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## 'Window screens crucial in mosquito control and easing of malaria in Dar'

By Guardian Reporter

AN article published recently in Lancet Planetary Health, a team from the Ifakara Health Institute (IHI) and the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine (LSTM), provides evidence that even window screens with no insecticide suppressed mosquito populations and dramatically reduce malaria prevalence in Dar es Salaam.

The study team has also worked with local and national government partners for over a decade to develop practical affordable implementation systems for community-based application of environmentally-friendly biological insecticides that selectively kill mosquito larvae in puddles, drains, river fringes, ponds and other sundry stagnant water bodies.

Dr Prosper Chaki, who co-led the study, says: "We are pleased that our efforts over all these years have culminated in government-funded scale up of larviciding, first across all of Dar es Salaam,



**Also, our government has invested domestic treasury funding into construction of a manufacturing plant for biological control products in Kibaha, just outside the city, which is now fully operational**

and then to all major urban centres in Tanzania.

"Also, our government has invested domestic treasury funding into construction of a manufacturing plant for biological control products in Kibaha, just outside the city, which is now fully operational."

However, previous external analyses of the first large-scale pilot in Dar es Salaam indicated that larviciding only reduced malaria prevalence by 21%. Furthermore, this previous analysis provided no explanation for the much larger reductions of malaria prevalence that occurred over the study period, which steadily declined from more than 28 per cent in 2004 to less than two per cent by 2008.

The IHI and LSTM team therefore re-

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# Sub-standard tourist hotels risk take-over



Chief Sheikh Abubakar Zubeir bin Ally (2nd-L, foreground) and other Muslim faithful pray for rain in Dar es Salaam yesterday in the wake of a delay in the long rains that usually fall in many parts of Tanzania this time of the year. He appealed to Muslims across the country to follow suit. Photo: Selemani Mpochi. Another photo on page 2

## Hunger stalks Kilosa as maize dries up

By Correspondent Gerald Kitabu

FARMERS in Kilosa district have said prolonged drought has affected maize production which is the key staple food for many people in the district, engendering fears that decreased production may send thousands of people into hunger this year.

Speaking over the weekend, they said that their maize crops have dried up pre-maturely in the field, as currently they can't plant anything as the planting season approaches its end.

The ward councilor for Berega in Kilosa district, Wilmod Machela said that farmers are helpless as villages like Kiyegeya, Berega, Mgugu and Dumbalume have lost crop



**There are farmers who took loans from some financial institutions. Their maize has dried up; I don't know how they will pay back their loans**

potential by up to 80 percent owing to drought.

He said that if the drought continues to the end of this month, the ward is expected to face severe hunger as the villagers invested heavily in the maize crop as a food and cash crop.

"There are farmers who took loans from some financial institutions. Their maize has dried up; I don't know how they will pay back their loans," he said.

Steven Msilili from Tumbalume village planted maize in his five acres plot but a three acres portion has completely dried up as a result of drought.

"In 2017, I planted maize in my five acres plot and harvested 120 bags of maize, but this year around I don't know if I will harvest something."

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## 'Operation Nzagamba': Eight tonnes of bad meat destroyed

By Guardian Reporter

THE government has destroyed eight tonnes of toxic pork and meat that entered in the country illegally, endangering peoples' lives.

The meat tonnage from different countries was impounded in various supermarkets in the country.

Speaking at Njiro suburb in Arusha, Livestock



and Fisheries minister Luhaga Mpina said that the meats were seized during an operation codenamed 'Nzagamba' which also saw a large amount of expired milk being seized and destroyed.

Despite being rotten, the products had no import permits or standard signs, a situation which poses obvious risks to consumers'

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The hotels inspection exercise provided the deputy minister with an opportunity to observe and evaluate the wearing out of infrastructure in some of the hotels. There was also incorrect data on the number of tourists who visit those facilities, he said

By Guardian Reporter

THE government has launched an operation to inspect all tourist hotels that were privatised, warning to repossess and handover to other serious investors all facilities that will be found running below standard.

The Deputy Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism, Constantine Kanyasu said in a visit to Arusha last week that the move was aimed at improving the tourism sector, as quality accommodation services play a big role.

"During the operation, we will revoke ownership licences of all hotels that will be found operating below standard. The task will then be shifted to other investors who are ready to manage them for the interest of promoting tourism," he said.

The government decided to embark on the programme following a number of complaints from stakeholders over poor services provided by most tourist hotels in the country, he told stakeholders during the visit.

Speaking soon after inspecting Soronera and Lobo tourist hotels situated in the Serengeti National Park in Mara region, Kanyasu said as the government



**The deputy minister inspected Musoma Hotel as well as the Ngorongoro Wildlife Lodge within Ngorongoro National Park**

works to see tourist arrivals increasing, quality accommodation facilities was one area that should be a priority.

The deputy minister inspected Musoma Hotel as well as the Ngorongoro Wildlife Lodge within Ngorongoro National Park.

"It is also claimed that there is a tendency of some privatised hotels to evade tax with others pay low wages to local employees compared to foreign workers. This will never be tolerated and once we find such things, we will revoke ownership licences of the investors," he said.

Kanyasu said that the hotel owners are violating entered agreements which required them to bring about a revolution in the tourism industry by providing employment and quality services to tourists, while contributing to economic growth through paying required taxes and other levies.

The hotels inspection exercise provided the deputy minister with an opportunity to observe and evaluate the wearing out of infrastructure in some of the hotels. There was also incorrect data on the number of tourists who visit those facilities, he said.

Kanyasu directed hotel owners to sit down and find a way in which they can increase the number of Tanzanians who visit the country's tourist attractions and thus make use of accommodation in those hotels.

In his remarks, the Acting Director for Serengeti District Council, Victor Tonesha said the main challenge facing the council was getting exact figures on the amount of levies paid by investors.







Sheikh Sharif Ahmed Badawy leads other Muslim faithful in prayers for rain held in Dar es Salaam yesterday. Photo: Selemani Mpochi

## China and Africa come together in promoting green development

BEIJING

CHINA has expanded scientific and technological cooperation with Africa in recent years to promote green development.

Chinese scientists have carried out trial growing of high-quality crops in Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda and Sudan, and have selected three hybrid rice varieties suitable for Kenya, according to Wang Qingfeng, head of the Sino-Africa Joint Research Center (SAJRC) of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

They have also selected and demonstrated the planting of fine strains of sweet sorghum in Kenya, Ethiopia and other countries, with the output increasing by 30 percent, said Wang.

Chinese and African scientists

conducted field investigations and jointly compiled the flora of Kenya. They built a medicinal botanical garden in Kenya and pushed forward the commercial utilization of some natural medicinal plants and animals.

By using remote sensing information technology, scientists conducted an environmental investigation on water resources in East Africa and constructed a sand control system in West Africa.

In addition, an anti-poaching system, developed by China, has been introduced to Kenya and Tanzania to help protect rhinos and elephants.

The SAJRC, set up in May 2013, has carried out long-term cooperation with nearly 20 universities and research organizations in more than 10 countries in Africa.

# Hunger stalks Kilosa as maize dries up

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he said.

Moses Chisengo from Mbuyuni also planted maize in his five acres but a four acres part has dried up because of prolonged drought. "It is very unfortunate. If one set fire in my farm, all the maize will be burnt because all of it dried up," he said.

Berega village executive officer Anna Daudi said that the government

should supply improved varieties that are tolerant to drought so that farmers could get something to eat.

The Guardian learnt that currently the whole ward has no agro-extension officer after one Justin Lyimo retired since last year.

Scientists believe that the best response to Tanzania's agricultural challenges such as food and nutrition insecurity, poverty, and drought is to



**It is very unfortunate. If one set fire in my farm, all the maize will be burnt because all of it dried up**

build up a diverse portfolio of research options ahead of the onset of such problems.

Agriculture research officer Ismail Ngolinda from the Tanzania Agriculture Research Institute (TARI-Ilonga) in Kilosa said drought is a big challenge in recent years.

In some places it has shrunk crop productivity, paralyzing household income and food security at different

levels and strength. He recommended that the farmers should try moderately drought tolerant maize varieties such as the Water Efficient Maize for Africa (WEMA).

"I would advice that improved maize varieties should be used, good agricultural practices should be followed together with the use of latest technologies," said Dr. Nicholas Nyange, former Chief Research Officer

and OFAB advisor.

Opening a meeting that brought together different researchers from academic, agricultural and research institutions in Dar es Salaam recently, the Minister for Agriculture Japhet Hasunga urged researchers to conduct the research on strategic crops including maize for industrial raw materials and ensuring food security in the country.

## 'Window screens crucial in mosquito, malaria control'

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assessed these epidemiological data to see how much of this remarkable 97% drop in malaria prevalence could be attributed to other factors. Only the coverage of complete window screening consistently increased to levels high enough to have any meaningful impact.

While only 40 per cent of houses had complete window screening at the start of the study in 2004, coverage had more than doubled to 86 per cent by 2008.

This surprisingly rapid scale up of window screening coverage was unplanned and spontaneous, implemented by households at their own expense, using flexible plastic screening which they found easy to install.

This steady rise in window-screening coverage was statistically associated with a 92% reduction of malaria prevalence amongst residents, accounting for most of the spectacular overall decline in malaria prevalence. "Good-quality housing is a crucial factor in reducing malaria transmission across the spectrum of malaria endemicity," says Dr Emmanuel Chanda at the World Health Organization Regional Office for Africa in Brazzaville.

In his supporting editorial, he asserts that "Killen and colleagues' findings fall within the context of research efforts to provide hard evidence for the public health value of house screening."

Interestingly, mosquito biting rates were also reduced by as much as 92 per cent and impact was greatest for the most efficient malaria vector species that depend heavily on human blood. "People who live with mosquitoes protect themselves by taking advantage of any products they can access and afford," says Dr Nicodem Govella, a co-author of the study who also develops new methods for measuring just which mosquitoes prefer and depend on human blood.

He continues: "Here is an encouraging example from the citizens of Dar es Salaam, who spent millions of dollars of their own money to protect their houses and families, but also protected their neighbours by making life tougher for mosquitoes."

In addition to revealing the

remarkable contribution of window screens to this near-collapse of malaria transmission, this re-analysis also yielded a more encouraging estimate for the impact of regular larvicide application.

Larviciding halved malaria prevalence by reducing malaria vector abundance, consistent with subsequent evaluations of scale up across the remainder of the city.

In addition to demonstrating that mosquito-proofed window screening may have far greater impacts upon malaria than previously thought, these observations also challenge the view that it is too expensive and impractical for widespread use in poor countries.

"While Dar es Salaam is a big city, we think our observations also have important implications for rural Africa," says Dr Gerry Killen who led the study.

"Historically, most rural African houses have been made with mud and sticks for the walls and grass thatch for the roofs. Mosquitoes readily entered through the eave gaps between the wall and roof, which were left open for ventilation because these simple house designs lacked windows.

However, Africa is changing faster than ever before, and that picture is rapidly becoming outdated across much of the continent. Houses ventilated by windows and built with bricks, timber and iron sheets are increasingly common even in rural Africa. The people who live with mosquitoes and malaria invest as much as they can in better houses, which are easier to protect with readily-available netting materials."

"This study shows how the relatively simple intervention of installing window screens was taken up beyond a research study setting and led to a remarkable reduction in malaria infections in the wider community.

"These findings demonstrate that it can take more than a decade for research to have a real impact on the communities that need it most," says Branwen Hennig, senior portfolio leader at the Wellcome Trust, one of the major sponsors for the study.

The authors also note that ongoing housing improvements across rural Africa are closely associated with the declining malaria burden and that even bigger reductions may be possible if they could be treated with insecticides.



Tarime Special Zone police commander Henry Mwaibambe pictured yesterday showing a consignment of sachets of hard drinks reportedly smuggled into Tanzania from Uganda but impounded by police. Photo: Guardian Correspondent

## 'Operation Nzagamba': Eight tonnes of bad meat destroyed

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health.

Mpina declared that the government will not tolerate importation of expired meat and dairy products, damaging domestic investments in the livestock industry.

He warned unscrupulous traders engaging in illegal importation of sub-standard and rotten food stuffs to stop doing so "as the government was awake all the time and it would not spare anyone once caught.

"The government has continued strengthening surveillance in border areas to make sure that the whole chain engaging in this illegal activity

is smashed..We will not get tired arresting and dragging to court those found engaging in the illegal business," he vowed.

For her part, operation manager Dr Sophia Mlote unveiled some of the methods used by traders to import the products, re-packaging expired livestock products from various countries and bringing them to the market as new, thus evading inspections, duties and levies from local authorities.

She said criminal gangs behind illegal imports and exports of livestock products use unofficial entry points along the country's porous borders to void inspections and payment of

required levies.

"These dishonest traders have a number of methods when importing those expired products in the country, but the government has been taking all precautions to ensure that once they reach our borders or put out their products in the market they are seized and destroyed," she said.

Imani Sicalwe, the registrar for the Tanzania Meat Board (TMB) assured the minister that the organisation will continue close monitoring to ensure that all meat products that enter the country are of required quality standards with appropriate labelling, and pay all levies.

Arusha Regional Commissioner

Mrisho Gambo commended minister Mpina saying that since he took office, he has brought a number of positive changes in the livestock sector.

Inspection officials in various border stations should be closely monitored to find out why a number of expired products pass in the same borders which those officers are working in.

"Apart from all other effort to fight illegal importation of these products, the ministry should also initiate an investigation on officials working at border posts, to find out if some of them entertain this business, then stern measures should be taken against them," he told the minister.





Livestock and Fisheries minister Luhaga Mpina takes part in the destruction of eight tonnes of what was described as expired cow meat and pork imported illegally into Tanzania. This was at Njiro – on the outskirts of Arusha city – at the weekend. Photo: Guardian Correspondent

# Govt directs district councils to employ more game scouts

By Guardian Correspondent, Musoma

DEPUTY Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism, Constantine Kanyasu, has directed district councils in the country to employ more game scouts to prevent wild animals from invading human settlements and farms. Kanyasu made the call over the weekend during his tour in Mara Region following reports of deaths of people and destruction of farm crops by wild animals that raided human settlements and farms in different parts of the country.

He said successful anti-poaching operations pioneered by President John Magufuli resulted in an increase in the populations of elephants, hippos and buffalos that strayed into human settlements and farms, wreaking havoc.

He said: "Most of the raids by the wild animals occur in villages located near the game reserves and the national parks."

He said directors of councils throughout the country should set aside budgets for employing game scouts that will assist in making sure that the animals were not harmful to mankind.

The official said the move to employ game officers will help reduce human-wildlife conflicts in areas adjacent to game reserves.

"The employment of game scouts will reduce the amount of money being spent by the government to compensate people who are being attacked by the animals," said Kanyasu.

Vincent Naano, Musoma District Commissioner, said between January and March this year, wild animals attacked and killed 10 people in the district and destroyed 1,059 hectares of

farms. In 2017, the government announced to come up with a national land use planning commission to resolve the escalating human-wildlife conflicts, particularly for communities living close to the country's national parks.

"We believe that the ongoing human-wildlife conflicts will be resolved after the formation of the commission," said Alan Kijazi, director general of Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA).

Kijazi said that the commission will be officially launched next week in the East African nation, which has a total of 16 national parks.

He explained that the human-wildlife conflict is contributed by a number of factors including climate change, whereby wildlife have been getting out of the conservancies into people's homes in search of water and sometimes food.

"There are people who have been encroaching wildlife corridors for farming, grazing and settlement, which in turn those areas fall prey of wildlife invasion. In some areas wild animals kill human beings and in some areas, pastoralists do kill wild animals such as lions that killed livestock," the official said. "This commission will help to address the challenge," he explained.

For the last three years, it was estimated that 80,000 livestock grazed into the parks annually, according to him.

*"The employment of game scouts will reduce the amount of money being spent by the government to compensate people who are being attacked by the animals,"*

By Guardian Correspondent, Ilkungi

## TCB distributes pesticides to farmers in Singida

THE Tanzania Cotton Board (TCB) in Singida Region has distributed 160,000 bottles of pesticides to farmers in the area to combat millbugs and other pests attacking the fibre crop used to make clothes.

TCB cotton inspector, Abubakari Sempule said when he presented a report to the regional cotton development officer, who visited Mayaha village to inspect farmers activities.

Despite admitting the havoc being caused by the pests, Sempule assured the farmers that the board was working

to address the matter. During the event farmers expressed the challenges facing them including climate change, drought and pests which contributed to low yields.

According to the farmers, despite following all the advices they get from agriculture experts, pests had been a big challenge to thwart their efforts.

The farmers requested the board to send pesticides on time to the villages because most of the time it is brought when the pests have wreaked havoc.

One of the farmers Christancia

Charles used the opportunity to urge women in the village to make use of the opportunities available by growing more cotton. She added that cotton as a crop has no complications but depends on the efforts by the farmer which enables them to get more depending on ones efforts.

In his remarks, the regional agriculture development officer Mashaka Mlangi advised the farmers to follow modern agriculture techniques.

Earlier this month, Tanzania and Brazil agreed to work together in

improving cotton agriculture to make it more profitable to farmers.

The agreement came at a time when Brazil is planning to turn around its agriculture to be more commercial and is currently implementing the same in countries of Burundi, Kenya and Tanzania.

The programme to promote cotton growing being implemented by Brazil in Tanzania is based on ensuring that farmers get the right nursery seeds while research being done on the crop goes down to be practiced by farmers.

By Guardian Reporter

## Dr Shein urges teachers to be innovative, enrol for courses to sharpen their skills

ZANZIBAR President Dr Ali Mohamed Shein has urged teachers across the Indian Ocean archipelago to be innovative, and go for further education to polish up their teaching skills for quality services provision.

He made the call during the inauguration of Fuoni/Pangawe primary school in Unguja West District.

The buildings which its construction cost stood at 5bn/- was part of the continued support from the Chinese government which also funded other two schools in the Island which area Kijichi and Urafiki in Mwanakwerekwe area.

According to him, the quality of education has been developing time after time and therefore, requires teachers also to improve in their skills by adopting modern technologies for their students to perform better in studies and examinations.

He said teachers should do away from traditional teaching and embarks on modern teaching techniques as the government was investing much on them to bring reforms in the country's education system.

Dr Shein urged authorities to supervise the school operations which include deploying qualified teachers and enough equipment for better education outcomes.

He said development in education sector in the Isles was based on firm foundation that was earlier laid by the Island's first President, the late Abeid Amani Karume.

For her part, the Minister for Education and Vocational Training, Riziki Pembe Juma said the construction of the school perks up the number of primary schools in district as part of the implementation of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) manifestos.

She called on the area's

residents to make use of the newly launched school by sending their children to the facility to get education.

Earlier, Dr Idrissa Muslim Hija, the Permanent Secretary (PS) in the ministry explained that the construction of the buildings will help ease congestion of pupils in classes especially in the nearby schools of Kinuni, kijitoupelea, Chunga and

Fuoni something that has been thwarting learning development of the pupils.

"Completion of the construction will help children to learn in conducive environment having all required learning facilities for better education outcomes," he added.

Speaking during the event, representative of Chinese ambassador Shein Qui assured Isles of

continued support from Chinese government to bring development in various sectors.

Qui promised that his government will continue cementing the current relationship between Zanzibar and China, saying that the two nations had very long historical ties that need to be maintained and honoured for the mutual benefits.



### TENDER FOR SUPPLY OF GYPSUM 2019/20 INVITATION FOR BIDS

MBEYA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED (MCCL) is a subsidiary of the LafargeHolcim Group. Mbeya Cement Company's industrial operations are based in Songwe, Plot No. 1 Industrial Area, Mbeya. MCCL now invites sealed bids from eligible tenders to supply gypsum for our production. All bids in one original clearly marked "ORIGINAL" plus ONE copies, clearly marked "COPY" properly filled in, and enclosed in plain envelopes marked TENDER FOR SUPPLY OF GYPSUM 2019/20 must be delivered to:

Secretary,  
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Mbeya Cement Company Limited,  
P.O. Box 529, Mbeya

And deposited at the RECEPTION located at Administration Block, Songwe Plant, Mbeya. Deadline for submission will be on 18th April, 2019 at 2:00pm. A complete set of Tendering Document(s) may be purchased by interested bidders from the address given above and upon payment of a non-refundable fee of Tanzanian shillings 200,000 (Two hundred thousand shillings only) into our bank account and present the deposit slip to the Reception Desk at Songwe, Mbeya OR email to mcc.tender@lafargeholcim.com

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No bids will be accepted for further evaluation if not accompanied by a proof of payment of the above fee. Bidding documents may also be dispatched through courier upon bidder's courier arrangement. Mbeya Cement Company Limited shall bear no responsibility for late delivery of the bidding documents.

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## EAC urges pest control companies to explore regional harmonised system

By Guardian Reporter

EAST African Community (EAC) Deputy Secretary General in-charge of Productive and Social Sectors, Christophe Bazivamo has called upon pest control product companies to take advantage of EAC harmonized system for testing and registration of pesticides.

The 38th Extra-Ordinary Council of Ministers held on January 30, 2019 approved the EAC pesticides management guidelines on efficacy trials, residue trials and registration requirements. The Council further directed Partner States to domesticate them by May 30, 2020.

The EAC harmonised system comes with a number of benefits that will translate to reduced time and costs associated with testing and registration of pest control products across EAC Partner States. It is expected that farmers in the region will have increased access to quality, safe and affordable pesticides.

Bazivamo informed the companies that involvement of the Private Sector is pivotal for successful implementation of the guidelines. He further said that EAC appreciates and recognizes the contribution that the private sector makes in the EAC integration agenda.

Bazivamo made the remarks during the Technical Working Group meeting on pilot testing of EAC harmonised pesticides registration guidelines held in Arusha, between March 18, and 21, 2019.

The meeting was convened by the EAC Secretariat with support from USAID Kenya & East Africa, the United States Department of Agriculture and Africa Lead II. The main objective of the meeting was to finalize roadmap and discuss modalities of pilot testing of EAC harmonized guidelines for testing and registration of pesticides.

The meeting was attended by members of the EAC Technical Working Group on Pesticides harmonisation, Agriculture Desk officers from the ministries responsible for EAC affairs, pest control product

companies (Bayer, Syngenta, AgBiTech, REAL IPM, Corteva, Triachem, Provivi and Arysta Life Science), CropLife Africa Middle East, the African Agricultural Technology Foundation, Africa Lead, the Alliance for a Green Revolution and the EAC Secretariat.

Addressing the meeting, Christophe Bazivamo, mentioned that area of agrochemicals and pest control products is a key priority in the EAC agricultural sector. Article 108 of the EAC Treaty focuses on the need for EAC Partner States to adopt common mechanism to ensure safety, efficacy and potency of agricultural inputs including chemicals, drugs and vaccines.

Bazivamo informed the meeting that 11th Sectoral Council on Agriculture and Food Security held in June 2018 adopted the EAC pesticides management guidelines and urged Partner States to pilot implementation of the pesticide efficacy guidelines for the first three years in order to pave way for operationalisation of full mutual recognition.

The Sectoral Council also urged partner states to prioritise joint testing of pesticides and to share information on products that can control the Fall Army Worm which had posed a major threat to food security in the region.

Since 2016 the Fall Army Worm has been spreading across much of sub-Saharan Africa. Currently, over 45 countries out of 55 countries in sub-Saharan Africa have been affected.

It is estimated that Fall Army Worm has the potential to cause maize yield losses in the range of US\$ 2 to 6 billion in Africa's maize producing countries.

During the meeting, representatives of Bayer, Syngenta, AgBiTech, REAL IPM, Corteva, Provivi and Arysta Life Science made presentations about products developed by their respective companies to control the Fall Army Worm. The presentations also outlined the efficacy and safety of the products and EAC partner states where the companies intend to conduct pilot trials of their products.



