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TPA to build 10 berths at Dar Port

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ZTC to showcase Zanzibar tourism potentials in Arusha

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Teachers lauded for supporting clean cooking energy agenda

Pan-African Parliament to build seat in Dodoma

By Correspondent Marc Nkwame, Arusha

MEMBERS of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) in their 53rd Africa regional conference at the weekend concluded the conference with a decision to build the CPA continental headquarters in Dodoma.

Salome Makamba (Special Seats, Opposition) and a Tanzanian delegate at the meeting, said in a briefing as a member of the resolutions drafting committee that the delegates resolved to build a state-of-the-art regional headquarters at the cost of \$30m.

Other than hosting the CPA Africa regional secretariat, the new Pan-African parliamentary building will feature continental assembly halls in which some of the meetings and sessions will regularly be held.

Nontembeko Boyce, a KwaZulu Natal MP from South Africa chaired the committee, which also featured Makamba.

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STAMICO five reef imports boring units, waits for ten



Natural Resources and Tourism minister Dr Pindi Chana (2nd-L), along with various leaders from the ministry graces the launch of a parachute tourism initiative in the Ruaha National Park yesterday in marking the wildlife sanctuary's 60th anniversary. Photo: Correspondent Francis Godwin

The survey is intended to enable the mapping out of most relevant areas, to reliably indicate the probable availability of deposits in different areas in the country

By Correspondent Valentine Oforo, Geita

FIVE drilling reeves have been bought by the State Mining Corporation (STAMICO) as part of a current plan to purchase 15 drilling reeves.

Anthony Mavunde, the sector minister, made this observation in his opening speech at the 7th edition of the Geita international mining exhibition, noting that the financing is part of the current financial year's 231bn/- total estimates for the Minerals ministry.

GST is expected to purchase a survey plane equipped for carrying out a countrywide airborne geological survey, to determine the extent and distribution of deposits of specific minerals or similar rock layers across the country.

In the current financial year the sector is targeted to raise upwards of 1trn/-, partly on account of the work to be done with the drilling reeves, he said, noting that ten more pieces of equipment are expected within weeks.

The facilities will be distributed to various zones with mining activities, with two drilling reeves handed to women and youth groups involved in the sector in line with a presidential directive, he stated.

The Tanzania Mining Commission is slated

Horticultural exporters find \$2.8m UK niche

By Guardian Correspondent, Arusha

EIGHT Tanzanian exporters have secured agreements to deliver 960 metric tonnes of fruits and vegetables to Britain, estimated at \$2.8m annually if it is sustained.

Anthony Chamanga, the Tanzania Horticultural Association (TAHA) chief development manager, said at a press conference yesterday that horticultural farmers are starting at an export windfall as the UK's broad and lucrative market opens its gates.

The UK, renowned as one of the world's most lucrative marketplaces, has approved eight Tanzanian horticultural export companies for entry, offering a promising opportunity for local farmers.

The rising demand in the UK for fresh produce, fueled by the health-conscious middle class, has positioned fruits and vegetables as the top performers in imported food items.

Mbelwa Kairuki, the country's high commissioner to the UK, played an essential role in linking local exporters with UK buyers, with dedicated collaboration from TAHA.

Experts predict this venture will create approximately 3,800 job opportunities along the supply chain, helping to boost agro-sector employment.

The Horticulture Exports Accelerator Program (HEAP), a newly developed initiative in partnership with TAHA, was facilitated by a delegation of eight local companies making

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'Researchers pick themes tied to funders' interests'

By Guardian Correspondent, Johannesburg

TANZANIA has objected to prioritising research themes arising from interests of foreign organisations funding such research.

Ambassador Mahmoud Thabit Kombo, the Foreign Affairs and East African Co-operation minister, issued this appeal here over the weekend when participating in a discussion at the first Africa Peace and Security Dialogue (APSD).

It was organised by the Thabo Mbeki Foundation in the South African com-

“We all understand that conducting research requires resources, substantial funding, and adequate time...”

mercial capital of Johannesburg, where the minister urged scholars, civil society organisations and research institutions working on African matters to prioritise patriotism and the continent's interests.

He said that research outcomes should serve the needs of Africa, where the findings are beneficial to governments and citizens, in a discussion focused on how African governments incorporate research findings into their decision-making processes.

The key aspect on research spheres was

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“The agency is also working to install a minerals measuring lab in Geita as the government moves to ensure technological advancement in the sector”

to buy 89 new vehicles and 140 motorbikes to fast track service delivery, hailing the increased budget allocations for the sector.

“The parent ministry is working tooth and nail to ensure the money is spent in a patriotic manner to bring about the needed outcomes,” he said, underlining that for years, the ministry's estimates stood below 90bn/-, now raised to 231bn/-.

Showing how mining sector activity in total national income is rising, he said that in 2017, the sector contributed.

A GDP contribution of up to 10 percent by end of 2025 is envisaged, he said, expressing optimism in line with several positive indicators. In 2015/16, a total of 161bn/- in mining sector revenue collections was earned, and during fiscal 2023/24 the sector contributed 753bn/-, he said.

To this end, the government has injected a total of 115bn/- for the Geological Survey of Tanzania (GST) to purchase an aerial survey plane, helping small-scale miners to avoid wasting time and capital. They have put their energies into areas with unviably deposits of gold or gemstones, while tailor-made geological surveying by a plane will give them a better chance to hit targets at the right locations.

The survey is intended to enable the mapping out of most relevant areas, to reliably indicate the probable availability of deposits in various

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Tanzania Ports Authority director general Plasduce Mbossa (R) attends to customers in Dar es Salaam yesterday as this year's edition of Customer Service Week celebrations got under way. Photo: Guardian Correspondent



Pan-African Parliament to build seat in Dodoma

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(Tanzania) Ilyas Karim (Malawi) and Abdul Marray-Conteh (Sierra Leone).

The committee was assisted by a parliamentary secretariat team composed of Thomas Shawa, Emmanuel Mpanda, Hanifa Masananga, Mkuta Masoli and Ludovick Ringia.

Among the resolutions, delegates noted the commitment made by African countries in the Paris Agreement and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions to enhance resilience to climate impacts.

They further noted the African Union Agenda 2063 calling for united efforts and self-reliance, along with the possibility for Africa to finance its own climate smart, all-inclusive, people-driven development.

The committee also highlighted the need for Africa to speak with one voice in global affairs, recognizing the urgent need for African countries to enhance their preparedness to cope with the effects of climate change.

The meeting acknowledged the diverse impacts climate change has on various sectors including agriculture, water resources, public health, infrastructure and food security.

Delegates affirmed the need for collaborative efforts among African nations to share knowledge, resources and best practices in addressing climate change challenges.

They pointed at the rising frequency and severity of climate related events such as droughts, floods and cyclones across the continent, which have significant socio-economic impacts.

Addressing climate change requires a multi-faceted approach involving government agencies, private sector stakeholders, civil society organizations and local communities, they stated.

CPA Africa reaffirmed the commitment of African nations to work collaboratively towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in addressing climate challenges with resilient infrastructure, sustainable agriculture practices and renewable energy solutions.

The resolutions underlined that fossil fuels, including oil, natural gas and coal still account for a major portion of energy sources in Africa despite not being environment friendly.

They not cost ineffective and are unsustainable, demanding the

recognition of the vast potential of renewable energy sources in Africa including solar, wind, hydro and geothermal energy.

There is also the critical role that renewable energy can play in driving sustainable industrialization and economic growth across the continent, the committee specified.

Transitioning to renewable energy sources will enable reduced greenhouse gas emissions and improved air quality, pushing for increased investment in renewable energy infrastructure.

They were of the view that this effort can drive economic development, create jobs and improve energy security, acknowledging the challenges posed by inadequate financing, technical expertise and regulatory frameworks in scaling up renewable energy projects.

The committee recalled commitments made under the Nairobi Declaration to increase Africa's renewable energy capacity from 56,000 megawatts to 300,000 MW by 2030.

The 53rd Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (Africa Region) annual general conference took place from September 29 to October 7, exploring the role of African parliaments in addressing existential global challenges of food insecurity, climate change and youth unemployment.

The meeting was attended by parliamentarians from national and sub-national branches committed to the ideals of the African Union and the Commonwealth.



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areas in the country, he said.

GST will similarly proceed to build a vast and modern laboratory to facilitate professional testing of samples of minerals for certification or advice, he said.

The lab facility will permit local miners and dealers to test their

product samples, crucial services that they are now sought for in private labs or from outside the country, thus likely to be overly expensive, he explained.

The agency is also working to install a minerals measuring lab in Geita as the government moves to ensure technological advancement in the sector, he added.

Horticultural exporters find \$2.8m niche in UK

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the trip to connect with leading UK importers and explore collaboration opportunities.

The TAHA executive led the delegation, participating in a key event held by the Fresh Produce Consortium to present their products and finalize contracts with potential buyers.

During their visit, the Tanzanian delegation also explored Spitalfields Market, a central wholesale hub for horticultural imports in London, setting up networking contacts with traders for future partnerships.

"By linking Tanzanian producers with prominent UK buyers, we're building a sustainable and prosperous future for horticultural trade," the envoy stated at the time.

He praised the UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) as well as Trademark

Africa for supporting the quest in facilitation funding.

TAHA CEO Dr Jacqueline Mkindi said that HEAP will empower local exporters with essential tools to capitalize on free trade agreements.

This program aims to strengthen Tanzanian producers by equipping them with the knowledge and resources required to comply with international market standards, she said.

TAHA is confident that this initiative, targeting the complete horticultural value chain, will boost the export capacity of Tanzanian companies and foster lasting partnerships with businesses in the UK and Europe.

The program's key components include capacity enhancement, the development of strong trade networks, and adherence to international standards, she added.



Open University of Tanzania vice chancellor Prof Elifas Bisanda (3rd-R) pictured in Dar es Salaam yesterday having a word with 12 students and three officials from the university destined for Germany for specialised training in inclusive education. Photo: Correspondent Miraji Msala

Nchimbi: Warehouse receipt system meant to protect farmers from exploitative traders

By Henry Mwangonde, Meatu

CCM Secretary General, Dr Emmanuel Nchimbi, yesterday clarified the purpose of the warehouse receipt system, stating that its primary goal is to protect farmers from exploitative traders.

Speaking at a rally in Mwandoya Ward, Meatu District in Simiyu Region, Dr Nchimbi emphasized that the system was part of the ruling party's election manifesto.

He explained that before its implementation, many farmers were

forced to sell their produce at prices below market value, contributing to widespread poverty.

His comments were in response to concerns raised by Kisesa MP, Luhaga Mpina, who argued that the system was disrupting agricultural prices. Dr Nchimbi explained that the warehouse receipt system was a CCM policy aimed at preventing large traders from colluding to set prices that would harm farmers. "Many farmers suffered as prices dropped; items that now sell for 4,000/- per kilo were once sold for

as low as 400/-," he noted.

Dr Nchimbi reassured the public that CCM remains attentive to the needs of citizens. "If we receive feedback indicating that the system is causing harm, we will consider it. But for now, it remains our policy."

In contrast, MP Mpina argued that the warehouse receipt system was negatively affecting prices for crops like pigeon peas, cowpeas, and sesame. He called for an audit of the 300/- deducted per kilo for the purchase of inputs and pesticides, claiming that the value provided did

not match the funds collected.

Mpina also highlighted the high prices of maize seeds, which range from 9,000/- to 10,000/-, while maize itself sells for just 500/- per kilo.

He praised President Samia Suluhu Hassan for initiating a commission to review the taxation system, expressing hope that its work could significantly increase revenue. "I am ready to testify before the commission about how funds are being misappropriated by corrupt individuals," Mpina stated.



Charles Nsanze (2nd-L), community services supervision director in the Home Affairs ministry, presents 2m/- to Utu Kwanza (CSO) chairman Shehzada Walli as the ministry's support to 'Utu Kwanza Marathon'. The charity event is expected to raise funds to help in extending legal assistance to eligible remandees. Photo: Correspondent Mary Kadoke

'Researchers pick themes tied to funders' interests'

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conflict resolution, where the minister highlighted the critical role that research plays in informing government policy.

Research needs to be relevant and serve the best interests of the continent, he said, pointing out that African researchers often prioritise the interests of their funders.

In turn, the research is conducted in such a way that it distorts the reality of the issues and undermines the value of their findings for African

governments, he stressed.

"We all understand that conducting research requires resources, substantial funding, and adequate time. As a result, many African governments are unable to conduct research on numerous issues within a timely manner," he said, urging scholars and institutions with the opportunity to carry out research to put Africa's interests first.

This way the findings can truly benefit governments and their respective populations, he stated, listing vital issues facing Africans that

we need to explore as including "the extent of resources available in our nations."

"However, many studies do not address these questions, instead focusing on topics that primarily benefit the interests of external funders," he remarked, demanding that researchers maintain high standards of quality and professionalism in their work.

Sometimes research results, particularly statistics, are inaccurate or unrealistic, which can negatively impact the implementation of poli-

cies and programmes that rely on such data, he suggested.

The dialogue was attended by foundation head and ex-president Thabo Mbeki, Zimbabwean Foreign Affairs minister Frederick Shava, with Professor Antoni van Nieuwkerk from Wits University in Johannesburg moderating the discussion.

The three-day dialogue seeks to address peace and security challenges while exploring sustainable solutions to ongoing conflicts on the African continent.



Rehema Juma alias Mama Bujiku (R, in head-cloth) of Mwendakulima in Kahama municipality, Shinyanga Region, sensitises residents of the ward yesterday on the importance of using nutritious foods - as Elizabeth Mabula demonstrates how to prepare nutritious porridge. It was all part of a practical health and nutrition session. Photo: Correspondent Shaban Njia

Airtel Africa fellowship course kicks off in Z'bar

By Guardian Correspondent, Zanzibar

AIRTEL Africa through Airtel Africa Foundation has set in motion the Airtel Africa Fellowship Programme at the Indian Institute of Technology Madras (IITM) in Zanzibar, marking the start of a transformative tech educational journey for students across 14 Airtel Africa countries.

The Airtel Africa Fellowship Program initiative offers world-class education in Data Science and Artificial Intelligence, fully funding 10 undergraduates by covering tuition fees in full \$12,000 as per the course fee structure of the Institute and an annual \$500 stipend for living expenses throughout their 4-year Bachelor of Science program.

The Airtel Africa Fellowship programme underscores Airtel's commitment to advancing digital and financial inclusion across the continent with an aim for Empowering Africa's Future today.

Dinesh Balsingh, Airtel Tanzania managing director said: "The Airtel Africa Fellowship Program is a crucial part of our broader sustainability and social responsibility efforts that aim to build a better tomorrow.

"By providing full financial support to our deserving youth, we are addressing the digital divide and unlocking opportunities for future of Africa leaders in the tech space. The Airtel Africa Fellowship not only empowers students to excel in advanced technology fields but also paves the way for future initiatives that will uplift communities not only in Tanzania but across Africa."

Lela Mohamed Mussa, Zanzibar's Minister for Education and Vocational Training said: "Zanzibar is becoming an education hub for Africa with the arrival of IITM, this progress is possible because of the forward thinking of companies like Airtel who are using Zanzibar and IITM partnership to support and create future African tech leaders.

"Airtel Africa Fellowship Program we are launching today is a lifeline for talented students who aspire to participate in the tech space for their future

careers. I would like to call for more corporate members to follow exemplary Airtel foundation initiative that aligns perfectly with our government's efforts to bridge the digital divide."

She said that the Airtel Africa Fellowship Programme not only provides invaluable opportunities for Tanzanian students, but it also equips them with the skills needed to excel in today's fast-paced, technology-driven world. "By investing in education and digital innovation at higher level, Airtel is playing a crucial role in preparing our young minds to contribute to Tanzania's growth and Africa's development as a whole truly Empowering Africa's Future, Today as their theme stands."

Dr. Khalid Salum Mohamed, Zanzibar's Minister of Infrastructure, Communication and Transport also stressed the critical role of digital education: "Access to education in fields like Data Science and Artificial Intelligence is essential for Tanzania's economic progress. The Airtel Africa Fellowship is a powerful step forward in equipping our students with the tools to lead Tanzania's digital transformation. This partnership between Airtel Africa and IIT Madras Zanzibar highlights the value of private sector collaboration in achieving our digital ambitions."

Prof. Preeti Aghalayan, Dean of IIT Madras Zanzibar Campus, expressed her gratitude for Airtel Africa's partnership: "IITM we are the world renowned and recognized institution founded in 1959 and has produced a number of high-tech professionals who are today CEOs of reputable companies around the world in tech sector. IIMT top performance is uttered with individual alumni's whom we are part of their successful journey. Today, we are honored to collaborate with Airtel Africa Foundation in launching this transformative Fellowship program. By supporting students from across the continent, we are fostering academic excellence and driving innovation. Together, we are building a future where African students can thrive in the global tech industry."

By Guardian Reporter

TPA to build 10 new berths at Dar Port to heighten efficiency

THE Tanzania Ports Authority (TPA) has unveiled plans to construct 10 new berths at Dar es Salaam Port, aiming to enhance efficiency and competitiveness in port services for both local and international markets.

Speaking during the launch of Customers' Week which began yesterday, TPA's Director General, Pl-Asduce Mbossa, emphasized that this expansion is a key component of TPA's ongoing investment in port infrastructure, designed to stimulate economic growth and improve service delivery.

He said that the authority is better positioned to provide reliable and improved services due to ongoing investments across various ports in the country.

"This plan to expand and build 10 new berths at the Dar es Salaam port is aimed at enhancing efficiency and productivity," he said.

"This expansion will increase mar-

ket opportunities for users of our port, as improved efficiency will better meet our customers' needs."

He also mentioned that TPA continues to enhance the infrastructure of its ports, including those in Bagamoyo, Tanga, Mtwara, and Mbamba Bay, among others under its management.

These efforts aim to stimulate the national economy through the ports while collaborating with business stakeholders and existing investors, he said.

"TPA is committed to opening up the national economy through our ports, which is why we continue to improve various areas of our operations to provide services to our customers both locally and internationally," he explained.

"Through the investments we have made, we are beginning to see significant changes in port services compared to several years ago," he added.

"This progress is due to the efforts of the government under President Samia Suluhu Hassan, who has implemented major operational reforms to promote business growth and boost the country's economy."

Mbossa noted that the transportation sector currently contributes over 7.3% to the national GDP, with targets set to reach 15%.

"To achieve these goals, TPA has started partnering with major shipping companies worldwide to ensure that products arrive in larger quantities and at lower prices, facilitating trade and expanding busi-

ness opportunities with neighboring countries."

"In addition to improving port facilities, TPA is also enhancing its digital payment systems, allowing customers to pay for their products or cargo from anywhere, eliminating the need to visit the office," he said.

Mbossa encouraged both local and international businesses to continue utilizing Tanzanian ports for cargo transportation, emphasizing that the current efficiency levels at these ports are significantly improved compared to the past.

