



National Pg 4

Dr Shein lauds Indonesia



National Pg 5

Measles-rubella vaccination



National Pg 6

Firm donates e-libraries to schools



Page 13

Wildlife experts busy examining novel, strangely coloured zebra

THE Deputy Commissioner for Conservation and Business Development at the Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA), William Mwakilema, who once served as chief warden at the Serengeti, National Park said that the black and spotted zebra was indeed a rare case

By Correspondent Marc Nkwame

TANZANIA wildlife experts are working with their Kenyan counterparts to understand a strange coloured young zebra found in Kenya's Maasai Mara Game Reserve.

While zebras are known for their black and white stripes, this one has all-black body with some white spots, becoming the latest sensation in East African Wildlife reports.

Arusha-based Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI) principal researcher Dr

Edward Koyi stated here that they have contacted their Kenyan counterparts to track and establish the whereabouts of the strangely coloured zebra, admitting it was the first such incident to be recorded in the Serengeti eco-system.

Asked whether the new black and spotted zebra baby is part of the ungulates' migration from Tanzania currently roaming in Maasai Mara, Dr Koyi said they will also find out about this.

"We have ways of tracing the migratory zebras and setting them apart from the residential ones



This strange-looking young zebra was sighted in Kenya's Maasai Mara Game Reserve recently, and wildlife experts in Tanzania are working together with counterparts across the border to establish the factors behind its rare characteristics. Photo: Agencies

TURN TO PAGE 2



Stem agro-sector stagnation by innovation - World Bank

By Guardian Reporter

DEVELOPING countries need to dramatically increase agricultural innovation and the use of technology by farmers to eliminate poverty, meet food demand and cope with the adverse effects of climate change, says a new World Bank report released yesterday.

The relative stagnation in agricultural productivity in recent decades, particularly in South Asia and Africa where the vast majority of the poor live, underscores the need for new ideas to improve rural livelihoods. Renewed investment to increase new knowledge and ensure its adoption can help harness the large potential gains to be made in agricultural productivity and hence income, says the Harvesting Prosperity:

Technology and Productivity Growth in Agriculture report.

It notes that nearly 80 percent of the world's extreme poor live in rural areas, with most relying on farming for their livelihood. Poverty reduction efforts thus need an intensive focus on raising agricultural productivity, which has the largest impact of any sector on poverty reduction, roughly twice that of manufacturing.

"Boosting productivity in the agriculture sector can lead to more and better jobs while enabling more people to move off-farm to cities to pursue other opportunities. This requires comprehensive reform of domestic agricultural innovation systems, more effective public spending and the cultivation of inclusive agricultural value chains with an increased role for the private sector," said World Bank Group Vice President for Equitable Growth, Finance and Institutions, Ceyla Pazarbasioglu (pictured). "New technologies are improving access to and costs of information, finance and insurance in all sectors, including agriculture. This can help raise the productivity of low skilled farmers, but only with the right incentives and capabilities to develop and scale up

TURN TO PAGE 2

Guide 'commits suicide', jumps from Uhuru peak

By Correspondent Marc Nkwame, Arusha

A 58-YEAR-OLD mountain guide is reported to have jumped from the highest point of Mount Kilimanjaro, Uhuru Peak, dying himself in a manner which has left many baffled.

The resident of Marangu area in the Moshi Rural District of Kilimanjaro Region, Thomas Meela reportedly took his own life through the dramatic and tragic jump last Sunday.

He reportedly dived from the mountain peak protruding at an elevation of 5,895 above sea level, which is also the highest point on the African continent.

The Kilimanjaro Regional Police Commander, Khamis Issah released a statement to that effect yesterday, saying that there were some speculations that the late Meela was suffering from mountain illness



There is also the view that the guide could intentionally have committed suicide

to an extent of developing dementia.

There is also the view that the guide could intentionally have committed suicide. Meela was on a nine-day trekking expedition on Mount Kilimanjaro, a journey which started at Marangu gate on the 12th of September but he met his death four days later.

The guide reportedly left his charge of guests around the Uhuru peak where they summited, took a cigarette and lit it like he was going to have a puff, before bidding fellow guides farewell. At first his mates thought he was joking but when they realized he meant it they summoned help.

However, before he could be contained, Meela took onto his heels, rushing towards the very top of the mountain and jumped over the cliff down into sharp rocks below. He died on the spot.



LATRA finalising e-ticketing system for upcountry buses

By Correspondent James Kandoya

LAND Transport Regulatory Authority (LATRA) is finalising an integrated electronic ticketing system to be used by all upcountry buses.

LATRA director of road transport regulation, Johansen Kahetano (pictured) told The Guardian yesterday that the system gives passengers a wide range of choice of vehicles.

He said although there are some buses currently using e-ticketing systems, these are scattered offers with limited choice of vehicles owned by those companies.

"As a regulator, we want to have a system that is participatory for all passengers to give them broader choice to select the services they want. We are finalizing it and it will soon be unveiled to the general public," he said.

The whole process of strengthening the e-ticketing is intended to eliminate hassles passengers face especially during the end of year upcountry travel, he said.

Passengers have been facing hassles when approaching major bus terminals especially from passenger pulling agents who at times cause loss of properties, the director noted.

Besides, upcountry passengers will no longer be facing the nuisances they usually encounter when faced by touts at the terminal once they turn up for booking or for direct travel with luggage, he said.

LATRA started the modeling process after receiving views from transport stakeholders across the country on how best way the system could work, he emphasized.

The system will be able to keep track of payments

TURN TO PAGE 2



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Zanzibar President Dr Ali Mohamed Shein exchanges greetings with Indonesia's State-Owned Enterprises minister, economist Rini M. Soemarno, shortly before he held talks with her delegation at State House in Zanzibar yesterday. Story on Page 4. Photo: Zanzibar State House

Wildlife experts busy examining novel, strangely coloured zebra

FROM PAGE 1

through stealth homing devises, therefore once the wildlife experts get to Maasai Mara tomorrow we shall have all the answers," the TAWIRI consultant noted.

Commenting on the photos of the rare zebra circulating online, Dr Koyi pointed out that the report is also subject to verification, as with advanced technology anything can be created.

When contacted, the Deputy Commissioner for Conservation and Business Development for Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA), William Mwakilema who once served as chief warden for Serengeti, said that the black and spotted zebra was indeed a rare case.

"But it is possible; this could be a form of genetic mutation," he said.

Asked if the zebra calf could be part of the wild animals from Serengeti currently roaming into Maasai Mara in the 2019 migration, Mwakilema wasn't sure either. "The zebras and wildebeests that migrate usually have synchronized calving seasons and this occurs every February south of the Serengeti and north of the Ngorongoro Conservation area. So if the zebra was calved recently, chances are it is among the resident species that don't migrate," he explained.

The rare zebra calf was discovered last Sunday by a tour guide known as Antony Tira, working with Matira Bush Camp in Maasai Mara, as freelance photographer.

When he spotted the black dotted foal, photographer Tira initially thought it was purposely painted for migration oriented research, because at the moment nearly two million wildebeests and zebras from the Serengeti happen to be in Maasai Mara.

"I was observing the game reserve near the Mara River, when I came across this young black zebra with white dots instead of stripes," the tour guide cum photographer was quoted as affirming.

There was stampede as tourists, campers, hotel guests and guides in Maasai Mara flocked to get a glimpse of the newly-born zebra foal with unusual polka dot markings, the first of its kind to be seen in the Maasai Mara, a part of the Serengeti eco-system.

On closer inspection, most observers realised that the young foal - which remained close to its mother - possibly had a melanin disorder. Melanism - the opposite of albinism - is caused by a build-up of dark pigmented melanin in the skin.

The 2019 trip of the annual Serengeti Wildebeests migration is currently combing the northern parts of the ecosystem, especially Kenya's Maasai Mara, and the nearly 1.5 million ungulates will be traversing back by October.

If the rare zebra was born amid the Serengeti migration, then the young mammal should be returning the Serengeti alongside other ungulates next month, in case Kenyan Wildlife Authorities do not cling to the baby zebra.

LATRA finalising e-ticketing system for upcountry buses

FROM PAGE 1

made and how much the bus operators would have to pay in taxes, he asserted.

The data would be easy to verify as each payment would be tracked to the card that was used, while the receipts have details of the bus route and registration numbers for security purposes, he stated.

Last year, the Minister for Works, Transport and Communication Isack Kamwelwe said that the country was planning to embrace electronic ticketing for upcountry buses by the end of January next year.

The method is intended to ensure government revenue from passenger transporters is properly collected.

E-ticketing is at present offered by some up country buses, while the target is to make this facility available for all travelers to process their booking reservations smoothly and quickly.

About six years ago, it was reported that bus owners want to adopt new technology that allows travelers to make bookings via mobile phone.

The technology—the brainchild of the Dar es Salaam-based Adoptive Consulting Group Limited (ACG)—is a sure way of eliminating notorious touts from the bus ticketing chain.

Touts are cause for serious concern

given their gang-like behavior when they sight a potential customer, as they swarm around passengers at the city main Ubungu Bus Terminal and proceed to grab their baggage, especially for lone women accompanied by children.

Some passengers, unaccustomed to this way of boarding a bus, end up getting confused and many have lost their luggage in the chaos.

A study conducted in 2010 by ACG said bus owners lose 3,000/- to the touts for every ticket priced 20,000/- to 40,000/-. That amount rises to 5,000/- for more than 40,000/-. The government also loses revenue in such environment.

Adopting the technology will help passengers save up to 2,300/- on what they now spend on a ticket, the study had intimated.



The system will be able to keep track of payments made and how much the bus operators would have to pay in taxes

JPM revokes appointment of DC and DED for Malinyi

By Guardian Reporter

PRESIDENT John Magufuli yesterday revoked the appointment of Malinyi District Commissioner and the District's Executive Director over misunderstandings.

The head of state revoked the appointment of Majura Mateko Kasika and Mussa Elias Mnyeti a day after Prime Minister Kassim Majaliwa decried a tendency of some presidential appointees in Malinyi district who fuel

animosity between themselves.

A press release from the Directorate of Presidential Communications said the two officials would be replaced.

"It is a shame that President Magufuli appointed some young men to become leaders but what all people hear are conflicts between these appointees," said PM Majaliwa during his tour of Morogoro region.

According to the statement new appointments would be made in due course.

Stem agro-sector stagnation by innovation - World Bank

FROM PAGE 1

these technologies," she asserted.

The report examines the drivers and constraints to agricultural productivity and provides pragmatic policy advice. It notes that while in East Asia, crop yields have increased six-fold in the past four decades, contributing to the dramatic reduction in poverty in China and other East Asian countries, it has only doubled in Sub-Saharan Africa and parts of South Asia, with corresponding disappointing reductions in poverty.

In addition, climate change, together with a deteriorating natural resource base, will hit agriculture hard, impacting the poor and vulnerable, precisely in Africa and South Asia.

The key driver for increasing agricultural productivity and rising incomes is the adoption of innovative technologies and practices by farmers. This will enable farmers to raise yields, manage inputs more efficiently, adopt new crops and production systems, improve the quality of their products, conserve natural resources, and adapt to climate challenges.

However, the world is facing a widening research and development (R&D) spending gap, even as government funding for agriculture is reaching new heights. In developed countries, investment in agricultural R&D was equivalent to 3.25 percent of agricultural GDP in 2011, compared with 0.52 percent in developing countries. Among the latter group, Brazil and China invested relatively high amounts into agricultural R&D, while Africa and South Asia had the lowest spending relative to agricultural GDP. In fact, in half of African countries, R&D spending is actually declining.

Governments need to consider both public and private research and technology transfer in strengthening their overall innovation system. Repurposing the current public support for agriculture offers a significant opportunity to revitalize public agricultural research systems, invest in agricultural higher education, and create the enabling conditions to leverage private sector R&D. The private sector, in turn, can stimulate more rapid access to new technologies

for farmers. In developed countries, private companies contribute about half the total R&D spending targeting the needs of farmers, and as much as one-quarter in large emerging economies, such as China, India, and Brazil. Policy tools to encourage more private R&D in agriculture include reducing restrictions on market participation, encouraging competition, removing onerous regulations, and strengthening intellectual property rights.

"Agriculture in Africa and South Asia faces an innovation paradox. While the economic returns to and growth effects of R&D and knowledge diffusion are documented to be very high, research spending is decreasing in critical areas of the world and local universities and think tanks are not keeping up. Policy makers in developing countries need to give careful attention to reversing these trends and improving the broader enabling environment to encourage private sector contribution as well," said World Bank Chief Economist for Equitable Growth, Finance and Institutions, William Maloney, who is the lead author of the report.

While new communication technologies make improving access to information, finance and insurance more feasible than before, small farmers face major barriers to adopting the new technologies that such research efforts yield.

"Poor information about new technologies, absence of insurance and capital markets, high market transaction costs, land tenure insecurities and lack of transportation infrastructure are inhibiting adoption and diffusion of new technologies among farmers. Together with increased R&D spending, sustained efforts are needed to remove these barriers," said World Bank Global Director for Agriculture and Food, Martien Van Nieuwkoop.

Harvesting Prosperity: Technology and Productivity in Agriculture is the fourth volume in the World Bank's Productivity Project series, which examines the 'productivity paradox' of a persistent slowdown in productivity growth despite technological advancements.



Happiness Ndosi (L, in white coat), doctor in-charge at Kibaoni Health Centre in Kilombero District, briefs Prime Minister Kassim Majaliwa yesterday. The PM is on an official visit to Morogoro Region. Photo: PMO

Ifakara-Mlimba road to be tarmacked, says PM

By Guardian Reporter

THE transport problem that has for a long time been facing people travelling between Ifakara and Mlimba in Morogoro region will soon be history following the government's decision to upgrade the road connecting the two towns to tarmac level.

This was said by the Prime Minister Kassim Majaliwa last Sunday as he addressed the wananchi during a public rally at Matangini grounds in Mlimba, Kilombero district.

He said the government has resolved to improve the 126.5 km road which is part of the Phase Five government plans to improve various roads in the country to tarmac level in order to ease transport challenges and speed up economic growth.

The Prime Minister said the government has always recognized the importance of the road in pushing up people's economic activities, hence the road will soon get bituminized and called upon the wananchi to continue to support their government.

In another development, the Prime Minister directed the Morogoro Ag Regional Education Officer (REO) Jackson Mpankuli to ensure he allocates teachers at Matangini and Mwangazaambazo primary schools that experience acute shortage of teachers.

He said by September 30 this year the Ag REO should ensure extra teachers are sent to the two schools. Majaliwa gave the order after complaints by the Mlimba Member of Parliament Susan Kiwanga over shortage of teachers.

The MP said in her constituency there is an acute shortage of teachers, the problem that is compelling some of the parents to hire teachers to teach their children, hence the prime minister gave the directive to dispatch teachers to the schools within two weeks.

Speaking to wananchi at Mchome village on his way to Mlimba, Majaliwa called upon parents, guardians and leaders of Kilombero District Council to ensure they control the rampancy of girls pregnancies at schools.

Said he: "You must protect your girls from pregnancies because they will fail to continue with their studies and as a result they will not be able to realize their dreams. You must stand by the law in taking steps against all those who are responsible for their

pregnancies."

Speaking at different occasions, the Kilombero Member of Parliament Peter Lijuakali and his Mlimba counterpart Susan Kiwanga asked the government to assist in the construction of the Ifakara-Mlimba and Ifakara-Kidatu roads whose work is now very slow.

Susan also used the occasion to thank the government for allocating money for the feasibility studies of the Ifakara-Mlimba road and later bituminized, and added that the Phase Five government implements what it promises.

The Prime Minister continues with his tour of Morogoro region and he is expected to visit the Ulunga and Malinyi Districts to inspect development projects.



A Dodoma farmer prepares his brown peas for safe keeping in bags ready for sale, as captured yesterday. Photo: Correspondent Ibrahim Joseph

Condolences pour in for Jamhuri journalist

By Guardian Reporter

MEDIA practitioners and leaders from across Tanzania's political divide have sent in condolence messages following early yesterday's passing of Godfrey Dilunga, a senior editor with Kiswahili weekly newspaper Jamhuri, at Muhimbili National Hospital.

Among them was Alliance for Transparency and Change (ACT Wazalendo) leader Zitto Kabwe, who described the late Dilunga as one of the best members of country's media fraternity he has ever known.

"My heartfelt condolences go to his family and the Tanzania Editors Forum (TEF). We have lost one of the most talented editors in the country," he wrote on his Twitter account.

Chalenze Member of Parliament Ridhiwani Kikwete meanwhile said he received with shock and grief news of the death of "my long-time friend, Dilunga, who worked tirelessly to inform the public".

Agriculture deputy minister Hussein Bashe similarly expressed grief on his social media platform.

"May Allah grant you a peaceful rest," Bashe wrote.

Jamhuri Media managing director

Deodatus Balile said in a press statement that Dilunga was admitted to Muhimbili National Hospital on September 9, on referral from Mwananyamala Hospital, suffering from abdominal pains.

"Doctors and nurses at Muhimbili worked tirelessly to save his life but God loved him the most," the statement read.

According to Balile, the company in collaboration with the family are making preparations for the journalist's burial at his birthplace - in Morogoro Region.

Balile, who doubles as TEF acting chairman, said Dilunga was employed as a news editor with Jamhuri newspaper in February this year after stints at Raia Mwema and Mtanzania newspapers.

"For the short period that Dilunga has worked for our paper, he has contributed a lot in terms of content and investigative journalism. He was also a hugely dependable 'team player' in the Tanzania Editors Forum throughout the last ten years or so," added Balile.

Dilunga, who was born on October 28, 1976, is survived by a widow and three children.

By Guardian Reporter

Global inequality impedes SDGs – Gates Foundation

THE Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation yesterday launched its third annual Goalkeepers Data Report showing that while progress on health and development continues unabated, global inequality remains a major barrier to achieving Sustainable Development Goals.

A statement released by the foundation said even in the worst-off parts of low- and low-middle-income countries, more than 99 percent of communities have seen an

improvement in child mortality and schooling. Yet despite this progress, persistent gaps in opportunity mean that nearly half a billion people—about one in 15—still do not have access to basic health and education.

Gaps between countries, districts, and boys and girls prove that the world's investments in development aren't reaching everyone. Using new sub-national data, the report uncovers the vast inequalities within countries that are masked by averages.

Where one is born is still the biggest predictor of one's future, and no matter where one is born, life is harder if that person is a girl, the report says, adding that despite gains in female educational attainment, opportunities for girls are limited by social norms, discriminatory laws and policies, and gender-based violence.

"As we write, billions of people are projected to miss the targets that we all agreed represent a decent life," Bill and Melinda Gates write in the Goalkeepers

Data Report, "Examining Inequality 2019," which they co-authored. "We believe that seeing where the world is succeeding will inspire leaders to do more, and seeing where the world is falling short will focus their attention."

To address persistent inequality, Bill and Melinda Gates call for a new approach to development, targeting the poorest people in the countries and districts that need to make up the most ground. Governments should prioritize primary health care to deliver a health

system that works for the poorest, digital governance to ensure that governments are responsive to their least-empowered citizens, and more support for farmers to help them adapt to climate change's worst effects.

Bill and Melinda Gates will produce a Goalkeepers Data Report every year through 2030, timing it to the annual gathering of world leaders in New York City for the U.N. General Assembly. The report is designed to track progress in achieving the Global Goals, highlight

examples of success, and inspire leaders around the world to accelerate their efforts. The goal is to identify both what's working and where we're falling short.

As in past years, in conjunction with the report, Bill and Melinda Gates will co-host the third annual Goalkeepers events in New York City during the U.N. General Assembly, convening global leaders to celebrate progress in global health and development and highlight the critical importance of closing the global inequality gap to achieve the Global Goals.



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President Shein commends Indonesia on investment endeavours in Zanzibar

By Guardian Reporter

ZANZIBAR President Dr Ali Mohamed Shein has commended the Indonesian government's intents of investing in Isles through its state-owned enterprises.

Dr Shein made the remarks yesterday at the State House when he met with Indonesian Minister of State-Owned Enterprises, Rini Mariani Soemarno.

Soemarno was accompanied by a delegation of 30 people including Indonesian ambassador to Tanzania Dr Ratlan Pardede and Tanzanian ambassador to Malaysia, who also represents the country in Indonesia Dr Ramadhan Dau.

President Shein informed Soemarno that the Indonesian move is one of key steps aimed at developing and reinforcing the current relationship between the two countries. He said the current ties between Tanzania and Indonesia were architected by the founding fathers—the late Mwalimu Julius Nyerere and late Soekarno Hatta.

He said his government was ready to work with the Indonesian state-owned enterprises, which have shown interest of investing in different development sectors in the island.

He suggested the need for the two countries to reinforce the current bilateral relations, which has been there for 55 years for the betterment of Tanzanians and Indonesians.

Dr Shein described Zanzibar as island with countless investment potentials and his government has put in place better investment environment for both—local and foreign investors.

The Indonesian minister's visit is part of the Dr Shein's visit he made in August last year in the Southeast Asian nation, located between the Indian and Pacific oceans.

During his visit, Isles' leader met with the Indonesian President Muhammad Jussuf Kalla, where they extensively discussed a number of issues including

collaboration in different sectors such as investment, trade, tourism, agriculture, and infrastructures.

Dr Shein suggested the need for strengthen relations in tourism sector, taking into accounts that Indonesia has been doing well in the sector.

He also expressed his appreciation with the report that the number of tourists from Indonesia has been increasing in the Island on yearly basis.

The chairman of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council supported the Indonesian minister's remarks, saying her government plans to introduce direct flight from her country and Zanzibar through Madagascar.

"This move will spearhead tourism industry and trade between the two nations," Shein said, suggesting the need for the two states to improve trade relations especially in clove trade.

Eelier, Minister Soemarno told her host that Indonesian government intends to bring in state-owned enterprises to see investment opportunities in Zanzibar.

She said that Zanzibar's environments are similar to that of Indonesia, the situation that makes easy for investors to chip in and invest in the archipelago.

During her two-day official visit, Soemarno is expected to meet with different government leaders in Zanzibar and discuss a number of issues that needs collaboration such as infrastructure, finance, water and energy.



This move will spearhead tourism industry and trade between the two nations



Mbulu district commissioner Chelestino Mofuga addresses Sanu Baray residents at the weekend on the need to enhance security in the ward. Photo: Correspondent Gift Thadei

By Guardian Reporter

THE Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children (MoHCDEC) has been directed to allocate an ambulance to the Kibaoni health centre to Ifakara Town Council to alleviate the cost borne by the wananchi for hiring vehicles that costs up to 800,000/- to transfer patients to referral hospital.

This directive was given by the Prime Minister, Kassim Majaliwa following cry from Ifakara town residents who said whenever their patients are transferred to the regional referral hospital in Morogoro they are forced to hire an ambulance from St Francis Hospital at a cost of up to 800,000/-, the amount many cannot afford.

Notwithstanding his pledge, the PM said if Councils incomes from own sources were being put to good use; the wananchi would not be facing such

PM directs ministry to dispatch an ambulance to Kibaoni centre

challenges.

He said the Phase Five Government of President John Magufuli has resolved to improve health services for the people and called upon them to continue trusting the government.

"I will telephone minister Umyy (MoHCDEC) in the coming allocation of ambulances to send one here," Majaliwa said.

The Premier also directed The Ministry of Regional Administration and Local Government (TAMISEMI) to ensure that in the coming allocation of funds for building district hospitals Ifakara district should receive priority because of its huge area and lacks a district hospital, the situation that results in congestion at Kibaoni Health

Centre.

"I have personally visited the health centre and have witnessed congestion of patients, hence the second allocation for district and municipal hospitals Ifakara must receive priority."

Earlier, senior medical officer of Ifakara Town Council Dr Happiness Ndosai said Kibaoni Health Centre receives and treats 225 to 250 patients from outside the town each day and the number admitted is about 80 each day whilst 400 births are recorded per month.

On the challenges facing the health centre Dr Ndosai said it has a shortage of 92 staff, as currently it has only 83 staff, while the actual requirement is 175.

She said the centre lacks an

ambulance or any other vehicle for other services such as inoculation, whilst the hospital buildings are dilapidated through age.

In addition she said the centre is faced with lack of a building to house stillborn children and those needing special care after birth (neonatal unit). They also have to cope with a small maternity building including and an anesthesia machine.

In another development the PM said Councils' incomes are not spent diligently and many people put their hands on their tills.

"All staff who will be found to involve themselves in such corruptive practices, stern steps will be taken against them.



**RUAHA CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY
(RUCU)**
P.O. Box 774, IRINGA

DIRECTORATE OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION INTO POSTGRADUATE PROGRAMMES FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2019/2020

Applications are invited into the Postgraduate Programmes for the academic year 2019/2020 as detailed below:

POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA PROGRAMMES:

1.1 POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN EDUCATION (PGDE)

This is a one academic year programme (12 months). The programme is for applicants with a first non-education degree award and are in need of being engaged as teachers OR wish to take up appointments in areas related to education OR wish to undertake Masters Courses in Education.

(b) The course is organised in three parts:

- Continuous assessment, comprising of course work and end of the course University Examination.
- Teaching Practice and
- Research Project.

ENTRY REQUIREMENTS

The applicant must be a holder of a Bachelor's Degree in any specialization from Ruaha Catholic University (RUCU) or the then Ruaha University College (RUCO) or any other recognized University with a minimum of GPA of 2.0 and above.

The programme caters for both applicants oriented in Arts or Science subjects.

Applicants to have graduated from Universities outside Tanzania will be considered on their own merit.

2.0 MASTERS PROGRAMMES:

The Masters programmes are intended to equip students with knowledge, skills and competences so that they are to be effective and efficient in their respective areas of specializations. In this regard students are expected to undergo rigorous training that will cut across among others assignments, practicals, research projects and case studies to mention but a few. The programmes to be offered are as listed here under:

2.1 MASTERS PROGRAMMES IN BUSINESS STUDIES:

Master of Business Administration Programme in the Faculty of Business and Management Sciences for the academic year 2019/2020 consists of the following Major Streams:

- Masters of Business Administration in Human Resource Management (MBA-HRM) (18 Months)
- Masters of Business Administration in Accounting and Finance (MBA-A/F) (18 Months)

ENTRY REQUIREMENTS

Applicants should be holders of undergraduate degrees in any of the following: Procurement and Supply chain Management or Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA) or Bachelor of Science in Economics and Finance (BEF) or Bachelor of Accounting and Finance with Information Technology (BAFIT) or any other relevant undergraduate programme. The GPA in any of the above awards should be 2.7 and above. Applicants with professional qualifications such as CPA, ACCA, CSP or PSPTB plus one year or more of work experience, provided

that they completed form six will be considered on their own Merit.