Cyprian Ntomoka (L), an eye specialist with the Dar es Salaam-based Comprehensive Community Based Rehabilitation in Tanzania, attends to Tigo employee Isaac Shoo at a free eye and ear screening camp held in Dar es Salaam late last week for the mobile phone service provider's employees. Photo: Guardian Correspondent

## Tanzanian invents vehicle alarm system

By Guardian Reporter

A young Tanzanian has invented the country's first locally-made car alarm system that could help stop a wave of car thefts in the country

A US\$150-cost technology founded by a young Tanzanian investor helps to stop a wave of car thefts, which are fueled by the black market for stolen parts in the country.

"The system allows the driver to be assured that his or her vehicle is safe and secure all the time," said Saleh Ally who invented the technology.

The new development came when reports said that the rapid development of innovation ecosystem in Tanzania over the past five years

has improved the country's ranking in the Global Innovation Index (GII), moving up 31 positions from 123 in 2013 to 92 in 2018.

Human Development Innovation Fund (HDIF) team leader, David McGinty revealed recently during the launch of a report dubbed 'Investing in Social Innovation and Technology in Tanzania: HDIF's Reflections and Recommendations 2013-2018'.

He said the innovation ecosystem in Tanzania had developed rapidly over the past five years, with an increase in the number of individuals and institutions stepping up and becoming more active, visible and connected than ever before.

"New start-ups and hubs are cropping up every

day and there is growing awareness of the role that innovation can play in finding solutions to large and pervasive development challenges," he noted.

McGinty said during that time the country's ranking in GII had climbed up 31 positions from 123 in 2013 to 92 in 2018.

He said the report aimed at acting as a catalyst for change by increasing knowledge and understanding about the complex practice of social innovation in Tanzania.

"Over the past five years, we have had the great fortune of supporting Tanzanian innovators to bring their ideas to fruition and test out new ways of doing things.

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## WHO launches initiative to stop TB

By Correspondent James Kandoya

THE World Health Organization (WHO) has launched a joint initiative "Find.Treat.All" with the Global Fund and Stop TB partnership, aimed at accelerating disease response and ensuring access to care, towards Universal Health Coverage.

Tanzania joins other nations to commemorate the World TB Day on March 24 this year, aimed at raising public awareness about the devastating health, social and economic consequence of TB, and to step up efforts to end the global TB epidemic.

This year theme: "It's time- puts the accent on the urgency to act on the commitments made by global leaders to."

According to WHO, TB remains the world's deadliest infectious killer. Each day, nearly 4500 people lose their lives to TB and close to 30,000 people fall ill with this preventable and curable

disease.

The statement revealed that global efforts to combat TB have saved an estimated 54 million lives since year 2000 and reduced the TB mortality rate by 42 percent.

It clarified that in order to accelerate the TB response in countries reach targets-Heads of States came together and made strong commitments to end TB at the first-ever UN high level meeting in September 2018.

"This year, WHO calls on government, affected communities, health providers, and national/international partners to unite force under the banner "Find.Treat.All to ensure that there was no one left behind.

In Tanzania, a total of 69,623 cases of all forms were notified in 2017, which is an increase of 5.6 percent or 3,715 cases compared to the year 2016, according to National Tuberculosis and Leprosy Programme (NTLP) Annual report -

2017.

The report revealed that among the cases notified, new and relapse cases were 68,273 (98.06%) of which 28,687 (41%) were bacteriological confirmed.

In terms of regions, the reports showed that Dar es Salaam city has remained a major contributor of TB cases notification in Tanzania. Its contribution makes 21 of all cases of all cases notified in the country.

There was considerable regional variation as in the previous years with 50 percent of cases being contributed by only six regions - Dar es Salaam, Mwanza, Mbeya, Morogoro, Arusha and Tanga.

The report gave further details that the Previously treated TB cases notified in 2017 were 3,528 cases which is 5.1 percent of all cases notified in the country.

Among them relapse cases contributed 62 percent of all previously treated cases.



Miraji Islamic Centre chairman Arif Yusuf Abdulrehman (L) and Harun Rashid, a representative of the UK-based One Nation Organisation, symbolically present 70 sewing machines as well as bicycles, Bajaj tyres and various other items in Dar es Salaam yesterday to women from various regions. It was a donation by members of the Muslims community in Leicester City. Photo: Selemani Mpochi





Tanzania Breweries Limited senior communication officer Amanda Walter makes a presentation at a seminar on 'responsible drinking' at a police station in Dar es Salaam at the weekend as part of the firm's public awareness campaign and corporate social responsibility. Photo: Guardian Correspondent

## Work harder to maintain country's peace, police told

By Guardian Correspondent, Shinyanga

POLICE officers in Shinyanga Region have been challenged to work tirelessly despite the various challenges they were facing.

Shinyanga District Commissioner, Jasinta Mboneko made the call over the weekend when speaking during the police family day celebrations for 2019.

Mboneko who represented Shinyanga Regional Commissioner urged them to devote their energy and time in ensuring the country's peace and security.

She said that the government is fully aware of the challenges facing the Tanzania police force

and it was working on those challenges.

For his part, Shinyanga Regional Police Commander, Richard Abwao commended the government for providing them with 200m/- for the construction of nine residential houses for its officers.

He said the government's intervention came at the right time when police in the region were facing serious shortage of houses while some were staying in dilapidated buildings.

He said construction of the new residential houses will boost morale of the officers, hence increase productivity. "We appreciate the support from the government because the officers will live comfortably. The

construction has already begun and we expect the houses to be ready by June this year," RPC Abwao said.

He, however assured Tanzanians that the force is determined to ensure peace and combat all forms of crime.

When in Arusha last year, President John Magufuli said the government will dish out 10bn/- for construction of police houses across the country.

Magufuli challenged regional and district commissioners to engage various stakeholders to ensure many houses are built, as part of efforts to address housing shortage for members of the security organs.

## Govt urged to increase funds to scale up local innovations

By Correspondent Gerald Kitabu

GRASSROOTS innovators have urged the government to increase funding for their innovations so that they can provide more solutions to locals and contribute effectively and efficiently to the industrial economy drive.

The multi-talented young Tanzanians also called for the private sector and other stakeholders to invest in them saying the projects of grassroots innovations have no stringent conditions and are usually sustainable and community-led solutions.

The call was made by grassroots innovators in Sumbawanga, Rukwa Region recently who had designed wind power generating machine that generate low-cost and reliable power supply to some academic institutions in Rukwa Region.

Commenting on his innovations, one of the Rukwa based grassroots innovators, George Ulaya said that if well financed, they can develop small, medium and large innovative projects that address directly challenges facing Tanzanians especially the rural communities.

"I have made wind power generating machine which is currently supplying power to Rukwa Teachers' College. The power generating machine can provide light to the whole college with affordable costs. This is one of the examples that if we are empowered we can do more innovations," he said.

Besides the power machine, Ulaya has made another 50kw-hydro-electrical power machine at Kaengesa seminary waterfalls. The machine works 24-hrs and can supply electricity to 400 homes including the school and teachers houses," he said.

He recently conducted feasibility study in three areas of Uzia, Kalumbaleza and Nkwilo along Rukwa valley to produce hydroelectric power. He is currently undertaking 100 kw Nkwilo power project.

He said in 2010, Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH) had helped to equip him with modern facilities and working tools worth 12m/- that has improved his innovations.

"The Commission for Science and

Technology has contributed a lot to these achievements. I also thank Rural Electrical Agency (REA) for the financial support. In fact one of the three projects had attracted another donor who is willing to fund the construction works. The project can supply power to the whole Rukwa Region, he said.

Some parts of Rukwa Region receive power from the neighbouring country of Zambia, so, there is a need to fund the project so that the whole region can generate and own its own power produced by grassroots innovators," he said.

Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology (Costech) commended Ulaya's innovations, saying it will continue supporting grassroots innovators in Tanzania whose innovations address challenges facing people and providing solutions.

Costech's Director General Dr. Amos Nungu said that grassroots innovators are doing a great job, adding that it is high time they changed their mindsets and become entrepreneurs. When they provide these technical and community led solutions or service, they should also provide employment and increase their incomes.

"When it comes to the national grid, we understand that there are efforts being taken by the Ministry of energy, we shall advice that innovations and contributions being made by grassroots innovators are considered," he added.

He said that currently there are many grassroots innovators, some have been reached by Costech and others not yet. But not all of them need financial support. Some need technical advice only, others need guidance and others need more education. The government through Costech has launched the national science, technology and innovation competition. The aim is to reach all the innovators and to see how they will be supported.

In recent years, Costech also funded other grassroots innovators, one of them being Adam Kinyekile (37) from Songwe Region who is also known as street engineer. He owns a mobile workshop and designs different agricultural and waste treating machines.



# St. Joseph University in Tanzania

## VACANCY FOR THE POSITION OF THE VICE-CHANCELLOR

### Introduction

The St. Joseph University in Tanzania (SJUIT) is the university owned by Trustees of Daughters of Mary Immaculate and Collaborators (DMI) and registered by Tanzania Commission for Universities (TCU). The University has three colleges namely Campus College of Engineering & Technology (SJCET), the Campus College of Science & Mathematics Education (SJCUSME) both located in main campus at Mbezi Luguruni and the St. Joseph College of Health and Allied Sciences (SJCHAS) located in Boko, Dar es salaam. The University believes in its mission:

Capacity Building of Children of Africa; To meet the Emerging Challenges happening in the World; By imparting Quality Employable Education with Discipline; Which leads to Self-Enlightenment and; Development of the Nation.

The St. Joseph University in Tanzania is undergoing a purposeful, decisive, and aggressive transformational change. This has enabled the University to ensure that the physical capacities, quality and availability of staff and relevance of academic programmes are in sync with the ever-increasing demand for access to quality Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) higher education. A lot of focus is on harnessing the talents of the students by encouraging innovation, incubation and development of entrepreneurial skills of the Tanzanians.

Thus, the Owner's of SJUIT is seeking to appoint a Vice-Chancellor who shall be the Chief Executive Officer of the University and the driver of academic excellence agenda at SJUIT.

### Requirements

For appointment to the position of the Vice-Chancellor, a person shall:

1. Have attained the status of Professor/Associate Professor or a Senior Academician in either teaching or research, from a University recognized in Tanzania;
2. Have thorough knowledge of the structural, legislative and regulatory framework for administering University Education in Tanzania;
3. Have at least five years hands-on experience at a senior level in a University or equivalent institution with demonstrable leadership and management capacity including knowledge of financial management and strategic people management;
4. Be an accomplished scholar with a proven track record in

formulating and managing academic programmes;

5. Have demonstrable experience in networking, fundraising and resource mobilization;
6. Meet the requirements of King's Code of Good Governance on Leadership and Integrity; and
7. Have a demonstrable experience in transformative and strategic leadership.

### Core Competences

The following core competences and skills will be required for the position of the Vice-

### Chancellor:

1. Ability to portray and uphold positive image and work in a multi-cultural and multi-ethnic environment with sensitivity to and respect for diversity;
2. Being a visionary and results oriented thinker;
3. Excellent organizational, interpersonal and communication skills;
4. Capacity to work under pressure to meet strict deadlines;
5. Firm, fair and with transparent management style; and
6. Shall focus on revenue generation from the University activities and fulfill the needs of all stakeholders and shall operate with the balanced budget.

### Duties and Responsibilities

As per the Statutes of the SJUIT, the duties and responsibilities of the Vice-Chancellor shall be:

1. Academic and administrative head of the University;
2. Responsible to the owner through the Council for the implementation of the decisions of the Council and to all matters pertaining to the academic, administrative and financial activities of the University;
3. Responsible for development and formulation of appropriate policies;
4. Responsible for development of strategic alliances with Government, industry, local and international institutions;
5. Required to provide strategic direction and leadership to the University and represent the University nationally, regionally and internationally;

6. Required to provide innovative and creative leadership in the areas of Academics, Fundraising, Finance, Budgeting, Planning and Development; Research and Partnerships; and
7. Required to co-ordinate the development and implementation of the academic and administrative policies of the University in accordance with the University's Master Plan and the Strategic Plan.

### Tenure

As per the statutes of the SJUIT, the Vice-Chancellor shall hold office for a duration of four (4) years with the possibility of one-time renewal for a further term of four years subject to a positive appraisal.

### Remuneration

Will be competitive and commensurate with the position of Vice chancellor.

### How to apply

1. Application should be accompanied by detailed curriculum vitae (detailing academic qualifications, professional experience, academic leadership, publications, awards/ scholarships/ funding, membership to professional associations and linkages) and certified copies of relevant academic and professional certificates, national identity card or passport, testimonials, copies of certificates, e-mail addresses and telephone contacts and any other relevant supporting documents.
2. Applicants should submit six (6) hard copies of their applications which should clearly be marked "Application for the position of Vice-Chancellor".
3. Applications must be submitted by courier, registered mail or posted and reach the addressee before Monday, April 22, 2019.
4. Name and full contact addresses of three references who know the applicant's academic and/or work experience.

Applications should be addressed to the:

Chairman,  
Search Committee for Vice Chancellor,  
St. Joseph University In Tanzania,  
P. O. Box 11007,  
DAR ES SALAAM.  
email: search4vc@sjuit.ac.tz



## Go for drip irrigation to save water, DC Kasesera urges farmers in Iringa

By Friday Simbaya, Iringa

IRINGA District Commissioner, Richard Kasesera has called upon small-scale farmers to venture into drip irrigation, in order to save water at the time when the precious resource is diminishing due to climate change.

DC Kasesera made the call recently when speaking at the function where he received projects' report from the District Public Expenditure Tracking Survey (PETS).

PETS, through engaging citizens in agriculture services for sustainable farming, is implemented by local community-based organisation called 'MJUMIKK'. With the support from Foundation for Civil Society (FCS) the project is implemented in five wards of Kiwera, Magulilwa, Mgama, Ifunda and Wasa.

The DC described drip irrigation as an important tool towards saving water and improves crop production in the area and the country at large.

"So, there is a need for agricultural officers, small scale farmers and other stakeholders to switch to drip irrigation to save water and improve productivity," he said, adding that drip irrigation has been proved to be more efficient than other types of irrigation systems.

DC Kasesera commended PETS committee

for helping the government to explore the use of public resources in various projects being implemented in the district.

PET's secretary in Iringa District, Hamida Tanda said that between January 8 and February 21, 2019 the committee visited the irrigation schemes and identified various challenges and recommended measures to address those hiccups.

The committee has suggested the need for fertilizer companies to ensure the commodity reach in all villages across the district, due to the fact that there are some villagers who are unable to get the inputs in their localities.

Tanda also revealed that farmers using Mgera-Kiwere irrigation scheme are requesting the government to employ extension officers for better farming services to farmers.

The PETS committee also unveiled that there are dams which weren't functioning, citing Magulilwa irrigation project which is not working since it was constructed.

According to Tanda, Magulilwa villagers urged the government to chip in and make sure the project operates as it was intended to save the communities.

During the visit PETS committee also visited Mgama Ward where it was found that the 538m/- Makete irrigation project which was built seven years ago was not operating.



Safina Samwel (standing while gesturing, facing camera) of Arusha Chini in Kilimanjaro Region, who used to practise female genital mutilation but has since 'retired', addresses 30 other women also previously engaged in the practice but who have now joined hands with a Tanzanian NGO known as Tusonge (literally, Kiswahili for 'Let's forge ahead') in fighting FGM in livestock-keeping communities. Photo: Godfrey Mushi

## 1,500 students benefit from cycle of transformation project

By John Ngunge, Arusha

OVER 1,500 students from Arusha and Manyara secondary schools and four vocational training colleges have benefited from the four-year cycle of transformation project (CoT).

Supported by World Vision Tanzania (WVT), the project was handed over to the government at the weekend.

Speaking at the function programme officer from CoT, Charles Marwa, said the project was made possible through the partnership with VETA, the Ministry of Education, Science

and Technology, Small Industry Development Organization (Sido), with WVT as the lead partner.

He said the project has added value to students by enabling them acquired technology leadership through technology access, 21st century training and work-based learning through school-based student-run enterprises.

"We do this by training youth in computer and business skills that they can use in their local communities, then provide work-based learning through school-based student-run enterprises (SBSRE) that they manage

and operate," he said adding that, in the process, students gain experience and confidence for employment and entrepreneurship.

Kitumbeine secondary school from Longido District, Manyara Vocational Training Institute, Nangwa Vocational Training Institute, Arusha Vocational Training Institute and Mto wa Mbu Vocational Training Institute are among the education institutions involved in the project.

For her part, CoT programme manager, Linda Laiser, urged the youth to learn relevant technology skills,

learn to apply those skills in practical contexts, and be empowered to start their own businesses.

She said by doing so, they would be able to boost livelihoods in the technology industry and fulfil the local demand for affordable technology products and services.

She said the project has engaged critical partners to drive efficiency and effectiveness while creating the foundation to scale in a number of ways such as providing the school and colleges with computer labs and internet with support from Intel and

Microsoft, teacher training in Cisco Academy IT Essentials computer refurbishing and repair vocational curriculum with support from Cisco.

It also aims at training teachers to infuse practical elements in their digital literacy curriculum, training in multimedia and in Cisco Academy IT Essentials computer refurbishing and repair vocational curriculum.

Speaking at the occasion, a teacher from Kitumbaine secondary school, Joyce Mbulinyingi, said the project has improved teachers and students technological know-how and made

their work performances easier.

She, however said, four teachers out of five who received the training had been transferred to other schools.

On his side, a tutor from Veta Manyara College, Heke Hendo, said he was one of the few beneficiaries of the programme who studied at the college and did well his ICT subjects.

The CoT is based on the virtuous cycle of training students who produce marketable products and services that are sold to customers which generates revenue that is re-invested to train more students and the cycle repeats.



BONITE BOTTLERS LIMITED

### Advertisements of Employment

#### 1. Area Sales Supervisor

##### Qualification:

- Applicant should be a holder of Bachelor of Commerce in Marketing / Business Administration or any other related field from recognized Institution.

##### Key Skills & Abilities:

- Ability to manage and monitor staff performance to ensure the preset targets are met
- Ability to actively pursue opportunities to improve Route to Market and leveraging best practices.
- Ability to drive horizontal expansion through outlet creation incentive programs
- Ability to identify Commercial and Market development improvement initiatives to drive incremental volume, and profit share.
- Ability to track performance against objectives regularly and initiate corrective measures.
- Able to work independently with minimum supervision
- Self motivated, flexible person and a good team player

■ **Experience** : Any experience in related field will be added advantage.

■ **Location** : Arusha & Kilimanjaro

#### 2. Salesman

##### Qualification:

- Applicant should be a holder of form IV/VI with Diploma in Sales and Marketing / Business Administration or any related field from recognized Institution.

##### Key skills & Abilities:

- Skills and knowledge of customer care and customer services.
- Ability to forecast sales/load to be taken for each day to the location assigned.
- Able to work independently with minimum supervision.
- Self motivated, flexible person and a good team player.
- Ability to seek out and develop new business and maximize all possible opportunities to increase Sales

■ **Experience** : Any experience in the same field will be added advantage

■ **Location** : Arusha & Kilimanjaro

##### Mode of Application:

All applications accompanied with cover letter, photocopies of certificates and CVs to be sent to undersigned address, reach him not later than 28/03/2019.

The Managing Director,  
Bonite Bottlers Ltd,  
P. O. Box 1352,  
MOSHI.  
E- mail [hr@bbl.co.tz](mailto:hr@bbl.co.tz)

615155507

## Awareness training for SMEs to improve products and services

By Felix Andrew

MORE education awareness seminars are needed for entrepreneurs to enable them increase contribution to the national coffers and employment.

Quality assurance officer of Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) Cunbert Kapilima made the remarks over the weekend when opening a one day awareness seminar for SMEs in Lushoto District, Tanga Region. The seminar was organised by the TBS in collaboration with Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) and Tanzania Food and Drugs Authority (TFDA).

Kapilima said that TBS understands the role played by SMEs in contribution of incomes to the state coffers and employment.

He said the organisation would continue to educate entrepreneurs in

order to improve production in order to able to sell their produce abroad.

Similar education trainings had been conducted to entrepreneurs in other regions namely Dodoma, Singida, Katavi, Kigoma, Tanga, Tabora, Manyara, Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Lindi, Mtwara, Ruvuma, Iringa, Njombe, Songwe, Rukwa, Mbeya, Mwanza and Dar es Salaam.

An entrepreneur identified as Julius Mshana from Mwamboa group, thanked TBS for the awareness seminar since most of them failed to access market due to lack of standard marks.

He asked officials from Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) to visit them in order to get introduction letters that would enable them to present to TBS offices for standard marks application procedures.

Responding the SIDO business

development officer, Gladness Foya has promised to visit them in April this year.

For his part, Lushoto District Commissioner January Lugangika urged Small and Medium Entrepreneurs (SMEs) in the district to stick to standards requirements during production in order to win markets to boost their incomes.

Lugangika said the journey to industrialisation drive must involve standards, noting that all SMEs ought to ensure that they follow all standards requirements during production.

He urged them to use the knowledge gained in seminar in producing quality products.

The seminar attracted 33 entrepreneurs who produce milk, honey, yogurt, juice, vegetables and tomatoes.



Victoria Kizito, a Prisons Gender Desk officer in Shinyanga Region, speaks at a meeting on gender-based violence held in Shinyanga municipality yesterday. It was organised by Agape, Cuso and the Tanzania Gender Networking Programme. Photo: Correspondent Marco Maduhu



## Environment stakeholders addressing climate change challenges facing Hadzabe

By Guardian Correspondent, Arusha

ENVIRONMENTAL stakeholders met in Arusha to extensively discuss ways of addressing climate change challenges facing Hadzabe, the community who still live hunter-gatherer people.

The Hadza, or Hadzabe are an indigenous ethnic group in north-central Tanzania, living around Lake Eyasi in the central Rift Valley and in the neighboring Serengeti Plateau. There are, as of 2015, between 1,200 and 1,300 Hadza people living in Tanzania, although the increasing impact of tourism and encroaching pastoralists pose serious threats to the continuation of their traditional way of life.

Genetically, the Hadza are not closely related to any other people. While traditionally classified with the Khoisan languages, primarily because it has clicks, the Hadza language appears to be an isolate, unrelated to any other. As descendants of Tanzania's aboriginal hunter-gatherer population, they have probably occupied their current territory for thousands of years, with relatively little modification to their basic way of life until the past hundred years.

Speaking at the meeting held last week here, Coordinator of Pastoralists Indigenous Non Governmental Organizations Forum (Pingo's Forum) Gideon Sanago said that the meeting involved different players from across the country.

Sanago described Hadza as unique population of hunter-gatherers living in the Lake Eyasi region of northern Tanzania.

He said: "Their way of life dates back millennia, living off of the land by hunting wild game, collecting wild plants and honey, and sleeping in simple grass huts, but climate change remain a serious challenge that threaten them access to the wild game, wild plants, and water on which they depend."

"Much of their traditional homeland has already been lost to them. That's the reason we're meeting here to find remarkable measures to address the vice including proposing the need to come up with different project that will help them to reduce impacts caused by the changing of weather patterns," Sanago said.

He explained that the stakeholders also want to see projects benefit Hadza community directly and make them shift from traditional life styles to modern life styles.

According to him, Pingos has been empowering them on how to embark into friendly environmental conservation as well as encouraging them to take their children to school and access to health care.

"We are also empowering pastoralists with better understanding on the negative impacts of taking their livestock to the land inhabited by Hadza community," he said.

One of the participants, Edward Leure suggested the need for having remarkable measures to rescue the Hadza community from the catastrophic situation caused by climate change.

Among the challenges facing Haza community, according to Leure include lack of water for their domestic and livestock use as well as limited pastures.

"This meeting is meant to come up with alternative solution to address the challenge," he said.

## Child protection system set to prevent violence, abuse against children

By Mtapu Wilson

THE government has designed a child protection system that can be adopted by other social development partners in the country including local organisations to prevent and respond to violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation against children in the communities.

According to the statement made over the weekend by Jonas Tarimo on behalf of the Commissioner of Social Welfare for the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elders and Children during the national conference on ending violence against women and children.

