities.

A comprehensive analysis of all the geographical regions is provided to determine the existing opportunities.

The profiles and growth strategies of the key players are thoroughly analyzed to understand the competitive outlook of the global market.

The study provides an in-depth analysis of the market along with the current trends and future estimations to elucidate the imminent investment pockets.

JERUSALEM

TWENTY years ago, a baby girl, Balkis, was taken to Israel to undergo critical surgery. Balkis had been born with a severe congenital heart defect, and in her native Zanzibar she could not receive the proper treatment.

However, only a couple of years before, in 1995, an Israeli non-profit organization, Save a Child's Heart, had been established precisely with the mission of providing high-quality medical care for children from developing countries.

Balkis was therefore flown to Israel and hospitalized at the Wolfson Medical center in Holon. After the surgery, she made a full recovery and returned to Zanzibar. But when her daughter Fatma, now one-year-old, was diagnosed with the same heart defect, once again the doctors in Zanzibar could not help and Save a Child's Heart offered their assistance.

Fatma was the 5,000th patient who underwent a life-saving procedure at the hands of the organization's doctors, the NGO announced on Wednesday.

"I never thought I would make the journey from Africa to Israel again," Balkis said, according to a statement released by Save a Child's Heart. "I already owe my life to this incredible NGO and now that they have saved my baby, I owe them my happiness as well. We are going back to Zanzibar soon, but a piece of our hearts will always stay in Israel."

Save a Child's Heart has treated children from 59 countries, including more than 2,500 Palestinian patients from the West Bank and Gaza. All patients are treated free of cost.

"There is nothing more gratifying than being part of saving a life," Lior Sasson, the organization's lead sur-

Save a child's heart performs its 5,000th life-saving surgery

geon, said. "To be able to put aside politics and help a human being in need—a child is the miracle the doctors at Save a Child's Heart perform every day."

Patients are flown to Israel accompanied by family members, and they remain at the Save a Child's Heart children's home for all the time needed for recovery.

Currently, the house hosts more than 30 children from Tanzania, Ethiopia, Zambia, Kenya, Uganda, Iraq, Gaza and the West Bank.

In 2016, the organization made headlines all over the world after saving the life of an Afghan one-year-old after a relative of the baby, an English teacher, had turned to social media for help and

had found it from a retired US State Department official living in Haifa.

In 2018 Save a Child's Heart won the prestigious UN Population Award.

The organization is currently building an international pediatric cardiac center at the Wolfson Medical Center, where it is based.



CONSULTANCY TO PROVIDE TECHNICAL EXPERTISE TO SUPPORT WOMEN FUND TANZANIA TO CONDUCT A BASELINE STUDY OF THE STATUS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN SHINYANGA RURAL DISTRICT AND DEVELOPMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE BENCHMARK VALUES AND MEL PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTON OF THOSE VALUES.

1.0 Background

WFT is in the inception phase of implementing the Support for Implementation Fund for the Tanzania National Plan of Action (NPA) to Ending Violence Against Women and Children project in Shinyanga pilot District. The project seeks to support National Plan of Action implementation partners at local government level in Shinyanga pilot district and communities through mobilization and coordination, collaborations of EVAC stakeholders especially local government officials, grant making to support implementation initiatives, partnering with a Research Institute for action led research towards experimenting VAC/INSPIRE strategies for knowledge generation, documenting of lessons and best practices for replication and upscaling to ensure broader communities participation and ownership of NPA implementation.

The project intended results envision a mobilized, coordinated, collaborative, inclusive and impactful EVAC/NPA implementation processes resulting in a systemic approach to violence prevention in Shinyanga district. Related project result will be documentation of the systemic approach as an example of district-level implementation of the NPA guided by the INSPIRE evidence framework.

The baseline survey intended to assess in broader the current situation of implementation of NPA EVAC in the pilot District and provide WFT with detailed data on key indicators identified in the implementations of the NPA VAWC.

2.0 Objective

- i. To establish benchmark values for the status of different forms of violence against women and children in Shinyanga
- ii. To develop benchmark values for each sub category of the sample composition
- iii. Develop a Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Plan for the implementation support for the NPA EVAC

3.0 Requested Outputs

- i. Inception Report explaining how the consultancy has

understood the TORs and how he/she plans to undertake the assignment including development of appropriate tools

- ii. Detailed draft report depicting the whole process and work done by the consultant including key questions and issues raised during the assignment and a monitoring, evaluation and learning plan
- iii. A final report which will form part of the consolidated report for the all the components

4.0 Timeframe

Expected start date for the activity is 12 June 2019 to 03rd July 2019.

6. 0 Responsibility

All the tasks will be undertaken in close collaboration with WFT Head of programs and Senior Program Officer

5.0 Expected Duration of the assignment

We expect this assignment to be accomplished within 22 days from the start date.

7.0. Application.

Interested consultant should submit their expression of interest by June 06th, 2019 to the address below.

The terms of reference for **BASELINE STUDY OF THE STATUS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN SHINYANGA RURAL DISTRICT** can be downloaded from our website <http://wft.or.tz/who-we-are/join-us/> Online submission to be sent to: info@wft.or.tz with subject line **BASELINE STUDY OF THE STATUS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN SHINYANGA**

Those in envelopes should be addressed to:

The Executive Director,
Women Fund Tanzania,
P. O. Box 79235,
Namanga, Msasani,
Dar es Salaam.
www.wft.or.tz



T-MARC TANZANIA
Tanzania Marketing and Communications
Serving Communities, Improving Lives

INVITATION TO TENDER

T-MARC Tanzania is a non-profit Tanzanian organization working to improve public health and promote social development. Our socially marketed products and behaviour change communication initiatives address pertinent health issues in family planning and reproductive health, child survival, water and sanitation, nutrition and communicable/non-communicable infections like malaria, HIV/AIDS and cervical cancer. (www.tmarc.or.tz)

T-MARC Tanzania invites eligible clearing and forwarding agent to clear and deliver its goods for the financial year 2019/20. The clearing agent will be responsible to provide technical guidance related to importation documentation, port charges, taxes and notify on any changes of importation regulations and requirements. The agent will be assigned to clear containers both 20ft and 40ft with medical devices and other goods.

Eligible clearing and forwarding agents are requested to submit their proposal indicating agent fees. Agent with experience to clear donated goods and medical devices will have added advantage.

Proposals must be submitted in sealed envelopes properly marked "Clearing and Forwarding Services". The envelop to be addressed to:

Managing Director
T-MARC Tanzania
Plot No. 215/217 Block D, Kuringa Drive, Tegeta
P.O Box 63266, Dar es Salaam.
Tel: +255 22 2650747 / 2650748 / 2650749

Deadline for submission of proposals will be **Tuesday 4th June, 2019 at 12:00pm**, thereafter will follow the opening session. Bidders are invited to witness the opening of the bids.

Important to Note:

Bidders will be required to include the following in their proposals:

1. Company profile
2. Certificate of registration
3. Business license
4. Registrations related to clearing and forwarding services
5. TIN and VRN
6. References (list of current clients)

NBI vows to drive stalled political process between riparian states

By Guardian Reporter

THE newly appointed Executive Director of the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) Prof Seifeldin Hamad Abdalla has vowed to fast-track the stalled political process between Nile Basin countries.

Prof Seifeldin, who took office effective April 8, this year also implored the need to re-engagement of Egypt and Eritrea to ensure the Nile Basin family in the first order and then move forward on the political process.

"I want to focus on the commitment of the countries to NBI and also find a way forward regarding the stalemate on the re-engagement of Egypt and attain full membership and the engagement of Eritrea.

In order for citizens to reap the benefits of the technical track, the political track is very important in setting a solid foundation for the technical track. What we are doing on the technical track can only be translated as investment benefit on the ground for the Member States if we ensure that NBI is one Nile - one family - and moving together," he said.

Prof. Seifeldin, fondly known as Prof. Seif, made major contributions to initiating and preparing agreements that have enhanced cooperation among the Nile (and IGAD) countries, preventing conflicts and/or reducing tension and hence improving the future economic and political collaboration between millions of people in the region.

His greatest successes were "The Declaration of Principles on Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD)" between Egypt, Ethiopia and Sudan, signed by the respective Heads of State in Khartoum on March 23, 2015.

Second is the "November 5, 2012, Addis Agreement" signed between the same three countries, which led to the unfreezing of Sudan activities and resumption of full participation in the Nile Basin Initiative. Third is the "IGAD Water Resources Policy of 2015" signed by the eight countries of IGAD, which paved the way for future cooperation and enhanced peace and security in the IGAD region; and last but not least, "Negotiating the Transboundary Arab Water Agreement", among other

initiatives. This is in addition to the preparation of policies, strategies and planning for the Nile and other water resources in The Sudan.

He joins the Secretariat during "The Year of the Nile Basin" declared so by the Nile Council of Ministers. His many years of experience in the water sector, coupled with his association with NBI as a member of the governance body, will no doubt contribute to achieving the objectives of the declaration under the motto: 'Putting Water at the heart of Regional Transformation.'

A man of many hats, Prof. Seifeldin, who attained higher education in Holland, Italy and a doctorate degree from Utah University, USA in 1997, has also taught and supervised many BSc, MSc, and PhD programmes at different universities and strategic academic institutions both within and outside The Sudan. This is in addition to authoring more than 100 publications about water resources.

He is a very active member in the NGO arena: Chair of The Sudan "International Hydrological Programme (IHP)", and "Global Water Partnership (GWP)", member of the Board of the Sudan Engineers Union, Sudan Engineering Council and Chair of the Arab Water Committee.

Prof Seifeldin who will lead the NBI Secretariat for the next two years also received a number of Honour Awards, notable among them: Decoration Honour and Medal of El-Nilain (First Order), received in recognition of the great noble service and achievements for the country, by the President of the Republic in 2017; Distinguished Alumni Award of 2016 from UNESCO-IHE Delft in recognition of outstanding and significant achievements in water development; Medal and Certificate for Honour and Excellence in Education (1996) provided by Utah State University and the Honour Society Phi Kappa Phi, USA.

Secretariat has welcomed a new Executive Director, Prof Seifeldin Hamad Abdalla, 2019. He brings to the organisation decades of deep experience and proven record of success as an engineer, a manager and a researcher.



Head of communication and relations of Vodacom Tanzania PLC, Jacqueline Materu (L) talks with innovation winners of Hackathon sponsored by Vodacom Tanzania Foundation through the 'Instant Schools' project during the Innovation Week held in Dar es Salaam yesterday. The winners who were awarded laptops each are from (R) Essa Mohamedali, John Alfred and Kelvin Boya from University of Dar es Salaam. Photo: Guardian Correspondent

Iringa RC orders reassignment of secondary teachers to primary schools

By Friday Simbaya, Iringa

IN an unprecedented move, Iringa Regional Commissioner Ally Hapi has ordered that secondary school teachers in overstaffed institutions in the region be reassigned to primary schools that are understaffed.

Speaking yesterday at the special full council meeting convened to address the recent report by the Controller and Auditor General (CAG) that raised several audit queries, the RC said the only way to address the imbalance is to reassign the excess secondary teachers to primary schools.

Hapi said there are more than 100 teachers teaching art subjects in secondary schools in the region who should now be transferred to primary schools that are also in need of more than 100 teachers.

RC Hapi said that in primary schools there is a shortage of 105 teachers in various schools so he has asked for the education sector to quickly move more teachers from secondary schools and to be sent to primary schools where there is a deficit.

He instructed Iringa Municipal Council to start transferring the teachers to their new work stations

with immediate effect. The order comes despite the fact that ordinary level secondary schools (form one to four) are holders of diploma while their primary counterparts hold certificates.

At the same time, the Iringa Regional Commissioner Ally Hapi commended the Iringa Municipal Council for obtaining a disqualified/clean auditing opinion of the Auditor General (CAG).

RC Hapi also congratulated the Iringa Municipal Council for implementing various well-managed projects that made them to obtain a clean CAG document, but also requested them to answer the various opinions raised by

the Auditor General (CAG).

For his part, Iringa Municipal Council Mayor Alex Kimbe said that for consecutive three year obtaining clean audit report since 2015 to date through Public Finance rules and regulations for the financial year.

"The Chief Auditor-General in CAG has compiled a clean audit report for and use of Public Finance for Iringa Municipal Council, after conducting inspections and satisfied with the use of procedures, regulations and public finance principles for the financial year ending June 30, 2018," said the Mayor Kimbe.



Kenyan High Commissioner to Tanzania, Dan Kazungu (R) looks keenly at the Second Counselor of the High Commissioner, Rose Mugo (C) during the biometric registration exercise in Dar es Salaam yesterday. Photo: Guardian Correspondent

Engaging Indian Diaspora in Africa to strengthen India-Africa trade ties

By Guardian Reporter and Agencies

THE Commerce Ministry and Indian High Commissions and Embassies of eleven African countries arranged an interaction over Digital Video Conference (DVC) over two days, on 3rd and 6th May 2019, with the Indian business community in Africa.

The interactions with Indian Diaspora were held in Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya, Zambia, and Mauritius, Nigeria, Mozambique, Ghana, South Africa, Botswana, and Madagascar.

This initiative was held in order to build an effective engagement with the Indian Diaspora in Africa in order to further deepen and strengthen India-Africa trade ties.

The DVC was attended by over 400 members of Indian business

community in 11 African countries.

This initiative of the Commerce Ministry emphasizes the need for a multipronged strategy for further enhancing trade and investment ties between the two regions. Commerce Ministry recognizes that for formulating an effective export strategy it is imperative to engage the Indian business community in Africa for mutual gain for both sides as trade relations between the people of same origin instill greater confidence amongst trade partners.

The major issues highlighted by the Indian Business Community in these 11 countries are improving the Line of Credit system and developing a facility for an affordable and competitive funding, setting up of Indian Banks/ financial institutions in Africa,

enhanced buyers' Credit facility for promotion of trade between the two regions, reviewing and liberalizing visa policies from both sides and the need for direct flights between the India and African countries. Others are exploring the possibility of rupee trade to address the issue of shortage of dollars in region, creation of common database of buyer-suppliers in the two regions for facilitating matchmaking for enhancement of bilateral trade, development of a robust trade dispute settlement mechanism, more frequent and structured country/sector specific trade exhibitions in Africa and establishment of country chapters of FICCI or CII in Africa

India's total trade with the African region during 2017-18 was USD 62.69 billion (8.15% of India's total trade with

the World). India's share of exports to African countries as a percentage of Africa's total exports to the world was of the order of 8.21% in 2017-18. Africa region's share in India's total imports from the World accounted for 8.12% in 2017-18.

African countries present immense opportunities for India with the world's largest land mass, 54 countries, a population growing to be almost equivalent to that of India, huge mineral resources, oil wealth, a youthful population, falling poverty levels and increasing consumption patterns.

Thus, Africa has a huge demand for new business models for market entry, stable market access, entrepreneurship and investments in transport, telecom, tourism, financial services, real estate and construction.

Virtual University targets USD 1 million for higher education scholarships

By Special Correspondent, Kampala

VIRTUAL University of Uganda (VUU), Sub-Saharan Africa's first private online-only university and a vanguard in the technological revolution in university education, has kicked off a campaign to raise USD 1 million in scholarships and bursaries for masters and postgraduate students in Africa.