Meanwhile, Donald Tawala, the head of operations at Tanzania East Africa Gateway Terminal Limited (TEAGTL), stated that the port has been making substantial improvements in various areas.

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PROVISION OF INFORMATION FOR CONSTRUCTION OF NEW FLOWLINES

TO M&P EXPLORATION PRODUCTION TANZANIA LIMITED

MAUREL & PROM
Tanzania

(Ref. No. MPEP/2024/TM/018)

1. M&P Exploration Production Tanzania Ltd. (MPEP), an upstream producer of natural gas from the Mnazi Bay gas field in Mtwara region hereby invites potential suppliers to express their interest and provide information for the supply of the following:

Goods & Services for Construction of 3 x new flow lines

The work shall include but not be limited to:

 - Procurement and installation of steel pipes (required sizes)
 - Procurement and installation of valves (required sizes)
 - Excavation and back filling
 - Provide reinforced concrete where needed
 - Electrical and instrumentation works
 - Non-destructive testing
 - Supply all necessary resources to timely and safely execute the works

The supplier has to demonstrate the capability to deliver two platforms at the same time
2. This call for Request for Information (RFI) marks an open, transparent, and objective tender process. Detailed scope of work will be issued to qualified bidders upon demand.
3. Potential suppliers must submit information to demonstrate their capability and competency. This must include but not limited to the following:
 - a) Proof of experience and technical capability in providing said services preferably in Oil & Gas industry.
 - b) Proof of financial capability (with latest approved audited financial statements for the past 3 years) and current annual return.
 - c) International companies with ability to team up with local entity in any form as per the Local Content Regulations, 2017.
 - d) Proof of registration with the local authorities in Tanzania or Country of Origin. This shall include but not limited to a company profile, certificate of registration with BRELA, Tax Authority certificates for Tax Identification Number and Value Added Tax, Valid Business License, Proof of registration with ERB (Engineers Registration Board), Regulatory license and permits (if applicable), Tax Clearance Certificate, etc.
4. All correspondence regarding this enquiry shall be made in writing and communicated by e-mail to procurement@tanzaniamp.co.tz, not later than 25th October, 2024.

VGS appeal for support to tackle HWC in Namtumbo

By Guardian Reporter, Namtumbo

VILLAGE Game Scouts (VGS) in villages affected by Human-Wildlife Conflicts (HWC) in Namtumbo District, Ruvuma Region have appealed to the government and stakeholders to assist them with necessary equipment, allowances and motorbikes.

VGS operates legally under the Wildlife Conservation Act of 2009 whereas they are tasked with protecting wildlife resources in village areas under the guidance of local governments and conservation authorities.

Speaking to journalists from the Journalists' Environmental Association of Tanzania (JET) they requested that the government and conservation stakeholders provide them with monthly allowances to fulfil their daily family needs as they engage in controlling wildlife from entering farms.

Mohamed Nihamba, is the VGS from Likuyu Sekamaganga village, he expressed concerns that despite being trained at the Community Based Conservation Training Centre (CBCTC) in Likuyu Sekamaganga, they lack proper tools and incentives.

Nihamba mentioned some other required equipment as boots, uniforms, and tents for use when they set up camps in the forest.

Nasoro Matwika from Mtelawmwhi village raised concerns that they sometimes fail to respond on time because they do not have motorbikes.

"Most of the farms are far from the village. When elephants are spotted and we receive information, it takes us a long time to arrive due to the lack of reliable transport service. By the time we get there, elephants have already destroyed farms," he said.

From Kitanda village, Abasi Sowo said that during patrols, they were sometimes forced to sleep in the cold over lack of tents. He said at times they are forced to contribute money among themselves to purchase food and hire a motorbike.

Neema Mwakatimbo, Ward Executive Officer at Likuyu Sekamaganga acknowledged the challenges faced by VGS commending efforts by the German Development Agency (GIZ) as they have

been assisting them with allowances and food when at camps.

Namtumbo Acting District Administrative Secretary, Haruna Mang'uli, said they have been implementing various strategies to reduce HWC in collaboration with stakeholders including GIZ.

"The involvement of GIZ in our district has been impactful. The situation is not as bad as it was in the past when; the continuous awareness-raising among communities has really helped to reduce elephant's crop raiding incidents," he remarked.

Regarding challenges faced by VGS, Mang'uli called upon stakeholders to join efforts with the district government in providing support to the village game scouts.

GIZ Technical Advisor in Namtumbo District, Chrian Zimbaiya said: "We are working closely with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism in addressing some of the challenges faced by VGS. We have so far assisted them with uniforms, boots, tents, and motorbikes.

"We have a limited budget and support in some areas, other responsibilities are fulfilled by the government and other stakeholders. We will soon provide 11 uniforms and three tents," he stated.

Zimbaiya urged communities living near protected areas to utilize the various methods they have been taught to scare away wildlife, particularly elephants.

VGS works closely with government authorities, such as the Tanzania Forest Service (TFS), Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA) and Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA) in managing conservation areas.

GIZ is implementing the mitigation of Human-Wildlife Conflicts (HWC) project in the Ruvuma Landscape, aiming to address challenges between local communities and wildlife, particularly in areas where agricultural activities and wildlife habitats overlap.

Rich in biodiversity, the Ruvuma Landscape has several protected areas including the Selous-Niassa Wildlife Corridor that connects Nyerere National Park and Mozambique's Niassa Reserve.



Dodoma Water and Sanitation Authority executive director Aron Joseph launches the agency's Customer Service Week celebrations in Dodoma city yesterday. Photo: Correspondent Ibrahim Joseph

By Getrude Mbago

WEATHER experts from 20 countries in East and North Africa are in Dar es Salaam for a five-day workshop focused on the World Meteorological Organisation's (WMO) integrated global observing system (WIGOS) tools to enhance climate observation.

Current global challenges necessitate a comprehensive upgrade of space- and surface-based observations and predictions. In response, WIGOS offers an integrated approach that incorporates the latest scientific and technical advancements.

Speaking during the opening of the workshop, which featured both hybrid and virtual participation, Tanzania Meteorological Authority (TMA) Board Chair Judge Mshibe Ali Bakari noted that the training is timely and will significantly strengthen the effective use of modern tools in weather observation.

He praised the WMO regional office for its ongoing support for capacity development across Africa, highlighting the opportunities available to national meteorological and hydrological services (NMHSs) in the region.

Judge Bakari explained that the training aims to equip national focal points from

Weather experts gather in Dar for climate observation training

member countries with the skills to utilise WIGOS tools effectively, addressing existing gaps in earth system observing capacities and facilitating the exchange of observational data at national, regional, and global levels.

He also mentioned that the TMA recently received \$9 million from the WMO to bolster climate observation efforts in the country.

Abubakar Salih Babiker, technical coordinator for infrastructure at the WMO Regional Office in Africa, emphasized that accurate weather observations depend on high-quality data.

He stated that the WMO Integrated Global Observing System enables NMHSs to enhance their observing capabilities, achieve better data coverage, improve economic efficiency, and close existing data gaps.

"The workshop aims to equip participants with the skills needed to effectively use WIGOS tools, particularly regarding the functions of Regional WIGOS Centres (RWC). It also seeks to raise awareness and understanding of their responsibilities

related to RWC operations," he said.

Babiker noted that the African region is particularly vulnerable to extreme weather and climate impacts, including floods, underscoring the urgent need for early warning systems.

The establishment of RWCs aims to advance the implementation of WIGOS in various regions while providing technical support and facilitating regional coordination on WIGOS-related matters."

Dr Ladislaus Chang'a, TMA Acting Director, stressed that reliable and accurate weather and climate observations are essential for informed decision-making, particularly in the context of sustainable development.

Dr Chang'a, who also serves as Vice Chair of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), underscored that strengthening meteorological services and adhering to global standards will greatly contribute to improved understanding and management of weather and climate-related challenges.

ZTC set to showcase Zanzibar tourism destinations in Arusha

By Guardian Correspondent, Arusha

THE Zanzibar Tourism Commission (ZTC) is later this month set to host its first major tourism exhibition aimed at promoting the attractions and investment opportunities available on the islands.

Addressing a news conference yesterday here, ZTC Executive Secretary Arif Arbas Manji said that the festival will take place from October 25 to 26 in Arusha, showcasing the unique offerings of the clove-scented islands and highlighting potential investment opportunities.

Manji noted that their success stems

"We thank the Regional Commissioner of Arusha, Paul Makonda, for his commitment to collaborating with us in promoting Zanzibar's tourism sector in Arusha," Manji said.

He added that the ZTC has come to Arusha to invite stakeholders in the tourism sector to join the festival, which seeks to boost economic growth in the region.

Currently, tourism contributes 30 percent to Zanzibar's economy, with 80 percent of foreign exchange earnings derived from the sector.

Manji noted that their success stems

from diversifying tourism offerings beyond the islands, with approximately 550,000 tourists visiting Zanzibar in 2022 and 638,449 in 2023.

"Through investments made over the past three years under the leadership of Dr Hussein Ali Mwinyi, President of Zanzibar and Chairman of the Revolutionary Council, we have attracted a total of 5 trillion shillings in tourism investments, along with an additional 3.5trn/- in other sectors," he said.

The exhibition will serve as an international platform, bringing together investors, tourists, and stakeholders from various tourism sectors, both domestic and international. Over 250 stakeholders are expected to participate, including hotel owners, tourism operators, safari organisers, and investors.

Participants will receive training and insights on investment opportunities and sector development.

Manji also outlined the commission's strategic plan to expand the tourism sector in collaboration with the Tanzania Tourist Board (TTB) and all regions in mainland Tanzania.

"We aim to diversify into areas such as heritage tourism, sports tourism, and health tourism to achieve our objectives," he said.

Regional Commissioner Paul Makonda emphasised the importance of creating a conducive environment for businesses and investors, which will help attract more visitors and generate jobs for Tanzanians.

EXPRESSION OF INTEREST (EOI)
FOR THE TANZANIA AGRICULTURE CLIMATE ADAPTATION TECHNOLOGY DEPLOYMENT PROGRAM (TACATDP)

Introduction to the Assignment

CRDB Bank Plc ("CRDB" or the "Bank") is an integrated financial services provider in Tanzania. The Bank also operates three subsidiaries, CRDB Bank Burundi S.A., CRDB Democratic Republic of Congo and CRDB Insurance Broker Limited. CRDB was accredited with the United Nations Green Climate Fund (GCF) as a financial intermediary for the implementation of green finance on 13 November 2019. As the largest financial services provider in Tanzania, CRDB provides a wide range of services to individuals, small and medium-sized enterprises, and corporations. CRDB's financial services are customer-centric and the bank is committed to providing tailored financial solutions that not only support economic growth, but also promote sustainable livelihoods.

FSDT Financial Sector Deepening Tanzania ("FSDT") is a donor-funded financial sector facilitator that aims to achieve poverty reduction through a transformative financial sector that offers quality, inclusive and sustainable financial solutions to improve the livelihood, wellbeing, and empowerment of underserved Tanzanians. FSDT's work is centred around evidence-based advocacy in the financial sector to influence market systems changes that deliver value and sustainable impact in the lives of Tanzanians. FSDT focuses its efforts on the most financially excluded and economically marginalized Tanzanians, particularly women and youth.

Context Agriculture is essential to Tanzania's economic and social fabric, accounting for 27% of its gross domestic product (GDP) and 61% of jobs. However, due to climate change, the agricultural sector is particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, resulting from climatic variability and increased likelihood of extreme weather events. These include erratic rainfall patterns, droughts, shifting weather patterns, and increased disease incidences that continue to threaten the sector's productivity. Climate change and changing temperature patterns have already contributed to a decline in agricultural productivity. Over the past two decades, the sector has experienced relatively low growth in comparison to other sectors, according to World Bank national accounts data. The sector contribution to GDP share dropped from 29% in 2000 to 23.7% in 2023. The World Bank found that agricultural productivity in Tanzania already suffers at least USD 200 million in annual losses due to weather-related risks. Climate and economic modelling have shown that climate change may have costed 17% of Tanzania's economic growth potential in 2015, while national food production is projected to decrease by 8.13% by 2050 due to climate related factors. The value-loss of agricultural GDP over the coming five decades is estimated at approximately USD 27 billion. With agricultural playing a significant role in the lives of the country's most marginalized and vulnerable populations – 80% of agricultural land is held by smallholder farmers, and 98% of economically active rural Tanzanians women are engaged in farming – the adverse effects of climate change will disproportionately harm those groups and hamper the country's sustainable development.

The Tanzania Agriculture Climate Adaptation Technology Deployment Programme The Tanzania Agriculture Climate Adaptation Technology Deployment Programme (TACATDP) is a GCF-funded programme developed to respond to these challenges and transform Tanzania's agricultural sector and ensure long-term adaptive capacity of the sector's key agents. To do so, the TACATDP proposes a multi-tiered approach through two (2) components.

Financial Products The first component includes developing and deploying customized financial products to target climate adaptation and resilience in the agriculture sector and for smallholder farmers in particular. This includes blending GCF and CRDB financing to establish a dedicated credit line for CRDB Bank's Agriculture Resilience and Adaptation (ARA) lending operations and supporting a guarantee credit-enhancement facility to ease lending towards smallholder farmers pursuing adaptation investments. CRDB Bank, in collaboration with other insurance companies will support the launching of a dedicated ARA insurance scheme focused on smallholder farmers. The results under this component will help justify and further scale up of innovative technologies and climate interventions to achieve transformational shifts in the agriculture sector in Tanzania. The successful implementation of TACATDP will also increase private investments into agriculture and proliferate the availability of ARA financing products in the country.

Technical Assistance and Capacity Building Complementing financial product development, there will be technical assistance (TA) and capacity building to ensure the long-term sustainability of climate adaptation financing in the country in years to come. The comprehensive targeted TA comprises five (5) capacity building sub-activities and five (5) policy interventions that aim to reduce the perceived risks of lending to agribusiness and climate adaptation activities, with the ultimate goal of supporting large-scale investment in climate-compatible adaptation solutions. CRDB Bank, the Government of Tanzania, financial institutions, agriculture end-users, regulators, and other stakeholders will be given the opportunity to innovate on delivery mechanisms, systems, and financial products essential for profitable climate-compatible agricultural financing, including agribusiness. Capacity-building activities will include upgrading the CRDB Bank staff's skills to perform climate risk assessments and integrating climate risk management within their agricultural lending portfolio, as well as working with smallholder farmers on identifying high-return adaptation opportunities. The results under this component will help build, strengthen, and disseminate the data tools, climate knowledge, institutional capacity, and policy interventions required to integrate climate risks and climate adaptation into agricultural development programs in Tanzania. These terms of reference target the implementation of the activities of Activity 2.10: Support and collaborate with the Financial Sector Deepening Trust (FSDT) to facilitate the integration of climate risks into financial sector through agriculture policies, investments frameworks, and overall financing operations under Component 2 of the TACATDP approved program. Specific activities include: Activity 2.10.1: Coordinating policy dialogues between FSDT, CRDB Bank, other local financial institutions, and the Government of Tanzania on best practices for integrating climate risks into financing decision making. Activity 2.10.2: Supporting FSDT operationalize climate risk considerations throughout its interventions in the market, including developing training manuals and guiding operation frameworks.

Impact Potential: by transforming the country's climate financing processes to better address climate adaptation in the agriculture sector, the TACATDP will help achieve a paradigm shift in the country's approach towards financing and building adaptation and resilience to climate change. The TACATDP is estimated to realize 62,064 direct beneficiaries per year (1,241,288 direct beneficiaries over the programme's lifetime) and an additional 245,152,80 indirect beneficiaries per year (4,903,056 indirect beneficiaries over the programme's lifetime). This is a significant and long-lasting

Support to 12% of Tanzania's population as direct beneficiaries and 4.67% of the country's population indirectly, of which 30% to 50% are women.

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) has set aside funds to support the Financial Sector Deepening Trust (FSDT) in the effective and sustainable integration of climate risks in the organization's and other financial institutions' agriculture policies, investments frameworks, and overall financing operations.

Aim and Deliverables of the Assignment The Terms of Reference focus on implementing activity 2.10 of the TACATDP, which will provide support for the Financial Sector Deepening Trust (FSDT) in the effective and sustainable integration of climate risks in the organization's and other financial institutions' agriculture policies, investments frameworks, and overall financing operations. This activity area is based on a strong partnership between the CRDB and the FSDT. Both actors will be central to engage with in delivering the deliverables included in this ToR.

Specific Activities and Deliverables The below specific activities will be undertaken and deliverables will be developed under this ToR. For all these activities, coordination with CRDB and FSDT is essential.

1. Development of a work plan, including a clear implementation approach and timeline for the specific activities underlying precisely what is being proposed, how it shall be executed. This includes a mapping of key financial institutions to participate in this program, a detail of any responsibilities and obligations of different parties involved. It also includes detailing the specific actors involved, resource needs for the activities, and other pertinent matters.
2. Coordination of policy dialogues and related activities between FSDT, CRDB Bank, other local financial institutions, and the Government of Tanzania on best practices for integrating climate risk into financing decision making.
3. Support to FSDT and local financial institutions to operationalize climate risk considerations throughout the organization, including developing training manuals and guiding operation frameworks.
4. Leading of the development of policies and protocols on information sharing between implementing partners and beyond in relation to the activity areas described in this ToR.
5. Build a pipeline of "qualified" projects that can be funded under GCF and other private green investors.
6. Development of a progress report on policy dialogues, best practices for integrating climate risks into financing decision making and operationalization of agriculture policies, investments frameworks, and overall financing operations.
7. Drafting of stakeholders workshops and meetings output and outcomes reports.
8. Development of a draft and final report on all activities undertaken, including key recommendations on how to further improve this area of the TACATDP. The full assignment will be undertaken in the time period of November 2024 until December 2027.

Desired Qualifications and Experience CRDB seeks an experienced and dedicated consultant, consultancy firm or consortium of experts to undertake the assignment as described in this ToR.

Lead Consultant and Team Leader

- Degrees in finance, banking, economics, public policy, environment management, climate change or other fields related to the activities included in this ToR.
- Minimum 12 years of experience in supporting the financial sector on optimizing its processes, in particular related to mainstreaming climate finance and risk and climate considerations;
- Excellent knowledge of climate policy and finance matters, climate change adaptation, the agricultural sector and rural circumstances in the context of East Africa, in particular Tanzania;
- Strong experience within the financial sector focusing on agriculture and risk management;
- Strong project management and coordination skills;
- Excellent written and oral communication skills, including training skills, in English;
- Strong analytical skills and proven track record of producing high-quality technical reports and training programs
- Proven planning, organizational and collaboration skills.
- Experience of undertaking similar assignment in Tanzania context, and preferably participated on similar assignments in EAC or other regions
- Project Management and Coordination Specialist;
- Degrees in finance, banking, economics, public policy, environment management or other fields
- Minimum 7 years of relevant experience in banking or finance, climate-related projects, and research work, with broad knowledge on climate change and risk management;
- Strong project management and coordination skills;
- Proven experience working in developing and delivering training programs;
- Excellent written and oral communication skills, including training skills, in English;
- Proven planning, organizational and collaboration skills;
- Experience of undertaking similar assignment in Tanzania context, and preferably participated on similar assignments in Tanzania or EAC region.