The conference was organised by Children Dignity Forum in partnership with the Dar es Salaam University College of Education and C-Sema organisation under the finance support of the Swedish embassy in Dar es Salaam.

According to Tarimo, child protection system aims to protect child against any violence and it provides good procedures on how to help any child who has been victimised whether in psychological, physical or sexual violence.

He said that the system aims to bring together different social development stakeholders by putting systematic linkage which could help providing services, change social perception and encouraging law enforcement against violence on children.

"In this system we need all children welfare stakeholders come together and put our resources together so as to help alleviating problem facing children in the community. This structure enables us in preventing and responding effectively to violence on children," he said.

CDF's executive director, Koshuma Mtengeti said the number of reported cases implicated to violence on children has increased to due to efforts put together with various stakeholders.

He said this system has emphasised the government to allocate special budget in the district councils and ministries to deal with violence on children so as to help child accessing basic rights. "Through this governmental system on protection of the children, now we have managed to join in this fight against violence on children everywhere from family level to national level. As a result now police gender desks in everywhere in the country are there to tackle violence on women and children," said Mtengeti.

Assistant head of gender desk at Tanzania Police Force, SSP Faidha Yusuph Suleiman said that now at Dar es Salaam Region, Ukonga is leading with more reported cases on violence against children and women.

SSP Suleiman added that violence on women and children is an agenda and priority for Tanzania police force that is why there is a special desk dealing with women and children issues.



### Short Term Consultant

## Request for Proposal and Quotation

<b>Assignment Title</b>	: Strategic Plan Development
<b>Expertise</b>	: Development Planners/Economists
<b>Number of Consultants</b>	: Two (2) Consultants to work concurrently in Unguja and Pemba
<b>Location of Assignment</b>	: Zanzibar (Unguja and Pemba)
<b>Duration of the Assignment</b>	: <b>First Consultant: 30 days</b> in 3 Unguja Local Government Authorities; Urban Municipal Council; West A Municipal Council and West B Municipal Council <b>Second Consultant: 24 days</b> in 2 Pemba Local Government Authorities; Wete Town Council and Chake-Chake Town Council
<b>Anticipated Start Date</b>	: <b>May 1st, 2019</b>

#### 1. The Program

The Tanzania Enabling Growth through Investment and Enterprise Program (ENGINE) is a four-year (2017 – 2020) USAID-funded Feed the Future Tanzania activity awarded through contractual mechanism that aims to streamline and enhance many of the regulatory, informational and financial channels that encourage domestic and foreign investment in the southern mainland agricultural regions of Mbeya, Morogoro, and Iringa, and in Zanzibar.

ENGINE works at the district Local Government Authority (LGA) level, using a broad-based approach to engage with district councils, private sector associations, business development service providers, financial institutions and small and medium enterprises. The program's activities are divided into three main components, implement policies for growth, equip businesses for growth and access to finance for growth.

#### 2. Background

In Zanzibar several initiatives to promote the profile of local governments have been undertaken and, in the process, the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar (RGOZ) decided to adopt local government reform as a strategy to strengthen Local Government Authorities and enhance the democratic process in planning for and monitoring local economic development.

Since the Revolution of 1964, the RGOZ has undertaken a series of public sector reform initiatives. The reforms have aimed to strengthen key aspects of governance to cope with the growing demand for an improved provision of public services over the years, resulting from rapid growth in the socio - economy, demographic trends and infrastructure. Zanzibar's overall development framework and long-term social and economic development goals are presented in Zanzibar Vision 2020. The thrust of the Vision is to eradicate absolute poverty and attain sustainable development by 2020. To guide the implementation of Vision 2020 in the medium-term, Zanzibar has implemented two successive medium-term initiatives: Zanzibar Poverty Reduction Plan (ZPRP), launched in 2002, and The Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSGRP), popularly known as MKUZA which were implemented into 3 phases MKUZA I, MKUZA II and MKUZA III, which emphasizes in building partnership with other stakeholders in implementing development activities and in-service delivery. The government has devoted substantial effort to increasingly involve Zanzibaris of all walks of life in policy making, planning processes, implementation and monitoring of development and service delivery. But, as the Strategy notes, this important initiative lacks a coherent framework to guide it. Underneath it all lies the fact that broad-based and all-inclusive participation in the development process can only be effectively achieved through strengthened local governments that are responsive to local communities.

In recognition of the critical importance of putting in-place a public service with a coherent and effective institutional framework, the RGOZ decided to prioritize the Zanzibar Public Service Reform Program (ZPSRP) from 2009, to build-up efficient systems, processes, a competent public service staff, and vibrant public institutions - including LGAs. In this context, the D-by-D process will transfer functions, powers and resources from central to local levels.

#### 3. Problem Statement

Effective D-by-D will be implemented at the Local Government level, where there are many deficiencies, including, among others, limited planning capacity, which results in a insufficient plans and strategies in all LGAs in Zanzibar. Most LGAs are manned by varied types-professional personnel. Some Planning Units are led by non-planning professionals. Not very strong Strategic Plans in Zanzibar LGAs presents a critical challenge in reaching D-by-D goals. LGAs have been given more roles as a result of D by D, while they undertake their functions and activities without proper planning and their capacity to plan, formulate and implement development plans is very weak. This low level of capacity is exacerbated by the low level of skills of the existing cadre of planning officers.

The situation above has implications for ENGINE's work in supporting the strengthening of the business enabling environment in LGAs. Unless the sector ministries fully vest the responsibilities designated by Act No 7 of 2014 to LGAs, there is no way the policy reform process at the LGA level will yield results. It is of paramount importance for LGAs to be able to formulate, review and plan - a process at the heart of ENGINE's work. Therefore, ENGINE can assist to facilitate the process to support a common understanding of and ability to develop Strategic Plans across the LGAs.

#### 4. Objective of the Assignment

The objective of the assignment is to engage two consultants to support 5 LGAs in Zanzibar develop their individual Five Years Strategic Plans, aligning them with their increased authority and responsibility to provide service delivery under D-by-D as well as a new National Industrialization Policy.

#### Specifically, the Consultants will:

- Facilitate development of the assignment work plan with LGA Management;
- Develop the methodology/approach to be agreed with LGA Management; Review relevant LGA documents and work with LGA Management, Planning Officers and Economists to conduct an LGA capability analyses to address LGAs' needs during the strategic planning processes in alignment with their increased authority and responsibility to provide service delivery under D-by-D;

- Facilitate LGA visioning workshops on long-term objectives that are SMART, defined and implementable in each sector (five years of development objectives, strategies, targets, activities, outputs and costs) and that describe all activities and investments to be undertaken by the LGAs in their Strategic Plans, and that support their increased authority and responsibility to provide service delivery under D-by-D;

- Facilitate LGAs' strategic planning process and write draft Strategic Plans;
- Organize stakeholders' workshops to present draft Strategic Plans for consultation and validation;
- Finalize the Strategic Plans and submit the final drafts to LGA Management for acceptance and approval,
- Debrief to PO-RALGSD and ENGINE, and USAID.

#### 5. Deliverables

The Consultants will submit the following deliverables:

- An inception report/work plan (to be submitted to ENGINE and respective LGAs for approval), highlighting the assignment approach/methodology that will be followed, as well as the roles & responsibilities of the LGA to accomplish the assignment;
- Staff capacity building plan to sustain the LGA strategic planning process;
- Draft to be submitted to LGA management for discussion and concurrence and
- Final strategic (to be submitted to LGA management for acceptance and approval) plans that will guide the 5 LGAs in their daily functions and in alignment with their increased authority and responsibility to provide service delivery under D-by-D;

The Consultants will provide exit debriefings to LGA, PO-RALGSD and ENGINE/USAID.

In order to meet this assignment objective, the Consultants are expected to use a participative and collaborative approach based on action learning and are expected to train and transfer knowledge, skills, information, methodologies and technology to LGA staff so that by the end of the assignment they have the capacity to undertake similar assignments if the LGAs wish them to do so in the future. The expected deliverables should be realistic and actionable, conforming to the Zanzibari context.

#### Consultant Qualifications

The ideal Strategic Planning Experts/Consultants will have the following skills and qualifications:

- 5+ years of experience working within a developing country context, particularly at the Local Government Authority level;
- At least a first degree in Economics, Public Policy, Development Planning, Business Administration or similar fields.
- Demonstrated knowledge of Zanzibar current development policies and Initiatives.
- A track record of the formulation of Strategic Plans for government institutions, preferably at the Local Government Authority level;
- Excellent strategic planning skills;
- Understanding of the government working environment in a multi-cultural and highly political setting;
- Self-motivated, proactive, detail-oriented, mature, professional team player, who is a strong people person and communicator, with good inter-personal skills;
- Ability to address issues, challenges, questions, and concerns in a professional, respectful, logical, and timely manner;
- Fluent English and Kiswahili;
- Well-developed writing skills in English, and the ability to express themselves clearly and concisely;
- Good computer skills in MS Office.

**Note:** the applicants will be evaluated based on Relevant Work Experience (40%), Job knowledge and technical skills (35%), Education (10%) and Cost Estimates (15%)

#### Interested bidders must provide the following information:

- Curriculum Vitae detailing experience and/or Company profile.
- If bidding as a company please ensure to submit proof of company, as customary per Tanzania and business registration, e.g. TIN, VRN business license or company registration certificates.
- Realistic Technical and Cost Proposals showing, the methodology, work plan and timeline for undertaking and completing the assignment.
- A list of recent contracts performed for a similar range of services, including the names and e-mail addresses of the organizations, for verification, if needed.
- Availability over the specified period.
- The cost must be quoted in Tanzania Shillings.
- Three names for reference check.

#### Application Procedures:

This request for proposal does not commit IESC to a contract for this service. Proposals are offers only, and IESC is not liable for any cost incurred to prepare them.

Interested Candidates are requested to submit their proposal via email with the name of the assignment applying for on the subject line of the email to [enginebids@iesc.org](mailto:enginebids@iesc.org) by **Midnight March 29th 2019**.



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## Why TB remains the world's deadliest infectious disease

**W**ORLD Tuberculosis Day, observed on 24 March each year, is designed to build public awareness about the global epidemic of tuberculosis (TB) and efforts to eliminate the disease. In 2012, 8.6 million people fell ill with TB, and 1.3 million died from the disease, mostly in the Third World.

World TB Day is one of eight official global public health campaigns marked by the World Health Organization (WHO), along with World Health Day, World Blood Donor Day, World Immunisation Week, World Malaria Day, World No Tobacco Day, World Hepatitis Day and World AIDS Day.

24 March commemorates the day in 1882 when Dr Robert Koch astounded the scientific community by announcing to a small group of scientists at the University of Berlin's Institute of Hygiene that he had discovered the cause of tuberculosis, the TB bacillus. According to Koch's colleague, Paul Ehrlich, "At this memorable session, Koch appeared before the public with an announcement which marked a turning-point in the story of a virulent human infectious disease. In clear, simple words Koch explained the aetiology of tuberculosis with convincing force, presenting many of his microscope slides and other pieces of evidence." At the time of Koch's announcement in Berlin, TB was raging through Europe and the Americas, causing the death of one out of every seven people. Koch's discovery opened the way toward diagnosing and curing tuberculosis.

In 1982, on the one-hundredth anniversary of Robert Koch's presentation, the International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease (IUATLD) proposed that 24 March be proclaimed an official World TB Day. This was part of a year-long centennial effort by the IUATLD and the World Health Organisation under the theme "Defeat TB: Now and Forever." World TB Day was not officially recognised as an annual

occurrence by WHO's World Health Assembly and the United Nations until over a decade later.

Fewer people fell ill and died from tuberculosis (TB) last year but countries are still not doing enough to end TB by 2030, warns the World Health Organization (WHO). Although global efforts have averted an estimated 54 million TB deaths since 2000, TB remains the world's deadliest infectious disease.

WHO's 2018 Global TB Report, released in New York today, calls for an unprecedented mobilization of national and international commitments. It urges political leaders gathering next week for the first-ever United Nations High-level Meeting on TB to take decisive action, building on recent moves by the leaders of India, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, and South Africa.

To meet the global target of ending TB by 2030, countries need to urgently accelerate their response - including by increasing domestic and international funding to fight the disease. The WHO report provides an overview of status of the epidemic and the challenges and opportunities countries face in responding to it.

Former US President Bill Clinton marked World TB Day 2000 by administering the WHO-recommended Directly Observed Therapy, Short-Course (DOTS) treatment to patients at the Mahavir Hospital in Hyderabad, India. According to Clinton, "These are human tragedies, economic calamities, and far more than crises for you, they are crises for the world. The spread of disease is the one global problem for which . . . no nation is immune."

In Canada, the National Collaborating Centre for Determinants of Health noted on World TB Day 2014 that 64 per cent of TB cases reported nationally were among foreign-born individuals and 23 per cent among Aboriginal people, highlighting TB as a key area of concern about health equity.

## Raising awareness about dangers of racism and prejudice today

**S**LAVERY is any system in which principles of property law are applied to people, allowing individuals to own, buy and sell other individuals, as a de jure form of property. A slave is unable to withdraw unilaterally from such an arrangement and works without remuneration. Many scholars now use the term chattel slavery to refer to this specific sense of legalised, de jure slavery. In a broader sense, however, the word slavery may also refer to any situation in which an individual is de facto forced to work against their own will. Scholars also use the more generic terms such as unfree labour or forced labour to refer to such situations. However, and especially under slavery in broader senses of the word, slaves may have some rights and protections according to laws or customs.

Slavery existed in many cultures since the time before written history. A person could become enslaved from the time of their birth, capture, or purchase. Slavery was legal in most societies at some time in the past, but is now outlawed in all recognised countries. The last country to officially abolish slavery was Mauritania in 2007. Nevertheless, there are an estimated 40.3 million people worldwide subject to some form of modern slavery. The most common form of modern slave trade is commonly referred to as human trafficking. In other areas, slavery (or unfree labour) continues through practices such as debt bondage, the most widespread form of slavery today, serfdom, domestic servants kept in captivity, certain adoptions in which children are forced to work as slaves, child soldiers, and forced marriage.

Human trafficking primarily involves women and children forced into prostitution and is the fastest growing form of forced labour, with Thailand, Cambodia, India, Brazil and Mexico having been identified as leading hotspots of commercial sexual exploitation of children. Examples of sexual slavery, often in military contexts, include detention in "rape camps" or "comfort stations," "comfort women", forced "marriages" to soldiers and other practices involving the treatment of women or men as chattel and, as such, violations of the peremptory norm prohibiting slavery.

In 2007, Human Rights Watch estimated that 200,000 to 300,000 children served as soldiers in current conflicts. More girls under 16 work as domestic workers than any other category of child labor, often sent to cities by parents living in rural poverty such as in restaveks in Haiti.

International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade is a United Nations international observance designated in 2007 to be marked on 25 March every year. The day honours and remembers those who suffered and died as a consequence of the transatlantic slave trade, which has been called "the worst violation of human rights in history", in which over 400 years more than 15 million men, women and children were the victims.

It was first observed in 2008 with the theme "Breaking the Silence, Let Us Forget". The theme of 2015 was "Women and Slavery". The International Day also "aims at raising awareness about the dangers of racism and prejudice today".



## What is the great purpose of education?

By Francis Onaiyekan

**F**IRST, the value as well as the pervasive relevance of education is an inexhaustible topic. Therefore, I take the liberty to roam wide in this lecture. Second, I choose this topic for the reason that I see around me - and with a bit of sadness - a prevalent lack of understanding of what 'education' really means, what great purpose it ought to serve, what aim it should accomplish, what goal it must achieve: in sum, what difference 'education' should effect in the educated person, and through him, impact upon the society of which he is a part.

There are, of course, purposes of education; but there is the great purpose of education. The former are sub-parts of the latter; the latter is the (constructive, progressive) sum total of the former. This lecture examines and argues for the great purpose that education ought to serve - for the individual, and for society.

People acquire education for such purposes as the desire to know, to earn recognition, to be certified fit for a job and to earn a living. But, in line with Spencer's postulation, there is - as there should be - a higher and ideal purpose of education. This 'great' purpose is, I must declare quickly and directly, is that the educated man acts consistently, in pursuit of the Catholic Church definition of common good.

What is education? Webster's (2004) says Education is 1. "the systematic development and cultivation of the natural powers, by inculcation, example, etc." 2. "instruction and training in an institution of learning". 3. "the knowledge and skills resulting from such instruction and training". Wikipedia (22/10/18) says education "is about teaching, learning skills and knowledge".

There is no human society that does not have a system of education to nurture members of the community so they can be responsible and value-adding citizens. Every human community has its unique structure, system, process and procedure to educate its members from childhood. This is for good reason so aptly put by Aristotle. Greek philosopher Diogenes Laertius recounts that Aristotle was asked how much the educated was superior to the uneducated and he replied, "as much as the living is to the dead". Obviously, an educated (enlightened) person is vastly more beneficial to himself and to the community than one Webster's describes as "destitute of education". It is also necessary to educate members of the community because the cohesion and survival of the community is sustained by an adherence by its members to extant comprehensive



code of behavior.

Education is a refining process with, as opined by former UN secretary-general Kofi Annan, "immense power" to transform the whole being.

In truth, one who is 'education processed', meaning in learning and in character, cannot be the same thereafter, I would even say that the process of our education is akin to a process of emerging from darkness into light. There should be no end to our education because we never fully come into complete knowledge or into full light.

It is said that to know more is to be more. In the history of Mankind, the 'ignorance choice' is not the norm. Instead, the desire-nay, the yearning-to know in order to enlarge perception and understanding of the self and the world is instinctive to man. This natural inclination toward knowledge explains Man's effort to explore and understand the universe, to even manipulate physical and non-physical forces of nature to his own advantage - good or ill. Inevitably, the instinctive desire to know also propels the development of tools to achieve this end. Continuous learning is not only intrinsically good, it is a necessity laid upon Man by his nature. Granted that it is the nature of Man to want to know; to not seek knowledge is, one should conclude, not normal and not natural.

Types and Impact of Education

There are two broad types of education: the formal, structured education that is given and received 'in school, where a person may learn basic academic or trade skills'; and the informal education that is given and received as part of the process of nurture, growing up within the family and living in the community. Informal education may also be acquired by voluntary self-education including general reading.

I have read of formal education also described (I think it was Bertrand Russell) as 'conventional education' acquired through secondary sources of books, teachers and other

intermediaries; and informal education as 'unconventional education' acquired through primary or firsthand real world observation and experience. In the Yoruba culture, (informal) education begins early in life in the form of home training or "eko ile". This includes modes of greeting and other forms of behavior appropriate to persons and situations, toilet manners, eating manners, emulation of adult behavior "awose", play acting, performing chores and running errands. Hawking of goods trains a child in commercial skills and accounting skills. Home training is a communal responsibility. The character of "omoluabi" is molded by training on greeting, deference to adults, and appropriate behavior in different situations.

The building block of education is knowledge of facts and figures. But mere knowledge of facts and figures will not do; it must lead to understanding - the ability to, in the words of Francis Bacon the philosopher, 'weigh and consider' the diverse and complex relations between data, and to grasp both immediate and underlying and meanings and motives. But even that will not do. The ultimate end of knowledge and understanding is wisdom. The Book of Job (NKJV) in chapter 28 has much to say on the incomparable value of wisdom. Of course Job should know: he was a man of whom God said "there is none like him on the earth, a blameless and upright man, one who fears God and shuns evil". I urge you to read it. "The beginning of wisdom is to desire it," says Solomon ibn Gabirol (Shapira, 2016) Haim Shapira warns however that whereas "Knowledge can be handed down from one person to another [but] wisdom cannot be transferred... [it] cannot be taught". So, every man must desire it, seek it, and find it by himself.

What is 'wisdom'? Wisdom is the ability to draw, not just meaning from a mass of information, but to reach the right, and enduringly useful conclusion. Webster's defines wisdom as "the

power of true and right discernment". Wikipedia says it is 'the ability to think and act using knowledge, experience, common sense and insight'. A Chinese proverb says "wisdom is knowing that you don't know what you don't know, and that you know what you know..." (Haim Shapira, 2016) Ultimately though, both the books of Job and Proverbs acknowledge with reverence that 'the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom' and Ecclesiastes teaches that "... wisdom gives life to those who have it".

Education is an 'intrinsic good'. By this I mean that to be educated is by, and of itself, good as well as beneficial. But that is at the most basic, the most ordinary, and level of the purpose of education. No one, however would want to exist mere ordinary level, beyond 'education for education sake', education is also a personal good (I don't mean "private good" ) to the extent that it adds value to the human person, and makes the educated valuable and beneficial to herself. Education also serves the public good. Because it refines and enriches such that the thought, the words, and the deeds of the educated man is a positive influence wherever he is, the educated person is able - if he chooses - to serve and advance the public interest. I raise here the factor of choice because we are witnesses to the way and manner that persons with even 'higher education' and who occupy high public offices and political positions do, in exercise of their freewill, choose to betrayed public trust and in turn, the great purpose of their education.

Education should also be a 'common good'. This is to say that, as all common goods, it should - may - be accessible as a right, to every member of society. This is how it should be (how else?) because for education to safeguard and advance the genuine and equitable interest of one, it must be made to safeguard and advance the genuine and equitable interest of all. As the saying goes, the only guarantee of personal safety is collective security.