The backdrop of this initiative according to the university is the reality that many parents and self-sponsored students face when they attempt to attain education - the lack of adequate funds to meet their educational needs and tuition requirements, even for postgraduate students; the aspiring business and community leaders of tomorrow.

The campaign was launched by the night's Guest of Honor, Dr Patrick Bitature, Member Board of Trustees of VUU, on 23rd May 2019 at the Square in Industrial Area in Kampala.

In his address, Dr Bitature thanked the founders of Virtual University of Uganda and the Management for the Elimu Scholarship Fund initiative and for bringing affordable and quality education in Africa which has created tremendous impact in the social transformation of students not only in Africa but across the world.

"I encourage you to associate with VUU so that you may create a difference, through consistency and commitment to the job at 100% and not in piecemeal," Dr Bitature urged guests, adding that, "Wealth is nothing without purpose."

"Giving must create an impact that lasts and causes positive fundamental change, in the short, medium and long-term across different spheres of life," he further explained.

The Elimu Scholarship Fund was started in early 2018 to offer masters and postgraduate education sponsorships to needy students that have a passion to learn, advance their careers and impact their communities. The fund has so far provided scholarships to over 76 students from across Africa.

Dr Ham-Mukasa Mulira, Chairman Council, VUU and former Minister of ICT and Senior Presidential Advisor on ICT thanked the University's current partners and sponsors for the support rendered so far.

He reminded guests that those who receive a quality education may take that fact for granted, but there are millions of parents or students across Uganda and Africa that couldn't afford a decent education.

"It is a sad reality and we have a responsibility to identify and indeed play a role in changing this state of affairs," said Dr. Mulira adding that, "All of us here should be pleased to see that we can, indeed, play a role in shaping the future of our nation and continent especially because we are now well-positioned to make a difference in the lives of many students and the youth."

"We can do this through supporting education opportunities and impactful giving - thanks to the conducive learning environment we have today through virtual learning," Dr Mulira remarked.

Speaking at the same event, the University's Vice-Chancellor, Prof. Evered Maniple told guests that the University is aiming to raise USD 1 million (approx. 3.8 billion) to help meet the educational needs of thousands of Africans.

"As Sub-Saharan Africa's first online-only university, we are cognizant of the fact that many postgraduate students are constrained by financial barriers that hinder their ambitious higher-learning education aspirations weakening the growth of competent professionals in the long run," he said, adding, "That is why we established the Elimu Sponsorship Fund, to help address this challenge for higher-learning education for students in Africa." He added that "The process of awarding scholarships, however, has shown that there are many students with great and genuine financial need. Unfortunately, the university on its own can only do so much."

The Guardian

www.ippmedia.com

WEDNESDAY 29 MAY 2019

**Taking A New Look
At The News
ESTABLISHED IN 1995**

We should learn more about the health effects of smoking tobacco

WORLD No Tobacco Day (WNTD) is observed around the world every year on 31 May. It is intended to encourage a 24-hour period of abstinence from all forms of tobacco consumption around the globe. The day is further intended to draw attention to the widespread prevalence of tobacco use and to negative health effects, which currently lead to more than 7 million deaths each year worldwide, including 890,000 of which are the result of non-smokers being exposed to second-hand smoke.[1] The member states of the World Health Organization (WHO) created World No Tobacco Day in 1987. In the past twenty one years, the day has been met with both enthusiasm and resistance around the globe from governments, public health organizations, smokers, growers, and the tobacco industry.

Historically, in America the tobacco industry has funded state initiatives that provide resources to help smokers quit smoking as per the Master Settlement Agreement regulated by the U.S. government. For example, Phillip Morris USA operates a website that acts as a guide for those who choose to quit smoking.

World No Tobacco Days have not induced a positive vocal response from the tobacco industry. For example, a memo made publicly available through the Tobacco Archives website was sent out to executives of R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company in preparation for the third annual World No Tobacco Day,[25] which had the theme of "Childhood and Youth Without Tobacco". The memo includes a warning about the upcoming day, a document that explains the arguments they anticipate the WHO making, and

an explanation of how the company should respond to these claims. For example, in response to the anticipated argument that their advertisements target children, the company's response includes arguments that claim their advertisements are targeted towards adults by using adult models, and that advertisements lack the power to influence what people will actually purchase.

In Uganda, since the World No Tobacco Day is the one day that the media is obligated to publicize tobacco control issues, the British American Tobacco company uses the eve of the day to administer counter-publicity. In 2001, their strategy included events such as a visit with the President of the International Tobacco Growers Association.

Unlike the tobacco industry, some major pharmaceutical companies do publicly support WNTD. For example, Pfizer was a large sponsor for many WNTD events in the United Arab Emirates in 2008. At the time, Pfizer was preparing to release its drug Chantix (Varenicline) into the Middle Eastern market. The drug was "designed to activate the nicotinic receptor to reduce both the severity of the smoker's craving and the withdrawal symptoms from nicotine."

Many tobacco growers feel that anti-tobacco efforts by organizations such as the WHO jeopardize their rights. For example, the International Tobacco Growers Association (ITGA) argues that poor farmers in Africa may suffer the consequences if WHO anti-tobacco movements succeed. They also argue that these efforts may gang up on manufacturers of tobacco and be an attack on the industry, therefore hurting the growers.

Role of orphanages should uplift the socio-economic status of orphans

HISTORICALLY, an orphanage was a residential institution, or group home, devoted to the care of orphans and other children who were separated from their biological families. Examples of what would cause a child to be placed in orphanages are when the biological parents were deceased, the biological family was abusive to the child, there was substance abuse or mental illness in the biological home that was detrimental to the child, or the parents had to leave to work elsewhere and were unable or unwilling to take the child. The role of legal responsibility for the support of children whose parent(s) have died or are otherwise unable to provide care differs internationally.

Worldwide, residential institutions like orphanages can often be detrimental to the psychological development of affected children. In countries where orphanages are no longer in use, the long-term care of unwarded children by the state has been transitioned to a domestic environment, with an emphasis on replicating a family home. Many of these countries, such as the United States, utilize a system of monetary stipends paid to foster parents to incentivize and subsidize the care of state wards in private homes. A distinction must be made between foster care and adoption, as adoption would remove the child from the care of the state and transfer the legal responsibility for that child's care to the adoptive parent completely and irrevocably, whereas in the case of foster care, the child would remain a ward of the state with the foster parent acting only as caregiver.

Worldwide, residential institutions like orphanages can often be detrimental to the psychological development of affected children. In countries where orphanages are no longer in use, the long-term care of unwarded children by the state has been transitioned to a domestic environment, with an emphasis on replicating a family home. Many of these

countries, such as the United States, utilize a system of monetary stipends paid to foster parents to incentivize and subsidize the care of state wards in private homes. A distinction must be made between foster care and adoption, as adoption would remove the child from the care of the state and transfer the legal responsibility for that child's care to the adoptive parent completely and irrevocably, whereas in the case of foster care, the child would remain a ward of the state with the foster parent acting only as caregiver.

Most children who live in orphanages are not orphans; four out of five children in orphanages have at least one living parent and most having some extended family. This neglects a population of children who need alternative care either due to abuse or parents who are unable to care for their child because of poverty, mental, or physical issues.

A few large international charities continue to fund orphanages, but most are still commonly founded by smaller charities and religious groups.

Prime Minister Kassim Majaliwa has warned owners of orphanage centres to observe existing regulations in registering children and avoid using the underprivileged for personal gain.

The premier underscored the need for social welfare officers to be involved in the process of registering children so as to ensure that only those eligible for assistance are kept at the centres.

Children staying at orphanage centres have similar rights with those staying with their parents. Separating them from their parents should not be a reason for them being raised in ways contrary to our traditional norms. Orphans deserve respect and protection against violence.

Tanzania has an estimated 24,067 children staying at 140 orphanage centres operated by individuals and institutions. The premier said further that the government through the Ministry of Health has been facilitating various social services to children at orphanage centres.

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Saving our languages is preserving our future

By Victor Oladokun

AS a 10 year-old boy newly arrived in Lagos, Nigeria from Liverpool, England, I recall having a conversation with myself. At the time, I instinctively understood that if I was to be able to function properly in the future, being able to proficiently speak my father's language - Yoruba - was going to be inevitable. Trying hard to amend or rid myself of a half London and half Liverpool accent, I would listen intently to how the language was spoken around me and repeat what I heard, or what I thought I had heard, in my head. I was not always successful since what would come out of my mouth many times caused fits of laughter among friends.

Yoruba is a tonal language. Some three-letter words pronounced wrongly or with the accent on the wrong syllable, can get you in a whole lot of trouble.

I am indebted to the Canadian Jesuit/Catholic Boarding School I attended in Ondo - St. Joseph's College. At the time, the boarding high school was well known for its academic rigor and discipline. But one thing in particular that I've come to really appreciate over the years, was the mandatory learning of the Yoruba language during the first two years of a five-year study. Also, while Mass was in Latin and English, the music had a generous sprinkling of uplifting Yoruba hymns backed by traditional drums.

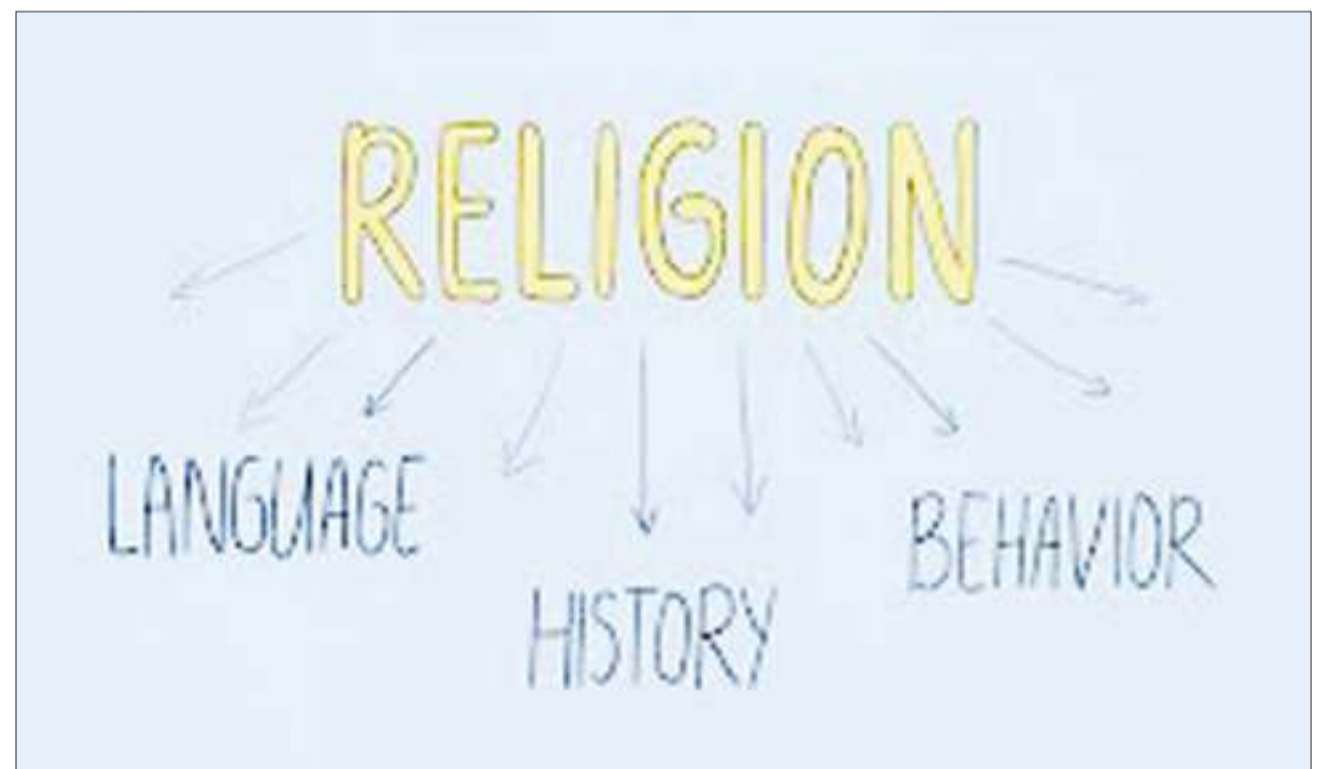
As I look back, I owe my love of the Yoruba language and indeed for Nigeria, to this linguistic and cultural exposure.

Which is one of the reasons why I never cease to be amazed many upwardly mobile and not-too-upwardly mobile Nigerian and African elite, when it comes to transferring a knowledge of indigenous languages to their children.

In the case of my fellow Yoruba, it is not unusual to be regaled with pride about how their children only speak English and not Yoruba. With an affected Yoruba-English accent denoting social class, this is how the laissez fair commentary goes - "Ehhh ... so mo pe awon omo aye isiyin, won o gbo Yoruba mo. Oyinbo nikan ni won gbo."

The proud revelation and linguistic snobbery is typically followed up with a little logic as to why this is the case.

Indeed languages do become endangered for multiple reasons, including -



1. Unprecedented urban mobility and migration, in which children grow up in places where the language is either not generally spoken or where it is no longer taught in the community.

2. Inter-ethnic marriages and relationships.

3. A tech-driven world that is dominated by less than a dozen global languages. Consequently, social media, TV and digital programs, children's programs, computer games, mobile apps and news content do not favor indigenous languages.

4. Dislocation of populations due to military or political conflict.

5. Economic migration that ends up leaving the older and elderly speakers of a language behind in rural communities. Since a language cannot live without children speakers, and as elderly rural speakers of the language die out, so too is it that languages cannot survive, and inevitably die.

This is the dilemma that has befallen the Yoruba language and countless African and indigenous languages globally.

Language is all-encompassing. It is not just a means of communicating. It is also a repository of values, customs, culture, and history. In short, it is the embodiment of who a people are.

Therefore, the loss or extinction of a language is simply not simply an inability to speak in a way and manner that is generally understood. It is the loss of identity - linguistically, culturally,

psychologically, and historically.

According to 'Atlas of Languages in Danger of Disappearing,' published by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and (UNESCO), today, there are an estimated 7,000 languages spoken worldwide. Half of the world's total population speaks only eight of the most common. Also, more than 3,000 languages are said to be spoken by fewer than 10,000 people each.

So what can we do about it? Fold our arms? Bemoan our fate and the seemingly unstoppable collision with the train called 'globalization'? Or do we take stock, recognize what is at stake, turn adversity into opportunity, and innovatively add value to a tremendous resource that we own?

1. For starters, our policy makers could go back to the drawing boards and, once again, make the instruction of indigenous languages compulsory from kindergarten through high school.

2. Family and community members could and should play collective roles as custodians of national languages. The only dilemma is that in the 21st century, many younger and older adults are linguistically challenged themselves, and as such are also in need of tutoring and learning.

3. Growing up in Lagos, one of my most favorite TV programs was the live broadcast of the extemporaneous National High School Debates. I can still hear the opening music ringing in

my ears.

Fast forward to 2019, policy makers, content producers, advertisers, and the private and public sector, could team up to create regionally televised elementary and high school debates in indigenous languages. To motivate the younger generation, awards should include generous academic prizes and scholarships, regional and national mentions in full-page newspaper adverts, and include opportunities to meet with and be honored by leading public and private sector leaders.