2.2 MASTERS OF EDUCATION PROGRAMME:

Programmes in this sector are designed to meet among other things:

- The candidates' personal and professional goals in the education sector.
- The development of high quality educational managers and administrators needed for the provision of high quality education in Tanzania.
- The training of Education experts in different areas of specializations so that they are to contribute towards the reduction of high level human resources in Educational institutions and related government departments.

The Major Streams are:

- Masters of Education in Curriculum and Instruction (MECI) (18 Months)
- Masters of Education in Planning and Administration (MEPA) (18 Months)

ENTRY REQUIREMENTS:

The applicant should have:

- A first degree in Education with a GPA of 3.0 and above for applicants fresh from a University OR
- A Bachelor's degree with GPA of 2.7 and above in any other discipline with a postgraduate diploma in education or its equivalent from a recognized institution of higher learning with a teaching experience of two years and above may be considered on their own merit.

3.0 MODE OF APPLICATION

Applicants may download the Application Forms for all programmes from our Website: <http://www.rucu.ac.tz>

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All completed application forms together with requested documents as per the application form, should be sent to the address below by 30th September, 2019.

4.0 ADMITTED STUDENTS:

Admitted students will report on 3rd October 2019. You are most welcome.

All enquiries should be addressed to:

The Director of Postgraduate Studies,
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OR 0754269038 Email: mheva2004@yahoo.co.uk

TANZANIA PORTS AUTHORITY



Tender AE/016/2019-20/MTW/NC/04

FOR

PROVISION OF LABOURERS FOR NON-OPERATIONAL AND OPERATIONAL SERVICES AT MTWARA PORT

INVITATION FOR BIDS

- This Invitation for Bids follows the General Procurement Notice for this Project which appeared in the Daily Newspapers dated **31st July, 2019**.
- Tanzania Ports Authority has set aside funds for its operation during the financial year 2019/2020. It is intended that part of the proceeds of the funds will be used to cover eligible payments under the contract for **PROVISION OF LABOURERS FOR NON-OPERATIONAL AND OPERATIONAL SERVICES AT MTWARA PORT** as follows:-

S/No.	DESCRIPTION	TENDER NO.	LOTS
1	PROVISION OF LABOURERS FOR NON-OPERATIONAL AND OPERATIONAL SERVICES AT MTWARA PORT	AE/016/2019-20/MTW/NC/04	LOT 1-PROVISION OF NON-OPERATIONAL SERVICES LOT II-PROVISION OF OPERATIONAL SERVICES

- The Tanzania Ports Authority (TPA), Mtwara Port now invites sealed Tenders from eligible, reputable and competent Tenderers for **PROVISION OF LABOURERS FOR NON-OPERATIONAL AND OPERATIONAL SERVICES AT MTWARA PORT**.
- All Bids must be accompanied by a **Bid Securing Declaration** as per the Format provided in the Tendering Document.
- All bids in **One Original** document plus **One Copy** properly filled and enclosed in a plain sealed envelope, marked **"TENDER AE/016/2019-20/MTW/NC/04 FOR PROVISION OF LABOURERS FOR NON-OPERATIONAL SERVICES AND OPERATIONAL SERVICES AT MTWARA PORT"** must be delivered to The Secretary, Port Tender Board, Supplies Building, P.O. BOX 530 Mtwara Port before 10:00 a.m. Local Time on 15th October, 2019. Bids will be opened promptly thereafter in Public and in the presence of Bidders' representatives who choose to attend the opening at the Conference Room located at the Port Manager's Office at Mtwara Port.
- Tenders will be closed at 10.00 a.m. local time on 15th October, 2019 and Bids will be opened promptly thereafter in Public, in the presence of Bidders or their representatives who choose to attend.
- Late bids, portion of bids, electronic bids, bids not received, and not opened and not read out in public at the Bid opening ceremony shall not be accepted for evaluation irrespective of the circumstances.
- Tenderers may bid for all Lots or either of the two Lots (ie) **Lot I: NON-OPERATIONAL SERVICES** and **Lot II: OPERATIONAL SERVICES**. Tenderers must quote for all items in that selected Lot.
- A complete set of Bidding Document(s) in English may be purchased by interested Bidders on the submission of a written application to the address given under paragraph 5 above and upon payment of a non-refundable fee of **Tanzanian Shillings 100,000/=** (One Hundred Thousands only). Payment should be done using GePG system.

Port Manager,
Tanzania Ports Authority,
P. O. Box 530,
MTWARA.



Collins Masha, a student at Dar es Salaam's Mlimani Primary School, paints a cup at a Chinese Traditional Arts and Craftsmanship event held in the city yesterday. Photo: Correspondent Miraji Msala

56 people cheat death after boat catches fire

By Guardian Correspondent, Bukoba

FIFTY-SIX people escaped drowning in Lake Victoria after the boat they were travelling in from Kemono in Bukoba district to Rushoga Bumbire in Muleba district caught fire and started to change course, thereby instilling fear to the passengers.

Witness to the incident who was in the boat, Michael Dominic, a resident of Isamilo, Mwanza, said soon after setting sail just a kilometre or so from the shore there was a huge explosion from the boat's stern in the engine.

Dominic said the explosion caused a huge fire that changed the direction of the boat landwards and passengers shouted for help with other jumping into water and started swimming to save themselves.

The Kagera Regional Police Commander Revocatus Malimi said the boat, christened Lulimbe was carrying 56 passengers and their luggage and started sailing at 2.00 pm on Monday September 16 then suddenly it caught fire and returned to port.

Malimi said the boat has a capacity of carrying 84 passengers but was carrying only 56 many of who were rescued by the wananchi in the vicinity, whilst others were able to swim to the shore.

He said in the incident there were three injuries - Elizabeth Msiwa (28), Agnes Wiliam (42), resident of Katoro Buseresere in Chato District, Geita Region and Mariam Deus (30), who were all rushed to the St Joseph Hospital, Kagondo for treatment.

The Kagera Regional Commissioner Brig Gen Marco Gaguti consoled the passengers and praised the wananchi at the site of the mishap. He insisted upon those travelling in the Lake to put on life jackets for their own safety.

"And you, wananchi should assist the government in inspecting the vessels before travelling and if you suspect the safety thereof pass the information to authorities concerned," he told them.

He also called upon SUMATRA officials to ensure they inspect the vessels regularly before setting sail.

By Getrude Mbago

Over 163,000 children in Coast Region due to benefit from measles-rubella vaccination

AT least 163,875 children aged between nine and 42 months in Coast Region are set to benefit from measles-rubella vaccination in a campaign slated for September 26 to 30, this year, the Regional Medical Officer (RMO) Dr Gunini Kamba, has said.

According to him, the measles-rubella campaign is another opportunity of ensuring good immunity of children, reach all unvaccinated children and track seeing the group growing healthy.

Speaking on Monday during the tour of the President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government

(Health) Dr Dorothy Gwajima to visit various projects implemented by the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) in the region, Dr Kamba said the campaign was important for the country's to have a healthy and bright generation.

The RMO urged parents and the public in general to bring children for

them to be vaccinated.

He wanted the public to do away with negative beliefs which has grown among the community that the vaccination had negative impacts to the children.

Speaking also on the campaign, Dr Gwajima emphasized the general public to bring their children once the

campaign is commenced.

She also allayed fears among the public assuring them that the vaccinations were vital for the children growth.

"I call upon all parents to use the opportunity by sending their children to the nearest health center or dispensary to receive full complement

vaccination," she said.


Mid, this year Tanzania embarked on a national Measles-rubella vaccination campaign to improve the general health and survival of children in the country, a senior official said Thursday.

The campaign is done collaboratively with the World Health Organization


(WHO).

Announcing the campaign during this year's Vaccination Week Dafroza Lyimo, the immunization programme manager in the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly, and Children, said that the fresh measles and rubella vaccination campaign is scheduled next September after it was realized that a huge number of children did not complete earlier jabs creating a pathway to the outbreak of the contagious diseases.

"One of the key challenges was all those children missed the first dose creating a pathway to new outbreaks," Lyimo said.



**UONGOZI
Institute**



AEE Aalto University
Executive Education

**SCHOLARSHIP ANNOUNCEMENT
2020/21 POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN LEADERSHIP**

Introduction
UONGOZI Institute invites applications for a partially-funded one-year Executive Programme, Postgraduate Diploma in Leadership from Tanzanian Senior Leaders in the Public, Private and Civil Society Organisations. The Programme, undertaken in collaboration with Aalto University Executive Education of Finland (Aalto EE), includes 10 modules that are run over the course of one year. It aims to develop leadership competencies in three areas; Making Strategic Choices, Leading People and Other Resources and Excelling in Personal Leadership Qualities.

Facilitated by world-class professors and experts in leadership from around the world, the Programme is designed to encourage participants to challenge their thinking as they broaden their competencies in visioning, planning and inspiring others through advanced strategic communication. It aims to motivate participants to become better designers and innovators of effective structures and systems for better results.

The Programme is designed for leaders who want to propel their professional development without putting their careers on hold. Each module runs for one month, consisting of 2-3 days in-class workshops and online individual or group assignments.

Programme Requirements
Completion of the Programme requires attending all modules and completing several written pre- and post-assignments and four graded exams. On successful completion, candidates will earn 18 European credits; all of which are transferrable to the Aalto EE Executive MBA Programme or Aalto EE MBA Programme.

Scholarship Coverage
The tuition fee for the Programme is EUR 8,000. This scholarship covers:
1. 50% of the tuition fee (EUR 4,000)
2. Learning and training materials, including stationery
3. Meals and refreshments during training hours

The participants or their sponsors will be responsible for:
1. 50% of the tuition fee (EUR 4,000)
2. Daily Subsistence Allowance (Per Diem)
3. Transport and on-transit expenses
4. Incidentals and medical coverage

The registration process is complete ONLY when all balances have been remitted.

Required Documents

1. Candidate's Curriculum Vitae (not exceeding 2 pages)
2. Cover letter (not exceeding one page)
3. An essay (between 450 – 500 words) explaining the candidate's leadership successes, challenges and motivation for applying for the Programme
4. Reference letter indicating sponsorship commitment signed by the candidate and his/her sponsor
5. Certified copies of original academic certificates. UONGOZI Institute reserves the rights to verify certificates with issuing institution.
6. Commitment letter from the employer to confirm the applicant's full participation in the Programme.

Selection Criteria and Qualifications
Candidates need to meet with the following entry requirements:

- Minimum five years of work experience in a managerial or senior specialist position
- Bachelor's degree
- Advanced command of written and spoken English
- Excellent computer skills
- Proficiency in writing academic papers

Tentative Programme Schedule
Please visit our website www.uongozi.or.tz

Venue
Dar es Salaam and Arusha (Specific location will be determined for each module).


How to Apply

Submit your applications or the names of selected candidates to

**The Chief Executive Officer
UONGOZI Institute
P. O. Box 105753
Dar es Salaam
Or email to pgd@uongozi.or.tz**


Deadline
All applications must be received by **Friday, 10th January, 2020 at 17:00 hours (EAT)**. Applications received after this deadline will not be considered.

For more information about this Programme, please visit www.uongozi.or.tz/postgraduate-diploma.
Only successful candidates will be contacted.



Enabel

The United Republic of Tanzania
Ministry of Water and Irrigation
Water and Sanitation Kigoma Region
(WASKIRP) TAN 1403211
Lake Tanganyika Basin Water Board Offices
P. O. Box 24, Kigoma



CALL FOR APPLICATIONS FOR CONSULTANCY SERVICE

The Kingdom of Belgium through Enabel and the Government of Tanzania through the Ministry of Water, are implementing a water and sanitation project in Kigoma region. This is a 5-year project which runs through June 2022 and aims to promote provision of sustainable water supply services in the region. This intervention has three key result areas namely: 1) sustainable water supply operations and maintenance, 2) water supply scheme rehabilitation and extension and 3) promotion of safe hygiene practices in domestic water management. Under the first result area, the Water and Sanitation Kigoma Region Project (WASKIRP) is now inviting applications from suitably qualified individuals to provide professional support to the project in establishing and developing community-based water supply organizations (CBWSO), pursuant to the Water Supply and Sanitation Act (No. 5 of 2019).

Main objective of the assignment: Working with the Rural Water and Sanitation Agency (RUWASA), facilitate the establishment of 6 community-based water supply organizations and build the capacity of these to operate as professional entities in managing the operations of their respective water supply schemes.

Specific objectives: There are five specific objectives (each with a set of tasks to be accomplished) to this assignment as follows:

- Through a participatory process, establish and register CBWSOs, one in each of the 6 rural districts of Kigoma.
- Facilitate establishment of operational systems and develop the CBWSO members' capacity to manage them.
- Working with RUWASA District Managers, analysis of financial requirements of schemes and support setting up of tariff guidelines and revenue collection system.
- Support RUWASA in developing a system for monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning for the CBWSOs.

Duration: The assignment is for 120 days spread across a one-year period beginning as soon as possible.
Location: The assignment will be carried out in Kigoma Region, and so the consultant, if not Kigoma-based, shall be prepared to travel back and forth from their base; travel arrangements shall be agreed upon.

Qualifications: The consultant shall have the following qualifications

- A graduate (Master degree level) in social and economic sciences, and/or equivalent
- A minimum of 10 years of practical experience in community work in social development projects including water, sanitation and hygiene projects
- At least 5 years working with community-based organizations and NGOs in areas of institutional strengthening and capacity building at local government level;
- Proven experience in facilitating training workshops, coaching and nurturing newly established partnerships
- The successful candidate will provide a traceable record of relevant experience in establishing community-based including cooperative societies, community-based organizations (CBOs), Water User Associations or Community water boards or local NGOs particularly those related to water supply/WASH, public health or small-scale business entities.

Method of application and details of this consultancy are available at:
<https://btctanzania.wordpress.com/>

By Getrude Mbagu

Over 30,000 poor households in Coast Region benefit from TASAF's 28.9bn/-

MORE than 30,000 poor households from 325 villages in Coast region have benefited from 28.9bn/- disbursed by the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) from January 2014 to February 2019.

TASAF coordinator for Coast region, Asha Itewele revealed recently when speaking during the tour by the Deputy Permanent Secretary in the President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government (Health), Dr Dorothy Gwajima to oversee some projects implemented by the Fund.

She said the amount given to various beneficiaries has been supporting the beneficiaries to get access to necessary needs including access to

food, education to children, and the remaining surplus have to help them invest in small scale businesses so that they support them in day to day lives.

She said the distributions also meant to support the families to establish small entrepreneurship projects so that they are able to survive. Most of the beneficiaries have embarked on poultry and livestock keeping, farming, tailoring and other small scale income generating activities thus improving their lives.

Itewele added that through the established Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) in Tasaf III, beneficiaries participate in public works such as putting up infrastructures in the area of education, health and water to improve social services and earn extra- income through the salaries they receive after work.

She said that Tasaf do not only provide funds to the beneficiaries but also links the beneficiaries to employment projects but also enable

them establish community savings and investments groups where TASAF boost them with funds.

According to her, through the programme poor families have received support; students are able to attend school as well as obtain social services, including health care, while others have been able to establish small-scale projects, breaking the poverty cycle.

During the tour, the deputy PS visited one of the beneficiaries, Fatma Sheria

(70) explained that since she started receiving the funds from TASAF, she has been able to construct a new house with iron sheets as well establish a small business which has been helping her in solving some minor issues.

Dr Gwajima was encouraged on how the elder woman has managed to build a decent house using quality blocks with iron roofing from the muddy hut she was living for many years. "This is what we want to see, witnessing poor people getting out of poverty. This is

what the government wants TASAF beneficiaries to be...for them to be able to utilize properly the funds given to them is commendable," she said.

The Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) which is known as Tasaf III serves several components including cash transfer (conditional and unconditional cash transfer), targeted infrastructure like construction of community services infrastructure - dispensaries, classrooms etc, livelihood enhancement where are encouraged to form groups, to be self reliant and investment in various small scale trades.

It also includes public works programme on households, creativity on small scale projects and also works on capacity building.



VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The Ariel Glaser Pediatric AIDS Healthcare Initiative (AGPAHI), an affiliate of Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Organization (EGPAF) is Tanzanian led and managed national organization focusing largely on HIV and AIDS and other related health programs. AGPAHI implements all its programs in collaboration with Tanzania Government entities through the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children (MoHCDGEC) and President's Office – Regional Administration and Local Government (PO RALG) and other stakeholders. AGPAHI supports the provision of high-quality HIV and other health services and ensures that efforts are well-integrated into existing regional and district health systems.

AGPAHI is implementing various projects that are highly demanding and thus the organization is looking for a motivated, result driven, qualified and competent staff to fill the position of Communication and Advocacy Manager.

Job Title: Communication and Advocacy Manager
Reports to: Executive Director
Location: Dar es Salaam

Position Overview:

The Communication and Advocacy Manager is responsible for communication and advocacy initiatives that build awareness to drive AGPAHI's mission as well as publicity and visibility of the program. She/he will provide strategic communication to support AGPAHI's programmatic work. The manager will also be responsible for managing the organizational image and branding.

Principal Functions:

A. Planning and execution of communication and advocacy outcomes

1. Develop and implement the Organization's communication and advocacy strategy.
2. Provides leadership in increasing the visibility of Organization's work towards elimination of pediatric AIDS, prevention and treatment services through various communication channels.
3. Provides guidance towards participation of influential leaders including policy makers to understand about Organization's mission and vision and take part in advocacy and awareness raising programs.

B. Lead the organizations' documentation and media relations

4. Documentation of Organization's work through various communication channels in Tanzania.

C. Strategic coordination and support for advocacy and communications for project teams

5. Collaborate with technical team in organizing for mass campaigns and awareness raising programs in respective districts/regions.
6. Provides leadership in increasing public awareness and education on HIV/AIDS through workshops and all communication channels as outlines in the communication strategy.
7. Provides guidance on coordination of Organization's engagement in public forums, exhibitions and conferences.

D. Stakeholder engagement and partnership building

8. Oversee and coordinate affiliation activities with sister Organization (EGPAF) as a liaison staff.

Education, Experience and Desirable Skills

1. Holder of an advanced degree in Mass Communications, Journalism or Social Sciences from a recognized institution.
2. Possession of a degree in Law is an added advantage.
3. At least 4 years with relevant working experience in a recognized organization.
4. Demonstrable experience in working in a team and managing people.
5. Experience in HIV & AIDS Communication and Advocacy programs in Tanzania is crucial.
6. Must be visionary, proactive and forward looking.
7. Must be energetic, independent and be able to deliver timely under demanding situation.
8. Must be innovative and self-motivated.
9. Excellent journalistic verbal and written skills and ability to write simply for diverse audiences.
10. Excellent management and diplomatic skills.
11. Knowledge of existing in country key players of HIV & AIDS related networks.
12. Experience in working with NGOs.
13. Ability to frequently travel to the field.
14. Proficiency in spoken and written English with excellent writing skills.
15. Experience in print and electronic media
16. Excellent interpersonal skills and high levels of self-motivation, integrity and professionalism.
17. Good computer skills in Word, Excel and PowerPoint.
18. Experience of working with a wide range of stakeholders, with proven ability to provide support to communication and advocacy initiatives.

HOW TO APPLY

Interested candidates should submit a cover letter and CV (not exceeding four pages) and names and contact information of three referees before close of business on **Friday 27th September, 2019** to the **Human Resources and Administration Manager, Ariel Glaser Pediatric AIDS Healthcare Initiative**, by e-mail to recruitment@agpahi.or.tz

Please mention the title of the position in your email and do not attach any document other than the CV and cover letter.

AGPAHI is an equal opportunity employer, only shortlisted candidates will be contacted.



Works, Transport and Communications minister Isack Kamwelu (L) has his Tigo SIM-card re-registered through the biometric registration system on the sidelines of the ongoing Southern African Development Community (SADC) ICT meeting in Dar es Salaam on Monday. Photo: Guardian Correspondent

Uranium exploration firm donates e-libraries to schools in Namtumbo

By Guardian Reporter

URANIUM exploration company, Mantra Tanzania has donated the first electronic libraries to two secondary schools in Namtumbo district, Mtwara region in a move aimed at supporting the use of technology in learning.

The e-libraries which were donated to Selous and Nasuli secondary schools are termed as an important milestone in the use of technology in learning in the district.

Speaking during the handover ceremony to Selous Secondary school, the managing director of Mantra Tanzania, Frederick Kibodya said the company collaborates with the community in overcoming various development challenges within the community.

He said as part of its Cooperate Social Responsibility programme, the company has partnered with an NGO Read International to transform

unused rooms at Namtumbo secondary schools into well-stocked libraries by furnishing it with the essentials: basic training on library management, shelves, tables, seats and books.

He said the total cost of the project amounted to more than nine thousand dollars for each school. In addition to the costs of the electronic library itself, this amount also included the purchase of print media to supplement the library stock.

"Mantra had done something good to the school's youth by introducing them to the world of science and technology that would give them the opportunity to read online," said Namtumbo District Administrative Secretary Aden Nchimbi.

He said the company has been helping the school in many ways from provision of a science lab, a borehole, solar power, desks and chairs, supporting school's eco-club to the modern library. The modern e-library

will definitely result to improved performance for students and teachers as they will have access to various online resources.

He said by creating a functional and inspirational learning environment schools are provided with the tools for effective learning and promoting a culture of reading.

"In getting access to a library students read more, learn more and get further in their studies, the initiative has paved the way for students and teachers to have access to educational resources necessary for the development of a reading culture," he added.

He added that alongside the creation of new libraries Mantra in collaboration with other organizations to monitor and evaluate the use and effectiveness of existing refurbished libraries.

He said Mantra will continue to complement the government's efforts in bringing development to the people.

By Guardian Reporter and Agencies

Needed: More entry points on Kenya-Tanzania border

NAROK governor Samuel Tunai wants the Kenyan government to open three border points along the Kenya-Tanzania border to increase business and tourism.

The governor said Sand River border point should be reopened for tourism while Itulele and Olposimoru should be made legal entry points for commercial purposes.

Speaking on Sunday at Sokoine grounds in Mugumu town, Tanzania, during the 8th Mara Day celebrations, Tunai said both county and national governments are losing millions to illicit trade.

Tanzania's Water Minister Makame Mbarawa was the chief guest while East Africa Community CAS Ken Obura led the Kenyan delegation to the event to raise awareness on the dangers facing the Mara River Basin.

Lake Victoria Basin Commission executive secretary Ally-Said Matano Tanzania's Ambassador to Kenya Pindi Chana attended. Kenya will host the 9th celebrations in Narok.

"As we speak, people are moving from one country to another using illegal entry points because they cannot go all the way to Sirare or Namanga. We want more legal entry points. This will also help employment and development," Matano said.

Namanga in Kajiado and Sirare in Migori have one-stop border posts that have strengthened cross-border trade between the two countries. There are 13 one-stop border posts in East Africa.

Governor Tunai said Sand River was a legal entry point but it was closed after the EAC collapsed. However, it

was not reopened when the EAC was revived. If reopened, it will ease the movement of tourists between Kenya and Tanzania.

Tunai said he has engaged President Uhuru Kenyatta on the opening the three border posts.

"The President has accepted that there is a need to open more border posts to increase business and integration of people," he said.

While hailing the government for constructing the Narok Sekenani Gate, the governor said plans are underway to build an international airport at Maasai Mara Game Reserve.

He urged people living across the Kenya-Tanzania border to stop cattle rustling. "Let us live harmoniously as brothers and sisters," he said.



Vodacom Tanzania PLC managing director Hisham Hendi (C) briefs journalists yesterday's launch in Dar es Salaam of the firm's SupaNetwork campaign, which is meant to raise public awareness on the benefits available to customers using the service. He is flanked by commercial business unit director Linda Riwa (R), and network performance head Nguvu Kamando. Photo: Guardian Correspondent

GGML invests over 9 billion/- in development projects in Geita

By Guardian Correspondent, Geita

GEITA Gold Mining limited (GGML) in collaboration with local government authorities has invested 9.2bn/- in wide-range of development projects in Geita Region since last year. This is part of the mining form's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

GGML Managing Director Richard Jordinson revealed this over the weekend when speaking here during Geita Business Forum.

He said that this year, after the approval of the SCR Plan for 2019/2020, GGML hoped to competitively and locally source the goods and services required for the delivery of the CSR projects.

"We are delighted to see such a good number of local suppliers here today. This is a good sign and indication that Geita business people are willing to follow procedures and do business with GGML."

Commenting on the objective of the forum, he said that the forum was designed to develop and improve the efficiency of the businesses that supply Geita as well as help improve

communications and transparency on the GGML supply chain.

He said that GGML wanted to use the opportunity of the Geita Business Forum as a platform from which - as far as possible - it could work to competitively source the goods and services required for the execution of its CSR projects from vendors in Geita Region.

"The Geita Business Forum aims at equipping suppliers with the information that will enable them to compete for business transparently and effectively in any upcoming tenders associated with the execution of the 2019/2020 CSR Plan.

"We hope to work with, and support, the host community suppliers enabling them to successfully participate in the future pipeline of opportunities to supply GGML."

He further said that GGML continually strives to support and work for the benefit of the communities around Geita and across Tanzania.

"It does this through opportunities arising from its mining operations and through its social and economic investments." For his part, GGML's

Vice President Sustainability Simon Shayo, expressed the Business Forum as a strategy to increase Geita Vendor's efficiency, improve communications and transparency on GGML sourcing practice to prepare the host community vendors to successfully participate in the future pipeline of opportunities.

GGML Geita Business Forum supports GGML value that; "Communities around in Geita must be better off for AngloGold Ashanti having been there".

It is also a part of GGML broader partnership with the local authorities and the host community to create sustainable projects and development in Geita and Tanzania at large.

Shayo added that GGML wants to use Geita Business Forum to competitively source the goods and services required for the execution of the CSR projects as far as possible for vendors located in the host community surrounding the mine.

"With that goal in mind, GGML is hosting the Geita Business Forum with special relevance for business owners from Geita who can offer goods or services required for the CSR projects.

GGML's Chief Operating Officer Africa, Sicelo Ntuli said that the occasion was an important one as it underscored the solid partnership between the Government of Tanzania, AngloGold Ashanti and host communities.

"This occasion is of great significance in many ways. It represents the joint efforts between the Government of Tanzania and GGML to uplift the lives of host communities, building for a prosperous and sustainable future."

He further noted that at AngloGold Ashanti, they were committed to the sustainable development of the communities they operate in - they would like to leave a lasting legacy, even when mining may have stopped.

"Our aim is to maximise the value of the mines so that we can support communities where we operate," he explained.

Ntuli said that they have continuously demonstrated this at Geita by becoming active partners with the government in improving social infrastructure and services, with special focus on education, health and agriculture.