# ...Diamond doings...Is there a light in the tunnel?

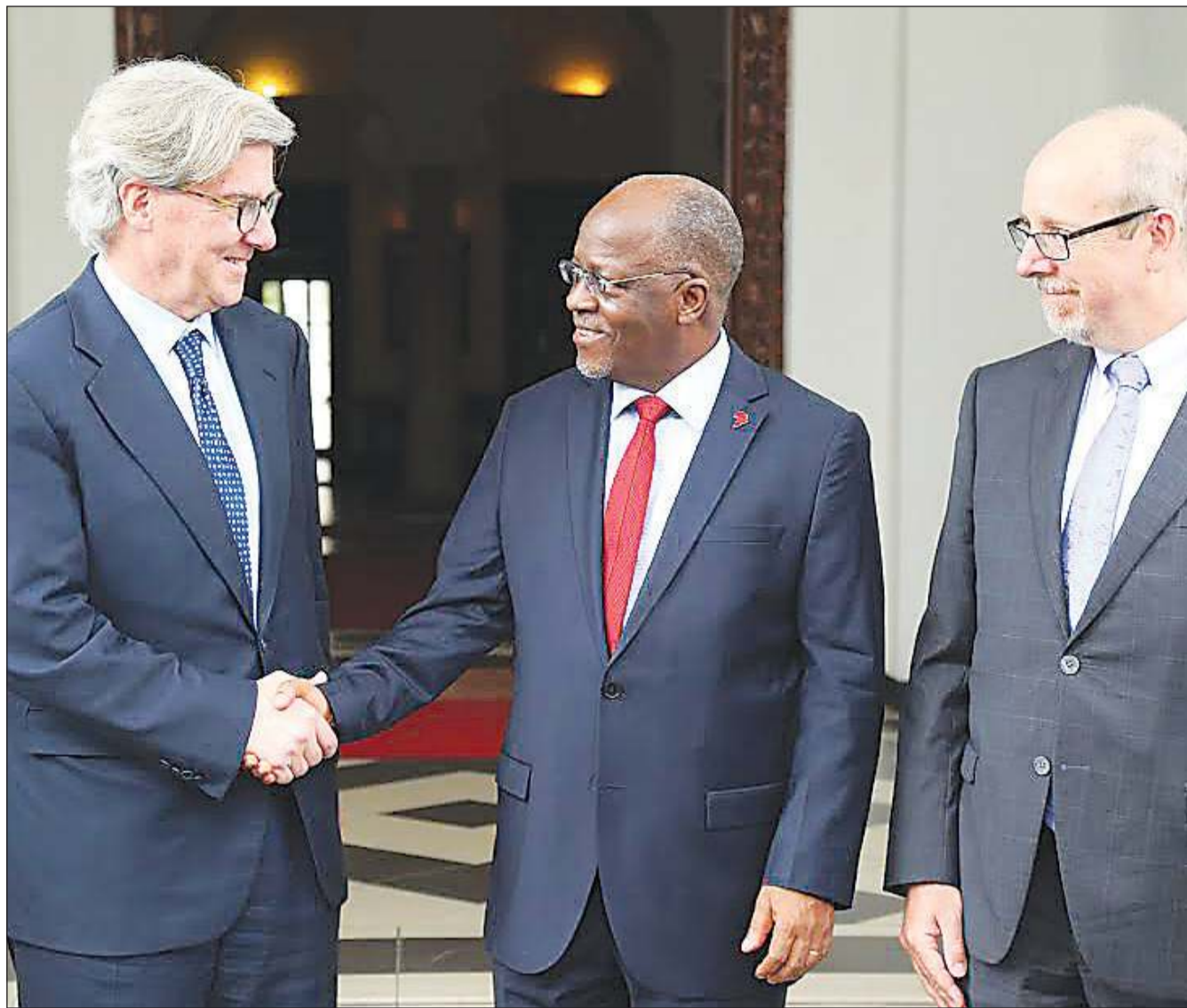
Start the week with Cynthia Stacey

**J**ambo and greetings for the coming week, and how much mail do you expect to receive during it?  
I'm not talking of the electronic type ... but the real thing...paper mail in envelopes, or postcards with exotic stamps, and in England it's delivered to your home by a postal worker... how's that for service!  
I also don't possess one of those irritating items called a 'smart phone' but use a very old un smart phone on which to make a call, or receive one ... no messaging or texting or whatever the terminology is. But even this makes me feel constrained, so I leave this object behind when going to London, where I have the perfect communication... known as a land line, from which I can only be accessed telephonically if I'm at home and nowhere else...this is even more wonderful...and it's called freedom!  
...but I never thought that clever Tanzanians would allow themselves to become enslaved by this aspect of the white mans magic...but they have...big time, and now have a new demi god...the very un-godly mobile phone...enabling a massive mental take-over of humanity from the african continent, and ready to be re-colonised!  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
Well, I got sidetracked there, and nearly two hundred words into today's blah blah, have done nothing but expose my prejudices, when the real issue is something else.  
I recently received a press cutting, from the The Times newspaper in the UK headed "There's light at the end of the tunnel says Acacia", which was sent by a friend with an interest in Tanzania.  
... this went on to say that Acacia Mining is hoping its long running dispute with Tanzania, can be resolved

**Rumpels message certainly implies that t President Magufuli, should accommodate unfettered foreign investment at any cost, or woe betide...**

in the near future, after a change of leadership at its parent company Barrick, who are handling negotiations.  
In October 2017, Barrack struck an agreement with Tanzania, under which Acacia would pay \$300 million, and give the nation a greater share of future benefits, a plan that only now seems to be nearing a settlement.  
At the time of that negotiation, the UK media were printing articles like "Petra hit by Tanzania diamonds crackdown" which stated that "...an increasingly combative Tanzanian government sent Petras shares into reverse, and their plight echoes that of Acacia mining, also fighting for survival after losing 51% of its value this year, when accused of undervaluing the gold content of its exports, which they deny doing".  
Western analysts and academics apparently dismissed these tax evasion charges, with one saying, "Given Tanzania's history of improbable accusations against Acacia, we'll be backing their story..."  
Well, this country has their own reputable analysts who not surprisingly disagreed with that, with one economist Benedict Mahona, from the University of Dar es Salaam, saying "Global operating companies are systematically plundering Africa's diamond wealth, and with only a fraction of the stones properly

declared and with duty paid." But he added with honesty, "Diamond theft almost always occurs with the help of corrupt locals."  
Conversely, Rebekka Rumpel, a natural resources expert from the right wing think-tank Chatham House in London, was quoted in the media as saying "...with its tough approach, the Tanzanian government runs the risk of international companies withdrawing their businesses...which will impact on the country's image."  
A strange statement, because do we ever hear that the mega multi misdeeds of the US, which included the 2008 financial holocaust, and the mayhem that it's globally caused up to now, has ever "impacted on their country's image negatively"?  
Rumpels message certainly implies that t President Magufuli, should accommodate unfettered foreign investment at any cost, or woe betide the image of his nation if he tries policing them...this is bogus double standards, allowing for plunder by default!  
But back to that 2017 news clip which concluded "...it remains to be seen, how his (the President) clamp-down on mining companies, sits with his policy of exploiting Tanzania's natural resources, in an economy that has grown rapidly in the past decade, yet 70% of the population still live on less than 2\$ a day".  
Yet who's the exploiter, and who's the exploited, and have the mining companies never abused their positions in order to undervalue their exports etc?  
If they have, then disabling the practice enables the President to oversee and capitalise on the nations resources, and the good running thereof...possibly resulting in an improved life for that 70%...and why the criticism of his 'tough approach', when it seems to have paid off, with mining bosses ready for deal-doing and dialogue.  
Such discourse could include the



President John Magufuli shakes hands with the chairman of Barrick Gold Corporation Prof. John Thornton, after talks in Dar es Salaam on June 14, 2017. At the time, it wasn't quite 'deal done', but new issues are being resolved, and on line business site The Exchange, had a headline last week of "Tanzania braces for \$300 million in royalties from Acacia mining". (Photo The State House)

issue of corrupt locals active in the diamond thefts, and maybe foreign bosses could earn future concessions by keeping such pillaging natives in check, however illustrious their status!  
...these mostly won't be the skinny shanked minors working in their 'chupis' (underpants) but maybe the slick suited portly parasites...so how satisfying it would be to see them nabbed.

...but time to close, and joking apart, given the contentious history of the extractive industries in the country, we should back the president on this one...or, with echoes of Mwalimu's philosophy in mind, "...if it doesn't benefit the nation, let it stay in the ground till it can" ...and however unfeasible...Halleluja to that!

# International partnerships, enviable trade route augurs well for economic growth

By Muharram Macatta

**T**he United Republic of Tanzania as a nation, we are blessed and rich in natural resources which include natural Gas, minerals, the unique tanzanite, energy resources, agricultural land, beautiful weather and rich soils.  
Additionally, we have iron ore, a huge deposit of vermiculite; coal, copper and phosphates, iron, gold, diamond, dimension stone, wolfram, and silica sand. There is some exploration going on and the indication is that we may have enormous amount of platinum and helium etc.  
The political stability and the peace that is prevailing in the country ever since gaining independence on the 9th December 1061, regardless the country is taming a multi-party system of government still has always conducive climate created for all of us to exploit these natural resource for its people's well-being.  
The current 5th phase government President, Honourable Dr. John Pombe Joseph Magufuli vision is for this country to become a middle-income country in the short term.  
And so we recognize that we need energy to be able promote and support industrialization across the country. Through industrialization, we will be able to add value and create more jobs for the population.  
The United Republic of Tanzania is ready for investment. It is endowed with rich natural resources in the areas of oil/gas, minerals and agriculture. The weather is unrivalled and so anyone who comes here really enjoys their stay.  
The country is at peace and it is very stable. We have human resources who are able to support investments. The laws and the regulations are in place and they allow investors to get a return.  
What we've been striving to do is provide the necessary climate so conducive that people can come and invest. We welcome everyone very warmly.  
As we may all know that we have huge reserves of coal and iron ore and we want to develop the iron and

steel industry. A lot of construction is going on and we're importing all this steel and it's very expensive so we end up with expensive projects because of the cost of materials.  
If we could produce our own materials, that would be excellent. It means the cost would be low and it would be more competitive. That is what we are looking at. To support all these industries, this means infrastructure: roads, the railway network and air transport are necessary.  
Also energy is needed greatly to be able to exploit our mineral wealth. There are plenty of renewable energy sources, from hydro to solar, geothermal, wind and nuclear, that we have lined up to ensure that we support the transformation process in the country.  
Essentially all most vital aspects are in place; the legal framework, the institutional framework, the regulatory framework and knowing that exploiting those resources requires huge financing, the authority opened doors to the private sector to come and invest in this country.  
It established a climate that is conducive for appropriate investments by making sure that the necessary frameworks that will allow these people to come and invest. The important issue so far has been to make sure that the country is economically, socially and politically stable.  
The 5th phase government therefore has also put in place some basic professional human resources to ensure the government can participate to its fullest potential. We now have over 100 oil/gas professionals who have been trained and can be engaged.  
If you own the resources and you are ignorant, then they can take you for a ride. It's important to be knowledgeable. These professionals are helping us in ensuring that our positions and how we plan to move ahead is clear. Now, we are focusing on building infrastructure such as pipelines, standard gauge rail, highways, harbours and shipbuilding.  
Importantly, the resource belongs to indigenous Tanzanians so every indigenous Tanzanian must benefit from that resource. This means it has

**If Tanzania developed all its hides and skins into finished products for export, the resulting revenue stream would dwarf every other source...**

to be managed in the most transparent and accountable manner. The prevailing government is going all the way to make sure that at every stage it is applying best practices.  
We don't want these resources to be a curse; it's a blessing to us and therefore we want to embrace that blessing and fully benefit from them.  
Obviously, the earlier we can benefit from them, the better, but the beauty with the resource is that the cost of finding crude oil is among the cheapest commodities, less than a dollar a barrel. Low oil prices will not a problem for us.  
The new legislative framework regulates trade, emphasizes public-private partnerships, and targets once-neglected industries. According to Ministry of Industries and Commerce, this encourages producers "to improve on their quality to make their products competitive."  
The Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS), therefore, can impose punitive measures on manufacturers failing to comply. Higher standards mean better products and a better country brand. Leaders seek to add value to Tanzania's export products. For example, Tanzania may offer high-quality leather, but it is generally sold abroad for processing - costing Tanzania both profit and prestige. Leather exports' profits could be doubled, simply through domestic processing.  
The United Republic of Tanzania must identify its most viable exports, increase non-traditional exports, and reduce the percentage of primary products exported.  
Exporters from Tanzania will benefit more from other trade deals, like



Swahili International Tourism Expo is Tanzania's leading International indoor Tourism Expo, hosted by Tanzania Tourist Board (TTB). File photo

the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). Although signed with much fanfare in 2000 by then-President Bill Clinton, the deal had few tangible results.  
However, the current leaders will have new hopes for AGOA. "Our challenge has been access," but we are sure that our hardworking government is already working closely with the American Embassy to access our consumers in America.  
Tanzania being a country limited by industrial and infrastructural challenges knows it must find creative, comprehensive economic solutions. Its trade strategy is thus based on regional trade initiatives and a better regulatory framework.  
Tanzania envisions public-private partnerships and support for local producers; Tanzania's improved ties with the United States will also benefit international exports.  
The transition from widespread poverty to a largely self-sustaining, if still poor country has involved a deep commitment to improving healthcare. Long-term governmental cooperation with foreign institutions and investors has led to notable successes.  
It pays to note how Honourable Dr.

JPJ Magufuli, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania and his predecessors placed health care atop this agenda. Tanzania has reduced infant and child mortality, by "immunizing children and having health education lessons and paying attention to mother and child health issues."  
Wider access to safe water and new vaccines has also reduced child mortality. The government's continued infrastructure improvements will help women gain better access to antenatal care, also saving lives.  
Tanzanians are not only showing off their country's investment opportunities - they're also steering a new surge in growth. The Tanzania Investment Council (TIC) promotes investment opportunities, with support from the National Development Corporation (NDC). While a for-profit entity, the NDC facilitates cooperation between the government and foreign investors.  
For example, any new tanneries will manufacture finished goods like shoes and boots. "If Tanzania developed all its hides and skins into finished products for export, the resulting revenue stream would dwarf every other source, including tourism."  
Tourism is one of our major sources of revenue and therefore we want to make sure that we preserve the environment and the flora and fauna so that we are able to attract tourists. We have new laws that we put in place in interim to enable us to manage this sector. Tanzania has long inspired some of the most romantic images of Africa: the majestic and the mystic, the exotic and the sublime, tucked away in the heart of the continent.  
It has captivated visitors for decades with its lush, Kilimanjaro; the highest mountain in the continent, rolling hills, vast rivers and lakes, beautiful beaches gentle climate, abundant wildlife and warm, friendly people.  
The rapid growth of Tanzania's tourism industry, already nearly the second largest income earner, also signals a prosperous future, as visitors flock to the Serengeti, Ruaha, Ngorongoro, Stigler's Gauge, Manyara and Mikumi National Parks.  
Blessed by some of Africa's most fertile land and with almost 20% of its surface area covered by fresh water and surrounded by three largest lakes in Africa; it is a major agricultural producer for the region and could become a breadbasket for the whole of Africa. Its challenge now is to add value to this produce.



# Myanmar and China's bride trafficking problem

UNITED NATIONS

**W**omen and girls from Myanmar are increasingly being trafficked as "brides" to China, a human rights group found.

In a new report, Human Rights Watch (HRW) documented numerous cases of women and girls from Myanmar's Kachin and northern Shan States who were trafficked and forced into sexual slavery in China, as well as the alarming lack of law enforcement on the issue.

"Myanmar and Chinese authorities are looking away while unscrupulous traffickers are selling Kachin women and girls into captivity and unspeakable abuse," said Acting Women's Rights Co-Director at HRW and author of the report Heather Barr.

"The dearth of livelihoods and basic rights protections have made these women easy prey for traffickers, who have little reason to fear law enforcement on either side of the border," she added.

Over the past 40 years, conflict in Kachin and northern Shan states has caused long-term displacement and left many struggling to survive.

As humanitarian aid is largely blocked by Myanmar's government, internally displaced people (IDPs) living in camps do not receive enough food and renewed fighting has pushed families to the brink of desperation.

Since many men are taking part in the conflict, women often become the sole breadwinners for their families and have no choice but to seek work across the border in China. But often they are enticed under false pretences, falling prey to traffickers.

"Those living in the camps are without money or anything. Not being able to make ends meet, it is women and girls who pay the price," said a worker from Kachin Women's Association (KWA) which assists trafficking victims.



Another Kachin activist echoed similar sentiments, stating: "Normally the target is the family who are facing financial crisis...but now the [brokers] are targeting the IDP camps. It's a better place to gather people. They are in one space. Most of the brokers are involved as relatives or acquaintances."

HRW found that out of 37 survivors interviewed, 15 were recruited by friends and 12 by an acquaintance. Another 6 were recruited and sold by their own relatives.

Many of the trafficking survivors interviewed were sold for between 3,000 and 13,000 dollars. Once delivered to their "buyers," they were often locked in a room and raped frequently so as to make them pregnant.

Survivor "Brides"

After fleeing conflict in Kachin State and living in an IDP camp, 16-year-old Seng Moon was told of a job as a cook by her sister-in-law in China's Yunnan province.

In the car, Seng Moon's sister-in-law gave her something she said prevented car sickness causing Seng Moon to fall asleep immediately. She told Human Rights Watch that she woke up with her hands tied behind her back and was left with a Chinese family.

"My sister-in-law left me at the home...the family took me to a room. In that room I was tied up again...they locked the door—for one or two months...each time when the Chinese man brought me meals, he raped me," Seng Moon said.

After another couple of months, she was told that she was married to the Chinese man who continued to be abusive.

Once Seng Moon was pregnant and gave birth, the husband said, "No one plans to stop you. If you want to go back home, you can. But you can't take my baby."

After two years, she was able to escape with her son.

**Women and girls from Myanmar are increasingly being trafficked as "brides" to China. Aung Ja" was 18 when a woman from Myitkina, northern Myanmar, convinced her to take a 'factory' job in China. She was rescued in 2017 and is taking part in a UN Women-supported trafficking prevention programme. File photo**

Other survivors however were forced to leave behind their children. Of the people interviewed, eight left behind children.

Some trafficked women and girls were also forced to be both "brides" and labourers.

Ja Seng Nu was held for almost a year on a watermelon farm near Shanghai, locked in a room, physically abused, and raped every night by the son of the family who owned the farm "because [they] wanted a child as soon as possible."

At the same time, she had to get up very early, cook breakfast for the farm's workers, and then work in the fields all day.

Those who were caught trying to escape usually faced even more abuse.

Mai Mai Tsawm, who was trafficked at 21, told HRW that she met a woman who tried to run and after being caught by her "husband," he tied her neck and hands to the end of a motorbike and dragged her behind the bike. Tsawm said she did not know whether the woman had survived or not.

If they are able to escape successfully, many trafficked women and girls have difficulty grappling with trauma and face stigma within their communities.

"Most victims face terrible situations. They come back, and they are totally different from us. They are just gazing, staring...People who just came back don't even dare to go outside and show their faces...They feel guilty for being [trafficked]," a KWA worker said.

A Long Road to Justice and Recovery Among the reasons for the rise in trafficking has been attributed to the "woman shortage" in China.

According to the Chinese government's 2000 census, there were over 120 boys born for every 100 girls between 1996 and 2000. The World Health Organization has stated a normal ratio at birth is approximately 105 boys to 100 women.

The estimated 30 to 40 million

"missing women" in the East Asian nation is partly due to its one-child policy which led to a preference for boys.

The gender imbalance is leaving many Chinese men without wives. In fact, by 2030, projections show that 25 percent of Chinese men in their late 30s will never have married.

Despite evidence for trafficking, HRW expressed concern over the lack of law enforcement and services to prevent trafficking and help those who have been trafficked.

The organization found that law enforcement officers in both China and Myanmar made little effort to recover trafficked women and girls, and those that sought help to find missing relatives were turned away and told that they would have to pay if they wanted they police to act.

HRW also reported that when trafficking survivors escaped and ran to the Chinese police, they were sometimes jailed for immigration violations rather than treated as crime victims.

"The Myanmar and Chinese governments, as well as the Kachin Independence Organization, should be doing much more to prevent trafficking, recover and assist victims, and prosecute traffickers," Barr said.

"Donors and international organizations should support the local groups that are doing the hard work that governments won't to rescue trafficked women and girls and help them recover," she added.

HRW also urged for both China and Myanmar to develop formalized recruitment pathways for people from Myanmar to safely travel and legally obtain employment in China and establish measures to encourage reporting of suspected trafficking.

They also stressed the need to provide comprehensive services to survivors to combat stigma and provide access to livelihood support such as education and training and end the practice of jailing trafficking survivors.

AGENCIES

## Chinese-built infrastructure projects reshaping Kenya's transformation agenda

NAIVASHA, KENYA

**M**odern infrastructure projects like roads, ports and railways that are either financed or built by China have injected vitality into the country's transformation agenda, senior officials and experts said.

Philip Mainga, acting managing director of Kenya Railways Corporation said that China's immense contribution to expansion and upgrading of transport infrastructure in Kenya has unleashed benefits to the economy and citizens.

"There is no doubt the infrastructure projects financed and developed by China are making huge impact in the country especially when you look at the ease of travel and employment opportunities," Mainga told Xinhua earlier this week.

He singled out phase one of the standard gauge railway (SGR) project that was launched on May 31, 2017 for ensuring there is seamless movement of people and cargo between the port city of Mombasa and the capital, Nairobi.

"The SGR phase one also created so many jobs and new opportunities for local entrepreneurs who supplied construction materials like cement, steel and sand," said Mainga.

He said that phase 2A of SGR whose implementation has entered the final stretch will stimulate commerce and investments in the Kenyan hinterland.

China has overtaken external lenders to become largest financier of infrastructure projects that have



positioned Kenya as an unrivalled transport and logistics hub in the region.

The Africa Construction Trends launched by consultancy firm, Deloitte in December 2018 indicated that Kenya had the highest number of infrastructure projects financed by China across the eastern African region.

Maxwell Mengich, general manager for infrastructure development at Kenya Railways Corporation said that Chinese-built modern



**The future prosperity of this country is dependent on interconnectivity and China is helping us achieve that goal**

roads and railways have benefited local entrepreneurs besides enhancing linkages with regional trading partners.

"Kenya has benefited from infrastructure projects built by the Chinese and they range from job creation, faster movement of people and goods," said Mengich.

"The future prosperity of this country is dependent on interconnectivity and China is helping us achieve that goal," he added.

Kenyan investors hailed Chinese-

built infrastructure projects saying they have stimulated economic growth and boosted the country's attractiveness as an investment destination.

"These infrastructure projects have changed the image of our country for the better and we are witnessing an improved investor confidence thanks to ease of travel," said Kamau Njuguna, a member of East African Chamber of Commerce.

Njuguna said that completion of

phase 2A of SGR project that will link Nairobi to the resort town of Naivasha, will have positive impact on horticulture and tourism.

"The railway line will cut down on cost of travel from Nairobi to Naivasha and the benefits will be felt by horticulture farmers as well as local and foreign tourists," he told Xinhua.

Kenyan youth have acquired skills and gainful employment thanks to Chinese-funded infrastructure projects like the Standard Gauge Railway that is a critical component of the Belt and Road Initiative.

Boniface Musimba, a technician at phase 2A of SGR said that knowledge and skills transfer has become a defining feature of China-built infrastructure projects.

"The positive impacts of infrastructure projects financed by China include employment creation, transfer of skills and knowledge that will benefit us in the long-term," said Musimba.

Local communities too have gained from modern infrastructure projects financed by China thanks to reduced cost of travel and opening up of the hinterland.

John Mwathi, community leader based from a village near Naivasha town said phase 2A of the SGR project has transformed rural livelihoods through growth of small businesses.

"The value of our ancestral land has gone up since the construction of phase 2A of SGR phase began. Our youth have benefited from jobs and the contractor has assisted us to construct new classrooms and water pans," said Mwathi.

XINHUA



# Humanitarian border management between Burundi, Tanzania bolstered by technology

BUJUMBURA

**T**HE International Organization for Migration (IOM) donated information technology equipment to the Government of Burundi to improve humanitarian border management (HBM) involving significant migratory flows between Burundi and Tanzania. IOM also rehabilitated electrical systems at Mugina and Gisuru border posts, in Makamba and Ruyigi

provinces respectively.

The donated equipment includes two complete solar power systems, computers, printers, uninterruptible power supplies to provide battery backup in case of power failure, and a one-year license for antivirus software. The donation is part of a project jointly implemented by IOM, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) to promote concrete cross-border, human rights-based, and multi-

agency approaches to peacebuilding in border areas between Burundi and Tanzania. It is supported by the UN Peacebuilding Fund.

The donation of this equipment followed technical field assessments conducted in January this year by IOM's Immigration and Border Management team, along with experts from the General Commissariat of Migration in Burundi, at the targeted entry points. The assessments included an appraisal of existing infrastructures and equip-

ment to ascertain needs, an evaluation of existing national procedures and cooperation mechanisms related to HBM, and identification of training needs, concerns and challenges faced by police and border officers.

Launched in January 2018, this border management project will help mitigate displacement-related instability for both Burundi and Tanzania. One of IOM's responsibilities is to enhance HBM between Burundi and Tanzania by strengthening the two

governments' capacity in managing and monitoring migration flows at the points of entry.

Activities carried out in both countries include joint trainings and coordination meetings for immigration and border police officers, as well as the development of Standard Operational Procedures for HBM. These initiatives are expected to strengthen international collaboration and coordination for improved crisis management between the two immigration ser-

vices at the border. Thanks to the new information technology equipment and uninterrupted supply of electricity, it is expected that officials manning these points of entry will provide improved services to migrants and have increased capacity to manage population flows at the border, even in situations of mass displacement.

Two handover ceremonies were attended by the relevant government officials from Makamba and Ruyigi and a representative from IOM.



A vendor displays her roast cashewnuts to motorists and passengers along Dar es Salaam's Sam Nujoma Road, as captured at the weekend. Few women and girls in Tanzania have ventured into the business, though. Photo: Selemani Mpochi

## Just how did those wild dogs of Tanzania disappear? Study gives new explanation

BY GUARDIAN REPORTER

EU-backed scientists have shown that Serengeti National Park's wild dogs weren't the victims of well-meaning researchers but left the area because of competitors like lions.

The African wild dog is one of the world's most endangered mammals. About 6,600 are estimated to be left in the wild, according to the World Wildlife Fund. The largest populations remain in southern Africa and the southern part of East Africa. When this predator population that formerly inhabited the grassland plains in Tanzania's Serengeti National Park declined and eventually disappeared in 1991, scientists examined the reason behind the pack loss.