4. Business and tech savvy entrepreneurs have an unprecedented opportunity to create indigenous language podcasts and apps with valuable and creative content. I for one would love to support the creation of an award for the best digital content in an indigenous African language, be it a children's animation program, computer game, podcast, etc.

5. Finally, each one of us can daily brush up on our own language skills and do so with exceptional pride. For too long, we have bought into the trope that 'local' is bad or not 'sexy' at all.

Every African language is a repository of oral history and collective values. Proficiency therefore provides speakers with an intuitive sense of who they are, where they have come from, who they potentially can be, and where they are going.

Dr Victor Oladokun is Director of Communication and External Relations, African Development Bank

Why the government, other actors should support agro-ecology farming

By Correspondent Gerald Kitabu

SINGIDA district now stands a better chance to improve nutrition, gender and food security than any other time following a comprehensive capacity building project that has so far trained a good number of farmers from 20 villages and recruited peer educators who are now playing a key role of mentor farmers.

Through Singida Nutrition and Agro-ecology Project (SNAP) the mentor farmers have worked hard to establish themselves in better agroecological methods and now have filled the gap of shortage of agro-extension officers by teaching the farmers and cultivating the next generation.

They also carry out monthly home visits to teach their fellow farmers about healthy infant and young child feeding practices and gender.

Speaking at the learning event on the project held in Singida district recently, Singida District Agricultural, Irrigation and Co-operative Officer (DAICO) Abel Mngale said that the trained mentor farmers have helped much to empower fellow farmers.

"We have been implementing this project for a period of three years. In our district we have shortage of extension officers but through mentor farmers, we are now sure that we shall reach many villages that are not in the project. I commend Action Aid Tanzania and partners for this initiative of empowering our farmers, he said.

The last employment of extension officers was in 2012, since then there have never been new employment saying the mentor

farmers will transmit the knowledge to other 64 villages that are not in the project.

Explained how they were chosen, Mngale explained that the mentor farmers were chosen by the farmers themselves, they were trusted and the farmers are confident in them and are ready to listen and cooperate with them.

The farmers have been taught on how to prepare proper nutritious food without loss of some food nutrients. Through SNAP, the farmers have also been educated on the importance of preparing nutritious food.

In fact there is a change of mindset among the farmers as many are now involved in agroecology methods, mixed farming and intercropping. In the past for example, the legumes were used as cash crops but through the project have changed the farmers who are now growing and consuming the legumes for proteins.

Commenting on the project, the farmers commended efforts taken by SNAP through Action Aid Tanzania and partners saying it had a significant impact on nutrition, gender and food security in their respective areas.

According to Edward John from Maghojoa village, SNAP has addressed nutrition and gender issues through trainings and exposure visit which was held in Malawi a couple of years ago.

The participating households received assorted varieties of legume seed to plant up to a quarter-acre, choosing from a basket of legume options to suit their needs including pigeonpea, cowpea, groundnuts, and soybeans.

"We have received several training in Singida, some of the



achievements are to participate in Nanenane shows at Nzuguni grounds in Dodoma where we received the trophy after emerging the winners.

Pili Shabani from Ntondo village explained that many farmers had no knowledge on agroecology methods, nutrition and gender but after the intervention, this knowledge has spread to many communities.

"Dietary diversity in many households and communities has improved especially among children, mothers and fathers. Many farmers are now confident of getting nutrition and ensuring food security due to introduction of intercropping system. The project has also addressed gender issues in the sense that male domination and women inferiority are gradually disappearing, she said.

"Women have been empowered, they are now participating fully in meetings and decision making at household level and at the village level. They are now having access to land use and ownership. They now know

Farmers being briefed on how Singida Nutrition and Agro-ecology Project (SNAP) works at the exhibition which was part of the learning event about the project in Singida district recently. Photo by Correspondent Gerald Kitabu

their right like the right to vote and to be voted for, she said.

Joseph Sengasenga from MVIWATA urged the farmers to embrace agroecology methods for them to protect biodiversity and the environment saying that will increase crop production especially at this time when the country and central zone in particular face the challenge of climate change.

He said agroecology has the potential to contribute to increased food diversity and nutrition for the family. Effective use of botanicals has the potential of reducing production cost like the use of industrial chemicals for controlling plant pests.

The representative from Cornell University, Prof. Rachel Bezner Kerr commended the farmers for capacity building and for doing their own research urging them to transmit the knowledge to other farmers for greater impact.

"We are happy that the farmers are linking agro ecological methods, nutrition and gender issues. Alongside you have seen changing in intercropping, mixed farming, that will help to improve the soil and biodiversity to conserve the environment," she said.

She called for the government, Singida district council and other stakehold-

ers to work together and support to scale up the achievements registered in the project to all the farmers in the country.

The support could be helping the farmers to serve local and indigenous seeds to have much of biodiversity in their crops to be able to grow and eat but to be able to reuse for the next agricultural season.

Commenting on the project, a representative from Nelson Mandela University Haikael Martin thanked the farmers and the district council for close cooperation and for working hard to realize the objective of the project. She said the cooperation has led to increased production, ensured food security, improved nutrition, gender and education on agroecology in the project areas.

"As Nelson Mandela University we are very happy for your participation and for the results and achievements recorded in the course of implementing this project, she said.

The representative from McKnight Foundation Prudence Kaijage said the McKnight Foundation is a philanthropic organization based in Minneapolis, Minnesota, in the US.

He said one of the areas where the

philanthropic Foundation works is to support smallholder farmers in many countries so that they could improve production.

"They don't want to see smallholder farmers have problems, and nowadays the foundation has realized that climate change and pollution are other challenges facing the world, so, they are also working to address these problems, he said.

"You have impressed us, we don't want to make you dependency but we have chosen Singida as a centre of research for this zone, these activities will continue and we shall scale up the efforts and achievements registered by SNAP, he added.

Singida District Executive Director Rashid Mandoa explained that since 2016, the district has benefited a lot from the project. The district is proud of the knowledge received in the 20 villages. For us, the work is now simple, we promise that we shall make sure that this knowledge spreads in all 84 villages in the district.

"This was a collaborative project between the farmers, the district officials and donors, we have gained a lot of benefits from the three years' project. We have benefited from food security at household level, nutrition and nutritious food preparation, increased productivity, the use of local pesticides and education on agroecology, he added.

The Executive Director promised to make use of the mentor farmers saying the district will set aside the budget to scale up the activities and results of the SNAP project.

Livelihoods manager for Action Aid Tanzania, Elms Mtinda said that SNAP aimed at testing if participatory, ecological peer farmer education intervention can be effective in improving legume production, food security, and infant and young child feeding and it has proved to be effective.

He said SNAP has shown positive changes in agroecological practices, food security, dietary diversity and gender relations. The government and other actors should support the agroecology farming.

SNAP project was implemented by Action Aid and partners namely Cornell University, Nelson Mandela University, Singida District Council, Ilonga Agriculture Research centre under funding from McKnight Foundation.

By Special Correspondent

IN the field of international development, there is a particular form of collaboration whereby international NGOs partner with local civil society organizations to give them funding and technical support. The idea behind it is that local organizations should be getting international donor support, but are unable to manage these funds themselves. International partners are therefore drafted in to build local partners' capacity.

In principle, there is great potential for this kind of arrangement. But unfortunately, the current structures and systems through which these partnerships are conducted tend to benefit international NGOs while letting down local ones. How else could we explain how decades of these capacity-strengthening projects have had little or no results?

Four problems

From counterproductive attitudes to the outright stealing of ideas, here are four particular challenges in the existing ways in which international NGOs partner with local ones in order to "help" them.

Firstly, many staff in INGOs have damaging negative attitudes towards their local partners and believe they are superior because they hold the funding. It is difficult to find partnerships between international and local organizations that demonstrate the equal respect that is warranted. International partners are always quick to take credit for the successes of their local partners, yet ready to put all the blame on those same partners when there are failures.

Secondly, INGOs frequently focus on donor compliance - i.e. conforming to all the relevant

standards and policies - over actual impact. Compliance is important, of course, but not more important than the positive intended impact of the work in the first place.

If an international partner is receiving funding from a donor, which it then awards as a sub-grant to a local organization, it should understand that some of the value it adds is on taking on some responsibility and mitigating risk. Otherwise, what is the role of the intermediary NGO? Why wouldn't the donor directly fund the local civil society organization? Yet I have seen INGOs make their partners go through levels of financial scrutiny such as monthly audits that they wouldn't be able to handle themselves. It often looks to me as if some international staff impose burdensome requirements on local organizations in order to reinforce their own sense of value in the funding chain rather than to ensure a positive impact.

Thirdly, INGOs often presume that all their partners should look like them - i.e. follow a Western model or structure. But civil society organizations should look and sound different! A social movement, youth association, union, women's cooperative or coalition won't all look the same and may not be structured like a Western NGO, but that doesn't devalue their impact. At its foundation, civil society is supposed to be a way of organizing people in society. This means that many groups aren't and perhaps shouldn't be formal organizations with the associated structures. Yet many INGOs continue to want to "NGOise civil society" without understanding the harm they are doing in the process.

Finally, the blunder that is perhaps most frustrating is when INGOs end up competing with their local counterparts.

When international NGOs try to 'help' local ones and fail

Instead of building up civil society, they intrude on their space. I have witnessed INGOs shamelessly copy the ideas of local organizations and use their own considerable resources to duplicate and upstage others' efforts. They usually miss the mark, however, because they lack the local connection and understanding.

Three remedies

The good news is that it is not difficult to start remedying some of these ills.

To begin with, 360-degree feedback surveys can allow both international and local partners to evaluate their relationship and suggest ways

to improve. This can help check that INGOs' policies are actually being implemented and ensure their staff have positive supportive attitudes. Additionally, holding regular dialogues between the partners can build understanding and help INGOs support their local partners in their journey to influence change. International donors also have a role to play. They should ensure they are working with INGOs that are fully implementing good policies and approaches to their local partnerships. Donors should have their own policies on supporting civil society such as Norad's Support to Civil Society Guiding Principles. There should also be an increased effort to support more local civil society organizations directly.

Finally, local organizations must try to stand firm to their mission and princ-

There is great potential for international non-governmental organisations (INGOs) to support local civil society, but this is not being realized



Does sending money to family members in Africa, create a culture of dependency?

By Edmund Zar-Zar Bargblor

REMITTANCE' is perceived as funding that is sent or transferred to another party usually abroad. Remittances can be sent to another country via a wire transfer, mail, draft, or check. Remittances can be used for any type of payment such as an invoice, but it's typically used to pay family members back in a person's home country.

Very often remittances create a culture of dependency, where family members who receive remittances are not really interested in working. Their basic needs are covered and they do not need to look for work. This is a phenomenon that is extremely painful for most Africans in the diaspora.

Another phenomenon that has been observed in some places is that remittances increase local market prices and exchange rates in the country receiving the remittances. This is a huge disadvantage for locals that do not benefit from remittances.

In Liberia, and perhaps other African countries, remittances are spent mostly on consumption rather than investment, on ceremonies and luxuries rather than essentials. Fostering agricultural activities are often ignored. Liberia, with her rich farming soil, most often the soil is not fully utilized. It is even sad, family members from the diaspora go through negative experiences whenever they visit Liberia.

Most often upon their arrival into Monrovia, they will be responsible to buy food items, such as rice, pepper, greens, palm oil, water, etc. How can a "stranger" provide food for the "host relatives"? This is against the practices of our forefathers.

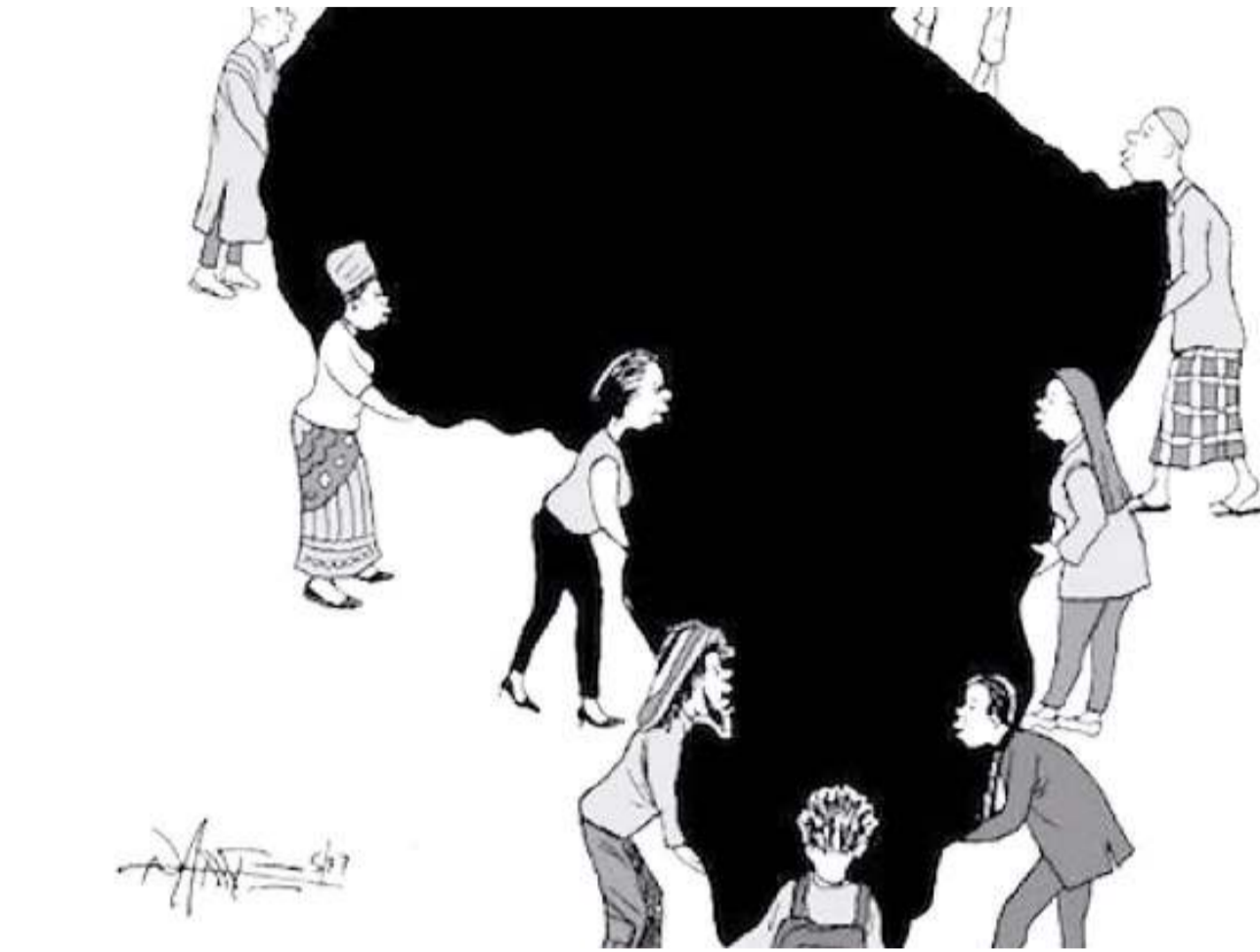
In the interior counties, the situation is even worse. The interior areas in Liberia have rich soil for agricultural purposes. However, due to some unknown reasons, our people are not pursuing this endeavor. Every weekday there are lines upon lines of people at Western Unions or Money Gram centers, waiting for handouts from relatives in the diaspora.