How to Apply

- If you are interested in undertaking this work, please submit complete proposals (Technical & Financial) with motivation letter and CV(s) of the key experts (s) proposed to undertake the assignment to info@crdbbank.co.tz
- Deadline for submission of the proposals is **Monday, 21st October 2024 before 17:00 hours**. Thereafter, no submission will be accepted after the deadline.
- Any clarity may be required from this tender advert should be directed to: Email: info@crdbbank.co.tz. Copy to: procurementdesk@crdbbank.co.tz. Phone Numbers: 022197700, 0800008000; 07197700, 075391700

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Contact Us

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Barrick president and CEO Mark Bristow (3rd-L) and Tarime Rural constituency legislator Mwita Waitara (to his left) grace the inauguration of the newly established Kenyangi Primary School at Matongo in Tarime District yesterday. Photo: Guardian Correspondent

By Guardian Correspondent, Tarime

Miner hands over newly built primary school in Tarime DC

BARRICK Gold Corporation President and chief executive officer Mark Bristow has handed over a newly constructed Kenyangi Primary School to the leadership of the Tarime District Council in Mara Region.

The school, built by the North Mara Gold Mine, is located in Matongo village, near the mine operated by Barrick in partnership with the government through Twiga Minerals Corporation.

The construction of the school was necessitated by the need to relocate the original Kenyangi Primary School to facilitate the expansion of mining operations at North Mara.

During the handover, Bristow said: "I extend my heartfelt thanks to the local community for their cooperation, which has been instrumental in the successful completion of this project. I wish all the best to the students who will study here."

He highlighted the significance of investing in education for the development of local communities and the broader African continent. "Celebrating the investment in this school is celebrating the future of Africa," he remarked.

Tarime Rural legislator Mwita Waitara, expressed his gratitude towards Bristow, noting that the school represents one of the major social initiatives funded by the North Mara Mine.

"We are very grateful for this school, which stands as one of the best in the Tarime District Council. Children will now learn in a conducive environment," Waitara said.

Godfrey Kegoye, Matongo ward councillor also praised the initiative,

asserting that the quality of the new school would enhance the academic performance of students.

"We are extremely thankful to Barrick's President, Mark Bristow, because he delivers on his promises. We pray for his continued blessings," Kegoye said.

Hadija Nusura, Kenyangi Primary School head-teacher said: "The mine has built us a very good school, and we should truly be proud of this mine."

In addition to the handover, Bristow took the opportunity to inspect the school's facilities and planted an indigenous tree as a symbol of North Mara Mine's commitment to environmental conservation.

The ceremony was attended

by several dignitaries, including Barrick's Manager in Tanzania, Melkiory Ngido, Acting Executive Director of the Tarime District Council, Paragia Balazi and General Manager of North Mara Mine, Apolinary Lyambiko.

Also present were Barrick employees, local councillors, village chairpersons, traditional elders, and students, all gathered to celebrate this significant contribution to the community's educational infrastructure.

The establishment of Kenyangi Primary School underscores Barrick's commitment to corporate social responsibility and its dedication to enhancing the quality of life in the areas surrounding its operations.

PM orders arrest of officials for mishandling public funds

By Guardian Reporter

PRIME Minister Kassim Majaliwa has ordered the immediate prosecution of four officials from the Kigamboni Municipal Council and four employees from the Treasury Single Account (TSA) at the President's Office-Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG) for alleged embezzlement of 165.6m/-.

Additionally, he has suspended Annie Nyabugumba Maugo from the TSA due to her involvement in a transaction that transferred funds from the PO-RALG to the Kigamboni Municipal Council.

Majaliwa made the directives on Sunday while addressing employees of the Kigamboni Municipal Council as part of his two-day official visit to the city.

The decisions followed an investigation conducted by a team he appointed to examine the allegations, alongside a special audit by the Controller and Auditor General (CAG) to verify the claims.

The investigation uncovered that the implicated employees had been misusing the Treasury Single Account to conceal funds, contravening the account's intended purpose.

Majaliwa explained that on September 5, 2022, three dishonest PO-RALG employees colluded with officials from the Kigamboni Municipal Council to transfer 165.6m/-, which remained in the TSA for a year without the knowledge of the Council's Director or other department heads.

"These individuals convened in Dodoma during a financial review for the Council and colluded with finance officers, including Aidan Mponzi and Adora Mwombeki Mbalilaki, to transfer the funds with the understanding that they would later be returned," he stated.

He added that the funds were utilised without notifying the Council or including them in its budget, leaving other department heads unaware of their existence.

Upon discovering the embezzlement scheme, the investigation team questioned Kigamboni District Executive Director Erasto Kiwale, who admitted he was unaware of the funds.

The DED then asked the Head of the Finance Department, Geoffrey James Martin, who acknowledged the funds' existence but failed to return them.

When questioned, Martin claimed the money was intended for the Management and Development for Health (MDH) initiative, although even the District Medical Officer did not know of receiving any funds.

During further inquiries, Martin confessed that the funds were transferred by PO-RALG employees under an agreement to return part of the money post-transfer, stating the Council had not been informed due to the irregular nature of the transfer.


The investigation revealed that 105.6m/- had been spent on road improvements leading to the Lingate dump, paid in three instalments: 77.5m/- to Konya Investment Company Ltd, 28.1m/- to Mbogolo Investment Company, and 2.4m/- as a supervisor's allowance.

Majaliwa reported that when the investigation team visited the project site and spoke to project supervisor Godwin Adamson Cheyo, they learned that the road was constructed using soil rather than gravel, and the total project costs did not exceed 30m/-.

Further findings indicated that the contractors involved lacked the necessary qualifications and were merely used to funnel the funds.

Notably, Jonathan Manguli, an accountant for the Kigamboni District Council, was a signatory for Mbogolo Investment Company and shared the same address as Konya Investment Company Ltd, raising concerns of a conflict of interest.

The Prime Minister commended the Kigamboni Municipal Council for suspending implicated employees and dismissing others involved in the allegations.



BARRICK

BULYANHULU

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BULYANHULU GOLD MINE LIMITED

Requests the submission of Expressions of Interest from qualifying parties wanting to participate in the below services at Bulyanhulu Gold Mine

Bulyanhulu Gold Mine Limited (BGML) is a fully owned subsidiary of Twiga Minerals Corporation. Bulyanhulu Gold Mine Site is located 45km south of Lake Victoria, in the Kahama District of Shinyanga Region, northern Tanzania. There are road accesses to the mine from Mwanza, 127km to the northeast and from the town of Kahama, 84km to the south.

BGML, therefore, invites "Expressions of Interest" from reputable, experienced and certified companies interested in pre-qualifying for inclusion in a tender process for the provision of the below goods/service packages.

No.	Reference no.	Description of work/goods to be procured	Pre-Qualification Criteria
1	BUL-24-09-03	Supply and assembly of hydraulic hoses & Fittings for Underground & Surface Equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor shall be able to hold 3 months stocks required for supply and maintenance onsite. Supplying and handling of hydraulic hoses & fittings as per Barrick safety standards and complying with Tanzanian regulations. Offering hydraulic hoses & fittings and solutions that optimize efficiency in operations. Be able to submit firm and fixed prices for each year. Be able to manage stock and monthly bill BGML based on consumption and repairs completed. The suppliers stock system should be capable to interface with SAP for stock monitoring and ordering purposes. Be able to provide conduct technical training to BGML staff. Be able to provide a clear breakdown of cost contributors for each of the rates quoted, supported by a robust escalation mechanism. Able to comply with Barrick's Safety standards and management systems. Able to install, operate, test and maintain all the equipment in good workable condition in accordance with good practice. Provide technical advice and support regarding hydraulic hoses & fittings selection, application, storage, handling, and safety procedures to ensure optimal performance and compliance with regulatory standards. Available to commence as soon as possible.

The above Services/goods are intended to be awarded through a competitive tendering process in which a restricted number of suitable pre-qualified and experienced contractors shall be invited to receive the tender documents. Please submit an "Expression of Interest" on your company's letterhead referencing the work package reference number should your company qualify as per the pre-qualification criteria together with the following additional information and/or documentation:

- Full company profile.
- Company registration documents i.e., Certificate of Incorporation, Tax Clearance Certificate, etc.
- Applicable certification, accreditation, and affiliated registration
- Approved Local Content Plan or acknowledgment of submission from the Mining Commissioner
- BRELA detailed search certificate indicating Tanzanian ownership percentage to determine classification as an Indigenous Tanzanian Company as per the Local Content Regulation, 2018.

Kindly send your response by email to bulytender@barrick.com by latest 1800hrs on the **15th October 2024**. Any responses received after this date shall not be considered.

Please quote the above Reference number and description on your Expression of Interest submission.

If you do not hear from us in 21days after the deadline date, please consider your EOI unsuccessful.

Pre-qualification of any company submitting an "Expression of Interest" shall be at the sole discretion of BGML.

For and on behalf of BULYANHULU GOLD MINE LIMITED.



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BGML, therefore, invites "Expressions of Interest" from reputable, experienced and certified companies interested in pre-qualifying for inclusion in a tender process for the provision of the below goods/service packages.

No.	Reference no.	Description of work/goods to be procured	Pre-Qualification Criteria
1	BUL-24-09-02	Light Vehicle tyres supply and management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor shall be able to hold 3 months stocks required for supply and maintenance onsite. Supplying and handling of tyres as per Barrick safety standards and complying with Tanzanian regulations. Offering tyre products and solutions that optimize efficiency in operations. Be able to submit firm and fixed prices for each year. Be able to manage stock and monthly bill BGML based on consumption and repairs completed. The suppliers stock system should be capable to interface with SAP for stock monitoring and ordering purposes. Be able to provide conduct technical training to BGML staff. Be able to provide a clear breakdown of cost contributors for each of the rates quoted, supported by a robust escalation mechanism. Able to comply with Barrick's Safety standards and management systems. Able to install, operate, test and maintain all the equipment in good workable condition in accordance with good practice. Provide technical advice and support regarding tyres selection, application, storage, handling, and safety procedures to ensure optimal performance and compliance with regulatory standards. Available to commence as soon as possible.

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For and on behalf of BULYANHULU GOLD MINE LIMITED.

Provide judicial support to prisoners, remandees, legal aid players advised

By Correspondent Mary Kadoke

LEGAL aid stakeholders have been urged to take part in providing judicial support to prisoners and remandees to maintain human dignity and self-respect.

Charles Nsanze, director of the Department of Community Services Supervision from the Ministry of Home Affairs, made the call in Dar es Salaam recently during the second UtuKwanza Marathon dubbed: #Togetherinaction.

He said for a long time UtuKwanza-NGO has been aiding a hand to support prisoners, prisons infrastructure to help the marginalised groups, hence a call to other stakeholders to join the move.

"Utu Kwanza have worked in pursuit to preserve human dignity and self-respect by primarily supporting prisoners and other

disadvantaged communities, I urge law stakeholders to see the need to support the move to maintain human dignity and self-respect," he said.

According to him, there is a time when prisoners will return home after they have served their full sentence and lack capital, psychological support and other needed resources hence asking more law stakeholders to aid a hand of support.

Shehzada Walli, Utu Kwanza chairman said the 60 kilometers, beginning in Bagamoyo town, Coast Region, and concluding in Dar es Salaam marathon, was set to raise funds to support the provision of legal assistance to marginalised detainees and remanded inmates.

"This is the longest race organized by our firm to date, aimed at supporting those who

need bail before they face remand or the fifteen-day expiration period," Walli said.

He said Utu Kwanza's legal aid desk operates with a legal empowerment approach, focusing on providing detainees and remanded inmates with essential legal information and education.

The firm's goal is to reduce unnecessary remand and improve legal awareness and empowerment among marginalized communities.

Since its inception in 2018, Utu Kwanza has assisted over 150 marginalised inmates in Kinondoni District, Dar es Salaam, who faced various criminal charges. The organization aims to raise nearly \$100,000 by December 2024 to expand its legal aid desk services to the Kariakoo Primary Court, the Resident Magistrate Court at Kisutu, and the District Court at Ilala by the end of this year.



Embattled Boniface Jacob (gesturing), Coast Zone chairman of the opposition Chadema and a former municipal mayor, accompanied by his lawyers shortly after being granted bail at the Kisutu Resident Magistrate's Court in Dar es Salaam yesterday. He has a pending case there related to publishing false information online and had been in custody for about three weeks. Photo: Correspondent Imani Nathaniel

Teachers commended for backing up Samia's clean cooking energy agenda

By Guardian Correspondent, Arusha

IN celebrating World Teachers' Day, President Samia Suluhu Hassan has congratulated teachers for supporting the clean cooking energy agenda, promising to provide further assistance to help stop using dirty energy sources.

Speaking via phone over the weekend during the World Teachers' Day celebrations in Arusha Region, President Samia said she understands their concerns and challenges, insisting to continue addressing them. The day is celebrated annually on October 5th. "I called to congratulate teachers. Today you have a meeting on clean cooking energy; I appreciate your support of this agenda. I promise to contribute to this crucial drive by providing gas cylinders and stoves," President Samia noted.

The event was organized by Arusha Member of Parliament, Mrisho Gambo, where various stakeholders came forward and provided teachers with gas cylinders and stoves.

Deputy Minister of Education,

Omar Kipanga, who graced the event, expressed gratitude to President Samia for her efforts in promoting the use of clean cooking energy.

"On this World Teachers' Day, our theme is clean cooking energy. President Samia Suluhu has just spoken to us; we can recall that in May this year, she launched a campaign for clean cooking energy. The government's goal is to ensure that by 2034, 80 percent of Tanzanians will have access to clean cooking energy," said Kipanga.

"We also thank Arusha MP, Mrisho Gambo, and stakeholders for providing 5,000 gas cylinders to teachers to promote clean cooking energy. The government aims to ensure that every Tanzanian uses clean cooking energy. The Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology has embraced this cause, starting with all education institutions serving over 100 people, ensuring they use clean cooking energy," said the Deputy Minister.

He said the President had also emphasized to Members of

Parliament about clean cooking energy, whereas each was given 200 gas cylinders and stoves to distribute to people in their constituencies. He underscored the need for political will to ensure the campaign's set targets are achieved.

Benoit Araman, managing director, Oryx Gas Tanzania Limited said they have collaborated with Arusha MP to coordinate the event and distribute gas cylinders and stoves worth 417.5m/- to 5,000 teachers.

"May I call upon you to be good ambassadors for clean cooking energy," said Araman, noting that using clean cooking energy improves health, as 33,000 Tanzanians die annually from inhaling smoke and particles from wood and charcoal.

Araman noted that clean cooking helps conserve the environment and gives students more time to study, instead of spending hours searching for firewood.

Arusha MP, Mrisho Gambo, acknowledged the contributions of stakeholders and teachers in making the celebrations successful.

BoT purchases 7kg of gold from artisanal miners within four days

By Correspondent Valentine Oforo,

Geita

BANK of Tanzania (BoT) has purchased at least 7kg of gold from small-scale, medium-scale, and large-scale miners between October 1st and 4th, 2024. This initiative is part of a strategic effort to support the expansion of the mining industry and bolster the country's foreign exchange reserves.

In July of last year, the government authorized the central bank to act as the statutory gold dealer, a move aimed at enhancing the growth of the national gold reserve. Since initiating gold purchases from local miners last financial year, which ended in June, the BoT has acquired a total of 418 kg of gold at competitive world market prices.

Joshua Mganga, a financial analyst at the BoT, disclosed this here yesterday when speaking during the ongoing 7th edition of the Geita International Mining Technology Exhibition.

He mentioned that the central bank faced several challenges while implementing this initiative, particularly after transitioning from purchasing gold through the government to directly engaging with local markets.

"At first, we purchased gold from the government, but we later decided to penetrate the local gold market, where we encountered difficulties that frustrated the exercise," he explained.

Mganga elaborated on these challenges, noting that many local gold sellers expressed concerns over insufficient capital to maintain surplus gold for sale to the BoT while also exporting to external markets. Additionally, he mentioned that sellers enjoyed tax benefits when exporting their commodities, making domestic sales less attractive.

In response, the government has been urged to eliminate certain nuisance taxes that hindered local gold dealers and companies. Recent developments have introduced more favourable tax policies, which have played a crucial role in overcoming these challenges.

Improved local gold market flow is expected as a result of new government policies, including a 20 percent gold purchase obligation as outlined in Section 59 of the Mining Act (Cap 123) and other incentives for small-scale mining. These measures are anticipated to significantly increase Tanzania's gold production in the future.

Key regulatory amendments include the exemption of the 1 percent inspection fee and a reduction of the royalty rate from 6 percent to 2 percent on gold supplied to the BoT. These changes aim to incentivize gold supply to the central bank, thereby enhancing the national gold reserve and addressing the US dollar shortage in Tanzania.

Under the new regulations, local gold mining companies and

registered individual miners can now claim input tax when trading with the BoT, as the relevant tax has been zero-rated.

Deputy Prime Minister Dr Doto Biteko, speaking at the Expo, encouraged gold sellers across the country to sell their products directly to the BoT, ensuring prompt payment and optimal value for their gold.

The mining regulator has directed all mining firms and traders exporting gold to allocate at least 20 percent of their commodity for sale to the central bank to diversify its foreign reserves.

Miners and traders are required to submit the reserved gold to two mineral refineries: Eye of Africa Ltd in Dodoma and Mwanza Precious Metal Refinery Ltd in Mwanza.

Gold is one of Tanzania's most valuable exports, and this approach not only strengthens the BoT's reserve assets but also fosters growth and sustainability within the local gold industry.

The recognition of the BoT as the statutory gold dealer aims to align the BoT Act with the Mining Act by addressing existing ambiguities and enhancing gold purchases to ensure the growth of the national gold reserve.

Gold accounts for approximately one-third of Tanzania's exports and is regarded as one of its most significant currency stabilization export products, constituting around 25 percent of the country's exports during the financial year 2021/22.



EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

Position: Finance Officer- Madrasa Early Childhood Programme -MECPZ, Zanzibar

Reports to: Program Director MECPZ

Purpose of the role

The position is responsible for the technical leadership and management on all financial functions for MECPZ, ensuring compliance with all relevant policies and standards.

The Finance Officer will lead the finance teams to effectively manage income and expenditure, procurements, and operational logistics for MECPZ. Provide leadership on the budgeting process and ensure all budget holders understand, can manage, and held accountable for their budgets according to organisational financial protocols and be accountable for all financial compliance across the organisation.