Jhpiego Tanzania donates skills lab equipment and vehicle valued at 174m/-

By Aisia Rweyemamu

AN international health organization - Jhpiego Tanzania has donated skills lab equipment and a vehicle worth 174m/- to the government with more focus on public health training colleges.

The donated lab equipment are to be allocated to ten public health colleges across the country in an effort to provide room for nursing and midwives students to do practical.

Speaking in Dar es Salaam at the handing over ceremony, Jhpiego Country Director Dr Jeremie Zoungrana said the donated skill lab equipment will be provided to 10 public health training institutions and one vehicle to the Ministry of Health.

The donated equipment and vehicle were funded by the USAID; Jhpiego led Maternal and Child Survivor Program (MCSP).

Dr Zoungrana explained that the USAID funded project has recorded a number of achievements and "therefore building on those achievements we are happy to hand over skills lab equipment and vehicle worth 174m/- to support 10 public health training institution with skill lab functions."

He said clinical skills acquisition is an important aspect and bridge between gaining procedural knowledge and critical competence.

The donated medical skills lab included reproductive, maternal, newborn and child (RMNCH) skills assorted set including New Born Resuscitation (NNR) equipment's, adult training arm, Manual Vacuum Aspiration (MVA) kits, Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) equipment's, human shaped models named mannequins designed to facilitate students with appropriate skills to perform safely clinical procedures in simulation practice.

He explained that the program is supporting multiple areas including maternal, newborn, child health, immunization, HIV integration, cervical cancer prevention and per-service education with the purpose of increasing access and coverage to quality reproductive.

The country director explained that MCSP has ended its project in Tanzania end of June this year and remaining

with the few fund to support end of the project activities between September and October this year in per-service education and cervical cancer prevention technical areas.

Dr Zainabu Chaula, Permanent Secretary Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children, acknowledged the great support by Jhpiego and USAID in improving health sector in the country.

"Let me acknowledge that you have done a great work to compliment the gap, we have a policy of public private partnership and you are here to support, at least we have done something through your support", Dr. Chaula acknowledged.

The PS challenged that, they have both need to work had to improve labs skills, because most of the health schools have been closed by National Council for Technical Education (NACTE) because they do not attain the requirements.

Dr. Chaula has also asked those who want to support to just cheap in though the government plan so that end of the day they can both come up with successful stories.

She cited on a government plan that that every village needs to have dispensary, the country 12,545 registered villages but only to have 36 per cent of the dispensaries.

"Unfortunately it is very unfriendly people denying to go for the services, but we are saying we improve accessibility", he questioned.

Representing beneficiaries of the donated equipment's, Principal of Lake Zone Health Training Institute Mwanza, Dr Hyasinta Jaka testified that in lake zone they have received a lot of training equipment's and make the to achieve a lot especially in student's competent as the last year performance in nurse school most of them were scored very high.

The institution supported by MCCP were doing much better in terms of competent therefore through this the number of maternal mortality rate because those students will gain a lot of competences from skill lab

"Unfortunately it is very unfriendly people denying to go for the services, but we are saying we improve accessibility"

Pan African research initiative launched towards boosting climate-smart farming

By Special Correspondent, Nairobi

KENYA has launched a Pan African initiative to train the next generation of scientists who will support ongoing efforts to boost climate

resilient farming in the world's second-largest continent.

Kenya-based Africa Women in Agricultural Research and Development (AWARD) in partnership with foundations

inaugurated the first cohort of African scientists who will embark on research that promotes climate smart farming.

The scientists will be embedded in the One Planet Fellowship that is

a career development program for young African and European scientists who are expected to conduct research on innovations and practices that could promote climate tolerant farming at small-holder level.

Senior officials said the US\$20 million program will focus on collaborative research, training and exchange programs aimed at enhancing the capacity of young African scientists to be integrated in climate-smart small-holder agriculture.

"Climate change continues to devastate crop production and supply chains hence undermining poverty eradication and food security across Africa," said Oscar Mugenyi, director of research and innovation in Kenya's ministry of agriculture.

Scientific research is critical to helping our communities adapt to negative impacts of climate change," he added.

Wanjiru Kamau-Rutenberg, director of AWARD said that investing in the next generation of scientists that are well versed with climate change is key to help Africa's smallholder farmers and herders adapt to the phenomenon.

"We need to harness home-grown scientific capacity to help African smallholder farmers cope with climate change," said Wanjiru, adding that the first cohort of 45 young African scientists will participate in a three-year career development program that will equip them with skills required to promote climate-smart farming.

Lateef Sanni, vice chairman of the AWARD Steering Committee said that African countries should prioritize continuous education

and mentorship for young scientists to promote climate-resilient food production and enhance their involvement in programs that systems.



Technicians install a solar energy light pole at Temeke kwa Sokota in Dar es Salaam at the weekend. Photo: John Badi

FOR SALE

CATERPILLER 320D FM EXCAVATOR




CATERPILLAR 320D FELLER BUNCHER*)

MACHINE MAKE: Caterpillar
MODEL: 320D
INITIAL OPERATION DATE: June 1, 2016
TOTAL HOURS AT LAST OPERATION : 1895 hours
***) Machine Designed for Forestry Operations but can be converted back to Excavator**

Contact.
 Mr. George Bottger, Mobile; 0677 44 43 00, Email: george.bottger@greenresources.no

Africa has sustained relatively high economic growth over the last decade

THE economy of Africa consists of the trade, industry, agriculture, and human resources of the continent. As of 2012, approximately 1.3 billion people were living in 54 different countries in Africa. Africa is a resource-rich continent. Recent growth has been due to growth in sales in commodities, services, and manufacturing. West Africa, East Africa, Central Africa and Southern Africa in particular, are expected to reach a combined GDP of \$29 trillion by 2050.

In March 2013, Africa was identified as the world's poorest inhabited continent: Africa's entire combined GDP is barely a third of the United States' GDP; however, the World Bank expects that most African countries will reach "middle income" status (defined as at least US\$1,000 per person a year) by 2025 if current growth rates continue.] In 2013, Africa was the world's fastest-growing continent at 5.6 per cent a year, and GDP is expected to rise by an average of over 6 per cent a year between 2013 and 2023.

In 2017, the African Development Bank reported Africa to be the world's second-fastest growing economy, and estimates that average growth will rebound to 3.4 per cent in 2017, while growth is expected to increase by 4.3 per cent in 2018

Africa's economy was diverse, driven by extensive trade routes that developed between cities and kingdoms. Some trade routes were overland, some involved navigating rivers, still others developed around port cities. Large African empires became wealthy due to their trade networks, for example Ancient Egypt, Nubia, Mali, Ashanti, and the Oyo Empire.

Some parts of Africa had close trade relationships with Arab kingdoms, and by the time of the Ottoman Empire, Africans had begun converting to Islam in large numbers. This development, along with the economic potential in finding a trade route to the Indian

Ocean, brought the Portuguese to sub-Saharan Africa as an imperial force. Colonial interests created new industries to feed European appetites for goods such as palm oil, rubber, cotton, precious metals, spices, cash crops other goods, and integrated especially the coastal areas with the Atlantic economy.[1]

Following the independence of African countries during the 20th century, economic, political and social upheaval consumed much of the continent. An economic rebound among some countries has been evident in recent years, however.

The dawn of the African economic boom (which is in place since the 2000s) has been compared to the Chinese economic boom that had emerged in Asia since late 1970's. In 2013, Africa was home to seven of the world's fastest-growing economies.

African nations will need to boost output of goods and services and integrate payment systems if they are to take advantage of a new \$3.4 trillion economic initiative, according to the head of the African Development Bank.

A continental free-trade zone was launched this month in Niger which, if successful, will usher in a new era of development for an area with a population of 1.3 billion people. It is hoped that the 55-nation African Continental Free Trade Area - the largest bloc since the creation of the World Trade Organization in 1994 - will help unlock Africa's long-stymied economic potential by boosting intra-regional trade, strengthening supply chains and spreading expertise. Akinwumi Adesina, president of the AfDB, said he expected industrial manufacturing capacity in Africa to increase, while financial markets would integrate and food production expands.

"Africa has to have its own industrial capacity ... it's not just about moving raw materials, it's about value added products," Adesina told Reuters on the sidelines of a conference in Nigeria's capital city of Abuja.

Wanted: Joint forces to scale up preventive, effective way to reduce bilharzia prevalence

SCHISTOSOMIASIS, also known as snail fever and bilharzia, is a disease caused by parasitic flatworms called schistosomes. The urinary tract or the intestines may be infected. Symptoms include abdominal pain, diarrhoea, bloody stool, or blood in the urine. Those who have been infected for a long time may experience liver damage, kidney failure, infertility, or bladder cancer. In children, it may cause poor growth and learning difficulty.

The disease is spread by contact with fresh water contaminated with the parasites. These parasites are released from infected freshwater snails. The disease is especially common among children in developing countries, as they are more likely to play in contaminated water. Other high-risk groups include farmers, fishermen, and people using unclean water during daily living. Bilharzia affected about 252 million people worldwide in 2015. An estimated 4,400 to 200,000 people die from it each year. The disease is most commonly found in Africa, Asia, and South America. Around 700 million people, in more than 70 countries, live in areas where the disease is common.

Researchers at Imperial College in London, the World Health Organisation, and the Harvard School of Public Health have been given US\$30 million to set up a partnership to help African countries tackle the widespread disease schistosomiasis.

The Schistosomiasis Control Initiative (SCI) - funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation - aims to demonstrate effective control of schistosomiasis in selected African countries, and use this as a model for other affected areas.

"By creating a successful prevention and treatment program that can be

emulated in countries around the world, SCI has the opportunity to make a major impact in the fight against schistosomiasis," says Sally Stansfield of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

Bilharzia causes chronic liver problems and currently affects more than 200 million people in developing countries. Second only to malaria in terms of socio-economic and public health impact in tropical areas, it threatens a further 600 million people because of inadequate water supply and sanitation.

The primary goals of the SCI are to identify the most heavily infected regions in at least four African countries, provide health education in those regions, treat individuals with schistosomiasis, and monitor the impact of the treatment programme. It will also create local and international partnerships, and work with African countries to develop national control plans and research programmes.

"There is a drug, praziquantel, that is safe, effective, and reasonably priced. The challenge now is to deliver this treatment to places like sub-Saharan Africa where the drug has never been available."

The latest data on treatment for schistosomiasis (bilharzia) and soil-transmitted helminthiasis (intestinal worms) show encouraging trends towards the goal of attaining a minimum target of treating at least 75 per cent of school-aged children in areas endemic for these parasitic infections, making it technically feasible to achieve the global targets set for 2020.

In 2017, almost 99 million people were treated for schistosomiasis worldwide, most of whom were in countries in WHO's region of Africa - making up for almost 88 per cent of the global total.

The Guardian Limited Key Contacts

Managing Editor: WALLACE MAUGGO
Circulation Manager: EMMANUEL LYIMO

Newsdesk

News Editor: LUSEKELO PHILEMON
0757154767
General line: 0745700710
E-mail: guardian@guardian.co.tz

Advertising

Manager Sales and Marketing: KAUTHAR DSOUZA
0767223311
E-mails: advertise@guardian.co.tz
Website: www.ippmedia.com
epaper.ippmedia.com



Gendered violence: A state of emergency

By Anton Katz and Eshed Cohen

A state of emergency is a radical suspension of the regular legal framework. Between 1985 and 1990, the apartheid government ruled South Africa under a state of emergency. During this time, two infamous acts of Parliament, the Public Safety Act of 1953 and the Internal Security Act of 1982, together with regulations issued by the then State President under his emergency powers, handed over effective rule of the country to the police and the defence force. Parliament continued to meet, but governance was in the hands of the security forces.

Under the wide-sweeping powers given to them under these acts, police indefinitely detained, tortured, and killed anti-apartheid activists. And without the possibility of judicial scrutiny.

In the last two weeks, the rape and murder of Uyinene Mrwetyana, against a backdrop of unconscionable rates of femicide and gendered violence in South Africa, has raised the question of a state of emergency. Almost half a million people have signed a petition to have President Cyril Ramaphosa declare a state of emergency. ANC members of parliament and the ANC Women's League have similarly called for the President to declare a state of emergency.

The President has called a meeting with his security cluster and is asking Parliament to consider "emergency measures". States of emergency under South Africa's Constitution need not entail the gross human rights abuses that characterized the apartheid states of emergency.

But the state's powers during a state of emergency, and when a state of emergency can be declared, are crucial to the debate as to whether the President should declare one. So: What is a state of emergency? When can it be declared? A state of emergency normally concentrates power in a single person or office to empower them to confront an urgent peril that fundamentally threatens the state.

The concentration of power entails licence to circumvent or derogate from ordinary procedures and safeguards. For example, in ancient Rome, the Senate could appoint a Dictator during times of crises.

As Machiavelli explains: "A dictator was made for a (limited) time and not in perpetuity, and only to remove the cause for which he was created; and his authority extended only in being able to decide by himself the ways of meeting that urgent peril. (and) to do



things without consultation, and to punish anyone without appeal." The rationale for states of emergency is to provide for expeditious methods of addressing a fundamental threat to a state.

Ordinarily, decision-making powers in a state are divided between arms of the state. In South Africa, for example, Parliament makes the laws, the executive enforces the laws, and the judiciary interprets the laws and ensures that the other branches comply with the Constitution. Whenever each of these arms acts, its conduct must be consistent with the Constitution, including the Bill of Rights.

The separation of powers and constitutional supremacy ensure accountability. The upshot is that it can take time to pass laws that comply with the Constitution and then enforce them. In times of emergency, especially where the threat concerned could destroy the state, these protracted ways of passing and enforcing laws could fail to protect a state and its people.

The Constitution provides for states of emergency in section 37. If a state of emergency is declared, the primary implication is that constitutional rights may be derogated from by legislation. The state could violate rights that it otherwise could not violate. For instance, the state could lawfully curtail free speech, ban political assemblies, and deny access to information.

Significantly, even during a state of emergency, there are notable exceptions and limits to the state's power to derogate from rights. The Constitution contains a table of rights that are non-derogable even during states of emergency. They include the rights to equality, human dignity, and life.

The state cannot violate these rights during a state of emergency. Moreover, the Constitution provides that where the state does derogate from a derogable right, then the derogation must be "strictly necessary" and in

accordance with international law.

The Constitution also provides for a nuanced procedure of detention during states of emergency. It makes it easier for people to be detained without trial, but it provides a limited range of rights to detained persons. For example, the detained person need not be brought before a court (compared to the ordinary rule that detained persons must be brought before a court within 48 hours), but a court can review their detention within 10 days of their arrest.

This has obvious implications in the context of a state of emergency declared against gendered violence. Accused persons could be detained summarily without the need to bring them to court to apply for bail, for example. Parliament has enacted the State of Emergency Act, which further spells out the powers of the state during states of emergency.

The Emergency Act empowers the President to make such regulations as are necessary or expedient to restore peace and order, or to deal with any circumstances which have arisen or are likely to arise as a result of the state of emergency.

This is a broad-ranging provision that empowers the President to make any laws addressing the emergency's underlying threat. The President is empowered to create crimes and punishments for those crimes.

The President could even oust the jurisdiction of ordinary courts and establish special courts run by members of the executive. The making of regulations by the President, however, is subject to Parliament's approval. When can a state of emergency be declared? The Constitution states that a state of emergency may only be declared "in accordance with an Act of Parliament". In terms of the Emergency Act, the President can declare a state of emergency.

The Constitution dictates that a state of emergency can only be declared when two conditions are satisfied.

First, the life of the nation must be threatened by war, invasion, general insurrection, disorder, natural disaster or other public emergency. Second, the declaration is necessary to restore peace and order.

The meanings of these conditions have not yet been considered by a South African court.

Arguably, widespread rape and murder is disorder or a public emergency that threatens "the life of the nation". The issue, however, is whether a declaration of a state of emergency is necessary to address this threat. Necessity is normally a strict standard to pass. It entails there being no less drastic alternative means to addressing a concern. The President has identified various solutions to gender violence, including specialised sexual offences courts and changing prosecutorial policies.

These measures, assuming they can address gendered violence, could be implemented without the necessity of a state of emergency. It seems declaring a state of emergency in response to ongoing and widespread gendered violence may prove legally tricky. Apart from the problem of necessity, the Constitution demands that states of emergency only last 21 days. The state of emergency may then be extended once for no more than three months by a majority of Parliament.

Thereafter, 60% of Parliament is required to extend the state of emergency. A court is empowered to review any such extension and every extension would need to pass the threshold requirement of necessity. The impression the Constitution gives is that states of emergency are designed to address urgent, yet discrete, threats to South Africa. Something like widespread gendered violence, which results from various structural and deeply embedded problems, may be too complex and multi-faceted to be addressed within the 21- or three-month periods envisaged in the Constitution.

Sadly, the radical current wave of gender violence is not something new. Gender violence, like all forms of violence must be dealt with urgently and properly.

Notwithstanding, whether the President decides to declare a state of emergency remains to be seen. What is of serious concern is that gender violence, so long a grave and critical challenge, has been allowed to fester and develop. Something fundamental, thorough and far-reaching must be done, and immediately, to curb this toxic illness, whether that be a declaration of a state of emergency or some other measure.

Food security for Africa: An urgent global challenge

By Albert Sasson

IN 2012, food insecurity is still a major global concern as 1 billion people are suffering from starvation, under-, and malnutrition, and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has concluded that we are still far from reaching sustainable development goal (SDG) number 1: to halve extreme poverty and hunger by 2015. In sub-Saharan Africa, the number of people suffering from hunger is estimated at 239 million, and this figure could increase in the near future.

There are many examples of food insecurity in sub-Saharan Africa, some of them having reached catastrophic dimensions, for example, in the Horn of Africa or southern Madagascar.

Food insecurity is not just about insufficient food production, availability, and intake, it is also about the poor quality or nutritional value of the food. The detrimental situation of women and children is particularly serious, as well as the situation among female teenagers, who receive less food than their male counterparts in the same households.

Soaring food prices and food riots are among the many symptoms of the prevailing food crisis and insecurity. Climate change and weather vagaries, present and forecast, are generally compounding food insecurity and drastically changing farming activities, as diagnosed by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) in June 2011.

The key cause of food insecurity is inadequate food production. Since the global food crisis of 2007-2008, there has been an increasing awareness throughout the world that we must produce more and better food; and we should not be derailed from this goal, despite some relief brought by the good cereal harvests in 2011-2012. This is particularly true in sub-Saharan Africa, which needs and wants to make its own green revolution.

The African challenge indeed is key to mitigating food insecurity in the world. Commitments were made by the heads of states and governments of the African Union to double the part of their domestic budgets devoted to agriculture in 2010-2011, so as to reach 10%.

Technical solutions exist and there are indeed, throughout Africa, good examples of higher-yielding and sustainable agriculture. But good practices have to spread throughout the continent, while at the same time social and economic measures, as well as political



In sub-Saharan Africa, food insecurity is a major concern

will, are indispensable ingredients of Africa's green revolution. It is also necessary that international donors fulfil their commitment to help African farmers and rural communities and protect them against unfair trade, competition, and dumping of cheap agrifood products from overseas.

Far from reaching millennium development goal number 1: to halve extreme poverty and hunger by 2015

On September 14, 2010, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) published its estimates concerning the number of people suffering from hunger in 2010: 925 million.

This figure was below the 1,020 billion in 2009, but it was higher than the number reached before the 2008 global food crisis. The 2010 figure corresponded to 13.5 per cent of the world population, while the 2015 objective (millennium development goal (MDG) number 1) was 8 per cent. The FAO concluded that we were still far from achieving SDG 1, that is, halving the number of hungry people worldwide.

In 2010, the regional distribution of people suffering from hunger was the

following: 578 million in the Asia Pacific region; 239 million in sub-Saharan Africa; 53 million in Latin America and the Caribbean; 37 million in North Africa; and 19 million in developed countries.

These figures were expected to increase due to another global food crisis in 2011, spurred by an important rise in commodity and food prices. According to the World Bank, another 44 million people living on less than US\$1.25 per day had fallen into extreme poverty between June and December 2010 because of the increase in food prices. Consequently, by early 2011, 1.2 billion people were in that situation.

And on February 4, 2011, the FAO's Director-General, Jacques Diouf, and the French agriculture minister, Bruno Le Maire, warned during a press conference against 'a real risk of a global food crisis'. The FAO's Director-General stressed that 'not only was there a risk, but food riots had already occurred in some regions of the world because of food price increases and governments had found themselves in a difficult situation,' alluding to Tunisia and Egypt.

The FAO's monthly index of global food prices, which was published on the eve of the press conference, had reached another historical peak.

Olivier de Schutter, special rapporteur of the United Nations on the right to food, stated: 'If most poor countries are still very vulnerable, it is because their food security depends too much on food imports whose prices are increasingly high and volatile.'

Since the 2008 food crisis, it is indeed true that volatility of food prices has become an important feature of the global situation. That is why, according to Olivier de Schutter, the international community should respond rapidly 'by adopting regulation measures and by designing a global governance of commodity and food stocks, based on a more transparent management of the stocks every country keeps'.

This crucial issue of market stability was the focus of a meeting organized by the FAO on 24 September 2010. The regulation of the markets of agricultural commodities was also a key subject of the G20 meeting organized by France in Paris in February 2011

Unfortunately, more action is needed rather than general statements, and international cooperation and solidarity must prevail over selfish national interests if we really want to eradicate such a global shame as the starvation and undernutrition of billions of people. For instance, the pledges made in L'Aquila (Italy) in 2008 are far from becoming a reality. During that G8 meeting, heads of states and governments made the commitment to gather US \$22 billion (€16.8 billion) over 3 years in order to struggle against food insecurity. Also at that time, all the countries present stressed the need to increase the proportion of agriculture-oriented investments in public aid for development, which fell from 17 pc in 1980 down to 3.8 pc in 2006, and thereafter rose to around 5 pc. All of these commitments are far from becoming a reality. A US\$900 million 'global

program for food security' was announced only on April 22, 2010. It is funded by the United States, Canada, Spain, and South Korea, and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation also joined the program. On June 23, 2010, an amount of US\$224 million was allocated to the first five beneficiaries: Bangladesh, Haiti, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, and Togo.

The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation is bringing its expertise more than funds (US\$30 million). As stressed by Bill Gates, the Foundation has accumulated unique experience while disbursing US\$1.5 billion over 4 years (2006-2009) for activities aimed at improving food security. This area of action has become, according to Bill Gates, the other global priority urgency, 'just after health'. He added that the solution was to assist small farmers 'to increase their productivity, to find outlets and to adopt new agricultural techniques'. Bill Gates is convinced that food security is more complex than aid to healthcare, because in that case, one needs the cooperation of local governments. Food insecurity often prevails where public infrastructures are corrupted and very backward. Bill Gates recognized that the endeavour is huge: out of the 1 billion people who live with US\$1 or even less per day, 75% are in rural areas; and the US\$900 million devoted to the global program for food security represent the equivalent of 1 or 2 days of subsistence for every person among the extremely poor.

In sub-Saharan Africa, food insecurity is a major concern, as shown by the following very disturbing examples.

Madagascar

Under the threat of starvation, the populations living in the deep south of Madagascar (Malagasy) are adopting survival strategies, such as eating seeds to be sown for the following harvests and therefore reducing the likelihood of any meaningful crops. In this remote part of the country, which has been neglected by public authorities as well as by development institutions and that has been hit by a severe drought since 2008, some 720,000 inhabitants (about 40% of the population of the three regions of Atsimo-Andrefana, Androy, and Anosy) were suffering from starvation, according to the World Food Programme (WFP). The number of districts classified as 'in food difficulty' rose to 53 in 2010, compared with 31 in 2008 and 45 in 2009. 'Even those districts which were considered granaries are now hit by food insecurity,' as stressed by the representative of the WFP in Madagascar, Krystyna Bednarska.

In 2010, and for the second year in sequence, rainfall was below 350 mm, and the rainy period that generally starts at the beginning of November had not yet started by the end of December. In 2009 and 2010, 80% of the maize harvest had been destroyed. In addition, the provision of drinking water was even more difficult because rivers were dry. In the region of Androy, only 7% of the population had access to drinking water.

Food prices rose: they were 50% higher in the south of Madagascar than in the rest of the country. Households were selling their livestock, considered as their asset, but which had no value in the case of extreme drought. Leaving behind women and children, men were migrating to the north of the country, where they hoped to earn more money.

China-built rail helps boost intra-African trade

By Mark Kapchanga

TRADER among African countries has huge potential for sustainable economic development. However, intra-African trade is extremely low, perhaps the lowest among all continents.

Bank data shows that trade among African countries has expanded from 10 percent in 2000 to about 16 percent in 2014, reflecting the continent's recent economic upturn. The United Nations Comtrade Database of 2016 puts intra-Africa trade at 21.2 percent.

The figure is still low as compared to the European Union's 61.7 percent, the North American Free Trade Agreement's 50.3 percent and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations 24.3 percent, which are more developed regions.

Several obstacles keep impeding African countries from trading among themselves. Low manufacturing and value addition capacity is a key limiting factor.

Between 2005 and 2015, for instance, intra-African trade in manufacturing dropped from 18 percent to roughly 15 percent, respectively.

It is a big concern that in Africa most of its primary exports undergo little or no processing before they are eventually re-exported. Examples include cocoa beans from Ivory Coast and Ghana, and crude oil petroleum products from Nigeria.

But it is regionalism, which calls for a reassessment of the policy of reduction in administrative and transaction costs, and overcoming market segmentation, which are affecting trade within the continent.

It requires a scaling-up of infrastructure investment to boost links



among and within African countries. Transport and communication infrastructure has been holding back the potential of trade. Even with their wide range of heterogeneous products, African countries still struggle to export to neighboring nations.

Indeed, there is a danger that recent developments such as the creation of African Continental Free Trade Area may fail to strengthen the continent's appeal as a global trading partner unless the problem of inadequate infra-

Kenyan President Uhuru Kenyatta flags off a cargo train on a Chinese-built railway line linking Nairobi to Mombasa. (File photo)

structure is addressed.

All is not lost though. China is aggressively turning around Africa's business profile, especially by overhauling its roads and railway system. The roads have become the modern symbols of China-Africa friendship. As in December 2017, Chinese firms had constructed a total of more than 5,200 kilometers of roads in the continent, some of which were still a work-in-progress.

Perhaps it is the mega railway projects that would ultimately position Africa on the global map as home to investments and trade. Kenya's Standard Gauge Railway symbolically depicts how Africa's fortunes would turn around with the coming new network of infrastructure.