Those of us in the diaspora need to encourage our people to go into farming or engaging vocational skills, instead of sitting around doing nothing. This is not in the best interest of our individual economic progress. The Liberian Government, irrespective of who is the president, doesn't have the resources to employ every citizen.

Government, nevertheless, has the responsibility to provide the basic services for its population - meaning, setting up vocational training centers, the building of farms to market roads, connecting towns and villages through assessable road networks, etc. To improve agricultural activities, villages and towns in the interiors of Liberia need to be connected. Perhaps the superintendents in the various counties need to foster and enhance agricultural activities.

The World Bank's report of 2012, relevant to global remittances, pointed out that Liberians in the Diaspora out-beat per GDP other Africans living abroad by "remitting \$378 million in 2012, an increase of \$18 million from 2011 remittance of \$360 million, a more than 31% of global remittances and third of Liberia's GDP in 2012" (The New dispensation, 6 February 2013).

The 'USD Explorer' also, provided its statistical information relevant to the remittances received by Liberia during the period of 2011 through 2015. Liberia accordingly, received \$360 million in 2011, \$516 million in 2012, \$383 million in 2013, \$495 million in 2014, and \$693 mil-



lion in 2015 as remittances from other countries.

These statistics demonstrate and show that Liberia, as a nation, has benefited economically from its nationals in the diaspora.

Some Strategies put in place by the United Nations

In 2015, the United Nations issued a call to action to eradicate global poverty, reduce economic inequality and place the world on a more sustainable pathway: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

This comprehensive undertaking affirms the need to reach 17 specific Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and proposes several ways to mobilize the additional resources required to realize this ambitious - but achievable - agenda; of these, SDG 10 specifically refers to safe migration.

The United Nations have outlined some of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and proposes several ways to mobilize the additional resources.

SDG 1

"Remittances represent up to 60 per cent of recipients' families on average and typically more than double a family's disposable income and help deal with uncertainty, allowing them to build assets."

SDG 2

"In rural communities, half of remittances are spent on agriculture-related expenses.

Additional income increases receiving households' demand for food, which increases domestic food production and improves nutrition, particularly among children and the elderly. Investment of migrants' income in agricultural activities creates employment opportunities."

SDG 3

"Remittances invested in health care - access to medicine, preventive care and health insurance products - improve the health and well-being of recipient families.

Infants born into remittance families have a higher birth weight and are less likely to die during their first year."

SDG 4

"One of the main reasons migrants send money home is to ensure access to better education for their children.

Remittance-receiving households have demonstrably better educational participation than non-recipients, and invest about one tenth of their income educating their children. Remittances lead to almost

doubling school enrolment. Children from remittance families, especially girls, register higher school attendance, enrolment rates and additional years in school.

Remittances substantially reduce the probability of child labor participation."

SDG 5

"Women migrant workers now comprise half of all remittance senders: 100 million in total.

Remittances transform the economic role of women both on the sending side and receiving end through financial independence and better employment opportunities.

While women remit approximately the same amount as men, women tend to send a higher proportion of their income regularly and consistently, even though they generally earn less than men."

SDG 6

"To create social capital and pool funds to address local needs, migrants and/or their families often organize themselves into neighborhood organizations in their communities or through Hometown Associations (HTAs) abroad."

SDG 7

"Remittances have a positive impact on family assets and overall quality of life when invested in housing, and they are more likely to be used for home improvements than for home purchases.

Affordable solutions for poor households and their communities are already available, including efficient cooking devices and clean energy solutions.

Local community projects may apply clean energy technologies, particularly relevant in remote rural areas lacking access to electricity."

SDG 8

"As remittance families increase their purchase capacity and change their consumption patterns, they can do so by meeting individual needs and aspirations within the ecological limits of the planet."

SDG 9

"Migration is increasingly becoming a consequence of climate change. Remittances and diaspora investment play a crucial role in mitigating its negative impacts and helping cope with income shortages due to weather-related shocks.

Remittances enable the adoption of more sustainable crops and non-farm activities."

SDG 10

"Money held by remittance-receiving families and migrants' savings in host countries improve financial resources available to the general economy. This capital can be maximized when coupled with financial

SDG 10

"Reducing the cost of remittance transfers can substantially increase disposable income for remittance-receiving families.

By reducing average costs to 3 per cent globally, remittance families would save an additional US\$20 billion annually.

Conclusion

To end on a positive note, one of the key and most important roles of remittances, in my view, is their significant and powerful contribution to fight positively against poverty. Remittances are essential to the economic development especially, when part of these funds contributes, to support the building of human capital while allowing to pay expenditure for education and training for the young people of family members. Therefore, in certain countries, remittances can contribute to the accumulation of human capital, and then to the growth of total factor productivity of the local economy (Chami and alii, 2008).

Moreover, when these funds are deposited in financial institutions whether local or intentional in terms of savings, this will imply a significant increase and raise the financial resources of financial institutions. Hence, it will encourage institutions to expand their performance by granting more credits to companies in their markets for short or long term loans. Importantly, when the family members of diaspora African encountered difficulties of credit rationing, the remittances enable them to get out of these difficulties and can finance their needs for consumption or their capital expenditures.

There is a need for Liberian writers to conduct research to help the public, have substantial literature and data indicating that remittances are often spent on essential consumption, investment in physical and human capital, and expenditures that improve welfare and productivity, including health, education, information and technology.

Remittances thus far, according to research, create a culture of dependency in the receiving country, lowering labor force participation, promoting conspicuous consumption, and slowing economic growth. The Liberian Government needs to set up program that will develop strategies on how to understand the impact of remittances and to be able to formulate specific policy measures that will enable the nation to get the greatest benefit from these monetary inflows. Remittances in themselves, should serve as a temporary accommodation and not a permanent solution to family members financial problems.

Africa is the world's second largest and second most-populous con-

tinental, being behind Asia in both categories. At about 30.3 million km² (11.7 million square miles) including adjacent islands, it covers 6 per cent of Earth's total surface area and 20 per cent of its land area. With 1.2 billion people as of 2016, it accounts for about 16 per cent of the world's human population. The continent is surrounded by the Mediterranean Sea to the north, the Isthmus of Suez and the Red Sea to the northeast, the Indian Ocean to the southeast and the Atlantic Ocean to the west. The continent includes Madagascar and various archipelagos. It contains 54 fully recognised sovereign states (countries), nine territories and two de facto independent states with limited or no recognition. The majority of the continent and its countries are in the Northern Hemisphere, with a substantial portion and number of countries in the Southern Hemisphere.

Africa's average population is the youngest amongst all the continents; the median age in 2012 was 19.7, when the worldwide median age was 30.4. Algeria is Africa's largest country by area, and Nigeria is its largest by population. Africa, particularly central Eastern Africa, is widely accepted as the place of origin of humans and the Hominidae clade (great apes), as evidenced by the discovery of the earliest hominids and their ancestors as well as later ones that have been dated to around 7 million years ago, including Sahelanthropus tchadensis, Australopithecus africanus, A. afarensis, Homo erectus, H. habilis and H. ergaster—the earliest Homo sapiens (modern human), found in Ethiopia, date to circa 200,000 years ago. Africa straddles the equator and encompasses numerous climate areas; it is the only continent to stretch from the northern temperate to southern temperate zones.

Africa hosts a large diversity of ethnicities, cultures and languages. In the late 19th century, European countries colonised almost all of Africa; most present states in Africa originated from a process of decolonisation in the 20th century. African nations cooperate through the establishment of the African Union, which is headquartered in Addis Ababa.

Etymology

Afri was a Latin name used to refer to the inhabitants of then-known northern Africa to the west of the Nile river, and in its widest sense referred to all lands south of the Mediterranean (Ancient Libya). This name seems to have originally referred to a native Libyan tribe, an ancestor of modern Berbers. The name had usually been connected with the Phoenician word afar meaning "dust", but a 1981 hypothesis[[] has asserted that it stems from the Berber word ifri (plural ifran) meaning "cave", in reference to cave dwellers. The same word may be found in the name of the Banu Ifran from Algeria and Tripolitania, a Berber tribe originally from Yafran (also known as Ifrane) in northwestern Libya.

Under Roman rule, Carthage became the capital of the province it then named Africa Proconsularis, following its defeat of the Carthaginians in the Third Punic War in 146 BC, which also included the coastal part of modern Libya. The Latin suffix -ica can sometimes be used to denote a land (e.g., in Celtica from Celtae, as used by Julius Caesar).

The later Muslim region of Ifriqiya, following its conquest of the Byzantine (Eastern Roman) Empire's Exarchatus Africae, also preserved a form of the name.

According to the Romans, Africa lay to the west of Egypt, while "Asia" was used to refer to Anatolia and lands to the east.

A definite line was drawn between the two continents by the geographer Ptolemy (85-165 AD), indicating Alexandria along the Prime Meridian and making the isthmus of Suez and the Red Sea the boundary between Asia and Africa.

As Europeans came to understand the real extent of the continent, the idea of "Africa" expanded with their knowledge.

Other etymological hypotheses have been postulated for the ancient name "Africa":

- The 1st-century Jewish historian Flavius Josephus (Ant. 1.15) asserted that it was named for Epher, grandson of Abraham according to Gen. 25:4, whose descendants, he claimed, had invaded Libya.

- Isidore of Seville in his 7th-century Etymologiae XIV.5.2, suggests "Africa comes from the Latin aprica, meaning "sunny".

- Massey, in 1881, stated that Africa is derived from the Egyptian af-rui-ka, meaning "to turn toward the opening of the Ka." The Ka is the energetic double of every person and the "opening of the Ka" refers to a womb or birthplace. Africa would be, for the Egyptians, "the birthplace."

- Michèle Fruyt in 1976 proposed linking the Latin word with africanus "south wind", which would be of Umbrian origin and mean originally "rainy wind".

- Robert R. Stieglitz of Rutgers University in 1984 proposed: "The name Africa, derived from the Latin Aphiur-ka, is cognate to Hebrew Ophir."

- Ibn Khallikan and some other historians claim that the name of Africa came from a Himyarite king called Afrikin ibn Kais ibn Saifi also called "Afrikus son of Abrahah" who subdued Ifriqiya.

- Prehistory

- Africa is considered by most paleoanthropologists to be the oldest inhabited territory on Earth, with the human species originating from the continent. During the mid-20th century, anthropologists discovered many fossils and evidence of human occupation perhaps as early as 7 million years ago (BP=before present). Fossil remains of several species of early apelike humans thought to have evolved into modern man, such as Australopithecus afarensis (radiometrically dated to approximately 3.9-3.0 million years BP, Paranthropus boisei (c. 2.3-1.4 million years BP) and Homo ergaster (c. 1.9 million-600,000 years BP) have been discovered.

- After the evolution of Homo sapiens sapiens approximately 150,000 to 100,000 years BP in Africa, the continent was mainly populated by groups of hunter-gatherers. These first modern humans left Africa and populated the rest of the globe during the Out of Africa II migration dated to approximately 50,000 years BP, exiting the continent either across Bab-el-Mandeb over the Red Sea, the Strait of Gibraltar in Morocco, or the Isthmus of Suez in Egypt.

- Other migrations of modern humans within the African continent have been dated to that time, with evidence of early human settlement found in Southern Africa, Southeast Africa, North Africa, and the Sahara.

- The size of the Sahara has historically been extremely variable, with its area rapidly fluctuating and at times disappearing depending on global climatic conditions. At the end of the Ice ages, estimated to have been around 10,500 BC, the Sahara had again become a green fertile valley, and its African populations returned from the interior and coastal highlands in Sub-Saharan Africa, with rock art paintings depicting a fertile Sahara and large populations discovered in Tassili n'Ajjer dating back perhaps 10 millennia. However, the warming and drying climate meant that by 5000 BC, the Sahara region was becoming increasingly dry and hostile. Around 3500 BC, due to a tilt in the earth's orbit, the Sahara experienced a period of rapid desertification. The population trekked out of the Sahara region towards the Nile Valley below the Second Cataract where they made permanent or semi-permanent settlements.

WHO recognises 'burn-out' as medical condition

GEVEVA

THE World Health Organization (WHO) has for the first time recognised "burn-out" in its International Classification of Diseases (ICD), which is widely used as a benchmark for diagnosis and health insurers.

The decision, reached during the World Health Assembly in Geneva, which wraps up on Tuesday, could help put to rest decades of debate among experts over how to define burn-out, and whether it should be considered a medical condition. In the latest update of its catalogue of diseases and

injuries around the world, WHO defines burn-out as "a syndrome conceptualized as resulting from chronic workplace stress that has not been successfully managed." It said the syndrome was characterized by three dimensions: "1) feelings of energy depletion or exhaustion; 2) increased mental dis-

tance from one's job, or feelings of negativism or cynicism related to one's job; and 3) reduced professional efficacy." "Burn-out refers specifically to phenomena in the occupational context and should not be applied to describe experiences in other areas of life," according to the classification.

The updated ICD list, dubbed ICD-11, was drafted last year following recommendations from health experts around the world, and was approved on Saturday. "This is the first time" burnout has been included in the classification, WHO spokesman Tarik Jasarevic told reporters.

The ICD-11, which is to take effect in January 2022, contains several other additions, including classification of "compulsive sexual behaviour" as a mental disorder, although it stops short of lumping the condition together with addictive behaviours. It does however for the first

time recognize video gaming as an addiction, listing it alongside gambling and drugs like cocaine. The updated list removes transgenderism from its list of mental disorders meanwhile, listing it instead under the chapter on "conditions related to sexual health."

'Indigenous people have been effective stewards of biodiversity globally'

By Ishan Kukreti

PRAKASH Kashwan is an associate professor in the Political Science department at the University of Connecticut, United States.

His research, scholarship, and teaching focuses on climate justice, global climate governance, international and environmental policy and politics, and political economy of development. He speaks to Ishan Kukreti on his work, Democracy in the Woods: Environmental Conservation and Social Justice in India, Tanzania, and Mexico. Excerpts:



How did the idea of Democracy in the Woods take shape? Why compare three countries that are so different from one another?

This book has its roots in my doctoral research that analysed the Forest Rights Act (FRA); specifically, the policy debates and implementation challenges about the relationship between community forest rights and household land rights. This was an extremely exciting project that allowed me to bring together disparate theories. However, in developing the dissertation into a book in the year 2012, I wanted to focus on bigger questions of how the international and national political economy processes and structures shape the relationship between environmental conservation and social justice.

The questions of forestland contestations are highly salient in India, Tanzania, and Mexico, though each of them differ significantly in the large political economic factors that shape the political and policy processes that are central to the book's argument.

Could you summarise the book's main argument for our readers?

The main argument is that the relationship between conservation and social justice, which also intimately mirrors the relationship between the environment and development, is contingent on how social groups with competing interests in the environment are represented in the political

and policy process. Through a systematic comparative analysis, Democracy in the Woods shows that political and policy processes in these three countries more or less inclusive, because of the following factors:

The balance of political and economic power that different social groups enjoy

The types of political imperatives that policymakers encounter

The ways in which the state functions at national and subnational levels.