Major Responsibilities

- Provide technical leadership and management on all financial matters for MECPZ, ensuring compliance with all relevant policies and standards.
- Manage grants spending against approved budget, by ensuring that appropriate systems and controls are in place to monitor expenditure in alignment to grants and reporting requirements.
- Ensure timely and accurate financial reporting to donors and other stakeholders including preparation of annual financial statements.
- Coordinate all internal and external audits and implement audit recommendations
- Ensure MECPZ complies with all statutory and regulatory requirements by the government and development partners.
- Work with the programs partnership teams to develop budgets that are aligned to the MECPZ and donor standards.
- Conduct monthly, quarterly, and annual budget reviews and re-forecast quarterly based on the burn rate and changes to programme.
- Ensure that internal controls are properly enforced to minimize potential risks
- Ensure all financial transactions are timely and accurately posted in the accounting system for purposes of generating Programme financial reports
- Take lead in the monthly payroll preparation. Ensure timesheets are completed and filed in a timely manner.
- Ensure monthly funding request for the programme and follow up with country office to ensure that funds are received on time.
- Reviewing all payments in line with the laid down policies and procedures before submitting the payment to the Program Director.
- Review all employee's expenditure reports before they are posted into system
- Ensure monthly bank reconciliations are prepared, approved, and filed on time.
- Tracking Employee advances regularly and following up the recovery process or management action.
- Manage the Finance team. This includes coaching and developing the team for a more effective skill set and work environment.
- Any other duties that are not specifically stated above but will necessarily come within the framework of your operation shall be assigned to you from time to time by your supervisor

Diversity, Inclusion, and safeguarding: Ensure MECPZ's pluralistic values are demonstrated internally, externally, and all programming in respectful and inclusive of people from diverse backgrounds including, but not limited to, socio-economic status, religion, ethnicity, culture, gender, age, and disability.

Committed to acting ethically and upholding safeguarding standards towards all staff, volunteers, and beneficiaries of the organisation.

Required qualifications and experiences

- Minimum of bachelor's degree in Finance and or Accounting together with professional qualification - CPA or ACCA or CIMA.
- Minimum three years relevant professional experience
- Experience in management, leadership, and mentoring staff
- Experience in developing budgets in collaboration with technical programme staff and supporting the effective management of these
- Excellent communication skills, able to make strong presentations and produce high quality financial reports
- Experience of working across geographical, organisation boundaries, cultures & diverse stakeholders.
- Demonstrated experience of working with consortiums, international multilateral and bilateral donors
- Demonstrated experience in budgeting process from end to end in a multi-donor environment is a must
- Work experience in an international development organization is desirable
- Demonstrated experience in the preparation and supervision of annual financial accounts.
- Experience in preparation and supervision of both annual external audits, internal grant reviews and donor audits is a must.
- Excellent organisational, interpersonal and communications skills.
- Ability to demonstrate effective managerial and leadership skills.
- Strong sense of responsibility, professionalism, and thoroughness.
- Personal commitment to working as reliable, honest, & trustworthy member of a team
- Ability to work effectively in a culturally diverse organisation.
- Uphold MECPZ Values always

Core competencies

- Interpersonal Skills
- Specialised Job Knowledge
- Dependability and Initiative
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How to Apply

Interested candidates are requested to submit a cover letter, CV including contacts of three references, by 21 October 2024. Click on the link to apply: www.akdn.org/careers

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Qualified female candidates are highly encouraged to apply

Only shortlisted candidates will be contacted.

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We can take a leaf from neighbours' key health insurance rollout designs

CRITICS could suggest that the recent changes in the Cabinet and the wider mood in our country have an element of not knowing where exactly the government stands on the issue of the wide-ranging insurance rollout occupying the airwaves for most of the past year.

Just how far the plan was feasible looked like an experiment and, despite private sector convergence with the prerogatives in the newly promulgated legislation, at least one major city hospital in the country opted out and was permitted. Others are likely to follow suit.

On the whole, the insurance rollout is based on efforts by key United Nations agencies to show something at the middle of the implementation period of the 17 global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) - from 2015 to 2030.

We regularly hear of progress in this or that area but all too often this is tied up with specific foreign-funded programmes and, when standing alone, not much progress is registered.

There was a notable increase in health sector budgets for several years chiefly from cuts in unnecessary recurrent expenditure from the middle of the past decade that was carried on during the Covid-19 pandemic days.

Employment in the sector to fill the new vacancies just as in education as secondary school networks, cutting distances from home to school were also on the high end, complemented work on infrastructure.

How far this programme is sustainable has not been at issue for a while, in part because the government is assured of higher revenues from all sorts of new investments.

Yet this doesn't encompass what it takes to make a feasible rollout of universal health insurance coverage as the government

sought to do, and at a certain point it was said that the relevant legislation had been signed into law.

It was also interesting to figure out or to see in print whatever specific regulations the minister concerned would have run in the Government Gazette. Experts in the ministry would presumably ensure that there were no gaps in implementation.

The latest development is that our next-door neighbours to the north have started putting on the rails a workable national insurance cover intended to be universal in character, exactly the way ours is meant to be.

But there is a considerable difference in design between the two, with the version supposed to be applied here is loosely tied to quasi-voluntary contributions instead of taxation.

Additionally, it is fare from equitable, directed at lump-sum dues by each family or family head, or some sponsor Across the border, revenue experts sat down to figure out the portion of salary necessary to support the facility.

This is therefore the preliminary change of design needed if we are to have a workable insurance format, and then adding a marginally preliminary dimension - which also didn't cross the minds of local health sector strategists.

Nor don't their United Nations back-up strategists appear to have imagined that the most equitable thing to do would first be to spare public dispensaries and primary care hospitals payments both for consultation and for the issuance of medicine.

Only in case of being referred to district or regional referral hospitals would payment come up, with insurance also becoming applicable.

If we can take a leaf from the two parameters, our universal coverage design surely stands to work.

Activists in a vicious cycle seeking law to 'prevent' cases of abduction

THERE was little surprise as legal and human rights stakeholders recently appealed to the government to initiate legislation aimed at protecting individuals from enforced disappearances and ensuring justice for victims.

That was the main feeling registered during a weekend symposium organised by the Tanganyika Law Society (TLS) and bringing together police, private legal counsel and prosecutors to discuss the issue.

There is a legendary classical children's story narrating that at one time all rats in a town converged in some cave and sought ways to end the way the soft-walking cats pounced on them to a fatal end, and they heard nothing of the cats' advances.

Legend has it that the rats decided that the only way out was to bell the cat, so the problem came up as to who was to bell the cat.

Ordinarily this expression is used without having to recite the story and, in the wake of this suggestion, it is as if the cats will do the most tying bells to their necks. It is precisely what is demanded: devising a law to stop such habits.

In whatever way one looks at it, there is a problem to see how the law checks incidents or cases, as what can be done is maybe to ease the conditions of conviction for abduction or alter some of the conditions for evidence to

include unproved circumstantial evidence.

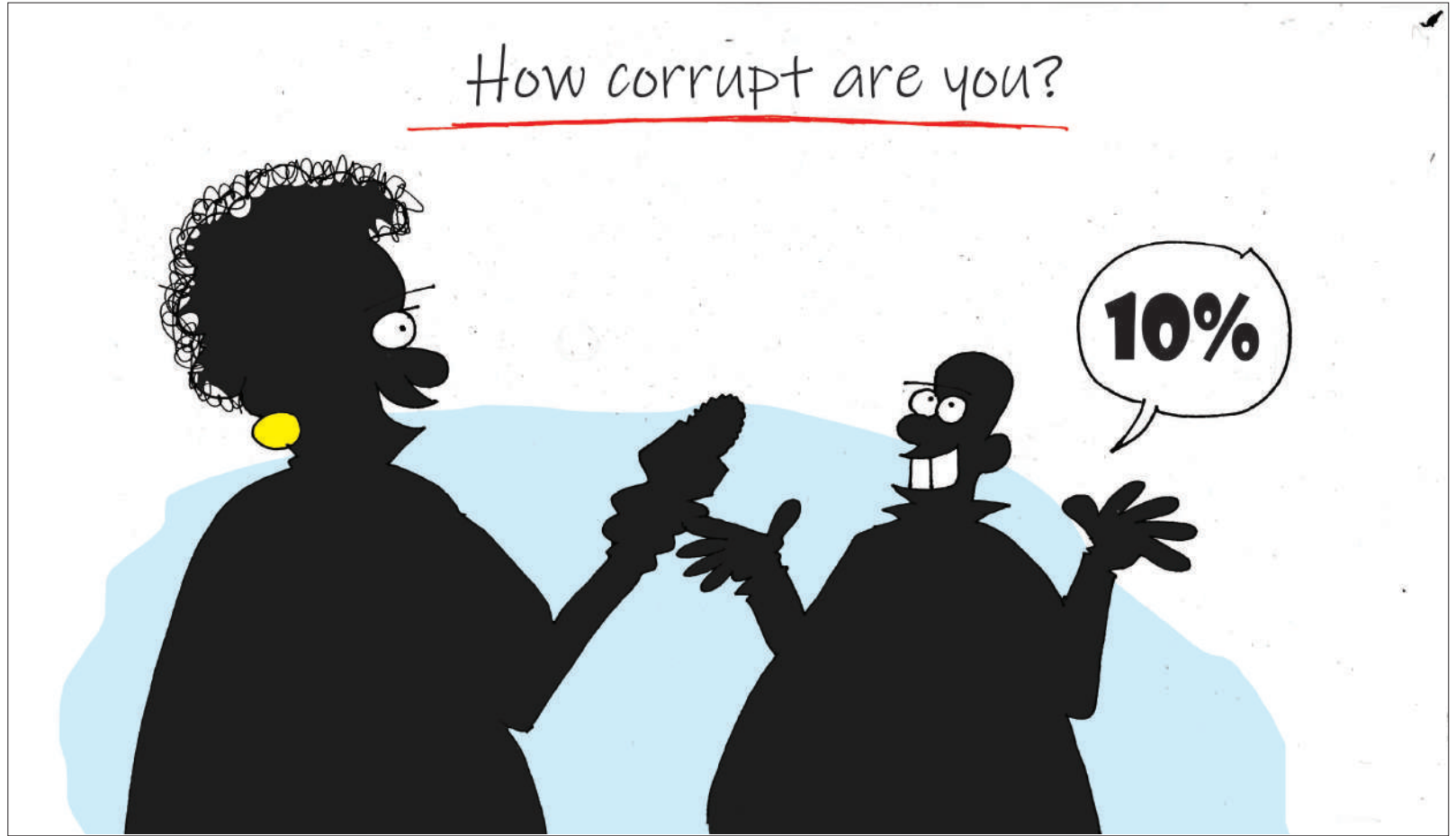
There is an expression credited to former president Benjamin Mkapa, an idiom about 'laziness in thinking' that was at times levelled at the media, when he thought the media were being unreasonably critical of the government.

What is at least evident is that activists and human rights stakeholders are at times seen as being in a catch in refusing to tie political behaviour with economic arrangements, as statist economic prerogatives are defended by political immobility seen as stability.

When everyone belongs to a production or service-rendering unit that is in competition with similar units, there is a reasonable chance of adopting democratic attitudes, as one would vote for someone whose orientation in the economy looks best for the sector or branch of activity of one's liking.

When this aspect of reality is not being voted for but merely for the one who should take office while everything else remains the same, big fissures come up in other spheres.

Political parties become hostile blocs as they aren't trying to convince people about policies, but trying to show that rulers are bad and unfit to rule. Expecting rules of fair play to apply there would be dreamy, and hardly any law could check that logic.



M&E in Tanzania: Where are we missing the mark?

By Kettie Chipeta

TWO weeks ago, I had the opportunity to attend the third Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning conference organised by the Prime Minister's Office and held in Zanzibar.

The theme of the event, "Transforming Service Delivery with Technology-Driven Monitoring and Evaluation: Building a Culture of Evidence-Based Decision Making", showcased the Tanzanian government's ambition to advance monitoring and evaluation (M&E) practices in the public sector.

The event was both insightful and inspiring, highlighting the significant progress Tanzania has made in promoting data-driven decision-making.

It is clear that the government understands that M&E is crucial for driving national development and shaping the country's future in measurable, impactful ways.

However, promising as these efforts are, significant challenges still loom. Despite the government's clear commitment, there is a noticeable gap between high-level ambitions and real, tangible outcomes.

Dr Linda Ezekiel, Deputy Executive Secretary of the Planning Commission, touched on this issue when by stressing the need to turn visionary policies like the upcoming Tanzania Development Vision 2050 into actionable projects that deliver real results.

Much the same could be said on various other initiatives, among them the Five-Year Development Plans. The challenge lies in bridging the gap between policy intent and practical implementation. Without doing so, Tanzania's development goals could remain just that: goals.

Thus, to truly make progress, it is essential to take a closer look at the barriers standing in the way of effective M&E implementation in the country. One of the most pressing issues is the misalignment between high-level policy and on-the-ground execution.

Despite Tanzania's well-thought-out national development plans, converting these ambitions into workable projects often proves difficult. The lofty objectives outlined at the national level frequently do not match with the realities faced by local agencies responsible for carrying them out.

This misalignment results in M&E frameworks that are either overly complex or too generalised for comfort, making it hard to draw meaningful conclusions about the success of various projects.

Consider the case of Tanzania's healthcare, education and infrastructure initiatives. The country has set ambitious goals

in these areas but without clear, localized M&E systems tailored to each project, it becomes nearly impossible to track whether they are meeting expectations.

National policies often assume that M&E systems will naturally trickle down to local levels, but this overlooks critical local nuances like specific community needs, cultural factors and the resources available in different regions.

Without accounting for these factors, even the most well-intentioned national policies can fall flat.

What complicates matters further is that many local agencies lack the capacity and resources to effectively implement M&E. These agencies often rely on outdated methods or tools that do not meet modern data collection and analysis standards.

Without the technical expertise required to make sense of the data, much of it goes underutilised. This creates a vicious cycle: data are collected but remain unused, and local agencies struggle to provide evidence-based recommendations that could inform broader national policies.

As a result, initiatives fail to deliver the tangible improvements people expect, and the potential of M&E to drive real progress is lost.

This disconnect not only hampers development efforts but also erodes public trust. When communities see little improvement in their quality of life, despite the promises made by policymakers, frustration sets in. Unless these challenges are addressed, Tanzania risks stagnating in its development journey, unable to tap into the full potential of M&E as a transformative tool.

Beyond the misalignment between policy and practice there is another significant barrier: the fragmentation of M&E systems across different sectors.

While each government ministry, department or agency might have its own M&E framework, there is often little coherence in how these systems operate. This lack of a unified national M&E strategy leads to duplication of efforts, inconsistent data collection, and varying standards of evaluation.

In essence, Tanzania is left with a patchwork of systems that fail to paint a clear picture of national development progress. For instance, the education sector might focus on student enrolment rates, while the healthcare sector might track service delivery metrics and the infrastructure sector might measure project completion rates.

While these indicators are important individually, they do not converge to provide a holistic view of how different sectors contribute to national development. Without a consolidated approach aligning indicators across sectors, it becomes

increasingly difficult to assess the cumulative impact of development efforts.

Then there is the issue of data quality. While data are the foundation of any M&E system, in Tanzania the integrity of that data is often compromised. Inaccurate data collection, incomplete reporting, and delays in processing are common across many sectors.

This problem stems from a combination of limited technical capacity, resource constraints and, at times, a lack of commitment to using data as a tool for decision-making.

In some cases, outdated or incomplete data lead to flawed assessments. For example, many health and education projects are evaluated based on indicators that may not be updated regularly, or the data collected lack consistency.

As a result, decisions are made based on incomplete or inaccurate information, which distorts the actual outcomes of these projects. To make matters worse, data collection and reporting are often seen as bureaucratic box-checking exercises, rather than as critical tools for making informed decisions.

Without improving the quality of the data being gathered, Tanzania risks investing in projects that do not meet their intended goals.

Political influence also plays a significant role in how M&E is applied. While M&E systems are designed to be technical and objective, they do not exist in a vacuum but instead are shaped by the political context in which they operate.

In Tanzania, political priorities can dictate how M&E findings are used or, in some cases, ignored.

Projects that enjoy strong political backing might be fast-tracked or given favourable evaluations, even if their actual performance is lacking.

Meanwhile, projects without political support may face more scrutiny or have their results downplayed. This politicisation of M&E creates a culture of uneven accountability, diminishing the potential for evidence-based policymaking.

For instance, large infrastructure projects may receive glowing evaluations merely to maintain political capital, regardless of whether they truly meet their objectives. On the other hand, less visible projects may struggle to gain attention, even if they are impactful.

To remedy this, Tanzania needs independent M&E bodies or agencies that are insulated from political interference. Only through impartial, evidence-based evaluations can the country ensure that development projects genuinely improve the people's lives.

Lastly, Tanzania's heavy reliance on external funding, particularly from international donors, creates additional challenges. Donor-funded projects often come with their own M&E frameworks, which may not align with national priorities.

These frameworks can create parallel systems that operate in silos, detached from Tanzania's own efforts to develop a cohesive M&E strategy.

This reliance on donor-driven M&E also tends to prioritise short-term outputs over long-term outcomes. Donors often demand quick results to justify continued funding, which can shift the focus away from sustainable development toward immediate, measurable gains.

While donor support remains important, Tanzania needs to develop its own M&E systems that are sustainable and aligned with its own long-term development priorities.

Despite these challenges, there are clear ways to improve M&E in Tanzania. First, M&E must be integrated from the planning stages of development projects, ensuring that performance indicators are aligned with project goals from the outset.

A proactive approach will allow for adjustments along the way, preventing the possibility of issues from being discovered too late to correct.

Additionally, Tanzania must prioritise the building of the technical capacity of M&E practitioners. Local professionals need the skills not just to collect data but also to analyse the data and translate findings into actionable recommendations. Investments in training programmes will be essential for equipping these practitioners with the tools they need.

Improving the quality of data is also critical. Investing in modern data collection systems and integrating digital tools for real-time monitoring will allow for more accurate, timely and comprehensive data. This, in turn, will lead to more informed decision-making and better project outcomes.

Another key step is developing a national M&E framework that cuts across sectors, thus reducing fragmentation and aligning evaluation criteria. A standardised, cohesive approach will provide a more comprehensive view of national progress.

Finally, Tanzania should aim to gradually reduce its reliance on donor-driven frameworks by developing homegrown M&E systems that reflect the country's long-term priorities. This will ensure that M&E practices are sustainable

By Telesphor Magobe

Tanzania with clean ocean, free from plastic pollution ‘possible’



MAINLAND Tanzania boasts of a coastline of 1,424 km, which includes the coastline stretches of Mafia Island and several other small offshore islands. Although it is possible to keep it clean all the time, it can be polluted through plastic littering.