One year since its inception, the Madaraka Express, as it is famously referred to, has ferried over 1.3 million passengers in 1,142 trips between

Mombasa and Nairobi, raking in more than \$10 million in revenues. In the same period, 600,000 tons of cargo was hauled between the two cities.

Apart from reducing road traffic, the new railway line has increased the quantity and reduced the time taken for goods to reach their destinations, the reason Kenya is extending the railway network to Naivasha and Kisumu in the west.

In the long run, the project is poised to link Kenya to Uganda, Rwanda, Democratic Republic of Congo, South Sudan, among other East African countries.

Intra-African trade would no doubt get a boost from the 756-kilometer Ethiopia-Djibouti railway which connects Addis Ababa to Djibouti on the Red Sea and the construction of the 1,344-kilometer Lobito-Luau railway in Angola which links the Atlantic and Indian oceans.

It is expected that ultimately, the Lobito-Luau railway would link up with the Angola-Zambia and the Tanzania-Zambia railways.

One of the most ambitious infrastructural projects in Nigerian history, the 1,400-kilometer Lagos-Calabar railway, once completed, will connect the cities of Port Harcourt, Uyo and Aba along the way, thereby catalyzing the movement of goods in the region.

Already, Nigerians are feeling the impact of the 186-kilometer Abuja-Kaduna railway which was completed in 2016 as goods can reach the markets in time.

The Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) 2018, which will take place in Beijing in early September, offers these two regions another strategic opportunity to strengthen their relations and deepen infrastructural development in Africa.

It should not be lost that FOCAC 2018 ushers in a new era for the Belt and Road initiative and Africa's development. This being an engagement of equal consultation, planning together and working together, there is no doubt that China and Africa would benefit together.

It is no mean achievement that China, through aid and financing support, has helped build or is building more than 6,200 kilometers of railways across Africa. A more connected Africa would no doubt trade more with itself. It will engage in manufacturing and processing of its raw materials for export.

As the African leaders head to Beijing for the FOCAC, let them keep in mind that they need to provide conducive environment for Chinese firms and workers to operate.

These contractors require a working environment that will make them work smoothly. The recent harassment of Chinese workers over a lack of work permit and discrimination needs to be considered seriously.

The author is a researcher and expert on China-Africa cooperation based in Nairobi, Kenya.

National Health Insurance Bill will depress confidence and growth further

By Nazmeera Moola

DESPITE its very laudable and necessary long-term aims, National Health Insurance will hurt growth in the short term, exacerbate job losses and threaten short-term stability.

South Africa's growth momentum is a bit like wading through a sea of golden syrup. Or maybe coagulating blood - sluggish and sticky. And it's not clear how we get out of it.

Growth has been plodding along at 0.5 per cent to 1.5 per cent for the last five years. This is insufficient for South Africa in many ways.

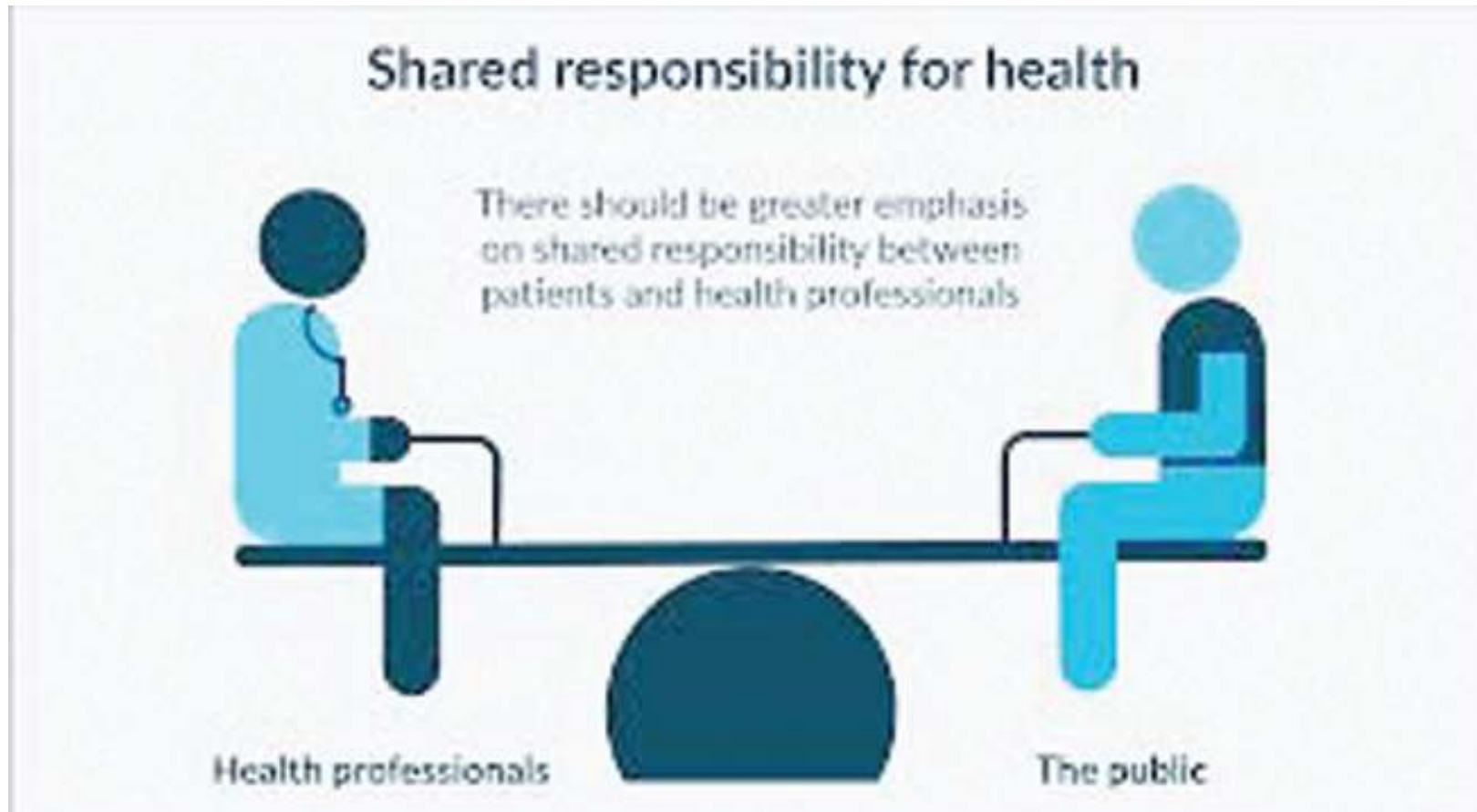
Growth of sub-1 per cent means that South Africa is not creating jobs. This is particularly problematic for young people. In the first quarter of 2019, the youth unemployment rate for those aged 15 to 24 years was 55.2 per cent. For the next age group up, those aged 25 to 34 years, the unemployment rate was 34.2 per cent. Aside from the loss of productivity of half a generation of people, a side effect of this dire state of affairs is a rising crime level. After declining steadily since 1993, when murders in South Africa peaked at 77 per 100,000 people, the murder rate bottomed at 30.1 in 2011. It has been climbing steadily since then.

Growth of sub-1% also makes South Africa's fiscal balance unsustainable. Slow growth means government revenues will remain under pressure. Add in the Eskom debacle, and the consolidated deficit looks set to reach around 6 per cent of GDP - that is the highest level since the Global Financial Crisis. Prior to that, these levels of deficit were last seen in 1992-1994. In fiscal terms, South Africa is back to the crisis that precipitated South Africa's transition to democracy.

The solution to the growth problem is a restoration of confidence. There has been a profound deterioration in confidence in South Africa.

In the household sector, this has manifested in the build-up of cash balances in higher-income groups. Household cash on deposit at banks amounts to 24.2 per cent of GDP and is now back at 1993 levels. This is reflected in the persistent contraction of car sales and weakness in the mortgage market.

I had lunch recently with a very



successful business leader who has a history of producing excellent, sustainable returns in the local economy. He told me that he has not been as worried about South Africa as he is right now, since 1992.

Despite the persistent downgrades to corporate profits in recent years, corporate cash levels as a proportion of GDP are about 39 per cent. This is rather high and indicates that there is the ability to invest by at least some companies if the environment improves.

The catalyst to improved confidence is reforms. Despite a very favourable election result, President Cyril Ramaphosa's government has yet to produce any tangible progress. According to the latest Bank of America Merrill Lynch fund managers' survey, the net proportion of domestic and global fund managers who are active investors in South Africa who expect to see government reforms accelerating has declined from 33 per cent in April this year to 0 per cent currently.

The growing expectation is that the Eskom bailout announced by the National Treasury will not be accompanied by any operational reforms. Therefore, the financial bailout will not result in a long-term solution, but only present a short-term band-aid that will quickly prove inadequate to staunch the bleeding.

Then there is the problem the President faces on two key ANC policies - notably land expropri-

ation without compensation and national health insurance. Both issues resonate with much of South Africa's population due to the country's critical housing shortage and awful public health care. Unfortunately, both policies have become weaponised by those opposed to Ramaphosa's fight against corruption, people who are pushing these unworkable agendas without first fixing underlying problems.

The Presidential Panel on Land Reform and Agriculture recently published its report. They noted the need to tackle the land issue to address both land hunger and housing issues. However, buried in the report was a comment that a necessary pre-requisite for land reform was a capable state.

The recently published National Health Insurance (NHI) Bill also requires a capable state.

We could view the Bill as providing a workable framework to healthcare reform, with an incremental implementation strategy. The lack of clarity in the Bill means that we could optimistically see room for private health insurance to provide an alternative to NHI for those that do not follow the NHI pathways. An alternate interpretation is that the only route for a range of medical cover will be through the NHI. Given the country's experience with the government's current provision of land reform, healthcare or electricity, few are likely to assume that a capable state will be

created by 2023.

Instead, most will continue to defer spending. And many with skills - particularly much needed medical skills - will look to emigrate.

Therefore, despite its very laudable and necessary long-term aims, NHI will hurt growth in the short term, exacerbate job losses and threaten short-term stability.

Gross domestic products (GDP) is a monetary measure of the market value of all the final goods and services produced in a specific time period, often annually. GDP (nominal) per capita does not, however, reflect differences in the cost of living and the inflation rates of the countries; therefore using a basis of GDP per capita at purchasing power parity (PPP) is arguably more useful when comparing differences in living standards between nations.[4]

The OECD defines GDP as "an aggregate measure of production equal to the sum of the gross values added of all resident and institutional units engaged in production and services (plus any taxes, and minus any subsidies, on products not included in the value of their outputs)." An IMF publication states that, "GDP measures the monetary value of final goods and services—that are bought by the final user—produced in a country in a given period of time (say a quarter or a year)."

Total GDP can also be broken down into the

contribution of each industry or sector of the economy. The ratio of GDP to the total population of the region is the per capita GDP and the same is called Mean Standard of Living. GDP is considered the "world's most powerful statistical indicator of national development and progress".

William Petty came up with a basic concept of GDP to attack landlords against unfair taxation during warfare between the Dutch and the English between 1654 and 1676. Charles Davenant developed the method further in 1695.[10] The modern concept of GDP was first developed by Simon Kuznets for a US Congress report in 1934. In this report, Kuznets warned against its use as a measure of welfare. After the Bretton Woods conference in 1944, GDP became the main tool for measuring a country's economy. At that time gross national product (GNP) was the preferred estimate, which differed from GDP in that it measured production by a country's citizens at home and abroad rather than its 'resident institutional units' (see OECD definition above). The switch from GNP to GDP in the US was in 1991, trailing behind most other nations. The role that measurements of GDP played in World War II was crucial to the subsequent political acceptance of GDP values as indicators of national development and progress. A crucial role was played here by the US Department of Commerce under Milton Gilbert where ideas from Kuznets were embedded into governmental institutions.

The history of the concept of GDP should be distinguished from the history of changes in ways of estimating it. The value added by firms is relatively easy to calculate from their accounts, but the value added by the public sector, by financial industries, and by intangible asset creation is more complex. These activities are increasingly important in developed economies, and the international conventions governing their estimation and their inclusion or exclusion in GDP regularly change in an attempt to keep up with industrial advances. In the words of one academic economist "The actual number for GDP is therefore the product of a vast patchwork of statistics and a complicated set of processes carried out on the raw data to fit them to the conceptual framework."

GDP can be determined in three ways, all of which should, in principle, give the same result. They are the production (or output or value added) approach, the income approach, or the speculated expenditure approach.

The most direct of the three is the production approach, which sums the outputs of every class of enterprise to arrive at the total. The expenditure approach works on the principle that all of the product must be bought by somebody, therefore the value of the total product must be equal

Of market forces and forced markets

By Alex Otti

"INDEED, a major source of objection to a free economy is precisely that it... gives people what they want instead of what a particular group thinks they ought to want. Underlying most arguments against the free market is a lack of belief in freedom itself." Milton Friedman(1912-2006).

"Famine emerges from a lack of interlocal trade; when one locality's food crop fails, since there is virtually no trade with other localities, the bulk of the people starve. It is precisely the permeation of the free market throughout the world that has virtually ended this scourge of famine by permitting trade between areas." Murray Rothbard (1926-1995)

Economics is a (social) science that deals with the allocation of scarce resources. Nevertheless, people have called it all sorts of names. Some say it is not a science at all because it has to do with human behaviour. Some more complimentary ones have conceded that though it may be deemed some sort of science it is most appropriate to address it as a 'dismal' science. Whenever you come out in the debate, the truth is that it is settled that economics is a social science. This is more because of its capacity to predict human behaviour. Another settled fact is that Demand and Supply respond differently to price, while Price itself responds to Demand and Supply. This is one fundamental truism in the discipline of Economics. If you want prices to go up, the easiest way to achieve it is by bringing supply down. The

converse is also correct if you want prices to go down. Those who are familiar with behaviour agree that human beings are inherently rational and therefore selfish, they respond in a way that serves primarily their self-interest. It is for this reason that modern day administrators of the economy know what factors to manipulate to achieve a desired outcome. Done any other way, it will invariably bring distortion to the economy.

As Nigeria was celebrating the Sallah holidays last week, news came from the Special Assistant to the President on Media and Publicity that the President had directed the Central Bank of Nigeria not to allocate any cent to food importation any more. Going by statistics, the Central Bank has done very well in reigning in frivolous importation of items that could be produced in Nigeria. The jury, though, is still out as to the effect of the ban of the 41 items from enjoying foreign exchange in the official foreign exchange market and the recent addition of Milk to that list. It is assumed that the ban is effective and will as such result in the development of local substitutes. If, on the other hand, the ban is not as effective, (a Nigerian common experience), it would mean that the order would merely raise the price of such commodities in the market. This is because the ban leaves importers with the option of funding at the black market at rates much higher than the official window. At the end of the day, this cost will have to be transferred to the final consumer, with its inflationary effects and probably the impact on the poverty index.



The simple truth here is that it is the ultimate consumer that pays the price of all commodities.

At a Bankers' Dinner held in Lagos late last year, the Central Bank Governor, Godwin Emefiele, was reported to have said that the nation's monthly food import bill fell from \$665.4m in January 2015 to \$160.4m as at October 2018.

The reductions in food import were recorded mainly on rice, fish, milk, sugar and wheat. This represents a cumulative fall of 75.9% and implied savings of over \$21b on food imports alone over that period. "Most evident were the 97.3% cumulative reduction in monthly rice import bills, 99.6% in fish, 81.3% in milk, 63.7% in sugar, and 60.5% in wheat" the governor had concluded. Without prejudice to the other points made above, these are significant numbers which indicate that the policy had been effective over the period under review.

Mr. Emefiele also pointed out that to achieve the success so far recorded, the CBN introduced the Anchor Borrowers Programme, which had ensured that Nigeria moved from being a net importer of rice to becoming a major producer, supplying key markets in neighbouring countries.

The Anchor Borrowers Programme had been supported by other CBN interventions like the Nigeria Incentive-Based Risk Sharing System for Agricultural Lending (NIRSAL) and the National Collateral Registry. The Governor revealed that as of October 2018, a total number of 862,069 farmers cultivating about 835,239 hectares, across 16 different commodities, had so far benefited from the Anchor Borrowers programme, which had in the process, generated 2,502,675 jobs across the country.

There is no doubt that these are good stories coming out of

the Central Bank of Nigeria. It is not unlikely that these may be one of the major reasons the President considered an outright ban on allocation of official foreign exchange for importation of food items in the country.

While agreeing that in the long run, this would help the country conserve scarce foreign exchange, build our external reserves and ensure sustainable self-sufficiency in food production, there are inherent dangers in that directive which the President may not have taken into consideration. The first of these is statutory and should be of concern to all who appreciate the concept of rule of law and separation of powers.

All over the world, the monetary authorities of all democratic nations are, by law meant to be independent and autonomous of both executive and legislative direct influence. This is to ensure that monetary policy decisions are not used to achieve

short term political advantages that would have long term adverse impact on the overall economy. In order to enforce this, the Central Bank has its Monetary Policy Committee and Board of Governors. Statutorily, the President has his nominees sitting in both bodies and can influence the decisions of those bodies through these nominees. Theoretically, the President has no power to make the pronouncement he made, except if it was an opinion which he is free to hold. Even as an opinion, he could be seen as interfering with the autonomy of the monetary authority. We are all familiar with the implications of the executive crossing the Central Bank independence line. Those in doubt should read about the Late Idi Amin's Uganda.

The same uproar greeted Trump a few days ago when he voiced his frustration at the exchange rate of the dollar in the wake of the lowering of the value of the Chinese Yuan.

Having dwelt extensively on the statutory aspects of the pronouncement, let us now turn to the economics of it. Like we had earlier stated, the undue penchant of Nigerian consumers for imported items has a direct adverse effect on the value of the Naira, the stock of our foreign reserves, the creation of jobs, imported inflation and general phenomenon of self-sufficiency, or lack thereof, in food production in the country.

Conventional wisdom suggests that for a country like Nigeria, still struggling with economic growth and development, we shouldn't import what we can produce. Economists,

however, recommend that we should maximize the production of goods over which we have comparative advantage, while we exchange with countries who have comparative advantage over other goods which we cannot efficiently produce. Two major economic theories, Specialisation and International Trade, have their foundation from this thinking. The big issue therefore, is this; how do we ensure that we do not buy from foreign countries, things we can produce in Nigeria? There are two ways: by a directive like the one the President has just given or by using market forces to influence consumer behaviour. Economists would tell you that legislations and directives hardly work in the real world. You will also agree that were it so, with the plethora of policies and legislations, a host of government agencies meant to enforce such policies, the Nigerian consumer would have become the model in the whole world. However, human beings, like we highlighted earlier, are bound to act in their own self-interest. To the extent that there is demand for those goods, people will continue to demand them and the importers will invariably continue to bring them in.

The import therefore, is that bans will only drive people away to informal markets; a very dangerous phenomenon. Just like the saying goes, when you drive people away from the arena where opinions are expressed, they only go to converge in the cellar where revolutions are born. Because economists operate at the arena, they will rather deal with those opinions.

Women still lying behind in land occupancy in Zanzibar

By Guardian Reporter

WOMEN'S right in land occupancy in Zanzibar is realized and specifically identified in various policies and laws, but for a long period of time women received limited chance and opportunity to earn land because of cultural and traditional attitudes towards women.

At least 90 percent of Zanzibaris are Muslims and Islam specified rights of women in inheritance but still people do not observe Islamic teachings because many women especially in rural areas do not receive their inheritance and the matter came to worse if land is among the things which needed to be divided. Traditionally a woman can use the land but cannot earned it.

Zanzibar has about ten laws that governed land issues such as Land Tenure Act No 12 of 1992, Registered Land Act No 10 of 1990, the Land Adjudication Act No 8 of 1990, Land Act No 7 of 1994, Land Transfer Act No 8 of 1994, Land Tribunal Act No 7 of 1994 to mention the few.

Act No of 1992 article no 7 explains about different ways of land rights, from right to use the land through Government authorization, transfer of land after purchasing it, land obtained through inheritance or as a gift.

The laws consider equal rights for both men & women, though in reality women do not realize that right accordingly. There are also some policies that governed issues of gender equality such as Gender Policy of 2016, Land Policy of 2018 and Economic Empowerment Policy of 2019.

According to Zanzibar Household Budget Survey (HBS) of 2014/15, about 70.5% who are working in land for production purposes let it be farming, poultry, fisheries, hand-craft are women, but unfortunately only 25% owning land.

Journalistic survey done by TAMWA Zanzibar from June 2018 - June 2019 about women land occupancy found that there are a lot of things that hinder women to acquire land; firstly, a lot of procedures that led to red tape and prolong the process of land ownership.

Dawa Hassan a Kikungwi resident, Central Unguja for at least three years have been following land transfer process but failed to get her certificate, though she has completed all requirements. "My form is already at Land Commission for final procedure of registration, but every time I went there they give me another date, it is a tiresome procedure."

A thing that frustrates her most is a distance from where she leaves to Unguja Urban area where the Land Commission allocated. She has to pay at least 3,000/= bus fare go and return. "What I earn is so little and I have a family responsibility, therefore, I cannot afford shuttle expenses every now and then.

When you go to the Commission, officers tell you that, you go and rest, when it is ready we will call you. It is almost a year now from the time I was told that my form for land transfer is at the Commission, since than I am waiting for the call," says Dawa. Beside the bureaucracy from Shehia, District to Land Commission wom-



en bemoaned of costs of a whole process of seeking for land certificate.

They have to pay 5,000/= to buy a form, than to pay 50,000/= for land transfer and after survey and valuation they have to pay between 300,000/= to 500,000/= depends upon land value and size.

"Those are the legal costs that someone get a receipt, but there are other expenses that you are not going to get a receipt, for

instance you have to 30,000/= for petrol or transport when people from the district or Land Commission come to your land for inspection and valuation," lamented Sesilia Simon of Bungi Mitimigi, Unguja Central District.

From this realization that few women owning land TAMWA Zanzibar do some interventions to sensitize women on land rights from the year 2016 to-date and managed to

reach about 2,500 women, among them only three succeeded to get land certificates.

Therefore, TAMWA advises the land authorities to reduce red tape, make procedures user friendly and first truck the process for many women to be able to occupy land and be more confident of their lives since the land that they work for is theirs' and would work without fear of being confiscated.

Hadza community wins international prize for developing solutions to climate change

By Felister Peter, Arusha

THE Hadza indigenous communities in northern Tanzania have won the 2019 Equator Prize awarded by the UNDP Equator Initiative after advancing nature-based solutions for climate change and promoting local sustainable development.

The Hadza are an ancient hunter-gatherer ethnic group relying on natural environment to sustain their traditional lifestyle of gathering wild fruits and tubers.

Conservation of the natural forest is done by the indigenous Hadza communities of the Yaeda valley in partnership with Carbon Tanzania through the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) project implemented in three villages namely, Mongo Wa Mono, Domanga and Yeada-Chini. The project prevents 22,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide annually from being emitted and prevents 18,700 trees from being cut down per year.

Carbon Tanzania, a company

devoted to producing carbon offsets through natural forest conservation is supported by The Nature Conservancy (TNC). The company also collaborates with the Dorobo Fund and Ujamaa Community Resource Team (UCRT).

Carbon Tanzania CEO, Marc Baker said the prize worth US \$ 10,000 to the project will be presented to two representatives of the Hadza community in New York city in November 24th 2019, the event which coincides with the 74th session of the United Nations General Assembly. This year's Equator Prize winner will join a network of 223 communities from 78 countries that have received the prize since its inception in 2002.

The Equator Prize is one of the United Nation's most prestigious awards for environmental protection and climate resilience. It is awarded biennially to projects that show outstanding community efforts to reduce poverty through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Baker said with the support

from the Nature Conservancy and partners, the Hadza were able to secure the Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy (CCRO) in 2011. The CCRO document was the first to be given to an indigenous group in the country. The Yaeda valley REDD project covers 32,000 hectares.

"The communities have in place governance structures, by-laws and land use plans that helps to protect their habitat forest land in order to create carbon credits sold to companies and individuals to offset their carbon impacts", Baker noted adding that community members have also been trained to patrol and report any land use change or poaching activities which contribute to tackling illegal land intrusion.

A total of 42 community members have benefited from the project as secured full time employment after being trained on wildlife monitoring and forest protection. Each of the forest rangers earn 80,000/- per month which is paid by Carbon Tanzania.

According to Baker, in five years since the project began to sell carbon credits, over US \$ 300,000 has been channeled to the protection activities and spent on benefits for people within the project area. The villagers spend monies generated from selling carbon credits to buy food as well as carter for Hadza school children needs and villager's health services.

Baker added: "This year alone, with support from carbon revenue, 12 community members have been sent to training as forest rangers, 25 students received educational support and 23 individuals provided with medical treatment. We also pay a team of health care providers from Manjara regional hospital to conduct free clinic to test and treat Tuberculosis (TB), common eye disorders and other common diseases. The clinics are conducted twice a year".

Ezekiel Salimu, the village game scout and chairman of the education board said: "I am going to represent my community in New York City later this month

as we receive the award. We have been honoured for preserving our natural forests. We are thankful to Carbon Tanzania for the environment awareness education they are giving us and funds we receive for not cutting trees and turning the soil".

Salimu attributed the improvement of the forest conservation area with efforts and interventions from Carbon Tanzania that includes environmental awareness education to the villagers.

Domanga village game scouts coordinator, Pili Mahiasaid the Hadza people considers the REDD project as an additional effort to their environment preservation efforts since they were used to keep the forest to sustain their traditional lifestyle of gathering fruits and hunting. Domanga has a population of 1,609 as per the 2012 national census.

YaedaChiniWard Councillor, Bryson Magombe said that previously it was difficult for the villagers to understand the concept of selling carbon offsets, but they are now well-informed since they are also benefiting from the pro-

ject.

He said they initially started working with the Dorobo Fund and UCRT before Carbon Tanzania came in 2010 and helped the Hadza people to secure title deed for their land in 2011 where after the land use plan and by-laws were formed. He said the presence of land use plan and the by-laws have largely contributed to successful preservation of the natural forest as the villagers have specific areas for housing, agriculture and grazing.

"The monies we get are spent on improvement of social services especially health and education, but we also use part of it to purchase food for the households. A certain amount of the carbon credit funds is also given to the government at village, ward and district level", said Magombe.

Carbon Tanzania project manager for Yaeda valley, Isack Bryson said the random patrols conducted by village scouts and presence of the by-laws have helped to improve the preserved forest. Bryson added that villag-

ers violating the by-laws by grazing in the forest area are punished accordingly. Those illegally grazing in the forest are fined to pay 500,000/- while the penalty for cutting a tree is 50,000/-.

Grazing in the preserved forest is allowed between July and December while from January to June the villagers are required to feed their animals at the specific grazing land.