My analysis of the Mexican case and the specific instances of success in India, specifically in the first decade of the twenty-first century, show that the radical potential of socially just environmental conservation efforts takes root in the interstices of mass politics and formal institutional politics.

An important goal of the book is to bridge the longstanding chasm between policy scholars who think of policymaking as a techno-managerial process and several types of 'critical scholars', which emphasise the social and cultural aspects of nature-society interface.

While recognising that each of those aspects matters, Democracy in the Woods develops a framework to investigate the ways in which political and policy processes determine whether and how myriad contestations over the environment



Casual workers removing sand from a wide range of road surface along Nyerere road at Gold Star area in Dar es Salaam yesterday. Photo: Selemani Mpochi

and social justice are framed, translated into specific policy proposals in the legislature, and implemented with varying degrees of sabotage and success.

In this book, you have talked about different colonial experiences shaping the forest policies of nations differently. Why do you think these countries continue to harbour more or less the same colonial policies and attitudes even after independence?

In a small way, this book seeks to challenge the over-generalisation of the argument about colonial hangover. Chapter 2 in the book engages carefully with the colonial history in each of these countries and maps out the differences in the long-term effects on them.

Mexico's forest policy is not colonial or neocolonial, while India's forest policy, other than the FRA, is decisively neocolonial. Even Tanzania's forest policies and laws offer stronger rights to local residents, though in practice, Tanzania's

forestry sector remains heavily controlled by the forestry and wildlife agencies – more than 38 per cent of the total land there is designated as national parks or wildlife reserves.

Coming back to India's case, the fact that our forest policy remains colonial is not because of some unavoidable path dependence, but because it serves the interests of our heavily bloated forest bureaucracy and the advocates of exclusionary conservation, who benefit from the status quo.

You also talk about Mexico's community forest regime, and how it is more equitable than the other case studies in your book. Could you elaborate on how it is different – in essence and practice – from India's under FRA?

There are two big differences. The first one is related to the autonomy of forest management powers that are vested in the hands of community groups. While this is a complex topic,

it manifests in the allocation of timber rights – In Mexico, community forestry is synonymous with timber rights, while in India, even forest rights activists do not talk of timber rights.

While the Mexican community forestry programme has its own challenges, the debates and discussions there are at a very different level altogether.

The second difference, which I believe I am the first one to bring up in a comparative context, is the 'territorial authority' that undergirds the differences in the power and authority that forestry agencies enjoy.

In India, and large parts of Asia and Africa, forestry agencies enjoy territorial authority, that is, they "own" the lands designated as state forestlands. On the other hand, because of the differences of colonial history and land redistributions following the peasant revolution of the first decade of the twentieth century in Mexico, local communities enjoy legal ownership of nearly 70 per cent of Mexico's forestland.

Gender equality a prerequisite for sustainable development

By Correspondent Kenneth Simbaya

GENDER inequality is a major obstacle to socio-economic and political development of people.

Many studies have shown that gender inequality is one of the underlying causes of low productivity as it does, among other things, hamper the participation of at least half of the country's population.

The reality of women and girls in Tanzania is that they remain vulnerable, marginalized group that is yet to enjoy equality in status and access to services and resources with male counterparts. Women are found at the bottom rung of poverty, of illiteracy, of landlessness, and are concentrated in rural areas where services and facilities are scarce.

TGNP's five-year project (2019-2023) Women's Voice and Leadership-Tanzania, Shule Direct's Ndoto Hub and Women Fund Tanzania's PAMOJA Women's Voice and Leadership all launched at the Pre Event, are projects which are expected to play a key role in challenging the status quo so as to achieve gender equality as earlier demanded by Rusimbi. Thanks to Global Affair Canada's support for this partnership for girls and women, this investment will surely power progress for all. When women win everyone wins.

According to Mary Rusimbi, Executive Director and Co-Founder of Women Fund Tanzania (WFT), to achieve gender equality we

need to challenge the status quo and traditions that discriminate against women and girls.

She said, even though there is no quick and easy solution to eliminating barriers to gender equality, however there is a strategy that has proven to be very effective and that is gender mainstreaming.

Rusimbi said that gender mainstreaming is about integrating gender equality perspectives into all areas of policies and strategies.

"Gender mainstreaming will, ensure that women and girls, including those most marginalized, are able to participate fully in public life, are free from violence, and have equal access to education, economic opportunity, and health care, something which will release the brake to economic prosperity, as well as political stability and security," Rusimbi said, adding: "Equal distribution of power and influence, will enable men and women to have the same rights and opportunities to participate and benefit from Tanzania's industrialization vision."

The good news is that Tanzania has realized that, investing in gender equality and specifically in women and girls is one of the smartest investment, hence the government has come up with The National Strategy for Gender Development (NSGD).

The NSGD is a step forward among other things towards laying foundation in promoting



gender equality and equity in the country. It is one of the efforts in implementing the Platform for Action and the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing Conference).

Elimination of tax on sanitary towels, and abolition of school fees from primary to secondary school, is a powerful testimony that the government is committed to addressing barriers to girls empowerment, because only girls menstruate.

Some of the girls during menstruation period don't go to school due to various reason including lack of proper hygienic environment like availability of water, rooms for changing their towels and disposing them, leave alone not being able to buy the towels due to high price. They miss between 4-5 days per month.

According to a Netherlands Development Organization SNV and HakiElimu (using Basic Education Statistics in Tanzania-BEST 2015 data), about 700,000-

750,000 standard six and seven girls miss between 40-50 learning sessions out of the 290 schooling days per year, while their counterparts boys continue with lessons.

Abolition of taxes on sanitary towers means that the price will go down, and girls will be able to attend classes on equal footing as their counterparts boys. On school fees this speaks volumes, most families particularly the poor in rural areas as well as the urban poor, before abolition of schools had tough choices between sending a boy child or a girl child to school. As usual girls were in most cases the victims.

"We cannot attain our ambition of being an industrial mid-income country nor can Tanzania realize its goal of transforming human lives as stated in its National Development Vision 2025 when women who are more than half of the total population are left behind. It is in view of that, the Five Year Development Plan II has prioritized women eco-

nomic empowerment for the purpose of realizing inclusive growth and sustainable development," said Julius Mbilinyi, Director of the Gender Division at The Ministry of Health Community Development Gender, Elderly and Children (MoHCDGEC) when officiating the opening session of the Pre Event.

It was inspiring to hear from Mbilinyi that, the government in collaboration with private sector, civil society organizations and development partners have developed the second Financial Inclusion Framework which takes into account gender issues including formation of the National Financial Inclusion Women Affairs Committee, a committee which according to Mbilinyi will facilitate identification of the gender gaps and design interventions and their implementation for bridging the gender gaps in realm of access to financial services. Women are more affected by this gap (access to financial resources) than men.

The government according to Mbilinyi, has amended the Local Government Financial Act in 2018, with the intent of strengthening women, youth and people with disability access to soft loans, the government has now made the contribution of 10 percent of the LGAs' own source revenue legal and has waved interest on loans provided under this scheme. Before making it legal, it was at the discretion of LGAs to earmark the funds or not

but now it is legally binding LGAs to earmark the funds.

According to Lilian Liundi TGNP Executive Director, TGNP's Women's Voice and Leadership-Tanzania, project will support women's growth socially, politically so as to continue bringing positive changes in the country.

"The project plans to nurture greater women's leadership capacities and participation through enhanced leadership capacity, technical skills, and knowledge regarding documentation, political education, analysis and strategizing among women's rights activists and their organizations. It also seeks to increase the quality of women leaders through capacity strengthening, mentorship and support, and building capacity of individuals and organizations to work on Gender Based Violence," Liundi said.

Ndoto Hub project will targets young women between the ages of 19 - 30 years' old who seek to improve their economic and social welfare. Most of these women, according to Tulinagwe Mwampanga Shule Direct Manager, make over 65% of the informal sector in Tanzania. Their activities since they are unregistered and most are home based, are often hard to organize, support and grow, unless driven with a bottom - up approach through networks and highly contextual support programs.

At Ndoto Hub, Tulinagwe further said, they run 10 weeks

themed cohorts covering a range of themes including Agribusiness, Climate Change and Recycling, Renewable Energy, Food Processing, Manufacturing, Lifestyle, ICT and Media.

The five-year project PAMOJA Women's Voice and Leadership by WFT, according to Carlo Mango, WFT Head of Programs, aims at support women's rights organizations (WROs) in Tanzania by supporting them to improve their collaboration and collective social action, enhance their performance through enhanced programming and to strengthen their viability to advance gender equality and promote women's and girls' rights.

"This is borne by the fact that strong WROs are a prerequisite for a strong and vibrant women's rights movement capable of mobilizing the voice, visibility, and collective organizing power of women so as to change the norms, institutions, policies and practices that perpetuate inequality, both in the public and private arenas," said Carlo Mango, the Head of Programs at WFT.

Last week, The High Commission of Canada in Tanzania, in collaboration with TGNP, WFT, Ndoto Hub, organized a pre-event in the countdown to Women Deliver Conference 2019, that kicks off on 3rd of June through 6th of June in Vancouver Canada, invited stakeholders to discuss How to Ensure Women Can Fully Contribute to and Benefit from Tanzania's Industrialization.

By Jonathan K. Weedor

GLOBALIZATION is conventionally defined as the integration of National economies into the International economy through trade, foreign direct investment, capital flows, and the spread of technology. However, in reality, globalization is not new. It is the innate drive of capitalism to search for new markets in order to maximize profit both geographically and technologically.

It is a trade system characterized by the free movement of skilled labor and goods enhanced by lower tariffs as international trade is the exchange of capital, goods and services across international borders or territories. Trade generates incredible wealth, and links the lives of everyone on the planet. However, millions of people in the developing world are losing because rules controlling trade heavily favor Northern Nations that set the rules.

The prevailing trade system represents a major contradiction in relation to Dani Rodrik's observation in his classic "ONE ECONOMICS, MANY RECIPES" (2007, p.213), that the first substantive paragraph of the agreement establishing the World Trade Organization (WTO) states, "Raising the standards of living, ensuring full employment and a large effective demand, and expanding the production of goods and services, while allowing for the optimal use of the world resources in accordance with the objective of sustainable development, seeking both to protect and preserve the environment and to enhance the means for doing so in a manner consistent with the respective needs and concerns, at different levels of economic development."

Moreover, Rodrik further observed that "it is clear from this preamble that the WTO's framers placed priority on raising standards of living and on sustainable development. Expanding trade was viewed as a means towards that end, rather than an end in itself." As earlier indicated, the reality is far inconsistent with the foregoing stated objective of the WTO. Rather than development being the lens through which trade is perceived, trade is the lens through which development is perceived. In other words, integration into the world economy through trade liberalization is a prerequisite, and not an outcome of economic growth.

Developing Nations are being pressured to open their markets notwithstanding the fact that countries dismantle trade restrictions only as they get richer. Today's rich countries, with very few exceptions, embarked on modern economic growth behind protective barriers, but are now waving the flag of free trade. There are numerous means through which the economic growth of developing countries are being retarded through trade:

1. REGIONAL TRADE AGREEMENTS (RTA) - between equal partners, RTAs can be beneficial to both but between a rich and poor economy, the

Globalisation as an extension of capitalism: The case of the developing world



rich economy always benefits the most. A regional free trade agreement removes all barriers to trade and foreign Investment, meaning that poor economies are not allowed to use import tariffs to protect their infant industries or their farmers from a flood of cheap imports. A Free trade agreement also includes additional rules on investment that pose potential threat to poor people access to public services. The United States and the European Union are pressing ahead with this piecemeal approach to trade:

2. LABOR RIGHTS - Globalization and trade have drawn millions of workers including women in developing countries into paid work. Their labor is contributing to the rising profit of Multinational Corporations. But workers are systematically being denied their fair share of the benefits from their labor. Companies demands for faster, more flexible, and cheaper production in their supply chains are undermining the very labor standards that they claim to be promoting. Workers including women and their families, pay the price. Many face insecure contracts, intense production pressure, and intimidation in the work place. Government in developing countries, competing to attract investment and boost exports, too often exacerbate the problem. Instead of strengthening protection for labor rights, they have simply traded them away. As Marx observed in the Communist Manifesto (1844, p.21) "the Worker need not necessarily gain when the Capitalist does, but he necessarily loses when the latter loses."

3. FORCED LIBERALIZATION - millions of poor farmers in developing

countries cannot earn a living because of cheap, often dumped, food imports. Rich countries have long used the IMF and the World Bank, and aggressive bilateral trade deals, to push open the door of poor countries markets to a flood of cheap products. Moreover, rich countries are currently planning to use the binding rules of the WTO to kick down the trade door of developing countries altogether;

4. MARKET ACCESS - IF Africa, East Asia, and Latin America each increased, their share of world exports by just one percent, the resulting gains could lift about 120 million people out of poverty. Rich countries, despite the free trade flag being waved by them, limit and control poor countries share of the world market by charging high taxes on imported goods. As a result, many poor countries can only afford to export raw materials, which give far lower returns than finished products. For example, the rich countries buy cheap Cotton and Cocoa and turns them into finished goods in the form of clothes and chocolate, and re-sell them to the developing countries at very high prices, reaping massive profits. At the same time, poor countries are threatened with having loans withheld unless they open their markets to rich countries' exports;

5. DUMPING: The countries of the North tell the countries of the South to get rid of subsidies but continue to spend US\$1 billion a

day subsidizing its own farmers. Towards this end, the countries of the north dump their subsidized products on countries of the South, driving down the price of local products, with devastating effects on the local economy. This very unbalanced playing field has made many poor farmers across the developing world even poorer, or forced them out of farming completely.

Dani Rodrik (2007, p.217) also asked "what do the facts really show relative to trade liberalization, growth, and poverty alleviation? He answered by illustrating the cases of Vietnam and Haiti." Vietnam engages in state trading, maintains import monopolies, retains quantitative restrictions and high tariffs in the range of 30 - 50% on imports of agricultural and industrial products, and is not a member of the WTO. Haiti, a WTO member, slashed import tariffs to a maximum of 15%, removed all quantitative restrictions, and earned a rare commendation from the U.S. States Development, "There are few significant barriers to U.S. exports."

According to Rodrik, Vietnam, which since the mid - 1980s has followed Chinese style gradualism and a two-track reform program, has been a phenomenal success, achieving not only high growth and poverty reduction, and has also at a rapid rate, integrated into the world economy despite its barriers to trade. As for Haiti, the economy has stagnated, suffered deteriorating social indicators, and made little progress integrating into the world economy even though the country undertook a comprehensive trade liberalization in 1994 - 1995. The foregoing is evidence that integration into the world economy is an outcome, and not a pre - requisite of economic growth. Therefore, pressuring developing countries to liberalize trade is an imperialist policy that must be discouraged. Rather, the founding agreement of the world trade regime, the WTO, that placed human progress at the core of its objective should be prioritized and concretized. In this regard, the WTO must emphasize development as its cardinal objective.