Although Tanzania effective from June 1, 2019 joined other countries across Africa and the world to ban the importation, exportation, manufacture, sale and use of plastic carrier bags, which pollute the environment, lakes, rivers and oceans/seas, education on waste management has not yet sunk deep enough among Tanzanians. The production, sale and use of illegal plastic carrier bags are still going on.

If you visit some shops or markets in the country you will find that some banned plastic carrier bags are still in use. Yet, Regulation 5 of the Environment Management (Prohibition of Plastic Carrier Bags) Regulations (2019) provides that: “All plastic carrier bags, regardless of their thickness are prohibited from being imported, exported, manufactured, sold, stored, supplied and used in Mainland Tanzania.”

Although residents are reminded from time to time to keep their environment clean (free from waste), littering is still going on in Dar es Salaam and Coast regions. This means all plastics end up in the Indian Ocean through rain or wind.

Some residents who visit beaches for recreational purposes on weekends also contribute to plastic pollution as they carry with them bottled water and beverages as takeaways and when they return home not all of them put their empty plastic bottles or bags in waste disposal containers.

In July 2022 Vice-President, Dr Phillip Mpango, while opening a United Nations workshop on global reporting and assessment of the marine environment in Dar es Salaam, called on stakeholders to take necessary steps to protect oceans against plastic pollution, lest it overwhelms the ocean by 2050.

He showed the steps Tanzania had started taking, including banning plastic carrier bags, allotting 6.5 per cent of the Indian Ocean (territorial waters) for marine protected areas (MPAs), controlling blast fishing by 99 per cent and strengthening the surveillance and monitoring

of deep sea fishing to protect marine environment and livelihoods.

State of the Coast for Mainland Tanzania Transitioning to Blue Economy: Contribution of Coastal and Marine Environment 2024 says a recent study estimates that six years ago (2018), 315,000 tonnes of plastic waste were generated in Tanzania, of which 71 per cent of plastics came from Dar es Salaam districts (Kinondoni, Ilala and Temeke).

“Low solid waste collection rates

coupled with high rates of improper disposal are characteristic in Dar es Salaam, where for example, the collection capacity of solid waste ranges from 15 per cent up to 58 per cent and the least capable district is Temeke.”

At global level, citing Sustainable Manufacturing and Environmental Pollution (SMEP, 2022), UNCTAD report on “Plastic Pollution: The pressing case for natural and environmentally friendly substitutes to

plastics 2023” suggests that annual costs of plastic pollution are estimated at \$2.2 trillion, including \$1.5 trillion in ocean damage, \$695 billion in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and about \$25 billion in land pollution.

The ocean supports marine resources and serves as a means of transport and the transportation of goods and services. Although Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 14 of Agenda 2030 provides for sus-

tainable conservation and utilisation of the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, evidence-based research shows an increase in plastic pollution levels in the ocean.

UNESCO State of the Ocean Report (StOR) 2024 suggests that since the 1990s there has been a steady increase in plastic pollution and the situation is likely to worsen “beyond the safe operating space for humanity”. Plastic pollution is caused by humans and has devastating effects on human health.

About 170 trillion plastic particles float in the ocean, based on data from 11,777 stations, weighing between 11 and 4.9 million tonnes, StOR (2024) shows as it cites a study conducted by Eriksen et al. (2023).

“The current annual production of plastics (approximately 450 million tonnes) is predicted to double by 2045, under current trends. The inadequacy of waste management to meet this demand is a particular problem for developing countries, and especially Small Island Developing States (SIDS), with poorly developed waste infrastructure,” says StOR (2024).

Furthermore, the report says the impact of plastic pollution has reached alarming levels. Out of the 369 million tonnes of plastic waste generated every year about 11 million metric tonnes enters the ocean. This number is projected to triple by 2040 if no measures are adopted to halt that pace.

The StOR (2024) report informs policy-makers and stakeholders about the state of the ocean and to stimulate research and policy actions towards ‘the ocean we need for the future we want’, contributing to Agenda 2063 and in particular SDG 14.

It is possible to stop the importation, exportation, manufacture, sale and use of banned plastic carrier bags and keep the environment clean at the time. The more we do this, the less we litter and pollute the environment and the ocean.

M&E in Tanzania: Where are we missing the mark?

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and relevant to the country's unique development context.

Ultimately, M&E holds immense potential to drive Tanzania's national development, but only if these systemic challenges are addressed. By tackling issues such as misalignment, fragmentation,

data quality, political interference and donor dependency, Tanzania can transform M&E from a formality into a powerful tool for progress. As the country moves closer to middle-income status, M&E will become even more crucial in shaping its development journey. In the end, we

need to rethink how success is measured. Instead of focusing solely on outputs, M&E systems should prioritise long-term outcomes and real impact.

For instance, building schools is a success only if it leads to better education. Similarly, roads should be

evaluated based not only on their completion but also on the economic activity they generate. By shifting the focus to outcomes, Tanzania can ensure that its national development efforts make a difference where it matters most.

In conclusion, Tanzania's

journey towards national development cannot succeed without a robust and effective M&E system. The government has made great strides in setting ambitious goals, but the true challenge lies in translating those goals into meaningful progress for all Tanzanians.

By addressing the systemic issues and focusing on outcomes, Tanzania can build a stronger, more resilient future where every citizen has the opportunity to thrive.

• **Kettie Lomaquila Chipeta is a freelance writer and management consultant with expertise in Results-**

Based Management (RBM), strategic planning, leadership development, coaching, governance, change management and data analysis. She is an avid reader of The Guardian newspaper. For inquiries, she can be reached at kettieloma@gmail.com or +255 692 108 677.

‘Like we are trapped’: Minorities suffer amid conflict in Myanmar’s Rakhine

By Special Correspondents

EARLIER this year, artillery fire crashed through U Khup Thang's home in Paletwa, in western Myanmar's Chin State, killing his son. “It felt like a nightmare. I still struggle to find the words to describe it,” said U Khup Thang, an ethnic Chin farmer and labourer. Like others interviewed, he is using a pseudonym for security reasons.

U Khup Thang is one of the hundreds of thousands of people in western Myanmar whose lives have been turned upside down since last November when the Arakan Army (AA) – a powerful ethnic armed group formerly known as the Arakan Army – launched coordinated attacks against military positions.

The attacks opened a new front in a countrywide uprising against the military, which seized power in a 2021 coup. They also marked the beginning of the AA's second major offensive since 2018, as it seeks to advance its “Arakan Dream” of autonomy over an area which ethnic Rakhine people consider their homeland.

The AA has since made dramatic territorial gains, seizing most of central and northern Rakhine State as well as Paletwa, Chin State. According to a report published in August by the International Crisis Group, the AA now seems to be “on the verge of expelling the military” from the rest of Rakhine State.

The military has retaliated for the AA's gains by bombing and shelling markets and residential areas. It has largely targeted ethnic Rakhine people for their perceived support to the AA, but other communities have also found themselves caught up in the violence.

In February, the military began a recruitment drive targeting Rakhine State's persecuted Muslim Rohingya minority, using methods that included abductions, threats and coercion to bring them into its fight against the AA, according to Human Rights Watch (HRW). Crisis Group and others reported that the military had also collaborated with Rohingya armed groups based in neighbouring Bangladesh.

Following these developments, AA forces burned Rohingya villages and killed Rohingya civilians in Rakhine State's northernmost townships, according to reports by HRW and others. The AA has denied the allegations, instead blaming the military and “Muslim militants” for the violence.

Civilians across all communities, meanwhile, are bearing the burden of the conflict. According to the Center for Arakan Studies, an independent research and rights monitoring organisation, more than 420 civilians have been killed across Rakhine State and Paletwa township since November and nearly 1,000 were injured in conflict-related violence. Some 327,000 people have also been forced from their homes by the fighting, according

to the United Nations, which estimated in May that about three million people nationwide had been displaced as a result of conflict, 90 percent of them since the coup.

Al Jazeera spoke with members of six minority groups from Rakhine State and Paletwa. They said the fighting, as well as military blockades on water and road access into the state, had added to the hardships for communities already struggling to survive, while also threatening their lives.

“The conflict disrupted the flow of basic goods including medicine and drove up prices, leaving us feeling helpless,” said U Khup Thang of the months before his house was shelled. Now, living outside the state with support from his church, he wants to return home but is afraid of what might happen. “I have already suffered greatly once,” he said. “I worry that I might not survive this crisis. I cannot afford anything and lack the means to protect myself.”

Cycles of conflict

According to Christopher Win, an activist from Rakhine State's Maramagyi ethnic minority and a recent graduate of American University's School of International Service, who has studied the experiences of smaller minorities in Rakhine State, the conflict between the military and AA exacerbates the vulnerabilities of communities who already live with social and economic marginalisation.

“Smaller ethnic minorities in Rakhine and Paletwa ... face distinct challenges often overshadowed by the larger conflict,” he said. “These groups suffer from displacement, isolation, and severe shortages of food and medicine. Unlike more visible populations, their struggles are frequently overlooked due to inaccessibility and internet blackouts, leaving them without the crucial support they need.”

Annawar, a Rohingya youth who is going by his nickname, described particular risks for his community because they are less able to flee when disaster strikes. “In this current situation, everyone is seeking a safe place,” he said. “As Rohingya people, we face restrictions on our freedom of movement and are trapped in the conflict zone.”

Excluded from full citizenship rights under a 1982 law, the Rohingya have also faced institutionalised restrictions on their movement since 2012, when mob violence between ethnic Rakhine people, who are predominantly Buddhist, and Rohingya left dozens dead and some 140,000 displaced across the two communities.

Also caught up in the violence were the Maramagyi, a predominantly Buddhist minority who were targeted for their similar language and appearance to the Rohingya. Many fled to Yangon or Mandalay, while thousands took refuge in displacement camps in Rakhine State.




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Kindly send your response by email to bulytender@barrick.com by latest 1800hrs on the **15th October 2024**. Any responses received after this date shall not be considered.

Please quote the above Reference number and description on your Expression of Interest submission.

If you do not hear from us in 21days after the deadline date, please consider your EOI unsuccessful.

Pre-qualification of any company submitting an "Expression of Interest" shall be at the sole discretion of BGML.

For and on behalf of BULYANHULU GOLD MINE LIMITED.

By Adonis Byemelwa

World teachers' day: Reviving the careers' dignity and tackling global shortage crisis

THE role of teachers in shaping societies cannot be overstated. They are the architects of future generations, tirelessly molding the minds of children and youth, and in doing so, laying the groundwork for national development. Tanzania is no exception to this truth. The country, like many others around the world, relies heavily on its teachers to build a brighter tomorrow, despite the many challenges they face.

October 5, 2024, the world came together to honour teachers under the banner: "The teachers we need for the education we want: The global imperative to reverse the teacher shortage." This message was especially relevant to Tanzania, a country where teacher shortages continue to strain the education system.

Prof. Adolf Mkenda, Tanzania's Minister of Education, Science, and Technology, marked the day in Njombe by praising the nation's educators for their dedication and resilience. He extended heartfelt greetings to teachers, recognizing their enormous contribution to the development of the country.

"Today is a day to thank our teachers," he said, acknowledging the hardships teachers endure, from overcrowded classrooms to limited resources. His words carried the weight of a nation deeply aware that without empowered and supported teachers, the dream of quality education remains distant.

He further highlighted the government's commitment to working with stakeholders to develop incentive frameworks aimed at elevating the status of teachers. This, he said, aligns with the revised 2023 Education and Training Policy, emphasizing the need to value and recognize teachers' work.

In collaboration with stakeholders, he highlighted that the government had introduced a framework to reward teachers and raise their status, in line with the revised 2023 edition of the 2014 Education and Training Policy, which stresses valuing and recognizing teachers.

This year's global theme stressed the importance of listening to and involving teachers in educational decisions, as echoed by Benjamin Nkonya, Secretary General of the Tanzania Association of Managers and Owners of Non-Government Schools and Colleges (Tamongsco). He argued that the devaluation of teachers has been partly driven by weak policies, especially regarding education budget allocation.

Globally, October 5 is a key date for celebrating teachers, a tradition established by UNESCO in 1994 to honor their work and advocate for improved working conditions. Yet, Tanzania faces a severe teacher shortage despite recognizing the profession's significance. Schools across the country suffer from a lack of teachers, while many qualified young graduates remain jobless due to budget constraints or shifting national priorities.

Nkonya pointed out the disproportionate allocation of educational funding: "75% of the education budget goes to universities, leaving primary and secondary school teachers with minimal resources, even though they outnumber university staff. We dream of becoming a nation of science and technology, but where are the science teachers we need?"

Countries worldwide celebrate World Teachers' Day differently. India, for instance, observes it on September 5 to honor Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, a renowned philosopher, and the country's second president. In contrast, Chile marks the day on October 16, Costa Rica on December 22, New Zealand on October 29, and South Korea on May 15.

This year's celebrations underscored the urgent need for deliberate strategies to eliminate teacher shortages, with a strong emphasis on protecting teaching jobs and recruiting new professionals in large numbers.

UNESCO, the International Labour Organization (ILO), and UNICEF jointly reiterated the need for a modern approach to education, encapsulated in the message: "You can't teach today the same way you taught yesterday to prepare students for tomorrow."



At least 75 percent of the country's education budget goes to universities, leaving primary and secondary school teachers with minimal resources.

The United Nations designated this date because it marks the adoption of two key international recommendations: the 1966 UNESCO-ILO Recommendations Concerning the Status of Teachers and the 1967 UNESCO Recommendations Concerning the Status of Higher Education Teaching Personnel. These laws outline teachers' rights, including their right to join unions and professional associations, their roles in education, and the need for appropriate working conditions. The recommendations also emphasize the involvement of teachers in national educational planning.

To monitor compliance, the UN established the ILO/UNESCO Committee of Experts on the Application of the Recommendations concerning Teaching Personnel (CEART). This committee meets every two years to review the status of teacher rights globally and address violations. Yet, many Tanzanian teachers may be unaware that this committee exists to protect their rights and improve their working conditions.

Despite international protections, some Tanzanian teachers face criticism for falling short of the professional standards that would warrant such advocacy. Once considered a noble calling, the teaching profession now draws many for the promise of employment rather than a passion for education, a shift highlighted in a 2011 report by HakiElimu, an NGO.

The report revealed that many young people enter teaching driven by job security rather than dedication, a sentiment echoed by the proliferation of teacher training programs across Tanzania. This has contributed to a growing number of teachers who are not sufficiently committed to their profession, leading to issues such as

misconduct, including sexual harassment, and unprofessional classroom behavior.

This degradation of teacher ethics, coupled with their grievances over unfair treatment by employers, should prompt reflection on World Teachers' Day. This day should not only celebrate teachers but also serve as a moment for teachers to assess their conduct and its impact on their profession.

During the era of Tanzania's founding father, Julius Nyerere, teachers were held in high esteem as intellectuals and catalysts for positive societal change. Teachers were the first to be consulted when important matters arose within communities. Today, however, some teachers have tarnished the reputation of their profession, partly due to relaxed recruitment standards prioritizing filling vacancies over maintaining quality.

Since the government's decision in 2004 to rapidly produce teachers through the Primary Education Development Program, teaching has become a fast-track career, and teacher professionalism has declined. The rise of private schools employing unqualified individuals further undermines the profession, as many are hired simply for their ability to communicate subject matter, rather than for their pedagogical training.

To restore the dignity of the teaching profession, Tanzania needs a national teachers' board akin to those in law, medicine, and accounting. This would require teachers to obtain professional licenses, just as lawyers must have a legal seal to practice.

Such a system would ensure that teaching meets the high standards set by UNESCO and ILO, safeguarding the integrity of the pro-

profession that is the foundation of all others. While other professions enjoy strong regulatory bodies to protect their reputation and standards, one must ask: why is teaching left behind, when it is the cornerstone of all education?

In many countries, teaching is elevated to the status it deserves. In Finland, educators are highly respected, and teaching is a competitive profession with rigorous qualifications. South Korea invests heavily in teacher training and evaluation, recognizing the direct link between teacher quality and student success. Singapore offers continuous professional development and mentorship, ensuring teachers are at the cutting edge of education.

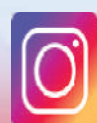
These examples show that prioritizing the teaching profession yields immense benefits for societies. It's time the rest of the world followed suit, valuing teaching not just as a job but as the bedrock of all other professions.

CAPITAL RADIO

RATIBA YA VIPINDI JUMATATU - JUMAPILI

MONDAY TIME PROGRAMME	TUESDAY TIME PROGRAMME	WEDNESDAY TIME PROGRAMME	THURSDAY TIME PROGRAMME	FRIDAY TIME PROGRAMME	SATURDAY TIME PROGRAMME	SUNDAY TIME PROGRAMME
05:00-09:00HRS MORNING JAM 09:00-13:00HRS LETE RAHA 13:00-14:00HRS DW-RADIO 14:00-16:00HRS CLUB 101 16:00-18:00HRS DALA DALA 18:00-18:10HRS HABARI 18:10-20:00HRS BOZOUK TIME 20:00-21:00HRS HALI HALISI 21:00-22:00HRS SPORTS 22:00-05:00HRS MUZIKI (MCHAGANGANYIKO)	05:00-09:00HRS MORNING JAM 09:00-13:00HRS LETE RAHA 13:00-14:00HRS DW-RADIO 14:00-16:00HRS CLUB 101 16:00-18:00HRS DALA DALA 18:00-18:10HRS HABARI 18:10-21:00HRS BOZOUK TIME 21:00-22:00HRS SPORTS 22:00-05:00HRS MUZIKI (MCHAGANGANYIKO)	05:00-09:00HRS MORNING JAM 09:00-13:00HRS LETE RAHA 13:00-14:00HRS DW-RADIO 14:00-16:00HRS CLUB 101 16:00-18:00HRS DALA DALA 18:00-18:10HRS HABARI 18:10-21:00HRS BOZOUK TIME 21:00-22:00HRS SPORTS 22:00-05:00HRS MUZIKI (MCHAGANGANYIKO)	05:00-09:00HRS MORNING JAM 09:00-13:00HRS LETE RAHA 13:00-14:00HRS DW-RADIO 14:00-16:00HRS CLUB 101 16:00-18:00HRS DALA DALA 18:00-18:10HRS HABARI 18:10-20:00HRS BOZOUK TIME 20:00-21:00HRS SPORTS 21:00-23:00HRS MALUMBANO YA HOJA 22:00-05:00HRS MUZIKI (MCHAGANGANYIKO)	05:00-09:00HRS MORNING JAM 09:00-13:00HRS LETE RAHA 13:00-14:00HRS DW-RADIO 14:00-16:00HRS CLUB 101 16:00-18:00HRS DALA DALA 18:00-18:10HRS HABARI 18:10-20:00HRS BOZOUK TIME 20:00-21:00HRS SPORTS 21:00-23:00HRS KIPIMA JOTO 22:00-05:00HRS MUZIKI (MCHAGANGANYIKO)	07:30-10:00HRS DK 90 DUNIANI 10:00-11:00HRS KADOGOO 11:00-13:00HRS BONGO HITS 13:00-14:00HRS DW RADIO 14:00-16:00HRS ZAIDI YA UMJUAVYO 16:00-18:00HRS ALIYEVUMA 18:00-21:00HRS BUZUKI TIME 21:00-22:00HRS SPOTI 22:00-05:00HRS MUZIKI (MCHAGANGANYIKO)	07:00-09:00HRS HABARI NA MATUKIO YA WIKI 09:00-11:00HRS THE SUNDAY 11:00-13:00HRS TOP 20 13:00-14:00HRS DW RADIO 14:00-16:00HRS CAPITAL MICHEZONI 16:00-18:00HRS UKURASA WA MBELE 18:00-21:00HRS JIACHIE 21:00-22:00HRS SPOTI 22:00-01:00HRS LADHA LAINI 01:00-05:00HRS MUZIKI (MCHAGANGANYIKO)

Tembelea mitandao ya kijamii ya CAPITAL RADIO



CAPITAL RADIO

Agro-projects uplift incomes, lives of rural communities

By Guardian Reporter, Moshi

SUSTAINABLE agriculture projects implemented by Floresta Tanzania have produced positive outcomes, uplifting incomes and lives of rural communities in the country.