TNC Conservation Coordinator, Alphonse Mallya said: "We are providing technical support to Carbon Tanzania, we also help in providing satellite imagery that assist in analyzing forest cover change in the project area".

Commenting on the award, Mallya said it will help to boost recognition of the project internationally as well as the trust of the villagers.

"We are grateful for the award. It has been a journey, it was not easy for the villagers to understand the concept of carbon trade. But now they are well informed about it and have already started to benefit with it financially", said Mallya.



The Yaeda Valley in Mbulu District.

SA sends presidential envoys to several African countries following xenophobic attacks

JOHANNESBURG

SOUTH Africa has sent a team of Special Envoys appointed by President Cyril Ramaphosa to deliver messages of solidarity reassuring fellow African countries that South Africa is committed to the ideals of pan-African unity and solidarity. The envoys will visit Nigeria, Niger, Ghana, Senegal, Tanzania, the DRC and Zambia.

South Africa has sent a team of special envoys appointed by President Cyril Ramaphosa to various countries across Africa to reassure them that South Africa is committed to the ideals of pan-African

unity and solidarity.

The diplomatic engagement follows a wave of xenophobic violence earlier this month targeting nationals of other African countries. South Africa's President has been at pains to convince other African leaders, and citizens that South Africans are not xenophobic, and citizens of fellow African countries are welcome in his country, despite the acts of violence.

South Africa has been accused of abandoning the once cherished Pan-African ideals, which were espoused by the country's founding fathers and leaders. Ramaphosa was booed on Saturday while delivering his speech at Zimbabwe

former President Robert Mugabe's funeral in Harare, and he apologised for the attacks. "I stand before you as a fellow African to express my regret and apologise for what has happened in our country," Ramaphosa said at the funeral.

The team of envoys, which comprises of Jeff Radebe, Ambassador Kingsley Mmabolo and Dr. Khulu Mbatha, is visiting Nigeria, Niger, Ghana, Senegal, Tanzania, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Zambia.

According to a statement from the South African Presidency, "The Special Envoys will deliver a message from President Ramaphosa regarding the incidents

of violence that recently erupted in some parts South Africa, which have manifested in attacks on foreign nationals and destruction of property".

"The Special Envoys are tasked with reassuring fellow African countries that South Africa is committed to the ideals of pan-African unity and solidarity. The Special Envoys will also reaffirm South Africa's commitment to the rule of law," the statement noted.

The envoys will brief governments in the identified African countries about the steps that the South African government is taking to bring a stop to the attacks and to hold the perpetrators to account.

Harnessing African youth dividend in tourism sector

DURBAN

AFRICA and the developing world in general is seized with finding sustainable solutions to the current challenges facing young people and the labour market of the future. The possibility of a digital economy, while real, presents a host of uncertainties, which must be grappled with.

Coming against the background of increasing unemployment and a restless youth population, the challenges loom large.

These cannot be ignored when according to a January 2019 Brookings Institute paper entitled Harnessing Africa's Youth Dividend: a new approach for large scale job creation, Africa can expect its working-class population to reach approximately 450 million people—growing by about three percent per annum—between 2015 and 2035. "By 2050, Africa will have 362 million young people between the ages of 15 and 24."

While the need to prepare young people for the world of work of the future and digital economy cannot be underestimated, the same report also finds that "other non-traditional sectors such as tourism, agri-businesses, and some services based in Information and Communications Technology show potential for large-scale job creation". Indeed, these sectors are amongst the most dynamic on the continent with Africa's service exports growing more than six times faster than merchandise exports between 1998 and 2015.

In light of the potential of tourism sector to contribute to the continent's developmental agenda - including job creation, community development and the involvement of young people, South Africa's

KwaZulu-Natal government and African Tourism Partners, recently brought together representatives of the sector at the Durban International Convention Centre for the 2nd Annual African Tourism Leadership Forum.

Chief Executive Officer of African Tourism Partners Kwakye Donkor said, "since according to the report by Brookings Institute that tourism accounts for at least three percent of sub-Saharan Africa's GDP, we must work collectively to harness the potential of the sector while increasing this contribution. It is said that except for a few countries, the sector is still in its infancy in Africa."

"Africa has so much to offer the world with many of our strengths and resources being unique to the continent. We must however, in building the sector ensure sustainability.

If we are to achieve any of our objectives, we must have strong leadership in the sector. In this regard, the African Tourism Leadership Forum is unique in that we aim to build the sector, bottom up and top down."

To infuse the thought leadership and innovation that will bring the dynamism to the sector, at least 30 world-renowned global industry experts and speakers will interact with business leaders, ministers, policy makers, and over 300 delegates from over 30 countries over the course of three days.

The 2019 Africa Tourism Leadership Forum held end of August included the inaugural Africa Youth in Tourism Innovation Summit; the Africa Travel and Tourism CEOs and Executives Forum; and the Africa Business and MICE Tourism Master Class.

Let's find solution to the computerised placement conundrum

By Special Correspondent

OVER the past week, the education front has seen some level of unease with the placement of Junior High School graduates in their choice of Senior High Schools (SHS).

This has led to the 'conversion' of the Black Star Square into the office annex of the Free Senior High School Secretariat over the period.

In pursuit of answers to the predicament they find themselves in, thousands of parents with their children, yesterday, like it has been over the period, besieged the square hoping to have their wards placed in any SHS at this point.

Whilst 473,728 candidates qualified to be placed in their choice of school this year, a whopping 122,706 of them were not placed in any of the SHSS, Technical or Vocational schools and have to resort to self-placement, a reason for the congestion at the square.

Apart from this unfortunate development which has been an annual occurrence, some of the pupils have been placed as day students in schools far away from their parents with others offered schools and programmes they have not chosen.

This means that if parents and guardians are unable to find a solution to this dilemma, either by securing a place in the boarding house or a school managed hostel facility for their wards, the teenagers would be tasked with the responsibility of catering for themselves.

Whilst this is ongoing, the academic calendar has begun in earnest making those who have been placed and duly reported to school examination-ready than their colleagues who are still struggling to have a place.

The confusion in the placement of students in SHS which accompanied the introduction of the Computerised School Selection and Placement System (CSSPS), introduced in 2005, has however, been exacerbated by the introduction of the free SHS policy which continues to give many more Ghanaian children the opportunity to have secondary education.

As a result, parents have been eased of the financial burden associated with SHS education and would not let go the opportunity granted them by



Headmistress inspecting the guard of honour

the Ghana government.

It is in this regard that the Ghanaian Times impresses upon the Ghana Education Service (GES), in collaboration with the CSSPS, to do all it could to fill the 520, 298 admission vacancies it declared earlier in the year.

The Ghanaian Times also calls for a relook at the computerised school placement system with the view to improve upon it more than a decade of its introduction to spare parents, teachers and students the annual anguish of non-placement.

It is heart-rending seeing parents and guardians queue in the scorching sun to have their challenges resolved. We hope that Dr Kwabena Tandoh, a Deputy Director General in-charge of Quality and Access at the GES, and his team will resolve this.

We, however, wish to remind the expectant students that success is created by students themselves and not by virtue of the school they attend.

As students, you must contribute your quota to your progress by giving your all during your SHS education journey irrespective of the schools you might be placed in.

Ghana officially the Republic of Ghana, is a country located along the Gulf of Guinea and Atlantic Ocean, in the subregion of West Africa. Spanning a land mass of 238,535 km² (92,099 sq mi), Ghana is bordered by the Ivo-

ry Coast in the west, Burkina Faso in the north, Togo in the east and the Gulf of Guinea and Atlantic Ocean in the south. Ghana means "Warrior King" in the Soninke language.

The first permanent state in the territory of present-day Ghana dates back to the 11th century. Numerous kingdoms and empires emerged over the centuries, of which the most powerful was the Kingdom of Ashanti.

Beginning in the 15th century, numerous European powers contested the area for trading rights, with the British ultimately establishing control of the coast by the late 19th century. Following over a century of native resistance, Ghana's current borders were established by the 1900s as the British Gold Coast. It became independent of the United Kingdom on 6 March 1957.

Ghana's population of approximately 28 million spans a variety of ethnic, linguistic and religious groups. According to the 2010 census, 71.2 per cent of the population was Christian, 17.6 per cent was Muslim, and 5.2 per cent practiced traditional faiths. Its diverse geography and ecology ranges from coastal savannahs to tropical rain forests.

Ghana is a unitary constitutional democracy led by a president who is both head of state and head of the government. Ghana's growing economic prosperity and democratic political system have made it a regional power in West Africa.

It is a member of the Non-Aligned Movement, the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Group of 24 (G24) and the Commonwealth of Nations.

Ghana was already recognized as one of the great kingdoms in Bilad el-Sudan by the ninth century.[21]

Ghana was inhabited in the Middle Ages and the Age of Discovery by a number of ancient predominantly Akan kingdoms in the Southern and Central territories. This included the Ashanti Empire, the Akwamu, the Bonoman, the Denkyira, and the Mankessim Kingdom.

Although the area of present-day Ghana in West Africa has experienced many population movements, the Akans were firmly settled by the 5th century BC. By the early 11th century, the Akans were firmly established in the Akan state called Bonoman, for which the Brong-Ahafo Region is named.

From the 13th century, Akans emerged from what is believed to have been the Bonoman area, to create several Akan states of Ghana, mainly based on gold trading.

These states included Bonoman (Brong-Ahafo Region), Ashanti (Ashanti Region), Denkyira (Central region), Mankessim Kingdom (Western region), and Akwamu Eastern region. By the 19th century, the territory of the southern part of Ghana was included in the Kingdom of Ashanti,

one of the most influential states in sub-saharan Africa prior to the onset of colonialism.

The Kingdom of Ashanti government operated first as a loose network, and eventually as a centralised kingdom with an advanced, highly specialised bureaucracy centred in the capital city of Kumasi. Prior to Akan contact with Europeans, the Akan Ashanti people created an advanced economy based on principally gold and gold bar commodities then traded with the states of Africa.

The earliest known kingdoms to emerge in modern Ghana were the Mole-Dagbani states. The Mole-Dagomba came on horseback from present-day Burkina Faso under a single leader, Naa Gbewaa.

With their advanced weapons and based on a central authority, they easily invaded and occupied the lands of the local people ruled by the Tendamba (land god priests), established themselves as the rulers over the locals, and made Gambaga their capital. The death of Naa Gbewaa caused civil war among his children, some of whom broke off and founded separate states including Dagbon, Mamprugu, Mossi, Nanumba and Wala.

European contact (15th century)

18th Century Ashanti kudoku. Gold dust and nuggets were kept in kudoku, as were other items of personal value and significance. As receptacles for their owners' kra, or life force, kudoku were prominent features of ceremonies designed to honor and protect that individual.

Akan trade with European states began after contact with Portuguese in the 15th century. Early European contact by the Portuguese people, who came to the Gold Coast region in the 15th century to trade and then established the Portuguese Gold Coast (Costa do Ouro), focused on the extensive availability of gold.[33] The Portuguese built a trading lodge at a coastal settlement called Anomansah (the perpetual drink) which they renamed Elmina.

In 1481, King John II of Portugal commissioned Diogo d'Azambuja to build Elmina Castle, which was completed in three years. By 1598, the Dutch had joined the Portuguese in the gold trade, establishing the Dutch Gold Coast (Nederlandse Bezittingen ter Kuste van Guinea) and building forts at Fort Komenda and Kormantsi.[34] In 1617, the Dutch captured the Olini Castle from the Portuguese, and Axim in 1642 (Fort St Anthony).

Other European traders had joined in gold trading by the mid-17th century, most notably the Swedes, establishing the Swedish Gold Coast (Svenska Guldkusten), and Denmark-Norway, establishing the Danish Gold Coast (Danske Guldkyst or Dansk Guinea). Portuguese merchants, impressed with the gold resources in the area, named it Costa do Ouro or Gold Coast.

10 commandments on foreign loans

By Zik Zulu Okafor

THE subject matter was actually economy and finance. But Ned Munir Nwoko is neither an economist nor a finance expert. And he did not pretend to be one. "I am simply and squarely a lawyer," he said. This candid confession set the stage for the intellectual billionaire's treatise on foreign loans.

The setting was the University of Ibadan Alumni Association 2019 National Public Service Lecture which held on Friday, August 30, 2019. Taking foreign loans is not exactly a crime according to this cultivated Prince "and there are provable examples. It is fair to note that foreign loans can contribute positively to the economic growth of a country," he said. But this beneficial side of the loan he cautioned depends on some variables. It is not a birthday gift that you jump at with praises. The man who hails from the place fondly called the plateau of Delta State, Idumuje-Ugboko in Aniocha North Local Government Area, stressed that the conditionality in addition to the way a foreign loan is sourced, negotiated and managed are all so critical in harnessing this facility into a blessing or a burden for the economy of the borrowing country.

For instance, Nwoko who played a central role in the London/Paris Club loans refund recognized foreign loan as "necessary pills for achieving top notch infrastructure provision... in augmenting internally generated revenues ... and provision of critical infrastructure such as modern road and rail networks,

referral hospitals, housing, international airports..." However foreign loans can also turn out an economic mischance if certain steps are not taken. These requisite 10 steps posited by the billionaire business magnate are what we have dubbed his 10 Commandments.

The first he says is to ensure "that the loans are properly negotiated and secured on favourable terms and conditions". He enjoined the borrowing nation in his second point to ensure that all necessary agreements are "signed, properly documented, catalogued and preserved for future references."

Dr Nwoko's third commandment warned that terms and conditions must not be amorphous or hazy but must be properly understood. "If the terms and conditions are shrouded in secrecy or are nebulous and unnecessarily complex for the beneficiary to comprehend, then the risk or walking into a booby trap becomes higher". He stressed the importance of transparency and the need for only officials or consultants with requisite technical and professional know how when embarking on foreign loan negotiations.

The soft spoken and reticent lawyer cautioned against the danger of taking foreign loans just because of the maxim that even big countries like USA, Britain and France or Germany are big debtors. He also warned against the inexact notion that accelerated growth can only be achieved through resort to foreign loans. "That may be plausible to some extent when some conditions are complied with,"



he said. He however emphasized that "foreign loans should be contracted only when they become absolutely necessary".

It is indeed safer for a country like Nigeria to fall back to her accumulated external foreign reserves and other savings rather than accumulating avoidable foreign debts.

As the University of Keele, Staffordshire, and King's College, London, trained lawyer put it, "if this procedure is followed, it will enable the country to record increase in real economic growth and reduce capital flights through servicing or payment of foreign loans".

The Senior Consultant with Ned Nwoko Solicitors, a London-based law firm warned against channelling foreign loans into white elephant projects, election financing or recurrent expenditure that often make repayment difficult. This is his seventh commandment. Utmost care, he averred, "should

be taken by the borrower country and her regulatory agencies to ensure that foreign loans are channelled into productive or profit generating ventures to ease their repayment". This, for him, will help actualize that whole essence of the foreign loan which is to trigger economic growth and development of the debtor country and boost the welfare and standard of living of her citizens.

Policing the way foreign loans are sourced, negotiated and incurred is key. Dr Nwoko holds that the regulatory agency of the borrower country, like the Debt Management Office, in Nigeria's case, apart from ensuring that foreign loans are taken only when genuinely needed, must in addition, "ensure they are ploughed into essential or relevant capital areas. The office should follow up by strictly monitoring the processes of utilizing the loans".

Dr Nwoko appreciates the

importance of diligent, ultra-careful management of foreign loans. In 2009, following Nigeria's exit from foreign debts, his firm, Linas International Nigeria Limited was engaged by the 774 Local Government Areas in Nigeria to help disentangle their knotty case with the federal government following the latter's deductions from their statutory allocations to pay foreign loans.

Led by Dr Nwoko, Linas obtained various Judgements that led to the full refund of the funds to the LGAs.

To avoid these complications and litigations like the case of the LGAs, Nwoko accentuated the importance of good strategy for managing external debts of a country in addition to careful choice of institutions where these loans are obtained in order to make repayment less complicated and difficult. For instance, he advises that, "external loans for private and

public sector projects that can generate enough returns to repay the principal and pay interest should be sourced from the International Capital Market while loans for social infrastructure should be sourced from concessional windows."

In his tenth commandment, Dr Nwoko enunciates more on strategic borrowing. Using his country as an example, he warned the government to avoid going for bailouts from multinational organisations like the World Bank or IMF "which insist on harsh conditionality and policy reforms that give scanty consideration to local economic conditions, cultures and environments in the countries they are requiring reforms".

He cited the case of Nigerian government which introduced austerity measure and budget tightening recipes imposed on it by the Bretton wood institutions in the late 1980s and early 1990s. Because these measures were imposed with little or no regard to local dynamics and peculiarities, they proved too harsh for ordinary Nigerians to bear and ended up inflicting mortal damage on the country's economy.

But Nwoko also has some positive news about the multinational organisations. In his words, "... I must add that some multinational agencies such as the World Bank or IMF saddled with managing global financial stability amongst others also perform important roles like helping to ensure debt sustainability of countries by carrying out regular Debt Sustainability Analysis, using its own

template. This is in addition to the Fund's policy of regularly designing national or corporate debt strategies to enhance cost/risk evaluation of the debt portfolio".

For this avant-garde billionaire however, Nigeria and other African countries should be wary of syndicated loans and bilateral debts which are mostly tied to medium and big construction projects. He observed that most of these big projects are often executed by engineers and even artisans from the 'benefactor countries' thereby repatriating much of the fund to such countries. He minced no words in accusing China of this guileful practice. "Chinese loans look juicy on the surface, but beneath the veneer are coated bitter pills that may choke in future", he asserted.

In concluding, he warned Nigeria and other developing countries to exercise caution when negotiating or rescheduling loans with multinational organizations like the IMF that are often under perennial remote control of the capitalist western powers led by the US and its European allies.

But in warning developing countries against the poisoned chalice in the guise of loans from the powerful western cartels, Dr Nwoko stated unequivocally that Nigeria should equally be wary of the neo-colonialist push of the emerging Eastern Superpower, China. In his words, "China's so-called concessional loans may end up as damaging as the bitter pills by IMF at the behest of its biggest contributors- the Western Superpowers".

BACKPEDALLING

High prices take the shine off tourism as Kenya slips in rating

NAIROBI

Concerns about high pricing and bad environmental practices have hit Kenya's tourism competitiveness ranking for 2019, a new report shows.

Kenya slipped two spots to 82nd position compared to the previous year, according to a Tourism Travel Competitiveness survey by the World Economic Forum (WEF). The country was early this year on the spotlight after recurrent outbreak of cholera killed six people, none of them tourists – prompting the government to raise an alert in five counties – Narok, Kajiado, Nairobi, Garissa and Machakos – besides slapping a ban on roadside eateries.

Several restaurants including, outdoor catering service firms and a hospital were affected by the disease, which is spread by ingesting contaminated food, causing acute complications that can kill within hours if not treated.

Nairobi also reported an outbreak of cholera in 2017 with at least four people killed and dozens more treated, causing authorities to shut down some restaurants. Apart from concerns about hygiene, Nairobi has been steadily climbing as one of the most expensive destinations in the world over the years.

The exchange rate of the Kenyan shilling, which has generally held stable against the US dollar, has also played a significant part in the ranking that sets Nairobi apart as the costliest in East Africa and 14th in Africa.

The WEF Tourism Competitiveness survey, which covered 140 countries, shows Kenya also lags in tourist service infrastructure and ICT readiness, resulting in its decline in the overall enabling environment ranking.

Despite being dubbed a "Silicon Savannah", Kenya ranked 106 globally in ICT preparedness, which measures not only the existence of modern hard infrastructure (i.e. mobile network coverage and quality of electricity supply), but also the capacity of businesses and individuals to use and provide online services.

Kenya gained ground in the safety and security segment by 10 points – showing improvement in costliness of common crime and violence as well as terrorism, and the extent to which police services can be relied upon to provide protection from crime. However, tourism numbers saw a decline during the first half of 2019.

Terror attack

Latest tourism data shows that visitors fell from 927,797 to 921,090 for the first half of the year. This may be attributed to the terror attack that happened

at Riverside14, a mixed-use development in Nairobi in January.

PwC Hotels Outlook: 2019–2023: South Africa – Nigeria – Mauritius – Kenya – Tanzania, had predicted a short-term dampening on demand to travel to Kenya, projecting a 13.6 percent decline in 2019. "In Kenya, the period of peace and security was interrupted in early 2019 by a terrorist attack that may lead to a drop in tourism and guest nights. Thereafter, assuming confidence in overall security is not impacted, Kenya's appeal as an adventure destination, with more flights, and new hotels will continue to grow," reads the PwC report.

"Thereafter, we project a pickup in tourist arrivals beginning in 2020. For the forecast period as a whole, we project arrivals to increase at a 1.3 percent compound annual rate to 2.16 million in 2023 from 2.025 million in 2018," forecasts the report. Prioritisation of tourism and travel remains a strong point for Kenya where it ranked 21st globally.

"By making clear that the sector is of primary concern, the government can channel funds to essential development projects and coordinate the actors and resources necessary to develop the sector. Signalling the stability of government policy can affect the sector's ability to attract further private investment," reads the report.

Increased investment
There has been increased investment in the segment especially by international chains signing up for new properties in a race for the business tourism segment. Nineteen hotels are expected to come to Kenya shortly, with a total of 3,453 new rooms in the pipeline, according to a report by Lagos-based consultancy W-Hospitality Group.

This coupled with natural resources, which include UNESCO natural World Heritage sites, a measure of the quality of the natural environment which proxies the beauty of its landscape, the richness of the fauna in the country as measured by the total known species of animals, and the percentage of nationally protected areas, which proxies the extent of national parks and nature reserves. Kenya ranked 18 in the category.

Despite Kenya's decline in overall ranking in the WEF report, the hotel market in Kenya benefited from an increasing number of foreign tourists as travel advisories were lifted and the country enjoyed a period of peace and security.

FORMALIZATION

JPM-approved vendors to get 10bn/- in loans through CRDB SimAccount

By Guardian Reporter

OFFICIAL recognition of petty traders by President John Magufuli who gave them identity cards earlier this year has attracted the attention of CRDB Bank Plc's management which has allocated 10bn/- for 'Machinga' Loans.

CRDB Managing Director, Abdulmajid Nsekela said in Dar es Salaam yesterday after signing an agreement with Kigamboni municipal officials that the loans will be made through mobile phones within 24 hours after application.

Nsekela said the loans which will be disbursed digitally through the bank's SIMAccount will soon start being given out as preparations are at advanced stage. "These loans will be given out in two different ways, individuals and groups of petty traders," Nsekela stated.

He further noted that President Magufuli's official recognition of the petty traders has allowed his bank to identify them, their businesses and places of operations which has made it possible to recover the loans. Over 1,850,000 have officially registered with JPM's identity cards countrywide.

"These identity cards issued by President Magufuli have meant that the 'Machingas' businesses are now formally recognised which has also made it easy for banks to identify and accept them," the youthful CRDB chief added.

He also commended Kigamboni District Commissioner, Sarah Msafiri for championing the massive registration of petty traders with over 3,000 registered traders already subscribed to CRDB's SIMAccount.

"As a local bank owned by Tanzanians we have been impressed with



CRDB Bank Managing Director Abdulmajid Nsekela (2nd L) exchanges a memorandum of understanding with Kigamboni Municipal Director Ng'labuzi Ludigija (1st L) at a ceremony in Dar es Salaam yesterday. Witnessing the event are Kigamboni District Commissioner, Sarah Msafiri (C) and CRDB's Research and Marketing Director Tully Mwambapa (L). Photo: courtesy of CRDB.

your commitment to economically empower the petty traders hence our decision to support such efforts with loans," he pointed out while adding that the beneficiaries will also undergo training in basic financial management, records keeping and insurance of their businesses.

Speaking at the same function, DC Msafiri paid tribute to CRDB's management for being the first one to back President Magufuli's commitment to formalise petty traders' informal businesses which employ the bulk of

youth in the country. economic growth," the DC noted.

"This is an important opportunity not only to Kigamboni district but the whole country because many petty traders will benefit from these loans and accompanying training which will ensure their contribution to national

He dared the 'Machingas' to be committed and run their businesses professionally so that the government's efforts to see them graduate into small companies materialise.

INVESTMENT

NMB's 'Afya Loan' facility targets private health sector



NMB Bank Plc's acting Managing Director, Filbert Mponzi (2nd-R), the bank's Head of Business Banking, Donatus Richard (R), President of Medical Association of Tanzania Dr Elisha Osati (3rd L), MCF Tanzania Country Manager Dr Heri Marwa and Heameda Medical Hospital Chairperson Edwina Lupembe (L) in a jovial mood after unveiling a loan facility dubbed 'Afya Loan' in Dar es Salaam yesterday. Photo: courtesy of NMB.

By Francis Kajubi

PRIVATE hospitals, dispensaries, health centers, medical equipment suppliers and pharmacies in the country can now get up to 5bn/- secure loan from NMB Bank Plc to improve service delivery and grow their businesses.

The private health providers will however have to bear an interest of 1.5 percent per month or 18 percent a year. NMB's Chief of Retail Banking, Filbert Mponzi said the Dar es Salaam based lender has partnered with Medical Credit Fund (MCF) to facilitate loan disbursements of between 2m/- and 5bn/- with MCF pro-

viding a 50 percent guarantee. Mponzi said beneficiaries will get access to working capital, asset financing and investment loans while also receiving technical assistance and advisory services to help them get quality medical equipment required for their businesses.

"Many health facilities struggle with day to day operations due to lack of funds and are not able to expand their facilities. We believe this is the perfect solution to their needs," Mponzi noted.

The MCF Country Director, Dr Heri Marwa said the signing of the agreement is crucial in realizing the fund's objectives of increasing access

to affordable basic health delivery in Tanzania. "Access to investment capital has been a challenge in many African countries and impedes the provision of affordable health delivery especially when looking on the context of building sustainable health systems," Dr Marwa said.

"We are very delighted to partner with the best bank in Tanzania to deliver the best solution that will provide access to finance," Dr Marwa added while insisting that the roll-out will involve many private hospitals, health centers, pharmacies and medical equipment suppliers who will get capacity to invest in modern and so-

phisticated equipment. MCF is currently in six African countries including: Uganda, Kenya, Nigeria, Ghana and Liberia. The fund's key objective is to contribute to increased access to affordable basic health care delivery in Africa in the context of building sustainable health systems, access to investment capital and the provision of business and quality technical assistance in partnership with local SME focused financial institutions.

Dr Elisha Osati, the President of Medical Association of Tanzania (MAT) said a big number of graduates from the health sector enter the market each year but the challenge has

been access to finance to establish their own medical facilities since employment opportunities are limited.