One controversial study known as the Burrows hypothesis suggested that viral disease induced by stress caused by radio-collaring immobilisation and handling led to this pack's demise. The research com-

munity has been divided over the explanation since then but a group of scientists have recently offered a new perspective. Partially supported by the EU-funded AfricanBioServices project the team published its findings in the journal 'Ecology and Evolution'.

"Following their disappearance from the Serengeti plains, the wild dog population survived in LGCA [Loliondo Game Controlled Area] and NCA [Ngorongoro Conservation Area]. Locals in LGCA and NCA saw wild dogs regularly for several decades, both before and after their disappearance from the Serengeti plains," the scientists said. "Using a multifaceted approach and data from the same wild dog population, where disease is still prevalent, we found no support for Burrows' hypothesis."

Quoted in a news article on 'Gemini' web magazine first author Dr Craig Jackson said: "Although much of the scientific literature referred to the disappearance of the wild dogs

from Serengeti National Park as a population 'extinction' the population never went extinct within the broader region." He added that "the wild dog population actually survived in the eastern part of the greater Serengeti Mara Ecosystem."

Competition and survival Although the wild dog (*Lycan pictus*) is a predator, it can also be vulnerable to competition from lions and hyenas. The same news item noted that the wild dogs could either be killed or bullied by these rivals that might steal food or prey from them, a phenomenon known as kleptoparasitism. "The high risk posed by lions results in wild dogs avoiding them at all times," the journal article stated. "During the period of the Serengeti wild dog population decline, the spotted hyena population increased by 150% (from 2,200 to 5,500) and similarly large increases were recorded in the lion population," it added. This occurred "with concomitant decreases in wild dog pup survival and adult longev-

ity." The researchers concluded: "We postulate that the disappearance from the Serengeti plains was instead merely a range contraction driven by increasing competitor densities with an outbreak of disease dealing the final blow to the remaining individuals and had little to do with researcher-induced mortality."

Running until end-August 2019 the AfricanBioServices (Linking biodiversity ecosystem functions and services in the Great Serengeti-Mara Ecosystem (GSME) - drivers of change causalities and sustainable management strategies) project was launched to examine the impact of population growth land-use change and climate change on biodiversity and human well-being. "The ultimate goal of AfricanBioServices is to bring together all existing and new data in a centralized database which is user friendly and can be accessed by the scientific community conservationists and general public in the future" as stated on CORDIS.

## Manufacturers challenged on production requirements

BY CORRESPONDENT FELIX ANDREW

MANUFACTURERS have been challenged to stick to production requirements in order to enable their products access both local and foreign markets.

The challenge was thrown over the weekend in Dar es Salaam by the chairman of the Board of Directors of Tanzania Bureau of Standards, Prof Makenya Maboko, during an event to commemorate African Day of Standardisation in Tanzania.

The event also was used to grant licences, tested product certificates and licence extension of some 38 manufacturers including Small and Medium Entrepreneurs (SMES) and award best students from higher learning institutions who emerged winners in essay writing competition this year.

Prof Maboko said manufacturers have to ensure that they acquire various licences that would enable them to produce goods of high standards and quality. Apart from license, he

said manufacturers have also to adhere to integrity during production process that would make their products be marketable.

"Integrity is very important do not compromise with the mark of quality or license we have given you today, this will enable your business to reach beyond our borders more easily," he said.

He also noted that the government through Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) has been supporting them to certify their products free of charge.

According to him, more than 400 SMEs have been supported under the programme which is run by SIDO in collaboration with TBS.

He emphasised that it is the obligation of all manufacturers to make sure that their products are certified. He added that TBS would continue to educate Tanzanians on importance of consuming certified products.

Regarding standardisation, day he said, the public should use it to fight against

corruption during production process.

He explained that standards plays a crucial role in industries, hence more efforts are needed to make sure they are free from corruption.

On their part, manufacturers requested government to incorporate them in the war to alleviate substandard goods which have flooded in the country and affect their business.

A total of 88 students from higher learning institutions took part during this year competition where as ten emerged winners and were presented with various prizes including cash.

The theme for this year essay was: "The Role of Standardisation in winning the fight against corruption for sustainable Africa's transformation."

Its objective was to raise awareness on impact of corruption in the sustainable development of Africa and how the implementation of standards through effective quality infrastructure can be used to create opportunities for fight against the device.



Youths from Dodoma, Singida, Morogoro and Coast regions listen to Sokoine University of Agriculture Graduate Entrepreneurs Cooperative (SUGECO) executive director Revocatus Kimario during training on agribusiness and entrepreneurship skills supported by the UN-Food and Agriculture Organisation and held at Mkingo Agricultural Youth Camp in Rufiji District, Coast Region, at the weekend. Photo: Correspondent Beatrice Philemon

## Biggest global climate mobilisation should inspire grown-ups

BY MAY BOEVE

We are seeing a new generation of activists emerge, who are speaking courageously and demanding justice

On Friday I watched in awe as over 1.5 million young people from all over the world walked out of their classes as part of the School Strikes for Climate. As pictures poured in from around the globe, the numbers of people and countries joining just got bigger and

bigger.

Little did I know waking up on Friday morning that this would end up being the largest global climate mobilisation ever. And I can't help but get the feeling that these kids are just getting started.

Moments like this are a good opportunity for reflection. Millions of people don't take to the street by accident, and it is a sign of how far our movement has come in this fight.

We are seeing a new generation of activists emerge - a generation who

are owning their moral authority, speaking courageously and demanding justice.

As this generation realise their power, we are seeing the opening of new possibilities. The terrain of our politics has shifted. Things that felt impossible last week seem within reach today. That is the power of social movements.

Social movements make the impossible possible.

They disrupt broken social orders, they spark human imagina-

tion, and they show us how powerful we really can be when we stand together.

With climate science becoming increasingly urgent and apocalyptic, we need those sparks of hope and imagination more than ever.

As this new generation expands the horizons of possibility, it's up to us to make sure those sparks of hope become wildfires of action.

As we look towards 2020, we know that the window for solving the climate crisis is closing.





# Working Class: Tale of a multitude - Part 2

## BOOK REVIEW

**Title:** Working class and the power of capital  
**Author:** Michael D. Yates

BY FAROOQUE CHOWDHURY

The Working Class has millions of tales. These are narrations of contradictions; these are descriptions of deprivations; these are tales of toil and torture; and most of these tales are untold and unknown. However, stories of success are built with the toil of the working class, a class exploited, a class in chains.

Michael D. Yates, director of Monthly Review Press and former Associate Editor of Monthly Review magazine, describes a few of these tales in his recently released book *Can the Working Class Change the World?* (Monthly Review Press, New York, October 2018). The tales range from manufacturing plants in China to the so-called informal sector of economy. The tales talk about members of the class - wage laborers, salaried employees, peasants without land or with small pieces of lands, women engaged everyday with domestic drudgery, millions toiling in prisons, street vendors, children with backs bent by bone-breaking labor, street sellers of trinkets in Mexico City, and in places beyond count. It is a worldwide prison for wage-slaves. It is a tale of hundreds of millions pushed into the dark dungeon of ignorance. It is a tale of the exploiters' power of keeping these billions ignorant about the source of their exploitation, and about the ideology and politics that helps maintain it.

However, there are problems in identifying a member of the working class. Should a member of a ruling class-machine steamrolling a society be considered a member of the working class? The same question goes with a CEO, a person employed by a board of directors with the specific demand to increase profit by whipping labor, threatening workers with job loss and worse. The same question applies to an entertainer on a cruise liner, a cheerleader in a stadium, a hawkker selling peanut on a Kolkata street, an old, blind beggar in Mumbai. The same question goes with debtors chained by micro-credit in rural Bangladesh and in Bangladesh city slums.

"The working class", chapter 1 of *Can*

the Working Class Change the World?, discusses the question this way:

"What exactly is the working class? Is everyone who works for a wage a member of it? Perhaps in an abstract sense, this is so. But in terms of changing the world, this is a useless definition. Police and prison guards have labor unions. They are paid wages and take orders from supervisors. They are clearly workers. But they are not champions of the rights of other employees. Quite the contrary, as all of capitalist history shows."

It argues further:

"To include the CEO of Goldman Sachs in the working class along with farm laborers makes a mockery of the very conception of a class that could create a new world.

"By contrast, professional athletes, actors, and musicians, some of whom earn extremely high wages, at least in the United States and a few other countries, are potential allies of radical transformation. They often grew up poor and have sympathy for those who are oppressed, particularly people of color, as evidenced by their support for an end to police brutality in minority communities. In addition, not all of those in these occupations are rich, and they face insecurities like those of most workers. The labor of other relatively well-remunerated employees, such as doctors, engineers, and college professors, is also becoming more like those of most workers. Physicians are as likely today to work for hospitals as to be in private practice. Their jobs and those of other professionals are facing many of the modern forms of corporate control of the labor process - constant surveillance, de-skilling, mechanization - as most other workers have long endured."

Michael Yates, a labor educator for thirty years, elaborates the answer as he mentions, "[a] much larger group consists of everyone who works full-time doing unpaid reproductive labor, efforts that are critical for the production of the labor force. Largely comprising women, this group's work [...] greatly profits employers [...] To exclude the millions who do these things full-time from the working class would

be to exclude an enormous number of people with grievances severe enough that they might want to radically transform the world. [...] Given that the unemployed are potential wage laborers, they are part of the working class. There are also millions worldwide who are not in the labor force, which is defined as the employed plus the unemployed."

Chapter 1 sheds lights on the peasantry. Professor Michael Yates cites noted Marxist economist Samir Amin: "[T] here are three billion peasants in the world today." He also cites the peasant rights organization La Via Campesina: "[H]alf of the world's people are peasants." These are, writes Michael Yates, small farmers living in the world's countryside.

Michael Yates presents his argument: "There has been considerable debate as to whether peasants are workers. They are, for the most part, small farmers and hence not wage earners. Strictly speaking, then, they are not employees. However, given their exploitation at the hands of landlords, their often appalling treatment by the state, and their willingness to revolt, they are potential allies of the working class. And they often engage in some wage labor to make ends meet. Their children take jobs in the cities and send money home. Peasants are typically not far removed from the working class. Their struggles should be universally supported by working people. [...] The two to three billion peasants worldwide often [...] do wage labor at some time during the year."

This argument based on facts is significant. It widens the barricade of the working class and its allies, helps define slogans of the working class, and also helps identify fronts of the fight. He tells it explicitly as he refers Mao Zedong: "The worker-peasant alliance Mao Zedong worked to establish in China is a worthy goal today." [emphasis added]

With the increase in farm efficiency resulting from mechanization, a huge number of peasants turn redundant. Michael Yates questions: "What happens to redundant peasants?" He answers: "They become members of the reserve army". There are, Michael Yates

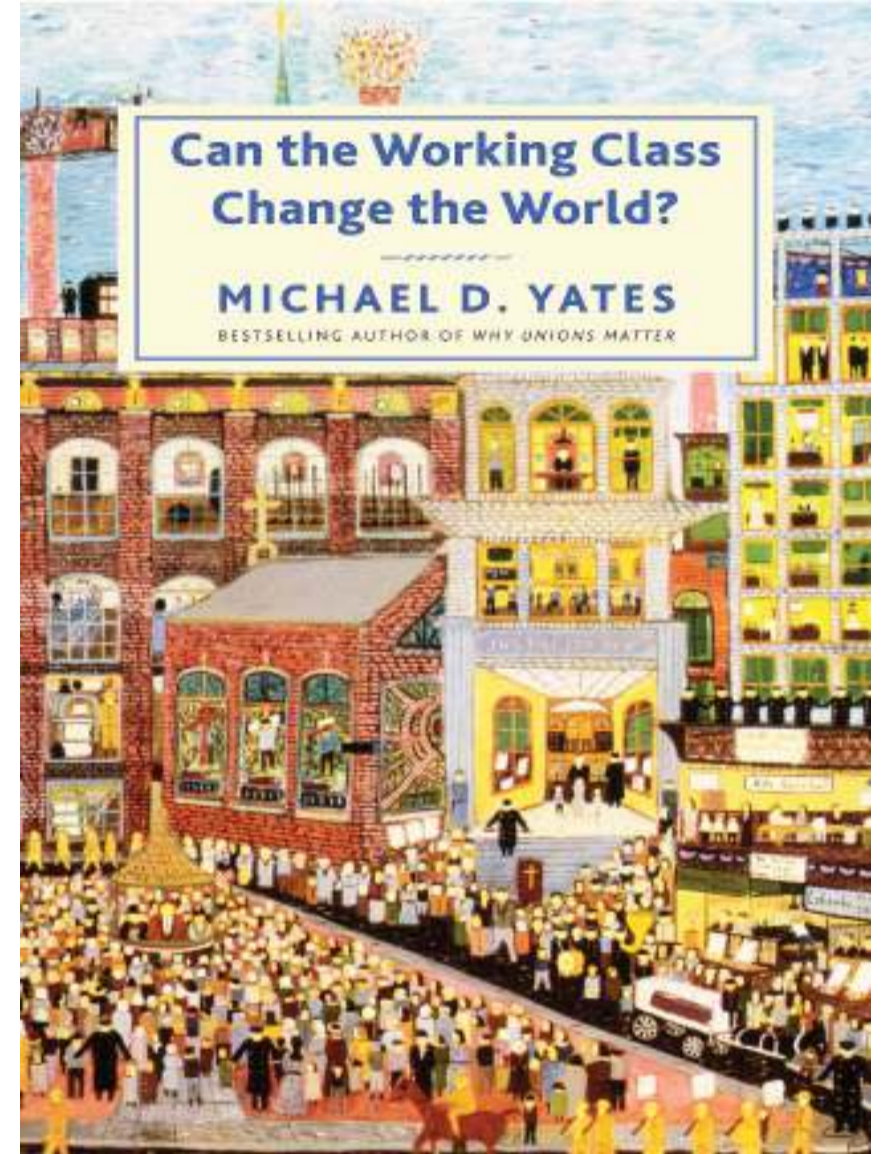
writes, "slums, teeming with jobless and propertyless people. A common way to earn a living in such places is to sell something in what are called 'informal markets'." The poor in the informal market is also part of the working class. "Hundreds of millions of men, women, and children are" in this informal market.

"There are", informs Michael Yates, "tens of millions in the world who are involuntary part-time workers, meaning that they are partly employed and unemployed." The professor of economics cites his story: "At one time, I did several types of work during the same period. I was a full-time college teacher, an independent contractor, and a part-time teacher. Such disparate work locations can generate conflicting feelings about one's class position and the potential for solidarity with others."

The chapter discusses the working class quantitatively and qualitatively. Based on a categorization of activities by labor expert Ursula Huws, Michael Yates points out a major power of the working class: "[A]s more work is done under the necessary condition that capitalists make money, the power of workers is increased [...] The capacity of those who labor for wages to shut down production represents a tremendous potential power, which could be harnessed to help change the world."

This chapter of the book proceeds further - from work to workers. It presents the following figure: "For 2018, the ILO estimates a global labor force of just under 3.5 billion, out of a population of 7.6 billion." On the reserve army of labor, it cites the following figure: "Sociologist Jamil Jonna calculated, using ILO data for 2011, [there is] a reserve army that is more than 70 percent larger than the number of wage and salary workers." And, Michael Yates again makes another bold claim in his book: "[A]t any given time, there are several billion people working, in the reserve army of labor, or peasants. Should ways be found to organize and unify, say, even 20 percent of them, they could surely change the world."

He focuses on another aspect, no less important for ascertaining equation of class power:



"There is an enormous global middle class, roughly those households whose incomes (most, but not all, of which are wages) lie between the 30th and 70th percentiles of the income distribution. Economist and expert on global inequality Branco Milanovic has shown that there are about 380 million people in this group from China, India, Indonesia, Brazil, and Egypt alone. As incomes in this segment of the world's working classes have risen, it may be that many within it might rationally believe they have a stake in the political and economic status quo. They might not have much commitment to changing the world."

After discussing qualitative aspect, the chapter concludes by telling about the original divide - the working class

and the rich: "[T]he working class labors under harsh conditions, with precariousness the norm. And [...] a relatively small number of individuals can be rich and powerful." This divide is as old as the advent of class-based society. To change the world, this divide has to be reconciled.

As the chapter 1 of *Can the Working Class Change the World?* defines the working class and its allies, Mao's suggestion emerges: "To ensure that we will definitely achieve success in our revolution and will not lead the masses astray, we must pay attention to uniting with our real friends in order to attack our real enemies." ("Analysis of classes in Chinese society") The book, thus, helps assess power of the working class.

## South-South cooperation now triangulates with the North

BUENOS AIRES

It sounds like a contradictory play on words, but the countries of the industrialised North are currently the big supporters of South-South cooperation, as was demonstrated at the United Nations Second High-Level Conference on this subject, held in the Argentine capital.

If there is one thing that the three-day meeting in Buenos Aires, which ended on Friday Mar. 22, made clear, it is that the space created 40 years ago as an arena for mutual assistance and exchange of experiences among countries of the South, aimed at mutually promoting their development, no longer belongs only to them and has in fact become triangular.

Francisco Quintanar is a Salvadoran engineer who was in the Argentine capital to participate in the conference - not as a representative of El Salvador, but as part of the German delegation attending the meeting, which brought together 1,500 representatives from 193 countries.

He came to tell the story of an energy efficiency project born in February 2016, which benefited 10 textile, chemical and other companies in El Salvador and Nicaragua. The initiative was developed with



Salvadoran engineer Francisco Quintanar (L) was part of the German delegation that attended the South-South Cooperation Conference in Buenos Aires. His project on energy efficiency is an example of triangular cooperation between countries of the South, with the support of one or more countries of the industrialised North. Credit: IPS

technical assistance from Mexican experts and German funding.

"The Salvadoran companies were able to reduce their energy consumption by the equivalent of 2.5 million dollars a year thanks to this project, so the positive result was not only economic but also environmental," Quintanar told IPS.

"This is an example of triangular cooperation: Germany provided the resources, Mexico provided

technical expertise, and El Salvador and Nicaragua were the beneficiaries," he added.

Hundreds of similar projects were exhibited at events parallel to the conference, which was inaugurated on Wednesday, Mar. 20 by U.N. Secretary General Antonio Guterres, along with Argentine President Mauricio Macri, and featured South-South/North triangular cooperation.

The meeting took place forty

years after the U.N. Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, held in 1978 also in Buenos Aires, when the last military dictatorship of this South American country (1976-1983), responsible for serious human rights violations, was at the height of its power.

In the midst of the Cold War, that conference was characterised as an effort by countries in Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean and

Asia, aimed at strengthening their negotiating power and making their voices heard more on the international stage, while at the same time promoting mutual cooperation between their countries and regions.

The result of the 1978 conference was the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (BAPA), which built a bridge of political collaboration and economic and social cooperation among developing countries in what is now called the global South.

Forty years later, in the gigantic lobby of the Buenos Aires Exhibition and Convention Centre, a two-storey underground building inaugurated less than two years ago, it looked like just another international meeting, similar to any other major U.N. conference.

On the stage of the High Level Conference, known in U.N. slang as BAPA+40, the sober suits of the diplomats from Japan, Norway or Switzerland contrasted with the colourful outfits of the African representatives.

And in the exhibition hall the participants could visit the stands of the Spanish or German development aid agencies, or the stand of Argentina's Foreign Ministry, since it does not have a cooperation agency.

"The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the climate agenda make it necessary for the world to work in a very different way than it has in the past," said

Marc-André Blanchard, Canada's permanent representative to the U.N.

"Neither the North nor the South can do it alone. That's why Canada was so eager to be here," he told IPS.

"Think of foreign aid to emerging countries. It is essential for them, but it is only two percent of the money needed to implement Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development," which is articulated in the 17 SDGs, he added.

Blanchard concluded: "We need to find the remaining 98 percent and we can only do that with new forms of collaboration. That's why countries in the South need cooperation like Canada as partners."

"We have knowledge or financial resources, but they are limited," admitted Noel González Segura, director of planning at the Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation.

"So through triangular cooperation with a traditional partner like the United States, Germany or Spain, we can multiply our capacity for action in favour of third countries," he told IPS.

According to González Segura, "in the past, triangular cooperation was seen simply as a way of adding funding to South-South collaborative projects, but in which donors were passive actors. Now, instead, we do joint projects."

IPS



## CAPACITY BUILDING

# SUA graduates and FAO team up on agribusiness skills for young entrepreneurs

By Beatrice Philemon

A batch of 250 youths from Coast, Dodoma, Morogoro and Singida regions will undergo an agribusiness and entrepreneurship training by Sokoine University Graduate Entrepreneurs Cooperative experts with support from United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

SUGECO's Executive Director, Revocatus Kimario said the training is aimed at giving the youth skills to engage in profitable agriculture production while also creating employment for themselves and their peers.

Kimario said at Mkongo Agricultural Youth Camp in Rufiji district of Coast region last week that FAO has already given a 215m/- grant to SUGECO for the purpose. He said the training will mainly focus on horticulture, beekeeping and poultry farming value chain as the such products have big demand in Dar es Salaam and other urban areas.

"We already have 48 youths Mkongo Agricultural Camp attending the training under SUGECO experts," said Kimario who unveiled that the training will be conducted in five phases with each group comprising of 50 participants.

While paying tribute to FAO for the financial support, the SUGECO chief executive explained that during the training, the youths will undergo both theory and practical

exercise aimed at ensuring that they put to practice what they have learnt.

"Among other things, they will do theory and practice on drip system installation, fertilizer application, soil preparation techniques, seed sowing, how to add value to commodities that they will produce and business skills acquisition," he added.

The training will also incorporate the government's Agriculture Strategy 2016-2020 and the broader Agriculture Sector Development Program and the country's Vision 2025.

Addressing the inaugural training program, FAO's National Consultant for value chain cum youth employment, Cypridion Mushongi said the world food body wants graduates of the program become successful agribusiness ventures which will also create jobs for their peers.

Mushongi pointed out that the project also seeks to integrate youths into an emerging modern commercial agriculture sub sector that serves growing markets in urban areas where population is on the increase.

"When you go back to your villages, please make use of the skills acquired during the training to engage in successful agribusiness activities and be our good ambassadors and models to your peers," the FAO National Consultant said.



SUGECO's Executive Director, Revocatus Kimario speaks during the opening session of an agribusiness training of youth at Mkongo Agricultural Youth Camp in Rufiji district, Coast region during the weekend. Photo: Guardian Photographer.



NBC's acting Head of Product, Japhet Fungo, (L) briefing Bodaboda operators on various products and services offered by the bank relevant to their needs during the ongoing 'Shika ndinga' campaign held in Mtwara at the weekend. Photo: courtesy of NBC.

## PROMOTION

## Bank lures Mtwara residents with simple digital bank accounts opening services

By Guardian Reporter

THOUSANDS of residents of Mtwara lined up to listen to National Bank of Commerce (NBC) Limited's employees who briefed them on a simplified digital account opening exercise using mobile phones.

The Dar es Salaam based bank's officials

who took part at a campaign christened, 'Shika ndinga' held in Mtwara during the weekend had to struggle with an influx of clients seeking to open bank accounts through its digital platform.

Speaking in Mtwara during the exercise, NBC's acting Head of Product, Japhet Fungo said the response from

the public was overwhelming with many of them opening the 'Fasta Account' digitally.

"Overall, our campaign to mobilize the people open bank accounts has proved to be successful since its launch recently, many people have already opened 'Fasta Accounts,' said Fungo. He noted that many people

from various parts of the country through which the 'Shika ndinga' campaign has visited have understood the importance of joining formal banking services.

"We have rolled out this exercise countrywide to sensitize the public about the importance of banking and especially using various products

and services which NBC provides such as Kikundi, Malengo and Fasta Accounts," the acting Head of Products added. The campaign comes at a time when Tanzania has embarked on a financial inclusion campaign using digital platforms offered by commercial banks and mobile phone services companies with a target to have

90 percent of all adults with a bank account by 2020.