The organisation has started to see the positive change through various economic growth programmes and agricultural business initiatives focused on vegetables, fruits and spices.

According to the organisation's Programme Director, Dafrosa Samagwa, they have not only promoted sustainable agriculture but have also built economic self-reliance among 700 microfinance service groups and established 707 water stream-based farming groups.

Speaking here during a seed exhibition organised by Floresta Tanzania in collaboration with the World Vegetable Centre (WVC), Samagwa reported that their sustainable agriculture projects are operational across six districts in the region.

Floresta Tanzania is implementing the Accelerating Innovative Delivery to Farmers (AID-I) Project, which aims to strengthen seed and vegetable seedling supply systems for farmers. The project seeks to improve the value chain of leafy vegetables, fruits, and spices by increasing production, processing, market access, and enhancing community nutrition.

Samagwa noted that the vegeta-

ble production sector has begun attracting various youth groups to engage in water stream-based farming activities.

In Siha District, Floresta has formed 131 water stream-based farming groups along the Sanya River.

Hai District hosts 63 similar groups in the Hai West water stream area, while Mwanga District has 57 active groups along the Mala River.

In Moshi District, 95 groups are working along the Ghona River, and Rombo District has 48 active groups. In Same District, Floresta collaborates with 313 groups in the Shengena West and Shengena East water streams, as well as 114 groups along the Saseni River.

Richard Mhina, Floresta Tanzania's Director, stated that the AID-I project aims to reach 5,000 people in the Kilimanjaro Region, with 60 percent of participants being youth and 40 percent adults.

He emphasised that the project not only seeks to enhance the economic capabilities of these groups but also empowers youth and women to become key promoters of agriculture and social development.

The AID-I project is part of the international Feed the Future programme supported by the U.S. government (USAID), which aims to combat hunger and poverty. It focuses on providing smallholder farmers in countries like Tanzania, Malawi, and Zambia with the technology, innovation, and information needed to improve food pro-



duction rapidly.

Furthermore, Mhina highlighted that the project also contributes to mitigating the effects of

climate change and rising food, fuel, and fertilizer prices due to global challenges, including the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

The seed exhibition was held under the theme: "Our Seeds, Our Lives: Plant Today for a Sustainable Tomorrow."

Costech inspires young people to be innovative

By Guardian Reporter

COMMISSION for Science and Technology (Costech) has encouraged young people to develop productive innovations for the nation, noting that doing so will enable them to find investors to help develop those innovations.

Dr Amos Nungu, Costech director general (pictured) made the statement over the weekend while speaking to journalists at the ninth Sahara Sparks exhibition to provide opportunities for creative youth to promote themselves and find investors.

Speaking during the exhibition with theme people, skills, future, Dr Nungu said one of the challenges young people face in accessing funding for their ideas is the lack of creative ideas among young people.

"We indeed have good ideas, but sometimes to get funding, your idea must be tested, this idea is tested to find out if the idea is compatible with the needs of the market, every investor looks at the business, he puts money where his money will return profit and he will continue to help others," he said.

Dr Nungu has encouraged the youth to be ready to learn, receive feedback, and change to keep up with the times, but also to attend various national and

international exhibition opportunities to refine their ideas and be able to use and find investors.

"Giving the example of some young people who were advised to improve their thinking, he said that these young people got loans, they can borrow again if they need it," he added.

He said that the government has come up with a new system that will be included in the curriculum and used in schools on how to develop those children who seem to have holes by doing various innovations.

"The government is preparing a system to identify students with creative talents starting at the primary school level and then develop them to achieve their dreams, this system has officially started this year and continues to work," he said.

Jumanne Mtambalike, Chief Executive Officers of Sahara Ventures, said that in the exhibition they are highlighting how technology, innovation and entrepreneurship will be able to change the lives of young people in Tanzania.

"We have more than 100 young people who will show their innovations and more than 1,500 visitors who will visit those innovations, our goal is to open opportunities for young people and show them how technology has a big place in their lives, but it will also help them prepare



for the various challenges, especially lack of employment," said Mtambalike.

He said that in one way or another, every activity today is affected by technology and it is the

one area that assures employment to young people in Tanzania, they intend to open up

opportunities and increase employment.

150 traders in Chalinze benefit from training in digital financial inclusion

By Guardian Correspondent, Chalinze

A TOTAL of 150 traders in Miono ward, Chalinze Council, Bagamoyo District, Coast Region have benefited from training on insurance services, loans, and digital financial inclusion services for their economic prosperity.

It was spearheaded by NMB Bank, the financial education training on financial inclusion awareness festival for Tanzanians, the seminar brought on board around 150 members of social groups in

the ward.

One of the training beneficiaries, Shaban Kwangaya, an entrepreneur residing in Miono village, expressed his interest in the Health Insurance services provided in the seminar, noting that one of the major challenges for rural residents is affording medical expenses.

"Apart from the Health Insurance, I have also learned a lot that I did not know about group accounts and low-interest loans, and I promise not only to be a good ambassador for the bank within the

community but also to be a user of every opportunity coming through the bank's services," he said.

Another villager, Josephine Steven applauded the training and financial education received in the seminar, urging the organizers to increase their reach to community groups in rural areas.

"Rural areas have many community groups. Through this seminar, we have discovered the proper ways to manage our money wisely, the benefits we can gain by formalizing our groups, but

especially the group insurance which can offer condolences when someone passes away," said Josephine.

Bhoke Nyitika, Miono Ward Development Officer, congratulated the NMB Kijiji day seminar participants, stating that if used properly by group members, the knowledge they acquired will help accelerate the economic development of groups and increase individual income.

Dismas Prosper, the bank's Zone Manager responsible for Group Sales and Rural Banking Distribution urged social

group members to formalize their activities and benefit from insurance services, loans, and digital financial inclusion services for their economic development.

Dismas stated that the NMB group account is an umbrella that includes various positive services that can accelerate the economic growth of groups and their members.

"The push to improve the NMB Pamoja account to become the NMB group account aimed to solve various challenges hindering the growth of social groups in the coun-

try, due to informal management that does not benefit the members with their groups' funds. "The NMB Group Account is the solution for proper management of group funds, enabling each member to know how to benefit from their money and empower individuals and the group to achieve their financial goals and plans.

"This account gathers together various solutions, along with educating members on how they can benefit from their funds by purchasing shares in stock markets,

taking affordable loans, and acquiring group, family, and individual insurance," he emphasized. Dismas highlighted that the benefits of the NMB group account include the safety of group funds, easy digital deposits and savings, and accurate and transparent financial information for each member, stressing that all money should be in the bank, not in lockers or hidden places.

He added that besides the group account, social group members should open individual accounts to benefit from various services.

By Joseph Ogutu

Africa's famous Serengeti and Maasai Mara are being hit by climate change, a major threat to wildlife and tourism

THE Mara-Serengeti ecosystem, which includes Kenya's Maasai Mara and Tanzania's Serengeti National Park, is one of the most famous and wildlife-rich areas in Africa.

Every year, millions of animals move across the land in search of fresh grass and water, creating an incredible spectacle known as the Great Migration. This migration sustains hundreds of predators and scavengers like vultures. The wildlife is also important for local governments and communities that rely on funds from tourism and conservation efforts.

All this activity - the well-being of wildlife, the water they drink and the vegetation they feed on - depends on weather patterns. Extreme weather phenomena, therefore, can wreak havoc on the workings of the ecosystem.

I'm part of a team from the universities of Hohenheim and Groningen, Free University of Berlin, the IUCN, the Indian Institute of Management in Udaipur and the Kenya Meteorological Department which has been studying weather patterns in the Mara-Serengeti ecosystem since 1913. Our new study has found that it has been experiencing major changes.

Over the past six decades, rainfall has been above average and there have also been recurrent severe droughts, erratic extremely wet conditions and a temperature rise of 4.8°C to 5.8°C.

These events are having a significant impact on wildlife populations and biodiversity in the area. Vegetation and water are gradually drying. Competition between wildlife, livestock and people for resources is increasing. Wildlife numbers are falling and there are changes in patterns of migration and breeding.

Key findings

We have found that the Mara-Serengeti is rapidly warming.

The average monthly minimum temperatures (taken in Narok Town, bordering the Maasai Mara ecosystem) between 1960 and 2024 increased significantly - an overall rise of 5.3°C. The minimum temperature increased from 7.9°C in May 1960, reaching 13.2°C in 2024.

Rainfall in both the Maasai Mara and Serengeti increased over time. Severe droughts are becoming more frequent and intense. And though extreme floods are relatively rare, they're also increasing in frequency and intensity over time.

What's driving these changes

By analysing patterns in rainfall and temperature alongside global oceanic and atmospheric climate systems, we connect the weather changes in the Mara-Serengeti ecosystem to climate change. The global climate systems are changing due to global warming.



A cheetah.

Specifically, we examined the Southern Oscillation Index and the Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) between 1913 and 2024. These are the most significant oceanic and atmospheric patterns affecting climate in east Africa.

The Southern Oscillation Index measures the difference in air pressure between two places, Tahiti in the South Pacific and Darwin in Australia. When the sea level pressure difference is big it signals changes - like El Niño (warm phase of the oscillation) or La Niña (cold phase) - which can affect weather patterns around the world. El Niño is linked to more rainfall in east Africa and La Niña to droughts.

The Indian Ocean Dipole is a climate pattern which is like a seesaw for the ocean temperatures in the Indian Ocean. Sometimes, one side of the ocean near Africa gets warmer, while the side near Indonesia gets cooler. Other times, it flips, with Indonesia being warmer and Africa cooler. This changing pattern affects the weather, causing more rain when the ocean near east Africa is warmer and droughts when the ocean is cooler.

Our study of the Southern Oscillation Index found that around 1970 the

shifts in oceanic and atmospheric conditions that cause El Niño and La Niña were becoming more extreme. As a result, these events - and the droughts and floods they bring - are happening more often and with greater intensity.

Meanwhile, between 1913 and 2024, the Indian Ocean Dipole has slowly increased due to steady ocean warming. And there are two repeating cycles that happen every 4.1 and 5.4 years. These cycles change in strength and timing, but they keep coming back regularly. The steady strengthening of the dipole is a sign of global warming and altered atmospheric circulation. The increased frequency and intensity of dipole events, when there are warmer sea surface temperatures in the western Indian Ocean, are linked to more frequent and severe floods and droughts in the Mara-Serengeti ecosystem.

Implications of weather changes

The droughts, floods and temperature rise are affecting wildlife populations and biodiversity in the ecosystem.

We've seen this through field observations in annual reports by Kenya's Game Department and its successor, the Wildlife Conservation and Management Department, and from local district documents in the Kenya National Archives and there are also more contemporary observations.

We analysed this observational data to identify trends and patterns in wildlife populations over time, and the timing, scale and location of changes. We then linked these to changes in the weather and specific anomalies, such as droughts.

We also systematically ruled out other potential causes, such as disease outbreaks, habitat destruction, pollution or overexploitation, such as through poaching.

These are some of the impacts from the ecosystem's changing weather patterns: Droughts kill wildlife through starvation, thirst and dehydration and the increased predation and poaching of weakened animals. Drought is linked to increased human-wildlife conflict because wild animals raid crops, kill livestock and injure or kill people. Droughts intensify the competition for scarce resources among wildlife, pastoralists and their livestock and temporarily increase carcass availability, boosting predator numbers,

but as prey numbers decline, predators face starvation and their numbers decrease.

Other impacts are

Heavy rainfall replenishes drinking water sources and promotes plant growth, but it also causes wildlife drownings and destruction of habitats. Heavy rainfall after droughts can kill wildlife because sudden severe temperature drops following the onset of rains can be fatal to weakened animals. The rapid growth of young grass can further endanger vulnerable animals due to nutritional imbalance, sudden dietary change and dehydration.

Heavy rainfall increases grass biomass and fibre accumulation, thereby depressing nutritional quality for ungulates that thrive best at intermediate biomass levels. Droughts bring diseases, such as anthrax or rinderpest outbreaks, and pathogens, such as parasitic lungworm. Droughts shrink the area of wetlands critical for herbivores during droughts. Heavy rainfall increases the risk of fires by promoting lush grass growth. The excessive biomass dries, ignites and burns. Abundant rainfall can boost breeding but may also increase wildlife death due to diseases and predation in lush conditions.

Droughts force wildlife to migrate over longer distances in search of food and water, leading to early departures, delayed arrivals, or movement into dangerous areas, such as near poachers. Heavy rainfall causes animals to roam further from their usual ranges and reduces the number of animals that migrate. Unpredictable rainfall makes animal migrations more erratic, and often mistimed with periods of peak resource availability.

Extended droughts suppress reproduction, reducing birth rates, milk availability, and successful mating. This leads to unseasonal calving, reproductive pauses or failures and high mortality among young animals. Droughts delay the onset of births and timing of birth peaks, while good rains advance it. Droughts decrease the number of females that breed and reduce the likelihood of synchronised breeding among females, while high rainfall increases synchrony of births and females that give birth.

THE GUARDIAN CROSSWORDS AND WORD FIT - 00 183 00 -

Across:

- avoiding work
- descendants of Esau
- connected metal links
- firmly fixed
- ground on which sth is located
- a Person who evades something
- by or in itself or themselves
- enveloped in a layer of something
- a state of conflict

Down:

- encase
- smallest in amount
- corrected for publication
- the faculty of consciousness
- less than eleven
- less than two
- small venomous snake
- minerals
- not closed
- past of grow
- Encyclopedia of seventh-day
- adventist
- take action

Yesterday's Solutions

1	D	O	D	O	S	P	F	R	I	G	A	T	E
2	O	A	R	T	I	C	L	E	A	I	D	D	R
3	D	A	G	A	A	T	M	A	L	A	I	K	A
4	S	H	A	G	A	E	O	L	E	A	T	E	
5	O	E	N	D	U	R	E	U	S	E	B		
6	C	A	L	A	M	U	S	S	A	L	I	N	A
7	E	R	S	T	Y		A	B					

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

CARE	H-BOMB
DEMI	MEANIE
OPEN	ESCOLAR
SEEL	COMERS
ENNOBLE	CREAM
APES	RBI
ILO	

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RADIO One

RATIBA YA VIPINDI JUMATATU - JUMAPILI

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
TIME PROGRAMME	TIME PROGRAMME	TIME PROGRAMME	TIME PROGRAMME	TIME PROGRAMME	TIME PROGRAMME	TIME PROGRAMME
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Corruption impedes global climate change financing systems

By Francis Kujabi

CORRUPTION is significantly hindering global climate financing alongside corruption, international conflicts and pandemic outbreaks present further challenges.

Investing in climate change mitigation, adaptation, and resilience requires trillions of dollars, demanding collective efforts to address these three major issues. Achieving this ambition calls for new national and global regulations, innovative financing instruments, and the creation of new markets.

The potential for corruption to undermine the global response to climate financing distorts decision-making processes.

A new joint report from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the World Bank (WB), titled 'Addressing Corruption Risks to Safeguard the Response to Climate Change,' states that corruption poses a critical barrier to the successful implementation of key policies, often resulting in the embezzlement or misallocation of climate funds.

This discussion paper serves as a wake-up call ahead of the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP29) in November 2024, in Baku, Azerbaijan, where the global community will aim to establish a sustainable framework for climate resilience financing.

"Failing to address corruption in the climate change response will impede the effective implementation and achievement of international, regional, and national instruments, including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Kyoto Protocol, the

Paris Agreement, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)," states the joint report.

The report emphasizes that corruption in climate funding erodes public trust in both governments and the climate change policymaking process. It also deters private investments and can be leveraged by major CO2 emitters as an excuse to withhold financial aid from the countries most affected by climate change, exacerbating inequalities in low-income nations.

The report highlights that corruption risks are prevalent in three key areas: the growing demand for energy, the management of climate funds, and uncertainties in carbon markets.

The UN agencies warn that energy production is currently the largest contributor to global emissions, with fossil fuels—coal, oil, and gas—accounting for over 75 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions.

In this context, corruption can take many forms, including distorting regulations, market manipulation, bribery and kickbacks in project development, misappropriation of funds designated for clean energy initiatives, covering up environmental violations to fast-track project approvals, fraudulently allocating climate subsidies, and favoritism in contract awards.

Looking ahead, governments are urged to increase transparency regarding activities and interest groups that influence policies and decision-making, ensuring that these processes are conducted ethically, similar to practices in the European Union's Transparency Register.

The report suggests promoting transparency in policymaking related to phasing out fossil fuels to foster accountability and public trust. Addressing corruption risks in climate finance offers two key benefits: for public and private financing, it ensures the effective use of funds and prevents embezzlement; for the private sector, mitigating



corruption risks could attract higher investments in carbon markets and other areas.

Carbon markets, a crucial component of climate finance, are carbon pricing mechanisms that enable governments and non-state actors to trade greenhouse gas emission credits, helping achieve the global goal of reducing emissions.

There are two types of carbon markets: compliance and voluntary. Compliance carbon markets are grounded in legal frameworks such as Article 6.4 of the Paris Agreement. These markets assist countries in meeting their NDCs for greenhouse gas reductions and fulfilling regulatory and legal obligations. Examples include the EU Emissions Trading

System (EU ETS) and California's Cap-and-Trade Program.

"Large inflows of money present significant vulnerabilities. Massive investments are being made globally in climate resilience and the green transition. Between USD 5-7 trillion in annual investments will be needed to green the global economy by 2030, creating opportunities for embezzlement when oversight mechanisms are lacking," the draft warns.