Dr Osati however pointed at high interest rates being charged by banks for one to access loans noting that the 18 percent annual interest being charged by NMB and MCF is prohibitive to many health experts wishing to establish own facilities.

"We need loans with affordable interest rates to make these graduates embark on self-employment," the MAT President argued. He currently serves as an Internal Medicine Physician at Muhimbili National Hospital in Dar es Salaam.

LISTING

AB InBev to collect up to \$4.85bn in Asian unit IPO

HONG KONG

Anheuser-Busch InBev NV revived the Hong Kong initial public offering of its Asian unit and is set to raise as much as HK\$37.9 billion (\$4.85 billion), roughly half of an earlier target, people with knowledge of the matter said.

About 1.26 billion of Budweiser Brewing Company APAC shares will be marketed at HK\$27 to HK\$30 each, said the people who asked not to be identified as the discussions are private. The brewer shelved a share sale in July in which it sought to raise as much as \$9.8 billion, and agreed to sell its Australian business to Asahi Group for \$11.3 billion a week later.

The offering, which is scheduled to begin Wednesday, has attracted GIC as a cornerstone investor with

a commitment of about \$1 billion, one of the people said. Budweiser Brewing is expected to price the shares on September 23 and to debut on September 30, the people said. The company will hold a press briefing at 5 p.m. Hong Kong time on Tuesday.

The return of Budweiser Brewing's IPO is set to boost the Hong Kong bourse at a time when the city's ongoing anti-government protests and trade tensions between US and China are rocking the market. It will also propel Hong Kong to surpass Shanghai as the world's No 3 in terms of first-time share sale volume. Excluding Budweiser Brewing, companies have raised a total of \$10.8 billion through IPOs in the financial hub this year, according to data compiled by Bloomberg.

NEW-PRODUCT

BancABC comes up with charges-free IZZE Account

By Guardian Reporter

A new innovative account which attracts no monthly charges christened 'IZZE' Account has been introduced in the market by BancABC.

Speaking in Dar es Salaam yesterday after the launch, BancABC's Head of Retail and Commercial Banking, Joyce Malai said the new account can be opened using a mobile phone with a minimum balance of 10,000/-.

"Today in the market, many are looking for safe opportunities to invest their money and get assured results. Assurance of prosperity in business is key in today's world making many cautious about their return in investment," Malai said.

She further added that in addition to consumers focusing in returns, they also want a streamlined process of account opening with less time spent doing the exercise. "BancABC has worked on a simple solution around this through introducing the IZZE Account which can be managed by the customer's finger tips or through our agents' countrywide," the Head of Retail and Commercial Banking noted.



BancABC, Head of Digital Banking, Silas Matoi (L) admires a promotional placard of an IZZE Account which was launched in Dar es Salaam yesterday. Others are the Bank Head of Retail and Commercial Banking Joyce Malai (R) and Agency Banking Manager, Mwita Rhobi. Photo courtesy of BancABC.

"IZZE Account is a very easy one to open as the name states with just a national identity card, easy to operate with no minimum operating balance required, zero monthly maintenance charges and comes with a debit card," Malai added noting that customers will be able to earn interest from a balance of only 10,000/-

per month.

The IZZE Account is linked to BancABC Mobile Banking through an application that one can download and use without visiting physical branches or wakalas.

Speaking at the same event, BancABC's Agency Banking Manager, Mwita Rhobi said approved Ban-

cABC Wakalas spread across the country will assist people to open IZZE Accounts for those who have no smartphone access.

"These agents will be assisting with document collection for opening an IZZE Account digitally and anyone who wishes to open the account will get their account opened in less than

five minutes," Rhobi said.

"In the spirit of working closely with the government to drive financial inclusion in the country and meeting customer's needs, through the launch of IZZE Account, Tanzanians at large can own this account and enjoy interest every month," he added.

IMPRESSIVE

Rwanda registers double-digit growth

KIGALI

The Rwandan economy grew by 12.2 per cent from April to June this year largely driven by services, agriculture and industry, the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda has said.

The economy grew by 6.7 per cent over the same period last year, while it grew by 8.4 per cent in Quarter one (Jan-March) of 2019. Services such as trade, transport, finance as well as professional and technical activities, were the main drivers of growth in the second quarter of the year.

Overall, the service sector grew by 12 per cent thanks to a 23 per cent increase in wholesale and retail trade activities of locally made and imported products despite the loss of momentum in global trade.

Transport, hotels and restaurants as well as financial services contributed relatively to the growth in services. Transport registered a 17 per cent and financial services, while hotels and restaurants, both grew by 13 per cent, according to data released on Monday.

Globally, trade in commercial services slowed down in the second half of 2019, according to the latest Services Trade Barometer released by the World Trade Organisation (WTO). But Uzziel Ndagijimana, the Minister for Finance and Economic Planning, said Rwanda's economy was hardly affected by major global dynamics.

"We are not immune to the global trade impact, but it was minor compared to the global economy," he said. "We have seen, for instance, our export revenues in the recent past slowing because of the reduction in international commodity prices."

Meanwhile, public administration grew by 12 per cent while professional, scientific and technical activities increased by 13 per cent. According to the report by NISR, other sectors that drove the economy include agriculture and industry. The agriculture and industry sectors contributed 28 per cent and 17 per cent of the GDP, respectively. The remaining 8 per cent was attributed to adjustment for taxes and subsidies on products.

In the second quarter of 2019, agriculture activity grew by 5 per cent, driven by export and food crops, which increased at a rate of 6 per cent and 4 per cent, respectively. Production of coffee increased by 21 per cent, but tea production slowed by 3 per cent.

Industry In the same period, industry activity increased 21 per cent boosted by construction and manufacturing activities. Construction grew by 32 per cent and this lifted quarrying activity by 36 per cent. Manufacturing growth stood at 16 per cent, thanks to increased production of metallic and non-metallic construction materials, as well as chemicals and plastic products.

Production of metallic and non-metallic construction equipment (mainly cement) increased by 43 per cent and 42 per cent, respectively. Chemicals and plastic products increased by 32 per cent owing to increased growth of paints and soaps.

Similarly, wood and paper, printing (mainly cleaning papers and tissues) increased by 35 per cent, while food processing and production of beverages increased by 8 per cent and 6 per cent, respectively.

President Paul Kagame had alluded to the strong growth rate recorded in the second quarter of 2019 during his address at the Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF) Bureau Politique on Saturday, saying that it reflected the ability that the country had.

"This shows us what is possible. It also shows us that sometimes we stand in our own way and do not achieve what we are capable of. We are not only capable of achieving more but we need to reach these goals," he noted.

BAILOUT

France to support 'new Sudan' with 60 million euros in aid

KHARTOUM

France will donate €60 million in aid to help Sudan's transition to democracy, the country's foreign minister said on Monday evening. Jean-Yves Le Drian also offered to help the country, designated by the US as a state sponsor of terrorism, to restore relations with international lenders and tackle foreign debt.

"We are in a new Sudan, a Sudan which is at a key moment in its history, and France is at the side of this new Sudan," Mr Le Drian told reporters as he paid tribute to peaceful protests that led to the removal from power of former president Omar Al Bashir in April. Mr Le Drian spoke alongside his Sudanese

counterpart, Asmaa Abdallah, who was named in a government sworn in last week after a power-sharing deal was agreed between the military and civilian groups.

Talks on Monday focused on the new Sudanese government's priorities, Mr Le Drian said, including the top priority of fixing an economic crisis that triggered the protests that led to Mr Al Bashir's overthrow.

"We have decided to commit €60m, including €15m very quickly, to help Sudan's transformation and peaceful revolution," he said. "We would also like to accompany Sudan in its path to full reintegration in the concert of nations, and in the rapid conclusion of a peace agreement with all rebel

movements."

Mr Le Drian said France would also lobby with European partners for Sudan to be removed from the US list of countries it considers state sponsors of terrorism. The listing, which dates to Mr Al Bashir's three-decade rule, prevents Sudan from receiving much-needed financial aid from international lenders.

"The commitments made, the way the army has understood its role during this period - all that points in the direction of Sudan's exit from this list," he said. "We will help Sudan to normalise relations with these international financial institutions and advance in the process that will allow it to obtain a treatment for its foreign debt."



French Foreign Minister Jean-Yves Le Drian (C-L) and Sudanese Foreign Minister Asma Mohamed Abdalla (C-R) arrive for a meeting in Khartoum, Sudan.

OPTIMISM

Mozambican government determined to resume IMF funding 'as soon as possible'

MAPUTO

The Mozambican government will "do its utmost" to reach an agreement to resume financing from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) "as soon as possible," said the Minister of Industry and Trade on Thursday in Maputo.

Deprived of direct external funds to the State Budget since April 2016, following the hidden debt scandal, the Mozambican Government wants to enter the next government cycle with a "clean slate", with the situation resolved, according to Mozambican newspaper O Pais.

"We are not ashamed to admit this (hidden debts). We will honour our commitments and look forward to

the resumption of funding from the International Monetary Fund as soon as possible. We're working on it," said Ragendra de Sousa, at the launch session of the 17th Annual Private Sector Conference (CASP) 2020.

Referring specifically to CASP 2020, the Minister for Industry and Trade argued that it was an appropriate platform for the Government and the private sector to deepen public/private dialogue for the materialisation of legal and administrative reforms to improve the business environment in the country.

Under the motto, "Creating a business environment for economic diversification," CASP-2020 will bring together around 2,000 Mo-

zambican and international businesspeople to focus on the business environment, promote investment and partnerships for the economic development of Mozambique.



We are not ashamed to admit this (hidden debts). We will honour our commitments and look forward to the resumption of funding from the International Monetary Fund as soon as possible. We're working on it



Works, Transport and Communications minister Isack Kamwewe (L) being registered biometrically by an Airtel Tanzania agent when he visited the company's pavilion at the ongoing Southern Africa Development Community ICT Ministers in Dar es Salaam yesterday. Photo: courtesy of Airtel.

SUBSTITUTION

Who is in the position to plug a Saudi oil deficit and by how much?

DUBAI

Saudi Arabia's supply outage took 5 per cent of global oil output offline and has raised concerns about how the markets could fill this gap in the near term. The world's largest oil exporter has enough stocks to meet the loss for at least four weeks with production at half capacity, but it could be a while before Saudi Aramco's facilities are fully restored, and the kingdom may require some help to ensure market supply.

The National lists the top five producers who could step in and ramp up output, if needed.

US

US President Donald Trump has said he could open up his country's strategic petroleum reserves, estimated at 645 million barrels, of which two-thirds are commercial stocks. The release of these stocks, however, could face "capac-

ity constraints" due to the volume of crude that could realistically leave the storage caverns on a daily basis, according to UBS commodity analyst Giovanni Staunovo. The US is the world's largest producer of oil and briefly overtook Saudi Arabia as the world's biggest exporter in July. With more than half of Saudi output now unavailable, independent US shale producers have more flexibility to respond.

Russia

Russia is the world's second-largest oil producer and is a member of the Opec+ alliance alongside Saudi Arabia that agreed to restrict 1.2 million barrels per day (bpd) of global output. Following the attacks on Aramco operations, Russian Energy Minister Alexander Novak said there were sufficient global stockpiles to cover the outage. Russian companies pumped 11.29 million bpd in August, higher than their stipulated quota.



Refineries and storage tanks in Texas, US.

Moscow had pledged greater compliance and urged others in the group to adhere to their voluntary restrictions. Now that the global oil markets face a very different environment to the Opec meeting last week, it remains to be seen if Russia would still maintain compliance to the pact.

UAE

The UAE, Opec's third-largest producer, has a production capacity of around 3.5 million bpd. The country's production was around 3 million bpd in July as it cut above the agreed Opec+ quota. On Monday, UAE Energy Minister Suhail Al Mazrouei said the country was ready to add capacity, if required by Opec, to support any deficit in the oil markets. As a close ally of Saudi Arabia, the UAE has also offered technical assistance for repair of the damaged facilities.

Kuwait

Kuwait is a significant producer within Opec, with the lowest break-even price for oil in the Arabian Gulf. The country, which is also part of the Opec+ deal, produced 2.68 million bpd in August,

but has spare capacity of 470,000 bpd, which could be brought to market to meet supply needs. The country also shares a Neutral Zone with Saudi Arabia, from where production was halted in 2015 due to a dispute. The Khafji and Wafra fields in this area have a collective capacity of 500,000 bpd, which could possibly be resuscitated by both countries.

Iraq and Nigeria

Both countries have been violators of the Opec+ accord, producing at nearly 400 per cent above their quotas over the past month. At last week's joint ministerial monitoring committee meeting of Opec, both producers vowed to fully comply from October 1 onwards. In August, Iraq, Opec's second-largest producer, had output of 4.7 million bpd and Nigeria had 1.8 million bpd.

Analyst Vandana Hari of Vanda Insights in Singapore expects some confusion to persist among producers as to whether they should ratchet up production or not, especially following the pledges made by all parties last week to stick to current cuts.



European Trade Commissioner Cecilia Malmstrom.

TRADE WAR

Trump's next tariffs could target Europe's luxury goods, among them Louis Vuitton

GENEVA

Some of Europe's top luxury brands are targeted in US President Donald Trump's latest tariff salvo, which could affect billions of dollars in exports of American-bound beverages, handbags and men's suits.

A panel of three World Trade Organisation arbiters, as expected, said on Friday the US can legally impose tariffs on an array of European exports in retaliation for Europe's illegal government aid to Airbus.

EU sources say they expect the WTO arbiters to publicly circulate a report by the end of the month that will allow new US duties on a range of goods worth between \$5 billion to \$7bn per year, while Mr Trump has threatened tariffs on \$1bn of goods.

Washington's response is expected within days of the WTO's green light for retaliation. The US has identified possible targets - with tariffs potentially as high as 100 per cent - on a list of goods with a total export value of \$25bn a year. Though the most valuable goods on the US list are exports of European aircraft and parts, the tariffs could also hit products made by Europe's most recognised high-end brands.

LVMH group is particularly vulnerable to the proposed US levies, which target two of its primary product lines - beverage products such as Dom Perignon, Moet & Chandon and Hennessy, and leather goods under labels such as Donna Karan, Givenchy, Kenzo and Louis Vuitton.

The US market for luxury goods is among the top destinations for European companies such as LVMH, where the US made up almost a quarter of its total global sales last year. American shoppers bought €11.2bn (\$45.6bn) worth of goods from LVMH in 2018, according to Bloomberg data.

LVMH chief financial officer Jean-Jacques Guiony said in July that the company is "sensitive to tariffs and trade barriers." New tariffs will increase the cost of goods and will undoubtedly be passed on to US consumers, said Luca Marotta, the chief financial officer of Remy Cointreau based out of Paris.

"If the tariff increase will happen, I repeat myself, we will increase prices at the same moment," Mr Marotta also said in July. Mr Trump's planned EU tariffs are unique for his administration because, unlike the trade war he started against China, the US will be applying duties explicitly authorised by the WTO, an organisation he has threatened to withdraw from if it does not reform.

The dispute between France's Airbus and the US's Boeing encapsulates a criticism from Trump and others that the WTO is a slow-moving bureaucracy because the case has taken about 15 years to resolve.

European beverage producers are already reeling from the uncertainty stemming from Mr Trump's repeated threats to slap new tariffs on some product lines. The Trump administration is evaluating whether

to penalise French wine and other goods in response to France's tax on digital companies such as Amazon, Facebook and Google.

"The degree of uncertainty has somewhat notched up a little bit," said Pernod Ricard chief executive Alexandre Ricard in August. Mr Trump's tariffs will also have an unwelcome effect on Scotch whisky producers, which are already gearing up for a potentially messy no-deal Brexit.

The EU exported \$2.1bn worth of Irish and Scotch whiskeys to the US last year, according to data provided by the International Trade Centre in Geneva. Many US exporters oppose the Trump administration's proposed tariffs, which they say could boomerang and jeopardise thousands of American jobs.

"Depending on the level of tariffs imposed on EU spirits and wine, we estimate it could negatively impact US businesses, leading up to a loss of jobs from 11,200 to even 78,600 jobs across the United States," said Chris Swonger, the president and chief executive of the Distilled Spirits Council. There are two ways the EU can avoid new tariffs from the long-running aircraft dispute with the US: by ending its illegal subsidies for Airbus, or reaching a settlement agreement. Though US Trade Representative Robert Lighthizer and the European Trade Commissioner Cecilia Malmstrom have both welcomed the idea of negotiating a settlement, talks to resolve the issue have not begun.



ISIDINGO MONDAY - FRIDAY STARTING 7:30 PM

ITV PGM SCHEDULE	23:30	FRIDAY 20 Sept	11:50		
MONDAY 16 Sept	The Base 00:30 CNN International	5:30 Uwanja wa Mazoezi 6:00 HABARI 6:40 KumeKucha 7:30 HABARI 8:00 KumeKucha Michezo 9:00 KumeKucha Kishindo 9:30 Isidingo 9:55 Habari za saa 10:00 Watoto wetu 10:30 Igizo rpt: Utelezi 10:55 Habari za saa 11:00 Kimya Milele 11:55 Habari za saa 12:00 Al Jazeera 12:30 Jungu kuu rpt 12:55 Habari za saa 13:00 Mjue Zaidi 13:55 Habari za saa 14:00 Series rpt: The Slingshot 14:55 Habari za saa 15:00 Meza Huru 16:30 Watoto Wetu 16:30 Watoto Wetu 17:00 The Base 18:00 Jiji Letu 18:10 Albu yako rpt 18:15 Mapishi rpt 19:00 Kesho Leo 19:30 Aifa ya Jamii 19:30 Isidingo 20:00 Habari 21:05 Dakika 45 22:00 Insta Bet 22:15 Ripoti maalum 23:00 Habari 23:30 The Base 00:30 Al Jazeera 02:00 CNN International	5:30 Uwanja wa Mazoezi 6:00 HABARI 6:40 KumeKucha 7:30 HABARI 8:00 KumeKucha Michezo 8:55 Habari za saa 09:00 KumeKucha Kishindo 9:30 Isidingo 9:55 Habari za saa 10:00 Watoto wetu 10:30 Hawavumi lakini wamo 10:55 Habari za saa 11:00 Hawavumi lakini wamo 11:30 Usafiri wako 11:55 Habari za saa 12:00 Al Jazeera 12:30 Kipindi Maalum rpt: Tanesco 12:55 Habari za saa 13:00 Jagina rpt 13:30 Chetu ni chetu rpt 13:55 Habari za saa 14:00 Chetu ni chetu rpt 14:15 Mr Tanzania rpt 14:55 Habari za saa 15:00 Meza huru -live 16:30 Watoto Wetu 17:00 The Base 17:30 Ibada ya kislamu 18:00 Jiji Letu 18:15 Mizengwe rpt 18:30 Shamba lulu 19:00 Uchumi na biashara 19:30 Isidingo 20:00 Habari 21:05 Kipima joto 23:00 Habari 23:30 The Base 00:30 CNN International	11:50 Hawavumi lakini wamo rpt 12:30 Tamasha la Michezo 13:30 Jukwaa la fikra rpt 17:30 Mr Tanzania 17:30 Kipindi cha kikristo 18:00 Jiji Letu 18:15 Mapishi 18:30 Mizengwe rpt 18:45 Matukio ya wiki 19:30 Igizo: Pigo la moyo 20:00 Habari 21:05 Biko 21:10 Mizengwe 21:30 Mjue Zaidi 22:15 Bongo Movie: Friends 00:30 Series rpt: The Slingshot	09:00 Al Jazeera 10:00 KumeKucha 10:30 KumeKucha Michezo 11:30 KumeKucha Kishindo 12:00 Turning the Spotlight rpt 12:30 Culinary delight rpt 13:00 Series rpt: Grapes of wine 13:45 Series rpt: Sungkyunkwan Scandal 14:30 Local Pgm: The Monday Agenda Rpt 15:15 Capchat rpt 16:15 CNN International 17:00 Innovation rpt 17:30 Meza Huru 19:00 Sports Gazette 19:30 Chetu ni chetu 20:00 Series: Grapes of wine 20:45 Series: Sungkyunkwan Scandal 21:30 Capital Prime News 22:00 Dakika 45: 22:45 The Décor 23:15 Al Jazeera
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WORLD

Trump says he does not want war after attack on Saudi oil facilities

WASHINGTON/DUBAI

U.S. President Donald Trump said on Monday it looked like Iran was behind attacks on oil plants in Saudi Arabia but stressed he did not want to go to war, as the attacks sent oil prices soaring and raised fears of a new Middle East conflict.

Iran has rejected U.S. charges it was behind the strikes on Saturday that damaged the world's biggest crude-processing plant and triggered the largest jump in crude prices in decades.

Relations between the United States and Iran have deteriorated since Trump pulled out of the Iran nuclear accord last year and reimposed sanctions over Tehran's nuclear and ballistic programs.

Washington also wants to pressure Tehran to end its support of regional proxy forces, including in Yemen where Saudi forces have been fighting Iran-backed Houthis for four years.

The United States was still investigating if Iran was behind the Saudi strikes, Trump said, but "it's certainly looking that way at this moment".

Trump, who has spent much of his presidency trying to disentangle the United States from wars he inherited,

made clear, however, he was not going to rush into a new conflict on behalf of Saudi Arabia.

"I'm somebody that would like not to have war," Trump said.

Several U.S. Cabinet members, including Secretary of State Mike Pompeo and Energy Secretary Rick Perry, have blamed Tehran for the strikes. Pompeo and others will travel to Saudi Arabia soon, Trump said.

A day after saying the United States was "locked and loaded" to respond to the incident, Trump said on Monday there was "no rush" to do so.

"We have a lot of options but I'm not looking at options right now. We want to find definitively who did this," he said. Iranian President Hassan Rouhani said the strikes were carried out by "Yemeni people" retaliating for attacks by a Saudi-led military coalition in a war with the Houthi movement.

"Yemeni people are exercising their legitimate right of defense," Rouhani told reporters during a visit to Ankara. Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman Abbas Mousavi called the allegations "unacceptable and entirely baseless."

The attacks cut 5% of world crude oil production.

Oil prices surged by as much as 19%



President Donald Trump

after the incidents, the biggest intraday jump since the 1990-91 Gulf crisis over Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. Prices retreated from their peak after Trump said he would release U.S. emergency supplies and producers said there were enough stocks globally to make up for the shortfall.

Japan said it will consider coordinated release of its oil reserves and other measures if needed to ensure sufficient supplies in the wake of the attacks. Crude prices were down around 1% in Asian trade on Tuesday.

"The question is how long it takes for the supply to get back online," said Esty Dwek, head of global market strategy at Natix Investment Managers.

"However, the (geopolitical) risk premium ... which has been basically ignored by markets in favor of growth worries in recent months, is likely to be priced in going forward," she said.

SAUDI SUSPICIONS

Saudi Arabia said the attacks were carried out with Iranian weapons and urged U.N. experts to help investigate the raid.

Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman said Iranian threats were not only directed against

the kingdom but against the Middle East and the world.

While the prince did not directly accuse Tehran, a Foreign Ministry statement reported him as calling on the international community to condemn whoever was behind the strike.

"The kingdom is capable of defending its land and people and responding forcefully to those attacks," the statement added.

Saudi Arabia and Iran have been enemies for decades and are fighting a number of proxy wars. Trump said he had not made commitments to protect the Saudis.

"No, I haven't promised Saudis that. We have to sit down with the Saudis and work something out," he said. "That was an attack on Saudi Arabia, and that wasn't an attack on us. But we would certainly help them."

Two sources briefed on state oil company Saudi Aramco's operations told Reuters it might take months for Saudi oil production to return to normal. Earlier estimates had suggested it could take weeks.

Saudi Arabia said it would be able to meet oil customers' demand from its ample storage, although some deliveries had been disrupted. At least 11 supertankers were waiting to load oil cargoes from Saudi ports, ship tracking data showed on Monday.

RISING TENSIONS

Tension in the oil-producing Gulf region has dramatically escalated this year after Trump imposed severe U.S. sanctions on Iran aimed at halting its oil exports altogether.

For months, Iranian officials have issued veiled threats, saying that if Tehran is blocked from exporting oil, other countries will not be able to do so either. But Iran has denied a role in specific attacks, including bombings of tankers in the Gulf and previous strikes claimed by the Houthis.

Trump has said the goal from his "maximum pressure" approach is to force Iran to negotiate a tougher agreement and has left open the possibility of talks with Rouhani at an upcoming U.N. meeting. Iran says there can be no talks until Washington lifts sanctions.

U.N. Yemen envoy Martin Griffiths told the U.N. Security Council on Monday it was "not entirely clear" who was behind the strike but he said it had increased the chances of a regional conflict.

But the U.S. ambassador to the world body, Kelly Craft, said emerging information on the attacks "indicates that responsibility lies with Iran" and there is no evidence it came from Yemen.

Agencies

Blast kills 24 at Afghan election rally, aide says president unhurt

KABUL

AN explosion near an election rally attended by Afghan President Ashraf Ghani killed 24 people and injured 31 others, a health official said, but Ghani was unhurt according to an aide.

Ghani had been due to address the rally in Charikar, capital of Parwan province, north of Kabul, when

the suspected militant attack occurred.

"Women and children are among them and most of the victims seem to be the civilians. Ambulances are still operating, and the number of casualties may rise," said Abdul Qasim Sangin, head of the provincial hospital.

A local government official said the attack was carried out by a sui-

cide bomber. "The president is unharmed," Ghani's aide told Reuters. There was no claim of responsibility from any militant group after the blast. In a separate incident, an explosion killed at least three people in the center of Kabul, police officials said. Ambulances and Afghan forces rushed to the blast site.

Taliban commanders have vowed to intensify clashes with the Afghan

and foreign forces to dissuade people from voting in the Sept. 28 presidential election, when Ghani will bid for a second five-year term.

Security at rallies across the country has been tight following threats by the Taliban to attack meetings and polling stations.

Peace talks between the United States and the Taliban collapsed last week. The two sides had been

seeking to reach an accord on the withdrawal of thousands of American troops from Afghanistan in exchange for security guarantees from the insurgents.

The talks, which did not include the Afghan government, were intended as a prelude to wider peace negotiations to end more than 40 years of war in Afghanistan.

Agencies

AU urges creativity to fight al-Shabab in Somalia

MOGADISHU

THE African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) has called on Djiboutian and Ethiopian forces to be more creative to enhance the fight against al-Shabab militants in the Horn of Africa nation.

Nakibus Lakara, deputy force commander in charge of operations and plans who has been visiting military bases in Somalia on an assessment mission called on the troops to support the Somalia National Army (SNA) to help them defend their country in the eventual takeover.