Under the 'Shika ndinga' campaign which NBC is sponsoring, members of the public also stand a chance to win various prizes such as cash, mobile phones, motor cycles while the grand prize is a Isuzu Carry motor vehicle.

## OPTIMISM

## Africa tipped to meet the SDG challenges with increased tax collection

ADDIS ABABA

The 2019 Economic Report on Africa, which was released yesterday states that Africa can meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) challenge and Agenda 2063 through adequate and sustained efficient fiscal policy.

Vera Songwe, Under-Secretary General of the United Nations and Executive Secretary of the ECA says that by improving "our tax collection efforts we can actually, essentially, ensure that every woman on our continent can have access to good health care."

One sure way to become that ambitious, she said - citing Rwanda, is through the digital era. "The beauty of the report is that it uses African examples." Songwe warned that: "If we don't improve our revenue collection on the continent, we shall not meet the Sustainable Development Goals."

The good news of the report, Songwe noted, is that "we can do it, we know how to do it, and we have the necessary support."

In 2015, African countries signed up to two key development agendas: the global 2030 SDGs, which aims to leave no one behind as countries develop, and the African Union's Agenda 2063, which sets out a blueprint for the "Africa we want."

But 10 years away from the SDG endpoint, countries continue to search for policy mixes to help hasten the achieve-

ment of these targets, with financing and implementing capacity remaining the biggest bottlenecks.

The report examines institutional and policy reforms required to enable African countries to maximize domestic resource mobilization.

It focuses on the instrumental role of fiscal policy in crowding in investment and creating adequate fiscal space for social policy, including supporting women and youth-led small and medium enterprises.

It is noted that while African governments have chosen several country specific policy options, there are a number of lessons from successful implementation of reforms such as the introduction of electronic tax filing and payment automation in Rwanda, South Africa, Mauritania, Uganda, Kenya, Burkina Faso and others that all African countries can learn from to boost revenue collection.

However, Songwe noted, key to achieving this objective will be effective leadership, prudent public sector management and good governance.

She urged African governments to make the pledge and commitment and make things happen. The ECA, she reiterated, is ever ready to support pertinent moves.

The report notes that to meet the SDGs Africa will need to raise an estimated 11 per cent of GDP per year for the next 10 years to close the financing gap.

Today, it is noted, Africa's average tax

revenue to GDP is below 16 per cent. Efficient and effective domestic resource mobilization can address a substantial portion of this financing shortfall. The ECA has consistently highlighted this position culminating in the position paper for the 2015 Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development.

Adam Elhiraika, Head of ECA's Macroeconomics and Governance Division, told The New Times that the report presents a few key messages for African countries to mobilize domestic resources to finance their development.

He said: "We have a huge financing gap estimated at 11 per cent of GDP. We have the potential to raise domestic revenues and build the financing gap; with carefully designed and implemented policies Africa has the potential to increase tax revenue-GDP ratio significantly."

Currently, the tax-GDP ratio is 15.4 per cent.

Government revenue accounts for 20.4 per cent of GDP. African countries have the potential, with carefully designed and implemented policies, to increase government tax revenue-GDP ratio by about 12 to 20 percent."

To do so, Elhiraika explained, countries in Africa need to have counter fiscal policies that help them build reserves when the economy is booming and to use it to invest even when the economy is not doing so well.



A cross section of invited guests who attended DTB Tanzania's official launching of a pre-paid multi-currency travel card, agency banking and merchant Point of Sale machines in the local market at a ceremony held in Dar es Salaam last Friday. Photo: Guardian Photographer.



## INAUGURATION

# Kenyan ride hailing firm 'Little Cab' comes to Dar as competition intensifies

By Guardian Reporter

**R**IDE hailing firm, Little Cab has debuted services in Dar es Salaam locking horns with global names like Taxify and Uber which have already pitched camp in the commercial capital.

The company which announced last February that it seeks to raise US\$ 50m in order to expand services to several African countries including Tanzania and Ghana, is already operating in Uganda and Zambia.

Speaking in Dar es Salaam during the launch, Little's General Manager, Ashish Kukreti said clients can now download its application on their smartphones and access the service at affordable rates.

"Our services are convenient and reliable. We want to serve the growing local market in transport sector because as a ride sharing company, we have done a research and we un-

derstand the needs of market," said Kukreti.

He said Little has already registered and trained more than 500 drivers on how to use its application hence making them readily available to the public. Kukreti further said the company will continue training and registering more drivers and the public to use its services.

"Currently in Tanzania we are focusing on customers who use smartphones because they are connected online but later, our services will be accessed by everybody including non-internet users through sending text messages," he added.

The Little Cab General Manager also stated that the company will continue addressing transport challenges facing urban residents while creating jobs for the public. "We are an Africa company that is designing solutions to address transport needs and unemployment of Africa," Krukreti noted.



Little Cab General Manager, Ashish Kukreti (C), board member Abas Mfundo (L) and the firm's Operations Manager, Jefferson Aluda cut a cake to mark the official launch of the ride hailing firm's services in Tanzania at an event held in Dar es Salaam during the weekend. Photo: Guardian Photographer.

## WARNING

# South Africa's power crisis may push its economy into recession

JOHANNESBURG

South Africans are hunkering down for extended power blackouts as economists say electricity cuts may push Africa's only industrialised economy back into recession.

State electricity utility Eskom has introduced "load shedding", or planned electricity outages country-wide, as ageing power plants suffer breakdowns.

Consumers and businesses must now endure at least eight hours of no electricity a day, with some reporting longer blackouts.

"I'm in despair," said Henry Nel, who runs a small computer-aided design company that provides draughting services to architects. He employs three staff members, all of whom spent most of last week doing nothing as they waited for the power to come back on.

"I still have to pay them, even though we did almost no work. For the first time in 25 years I'm losing hope in this country's future."

Mr Nel's story is one of many unfolding in South Africa, and rampant power outages could soon plunge the country into a recession again.

Up to 0.9 percentage points could be cut from annual growth of South Africa, Goldman Sachs analysts said in a note last week.

In February, the country's national treasury estimated gross domestic product to expand by 1.7 per cent in 2019.

Depending on the severity of the outages, the total loss to the economy could rack up to 4 billion rand a day, according to an estimate by energy analyst Chris Yelland.

Should the cuts persist, "GDP growth will likely be negative and it will be a question of how negative", said Michael Jacks, head of equity research at Bank of America Merrill Lynch in Johannesburg. "Definitely there is a risk of recession."

Manufacturing is the largest contributor to South Africa's GDP at nearly 14 per cent, according to Stats SA, the state data organisation. Mining adds more than 8 per cent and agriculture around 2 per cent.

All these sectors depend on reliable electricity, which have propelled South Africa in pole position in terms of industrial activity in Africa.

The impact is now widespread. Johannesburg Water, the utility that provides the city with its water supply, put out an alert Thursday that its reserves were under pressure due to

prolonged inactivity of pumps. The dead are also not spared, complaints appeared on social media about crematoriums across the country falling behind on services.

Many commercial entities do have backup generators, but running these for extended periods of time also has its risks and add to the costs of running the business.

Poultry farmer Wessels Oosthuisen said he fears constant use will lead to breakdowns, with catastrophic consequences for his flock.

"My concern is that if a generator goes down, I lose 175,000 chickens because of lack of climate control."

Nelson Mandela University recently informed its students that it is struggling to keep 21 generators spread across seven campuses filled with diesel.

The administration is spending 55,000 rand a day on fuel alone.

Even the South African President Cyril Ramaphosa found himself stranded by load shedding.

On Tuesday, he took a metro train from outside Pretoria, as part of his election campaign ahead of the national vote in two months' time.

The departure was delayed by two hours and he remained stuck in the carriage for another hour midway through the journey due to an outage.

There is little sign of a respite anytime soon. Pravin Gordhan, Minister for Public Enterprises, whose department oversees Eskom said the utility was working on its maintenance backlog.

"We'll get it right in a year or two, it will take a bit of time."

The South African currency has so far held ground at about 14.22 to the dollar, largely supported by the dovish stance of the US Federal Reserve to hold interest rates steady.

The Johannesburg Stock Exchange has also held steady, but it remains to be seen if that will be the case in near future.

"The Eskom crisis probably means we are in a recession already," said Magnus Heystek, director of Brenthurst Wealth Management in Johannesburg.

"The rand is also likely to remain under pressure. Our fund managers will probably say investors shouldn't panic and remain invested. My advice: get out of the Johannesburg Stock Market.

This is the time to panic."



NMB Bank Plc's Manager for Business Development, Masato Wasira making a presentation on various products and services offered by the bank which include tax collection and utility bills payment at a water sector stakeholders' meeting held in Dodoma last week. Photo: courtesy of NMB.



Hulda de Villiers, a graphic designer, has to work with the use of a candle after another power cut in her suburb of Johannesburg.

## APPRECIATION

# Fitch upgrades Egypt to B+ on the back of reforms

CAIRO

Ratings agency Fitch upgraded Egypt to B+ and certified its outlook as stable, citing the North African state's recent efforts at pushing for economic reforms.

Egypt's ratings upgrade comes amid a healthy economic growth environment, where gross domestic product is poised to grow at 5.5 per cent in 2019, up from an expected 5.3 per cent in 2018 and 4.2 per cent in 2017, according to projections from the International Monetary Fund. The growth rates are one of the fastest in the Middle East and North Africa, and are a reflection of Egypt's economic revival after years of instability.

"Egypt has made further progress in implementing economic and fiscal reforms, which are driving improved macroeconomic stability, fiscal consolidation and stronger external finances," the agency said in its latest review.

"General government debt/GDP is on a downward path, underpinned by structural improvements to the budget and the emergence of primary budget surpluses," Fitch said.

Egypt, North Africa's largest economy, suffered major setbacks as a result of political turmoil after the Arab uprisings in 2011. Economy lost growth momentum, capital outflows increased and there was high inflation. To reverse years of decline, the country has under-

**“Egypt has made further progress in implementing economic and fiscal reforms, which are driving improved macroeconomic stability, fiscal consolidation and stronger...”**

taken economic reforms.

Fitch expects Egypt's budget sector deficit to narrow to around 8.6 per cent of the GDP during the fiscal year ending in June, with primary surplus rising to 1.6 per cent of GDP. The government targets 2 per cent surplus, a figure the IMF said it could likely achieve.

Fitch said there was "political commitment" for further fiscal consolidation with ongoing structural improvements in the budget likely to persist.

Egypt has put its economy on the path of recovery by devaluing the pound and undertaking reforms as required under the \$12 billion loan package from the IMF. The country has also launched two licensing rounds for oil and gas and aims to become a net gas exporter in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Fitch said Egypt's macroeconomic stability had improved with stronger growth and disinflation. Consumer price inflation dropped to 14.4 per cent year on year in 2018 from almost 30 per cent in 2017 following the floatation of the pound.

The agency said, however, that weak governance together with security and political risks continued to weigh on Egypt's ratings. It urged the government to mitigate risks of discontent by "bolstering social safety nets", maintaining food subsidies and boosting electricity provision.



CRISIS

# Brexit housing crash fears stay in London as regions catch up

LONDON

The Brexit-inspired decline in London's property values has yet to cause any serious ripples in other areas of the UK.

While price-growth and activity may be slowing amid the uncertainty, almost every other major urban area in the country is still experiencing a rising market, according to Acadata. It's a national divide that's all too apparent to real estate agents in northern England who aren't too worried about the UK's departure from the European Union.

Yorkshire London Brexit house prices

"It's a different world from London in the north," says Jonathan Morgan, sitting in the Leeds office where his property management company Morgans has operated for

more than two decades. Reeling off a list from 15% interest rates to the global financial crash, he smiles calmly. "It will be fine because we'll make it so. We've faced crises before."

Behind him the noise of construction creeps through the windows from workers refurbishing the 19th-century cast-iron Leeds Bridge, originally built when the city - 200 miles (320 km) north of the capital - was rapidly expanding and flush with the wealth of the Industrial Revolution.

Now, it's looking forward to a more modest investment surge - the government is moving 6,000 civil servants to the city and broadcaster Channel 4 is relocating its headquarters there, while a high speed rail project will bolster transport links.

While such plans are likely boosting interest in Leeds itself, the property market is



Graphic illustration of housing prices in UK post Brexit vote.

humming along across large swathes of the country.

Land registry data, released Wednesday, shows annual price growth of 2.9% for Yorkshire and Humber in January, and increases of 4.4% in the East Midlands and 3.4% in the northwest. London declined 1.6% - the most since 2009.

Supporting factors Prices elsewhere are supported by the same factors underlying Britain's property boom for years - low interest rates, growing employment and a short supply of homes.

Outside of the capital, the market's benefiting from a tax cut on cheaper homes. Most of the time values have increased with a lag and at a far slower pace compared with London, but now the tables have turned.

With Britain's future outside of the EU still as unclear as ever, the London market is taking the biggest hit. The capital's asking

prices dropped 1.1% in March from a month earlier, according to Rightmove, while the national measure rose 0.4%.

That's even after the Bank of England published a range of no-deal Brexit scenarios that - at their most extreme - included a 30% drop in home values.

Financial results also highlight the nation's increasingly divided housing market.

Bovis Homes Group, which operates across the UK, reported record profits for 2018, while London-focused Telford Homes has warned of a drop in coming years and broker Foxtons Group reported a pre-tax loss.

"London is more of a world market, it's influenced by outside investment coming in," says Alex McNeil, a commercial and residential valuer at Bramleys, an agency in Huddersfield, northern England.

"In the regions we're less influenced by that."

ROUGH-RIDE

## US corporations advertise on hookup sites, unwittingly

NEW YORK

Ads for major US corporations like General Electric and home improvement retail chain Lowe's are appearing, often without their knowledge, on internet hookup sites, underscoring advertisers' difficulty in controlling their digital communications.

The chaste advertisements from corporate America appear alongside highly explicit user exchanges as well as ads for lingerie or online hotel room booking services like HotelTonight, which was recently purchased by Airbnb.

They can be found on apps like Bumble and Grindr which allow users to pursue dating and casual sex but operate under terms and conditions similar to those of other tech giants.

Companies may wish to avoid associating their products with casual sex - or they may simply believe the context is mismatched with promoting products like aircraft engines and gas turbines, according to marketing experts.

This does not always work, as the American Bankers Association discovered when its advertising appeared on Gayromeo even though the lobbying organisation said it wanted to limit the campaign to platforms with financial and technological content.

"We did not intend for our ads to appear on any site or app outside of that scope and we have taken steps to prevent a recurrence," a spokesperson said. ABA had used the Twit-



**We did not intend for our ads to appear on any site or app outside of that scope and we have taken steps to prevent a recurrence**

ter Audience Platform, which allows advertisers to push ads that have already appeared on that social network to thousands of approved apps.

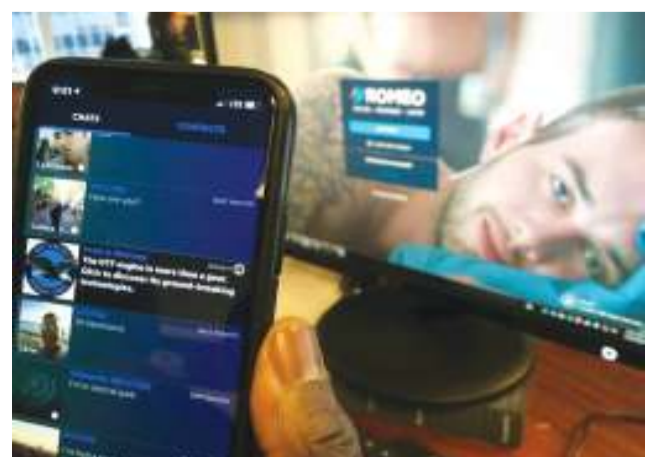
Advertisers must deactivate this function or block certain apps to limit their exposure but it remained unclear whether ABA had understood this.

'Not part of our strategy'

In addition to the engineering giant GE and Lowe's, ads also regularly appear for the very buttoned-down consulting behemoth McKinsey & Company and TurboTax, which sells tax return preparation services.

According to people with knowledge of the matter, GE was not aware its ad campaign had appeared on hookup services. The turbine manufacturer bought advertising on Twitter, LinkedIn and on Google's network but a bug, or human error, may have caused the ads to appear elsewhere, expanding their distribution online. GE learned of this after being contacted by AFP and temporarily suspended the ad campaign.

"This platform is not part of our advertising strategy, and we have confirmed this is an isolated case in which a third party inadvertently placed these ads," said a spokesperson for Lowe's, the second-largest US home furnishing and hardware retailer.

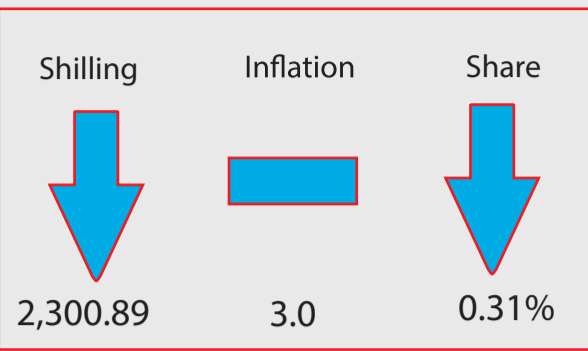


Ads for aerospace firm Pratt & Whitney appeared on hookup sites.



ITV PGM SCHEDULE WK 13 2019			
<b>MONDAY 25 March</b>			
5:30	Uwanja wa Mazoezi	14:00	Huduma ya kwanza
6:00	Habari	14:15	Telenovela: Destiny (Destino) rpt:
6:40	Kumekucha	14:55	Habari za saa
7:30	HABARI	15:00	Meza Huru
8:00	Kumekucha Michezo	16:30	Watoto wetu
8:55	Habari za saa	17:00	The Base
9:00	Kumekucha Kishindo	18:00	Jiji Letu
9:30	Isidingo	18:15	Korean drama rpt: The Great Queen Seonduk
9:55	Habari za saa	19:00	Jarida la wanawake
10:00	Watoto wetu	19:30	Isidingo
10:30	Igizo: Hatua	20:00	Habari
10:55	Habari za saa	21:00	Kipindi maalum
11:00	Kimya Milele	22:15	Telenovela: Destiny (Destino)
11:55	Habari za saa	23:00	Habari
12:00	Al Jazeera	23:30	The Base
12:30	Jungu kuu rpt	00:30	CNN International
12:55	Habari za saa	<b>WEDNESDAY 27 March</b>	
13:00	Mjue Zaidi	5:30	Uwanja wa Mazoezi
13:55	Habari za saa	6:00	HABARI
14:00	Telenovela: Destiny (Destino)	6:40	Kumekucha
14:55	Habari za saa	7:30	HABARI
15:00	Meza Huru	8:00	Kumekucha Michezo
16:30	Watoto Wetu	8:55	Habari za saa
17:00	The Base	9:00	Kumekucha Kishindo
18:00	Jiji Letu	9:30	Isidingo
18:10	Aibu yako rpt	9:55	Habari za saa
18:15	Huduma ya kwanza	10:00	Watoto wetu
18:30	Kesho Leo	10:30	Shamba shape up
19:00	Afya ya Jamii	10:55	Habari za saa
19:30	Isidingo	11:00	Korean: The Great Queen Seonduk
20:00	Habari	11:55	Habari za saa
21:05	Dakika 45	12:00	Al Jazeera
22:00	Telenovela: Destiny (Destino)	12:30	Jarida la wanawake rpt
23:00	Habari	12:55	Habari za saa
23:30	The Base	13:00	Dakika 45
00:30	Al Jazeera	13:55	Habari za saa
02:00	CNN International	14:00	Telenovela rpt: Destiny (Destino):
<b>TUESDAY 26 March</b>			
5:30	Uwanja wa Mazoezi	14:55	Habari za saa
6:00	Habari	15:00	Meza Huru
6:40	Kumekucha	16:30	Watoto Wetu
7:30	HABARI	17:00	The Base
8:00	Kumekucha Michezo	18:00	Jiji Letu
8:55	Habari za saa	18:15	Mapishi rpt
9:00	Kumekucha Kishindo	18:30	Ijue Sheria
9:30	Isidingo	19:00	Kipindi Maalum: TFDA
9:55	Habari za saa	19:30	Isidingo
10:00	Watoto wetu	20:00	Habari
10:30	Hawavumi lakini wamo	21:00	Aibu Yako! Hata wewe?
10:55	Habari za saa	21:10	Kipindi Maalum: Tanesco
11:00	Hawavumi lakini wamo	21:40	Documentary
11:15	Igizo: Mtego	22:00	Kipindi Maalum: Tatu mzuka
11:55	Habari za saa	22:15	Telenovela: Destiny (Destino)
12:00	Al Jazeera	23:00	Habari
12:30	Afya ya jamii rpt	23:30	The Base
12:55	Habari za saa	00:30	Al Jazeera
13:00	Uchumi na biashara	2:00	CNN International
13:30	Kipindi Maalum rpt: TFDA	<b>THURSDAY 28 March</b>	
13:55	Habari za saa	5:30	Uwanja wa Mazoezi
<b>FRIDAY 29 March</b>			
5:30	Uwanja wa Mazoezi	6:00	HABARI
6:00	HABARI	6:40	Kumekucha
6:40	Kumekucha	7:30	HABARI
7:30	HABARI	8:00	Kumekucha Michezo
8:00	Kumekucha Michezo	8:55	Habari za saa
8:55	Habari za saa	9:00	Kumekucha Kishindo
9:00	Kumekucha Kishindo	9:30	Isidingo
9:30	Isidingo	9:55	Habari za saa
9:55	Habari za saa	10:00	Watoto wetu
10:00	Watoto wetu	10:30	Hawavumi lakini wamo
10:30	Hawavumi lakini wamo	10:55	Habari za saa
11:00	Hawavumi lakini wamo	11:00	Hawavumi lakini wamo
11:20	Usafiri wako	11:20	Usafiri wako
11:55	Habari za saa	11:55	Habari za saa
12:00	Al Jazeera	12:00	Al Jazeera
12:30	Kipindi Maalum rpt: Tanesco	12:30	Kipindi Maalum rpt: Tanesco
12:55	Habari za saa	12:55	Habari za saa
13:00	Mjue Zaidi rpt	13:00	Mjue Zaidi rpt
13:45	Kipindi Maalum: Kesho leo rpt	13:45	Kipindi Maalum: Kesho leo rpt
13:55	Habari za saa	13:55	Habari za saa
14:00	Kipindi Maalum: Kesho leo rpt	14:00	Kipindi Maalum: Kesho leo rpt
14:15	Telenovela rpt: Destiny (Destino)	14:15	Telenovela rpt: Destiny (Destino)
14:55	Habari za saa	14:55	Habari za saa
15:00	Meza huru	15:00	Meza huru
16:30	Watoto wetu	16:30	Watoto wetu
17:00	The Base	17:00	The Base
17:30	Ibada ya kiislamu	17:30	Ibada ya kiislamu
18:00	Jiji Letu	18:00	Jiji Letu
18:15	Igizo: Mizengwe	18:15	Igizo: Mizengwe
18:30	Shamba shape up	18:30	Shamba shape up
19:00	Uchumi na biashara	19:30	Habari
19:30	Isidingo	20:00	Habari
20:00	CNN International	21:05	Mizengwe
21:00	Uchumi na biashara	21:00	Bongo Movie: Illegal sisters 2
19:30	Isidingo	22:00	Telenovela rpt: Destiny (Destino)
20:00	CNN International		
21:00	Igizo: Kimya Milele		
21:30	Hawavumi lakini wamo		
22:30	Isidingo rpt		
01:00	CNN International		
<b>SATURDAY 30 March</b>			
5:30	Uwanja wa Mazoezi	19:00	Uchumi na biashara
6:00	HABARI	19:30	Isidingo
6:40	Kumekucha	20:00	Habari
7:00	Habari	21:05	Kipima joto
8:00	Al Jazeera	23:00	Habari
9:00	Watoto wetu	23:30	The Base
10:00	Mjue Zaidi rpt	00:30	CNN International
11:00	Jungu kuu rpt		
11:30	Usafiri wako		
12:00	Shamba Shape up		
12:30	Telenovela rpt: Destiny (Destino)		
14:45	Igizo rpt: Riziki		
15:15	Igizo rpt: Elininyo		
15:45	Igizo rpt: Mizengwe		
16:00	Igizo rpt: Kimya Milele		
16:30	Igizo: Mtego rpt		
17:00	Shamsham za Pwani		
18:00	Jiji Letu		
18:15	Mapishi		
18:30	Igizo: Riziki		
19:00	Sanaa na wasanii		
19:30	Jungu Kuu		
20:00	Habari		
21:00	Igizo: Kimya Milele		
21:30	Hawavumi lakini wamo		
22:30	Isidingo rpt		
01:00	CNN International		
<b>SUNDAY 31 March</b>			
5:30	Uwanja wa Mazoezi	16:45	Mjue zaidi
6:00	HABARI	17:30	Kipindi cha kikristo
6:40	Kumekucha	18:00	Jiji Letu
7:00	Habari	18:15	Mapishi
8:00	Al Jazeera	18:30	Mizengwe rpt
09:00	Watoto Wetu	18:45	Matukio ya wiki
10:00	Isidingo	19:30	Igizo: Mtego
11:45	Aibu Yako	20:00	Habari
11:50	Hawavumi lakini wamo rpt	21:05	Mizengwe
12:50	Bongo Movie rpt: Illegal sisters	21:00	Bongo Movie: Illegal sisters 2
14:00	Tamasha la Michezo	22:00	Telenovela rpt: Destiny (Destino)
15:00	Mwanga		
16:00	Korean drama: The great queen Seonduk		