The draft suggests that broader action will be essential to address the cross-cutting risks of corruption in climate change responses. This includes integrating anti-corruption considerations into climate response planning and legislation and incorporating cli-

mate-related risks into national anti-corruption strategies.

In terms of phasing out fossil fuels, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Production Gap Report 2023 states that by 2030, governments worldwide plan to produce 110 percent more fossil fuels than would be consistent with limiting warming to 1.5°C, and 69 percent more than would align with limiting warming to 2°C.

Meanwhile, the 28th Conference of the Parties (COP28) to the UNFCCC has highlighted that investment in renewable energy, including power generation and end-uses, reached USD 0.5 trillion in 2022.

In addition to setting common goals to move away from fossil fuels, parties agreed to triple renewable energy production and double energy efficiency by 2030.

This comes as, just last month, Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) announced a record high of USD 125 billion in global climate finance for 2023. According to the European Investment Bank, this total is more than double the amount provided in 2019 when MDBs pledged to increase climate-related financial support.

In 2023, USD 74.7 billion of MDB climate finance was allocated to low- and middle-income economies, with 67 percent (USD 50 billion) for climate mitigation and 33 percent (USD 24.7 billion) for climate adaptation. For high-income economies, USD 50.3 billion was allocated, with 94 percent (USD 47.3 billion) for climate mitigation and 6 percent (USD 3 billion) for climate adaptation.

The Anti-Corruption Resource Centre notes that in 2018, global climate finance totaled USD 546 billion, 59 percent from private sources and 41 percent from public sources. 92 percent (USD 500 billion) went to mitigation efforts, 6 percent (USD 34 billion) to adaptation, and 2 percent (USD 12 billion) to projects with dual benefits.

Its 2020 report, 'Corruption and Climate Finance,' states that top recipients of climate finance are among the most corrupt places in the world. The least corrupt recipient ranks 66th on the 2019 Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI).

Despite these risks, the top recipients receive 41.9 percent of all climate-related overseas development assistance (ODA). Climate resilience financing is also vulnerable to global financial system shocks, exacerbated by pandemics and international conflicts.

To address these shocks, a Global Financial Safety Net was created to stabilize the system and provide rapid liquidity during crises.

Addressing corruption in climate finance is crucial for ensuring the effectiveness of global efforts to combat climate change.

By promoting transparency, accountability, and good governance, the international community can help ensure that climate funds are used effectively and reach the communities that need them the most.

Combating corruption is not just about safeguarding funds; it's about fostering a sustainable future for all, particularly for those who are most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.

Fund collects \$100m to support quality healthcare access in Africa

NAIROBI

AFRICINVEST and The Health Finance Coalition (HFC) has announced the final close of the pan-African Transform Health Fund (THF), an innovative blended-finance fund that aims to bolster healthcare systems in Africa by scaling proven and innovative healthcare models across the continent.

Under the management of AfricInvest, a leading pan-African investment platform active across private equity, venture capital and private debt, in collaboration with the Health Finance Coalition, a group of leading global health funders, the Transform Health Fund exceeded its initial target, raising \$111 million, through commercial, public, and private donor investments.

Notable fund investors include Royal Philips, the International Finance Corporation (IFC), Swedfund, the US International Development Finance Corporation (DFC), Proparco, Merck & Co., Inc., known as MSD outside of the United States and Canada and FSD Africa Investments.

Other include Grand Challenges Canada (with funding from Global Affairs Canada), Impact Assets Inc., the Global Health Investment Corporation (GHIC), Geniarth (the family office of Diane Isenberg), UBS Optimus Foundation, Skoll Foundation, Chemonics International, Anesvad Foundation, Netri Foundation and US Agency for International Development (USAID).

The successful closing allows THF to expand its investment into locally led health supply chains, care delivery, and digital solutions in Africa, providing debt and mezzanine financing to scale proven high impact health enterprises serving vulnerable communities while offering risk-adjusted returns to investors.

The Transform Health Fund has already committed \$20m in financing to Africa Healthcare Network (AHN), the largest dialysis chain across Sub-Saharan Africa, delivering high-quality, life-saving dialysis and preventative care treatment at affordable cost.



Sub-Saharan Africa is home to 14 percent of the global population and 20 percent of the global disease burden

Lapaire Glasses, a network of more than 60 optical shops, providing affordable and accessible eye care products and services across six countries in West and East Africa.

Insta Products, a producer of ready-to-use therapeutic food for millions of malnourished children and mothers across sub-Saharan Africa, supplying its accredited products through international NGOs.

The Transform Health Fund, publicly highlighted in December 2022 at the US-Africa Leaders' Summit in Washington, DC, was established to address Africa's massive health financing and capacity gaps.

While Sub-Saharan Africa is home to 14 percent of the global population and 20 percent of the global disease burden, just 1.6 percent of annual impact investments target the healthcare sector in Africa.

"Financing companies in Africa's health sector through innovative financing models such as the Transform Health Fund is critical to address Africa's health financing and capacity gaps," said Ziad Oueslati, Founding Partner, AfricInvest. "By teaming up with private sector leaders, the Transform Health Fund has become a proven model for scaling locally led healthcare solutions across the continent."

"The Transform Health Fund demonstrates that health enterprises serving the most vulnerable communities are in fact investible," said Martin Edlund, CEO, Malaria No More and Executive Director of the Health Finance Coalition.

"The context of static donor funding for health and unsustainable debt for African countries makes private investment in high-impact healthcare more important than ever." Access to healthcare in Africa is a multifaceted issue that varies widely across the continent due to a range of factors, including socioeconomic status, geography, political stability, and infrastructure.

Many regions, especially rural areas, lack sufficient healthcare facilities. Hospitals and clinics may be few and far between, making access difficult for populations living in remote locations.

Also, there is a significant shortage of healthcare professionals across Africa. This includes doctors, nurses, and specialists, particularly in rural and underserved areas.

Improving healthcare access in Africa requires a multifaceted approach that addresses infrastructure, workforce shortages, economic barriers, and social determinants of health.

Govt to construct complex city for mining technology

By Correspondent Valentine Oforo, Geita

THE government in the Geita region is considering the construction of a modern permanent complex to host the renowned Geita International Mining Technology Exhibition, which is held annually.

Located in the southwest of Lake Victoria, Geita is rich in potential gold deposits, with Geita Hill recognized as one of Tanzania's largest gold deposits, characterized by metasedimentary rocks dominated by ironstones and intersected by numerous diorite dykes.

For seven consecutive years, key stakeholders in the country's mining sector, both local and international, have participated in the Geita Mining Technology Expo, a vital platform designed to enhance the performance of the economic sector in Tanzania.

Geita Regional Commissioner Martin Shigella announced at a press conference yesterday that efforts have been initiated to upgrade the status of the venue where the expo is held annually, specifically the External Processing Zones Authority (EPZ) grounds.

The RC shared this development shortly after inspecting the preparations for this year's exhibition, scheduled to open this afternoon.

"The Geita Mining Technology Expo has gained significant momentum by attracting an increasing number of participants from both local and international arenas, resulting in substantial financial benefits," he stated.

To present a more professional image for hosting the prestigious expo, the RC noted that the government is planning to construct modern facilities at the venue.

"The plan includes the construction of state-of-the-art permanent pavilions to accommodate participants and create spaces for conducting mineral-related business and services throughout the year," he ex-

plained.

He added that funding for this expansive project will be derived from revenues generated by hosting key exhibitions in the area, alongside other funding sources.

According to him, the planned facility, which will cover 100 hectares, is expected to play a significant role in transforming the exhibition into the premier mining and technology gathering across East and Central Africa.

He also mentioned that the seventh edition of this vital exhibition is set to attract over 600 exhibitors from both within and outside Tanzania, with all necessary preparations having been completed.

"We're very pleased that this year's exhibition will be honored by the presence of President Samia Suluhu Hassan at its climax," he remarked.

Additionally, Eng. Robert Gabriel, the chairman of the Tanzania Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture (TCCIA) in Geita region, urged small and large-scale traders in the mining sector nationwide to utilize the event effectively to enhance their performance by adopting globally recommended technologies.

This year's exhibition has been organized by the Ministry of Minerals in collaboration with the Geita regional government and the Tanzania Trade Development Authority (TanTrade).

The mining expo serves as the region's premier showcase for the latest technologies in mineral mining and processing, earthmoving, safety equipment, and more.

Among its features, the exhibition acts as a one-stop shop for buyers from across East Africa seeking new products, equipment, machinery, services, and solutions related to the mining sector.

Records from the parent ministry indicate that Tanzania's mining sector relies heavily on imported machinery and supplies, allowing investors to import capital goods at zero duty.

Blockchain is becoming a network of networks

By Kate Karimson

WHILE the institutional adoption of blockchain technology has proceeded more slowly than many predicted a decade ago, the market continues to evolve in exciting and unexpected ways.

When we began our journey at R3, we believed that the path to institutional adoption of distributed ledger technology would involve a single, global network. This network would follow the Ethereum model, but would also be specifically designed for regulated financial markets, providing a platform for the issuance and exchange of all types of tokenised assets, enabling faster settlement and the automation of business processes. We believed that such a network would remove the complexity and friction that had developed out of financial markets' reliance on outdated legacy systems.

As we began to work with capital markets participants, solving for their business use cases, our vision for the market changed. We came to understand that a single-network solution would not be able to address the regulatory requirements of global capital markets, nor would it provide the level of sovereignty that central banks, financial service firms and other market participants must demonstrate in order to comply with them.

We now firmly believe that, rather than a single network or unified ledger solution, the digital markets of the future will require a heterogeneous ecosystem, or a 'network of networks'. Competition and collaboration have always been key to building more efficient markets, and we believe these two forces will continue to drive innovation in this space.

No one-size-fits-all model

Discussions surrounding public-versus-private and open-versus-permissioned networks, while important, have acted as somewhat of a red herring in the industry. The question is not so much which model of DLT is best overall for financial markets, but rather which model best addresses the requirements of specific use cases.

We see many potential uses and benefits of public permissionless networks in financial markets, such as in the distribution of tokenised funds and other assets, but they also have limitations. This is because they are, by their very nature, both transparent and censorship-resistant. Anyone with an internet connection is theoretically able to connect to and transact on them, typically pseudonymously. While this poses a challenge to institutions that must comply with know-your-customer and anti-money laundering requirements, there have been successful use cases, such as ABN AMRO's use of a permissionless network to issue tokenised corporate bonds.

In contrast, permissioned ledgers - whether public or private - are managed by designated entities, providing a level of control over who can access them and what requirements they must meet. What these networks give up in decentralisation, they make up for in enhanced privacy, scalability and data control. Our substantial experience serving regulated financial market participants has taught us that most firms want a significant degree of control over their technology stack, including over who can access the network and which data are available to which participants. While providing this level of control typically requires a permissioned model, that does not mean that is all the ecosystem has room for. This is where the crucial topic of interoperability arises.

Interoperability

Take for example a regulated financial institution that wants to build a solution for a tokenised money market fund. This firm may find that, while a permissioned network is necessary for regulatory compliance, its clients would like to be able to purchase shares using a digital currency issued on a public blockchain, such as a stablecoin. As such, the firm's permissioned network must be able to transact with the public blockchains that house clients' digital



Kate Karimson

currencies. This is not only necessary to prevent the siloing of assets, but also to bolster liquidity on these new platforms.

Similarly, because these DLT networks will coexist and be used alongside traditional infrastructure for some time yet, emerging DLT infrastructure will need to interoperate with firms' existing non-DLT systems and current books and records applications. As such, R3's interoperability effort is focused on ensuring that our networks can interoperate with whichever networks our clients require.

Our work with SIX Digital Exchange has illustrated the versatility of DLT and the successful coexistence of permissionless and permissioned networks. SDX is the world's first fully regulated digital exchange and central securities depository, enabling traders, broker-dealers, custodian and other banks to access digital assets. SDX's CSD provides secure custody and eliminates the need for institutions to manage their private keys for ledger-based securities. These digital assets can be custodied alongside traditional assets, such as listed shares, exchange-traded funds and structured products, allowing investors to use their existing bank security deposit accounts. Additionally, issuers can benefit by attracting investors who do not wish to maintain public blockchain custody solutions for their private securities.

In January 2023, SDX released the first native digital bond by the city of Lugano, Switzerland to be admitted in the central bank's eligible collateral basket. In partnership with Aktionariat, they went on to demonstrate that shares issued on the Ethereum blockchain could be transformed from public ledger-based securities into intermediated, bankable securities on a regulated, permissioned platform. Collaborations like this underscore the pivotal role blockchain interoperability plays in setting a new standard for innovation in regulated markets, by facilitating custody and improving the transferability of digital securities for private company investors.

In another great example of the value of interoperability, June 2024 saw the completion of the first end-to-end test of a cross-chain repurchase trade settlement by Finality and HQLAX. The two parties

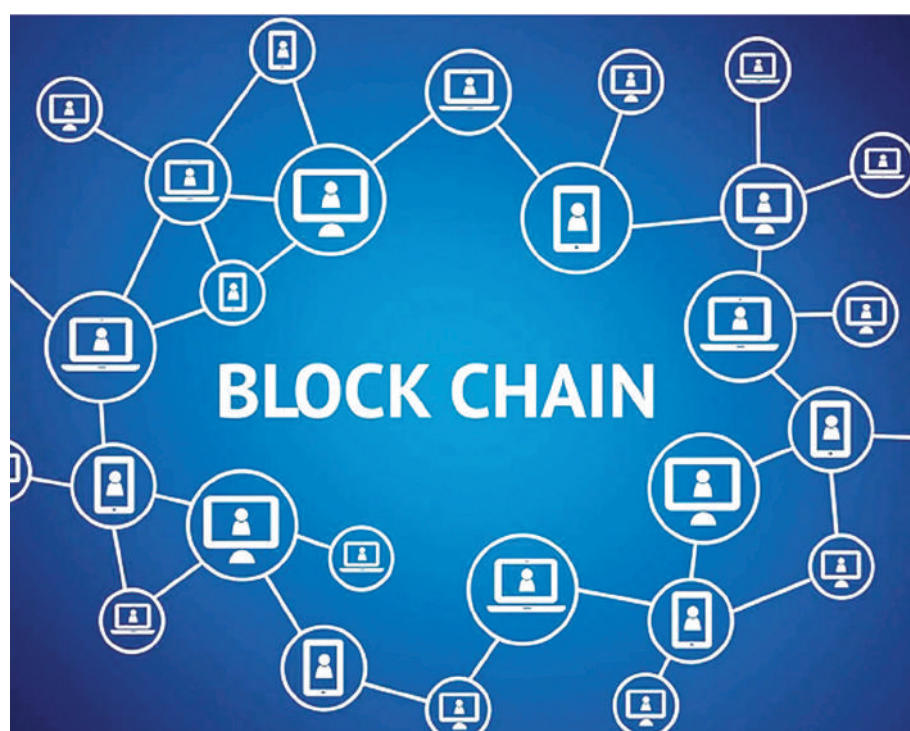
completed a fully automated, successful atomic settlement via smart contract across the Ethereum-based Finality Payment System and the Corda-based HQLAX Digital Collateral Registry. These use cases illustrate that the blockchains firms choose to invest in and build on now do not need to be treated as risky bets on the type of network that will win out in the long run. Market participants should choose the right tool for their problem today, and the providers of DLT technology should remain committed to developing interoperability solutions that preserve the ability of these networks to connect to and interact with one another in the future.

The path forward

When DLT first emerged as a solution for financial market infrastructure, there was a fear that this model would disintermediate incumbent FMs. Instead, incumbents like SIX Group, and the many Tier 1 institutions that have supported R3 throughout our journey, have become pioneers in this space. Rather than disintermediating FMs, DLT has become a tool through which they are improving their own operations and capabilities in order to meet the needs of an evolving market and better serve their clients now and in the future.

Encouraging more participants to join industry initiatives will be crucial to realising the full utility of this technology and to accelerating industry adoption. While greater regulatory clarity will be needed before traditional institutions are fully comfortable integrating DLT systems into their everyday workflows, collaborations between industry groups and regulators are underway globally.

R3 believes that a heterogeneous DLT landscape is the future of digital capital markets. Achieving this vision will require interoperability between an ecosystem of diverse DLTs that have a range of characteristics, applications and participants. With assets and currencies coexisting on multiple different networks, solutions that enable cross-ledger transactions are essential to realising the opportunities of digital finance and the full utility of this technology.



By Ibrahim Sultan

Cyber Security Consultant.



How to use cyber-security in promoting economic growth

IT is impossible to overestimate the importance of cyber security to the global economy. The likelihood of cyber threats is growing as individuals, institutions, organisations and authorities depend more and more on digital platforms and technology advances. Cybersecurity's potential impact on financial stability is one of the main reasons it is so important in the global economy. Cyberattacks can have disastrous effects on people and companies alike, resulting in monetary losses, harm to one's reputation, and even compromises to national security. To protect their interests, governments, corporations, and individuals must thus give cyber security measures top priority.

Being prepared for cybersecurity threats is essential to the preparedness economy because it shields businesses from potential threats. It's a readiness to protect companies, institutions, organisations and Authorities from online attacks and the ability to bounce back from one that succeeds. Put otherwise, this refers to the capacity to anticipate, stop, identify, and react to cyberattacks. Businesses, governments, and individuals may all operate in a secure digital environment when they are prepared for cybersecurity threats. In the end, economic growth is facilitated by a secure digital environment, which also promotes investments and the smooth operation of different economic sectors.

Trade between countries has grown impressively because to technological advancements, but because of their reliance on complicated supply chains and digital services, businesses are exposed to a number of risks. Security breaches can come in many different ways and can have very serious negative effects on victims. The global digital economy is now a major force behind innovation and progress, but it also brings with it new security risks. One of the most prominent risks is cybersecurity, which can come in many different forms and have extremely detrimental effects on the victims. Because of this fact, cybersecurity is a key differentiator for businesses and a crucial component of sustainable economic growth.

Cybersecurity is vital for promoting trust in the digital economy. If sufficient cyber security measures aren't in place, people and businesses may be reluctant to engage in online activities including e-commerce, online banking, and remote working. This may limit the digital economy's capacity for innovation and economic expansion by slowing down its growth and development.

Professionals with expertise in cybersecurity are in greater demand as the necessity for cybersecurity measures develops. As a result, the

cybersecurity industry gains additional workers, boosting employment and economic expansion. Due to ransom payments, business disruptions, and data breaches, cyberattacks can cause large financial losses. Businesses can save significant sums of money in potential losses by investing in cybersecurity preparation and preventing these expensive disasters. Widespread cyberattacks have the potential to seriously impair vital services, financial systems, and infrastructure, which could trigger recessions. Ensuring cybersecurity readiness is a proactive step to prevent such large-scale economic repercussions.