B. THE EVOLUTION OF CAPITALISM

The late Walter Rodney in his Book "HOW EUROPE UNDER DEVELOPED AFRICA," provided a succinct narrative of the evolution of capitalism: "from earliest

times, man found it convenient and necessary to come together in groups for the sake of survival and to hunt. Thereafter came the period of Communalism, where property was collectively owned, work was done in common, and the goods (the product of Labor) was equally shared.

That period was succeeded by slavery, caused by the extension of the domineering elements within the family and by groups being physically overwhelmed by others. Slaves executed varieties of tasks but their main duty in pre - Capitalist Europe was the production of food. The next stage was Feudalism, where agriculture remained the principal means of making livelihood, but the land which was necessary for that purpose was owned by the few, and they took the greatest share or the surplus of labor.

The workers on the land (now called Serfs) were no longer the personal property of masters as was the case during slavery, but were tied to the land of a particular manor or estate owned by a Feudal lord. When the Manor changed hands, the Serfs had to remain there to produce food for the new Feudal lord, keeping the bare minimum themselves. Then came Capitalism, under which the greatest wealth in the society was produced not in agriculture but by machines in factories and in mines." Like the preceding phase of Feudalism, Capitalism was and is still characterized by the concentration in a few hands of the ownership of the means of producing wealth and by the unequal distribution of the surplus of human labor.

At its inception, the few who dominated this mode of production were the bourgeoisie who originated in the Merchants and Craftsmen of the Feudal epoch, who rose to be Industrialists and Financiers. The Serfs were declared free to leave the land and go in search of employment in newly established capitalist enterprises. Their labor became a commodity - something to be sold and bought.

As indicated above, capitalism is an evolution of Feudalism. Karl Marx, an astute student of capitalism, observed in the Communist manifesto (1844, p.19) that "wages are determined through the antagonistic struggle between capitalists and workers. Victory goes necessarily to the Capitalist because the Capitalist can survive longer without the workers

than can the workers without the capitalist. Combination among Capitalists is customary and effective; workers' combination is prohibited and painful in its consequences. Besides, the landowner and the capitalist can augment their revenue with the fruits of industry; the worker neither has ground rent nor interest on capital to supplement his industrial income. Hence, the intensity of competition among the workers." Therefore, there should be nothing amazing about capitalism being the exploitation of the weak by the powerful, for that is what the capitalist system entails. Imperialism or the domination of the weaker countries by the powerful countries is merely the usual tendency of capitalism, the only difference being that the exploitations that occurred daily in the factories across the capitalist world are exported beyond borders or territories.

Many decades ago, Marx questioned the exploitative tendency of capitalism, a tendency which model is found in every labor contract that is signed. The worker is not usually contracted for his or her work but for his or her time. Once the worker gets to work, the owner or Manager endeavors to extract more labor from the worker than the amount for which he or she is paid. This extraction of excess labor is the basis of surplus or what is refer to as profit. Marx described the system of extraction as exploitation. It is obvious therefore, that globalization as a dimension of capitalism is embedded with exploitation. Consequently, it would be naïve or utopia on the part of any developing country to believe that globalization is the path to progress.

C. STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM (SAP)

The structural adjustment program (SAP) was unveiled in the 1980s by the Reagan Administration to "deal" with the developing world debt crisis. That was a crisis caused by the said Administration's unprecedented increase of interest rate as a core of its Monetarist policy, aimed at controlling US inflation. The SAP consisted of two permanent pillars: (1) Reduction of Government's role in the economy through privatization and de - regulation, termination of subsidies for key social sectors such as education, health, and agriculture couple with devaluation of the currency, trade liberalization, etc., and (2) Democratization of the developing world characterized by the conduct of regular elections. My discussion in the preceding pages has to some extent been focus on the SAP's first pillar. My focus, in the subsequent pages, is on the second pillar: Western Democracy.

Within a parallel universe: Monsters of the dark web

By Jan Lundius

HUMAN existence includes dreams, thoughts, ideas, music, stories, religion, and other immaterial "things". They constitute an important part of our habitat, i.e. the dwelling place of any living organism, consisting of both organic and inorganic surroundings. I learned this when I many years ago found myself among the undulating heights of Cordillera Central, which rise diagonally across the island of Hispaniola, shared by Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

After days of hard work in fields and garden plots, peasants of the Cordillera gathered on the porches of their bright-painted houses, or ramshackle huts, to chat and play dominoes with their neighbours. While they, around kerosene lamps, joined friends and families, stories were told about dreams and another sphere, quite different from our everyday existence. On an occasion like that, Julian Ramos, a patriarch more than a hundred years old, told me:

People from your part of the world do not understand that a man like me lives in two worlds. I move between them like someone who walks through sunshine and shadows. I work and toil in one world close to another one that consists of dreams, music and tales; things I cannot see and touch. It is the dwelling place of gods, saints,

and miracles. Listen to the dog howling out there in the dark. I tell you, that is not just a dog.

Oh no, it is a human being who turned himself into a dog. The butterfly you saw in your room last night, that was no butterfly, it was your beloved who dreamt about you and her dream turned her into a butterfly.

The fireflies over there are no insects, they are the souls of dead ancestors. All around us are things and creatures we do not know, which we cannot see, cannot understand. Up in the air, in the earth down below us, in the springs, the caves and the trees, live the mysteries, the luas. What we assume to be our world is only a tiny fraction of something else, something much, much bigger. I know this since I am an old man. Life is a tough and hard teacher and the longer we are forced to encounter him, the more we learn.

Remembering Julian Ramos's words I realize that a man like me and "people from my part of the world", actually live in two worlds as well. A sphere of dreams and vodú deities was part of Julian Ramos's and his neighbours' habitat, a realm that actually is present in the minds of people all around the world and probably has been there ever since Homo Sapiens developed. However, "westernized" human beings have for the last thirty



years, or so, also become used to live with or even within another habitat, the artificially created, but yet real Cyberspace, which affects our lives to an even higher degree than Julian Ramos's "spiritual realm".

Cyberspace's enormous digital world is a dream world, an unregulated and uncontrolled domain. However, contrary to Julian Ramos's spiritual sphere it has been created by machines.

Cyberspace exists and is accessible to individuals from all over the world. A place both beyond

and within everyday life. We enter Cyberspace to interact with others; exchange ideas, share information, provide social support, conduct business, gamble for money and play games, make contact with future spouses, create artistic media, discuss politics and direct, create and influence a wide range of actions in real life. Cyberspace is used and misused for money transactions, purchasing goods and product promotion. It benefits technology strategists, security professionals, entrepreneurs, government,

military - and industrial leaders, as well as fanatics and criminals.

As the dream world, Cyberspace is a make-believe environment, visited by cybernauts who may appear to be real, but do not exist in reality. In 2017, the Scottish writer Andrew O'Hagan wrote a book in which he described how he created a fictive character who through the Internet gained a life of his own. He called him Ronald Pinn and received a Facebook account in the name of his invented character; complete with a profile, interests, and hundreds of fake friends. 4 Soon Ronald Pinn gained real "friends" as well, contacts enabling him to enter a vast market place.

O'Hagan became obsessed with his own creation - his Frankenstein monster and while being a novelist O'Hagan experienced how the character he had created began to control him. William Faulkner once said:

It begins with a character, usually, and once he stands up on his feet and begins to move, all I can do is trot along behind him with a paper and pencil trying to keep up long enough to put down what he says and does. 5

Tellers of tales, people who like

Julian Ramos, are able to enter spiritual spheres where they do not only meet gods and angels but also encounter monsters. O'Hagan created his own Mr. Hyde, a dangerous doppelgänger.

He made Ronald Pinn into a young drug addict, political extremist, and gun fetishist. In Pinn's name, O'Hagan rented an actual apartment and through the web he purchased white heroin, arriving in vacuum packs costing £ 39. He also bought bundles of counterfeit money that was easily accepted in various London stores.

For his web purchases the fake Ronald Pinn used cybercurrency, bitcoins, and as long as he paid he was welcome everywhere in Cyberspace, his real identity was never checked. Ronald Pinn could have been a mercenary, a terrorist, a psychopath - no one cared.

He bought false identity documents, as well as several weapons, which arrived in parts to the apartment of a non-existent Ronald Pinn.

The so called Dark Web is a criminal's paradise made real. O'Hagan found that it is a place governed by "an anti-authoritarian madness."

EXCELLENCE

Horticultural body earns global standards certification for commodities

By Guardian Reporter, Arusha

LOCAL horticultural commodities exported abroad have been endorsed by Global Good Agricultural Practice (GLOBAL G.A.P.) to guarantee their quality and compliance with international market benchmarks.

Tanzania Horticulture Association (TAHA) which represents a multi-million dollar horticultural industry has been accredited by GLOBAL G.A.P. as 'Licensed Farm Assurer Company,' and thus offering a ray of hope to millions of vegetable and fruits producers who meet international safety standards.

GLOBAL G.A.P. Chief Operations Officer, Markus Phillip said this week that TAHA has been listed on their website as farm assurer. "We also accepted Eric Mwesigwa to be the representative of Farm Assurer with GLOBALG.A.P." wrote Phillip to TAHA, adding that the association's officer responsible for standards and food safety will assist coordination of activities.

Experts said the GLOBAL G.A.P.'s endorsement is a trust for TAHA to carry out the most prevalent certifications means to open up doors for millions of Tanzanian exporters, as the association will build confidence in inter-

national markets.

"The benefits of having GLOBAL G.A.P. certification include access to new business opportunities, especially in the European market that consumes 80 percent of Tanzania's horticultural produce, and the ability to earn higher incomes through price increases for the certified products," said TAHA Groups CEO, Jacqueline Mkindi.

Currently, the industry earns the economy over \$700 million annually has over 2.5 million smallholder and large scale commercial farmers. With an annual growth rate of 12 percent, the industry has turned into the growth driver for the entire agricultural sector with an average growth rate of 4 per cent only.

TAHA's being the world's standards certification agency means that, it strategically suited to offer services to farmers and exporter on implementing of GLOBAL G.A.P. standard at primary production sites.

"This accreditation takes not only TAHA on the international limelight but also the horticultural industry and the country as a whole" Mkindi explained.

Farm Assurer Company means an independent, GLOBALG.A.P. trained and approved entity that provides



TAHA Group's CEO, Jacqueline Mkindi receives the GLOBALG.A.P. License from the body's representative, Eric Mwesigwa at her office in Arusha on Monday. Photo: courtesy of TAHA.

expertise to help producers implement good agricultural practices. With first-hand knowledge about its system and the latest industry developments, it makes the standard easier to understand and help simplify audit preparations.

GLOBAL G.A.P. today is the world's leading farm assurance program, translating consumer requirements into good agricultural practice in a rapidly growing list of countries - currently more than 135.

"One of the biggest impediments of Tanzania farmers' accessing regional as well as international markets has been, as it is now, lack of compliance capacity with international quality and market standards" the TAHA Group CEO noted.

TAHA as a GLOBAL G.A.P. Farm Assurer will now be better positioned to offer services to farmers and exporters alike on how to better forge systems at

farms that will enable their certification and eventually secure export markets.

"TAHA therefore is up and willing to continue to serve the industry and assist farmers implement the standards so as to enable export competitiveness," Mkindi added.

TAHA's Standards and Food safety Coordinator, Eric Mwesigwa, said this increased food production and horticultural trade calls for higher implementation of sanitary and phytosanitary measures both domestically as well as internationally.

Tanzania through the ratified SPS Agreement is mandated to comply with phytosanitary measure that ensures exporters comply with regulatory standards. "These standards act as a code of conduct in ensuring that food produced and consumed is safe and in line with basic principles of hygiene

and health," Mwesigwa explained.

Indeed, standards and food quality represent a challenge for every producer and exporter who has to cope with in order to access national, regional and international markets.

TAHA's chief development Manager, Anthony Chamanga said that the change in consumer's attitudes has considerably been influenced by certain incidents related to food safety, which clearly showed that more attention should be paid to food safety.

"Different actors should work together on this issue, from food producers -primary and final, consumer associations, international organizations, big retailers to the state" Chamanga implored while applauding the GLOBAL G.A.P. certification by TAHA.

GREED

Africa's elephants too lucrative an asset for some nations to protect

LONDON

CASH-STRAPPED nations in southern Africa want to end a ban on selling ivory and lift restrictions on elephant hunting, a decision that has not gone down well with environmentalists.

Global environmental forum the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) will soon meet in Sri Lanka. Five countries, Zimbabwe, Botswana, South Africa, Namibia and Angola, plan to lobby for the end of an embargo on ivory sales.

Some of these countries have already begun work-arounds for CITES restrictions. Botswana announced last week it will begin licensing elephant hunts, in spite of fierce resistance from environmental groups.

"This is an ethical issue involving the killing

of wild animals for fun," says Will Travers, president of wildlife organisation Born Free. "Trophy hunting is not welfare friendly, it targets specific animals according to their perceived value as trophies, ignoring their contribution as members of their communities."

Others however, contend that limited hunting will not damage Botswana's overall elephant population, assumed to be around 160,000 animals. "You are going to hear a lot of misinformation about this - especially around this being a threat to elephant populations," Dani Rabiotti an environmental scientist at the Institute of Zoology at the Zoological Society of London. "Botswana is home to around one-third of the world's remaining population of elephants. That happened despite hunting being legal until 2014."

Zimbabwe, which is suffering severe cash shortages, is leading the charge. In May, Zimbabwe Tourism Minister Prisca Mupfumira said through state media that the country had sold around 100 elephants over the past six years, mostly to China, and raised \$2.7 million.

The announcement caused a torrent of outrage among environmentalists and animal lovers. "Shame on Zimbabwe," says Dr Paula Kahumbu, an elephant expert and chief executive of Kenya-based environmental organisation WildlifeDirect. Kenyan herds have been ravaged by poachers, and the country wants the restrictions on trade in elephant products to remain.

The CITES ban was put in place in 1989, in response to elephant herds being decimated by poachers wanting their tusks. At the upcoming CITES gathering, the topic will pit southern Afri-

can states against many northern countries that want the ban to remain.

Currently, most African countries are listed as Appendix I, meaning no trade in elephant products. Just four - South Africa, Zimbabwe, Namibia and Botswana are Appendix II, which allows limited trade such as live animal sales. These countries now want to have their restrictions lifted completely and resume sales of ivory.

"They are pitching for a big fight," Dr Kahumbu says. "Kenya and her friends want to transfer all elephants to Appendix I, which will send a clear message: no ivory trade for anyone." The southern bloc is equally determined to get its way. These countries complain that they are being penalised for their successful environmental management.

"Zimbabwe has 84,000 elephants, but it's car-

rying capacity is 55,000," Nick Mangwana, information secretary for the government of Zimbabwe said. "Humans and elephants are living in conflict." More than 200 people in Zimbabwe have been killed by elephants over the past five years, as elephant herds grow and humans encroach on their land.

Meanwhile, Zimbabwe's stockpile of ivory grows: like the other regional countries with large parks, tusks are harvested from animals who die of natural causes. "Our ivory stockpile is worth over \$300 million, which we can't sell because countries without elephants are telling those with them what to do with their animals," Mr Mangwana says.