**Total Market Capitalization**

TZS 19,911.50 bln (USD 8,735.36 mln)

Indices March 20, 2019

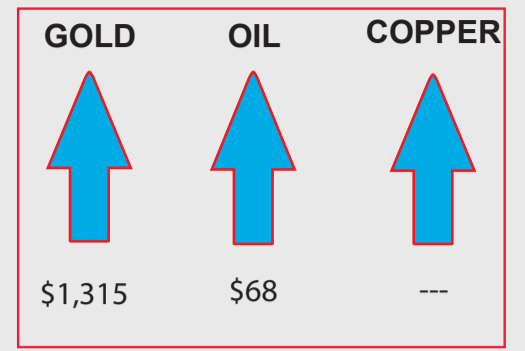
TSI	3,481.50	-0.13
DSEI	2,065.75	+4.99

**AVERAGE PRICES FOR FOOD CROPS TSH/100KG**

Maize	52200.00	Finger Millet	141100.00
Rice	184166.67	Wheat	128666.67
Sorghum	78761.90	Beans	175208.33
Bulrush Millet	80333.33	Round potatoes	73583.33

**Exchange Rates (DSE)**

Currency	Buying	Selling
EUR	2,591.28	2,617.65
USD	2,268.07	2,290.76
KES	22.38	22.56
GBP	2,947.82	2,977.52



**Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange**

Date: Mar 20, 2019

Company	Closing	Prev	Chg (%)
ACA	6,000.00	6,100.00	-1.64
CRDB	125	125.00	0
DCB	340	340	0
DSE	1,300	1,300	0
EABL	4,660.00	4,540.00	2.64
JHL	9,250.00	9,300.00	-0.54
KA	115.00	115.00	0
KCB	1,020.00	1,020.00	0
MBP	490.00	490.00	0
MCB	500.00	500.00	0
MKCB	800.00	800.00	0
MUCOB	400.00	400.00	0
NICO	165.00	170.00	-2.94
NMB	2,340.00	2,340.00	0
NMG	1,400.00	1,400.00	0
PAL	400.00	400.00	0
SWALA	490.00	490.00	0
SWIS	2,000.00	2,000.00	0
TBL	11,400.00	11,400.00	0
TCC	17,000	17,000.00	0
TCCL	600.00	600.00	0
TICL	385	385.00	0
TOL	660.00	660.00	0
TPCC	2,020.00	2,020.00	0
TTP	120.00	120.00	0
USL	10.00	15.00	-33.33
VODA	800.00	800.00	0
YETU	600.00	600.00	0

**DSE MARKET SUMMARY**

TSI	3,481.50	-0.13
DSEI	2,065.75	+4.99

**TRADING STATS**

Market Cap (bln)	19,911.50
Equity Turnover	84,632,700.00
Total Volume	625,309
Total Deals	19

**TOP MOVERS**

CRDB	125	604,800
NICO	165	15,000
DSE	1,300	3,760

**GAINERS & LOSERS**

Company	Price	Change
ACA	6,000	-1.64%
JHL	9,250	-0.54%
NICO	165	-2.94%
USL	10	-33.33%
EABL	4,660	+2.64%

**Interbank Foreign Exchange Market (IFEM)**

Date	Amount Traded (Mn USD)	High	Low	Weighted Average
20/Mar/2019	3.50	2,316.00	2,298.75	2,300.89
19/Mar/2019	4.00	2,315.00	2,298.80	2,300.87
18/Mar/2019	3.67	2,315.00	2,298.90	2,300.34
15/Mar/2019	4.50	2,310.00	2,298.90	2,300.09
14/Mar/2019	4.30	2,310.00	2,298.92	2,300.09
13/Mar/2019	4.60	2,312.65	2,298.94	2,300.14
12/Mar/2019	3.15	2,315.00	2,298.93	2,300.16

**Inter-bank Local Money Markets**

Date	Volume (million-TZS)	High	Low	Weighted Average Rate (WAR)
20/Mar/2019	66,450	6.50	5.00	5.68
19/Mar/2019	15,650	6.50	4.00	5.70
19/Mar/2019	15,650	6.50	4.00	5.70
15/Mar/2019	41,250	6.50	4.50	5.49
14/Mar/2019	31,700	6.50	5.20	5.41

**Tanzania Shilling On Average bases**

The USDTZS decreased 4.0000 or 0.17% to 2,336.0000 on Thursday March 21 from 2,340.0000 in the previous trading session. Historically, the Tanzania Shilling reached an all time high of 2360 in March of 2019 and a record low of 1014.30 in December of 2004.

**Gold hits 3-week high as Fed stalls 2019 rate hikes**

- \* Gold on track for fifth session of gains
- \* Palladium hit all-time high of \$1,620.53/oz
- \* Platinum jumps to a three-week high

**LONDON, March 21** (Reuters) - Gold prices rose to a three-week high on Thursday, after the U.S. Federal Reserve abandoned plans to raise interest rates for the year, while a cut in its U.S. growth forecast exacerbated worries of a global economic slowdown.

Palladium rose to a fresh record high of \$1,620.53 an ounce on sustained supply deficit amid increased demand for the auto-catalyst metal.

Spot gold gained 0.2 percent to \$1,314.87 per ounce as of 1112 GMT, having earlier touched a peak since Feb. 28 at \$1,320.22. U.S. gold futures rose 1 percent to \$1,314.60.

In addition to bringing its three-year drive to tighten monetary policy to an abrupt end, the Fed also downgraded the U.S. growth, unemployment and inflation forecasts, fuelling concerns about an economic slowdown.

"Markets had been expecting the Fed to be dovish but not to this extent," said Hussein Sayed, chief market strategist at FXTM.

"We also had economic projections being downgraded, which also contributed to more gold buying. We expect gold will be above \$1,400 an ounce by the year end."

The dollar index fell sharply, while the benchmark 10-year yield fell to a 14-month low after Fed's decision on Wednesday.

Lower U.S. interest rates tend to pressure the dollar and bond yields, making greenback-denominated gold less expensive for holders of other currencies and increasing

the appeal of non-yielding assets such as bullion.

Gold prices have gained over 13 percent since touching more than 1-1/2 year lows in August last year, mainly driven by a dovish Fed, global growth concerns and geopolitical worries.

British Prime Minister Theresa May on Wednesday appealed to lawmakers to support her after the European Union said it could only grant her request to delay Brexit for three months if parliament next week backed her plans for leaving.

Among other precious metals, spot palladium rose 0.1 percent to \$1,604.30 per ounce, after touching an all-time high of \$1,620.53 earlier in the session.

"Concerns related to supply risks have ratcheted up a little bit more and that is giving a lift to (palladium) prices," said Cameron Alexander, an analyst with Refinitiv-owned metals consultancy GFMS.

The risk of a ban on exports of precious metals scrap and tailings from major producer Russia added to concerns in an already tight market and pushed prices to record levels, analysts said.

The potential ban also helped platinum hit its highest level since March 1 at \$871.66 per ounce. The metal was on track for a fifth straight session of gains, rising 0.7 percent to \$865.10.

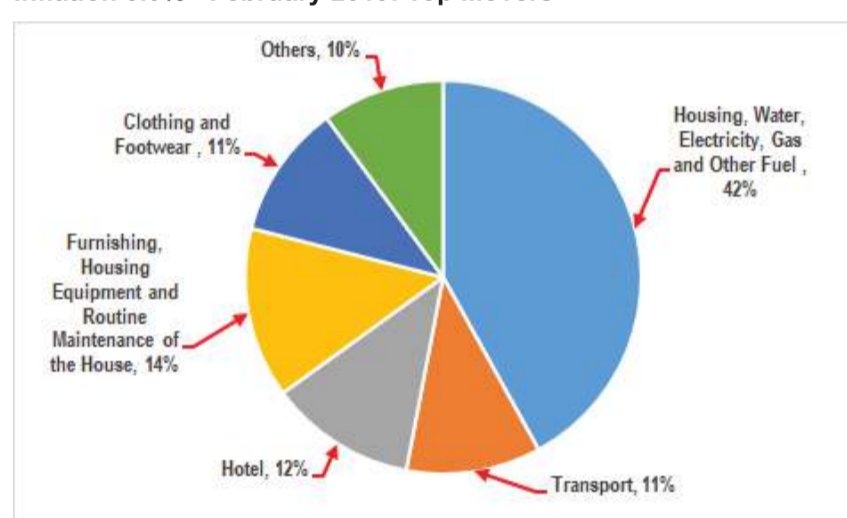
Silver, meanwhile, gained about 0.7 percent to \$15.56 an ounce.

**All Share Index :19 March 2019**

Africa	Actual	Change	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Yearly
NSE-All Share	30,924	117	-0.38%	-1.39%	-5.05%	-25.72%
FTSE/JSE TOP 40	49,828	647.55	-1.28%	0.49%	1.26%	-1.37%
JALSH-All Share	56,146	704.00	-1.24%	0.57%	1.19%	-1.89%
Egypt EGX 30	14,724	78.87	0.54%	-2.65%	-2.79%	-13.71%
Casablanca CFG 25	11,155	42.40	0.38%	0.36%	-2.00%	-14.33%
NSE All Share	160	1.33	0.84%	3.76%	3.44%	-15.85%
Nairobi 20	2,872	20.49	-0.71%	-0.14%	-4.43%	-25.64%
DSEI	2,066	4.99	0.24%	-0.59%	-4.94%	-12.10%
TUN	6,788	43.06	-0.63%	-2.73%	-5.22%	-3.06%
GSSECI	2,401	19.50	-0.81%	-0.71%	-1.09%	-26.72%
Gaborone	7,878	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.06%	-8.87%
NSX Overall	1,313	14.67	-1.10%	-0.66%	-3.08%	-6.65%
SEMDEX	2,183	4.42	-0.20%	-0.35%	-1.16%	-4.96%
Zimbabwe Industrial Index424	8.93	-2.06%	-4.38%	-16.99%	46.17%	

DSEI decreased 21 points or 1.00% to 2061 on Tuesday March 19 from 2082 in the previous trading session. Historically, the Tanzania All Share Index DSEI reached an all time high of 3686.97 in January of 2019 and a record low of 1161.30 in December of 2010.

**Inflation 3.0% - February 2019: Top Movers**



**Fluctuation of a Shilling**



**Oil slips but holds near 2019 peak as supplies tighten**

**SINGAPORE 21** (Reuters) - Oil edged lower on Thursday but held near 2019 highs, supported by a sharp tightening of global stocks, OPEC production cuts and U.S. sanctions on key producers Iran and Venezuela.

International Brent crude oil futures were down 30 cents at \$68.30 a barrel by 1102 GMT, having hit their highest since Nov. 13 at \$68.69 earlier in the session.

U.S. West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude futures were at \$59.95 per barrel, down 28 cents. WTI reached its highest since Nov. 12 earlier in the day, at \$60.33 per barrel.

Crude prices have been pushed up by almost a third since the start of 2019 by supply cuts led by the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries, as well as sanctions against Iran and Venezuela by the United States.

The drop in production has led to a tightening in global inventories. Vienna-based consultancy IBC Energy estimated stocks had run down by a "solid" 40 million barrels since mid-January.

That followed a 10-million-barrel fall in U.S. crude stocks last week, the largest drop since July, due to strong export and refining demand, according to the U.S. government's Energy Information Administration.

The rapid decline in inventories comes despite many refineries undergoing seasonal maintenance work ahead of peak summer demand.

However, global trade tensions remain a worry.

"Why are oil prices not rallying through the roof? We suspect

the sword of Damocles hanging over the market is currently called U.S.-Chinese trade talks," Tamas Varga, analyst at brokerage PVM, said in a note.

"Cautious bulls will become unreservedly bullish if or when an agreement is struck."

**TIGHTER STOCKS**

OPEC's crude output fell from a mid-2018 peak of 32.8 million barrels per day (bpd) to 30.7 million bpd in February. (GRAPHIC: OPEC oil production png link: tmsrnt.rs2FIS2y3).

U.S. sanctions are disrupting supply.

"Venezuelan exports to the U.S. have finally dried up, after the sanctions were placed on them by the U.S. administration earlier this year," ANZ bank said.

Iranian oil shipments have slumped. The United States aims to cut Iran's crude exports by about 20 percent to below 1 million bpd from May by requiring importing countries to reduce purchases to avoid U.S. sanctions.

The OPEC cuts and sanctions have also tightened supply within the United States.

Part of the drawdown in U.S. inventories was due to surging exports, which stood at a four-week average of 3 million bpd, double the amount this time a year ago, the EIA said.

U.S. crude oil production returned to its record of 12.1 million bpd last week, making America the world's biggest producer ahead of Russia and Saudi Arabia.

**Fuel Wef. Wednesday, 6th Mar 2019**

Town	Petrol (TZS/Litre)	Diesel (TZS/Litre)	Kerosene (TZS/Litre)
Dar es Salaam	2,098	2,131	2,096
Arusha	2,191	2,195	2,286
Pwani	2,102	2,135	2,101
Dodoma	2,157	2,189	2,155
Geita	2,263	2,296	2,262
Iringa	2,162	2,195	2,161
Kagera (Bukoba)	2,313	2,346	2,312
Katavi (Mpanda)	2,306	2,339	2,304
Kigoma	2,329	2,362	2,328
Moshi	2,181	2,185	2,276
Lindi	2,141	2,236	2,155
Manyara	2,225	2,229	2,320
Mara	2,276	2,309	2,275
Mbeya	2,205	2,238	2,204
Morogoro	2,123	2,156	2,121
Mtwara	2,127	2,222	2,169
Mwanza	2,248	2,281	2,247
Njombe	2,190	2,223	2,189
Rukwa (S'wanga)	2,271	2,304	2,269
Ruvuma (Songea)	2,213	2,308	2,220
Shinyanga	2,227	2,260	2,225
Singida	2,188	2,221	2,187
Songwe (Vwawa)	2,214	2,247	2,213
Tabora	2,252	2,285	2,251

**Foreign Exchange- Mar 21**

	Actual	Chg	%Chg
EURUSD	1.13908	0.00202	-0.18%
GBPUSD	1.31394	0.00566	-0.43%
AUDUSD	0.71272	0.00122	0.17%
NZDUSD	0.68968	0.00148	0.22%
USDJPY	110.52	0.17	-0.15%
USDCNY	6.92823	0.00683	0.10%
USDCHF	0.99293	0.00043	0.04%
USDCAD	1.33426	0.00386	0.29%
USDMXN	18.818	0.0102	-0.05%
USDINR	68.554	0.225	-0.33%
USDBRL	3.775	0.0006	-0.02%
USDRUB	63.666	0.148	-0.23%
US Dollar	96.19	0.43	0.45%
BTCUSD	4,033.43	2	0.05%

**Exchange Rates for 21 / March /2019**

Currency in 100 Units	Spot Buying	Spot Selling
<b>EAST AFRICAN CURRENCIES</b>		
Kenya SHS	2,256.67	2,274.73
Uganda SHS	57.83	61.97
Rwandan Franc	252.52	255.36
Burundi Franc	218.12	219.76
<b>OTHER SELECTED CURRENCIES</b>		
USD	227,810.89	230,089.00
Pound STG	299,708.01	302,797.12
EURO	258,679.27	261,312.08
Canadian \$	170,977.85	172,635.80
Switz. Franc	228,153.12	230,365.44
Japanese YEN	2,043.70	2,063.95
Swedish Kronor	24,806.81	25,043.97
Norweg. Kronor	26,700.45	26,951.66
Danish Kronor	34,671.25	35,012.63
Australian \$	161,631.83	163,340.18
Indian RPS	3,311.25	3,343.30
Pakistan RPS	1,553.96	1,631.84
Zambian Kwacha	18,810.07	19,110.38
Malawian Kwacha	291.65	310.84
Mozambique-MET	3,621.79	3,652.21
Zimbabwe \$	42.63	43.49
SDR	317,598.00	320,773.98
Gold (T/O)	297,996.670.12	301,034,159.07
S. African Rand	15,798.26	15,934.14
UAE Dirham	62,026.49	62,634.82
Singapore \$	168,711.32	170,335.36
Hong Kong \$	29,021.60	29,310.33
Saud Arabian Rial	60,746.33	61,350.52
Kuwait Dinar	750,488.85	757,719.16
Botswana Pula	21,186.41	21,582.35
Chinese Yuan	34,031.09	34,364.21
Malaysia Ringgit	56,042.04	56,546.82
South Korea Won	201.95	203.61
Newzealand	156,096.02	157,749.02

**World Commodities (\$) 19 March 2019**

Energy	Price	Day	Weekly	Monthly
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Serena Williams

## Serena withdraws, No. 1 Osaka loses, Federer wins at Miami

MIAMI GARDENS, Fla.

THE new site for the Miami Open suddenly is missing a lot of star power.

Serena Williams withdrew Saturday, blaming a previously undisclosed left knee injury. Less than two hours later, top-ranked Naomi Osaka lost in the third round to tour veteran Hsieh Su-Wei of Taiwan, 4-6, 7-6 (4), 6-3.

Osaka's departure matched the earliest ever in the tournament by a top-seeded woman and jeopardized her No. 1 ranking, depending on results next week.

"I feel like I've dealt with the stress of people asking me do I have pressure because I have the No. 1 next to my name," Osaka said. "I thought I was doing fine with that, but I guess I'm not."

Roger Federer briefly seemed headed for the exit but instead advanced to the third round by rallying past qualifier Radu Albot 4-6, 7-5, 6-3.

"Radu put me through the ringer," Federer said.

No. 2-seeded Alexander Zverev double-faulted 12 times and lost to wild card David Ferrer, 2-6, 7-5, 6-3.

Williams' withdrawal was unexpected because she showed no signs of injury a day earlier while winning her opening match against Rebecca Peterson, 6-3, 1-6, 6-1. Williams didn't mention any health issues during a news conference after the match, and the WTA had no

information regarding when she was hurt.

Williams' victory Friday was her first at Hard Rock Stadium, the Miami Dolphins' home and the Miami Open's new center court. The tournament moved this year from Key Biscayne, where Williams won eight titles.

"I am disappointed to withdraw," she said in a statement. "It was an amazing experience to play at Hard Rock Stadium this year, and I would like to thank the Miami Open for putting on an amazing event. I hope to be back next year to play at this one-of-a-kind tournament in front of the incredible fans here in Miami."

Federer, a three-time champion, lost serve only once – in the first game – but was on the ropes until he swept the final three games, to the relief of an enthusiastic stadium crowd.

"It was a great atmosphere," Federer said. "It was electric. I think that's why I played so well at the end."

While attendance in the stadium continued to be spotty, outer courts were jammed, and the day session drew a tournament record 32,831 spectators.

Seeded losers on the men's side included No. 10 Karen Khachanov, No. 21 Diego Schwartzman, No. 26 Guido Pella, No. 30 Stan Wawrinka and No. 31 Steve Johnson. In a game of inches, the 5-foot-6 Schwartzman lost to 6-foot-11 Reilly Opelka 6-4, 3-6, 6-4.

Williams was next

AP

## Who will finish as Premier League top goalscorer?



Simba striker, Meddie Kagere.

By Correspondent Michael Mwebi

THE Tanzanian Premier League title race may be going as predicted, but the fight for the golden boot is far more unpredictable.

With 10 or so rounds to go, everything is proceeding as predicted as far as the table is concerned.

The usual guns, Young Africans, Azam FC and Simba, are occupying the top three positions. Despite playing less games, the trio has opened unassailable two digits point-gap over other teams.

Simba who have 10 games in hand have a 38+ goal difference, and have already opened up a 10-point gap over Lipuli FC in the fourth place.

However, what is not quite going

according to the script is the leading goalscorer. Meddie Kagere of Simba, Emmanuel Okwi, Heritier Makambo and John Bocco were odds-on favourite with many fans who like to predict the top scorer at the early stages of the league, but as we enter the homestretch, some of them are a little off the pace.

Instead, the surprise pacesetter is now Mwadui FC's Salim Aiye, with the little known diminutive striker having found the net 16 times already.

Aiye's statistics are unexpected to say the least – he missed a couple of games in the first half of the season.

He has remarkably scored 49 per cent of a struggling Mwadui side that is fighting relegation.

Aiye was not even being quoted in the media even after when he started his impressive goal scoring feat, but his excellent consistency

has certainly brought him into the reckoning.

He has also joined the list of four strikers who have netted a hat trick this season. With seven more matches still to play, many are convinced that if he maintains his goal scoring rate he can break Amissi Tambwe's 21 goal-tally record set in the 2015/16 season.

However, Aiye is not the only one whose scoring this season has come as something of a surprise.

Coastal Union's Ayubu Reuben Lyanga is another little known name on the goalscoring chart, having scored nine times in this campaign.

Before the season began, no one could have guessed Ayubu would outshine his older brother, Danny Lyanga at Azam FC, who has just three league goals to his name.

Ayubu story is fascinating. It is a

story of redemption of a youngster who had appeared to have vanished into oblivion.

His talent impressed Zambia's top team, Zanaco, despite having no top flight experience.

Zanaco signed him from African Sports, who were in the First Division League. Unfortunately he failed to impress and was shown the exit door.

At Coastal Union, he seems to have resurrected his career and it will not be a surprise if he moves to one of the big sides next season.

But of course, no discussion of goalscoring race can be completed without Amissi Tambwe and Donald Ngoma. Countless words have been written about the two strikers who formed one of the deadliest striking partnership ever seen in the Tanzanian League. Together they scored a record breaking 38 goals in the 2015/16 season.

Both struggled with injuries for two seasons, many had written them off. Ngoma only managed two appearances and two goals last seasons before a long injury hit him and he unceremoniously moved to Azam. For the first time since he landed in Tanzania, Tambwe ended a campaign without a single league goal. His obituary had been written.

Considering the nightmare they had gone through in the previous two seasons, Tambwe and Ngoma eight goals each is a remarkable feat.

It should be noted the two have missed a significant number of games this season and so if we factor in their goal per match stats they rank very high in the list.

As it stands, the top scorer race could be a fight between Aiye and Meddie Kagere. Ugandan born, Kagere has had a tremendous debut season at Simba, scoring 24 goals in all competitions so far.

His 13 goals in the league puts him just three goals shy of Aiye. The smart money is on Kagere because Simba have 10 games in hand.