"The SNA needs to be supported first of all to generate forces and this

has been the focus, in line with the Transition Plan, that AMISOM must handover to a capable force, able to defend the country when AMISOM exists," he said in a statement issued on Monday evening.

Lakara visited Beletweyne, the headquarters of the AMISOM Sector 4, controlled by Djibouti troops, backed by Ethiopian forces, where he was briefed on the overall security situation and progress made in implementing the concept of operations CONOPS.

The CONOP which aims to provide a structure for AMISOM operations from 2018-2021, marks the final phase of the AU Mission's transition and its



eventual exit from Somalia.

It is expected to provide a comprehensive basis for conducting operations including the training and mentoring of the Somali police and the na-

tional army, while at the same time creating a useful framework for stabilization, civil military activities, early recovery and reconstruction.

The AMISOM official said while the SNA is building up its forces, AMISOM should forge ahead with discharging its mandate as spelt out under CONOPS.

"We have had a lengthy discussion to look at what needs to be done, and what needs to be provided, in order to enable the forces to accomplish the assigned tasks," he said after holding a meeting with Djibou-

tian and Ethiopian troops.

Lakara, who was briefed on measures being undertaken to counter the threat of improvised explosive device which terrorists have been using and he appreciated the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) for the critical support in countering the threat of IEDs.

Lakara's visit to Beletweyne comes just days after a similar visit to Jowhar, the headquarters of AMISOM Sector 5, under the control of Burundi forces, and a Forward Operating Base in Gololey, still under Sector 5.

Xinhua

South Africa hosts global anti-drug conference

CAPE TOWN



THE Interpol Global Drugs & Illicit Substances Trafficking Conference kicked off yesterday in Cape Town with the aim of pushing frontiers for effective global drug enforcement.

About 400 delegates from Interpol's 194 member countries will discuss ways to tackle growing drug trafficking, particularly in Africa, at the three-day conference.

The methods Interpol and all law enforcement agencies are using to enhance international capacities to efficiently respond to this criminality will also be under discussion.

The conference brought together law enforcement officials, subject matter experts and representatives of key regional and international bodies to share high-level expertise and experience to best curb drug trafficking.

The conference was also designed to enhance the understanding of current and emerging drug threats globally, develop improved national, regional and global responses in countering the illegal drug trade, to raise awareness of the role of crypto-currencies and the dark net as a marketplace for drugs and contraband.

The conference took place "at a time when the increase in drug use and drug trafficking continues to affect every region globally," South African National Police Commissioner Khela Sitole said in his opening speech.

"This phenomenon threatens to cripple society and destroy its moral fibre, particularly that of our youth, who are the future leaders of our respective countries," Sitole (pictured) said. The quantity of drugs seized worldwide daily continues to increase and illegal drug trafficking generates enormous profits for the illegal trafficker, the crop grower, the petty dealer in the neighborhood, the money launderer and those who support them, as it generates immediate income and makes it an attractive substitute for legitimate employment, Sitole said.

The conference will therefore provide a fitting and significant platform to address new and emerging trends and patterns of illegal trafficking, cybercrime, virtual currencies used in the trade of illegal substances and narcotics trafficking, new psychoactive substances, the diversion of precursor chemicals, Sitole said.

According to the latest UN statistics, criminal networks have expanded their activities from transporting cocaine and heroin through Africa to Europe and other destinations and are now engaged in opioid trafficking.

The 2018 report from the UN Office on Drugs and Crime shows that 87 percent of pharmaceutical opioids seized globally came from Western and Central Africa along with Northern Africa largely due to rising use of tramadol, an opioid painkiller that is widely trafficked for non-medical use in the region. Africa and Asia saw the largest rise in cocaine seizures, "suggesting that cocaine trafficking and consumption have spread to these markets," the report says.

Interpol has pledged to enhance support for member countries in their fight against trafficking in illegal drugs, expand and provide effective strategies and new capabilities to better address this rapidly and ever-evolving threat.

Xinhua

Preliminary works of Robert Mugabe mausoleum begin ahead of construction

HARARE

PRELIMINARY works for the construction of a mausoleum in which the later former Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe will be laid to rest have begun at the National Heroes Acre in Harare, state-controlled media reported yesterday.

Local Government, Public Works and National Housing Deputy Minister Jennifer Mhlanga told The Herald newspaper that the designs were yet to be finalized.

"What the nation might want to know is that work has commenced. In as far as design is concerned, yes, work is being done. The costs will only be known once we have the design," she said.

The mausoleum will be built on top of a hill and will take about a month to complete. Mugabe died in Singapore on Sept. 6 and his body was brought to Zimbabwe last Wednesday. Initially, the family wanted him to be buried at his rural homestead in Zimbabwe, but the government wish to have him buried at the national shrine prevailed.

Mugabe's body, which was taken to Zvimba on Monday for a farewell ceremony with his rural folk, brought back to Harare yesterday and taken to a mortuary for preservation until the mausoleum is ready. The family has said the former president will be buried at a private funeral service.

Xinhua

Africans benefit from China-Africa cooperation on poverty reduction

MANY Africans have witnessed drastic changes in their life thanks to China-Africa cooperation on poverty reduction over the past three years, which has allowed China to offer valuable experiences and ideas to the continent who still faces an arduous task to lift its nearly 400 million impoverished population out of poverty.

Poverty alleviation is also part of the big package of ten major China-Africa cooperation plans China put forward three years ago.

Residents in Peiyapeiya Village, Morogoro Province of Tanzania have benefited from a village-level learning center for poverty reduction set up by the International Poverty Reduction Center in China (IPRC) under the assistance from China Agricultural University.

After the center was established,

some 207 households, or half of the total households in the village adopted Chinese technology of corn planting in 2017, which at least doubled the corn yield for the village and effectively improved people's livelihood.

In a village in eastern Ghana, gastrointestinal diseases and cholera have long been serious threats against the health of the local people because of poor water quality. The villagers had to fetch water from a pond outside the village, and a household of five people had to make three trips a day to satisfy their daily demand for water.

On Dec. 2015, a China-assisted project to offer wells for Ghana officially commenced. A total of 1,000 wells were drilled by China's Zhongmei Engineering Group Ltd. for 832 villages from 6 Ghanaian provinces. Now, cleanwater is available for local villag-

ers as long as they turn on the pumps.

About 500,000 rural residents in Ghana have benefited from the project, and there are tens of such projects in other African countries including Sudan, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Djibouti, Guinea and Togo.

Chinese President Xi Jinping's book on poverty relief was sought after at the China-Africa High-Level Dialogue and Think Tank Forum on Fighting Against Poverty for Common Prosperity held in Ethiopia last June. The books, which were offered as gifts at the events, even ran out of supply.

The book titled "Up and Out of Poverty" recorded Xi's ideas and practice on lifting Ningde, an impoverished county in southeastern China's Fujian province, out of poverty when he worked there.

Africa washome to tens of thou-

sands of regions like Ningde in need of valuable experiences in poverty reduction, said a chief editor of a media group from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, adding that China's practice could serve as a reference for Africa.

"China started as the most impoverished country, and shared a similar premise for development with African countries," said Justin Yifu Lin, dean of the Institute for New Structural Economics and the Institute of South Cooperation and Development, Peking University.

He noted that China's experiences and theories gained over the past 4 decades of reform and opening up are especially of high reference value for African and other developing countries.

Over the past 40 years, China has

lifted more than 700 million people out of poverty, contributing over 70 percent to global poverty reduction. What China has achieved enlightens Africa.

Special Advisor to the Ethiopian Prime Minister Arkebe Oqubay spoke highly of Xi's views expressed in "Up and Out of Poverty", saying every village should develop their own featured industries.

"Policies for industries and agriculture must be combined. Africa is a continent of diversity, and differentiated policies must be adopted to promote industrial development," he remarked.

Poverty reduction goes hand in hand with education, and China places high importance on the fostering of Africa's independent development ability. It gives special weights

to innovation of young Africans, and the transfer of human resources into practical driving force.

China, by establishing elementary and middle schools, as well as vocational institutes in Africa, is helping improve school management, and offering studying materials and basic meals for African students. In addition, China also donates stationeries and books to local students, creating a more favorable education environment for more African adolescents.

So far, China has trained 162,000 professionals for Africa, of which 40,000 Kenyan technicians alone for the Mombasa-Nairobi Standard Gauge Railway project. Meanwhile, China has offered 43,000 spots of training courses, 20,000 government scholarships, and 1,300 spots for academic education.

People's Daily



British Prime Minister Boris Johnson

British PM comes face to face with EU leader, insists on Brexit deadline of Oct. 31

LONDON

BRITISH Prime Minister Boris Johnson ended a hectic day in Luxembourg Monday insisting Britain will leave the European Union on Oct. 31.

Johnson held talks with President of the European Commission Jean-Claude Juncker.

He gave an interview to British reporters to explain his side of how the day had progressed. Johnson said there has been movement in talks in trying to find an alternative plan to the Irish backstop to avoid a hard border on the island of Ireland.

He said: "We are now at the stage where we need to start accelerating the work and that was the agreement today with Jean-Claude Juncker and Michel Barnier (the EU's chief Brexit negotiator)."

"Yes there is a good chance of a deal, yes I can see the shape of it. Everybody can see roughly what could be done," Johnson said. "I will uphold the constitution. I will obey the law but we will come out on October 31st."

"We're going to come out on October 31st and it's vital that people understand that the UK will not extend. We won't go on remaining in the EU beyond October. What on earth is the point?" he posed.

Ian Blackford, leader at Westminster of the Scottish National Party (SNP) was critical of Johnson's assessment, accusing him of being guilty of "dealing in fiction, not in facts". He said the meeting between Johnson and Juncker confirmed the British government has failed to bring forward a single proposal to "end the Brexit mess".

"Boris Johnson must stop dealing in fiction and start addressing the facts," he added.

On the events in Luxembourg, the EU said the aim of what was the first meeting between Juncker and Johnson was to take stock of the ongoing technical talks between the EU and Britain and to discuss the next steps.

The statement added that Juncker recalled it is Britain's responsibility to come forward with legally operational solutions that are compatible with the Brexit withdrawal agreement.

Juncker underlined the commission's continued willingness and openness to examine whether such proposals meet the objectives of the backstop.

"Such proposals have not yet been made," the statement said. The statement added the European Council meeting on Oct. 17 will be an important milestone in the process, adding the 27 member states of the bloc remain united.

Juncker is to address the European parliament on Wednesday morning in Strasbourg, the statement concluded. Luxembourg's Prime Minister Xavier Bettel went ahead with the media briefing, with the place prepared for Johnson left empty.

Bettel said the only solution that protected the EU's single market and prevented a hard Irish border was the Brexit withdrawal agreement that has already been rejected three times by politicians in Britain's House of Commons.

Johnson said he had cancelled attending the conference with Bettel because of concerns they would be "drowned" by protesters. "I don't think it would have been fair to the Prime Minister of Luxembourg. I think there was clearly going to be a lot of noise," Johnson told British reporters.

In London, Downing Street described the meeting with Juncker as constructive, saying the pair agreed contact between Britain and the European Commission would be stepped up in the coming days. Johnson's focus will switch Tuesday to the Supreme Court, Britain's highest legal chamber. A panel of judge will start to hear a case claiming that Johnson had been unlawful in the way he prorogued, or suspended, the British Parliament last week until Oct. 14.

Palestine to prosecute Israel in international courts over Jordan Valley - PM

RAMALLAH

PALESTINIAN Prime Minister Mohammad Ishtaye said on Monday that his government is going to prosecute Israel at international courts for "exploiting Palestinian land in the Jordan Valley."

Ishtaye (pictured) also pointed out that there are 35 Jewish-only settlements in the Jordan Valley and the north of the Dead Sea, where some 9,000 settlers live.

"We will keep this fight against the occupation on the ground and in various international forums," Ishtaye said, adding that his government will continue to work to support the steadfastness of the Palestinians living in the Jordan Valley, which is considered "the fruit and



vegetable basket of Palestine."

Ishtaye chaired the weekly meeting on Monday in the village of Fasayel in the northern Jordan Valley, stressing that the Jordan Valley and the northern Dead Sea "are part and parcel of the geography of Palestine," therefore, "the plans to annex them to Israel is null and void."

The Palestinian government meeting was held in Fasayel one day after the Israeli government held a special cabinet meeting in the Jordan Valley

and approved the previously unauthorized outpost of Mevo'ot Yeriho, near the Palestinian city of Jericho. Outposts are built without official permits from the Israeli authorities and are deemed illegal also under Israeli law.

Under international law, all of the Israeli settlements are illegal, and have been considered one of the issues that hindered the peace talks between Palestinians and Israelis.

Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, who is running the electoral race as head of Likud party list, had previously promised to impose Israeli sovereignty over the Jordan Valley and Israeli settlements in the West Bank, as part of his electoral campaign.

Xinhua



Russian, Japanese security chiefs discuss security and arms control

MOSCOW

RUSSIAN Security Council Secretary Nikolai Patrushev met with Secretary General of the Japan National Security Council Shigeru Kitamura in Tokyo yesterday, the Russian Security Council's press service reported.

"Nikolai Patrushev and Shigeru Kitamura held Russian-Japanese consultations on security during which they hashed over the issues of bilateral cooperation in the sphere of security. The situation in the world and in the Asia-Pacific region in the sphere of strategic stability, as well as the arms control issue were also discussed," the report says.

The Russian Security Council secretary noted that relations of the two countries are developing steadily and dynamically overall. He also "welcomed the Japanese administration's efforts directed at the galvanization of bilateral ties and the strive to bolster mutual confidence, highlighting that the two countries' leaders, who met three times this year already, give a boost to this process," the press service says.

Patrushev (pictured) noted that at the meeting with his Japanese counterpart, both of them discussed priority concerns for their countries, chiefly in the field of security. "We agreed that we would reduce [the number] of issues where there is a misunderstanding and we will seek to coordinate our positions and consequently bolster trust in one another," the Russian security chief said.

Patrushev and Kitamura highly valued the results of the meeting between Russian President Vladimir Putin and Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe in Vladivostok on September 5 on the sidelines of the Eastern Economic Forum.

Patrushev, who is staying in Japan on a two-day visit, congratulated his counterpart on his appointment to the post of Secretary General of Japan's National Security Council which he assumed on September 11.

Peace treaty issue
Russia and Japan will work on creating conditions for signing a bilateral peace accord, Secretary of Russia's Security Council Nikolai Patrushev told reporters after his meeting in Tokyo with Secretary General of Japan's National Security Council Secretariat Shigeru Kitamura.

"Yes, indeed, this treaty needs to be signed, and conditions should be created for this. We are going to do this," Patrushev said commenting on whether both parties had discussed a peace deal between Japan and Russia.

Agencies

Belt and Road construction provides new grounds for China-Africa cooperation

THE Belt and Road Initiative proposed by Chinese President Xi Jinping has provided new grounds for the cooperation between China and Africa, whose destinies are bound together by similar historical sufferings, common development tasks and shared strategic interests.

After Xi put forward the building of the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road respectively in Kazakhstan and Indonesia in the autumn of 2013, the proposal has been echoed by many countries including those in Africa, who bear a hope of grasping opportunity to pursue common development with China and the whole world.

Over the past half a century, China and Africa, an extension of the Belt and Road in terms of both geographic location and historic bonds, can always find new converging interests and growth drivers for bilateral cooperation at every critical development stage to push for new progress and maintain strong vitality of bilateral ties.

Kenya has ushered into a new chapter of railway modernization, after the Chinese-built standard gauge railway linking Mombasa and Nairobi opened to traffic, and another railway linking Nairobi to Malabar started construction in 2017.

The railway plan of Kenya once thought to be a "daydream" is coming true, said James Macharia, Kenya's Cabinet Secretary for Transport, Infrastructure, Housing and Urban Development.

Since construction of the Mombasa-Nairobi railway, the project has created nearly 50,000 local jobs, trained over 5,000 technical workers, and offered business chances for more than 400 local subcontractors, and nearly one thousand local equipment, material and service suppliers.

People's stronger sense of happiness has said it all, said Thulani Gcabashe, Chairman of Standard Bank of South Africa, adding that more and more countries have realized the far-reaching significance of co-construction of the Belt and Road after years of devel-



opment.

As China is committed to realizing the Chinese dream of national rejuvenation, Africa is striving to achieve its African dream of gaining strength from unity and achieving development and rejuvenation.

Given such circumstance, African countries have been longing for integrating themselves deeper into the tide of economic globalization by docking their development strategies with the Belt and Road Initiative.

The determination of China and Africa to develop hand in hand can also be evidenced by various documents signed by the two sides at the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation held in Beijing last year, including the economic and trade agreements Kenya and Ethiopia inked with China.

Other signed documents also included financing deal on infrastructure projects, loaning agreement on inland container depot project, and memoranda of understanding on energy cooperation.

Kenya also became the sixth African country to join the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) after it gained the approval this May.

Recently, China inked the Memoranda of Understanding on co-construction of the Belt and Road with

Senegal and Rwanda, and reached consensus with Mauritius on signing the Belt and Road agreement as soon as possible.

The Belt and Road Initiative has brought huge benefits to African countries, lauded Lemma Senbet, the Executive Director of Africa Economic Research Consortium (AERC).

He suggested that African countries should cast their eyes on China when propelling their economic diversification and regional integration drive, as the China-Africa partnership is based on mutual respect and pursuit for common dreams.

The upcoming Beijing Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation is expected to reach new consensus under the theme of "China and Africa: Toward an Even Stronger Community with a Shared Future through Win-Win Cooperation".

The two-day meeting scheduled to be kicked off on Sept. 3 will help accelerate the alignment of African countries' development strategies with co-construction of the Belt and Road, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as well as the Agenda 2063 of the African Union, so as to break new ground for China-Africa cooperation, and push both sides for common development at a higher level.

People's Daily

Hong Kong government turns to dialogue in a bid to end stalemate

HONG KONG

CHIEF Executive of China's Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) Carrie Lam said yesterday the HKSAR government will start its first session of the dialogue platform with the community next week amid efforts to stop violence and restore law and order in Hong Kong.

Lam (pictured) stressed the dialogue platform is not a one-off gimmick type of function but intended to be organized on a very sustainable and long-term basis.



When meeting the press before presiding the Executive Council conference at the government headquarters,

Lam said the dialogue session with the community will be carried out transparently, and the HKSAR government is open to different topics.

She hoped participants from all walks of life, regardless of their background, stance or social stratum, can express and exchange their views in an atmosphere of "letting a hundred flowers blossom." "This is because of our conviction that communication is far better than confrontation," she said.

Sparked by the now-withdrawn amendments to ordinances concerning fugitive offender transfers, the so-

cial unrest, sometimes quite violent and disruptive, now entered the fourth month in Hong Kong, with underlying problems well beyond the bill.

It's important for the HKSAR government to listen and engage the community to have a better understanding of those problems about housing, land shortage, less diversity and less inclusiveness in the economy, Lam said.

"Since we are going into a new style of governance that is more open and more people-oriented, I think this sort of dialogue will be very helpful," she said.

Xinhua

Snowden wants asylum in France - reports

PARIS

U.S. intelligence fugitive Edward Snowden wants to claim asylum in France -- a demand to which the French minister of justice gave a favorable answer while the president remains silent, French media reported on Monday.

On Saturday, Snowden (pictured) told France Inter radio that he hoped President Emmanuel Macron would grant him the right of asylum. The 36-year-old American, who copied and leaked highly classified information from the U.S. National Security Agency (NSA) in 2013 when he was a Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) employee and subcontractor, currently lives in Russia.

"The saddest thing in this whole story is that the only place an American whistle-blower has the chance to be heard is not in Europe but here [in Russia]," said Snowden in his interview with the French radio, broadcast days before his memoir "Permanent Record" will be published simultaneously in some 20 countries. He recalled that he had already applied for asylum in France in 2013 under former president Francois Hollande.

Later on Saturday, French Minister of Justice Nicole Belloubet said she was favorable for France to grant asylum to Snowden.

The French presidency then commented that this was only the minister's personal position. On Monday, Nathalie Loiseau, member of the European Parliament representing La Republique En Marche -- the party founded by Macron -- told French media that she "personally" and "absolutely" supported Snowden's asylum claim.

More than a dozen countries have turned down requests to take in Snowden. The United States accuses the mega-leaker of endangering national security. Giving asylum to Snowden risks a major diplomatic conflict with Washington as well as tensions in military and intelligence cooperation, said France Inter.



JERUSALEM

Israel's Netanyahu fights for record fifth term

ISRAELI Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu faced a battle for political survival in a closely fought election yesterday that could end his 10-year domination of national politics.

Opinion polls put former armed forces chief Benny Gantz's centrist Blue and White party neck-and-neck with Netanyahu's right-wing Likud, and suggest the far-right Yisrael Beiteinu party could emerge as kingmaker in coalition talks.

"(The election) is very close. I call on all citizens of Israel to

come vote," Netanyahu said, his voice hoarse after weeks of campaigning, as he cast his vote in Jerusalem.

Gantz voted shortly afterwards in Rosh Haayin, near Tel Aviv, and wished everyone luck.

Prohibited by law from campaigning on mainstream media, both men took to social networks. Netanyahu live-streamed a Q&A session on Twitter, pleading for his base to mobilize. Gantz posted a

video of himself leaning out a car window in traffic during a random encounter with a supportive commuter.

The two main parties' campaigns in Israel's second parliamentary election in five months pointed to only narrow differences on many important issues: the regional struggle against Iran, ties with the Palestinians and the United States, and the economy.

An end to the Netanyahu era would be unlikely to lead to a



big change in policy on hotly disputed issues in the peace process with the Palestinians

that collapsed five years ago.

Netanyahu has announced his intention to annex the Jordan Valley in the occupied West Bank, where the Palestinians seek statehood. But Blue and White has also said it would strengthen Jewish settlement blocs in the West Bank, with the Jordan Valley as Israel's "eastern security border". The Palestinians and many countries consider the settlements to be illegal.

The election was called af-

ter Netanyahu failed to form a coalition following an April election in which Likud and Blue and White were tied, each taking 35 of the 120 seats in the Knesset, or parliament. It is the first time Israel has had two general elections in a single year.

Netanyahu, 69, has cast himself as indispensable and blighted by voter complacency over his tenure -- the longest of any Israeli prime minister. Prime minister from June 1996

until July 1999, he has held the post since March 2009 and is seeking a record fifth term.

Polling stations opened at 7 a.m. (0400 GMT) and was expected to be closed at 10 p.m. when Israeli media will publish exit polls giving a first indication of the outcome.

"It's going to be close. It's going to be a close election," U.S. President Donald Trump told reporters on Monday in the Oval Office.

Both Netanyahu and Gantz, 60, have tried to energize their bases, and poach votes from smaller parties.

Agencies



Magabe Matiku Marwa (2nd R), the SportPesa Jackpot game winner who laid his hands on 825,913,640/- in cash prize from the game's organizers SportPesa, pictured with his family in Mara recently. PHOTO: COURTESY OF SPORTPESA

Parents delighted by child's win in SportPesa Jackpot

BY GUARDIAN REPORTER

MARA resident, Marwa Maratho, whose son Magabe Marwa won the Jackpot Bonus game organized by gaming firm, SportPesa, has expressed happiness over his son's win.

Magabe got 825,913,640/- in cash prize from the gaming firm.

Magabe and Kingsley Pascal from Biharamulo, Kagera emerged as winners of the game after placing right bets on 13 matches. They were presented with 412m/- each.

Maratho disclosed he hardly believed Magabe had won as he had received a call from the latter informing him of the victory.

"I did not believe the information given I had taken my cows for grazing. I however believed the news after my son's cousin had also called me saying my son has won the cash prize."

He pointed out he was later pleased with the news.

"I felt great. I advise him to opt out of hasty

decisions... he should keep on performing his duties and deposit the cash in a bank. We will then advise him on what he has to do," he noted.

"I would like to see him keep on being smart and kind to people. I congratulate SportPesa, I also pray for my child to spend the money wisely in an effort to see to it the cash supports all members of our clan."

"I was milking cows and I received a call from Magabe saying he has won millions of cash. I was pleased given he has won, he will help transform my life," Wisiko Chacha, the winner's mother, disclosed.

"He should faith in Almighty. He should have patience and later come up with plans on how he should spend the cash, which is a lot," she noted.

"The cash will support the family. It will help us meet our needs."

"I had no decent house, therefore I will get a good house given my son has won the prize, I will live comfortably."

Aishi Manula has fight on his hands to keep his position

BY CORRESPONDENT MICHAEL MWEBE

I THINK we can all agree that goalkeeper Aishi Manula is currently enduring a bit of a rough spell at both club and national team levels.

The Simba Sports Club star has endured a difficult start in the 2019/20 season and watched Tanzania's victories over Kenya and Burundi in qualifiers for CHAN and 2020 World Cup respectively as a spectator.

Perhaps Manula was warned he is no longer Tanzania's guaranteed first-choice goalkeeper after he had watched Tanzania's African Cup of Nations 2019 Finals last group stage match on the bench.

The then Taifa Stars head coach, Emmanuel Amunike, started Metacha Mnata against Algeria.

Some will though understandably say it was a dead rubber as Algeria had already qualified while Tanzania had been knocked out, still the latter had a lot to play for-unwanted records and pride.

It was not that Manula was bad against Senegal and Kenya where he conceded a total of five goals, the problem is he was not absolutely convincing. Amunike must have had his doubts and thought his second choice goalkeeper Mnata could not fare worse than what he had already seen.

Amunike was swept away and in came Etienne Ndayiragije as Taifa Stars interim coach. Ndayiragije had openly called for the inclusion of Juma Kaseja in the AFCON finals squad but his predecessor never entertained the thought. And to be fair very few agreed with Ndayiragije at that moment.

Having earned his first cap in 2002 and playing for both Simba and Yanga for 10 seasons, Kaseja had been written off as a faded old goalkeeper.



Aishi Manula

Ndayiragije worked with Kaseja at KMC last season, it was not a big surprise when he included the veteran goalkeeper in his first Taifa Squad selection. Kaseja's last featured for Taifa Stars in 2013 and many thought his inclusion was only for the purpose of pushing Manula out of his comfort zone rather than ousting him from the number one spot.

Fast forward to two months, if there is any debate about who keeps goal for Taifa Stars then supporters will point back to Kaseja's performance against Kenya and Burundi as weighty evidence that it should be him in goal.

For the moment there is no debate. KMC's number one has returned as Tanzania's undisputed first choice, leaving

Mnata scrapping for understudy duties with Kagera Sugar's Said Kipao in the latest announced squad.

No one is complaining why Manula's name is missing out in the list of those who will face Sudan in the CHAN qualifiers next weekend. Everyone recognizes Manula has some work to do to get back to the national team set up.