Kenya's approach has been very different. In 2016, the country burned 105 tonnes of ivory in a spectacular bonfire in front of the world's media. The tusks were from at least 6,000 elephants that had died in various Kenyan parks. The bonfire took with it \$100m in potential income, plus 5 per cent of global ivory stocks.

In 2008 however, CITES allowed a limited series of auctions that allowed ivory to be sold to accredited traders, who were mostly from China and Japan. According to CITES data, 102 tonnes of ivory were sold to raise around \$15m for conservation. The average price paid was \$157 per kilogram, which contrasts sharply with the black-market rate at the time of \$750-850, CITES said.

Authorising another auction or even lifting the trade ban entirely will be a tough sell in 2019, when the public still remembers the killing of Cecil the lion in a Zimbabwe game park four years ago. Besides, CITES itself still sees elephants Africa-wide as deeply vulnerable to poaching. "Illegal killing of African elephants for ivory remains a significant threat to elephant populations in most of the range states," says CITES Secretary-General Ivonne Higuero. More elephants are still dying at the hands of poachers than natural deaths.

In total, the African elephant population has fallen from an estimated 12 million a century ago to some 400,000. As the human population grew over the last hundred years, these remaining animals are losing territory, Ms Higuero said. "The human population of Africa has grown tenfold, from 125 million to 1.225 [billion], creating competition for land with elephants."

Yet countries with large herds are demanding more control over elephant population size and the right to hunt them.

RESTRICTION

Coal-hungry South Africa introduces carbon tax

PRETORIA

SOUTH African President Cyril Ramaphosa has signed into law a carbon tax to cut emissions in the continent's worst polluter.

The tax, a rare step for an emerging economy, will be levied from June 1 on greenhouse gases from fuel combustion and industrial processes and emissions, the treasury said on Monday, drawing cautious praise from environmentalists. "Climate change represents one of the biggest challenges facing humankind, and the primary objective of the carbon tax is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in a sustainable, cost-effective and affordable manner," the treasury said in a statement.

The tax was first planned in 2010, but has been delayed due to opposition in a country struggling with low growth and unemployment at nearly 28 percent. "President Cyril Ramaphosa has communicated the urgent need for action around the climate crisis," WWF said in

a statement, describing it as a landmark moment for South Africa.

"While there is still much to be done for the tax to become more effective, we recognise this is a significant first step." The ministry said the tax was part of South Africa's efforts to meet the global climate change agreement negotiated in Paris in 2015.

Set at 120 rand (\$8.30) per tonne of carbon dioxide, the tax will be largely offset by allowances to lower it to an effective rate of between six and 46 rand per tonne in the first three years. South Africa - which relies largely on coal for its energy supply - is the 14th largest polluter in the world and the largest in Africa, according to Greenpeace.

"We definitely welcome this. It is very, very overdue," said Melisse Steele, senior campaign manager at Greenpeace. "It is a major step, but Greenpeace has expressed our concern that we don't think that the carbon tax will be effective enough and the tax level is inadequate."



A herd of elephants leaves a drinking spot in the Mababe area, Botswana

PROGRESS

Mobile phones firm takes fourth generation network to Rukwa, Katavi regions

By Guardian Reporter

AS mobile phone service companies fight to rollout the fourth generation (4G) communication network, Rukwa and Katavi regions have become the latest beneficiaries thanks to Tigo Tanzania Limited.

Speaking at the launch of an upgraded Tigo network site, Mpanda District Commissioner, Lilian Matinga commended Tigo's management for the milestone achievement noting that the upgraded site will propel the socio-economic development of residents in her district.

"On behalf of the people of Mpanda, I would like to thank Tigo for the job well done. In-

deed, this upgraded site that we have launched today will facilitate trade, tourism, and the agricultural activities that we do here in Mpanda at greater pace," Matinga said.

Briefing the DC earlier, Tigo's Regional Sales Manager for South Zone, Francis Ndada reiterated that upgrading the network site from 3G to 4G means that customers in Mpanda will now have faster and easier access to communication services.

"Our priority is to ensure that our customers get access to modern and state of the art technology through 4G infrastructure.

It is worth mentioning that, 4G technology has increased ac-



Tigo Managing Director, Simon Karikari is championing rolling out 4G communication technology countrywide. File photo.

cessibility to mobile broadband, opening the rural communities to previously elusive services such as e-commerce, e-health, e-education and e-government, eventually transforming the way people learn and do business," Ndada said.

In addition, Tigo customers in Mpanda town will also get access to a special offer on various products including airtime and bundles once they switch to 4G communication.

He said the upgraded 4G site launched cements the telco's commitment to support the National ICT policy and government's industrialization agenda by investing in network expansion and improvement to en-

able the entire country experience rapid communication by digital connectivity.

The Mpanda town site is the third upgraded site to be launched after Kilolo in Iringa and Bariadi in Simiyu regions.

A total of 52 new and revamped Tigo network sites will be launched countrywide throughout this campaign this year.

“Our priority is to ensure that our customers get access to modern and state of the art technology through 4G infrastructure



President Uhuru Kenyatta (gesturing) with top government officials at Embakasi Inland Container Terminal.

DIRECTIVE

Uhuru orders clearance of cargo pile-up at Embakasi depot

NAIROBI

SMALL-SCALE importers have been allowed to collect their containers seized at the Inland Container Depot (ICD) in Embakasi after President Uhuru Kenyatta toured the facility Monday morning.

Peter Masinde, ICD head, said the traders had been permitted collect their cargo immediately. "We have allowed the collection of SME consignments to start immediately. The traders will be granted amnesty," he said.

Mr Masinde made the comments shortly after President Kenyatta made an impromptu visit to the facility and ordered regulatory agencies to clear cargo pileup within three weeks.

The President also directed that the containers should be cleared within four days in future. Complaints by traders prompted the President's visit. The goods had been confiscated at the facility in the ongoing crackdown on counterfeits and tax cheats.

On Monday, President Kenyatta faulted the consolidators for contributing to the delays of containers at the ICD. He said only genuine consolidators gazetted after the vetting process would be allowed to work with the traders.

"There are people who engage in consolidation. They bring goods in containers, claiming they are in transit while their real motive is to evade paying tax. That is not right and we will not allow it," he said.

The President, who toured the ICD for the second time in a span of two days, assured small-scale traders that their goods would be cleared on time once they adhere to the laid down procedures. "Many times our traders operate without knowledge of the government procedures and we would like all boardroom decisions disseminated to the traders," he said.

The Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA) has been blamed for delays in clearing cargo at the Mombasa port and the inland depot in Nairobi. There are claims the situation has been compounded by the KRA staff said to be on a go-slow to protest what they perceive as harassment of their colleagues.

The delays are also due to staff changes at the KRA following the interdiction of 75 officials linked to illegal cargo clearance and irregular issuance of tax compliance certificates. Transport players said the internal staff changes are negatively affecting the movement of cargo at the port and ICD.

CRISIS

Mozambique: Public debt 'is evolving into higher-risk scenario'

MAPUTO

MOZAMBIQUE'S public debt portfolio is evolving into a higher-risk scenario, with faster payments and higher interest rates, the country's ministry of finance announced on Thursday in a tax risk report.

"The debt portfolio is rapidly changing to a higher risk scenario, with lower maturity (four

years) and higher interest rates (18%," the document said.

The 34-page report reviewed the main risks to the economic evolution of the country, even before cyclones Idai and Kenneth killed hundreds of people in the central and northern areas of the country, aggravating the economic data and forecasts of this report from December and published on Thursday.

"The public debt, including guarantees, presents a growth trajectory above the recommended sustainability indicators for low-income countries," the document said, which showed that "in the last four years, this has risen from 94.9% of GDP [gross domestic product] in 2015 to 127.2% in 2016, 101% in 2017 and 107% in 2018 and that the cost of supporting debt has grown four times.

"In the last three years the debt service - interest and amortisation - grew from 3.6% to 12.6% of GDP between 2015 and 2018," the executive added, explaining that "the significant drop in the debt ratio compared to GDP between 2016 and 2017 corresponded to the combined effect of exchange depreciation of the metical and the overestimation of the debt stock that year, which had the imple-

mentation of the project of the ENH (Coral project), which was postponed for subsequent years."

These data, the ministry of finance said, set up "a risk that requires constant monitoring in 2019," alerting, lastly, to the "concentration of payments in specific periods which can pressure the public treasury" in this and the next year.

LOGGERHEADS

Vodacom permit dispute threatens to disconnect DR Congo clients

KINSHASA

VODACOM'S unit in the Democratic Republic of Congo will lose the right to provide 2G services this week unless it renews a disputed license, according to a government order.

The directive threatens to disconnect some of Vodacom Congo's 11.8 million customers who've yet to switch to 3G and 4G, or live in remote areas not yet covered by the faster data services. Johannesburg-based Vodacom owns 51% of Congo's biggest mobile operator, which generated about 6% of total revenue of R86.bn last year.

Congo's government wants Vodacom to re-apply for a 20-year 2G

license originally given to the company in 1998 because an "irregular extension" was granted in 2015. Telecommunications Minister Emery Okundji said in an order dated April 29 seen by Bloomberg. Vodacom lost the right to offer 2G services in January 2018, Okundji said, giving the firm a one-month "grace period" to renew the permit.

Vodacom is engaging with the authorities "in an attempt to resolve this unfortunate situation," spokesman Byron Kennedy said in a statement sent by text message.

Vodacom Congo "vigorously refutes all allegations of fraud" in obtaining its license extension from former Telecommu-

nications Minister Thomas Luhaka in 2015, according to a May 16 statement posted on the company's Facebook page. The process of extending the license conformed with all laws and regulations in place at the time, including a single payment equivalent to 25% of the value of the license - or \$16.3 million - to Congo's Treasury, it said.

Government decisions outlawing license extensions and outlining renewal procedures "on which the fraud allegations are based" were adopted in 2016 and 2017, according to the statement. "Legal orthodoxy requires that these new rules and procedures cannot apply retroactively," the company said. Lu-

haka didn't answer calls and text messages seeking comment.

Other frequencies

Okundji said the \$16.3 million payment made by Vodacom related to additional frequencies obtained from the Congolese authorities in December 2015, rather than an authorization to continue operating 2G services. Unless the company takes steps to "regularise the renewal of the 2G license" within one month, the frequency spectrum will be returned to the state and then auctioned to a new buyer, he said in the directive.

Vodacom Congo will continue to operate 3G and 4G telephony services if it loses its 2G rights, Okundji's chief of staff,



DR Congo's Telecommunications Minister Emery Okundji

John Aluku, said by text message on Monday. Vodacom Congo became the first company in Congo to launch commercial 4G services in May 2018. The cost of renewing a 2G license is \$65 million, according to the ministry.

Okundji has been contesting Vodacom Congo's 2G license extension since 2017, when he became telecommunications minister, ac-

ording to the ministerial order. In March, he established a commission made up of members of the telecommunications and finance ministries to "reconcile the parties' points of view," the ministerial directive said.

Vital Kamerhe, chief of staff to President Felix Tshisekedi, instructed the tax authorities on April 8 to "find a suitable solution" after

Vodacom took the matter to the presidency, it said. The decision to formally withdraw Vodacom Congo's decade-long extension on April 29 was motivated by unsuccessful negotiations under the commission and the company's failure to act on Okundji's instructions to renew the license, according to the minister's order.

The
Guardian

SPORT



Cast members Naomi Scott and Will Smith attend the premiere of "Aladdin" at El Capitan theatre in Los Angeles, California, U.S. May 21, 2019.

Box Office: 'Aladdin' taking flight with \$105 million in North America

LOS ANGELES

DISNEY'S live-action "Aladdin" is flying high with an estimated \$105 million in North America during the four-day Memorial Day holiday weekend.

It's the sixth-highest Memorial Day weekend total ever, topping the 2011 mark of \$103.4 million for "The Hangover Part II." The top total came in 2007, when "Pirates of the Caribbean: At World's End" took in \$139 million in its first four days. "Aladdin" is also dominating moviegoing internationally with \$121 million in 56 markets.

"Aladdin" has outperformed Disney's pre-opening domestic projections, which were in the \$75 million to \$85 million range, taking in \$86.1 million in its first three days. The reboot of the original 1992 animated movie – which generated \$502 million in worldwide box office – stars Mena Massoud as Aladdin, Will Smith as the Genie, Naomi Scott as Jasmine and Marwan Kenzari as Jafar. Guy Ritchie directed "Aladdin," produced by Dan Lin and Jonathan Ehrich.

Comscore's PostTrak general audience survey found that 67% of patrons said they would "definitely recommend" the film to their friends. Notably, 39% said their affection for the original was their primary reason for seeing the film, a high percentage that reflects moviegoers' love for the "Aladdin" brand and the characters in the film.

"A very strong 22% said they would see the film again in theatres – much higher than the norm of 14%," noted Paul Dergarabedian, Comscore's senior media analyst.

Comscore estimated that total domestic business for the four-day weekend was \$226 million. That was about \$1.8 million shy of the total for the same frame last year, when "Solo: A Star Wars Story" launched with \$103 million. The top Memorial Day weekend took place in 2013 when "Fast and Furious 6"

launched and North American moviegoing totaled \$314 million for the four days.

"A very solid Memorial Day weekend was led by the bigger-than-expected performance of Disney's 'Aladdin' conjured up huge numbers of moviegoers looking for the perfect family-friendly treat over the extended holiday weekend," he said.

Sony's launch of horror-thriller "Brightburn" should pull in about \$9 million for the holiday weekend to finish fifth and United Artists-Annapurna's teen comedy "Booksmart" will open in sixth at around \$8 million. Both were positioned as counter-programmers to "Aladdin" and finished slightly below forecasts.

Lionsgate's second session of "John Wick: Chapter 3" should be runner-up with \$30.5 million following its surprisingly strong opening of \$56.8 million. The actioner will wind up the holiday weekend with \$107 million domestically.

Disney's fifth frame of "Avengers: Endgame" will finish third in the \$22 million range, increasing its haul to about \$803 million domestically by the end of Memorial Day. "Endgame" trails only "Star Wars: The Force Awakens" in domestic gross, with the space saga having grossed \$936 million.

Warner Bros.' third weekend of "Pokemon Detective Pikachu" will follow in fourth with about \$17 million. The family adventure will finish the weekend at the \$120 million mark in North America.

Overall moviegoing for 2019 has hit \$4.34 billion as of Sunday, down 10% from the same point last year. The lag is due to a dismal performance during the first two months of this year.

"Aladdin" is the third biggest launch of 2019, following the record-setting \$357 million for "Avengers: Endgame" and \$153 million for "Captain Marvel."

REUTERS

Nike learned from their pregnancy mistake, says Serena Williams

PARIS

SERENA Williams says Nike has learned from its mistake after the sportswear giant changed its policy having faced criticism for freezing sponsorship payments to several pregnant athletes.

Nike said on Friday that it would waive performance-pay reductions for 12 months for athletes who have a baby and said it could do more.

Sponsorship agreements with athletes typically include clauses that reduce payments if they do not reach performance-based targets.

"I understand that Nike has been really lately supporting women a lot, and it started with making a statement with me, and they said they want to make a change," Williams told reporters after she overcame a wobbly start to beat Russia's Vitalia Diatchenko 2-6 6-1 6-0 in the French Open first round.