## With Curry resting, Doncic and Dirk lift Mavs over Warriors

OAKLAND, Calif.

DIRK Nowitzki added one more memorable game in his final visit to Oracle Arena, scoring a season-high 21 points and insisting he couldn't remember whether it was a chair or a trash can that he threw into a wall opposite the visitors' locker room at one of his favorite arenas.

Luka Doncic had a triple-double and the Dallas Mavericks capitalized on Stephen Curry's absence to beat the Golden State Warriors 126-91 on Saturday night.

Nowitzki, 40, who is in his 21st and perhaps final season with the Mavericks, got a rare start and a rousing ovation from the Oracle crowd. He came out and torched the Warriors with 10 points in the game's first four minutes, and the Mavs jumped out to a 22-7 lead. They never trailed in the game.

"The last few games I didn't have a good shooting rhythm," Nowitzki said. "Today, I had it early and often."

Golden State dropped out of the top seed in the Western Conference to a half-game behind Denver. With Curry resting, Kevin Durant had 25 points and DeMarcus Cousins

scored 19. But the Warriors were 4 for 30 from 3-point range, while the Mavs went 21 of 49 from behind the arc.

"We just couldn't pull together after that slow start and we never could get any traction in the game," Warriors coach Steve Kerr said. "So we just kind of flush this one down the toilet and move on to tomorrow, not much else to do."

Doncic had 23 points, 11 rebounds and 10 assists and Dallas ended a 12-game losing streak in Oakland, where it last won in April 2012. The Mavs built their lead to 43 early in the final quarter.

Nowitzki scored his first NBA basket at Oracle Arena, which is closing after this season, and some of his career highs and lows also came in Oakland. In 2007, the Warriors shocked the 67-win Mavericks in the first round of the playoffs – prompting Nowitzki to throw something through the wall. The hole has never been repaired.

"Great memories, bad memories here," he said. "This has always been a fun building, a fun atmosphere to play. I'll always remember this building."

Meanwhile, in Atlanta, Trae Young wants



Dallas Mavericks forward Luka Doncic (77) collides with Golden State Warriors center Kevon Looney in the first half of an NBA basketball game Saturday, March 23, 2019, in Oakland, Calif. (AP Photo)

to be known as a player his Atlanta teammates can look to when the game is on the line.

The rookie made the most of his chance to be that go-to player.

Young scored 32 points, including a last-second, go-ahead floater, to give the Hawks a 129-127 win over Philadelphia on Saturday night, ending the 76ers' six-game winning streak.

With 3.5 seconds remaining, Young took the inbound pass from Kevin Huerter and dribbled past Jimmy Butler before lifting the short, soft jumper from near the free-throw line. The shot dropped through the net with 0.1 seconds remaining.

"Those are the type of plays you live for, with the clock counting down," Young said. "... I just wanted to get to my strong suit and get to my pull-up, that mid-range floater I have."

Young's game-winner left 76ers center Joel Embiid stunned. After most of his teammates had

showered and dressed, Embiid still sat at his locker in his uniform, staring at the final stats.

Atlanta has won two of three from the 76ers, including a split of two games at Philadelphia. Butler said the 76ers still came in too confident, thanks to the winning streak.

"I think it's the fact that we think that we're a good team so we can just come in and do whatever we're going to do and think that we're still gonna win," Butler said. "... I'm telling you, I think that's what it was."

The 76ers still have a solid hold on third place in the Eastern Conference, three games ahead of Indiana and four games ahead of Boston. Philadelphia's six-game winning streak included a win over Boston on Wednesday night.

Butler missed a long attempt after the final buzzer sounded.

Taurean Prince had 23 points for Atlanta.

Embiid had 27 points and 12 rebounds, and Butler had 25 points for Philadelphia.

After snapping Utah's five-game winning streak by beating the Jazz 117-114 on Thursday night, the Hawks dropped another streaking playoff-bound team. Young's long 3-pointer with 1:15 remaining gave Atlanta a 125-123 lead.

"Those two buckets effectively won the game," said 76ers coach Brett Brown, who said Young "was unique tonight."

Butler, who tied the game with a layup, sank two free throws to give Philadelphia a 127-125 lead. Prince answered with a tying layup.

The Hawks were left with 3.5 seconds after the 76ers' 24-second violation, with Butler's miss waved off as coming too late.

Atlanta's John Collins had a short description of the decisive play. "Give the ball to Trae, and he takes off," Collins said. AP



# Nerveless Ramos gives Spain winning start

VALENCIA, SPAIN

Spain captain Sergio Ramos scored another "Panenka" penalty to give his side a 2-1 home win over Norway on Saturday in their opening Euro 2020 qualifier but it was a far from convincing display from Luis Enrique's side.

Spain made a slick start and took the lead at Valencia's Mestalla stadium when Rodrigo Moreno volleyed in Jordi Alba's cross from close range in the 16th minute and continued to dominate proceedings without carving out many clear chances.

Norway, who had done little in attack, levelled in the 65th minute with a perfectly-taken penalty from striker Joshua King, who blasted the ball beyond David de Gea after Inigo Martinez had hauled Bjorn Johnsen to the floor.

Spain earned a spot-kick of their own six minutes later when Alvaro Morata was tripped by Norway goalkeeper Rune Jarstein, who Ramos easily deceived by chipping the ball down the middle of the goal to score a "Panenka" for the fifth time this season and eighth in his career.

"We have begun a new journey and what better way to start than with a win over a team that made things very difficult for us despite the fact we had the ball the whole time," Ramos told reporters.

"We knew it was going to be difficult but we still played well and perhaps should have had a bigger advantage at halftime. Still, we reacted well to their equaliser and the win will give us more confidence."

Spain's players had talked of the importance of making a flying



Spain's Sergio Ramos scores their second goal from the penalty spot during their Euro 2020 Qualifier - Group F match against Norway at Mestalla Stadium in Valencia, Spain on Saturday. (Agencies)

start to the qualifying campaign after their confidence had been knocked by a dismal World Cup and a disappointing finish in the UEFA Nations League.

Luis Enrique had named an experimental squad for this game and the trip to Malta next Tuesday but there was a familiar feel to his starting line-up with the exception of veteran Jesus Navas, who made a first start for the national team since 2014.

Spain made a promising start in front of a near-capacity crowd and got their breakthrough when Barca left back Alba played a

one-two with Marco Asensio to cut down the flank and play a simple cross to Rodrigo who could hardly miss.

The home side dominated possession but lacked a cutting edge in attack as Morata missed a series of chances, drawing a couple of saves from Jarstein and failing to hit the target with a free header.

MORATA MAKES AMENDS

Morata compensated for those misses by helping Spain restore their lead after King had levelled against the run of play, darting on to a through ball and colliding with the desperate Jarstein, who

was then fooled by the nerveless Ramos.

Asensio should have sealed the victory when played through but his attempted chip sent the ball over the bar.

Norway pressed Spain back into their area in added time but never looked like finding another equaliser.

Spain joined Malta and Sweden on three points in Group F after those sides also earned 2-1 wins in their opening fixtures.

Luis Enrique said his side should have scored more goals but was happy with the performance.

"We have to appreciate all the positive things we did today. I think we deserved to win 5-1 or 6-1, but in football goals is the only thing that matters," he said.

"I'm happy with everything, the attitude, the way we played after training hard all week and for creating chances against a team who defended in their own half. It was a shame we conceded the penalty but we found a solution, and we realised that if you want to win you have to suffer."

REUTERS

## Burundi, Cameroon seal AFCON qualification

JOHANNESBURG

BURUNDI qualified for the African Cup of Nations finals for the first time as they kept Gabon striker Pierre-Emerick Aubameyang in check to get the point they needed in a 1-1 draw on Saturday.

The result secured them second place in Group C to join Madagascar and Mauritania as countries going to the finals for the first time and their achievement sparked wild celebrations in the tiny east African country.

They were joined later on Saturday by Cameroon, Guinea Bissau and Namibia, who qualified despite losing 4-1 to Zambia in dramatic circumstances.

While Burundi needed only a draw, visitors Gabon, who hosted the last finals in 2017, had to win in Bujumbura to join group winners Mali in the expanded 24-team finals in Egypt in June and July.

Burundi were kept at bay repeatedly by the heroics of Gabon's veteran goalkeeper Didier Ovono before Cedric Amissi broke the deadlock in the 75th minute.

Yet celebrations were on hold until the final whistle as Gabon equalised with eight minutes left when Burundi defender Omar Ngandu turned the ball into his own net.

Gabon's Arsenal striker Aubameyang had a largely quiet afternoon and they were unable to get the second goal they needed to reach the finals.

A dramatic stoppage-time equaliser from Frederic Mendy secured Guinea Bissau top place in Group K after a 2-2 draw at home to Mozambique.

Mozambique were headed to the finals along with Guinea Bissau as they came from behind to lead 2-1 thanks to an 89th-minute goal from substitute Nelson.

But they conceded an equaliser to Mendy four minutes into stoppage time and the 2-2 result left them level with Namibia on eight points.

Namibia, despite being thrashed 4-1 by Zambia in Lusaka, qualified in second place in Group K ahead of Mozambique on the head-to-head results between the two countries.

Namibia's match finished minutes earlier and their players anxiously watched live action from the other game on an i-pad on the side of the field, before celebrating when they realised they had also qualified.

Defending champions Cameroon, originally named hosts of the 2019 finals before the tournament was moved to Egypt due to concerns over preparations, confirmed their qualification with a 3-0 home win over Comoros Islands.

Comoros had written to the Confederation of African Football asking for Cameroon to be disqualified after they were stripped of the right to host the competition.

The Indian Ocean islanders needed a win to usurp Cameroon in the group but were never in the match in Yaounde.

Jeffrey Schlupp scored eight minutes from time to give Ghana a 1-0 home win over Kenya in Group F. Both teams had secured qualification last year.

Senegal and Mali completed their campaigns unbeaten with home wins on Saturday. Mbaye Niang scored twice as Senegal beat Madagascar 2-0 and Mali overcame South Sudan 3-0.

Manchester United defender Eric Bailly was among the scorers as Ivory Coast beat visiting Rwanda 3-0 but Egypt, who allowed Liverpool forward Mohamed Salah to miss the match, were held 1-1 at lowly Niger. The last five places at the finals will be decided when qualification wraps up with seven games on Sunday.

The 19 countries qualified are: Egypt (hosts), Algeria, Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, Tunisia and Uganda.

(AGENCIES)

# Iwobi's movement and link play essential for Arsenal

LONDON

FOOTBALL is very good at comparing young footballers to previous greats – there's a desperation to look for the next Diego Maradona, the next Thierry Henry, the next Cristiano Ronaldo.

But what happens when a footballer comes along who doesn't quite fit an obvious template? Well, the simple answer is that such players' talents aren't always appreciated.

Step up Alex Iwobi, Arsenal's Nigeria international who isn't really a winger, a central midfielder or a No. 10 and isn't particularly prolific in terms of goals, assists or dribbles, and probably can't be likened to anyone before him. Nevertheless, Iwobi has carved out a useful role for himself at the Emirates, and has been one of the major beneficiaries of Unai Emery's first season in charge.

Arsenal have sometimes lacked an obvious tactical identity this season under Emery, who has regularly chopped and changed in terms of system and personnel, but arguably the crucial feature has been the importance of an overlapping full-back. In the first



Alex Iwobi

half of the season this was Hector Bellerin, whose overlapping runs weren't simply an added bonus of Arsenal's attacking play, but often the entire purpose of it. More recently, in Bellerin's absence, the key man has been left-sided Sead Kolasinac. Again, the Bosnian has

often been Arsenal's chief creative threat, with well-timed storming runs and balls across the face of goal.

The crucial component in this attacking threat down the left has been Iwobi. On paper, Arsenal have often called upon Iwobi

because he's more direct than Arsenal's other attacking options, capable of holding width and dribbling with the ball. His substitute appearance in a nervy 2-0 victory over Watford at the start of the campaign, for example, completely transformed Arsenal's attack.

He's been so important because he combines those occasional contributions with intelligent movement, selfless link play, and – particularly crucially – clever body positioning.

That final quality has become particularly revered in recent times. At the recent Opta Pro Conference in London – a meeting of those working in football analytics from across Europe – one of the key presentations was given by Carlos Rodriguez, an analyst at Barcelona. He explained how Barcelona are placing increasing emphasis upon using technology to track the body position of players during matches, and measuring this in quantitative terms for the first time.

"Incorporating the orientation of each player during the match would generate multiple benefits to improve current space-time analyses such as space control, pass probability and defensive pressure," Rodriguez explained last year on the "Barca Innovation Hub" website.

"Play the way you're facing" was the old clichéd advice. Really, it's about facing the way you should be playing the ball, and this is where Iwobi excels. He boasts a great ability, whether natural or learned, to receive the ball with his body in the right position to play the next pass, usually to the overlapping Kolasinac or the alternative left-back, Nacho Monreal. Consider, for example, the way he linked with Monreal for Alexandre Lacazette's opener in a 5-1 thrashing of Fulham early in the season. Or the way he slipped in Kolasinac to cross for Pierre-Emerick Aubameyang's winner at Bournemouth. Or with Monreal again for Henrikh Mkhitaryan's header at Southampton, or with Kolasinac again to win a penalty against Cardiff.

(AGENCIES)

## Pieces aren't falling into place for Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO

WHEN Tite took over as Brazil coach almost three years ago, the pieces immediately fell into place. He gambled on a teenage centre-forward named Gabriel Jesus, who straightaway appeared to have solved a long-running problem. Gabriel worked well with Neymar, and as the wins kept rolling in and confidence soared, Philippe Coutinho was at last successfully incorporated into the side.

Brazil, at one point in danger of missing the 2018 World Cup, cruised to Russia and travelled with high hopes of winning the competition in Europe for the first time since 1958. In the event, they fell short, losing the game of the tournament 2-1 to Belgium. Tite recognises that the balance of the side was not quite right – not helped by the slump in form of the talismanic Gabriel.

Since the World Cup, things have gotten worse. The pieces are not falling into place. Brazil put together a run of six wins without conceding a goal, but the level of performance was not satisfactory. Tite is struggling to get the pieces to fit once more; the evidence that he has yet to succeed was clear in Saturday's 1-1 draw with Panama.

Brazil went into this game, staged in Porto, Portugal, with a reserve defence. But further forward, in the absence of the injured Neymar – plus Vinicius Junior, who had been called up for the first time – the coach went with a lineup that he has been very keen to see in action: Casemiro holding the fort, Arthur shutting in midfield, Coutinho pulling the strings, Richarlison cutting in from wide on the right, recent AC Milan signing Lucas Paqueta on the other flank, and Roberto Firmino at centre-forward. (AGENCIES)

Fearing that he delayed too long in the World Cup to introduce Firmino, Tite has given him an extended run, leaving Gabriel on the bench. Those who watch Liverpool might feel that this is an easy decision, but the context is different. For his club, Firmino often drops into midfield, combining and opening space for Mohamed Salah and Sadio Mane to burst beyond him. At their best, the Liverpool front three operate as one force.

With restricted training time and players with different characteristics, Tite has yet to find a way to get the best out of Firmino. He is not linking up with Coutinho and forming part of a circuitry of passing on the edge of the penalty area. And

he is a centre-forward with an obvious lack of physical presence in the penalty area – hence the choice of Richarlison, a mixture of wide striker and penalty area operator.

Many of Brazil's best moments against Panama involved Richarlison. Against such defensive-minded opponents, his aggression and directness were badly needed, but the balance of the side left him with a problem. He was the only player happy to have the ball played into space in front of him. Everyone else wanted it to feet, meaning that Brazil overdid the sideways passing in front of Panama's deep defensive lines.

As the exception, the out ball, Richarlison was often brought into the action wide on the right, a long way from the danger zone. Tite attempted to correct this in the last 20 minutes, bringing on West Ham's Felipe Anderson to play wide, pushing the Everton striker further inside. But despite intense pressure in the last few minutes, the winning goal would not come.

There was plenty to celebrate in the goal Brazil did manage to score, just after a half-hour. It was an international first for Paqueta, and its execution was the product of planned intelligence, of the need to switch the ball either side of Panama's three centre-backs. Coutinho's long diagonal to the right was turned back by Fagner to Casemiro, whose cross back beyond the far post was met by Paqueta's smart volley.

There were promising flashes from Paqueta, though in a competitive game he might have been sent off for throwing an arm into an opponent's face. It was a surprise when he was replaced just before the hour mark. Coutinho might have been a more natural candidate to be substituted, as Paqueta was certainly offering more in the penalty area. Tite, though, gave Coutinho the full 90 minutes, clearly hoping the player could rediscover the form, the fizz and the confidence that appear to have deserted him at Barcelona. It did not happen.

There was a touch of misfortune about Panama's quick equaliser, one of the few moments of threat from the Central Americans. Adolfo Machado might well have been offside when he headed home from a free kick, but it was a tough decision not helped by the fact that Richarlison broke the Brazilian line and retreated into the penalty area.

(AGENCIES)

Gwiji by David Chikoko



(AGENCIES)



# SPORT

## Nerveless Ramos gives Spain winning start

COMPREHENSIVE REPORT, PAGE 19



ALAF Aces team's players pose for picture before the squad's match against Patel Brotherhood Club in the DRCC Pro 10 competition at the Leaders Club venue in Dar es Salaam recently. PHOTO: CORRESPONDENT

# Mwakinyo wins non-title fight



Tanzania's boxer, Hassan Mwakinyo (L), connects a punch on Sergio Gonzalez of Argentina in an international non-title Welterweight fight at the Kenyatta International Convention Centre in Nairobi on Saturday. Mwakinyo registered a fifth round knockout win over his opponent. PHOTO: COURTESY OF SPORTPESA

By Guardian Reporter and Agencies

**T**ANZANIA'S professional boxer, Hassan Mwakinyo, posted a knockout victory over Argentine Sergio Gonzalez in an international non-title Welterweight fight at the Kenyatta International Convention Centre in Nairobi on Saturday.

Mwakinyo ended the fight in the fifth round after landing a series of heavy punches on his opponent.

It turned out to be a cagey bout in the first round, as the two fighters threw a few jabs. Mwakinyo had, by the time the second round came to a close, failed to land punches on Gonzalez's face, given the latter's guard was always up.

With a few second remaining in

the third round, Mwakinyo started connecting heavy punches on Gonzalez and won deafening cheers from fans that flocked the venue.

Gonzalez had an upper hand in the fourth round, landing several heavy punches on his opponent and making good use of his left hand.

With almost every fan in the venue believing the fight will be declared a draw Mwakinyo took control of the fifth round.

He connected a series of heavy jabs on the Argentine, who had no answer to his opponent's punches.

Mwakinyo capitalized on his opponent's failure to properly use his guard. Mwakinyo ultimately sent his opponent to the canvas with two heavy punches and the referee opted to stop the fight.

Boxing enthusiasts in Tanga, Mwakinyo's base, celebrate the boxer's win. Thousands of fans flocked Kombezi Primary School pitch at Makorora to watch the fight, which was shown in a big screen, and support the boxer who is SportPesa Tanzania's ambassador.

Mwakinyo has now posted wins in 15 fights. He has fought a total of 17 fights and suffered defeat in two.

Meanwhile, World Boxing Council Super Bantamweight champion, Fatuma 'Iron Fist' Zarika of Kenya, beat her Zambian challenger, Catherine Phiri, the same day to retain her title.

Zarika, aged 34, won after a 3-0 unanimous decision in the fight that was the day's main fight.

The judges, Michael Neequaye,

Fillemon Mweya and Irene Semakula, gave their scores as 98-92 99-91 97-93 sending the Kenyatta International Convention Centre into a frenzy.

Zarika said that Phiri has had the last chance to snatch the title from her. The match was a repeat of the December 2, 2017 title contest at the Carnivore Grounds, Nairobi where she carried the day in an explosive fight.

Since then, Zarika went on to deliver a successful defense, beating visiting Mexican Yamileth "Yeimi" Mercado in a split points decision on September 8 last year.

Phiri has had three fights, winning all since then.

Phiri once held the WBC World bantamweight title where she defended it once before losing it.

# ALAF Aces thrash Patel Brotherhood in DRCC Pro 10 competition

By Guardian Reporter

ALAF Aces team has started its campaign in the DRCC Pro 10 tournament in an impressive fashion as the squad cruised to an emphatic nine-wicket victory over Patel Brotherhood Club at the Leaders Club venue in Dar es Salaam recently.

Dar es Salaam Regional Cricket Committee has organized the tournament in an effort to improve the standard of the sport at the domestic level.

Shailesh, who skippers ALAF Aces team, invited Patel Brotherhood Club to bat first after winning the toss and the latter scored 56 runs, losing eight wickets in 10 overs.

Middle order batsman, Hardik, put notable batting showing for Patel Brotherhood, in which he notched 14 runs.

Opening batsman Harsh Patel and low order batsman, Kazi, chipped in with eight runs apiece in what turned out to be a disappointing batting performance by the squad.

ALAF Aces team's bowlers, Ravi and Anas, foiled Patel Brotherhood Club's efforts to post an imposing total, as the duo took three and two wickets respectively.

ALAF Aces team successfully reached the target in 7.3 overs, with experienced all-rounder, Omari Mandari, and youthful batsman, Shaffii Mwarami, guiding the team to the win.

ALAF Aces team was unperturbed by the early dismissal of opener, Pramod, who was trapped for leg before wicket by Sachin of Patel Brotherhood Club, after the former had notched 18 runs from 10 balls.

Mandari put his experience to show as he formed a formidable partnership with Mwarami, with the former amassing 17 runs not out (two boundaries) and the latter notching 15 runs not out (two boundaries).

ALAF Aces team, which is sponsored by ALAF L.T.D, is a third string squad of Aces Club, a formidable club in domestic competition in recent years.

Aces A, who are participating in DRCC Division A tournaments, and Aces B squad that is competing in the DRCC Division B events, are the other squads owned by the same outfit.

Aces Club is sponsored by SBC Company, through Pepsi brand, ALAF L.T.D, Supply Africa L.T.D, AFRITRACK and TTT Worldwide L.T.D.

The club's decision to form three squads targets to see to it more domestic players get opportunity to play better and competitive cricket.

This year Aces Club has assembled a mixture of new players and experienced ones that will feature for the three squads.

Mandari, an experienced performer that had been out of action for a long time, is one of the players roped in by the side.

Hemed, who also turned out for the national team in the past, also make the list of experienced players recruited by Aces this season.

The players is expected to feature for Aces B team in the DRCC Division B Pro 10 tournament.

# Grealish must play in Premier League for England call-up - Southgate

LONDON

ENGLAND manager Gareth Southgate said Aston Villa midfielder Jack Grealish, who plays in the second-tier Championship, needs to prove himself in the Premier League to make his senior national team debut.

Grealish, 23, switched allegiance from Ireland to England in 2015 and played seven times for the England Under-21s. But he has now seen younger players such as Declan Rice, 20, and 18-year-old Callum Hudson-Odoi given England debuts ahead of him.

"Jack worked with us in the Under-21s briefly," Southgate told reporters.

"Although we can see the quality, when the evidence of the opponent is a different level, that's where it's hard to directly correlate what that's going to look like at a level above."

"With Callum (Hudson-Odoi), he's playing Europa League, he's playing Premier League, that does make a difference.

"I'm not going to say we won't pick a player from the Championship because that could happen but it's far more difficult to assess his level."

Grealish has been crucial to the sixth-placed Championship side's push for promotion to the top flight, with four goals and five as-

sists this season.

He last played in the Premier League in 2016 when Villa were relegated after finishing bottom of the standings.

"You see certain parts of the game

but not others (in the Championship). Not the physicality at times, nor the tactical discipline," Southgate said. "That's another level in the Premier League: the speed, the pace.

"He's a player we know all about,

he's a player we track, but that last bit of evidence that could give you confidence to pick him at the moment we won't see. But as an ex-Villa man I hope it's not too long before we do see it."

REUTERS

## Flexibles by David Chikoko