At club level, there were even calls for him to be dropped in favour of Beno Kakolanya after the first league game against JKT Tanzania in which he conceded from a shot outside the 18-yard box in what has been an often-repeated mistake.

He has been given the benefit of the doubt as Simba goalkeeper but unlike last season where the argument then was that

he could not be left out of the starting XI because there was no-one good enough to step in, this time Kakolanya is ready to take his place.

He has not really had anybody pressing him until recently with Kakolanya. And with Taifa Stars, it's the same. He might have got into the mentality where he knows he will still keep his place even if he makes a mistake.

At the moment I don't think Manula period with Taifa Stars is over. After all class, as they say, is permanent. The effect of being dropped from the National team should make him work harder in training, and he is bound to improve. He will not make as many repetitive mistakes in the long run and won't take his job for granted.

Fans of NBA could feel impact of China trade wars

NEW YORK

THAT LeBron James jersey could get a little more expensive.

Companies that make clothing and shoes for the National Basketball Association players are in the crosshairs of President Donald Trump's escalating China trade wars.

So, the question is, will American fans of sports stars like Los Angeles Lakers' James be willing to pay higher prices for the gear?

The stakes are high as U.S. sales from sports licensed merchandise including NBA items rang up \$21 billion last year, according to Licensing International, a trade group. Sales on NBAStore.com rose 15% during the 12-month period through August, according to the league. And many of the sports brands ranging from Adidas to Puma rely on China for at least some of their sourcing.

Moreover, experts worry China could impose penalties on Western brands who sell there at a time when business in that country is exploding. Some also believe U.S. fans might turn to counterfeit merchandise if they don't want to pay higher prices.

"When you raise prices on legitimate goods, you encourage the production of illegitimate goods," said Steve Lamar, executive vice president of The American Apparel and Footwear Association, a trade group. "We're definitely seeing pressure on brands. We're just waiting for the other basketball shoe to drop."

Until now, consumers were largely spared from higher prices in Trump's previous round of import taxes. That has changed. Starting Sept. 1, the U.S. government began collecting 15 percent on \$112 billion in Chinese imports, on a wide array of merchandise including basketball jerseys, basketball shoes, basketballs and even hoops. Higher tariffs are set to hit another batch of Chinese products – \$160 billion worth on Dec. 15 and include other sports products, according to the American Apparel & Footwear Association.

President Trump tweeted Wednesday that planned tariff increases on another \$250 billion in Chinese imports, which



LeBron James

would include sports bags, would be delayed until Oct. 15, from Oct. 1. Tariff increases are set to go from 25% to 30%.

Many sporting goods companies, including Adidas, Under Armour and Spalding declined to comment on how their business is being affected by the China trade wars. But like many companies, sport brands have been diversifying their sourcing away from China to factories in Vietnam and Bangladesh for the last several years even before escalating tensions between the U.S. and China.

Under Armour has been working for several years to reduce sourcing in China. "With current tariffs, we actually are not being affected very much at all," Patrick

Fisk, president and chief operating officer at Under Armour told CNBC last week. "We only have 10 percent of what comes into the U.S. from China. So the current state, we're OK."

Puma announced earlier this year a new multi-year partnership that will make the international sports brand an official marketing partner of the NBA.

"Our sector in China has been very strong. We've been growing 15% every quarter," says Puma U.S. CEO Bjoern Gulden, noting it's the fastest growing market ahead of the U.S. and Europe.

But he added, "Tariffs and trade wars are not good for the market. It carries uncertainty."

Puma has been moving its sourcing out of China over the past two years and now the country accounts for 20 percent of its overall production. Still, Gulden says costs are going up, and he's not sure whether the company will have to raise prices.

Gulden and others believe that the top end of the market may be less vulnerable than the lower end.

For customers who buy sneakers ranging from \$150 to \$250, an increase may not hurt sales, but that could be a different story for customers who buy shoes in the \$60 to \$70 range, he said.

Still, he says no one "has an appetite for higher prices."

The tensions between the U.S. and China come as many sports brands have been digging deeper into China where basketball is a massive business and the NBA's fan base is exploding through social media.

The good news is that American brands including Nike who sell there say business remains strong and they haven't seen consumers in China pull back because of the strain.

"We have not seen any impact on our business to-date and we continue to see strong momentum as we enter fiscal year 2020," Mark G. Parker, chairman, CEO and president of Nike told analysts during a conference call following its fiscal fourth quarter earnings in June. It reported revenue growth in China up 21% this past fiscal year.

Nike says it produces about a quarter of its product in China for the globe. However, its exposure in terms of product produced in China to North America is "relatively modest."

There's a silver lining for sportswear makers to Trump's trade war with China, however.

Puma's Gulden says that the company is using the same factories in China that used to produce merchandise for the American market for the Chinese market. Previously, factories outside of China produced goods for China. Now, Puma can stay on top of trends faster.

"You are much quicker. No duty. No freight," Gulden added.

Federer will not be 'destroyed' if Rafa reaches 20, says Luthi

GENEVA

ROGER Federer will not be losing any sleep over whether rival Rafa Nadal can match his men's record 20 Grand Slam singles titles, according to his long-term coach Severin Luthi.

The 38-year-old Swiss began the year three ahead of second-placed Nadal's haul but the Spaniard claimed a 12th French Open title this year followed up by winning the U.S. Open this month.

It has re-energised the GOAT (greatest of all time) debate with Nadal, who has 19 slams, looking back to his best after injury concerns earlier this year.

Never in his career has Nadal been only one Grand Slam title behind Federer, who squandered two match points against Novak Djokovic in this year's Wimbledon final.

"No, I don't think he stresses (about Nadal catching him up)," Swiss Luthi, who has toured with Federer since 2007, told Reuters in an interview.

"He focuses on himself. He has a lot of respect for Rafa and knows what it takes to win that many titles."

"I don't see him in any way stressed. He won't be completely destroyed if Rafa makes the 20."

Luthi said fans of tennis should savour watching the two greats, rather than obsess about who is superior.

"It's good for the fans. Especially the ones who thought it was all over when Roger had 16 or 17 and Rafa had 14."

Luthi is captain of the Swiss Davis Cup team that has had to make do without Federer and three-times Grand Slam champion Stan Wawrinka for the past four years.

They were both absent again when Switzerland lost to Slovakia in a Group I clash in Bratislava, meaning there is no chance Switzerland could play in the revamped Davis Cup Finals until 2021 at the earliest.

Federer's decision not to play Davis Cup could affect his eligibility for the Tokyo Olympics, although Luthi said no final decision had been made on whether he will play in Tokyo.

"It's possible but it's not a goal," Luthi said. "He will leave it open a little bit. I don't know how it works with (Olympic) wildcards. They used to give them to the small countries, but I think if he said he wanted to play..."

Federer and Nadal, whose rivalry has always been respectful, will join forces this week at the Laver Cup in Geneva when Europe take on the Rest of the World.

AP

Time ticking for Pochettino's Tottenham to prove they are winners

LONDON

TOTTENHAM's improbable rollercoaster run to the club's first ever Champions League final last season has masked a steady decline in results for Mauricio Pochettino's men stretching back to February.

The tension, emotion and elation of the late drama that saw Spurs past Manchester City in the quarter-finals and Ajax in the last four will live long in the memory.

But having ultimately fallen short in the final against Liverpool, Pochettino remains without a trophy after five seasons in charge.

That does not diminish the impact the Argentine has had in transforming Tottenham from Europa League regulars to Champions League contenders.

Yet, it may well be that the window for this Spurs squad to win the Champions League closed with defeat to Liverpool on June 1.

Last season's remarkable Champions League campaign began in the group stages when Pochettino's men seemed down and out after picking up just one point from their opening three games against Inter Milan, Barcelona and PSV Eindhoven.

A far kinder draw this time around sees Spurs travel to Olympiakos on Wednesday with Bayern Munich and Red Star Belgrade to come in Group B.

Tottenham should be confident of progress to the last 16 for a third straight season, but their form over the past seven months means they can take little for granted.

Prior to undoubtedly their best performance of the season so far, a 4-0 victory over Crystal Palace on Saturday, Spurs had mustered just 16 points from their last 16 Premier League games.

Pochettino has pointed to a myriad of reasons for that slump.

The amazing Champions League nights in Manchester and Amsterdam drew the very last sources of energy from a stretched squad that wore down during a 57-game season and were missing talisman Harry Kane for much of the second half of the campaign.

Spurs were also in the midst of moving from Wembley to a sparkling new 62,000 capacity stadium and had not signed a player in 18 months.

Most of those problems have now been addressed. Tanguy Ndombele, Giovanni Lo Celso and Ryan Sessegnon have bolstered the squad, although all three have suffered injury problems early in their Spurs careers. Kane is back fit. The Tottenham Hotspur Stadium is beginning to feel like home.

However, Pochettino was still unhappy as the futures of Christian Eriksen, Toby Alderweireld and Jan Vertonghen cast a cloud over their start to the season.

"I think it showed that the team was unsettled. When the team is unsettled, when the squad is unsettled, it is so difficult to perform in the way you want to perform," said Pochettino on Saturday.

AFP

Ronaldo 'embarrassed' by rape allegations

LONDON

JUVENTUS star Cristiano Ronaldo has admitted he felt "embarrassed" as he tried to shield his family from allegations he raped a woman in the United States.

Ronaldo was accused of sexually assaulting Kathryn Mayorga in a Las Vegas hotel in June 2009.

The Portugal forward, a five-time Champions League winner, strongly denied the claims and the investigation was originally closed 10 years ago.

It reopened in August 2018, shortly before Mayorga filed a civil lawsuit in September and offered details she initially withheld.

Prosecutors announced in July this year that they would not be prosecuting the case because the allegations could not "be proven beyond a reasonable doubt".

The former Manchester United

great revealed the allegations had taken a mental toll on him as he sought to protect his children from the reports.

"They play with your dignity," Ronaldo told 'Good Morning Britain' in an interview with Piers Morgan that will air on Tuesday.

"It's hard. You have a girlfriend, you have a family, you have kids. When they play with your honesty, it's bad, it's hard.

"I remember one day I was at home in the living room with my girlfriend watching the television to see the news and they speak about 'Cristiano Ronaldo this and that'."

"I listened to my kids coming down the stairs and I changed the channel because I was embarrassed.

"I just changed the channel for Cristiano Jr not to see that they speak bad about his father about a very bad case."

Italian pundit dropped after Lukaku banana comment

ROME

A VETERAN Italian pundit has been told he will not be invited back onto one of the country's Sunday night round table programmes after suggesting Inter Milan forward Romelu Lukaku could only be stopped by giving him bananas to eat.

The remark came two weeks after Belgium striker Lukaku, who has only been playing in Italy for one month, was subjected to monkey chants by supporters at Cagliari when he stepped up to take a penalty against the Sardinian side.

Luciano Passirani was praising Lukaku's qualities when he made the remark during the Qui Studio a Voi studio programme on Telelombardia.

"Lukaku is one of the best signings Inter could have made. I don't see another player like him on any other team in Italy, not in Milan, in Juventus, in Roma, in Lazio," he said.

"This guy kills you in one-on-ones, if you go against him, you will fall. Either you have 10 bananas to eat, that you give to him, or..."

The presenter immediately reprimanded Passirani, who said the remark was meant as a joke.

Fabio Ravezzani, the programme director, later announced that, despite being "the first person to apologise", Passirani would not be appearing again.

"Mr Passirani is 80 years old and to compliment Lukaku he used a metaphor that turned out to be racist," he said.

Lukaku said last month that football was going backwards in the fight against racism.

After the Cagliari incident, the Curva Nord group of hardcore Inter fans posted a message on Facebook which claimed the behaviour of Cagliari fans was not racist.

"You have to understand that Italy is not like many other north European countries where racism is a REAL problem. We understand that it could have seemed racist to you, but it is not like that," it said.

Italian football has been blighted by racism incidents over the last decade. In 2013, AC Milan walked off the pitch during a friendly against a lower division side in protest at racist chanting against some of their players.

In 2014, Carlo Tavecchio was elected head of the Italian Football Federation (FIGC) weeks after making a comment about a fictitious African player he named Opti Poba "eating bananas."

The FIGC cleared him of wrongdoing but he was barred from holding any position with soccer's world governing body FIFA for six months.

He resigned in 2017 after Italy failed to qualify for the World Cup in Russia.

REUTERS

Coutinho expected to spark Bayern Champions League charge

BERLIN

AS Bayern Munich launch their Champions League campaign against Red Star Belgrade on Wednesday night, Bavarian hopes of reclaiming European club football's top prize rest to a large extent on the shoulders of Philippe Coutinho.

Following seven semi-final appearances in the last decade, the former Liverpool midfielder has been hailed as the man who can take Bayern the extra step in European football's flagship competition this season.

Last season's defeat to Liverpool in the last 16 sparked fears that Bayern's Champions League aura was fading.

The departure of veteran stars such as Franck Ribery and Arjen Robben seemed to confirm the end of an era, but Coutinho's arrival on loan from Barcelona has prompted fresh hope that Bayern can be restored as one of the continent's most feared sides.

"There are always big expectations at Bayern and of course the Champions League is a goal," said Coutinho at his unveiling in August.

Many believe that the 27-year-old can inspire Bayern to their first Champions League title since 2013.

Earlier this month, his Brazil teammate and Manchester City goalkeeper Ederson told German newspaper Bild that Coutinho's arrival put Bayern among the title favourites this season.

Fellow Bayern midfielder Corentin Tolisso echoed that sentiment in an interview with Sky last month, saying that the loan signings of Coutinho and Croatian winger Ivan Perisic would be decisive for Bayern.

"Before those two arrived, we didn't necessarily have a team that was capable of winning the treble," said Tolisso.

"With this team, we can go very far in the Champions League. I think the title is possible."

Such expectations could weigh heavy on Coutinho, who is looking to reboot his career after struggling to



Philippe Coutinho

hold down a first-team spot in a year and a half at Barcelona.

His price tag is also a potential burden. Though Bayern paid a loan fee of just 8.5 million euros (\$9.5m) to secure his services, German media estimate Coutinho's wages at around 13 million euros a year after tax, which would make him the highest-paid player in the Bayern dressing room.

"Those things don't bother me. I want to enjoy being on the pitch, play in big games and win titles. The numbers are just a side note for me," Coutinho told Sport Bild magazine last week.

- 'Similar to England' - The Brazilian has charmed the Munich press so far, promising to learn German and speaking in glowing terms of the welcome he has received at Bayern.

He told Sport Bild that he hoped to

emulate the sort of form which once made him a fan favourite at Liverpool.

"I have noticed in my first few games for Bayern that football here is very intense like it is in England. Much more so than in Spain and Brazil. That is good for me," he said.

Coutinho even claimed he could imagine staying longer at Bayern if the club were to win the Champions League this season.

"That is a big dream for me, similar to winning the World Cup," he said.

Yet it remains early days for Coutinho, who has made just one start for Bayern in three Bundesliga appearances so far.

He played just 10 minutes in last Saturday's 1-1 draw at RB Leipzig, with Thomas Mueller preferred in the starting line-up.

Coach Niko Kovac insisted that Coutinho needed time to recover after returning from Brazil following the international break.

"He only had 72 hours recovery time. He will definitely play in the next few games," said Kovac.

For Coutinho, it seems, the season starts for real on Wednesday against Red Star Belgrade.

Meanwhile, in Madrid, young gun Joao Felix will lead the charge on Wednesday as his Atletico Madrid seek revenge on Juventus and their old enemy Cristiano Ronaldo in a potentially fiery Champions League opener.

Felix, touted as the heir to Ronaldo's throne, will make his debut in Europe's top competition when the when the Portuguese pair meet at the Wanda Metropolitan, with the La Liga outfit keen to shoot down the five-time Ballon d'Or winner.

Juventus dumped Atletico out of the competition last year as Ronaldo scored a sensational hat-trick that overturned a 2-0 first-leg deficit and put the Italian champions in the quarter finals.

The former Real Madrid man rounded off the evening by celebrating provocatively in front of the away

fans at Juve's Allianz Stadium. Now Felix is charged with bringing the old master down a peg or two.

The 19-year-old has been hailed as the new 'CR7' after his breakout season at Benfica last year, scoring 20 times as the two-time European champions won the Primeira Liga and reached the Europa League quarter finals.

Ronaldo's former manager at Madrid Jose Mourinho is convinced that Atletico bagged a "an incredible player" for a club record fee of 126 million euros (\$142 million).

"I think he can cope. He seems to have a good personality," said Mourinho.

"He's in a good team, surrounded by experienced players, with a manager who knows what he wants. Probably Atletico is a good place for his development."

The noise surrounding Felix was amplified after a sublime pre-season that included a brace in a 2-1 win over Juve, but Felix has shied away from the comparisons.

A poor display in Saturday's 2-0 La Liga loss at Real Sociedad showed that, despite the obvious promise, it is still too early to speak of Felix and Ronaldo in the same breath.

Felix was hauled off at half-time by Atleti boss Diego Simeone, who said after the defeat -- which cost his side their 100 percent start and top spot in the league -- that "we have young players who have to weigh in more".

Ronaldo, meanwhile, is in a rich vein of form, with six goals in five matches this season for club and country, as he hunts a sixth Champions League title and aims to extend his record total of 126 goals in the competition.

On Wednesday, Felix has a chance to redeem himself and add to the one goal he has scored so far in Atletico colours, even if Ronaldo's achievements seem a long way off.

"I am here to write my own story," Felix said. "Cristiano is Cristiano and I want to be myself".

AFP

With Neymar staying and Icardi in, can PSG finally deliver in Europe?

PARIS

THE visit of Real Madrid to the French capital on Wednesday means a glamour tie for Paris Saint-Germain to begin their Champions League campaign but a meeting with the Spanish side also brings back unhappy memories.

When the clubs last met in Europe two seasons ago, a PSG side missing an injured Neymar were dumped out in the last 16.

That was one of three consecutive exits in the first knockout round for PSG, who have failed to make their mark on the Champions League despite all the money spent by their Qatari owners.

So the inevitable question at the start of another continental campaign is can Thomas Tuchel's team this time at least reach a semi-final in Europe's elite club competition?

Last season it was Manchester United who embarrassed PSG. Since 2012 the only teams PSG have beaten in a Champions League knockout tie are Valencia, Bayer Leverkusen and Chelsea.

- Neymar overshadows everything -

For now, PSG will just be eager to make a statement in their opening match. But with Galatasaray and Club Brugge the other teams in Group A, it would be a monumental surprise if PSG failed to progress, even with Neymar suspended for the first three matches.

The world's most expensive player has overshadowed everything else at the club in recent months, with the saga of his hoped-for move back to Barcelona and then his return to action at the weekend, featuring a brilliant winner against Strasbourg in response to boos from angry supporters.

"I am very pleased because now it is finished," said Tuchel of the transfer saga.

Tuchel always wanted Neymar to stay. Saturday's goal -- his 52nd in 59 games for the club -- illustrated why.

"My head is 100 percent focused on



Neymar

PSG. I will give everything, as I have at every club I have played for," said Neymar.

"Unfortunately in the last two years I have had serious injuries and I have missed a lot of matches. But when I have played I have performed, and I think my statistics have been among the best of my career."

There is no doubt the presence of Neymar gives PSG a far greater chance of winning the biggest prize in European club football, as long as

he stays fit.

As well as Neymar's suspension against Real, Kylian Mbappe is still out with a hamstring injury, but the arrival of Mauro Icardi has added another explosive element to their attack.

Icardi was prolific for Inter before being stripped of the club captaincy last season amid a contract dispute. He signed on loan just before the transfer deadline.

It is elsewhere that Paris really

needed to strengthen, though.

- Major surgery -

Tuchel was unable to settle on a first-choice goalkeeper last season between Alphonse Areola and Gianluigi Buffon. Both have since left and Keylor Navas has signed from Real Madrid to take over the gloves.

Abdou Diallo has provided an extra option in defence after arriving from Borussia Dortmund.

There has been major surgery in the midfield from the signings of Ander Herrera, Idrissa Gueye and Pablo Sarabia.

Whether Marco Verratti can blend with the newcomers to form a midfield as fearsome as it was in the days when he was flanked by Blaise Matuidi and the peerless Thiago Motta, remains to be seen.

Neymar is still there but, brilliant as he is, PSG know from experience that the Brazilian alone will not win them the Champions League.

"If we succeed in our group with these players, if we create a positive atmosphere in the squad, with all the potential we have, we can maybe do something big when we get to March," sporting director Leonardo told RMC Radio.

"Honestly I think we can become a very strong team."

Gwiji by David Chikoko



SPORT

Coutinho expected to spark Bayern Champions League charge

COMPREHENSIVE REPORT, PAGE 19

TODAY @11:00

DADAZ

WEDNESDAY DADAZ

10:55 Jikori Red Jane
11:00 DADAZ (live)
12:00 FUNGIKA
14:30 RHASHTAG
17:00 MELLET
17:55 KURONGA
18:00 @News
18:30 MUSIC
19:00 EATV SAA 1
19:30 MIADALA
20:00 SPL REVIEW
21:30 Mid West Movie

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

eastafrica RADIO

05:00 EA Breakfast
09:00 Supamix
12:00 Kipanga Xtra
13:00 Planet Bongo
16:00 EA Drive
20:00 Kipanga
21:00 The Cruise

88.1FM
DAR ES SALAAM

India women player reports fixing approach

NEW DELHI

A member of the India women's team was allegedly approached to fix matches earlier this year. The alleged incident, which the player had reported to the BCCI's anti-corruption unit (ACU), took place in February, ahead of the limited-overs home series against England.

The ACU has registered a first-information report (FIR) with the Bengaluru police against two individuals, Rakesh Bafna and Jitendra Kothari, for the alleged approach. The case has been registered under four sections of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) including Section 420, which pertains to cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property.

"Today, we have got an FIR registered against two people in Bengaluru," Ajit Singh Shekhawat, who heads the BCCI's ACU, told Sportstar on Monday. "The FIR pertains to an approach that was made to one of the women cricketers of the team. She reported the approach to us and even recorded the conversation she had with one of the accused over the telephone."

According to the same report, Kothari, claiming to be a sports manager, got in touch with the player last year. In February, when the player was undergoing recovery sessions at the National Cricket Academy in Bengaluru, Kothari put her through to Bafna.

"Kothari was trying to sell himself as the manager of various women cricketers," Shekhawat said. "It was he who introduced Bafna to the player. He approached her to fix matches and play according to the script."

The incident, Shekhawat stressed, should serve as an eye-opener for women cricketers that they are as vulnerable to corrupt approaches as their male counterparts. "People involved in betting just need any cricket match, for them, it does not matter at what level it is being played," he said. "If a match is telecast, that helps them in betting and that's why they indulge in spot-fixing."

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Azam FC, Yanga eager to turn tables on Triangle FC, Zesco



Azam FC

By Correspondent Joseph Mchekadona

TANZANIA'S outfits, Young Africans (Yanga) and Azam FC, which are currently representing the country in CAF club tournaments, have expressed readiness for their respective return leg encounters with Zesco of Zambia and Triangle FC of Zimbabwe slated for next week.

Both Azam FC and Yanga did not register good results in their respective first leg clashes with their opponents which took place last week.

Azam FC lost 1-0 to Triangle FC in the first leg of the CAF Confederation Cup's first round at the Azam Complex in Dar es Salaam.

Yanga settled for a 1-1 draw with Zesco in the

first leg of CAF Champions League's first round at the National Stadium.

Yanga SC through the outfit's vice-chairman Fredrick Mwakalebela said they have intensified preparations for the return leg match.

He said the club's technical panel, players and executive committee are all working together to see to it that they turn the tables on Zesco in Zambia.

Mwakalebela said the Jangwani Street squad's head coach, Mwinyi Zahera has promised them that the team will register good results in Zambia.

He disclosed: "We are

confident of winning in Zambia, I'm very sure of that, the team started preparations on Monday, they started with gym session and then they will in the coming days go into the field of play."

"We want to prepare well for this game as the aim is to turn the tables and progress to the group stage."

Mwakalebela also disclosed that Yanga will depart for Zambia on Monday next week.

He said departing for Zambia early will help them acclimatize with the country's weather and also prepare well.

"The team will depart for Zambia on September 23, we want them to acclimatize well and also prepare well," he said.

Meanwhile, Azam FC leadership said the team has started preparations for the game against Triangle FC.

Azam FC made life difficult for themselves, as far as progression to the CAF Confederation Cup playoffs is concerned, when they lost 1-0 to Triangle United. Jaffari Maganga, Azam information officer, said the team will depart in two groups.

He pointed out the first batch, which is made up of players who were not selected for the senior national team, will depart on Sunday.

The club's players, who have joined the senior national team, and head coach, Etienne Ndayiragije, will depart on

Monday.

"Our preparations are going on very well and I'm sure of our ability to turn tables on our opponents in Zimbabwe," he said.

"Our club's first batch will depart on Sunday with assistant coach Iddi Cheche and other technical committee members while the last group made up of players who are with the national team will leave for Zimbabwe on Monday with head coach."

Azam will be in action on September 29 and they need a win at any cost as a draw will see the outfit crash out of the tournament.



Polisi Tanzania FC

Police Tanzania to face Military club in friendly today

By Correspondent Marc Nkwame, Arusha

VODACOM Premier League team of Police Tanzania is set to tackle the Tanzania Military Academy (TMA) Stars in a friendly duel at Sheikh Amri Abeid Stadium in Arusha this evening.

The two teams are all made up of soldiers, TMA Stars from Monduli base and Police Tanzania soccer team is based in Moshi, Kilimanjaro.

TMA Stars are, on the one hand, among the participants of the forthcoming Arusha regional soccer league and today's match is one of the team's preparatory events towards the league which will kick off on September 21, 2019.

Police Tanzania FC, on the other hand, plays in the Vodacom Premier League and they are expected to face Ruvu Shooting in

Dar-es-Salaam on the October 28 and again this will be a warm-up for them.

The Acting Chairman of the TMA Stars, Martin Mahayu, said the team has so far played eight friendly matches with different teams and have never lost in any of them, thus are now confident of winning.

"We are in the process of testing our players' muscles by fac-

ing bigger soccer teams," Mahayu said.

He said they intend to have the team climb up stages in soccer.

The TMA Stars versus Police game will be preceded by a curtain raiser which will see Karume Veteran Officers come up against 303 Warriors FC, at the Sheikh Amri Abeid Stadium.

But apart from matches slated for today, there will also be some

entertainment from a music troupe, known as Les Mwenge band, also from the Tanzania Military Academy in Monduli, which is to perform at the venue.

Frank Geoffrey, Police team spokesperson said they are testing the players' strengths and weaknesses towards the Mainland Premier League matches and that is why they have to play frequent friendly matches.

Flexibles by David Chikoko