"They want to support women that want to have families and that want to be moms. I'm glad that statement was made, and I know that therefore and going forward, they're doing better."

"That's what it's about. It's about learning from mistakes and doing better," added

Williams, one of Nike's leading athletes.

The New York Times reported that Williams's sponsorship deal was kept intact during her pregnancy which, according to the 23-times Grand Slam singles champion, was already proof of their support of pregnant women.

"I feel like as time goes on, as technology changes and as, you know, the world changes, people realise that we have to change our policies," the American added.

"We have to look at old policies and change them. And I think that Nike wanted to do that, and they started doing that."

"And so I think they made a really bold statement by doing that with me, and I think they're going to – I know, actually, that they're going to continue to make that statement."

SHAKY START

Williams is no stranger to making statements and on Monday she entered Court Philippe Chatrier wearing an outfit marked with four French words: Mere, Championne, Reine, Deesse (Mother, Champion, Queen, Goddess).

It was her arm that did the talking, however, after a shaky start.

Let us try to pick up lessons from FIFA Women's, U-20 World Cups



Killimanjaro Queens players attend training in Bujumbura, Burundi to shape up for the CECAFA Senior Women Challenge Cup, which was played in the country recently.

By Correspondent Lloyd Elipokee

HERE on the home front, things have quietened down considerably on the domestic football patch following what can most fittingly be described as a landmark season in which our clubs and the Taifa Stars experienced a truly dramatic upturn in our fortunes.

Indeed, on the club football side of things, it was quite a heavenly and thrilling ride to observe all of the ups and downs of Simba SC as they pulled back many times from teetering dangerously on the edge of the precipice to slay seemingly countless giants en route to progressing to the quarterfinals of the CAF Champions League.

It should be noted here that the CAF Champions League can be termed most rightly as the 'Holy Grail' of continental club football.

However, without wishing to take anything away from Simba SC's herculean labors this season in African club football's most prized trophy, there can surely be no iota of doubt whatsoever regarding the biggest story in domestic football this season.

Yep, you guessed it. The football story which looms extremely large over our sports scene was doubtlessly the Taifa Stars' heroic qualification for this year's AFCON Finals in Egypt.

Indeed, this hugely admirable feat was such a historic milestone in our country's rich football lore as it marked the first time that the Taifa Stars had qualified for the prestigious AFCON Finals since 1980.

Phew! Indeed, merely the mention of the memories themselves of the gargantuan football developments just recounted are enough for this writer to be whisked away back to the recent past when millions of us had our hearts in our mouths wondering frighteningly if another chance to qualify for the continent's premier tournament, the AFCON Finals, would sadly go a-begging.

Thankfully though, that was not the case as the Taifa Stars made certain of their involvement in this year's AFCON Finals by hammering the Uganda Cranes 3-0 in the final and decisive tie of the AFCON Finals qualifiers.

Nonetheless, now that a peaceful lull has arisen on the domestic football landscape, it would serve us well if we could endeavor to keep our eyes and ears open so as to pick up any valuable lessons from the Women's and ongoing FIFA U-20 World Cups.

Indeed, chief among some of the lessons which are there for the taking is the ability of football teams to remain calm and assured while they are on the receiving end of intensive pressure and dangerous attacking forays.

Another lesson which should be eagerly reached for by not just our national team

but our crème de la crème of domestic club football as well is the ever-constant reminder that a match lasts for ninety minutes.

Interestingly, this works both ways. Indeed, if for example, Mubwa Sugar were trailing 4-0 in a league game at half-time, then it would be up to them to firstly nullify the deficit and then go about the task of winning the match outright.

Similarly, if by halftime, Yanga SC were 4-1 up against ASEC Mimosas in a CAF Cup tie, then it would be incumbent upon the Jangwani Stretebehemoths not to drop their guards and to recall, of course, that with the whole second half still left to play, a lot can happen in 45 minutes.

I would like to hastily emphasize the fact that there are indisputably many, many more helpful lessons which our football stakeholders can draw from the ongoing showpiece event in order to quicken the pace of our biggest clubs as they strive relentlessly every season to make an impact on the world football map.

Today's commentary was, after all, only intended to hopefully remind the football powers that-be that a lot can be gained from being on the sidelines of coveted tournaments like the U-20 and Women's World Cups.

Sugar Ray says boxing not dead, rival Duran not so sure

LOS ANGELES

AMERICAN boxing great Sugar Ray Leonard says that while the sport may not be the national obsession it was during his prime, it is still healthy, an assertion disputed by longtime rival-turned-enemy Roberto Duran.

In a joint interview to promote a new film on the Panamanian's career, entitled "I Am Duran", the former enemies traded barbs - and laughs - about the state of the sport as well as the nature of their historic battles which captivated the sporting world in the 1980s.

"Boxing is not dead like some say it is," said Leonard, who lost his WBC Welterweight title to Duran in the "Brawl in Montreal" in 1980 before winning it back in an infamous rematch later that same year.

"But the sport itself has to fix itself. Don't just say you're the best - show the people or the fans that you are the best by fighting the best and let them be the judge," he told Reuters.

Duran, 67, made it clear he did not think much of the current crop of fighters.

"No respect," he said through an interpreter when asked about the personalities who populate the ring today, such as heavyweight world champion Anthony Joshua and WBC heavyweight titleholder Deontay Wilder.

"We were born in the time period of the real fighters," he said.

"If you compare today's boxers to the boxers like us from back in those days, these guys would have never won."

Duran, who fought his way out of poverty to become an icon in his native Panama, said he did, however, like Mexican Saul "Canelo" Alvarez, who currently holds three of the four middleweight titles.

"I admire the Mexican kid who obviously is doing very well. I always



think that Americans are the ones making the big bucks here in this sport," he said.

"However, we have Canelo now. He's not only a Mexican but he's also a Latino who's doing really well and making a lot of money."

'WHO HIT THE HARDEST?'

Leonard said Duran, whose relentless, aggressive fighting style and punishing punches earned him an astounding 103-16 career record, is among the best he ever faced.

"People ask me that all the time, who hit you the hardest?" Leonard said. "And a lot of times I say Roberto Duran because Duran hit me so hard - and so many times in so many illegal places - that it felt like a few people in the ring," he said, flashing his trademark smile.

"He was so quick and so elusive. Just an amazing, amazing champion."

Leonard, who won 36 and drew one of his 40 fights, said he lost the first meeting with Duran, a 15-round unanimous decision, in part because he chose to stand toe to toe with Duran instead of relying on his superior speed.

Leonard has said he wanted to hurt Duran after he made disparaging remarks about Leonard's wife in the lead up to the fight, the only fight Leonard said he ever went into angry.

The two would face off in a rematch later that year in a fight dubbed "No Mas" after Duran shocked the world by quitting midway through the eighth round.

Leonard successfully changed his tactics in the rematch, moving constantly and taunting Duran in ways

that unnerved the champion.

Duran said he was forced to stop fighting due to overwhelming muscle pain that he said was connected to the rapid weight loss he went through to make the weight for the rematch.

Duran, who is known for his acerbic wit and love of a good time, had packed on the pounds while celebrating his win over Leonard.

But time heals all wounds and Leonard says he is happy to call him a friend, even if it took some getting used to.

"It seems so surreal when I see him because the first thing I want to do is do this," said Leonard, putting up his fists.

"But in all sincerity, I love this guy. This guy made me the fighter I am today."

REUTERS

SPORT

Sarri on shaky ground as Chelsea challenge Arsenal for European glory

COMPREHENSIVE REPORT, PAGE 19



Castle Lager Brand Ambassador, Ivo Mapunda, speaks to Four Ways and Girls Queens soccer teams' players in Dar es Salaam yesterday. The squads are preparing for the forthcoming Africa's biggest 5-a-side tournament, which is to be held in the city. PHOTO: GUARDIAN CORRESPONDENT

Comoros post draw with Eswatini in COSAFA Cup

DURBAN

ESWATINI forward Felix Badenhorst became the joint leading goalscorer in the history of the COSAFA Cup on Monday, but could not guide his side to victory as they played to a 2-2 draw with Comoros Islands at the King Zwelithini Stadium. Badenhorst scored his eighth goal in the COSAFA Cup to draw level with Zimbabwe legend Peter Ndlovu, and also struck the post in what ultimately proved a frustrating evening. Eswatini have now completed their two pool matches and have two points to show for their efforts. It means victory for either Mauritius or Comoros in the final pool match on Wednesday will see them top the group.

another free header. The islanders were offering little going forward, but did create a headed chance for Fasooha Goula Soilihi, but his effort was weak and easy for Eswatini goalkeeper Sandanezwe Mathabela. The deadlock was broken on 32 minutes as Ndzinisa picked up a superb cross-field ball and worked his way into the box before blasting into the back of the net. Eswatini looked in total control at the time, but allowed Comoros to find an equaliser as Raidou picked up the ball 30-yards from goal and rifled in a superb long-range effort. Eswatini were back in front five minutes into the second period as their chief goal scoring threat Badenhorst smashed the ball home from just inside the box for his record-equaling goal.

Sabelo Ndzinisa netted the opener for Eswatini on Monday, while Boina Bacar Raidou and Yousouf Ibrohim found the back of the net for Comoros in another lively encounter in this year's competition. Ndzinisa had an excellent chance to break the deadlock inside two minutes when he had a free header at the back post, but the man in the distinctive rugby skullcap could only steer the ball wide. Comoros were given another warning shortly afterwards when the usually accurate Felix Badenhorst headed beyond the far post when he had the whole goal to aim at from

But again the side could not hold onto the lead and within three minutes Comoros were level again, a neat turn and shot in the box from Youssouf Ibrohim was too much for Mathabela. Badenhorst headed wide shortly afterwards, and later smashed the ball against the post with a low drive that easily beat the goalkeeper. The non-stop action continues on Tuesday with two matches in Group B, including a crunch clash between Namibia and Malawi (kick-off 17h30 local; 15h30 GMT).

Azam FC clobbers Yanga

By Guardian Reporter

AZAM FC has ended this season's Mainland Premier League impressively after cruising to a 2-0 win over Yanga at the National Stadium in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Center back Daniel Amoah put Azam FC 1-0 up on the 43rd minute, making the most of a goalmouth melee. They led by the lone goal at the end of the period.

Midfielder Mudathir Yahya made it 2-0 for Azam FC on the 50th minute, dribbling past two of the opponents' defenders and slotting in from within the box.

Yanga goalkeeper Ramadhan Kabwili made a crucial save on the 61st minute, frustrating Azam striker Donald Ngoma that had been released within the area.

Keeper Razak Abalora had to parry away an in swinging cross from the left side on the 70th minute to foil an attempt by Yanga to reduce the deficit.

Yanga had earlier wasted a good opportunity as forward Amissi Tambwe whipped in a cross, only to see fellow striker fail to get on the end of the assist and left Azam defenders easily frustrate the move.

The Azam keeper again made a good save on the 76th minute, punching Yanga defender Mwyni Haji's low cross from the left side. Whipped

Tambwe shot over from within the box two minutes later, wasting a good assist by Kelvin Yondani.

The striker then executed a weak left foot shot from close range that hardly troubled Abalora.

Yanga central defender Abdallah Haji went for a timely challenge to frustrate Azam forward Aubrey Chirwa that had raced into the former's box six min from the final whistle.

Azam defenders stood firm to foil their op-



Azam FC midfielder, Iddi Kipagwile (L), attempts to get the better of Yanga midfielder, Kamusoko, in a recent Mainland Premier League duel, which took place in Dar es Salaam.

ponents' attacks during the closing stages of the match, as the latter sought to end the match with respectable results.

It in the end became a sweet revenge for Azam given the squad suffered 1-0 defeat to Yanga in the league's opening phase game, which took place at the Uhuru Stadium in the city.

Champions Simba settled for a 0-0 draw with Mtwara Sugar at the latter's venue, Jamhuri in Morogoro the same day.

It was an end to end affair in both peri-

ods, in which the squads launched several attacks but were let down by poor finishing.

The rest of the league's matches took place across the country the same day, with six clubs fighting to maintain their place in the next season's league.

Stand United have joined bottom-placed African Lyon of Dar es Salaam to demotion to Firs Division League (FDL), given the former lost 2-0 to Dar es Salaam's JKT Tanzania in the city.

The loss saw the Shinyanga squad end

in the 19th position, which leaves them facing automatic relegation to the second tier. Kagera Sugar and Mwadui FC will play in the play-offs with FDL clubs, Geita Gold FC and Pamba, who excelled in the other play offs that involved other clubs in the competition.

Mbeya's Prisons, Alliance FC, JKT Tanzania, Mbao FC, Ruvo Shooting, Singida United and Biashara United have escaped relegation as they, with the exception of Mbao FC who drew 1-1 with Kagera Sugar, won their respective last duels in the day.

Company urges soccer fans heading for AFCON finals to book space

By Guardian Reporter

TANZANIA soccer fans seeking to travel to Egypt to watch the senior national team, Taifa Stars, battle out in group stage matches of the Africa Cup of Nations (AFCON) finals next month should book their tickets now to avoid last minute commotion.

Travel Link Limited's manager, Ephraim Mtuya, said after the Tanzania Football Federation (TFF) had appointed the firm as official travel agents for the country's AFCON entourage travel arrangements, they are now focusing on logistics.

"We have three packages which include a return air-ticket, hotel room and entrance to football pitches where matches will be played," Mtuya noted.

"There are limited places available so we urge soccer lovers who want to go to Egypt to book now for their places."

The three packages start from US\$ 1,014 for



Officials from Travel Link Company and Ministry of Information, Culture, Arts and Sports speak to the press during the unveiling of the Dar es Salaam-based company as official 2019 AFCON agent in the city last week. PHOTO: COURTESY OF TRAVEL LINK

those wishing to watch a single group stage match, US\$ 1,170 for two group stage matches and US\$ 1,300 for 10 days when Taifa Stars will

finish their group stage three matches.

Mtuya said the company is not responsible for organizing Taifa Stars travel arrangements

as TFF and Ministry of Information, Culture, Arts and Sports are handling the task.

Speaking in Dar es Salaam last week, Minister for Information, Culture, Arts and Sports, Harrison Mwakymbe, urged soccer fans to raise money and travel to Egypt to cheer the national team which last qualified to AFCON finals over three decades ago.

"For those who can afford, I urge them to travel to Egypt and cheer up our boys who I am sure will perform wonders this time around," Mwakymbe said.

The minister maintained that Emmanuel Amunike's charges will play hearts out to shock the football world.

Taifa Stars are in Group C of the showpiece with Algeria, Senegal and East African rivals Kenya.

The Tanzania side are due to start their campaign with Senegal on June 23 and then battle Kenya in their second group game four days later before facing Algeria on July 1.

EATV **DADAZ** **TODAY @11:00**

WEDNESDAY DADAZ

10:59 Jikoni Na Jane
11:00 DADAZ (live)
15:00 FUNGUKA
16:30 #HASHTAG
17:00 SSELEKT
17:55 Kurasa
18:00 eNews
18:30 Music
19:00 EATV SAA 1
19:30 MJADALA
20:00 EPL REVIEW
21:30 Mid Week Movie

DADAZ This daytime talk show gives women a platform to discuss social and political issues that affect our society from a feminine perspective.

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

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