Instead of only being seen as a concern, cybersecurity must also be seen as a growth opportunity. Building trust requires a nation-wide cyber strategy that works. Customers are more inclined to do business with companies that use technology and data in an efficient and ethical manner because they recognize the value of trust when transacting with individuals, companies, and organisations.

The potential financial damages linked to cyberattacks make cybersecurity a top priority for both individuals, corporations and governments. People are less inclined to have faith and trust in national organisations, institutions, or authorities once they become the target of a cyberattack. They are most likely less eager to do business with that company or organisation going forward. Nevertheless, while developing a national cyber security strategy, the entire cost of protection needs to be included. Cloud and artificial intelligence (AI) technologies have the potential to become very expensive if improperly handled.

The importance of cyber security to the global economy cannot be overstated. As people depend more and more on digital platforms, governments, corporations, and individuals are exposed to serious risks that could have far-reaching effects. By giving cyber security measures top priority, stakeholders can safeguard their financial stability, maintain national security, and keep the global economy running smoothly. Building resilience, trust, and accelerating economic growth can all be made possible through cyber security. For the economy to properly embrace data and digital innovations, trust in technology is a need.

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CURRENT NEWS



How to make the IMF function even better

By Brent Neiman

THIS month, the annual meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund will take place in Washington DC. With finance ministers and central bankers from all over the world gathering, the annual meetings are a time to review the international economic policy-making process.

The IMF is one of the most impactful elements of the global financial system, so it's important to reflect on how to make it work even better. There are five aspects of governance for the Fund to consider.

1. The IMF is too polite

John Maynard Keynes is reported to have said that the IMF had to serve as a 'ruthless truth teller'. I agree that it should do so even when it is uncomfortable.

The Fund often lends based on promises made by official bilateral creditors to forgive debt or to offer new financing, promises referred to as financing assurances. But the details on financing assurances are not always publicly disclosed.

This politeness can obscure key factors determining a programme's success. It also reduces the incentive for creditors to deliver their assurances in a timely manner. The IMF has taken some big steps to fix this. Reviews of financing assurances will now be more intensive in programmes involving debt restructurings. This is an important improvement, but a clear articulation of the details around financing assurances makes sense in all programmes.

Another area where brutal honesty will be increasingly important is the IMF's precautionary lending programmes, notably the flexible credit line. Countries that the IMF judges to have strong macroeconomic fundamentals, with sustained track records of sound policies, can pre-qualify for access to financing. Those countries can then draw down that line without undertaking any required reforms, akin to a credit line from a bank.

Last year, IMF staff recommended that, up to a size limit, these FCLs be treated as permanent, subject to periodic board renewal, with no expectation for qualifying countries to drop their credit lines. It is good economics for countries to be able to purchase insurance in this way, and it is appropriate for the IMF to be the institution to provide it. But this new policy will only constitute an improvement if the IMF does not politely rubber stamp requests to renew these credit lines and, instead, seriously assesses whether the country remains qualified.

2. The IMF is sometimes too risk averse

Given the IMF's role as a global lender of last resort to troubled economies, it may not shock to learn that it has a very conservative approach to risk. However, by slightly relaxing its approach, the Fund may be more effective in accomplishing its mission.

One example is the Fund's perspec-



tive on the possibility of having to tolerate some period of arrears. If the alternative is making disbursements to an off-track programme where a country has not completed needed reforms, the IMF must choose arrears - the threat of arrears should not outweigh the need to maintain high standards. Only by designing strong programmes and standing firmly behind required conditions can the IMF credibly affirm that countries are on a sustainable path.

Another example is the Fund's heavy reliance on co-financing from official bilateral creditors and multilateral development banks rather than having larger exposures on its own. Co-financing certainly has benefits - it can help share risk and marshal pressure and advice from other creditors to help the borrowing country adjust. But there are downsides too. Countries on the brink of macroeconomic disaster are sometimes forced to go hat-in-hand to bilateral creditors, which are often hesitant to lend more. In the worst cases, creditors use their significant leverage over the debtor, which correctly views the creditor's co-financing as key to advancing their Fund programme.

3. Not all financing flows supporting IMF programmes are created equal

In April, Treasury Under Secretary Jay Shambaugh spoke about the US vision for global debt and development finance. He called on the official creditor community to provide net positive financing flows on a coordinated basis in support of borrower countries with IMF programmes. If resources flow out of countries trying to pursue appropriate reforms, they may have to forgo needed investments for their development and will have a harder time keeping their programmes on track. The vision specifically calls for new support to be transparent and readily accessible. The reason this is so important is that not all financing flows are the same. In particular, the purchase of strategic assets or opaque project lending with conditions attached are generally not in line with the vision, even though they may technically result in net inflows.

Bilateral swap lines that carry onerous use restrictions or where the terms are not publicly disclosed are also not generally in line with the vision. And IMF data on gross reserves often include the value of People's Bank of China swaps, even though such swaps frequently come with opaque restrictions on their use and potentially do not satisfy the IMF's rule that reserve assets must be 'readily available and controlled by the monetary authorities'.

IMF country teams have approached this issue in different ways. But the IMF's treatment of swaps should be consistent and compliant with its stated policy when it calculates reserves, analyses debt sustainability and secures financing assurances.

We should continue to secure commitments from the official sector to invest in Fund programmes. But

we must make sure the result is the expansion of transparent, credible and on-budget financing flows or debt relief to countries undertaking reforms, not potentially damaging forms of lending.

4. Third-party providers can sometimes help IMF programmes, but sometimes can't

Supporting low-income countries is one of the most important things the IMF does. But programmes in these countries are often also the most difficult because the IMF must minimise any chance of unwittingly abetting the drivers of corruption, violence or illegal activity.

In these cases, the IMF has sometimes appealed to third-party implementation as a way to spend funds or administer reforms without overly relying on the government or other risky actors. This is generally a good idea. But we must remember that money is fungible and this means that third-party implementation is no panacea. Imagine the IMF wishes to support a country where it worries that the government might misdirect IMF resources to buy weapons. Giving money to a third party may not help, even if it faithfully and transparently implements as promised. With that social spending now off the government's budget, the government's fiscal constraint will be relaxed. It can simply reallocate that amount of money however it wants.

Third-party implementation will be most effective when it is designed to perform a service that the government would otherwise not be doing, rather than simply substituting funds so the government can shift its spending. Given the importance of the IMF's work in fragile and conflict-affected states, the IMF should consider developing a policy on when and how best to use third-party implementation.

5. The IMF has got a really tough job

Each issue outlined above is tricky. The IMF has a really tough job. Luckily, the Fund's staff are passionate, hard-working, well-trained, and dedicated caretakers of the international financial order. While preparing to visit a country, I find the advice of the experts at the IMF and its Article IV surveillance reports to be an obvious first stop and an indispensable resource.

I can't think of another institution as successful as the IMF in promoting stability and growth and spreading macroeconomic expertise. I am confident that, with continued support and commitment to the institution, and with occasional tweaks to its policies and governance, the IMF will continue to do so for a long time to come.

Brent Neiman (pictured) is Assistant Secretary for International Finance, US Treasury.

World shares end in mixed trends after a blockbuster US jobs report

By Elaine Kurtenbac

World shares were mixed on Monday while oil prices pushed higher after the Israeli military said that projectiles fired from Gaza set off sirens in central Tel Aviv, as Israel marked a year since the Oct. 7 attack by Hamas.

After a day of strong gains in Asia, shares fell in Europe. The CAC 40 in Paris edged 0.1 percent lower to 7,530.43. Germany's DAX lost 0.3 percent to 19,059.46 and the FTSE 100 in London was down 0.1 percent at 8,275.18.

The futures for the S&P 500 and the Dow Jones Industrial Average were down 0.4 percent.

Asian shares logged strong gains after a surprisingly strong U.S. jobs report raised optimism about the



New York Stock Exchange (NYSE)

economy, sparking a rally Friday on Wall Street.

Japan's Nikkei 225 index gained 1.8 percent to 39,332.74 after the yen sank against the US dollar.

The Japanese currency has bounced on speculation over the central bank's plans for interest rates since Prime Minister Shigeru Ishiba took office last week. Lower interest rates tend to boost prices of shares and other asset, and both Ishiba and the central bank governor suggested no hikes were likely soon.

Nintendo gained 4.4 percent following reports that a Saudi wealth fund was planning to increase its investment in the Kyoto, Japan-based video game maker.

In a policy speech on Friday, Ishiba said he wants to see salary increases that outpace inflation and that he will promote investment to create "a virtuous cycle of growth and distribution." He promised economic support for low-income households and measures for regional revitalization and disaster resilience.

But he offered no major new initiatives, and his initial public support ratings are around 50% or lower, relatively low for a new leader, according to Japanese media. He plans to dissolve parliament on Wednesday for an election on Oct. 27.

After gaining briefly against the dollar, the yen fell back late last week. Early Monday, the dollar was trading at 148.34 yen, down from 148.72 late Friday. The euro rose to \$1.0974 from \$1.0967.

Elsewhere in Asia, Hong Kong's Hang Seng index rose 1.6 percent to 23,099.78, and the Kospi in Seoul surged 1.6 percent to 2,610.38.

Taiwan's Taiex gained 1.8 percent.

Mainland Chinese markets reopen from a weeklong holiday on Tuesday, and the government said it plans to explain details of plans for economic stimulus at a morning news conference in Beijing.

Before the Oct 1 National Day holiday began, announcements of policies aimed at reviving the ailing property market pushed share benchmarks sharply higher and this week could bring more volatility.

"More fiscal stimulus to stabilize the property market and restructure local government debts, and structural reforms to address the over-capacity and deflation issues are needed to turn around the economy," B of A Securities said in a research note, pointing to continued declines in home sales, housing prices and credit growth.

On Friday, the S&P 500 climbed 0.9 percent and got close to its all-time high set on Monday. The Dow gained 0.8 percent and the Nasdaq climbed 1.2 percent.

Worries over tensions in the Middle East have pushed oil prices sharply higher as the world waits to see how Israel will respond to an Oct. 1 missile attack by Iran.

Monday's surprise cross-border barrage caught Israel unprepared on a major Jewish holiday, as the nation mourned the hundreds of victims of the Oct. 7, 2023 attack, the dozens of hostages still in captivity and the soldiers wounded or killed trying to save them.

After slight losses earlier in the day, U.S. benchmark crude oil was up \$1.26 at \$75.64 per barrel, while Brent crude, the international standard, picked up \$1.09 to \$79.14 per barrel.

In Friday's report, the US government said employers added 254,000 more jobs to their payrolls last month than they cut. That was an acceleration from August's hiring pace of 159,000 and blew past economists' forecasts.

Recent encouraging data on the economy have raised hopes that the job market will hold up after the Fed pressed the brakes on the economy through higher rates in order to stamp out high inflation.

The Fed has begun cutting interest rates and Friday's jobs report was so strong traders are now forecasting it will not deliver another half-point interest rate cut before the end of the year after doing so in September.

Forest group donates equipment to enhance conservation efforts

By Correspondent Beatrice Philemon

THE Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG) has donated equipment valued at 85m/- to the Handeni District Council.

This donation includes 27 GPS kits, three motorcycles, four printers, and four laptops, aimed at enhancing forest conservation activities and assisting forestry officers in educating the public about forest conservation in local villages, monitoring forest management, and preventing deforestation.

During the handover ceremony, Simon Lugazo, Project Manager for the Integrated Forest Biomass Energy Solutions for Tanzania (IFBEST), highlighted that the donation was made possible through a three-year project funded by the European Union.

"We are able to provide these items thanks to the European Union's investment of 5.4bn/- through the Ministry of Finance, enabling MJUMITA and TFCG to implement the IFBEST project," he stated.

Lugazo explained that they are currently collaborating with four districts in the Tanga Region, with each district set to receive one motorcycle, one printer, two GPS kits, one laptop, and one office cabinet. Additionally, they are working with 13 villages, each of which will receive a GPS map.

The primary objective of the IFBEST project is to enhance environmental sustainability through sustainable forest management and wood-fuel production in the Tanga Region. The initiative is currently active in eight villages across the Handeni, Pangani, and Kilindi District Councils.

Emphasizing TFCG's past achievements, Lugazo noted that a total of 133,579 hectares of forest in Village Land forest reserves

have been conserved across 35 villages. Furthermore, TFCG has successfully reduced forest damage from -1.31 percent in 2014 to -0.73 percent in 2023, marking a significant decrease of 68 percent. Research has also shown that 88 percent of tree stumps have thrived.

Funds generated from sustainable charcoal and timber harvesting have been reinvested, with 2.9bn/- allocated to various village development projects in the Morogoro region through Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM) activities.

The event gathered village leaders, ward councilors, and members of the Tanzania Community Forest Conservation Network (MJUMITA) from different villages in Handeni District, along with the Handeni District Executive Director, the District Administrative Secretary (DAS), and the District Forestry Conservator.

Napoleon Mlowe, Natural Resources Officer for the Handeni District Council, praised TFCG for the equipment donation, which will enable them to work more effectively in addressing deforestation, tracking areas where forests have been cleared, and taking appropriate action.

"Handeni District currently has 20 village forests. If we manage to conserve these village forests properly, we can establish sustainable charcoal production and carbon trading, allowing the community to earn income from carbon trade," he said.

Sailoti Stephen, Handeni District Executive Director, urged MJUMITA and TFCG to implement successful projects from other areas in their district, expressing his desire for sustainable forest harvesting to be adopted locally.

WORLD

Israel marks Oct 7 anniversary under shadow of escalating war

REIM, ISRAEL / BEIRUT / JERUSALEM

ISRAELIS yesterday marked the first anniversary of the devastating Hamas attack that triggered a war which has sparked protest worldwide and risks igniting a far wider conflict in the Middle East.

Ceremonies and protests in Jerusalem and Israel's south began around 06:29 am (0329 GMT), the hour when Hamas-led militants launched rockets into Israel at the start of the Oct 7 attack last year.

Outside Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's home in Jerusalem, around 300 people led by families of hostages holding up photos of their loved ones, observed a minute of silence for the dead as a siren sounded.

"We're still stuck in October 7th, 2023, in one unending day of terror, of fear, of anger, of despair," said Yuval Baron, whose father-in-law Keith Siegel is hostage in Gaza.

"We wanted to start this day together to remind ourselves, our prime minister, the public of Israel that even though it is a day of grief there is still a holy mission to bring back the hostages," said Baron.

In Reim, the site of the music festival where more than 360 people were killed and dozens taken hostage, President Isaac Herzog presided over the memorial ceremony which began with the last track that was played at the party a year ago.

Ceremonies were to take place at kibbutz villages and towns near the border

throughout the day.

The Hamas attacks killed 1,200 people and more than 250 were taken hostage, according to Israeli figures.

They provoked an Israeli offensive in Gaza that has laid waste the densely populated coastal enclave, killed almost 42,000 people, according to Palestinian health authorities, and displaced most of the 2.3 million population.

In Gaza, 101 hostages remain as Israeli forces press on with their mission to demolish Hamas' military capabilities.

Israel has bombed more than 40,000 targets in Gaza, found 4,700 tunnel shafts and destroyed 1,000 rocket launcher sites in the past year, the military said on Monday.

Tallying troops whose names it received permission to publish, Israel's military said 726 Israeli soldiers had been killed since Oct 7, 2023. Of those, 380 died in the Oct 7 attacks and 346 in Gaza combat starting Oct 27, 2023.

Injured troops numbered 4,576 since that date. Fifty-six soldiers died as a result of operational accidents, which the military did not define.

The focus of the war, however, has increasingly shifted north to Lebanon where Israeli forces have been exchanging fire with Hezbollah since the group launched a barrage of missiles in support of Hamas on Oct 8.

Israel's attacks, which has killed well over 1,000 people in the past two weeks, has triggered a mass flight from southern Lebanon where more than 1 million people have been displaced.



Vehicles move past destroyed buildings in Khan Yunis in the southern Gaza Strip on Sunday on the eve of the anniversary of the ongoing war between Israel and Hamas. AFP

On Sunday, Israel bombed targets in Lebanon and the Gaza Strip ahead of the one-year anniversary of the Oct 7 attacks. Israeli air strikes battered Beirut's southern suburbs in the most intense bombardment of the Lebanese capital since Israel sharply escalated its campaign against Hezbollah last month. Large fireballs lit the darkened skyline and booms reverberated across Beirut.

Hezbollah rockets launched late on Sunday got past Israeli air defense systems and landed in Haifa, Israel's third-largest city, causing damage to buildings, police said. Israeli media reported 10 people wounded in rocket strikes in Haifa and the city of Tiberias.

Hezbollah said it had targeted a military site south of Haifa with a salvo of "Fadi 1" missiles.

The Israeli military said its fighter jets struck targets in Beirut belonging to Hezbollah's Intelligence Headquarters and weapons storage facilities. It said strikes also targeted Hezbollah in southern Lebanon and the Beqaa area.

On the eve of the anniversary, pro-Palestinian demonstrators protested against Israel around the world from Jakarta to Istanbul and Rabat after rallies in major European capitals, Washington and New York on Saturday.

Israel snubbed a US-backed push for a ceasefire in launching ground operations in Lebanon. The US government reacted to Israel's heavy bombardment there by saying that military pressure can enable diplomacy but can also lead to miscalculations.

French President Emmanuel Macron said over the weekend that shipments of arms to Israel should

be stopped.

The Israeli military issued new evacuation orders for residents of southern Beirut late on Sunday in advance of further strikes.

On Sunday night, Israel declared three more areas on its northern border as closed military zones in addition to more than five closed last week as military staging areas.

An Israeli strike on a building in the mountain town of Kayfoun in central Lebanon killed six people and wounded 13, Lebanon's health ministry said. A strike in the nearby town Qmatiye killed six more, including three children, and wounded 11, it said.

In the Gaza Strip, at least 26 people were killed and 93 others wounded when Israeli airstrikes hit a mosque and a school sheltering displaced people on Sunday, according to the Hamas-run Gaza government media office. The Israeli military said it had conducted "precise strikes on Hamas terrorists".

'Joint command' leads Hezbollah

Hezbollah official Hashem Safiedine was targeted by Israeli strikes on southern Beirut last week and his fate remains unclear. He is considered a likely successor to leader Sayyed Hassan Nasrallah, who was killed in an Israeli attack last month.

Senior Hezbollah political official Mahmoud Qmati told Iraqi state television on Sunday that Israeli bombing was obstructing search efforts in an area where Safiedine had reportedly been targeted. He said Hezbollah was being led by a joint command until a leader was designated.

The conflict in Lebanon, which started a year ago with cross-border strikes by Hezbollah in solidarity with Hamas, has rapidly expanded in the past couple of weeks.

More than 2,000 people have been killed in Lebanon in nearly a year of fighting, most in the past two weeks, according to the Lebanese health ministry. The ministry said on Sunday that 25 people were killed on Saturday.

"Last night was the most violent of all the previous nights," said Hanan Abdullah, a resident of Beirut's southern suburbs. "There were dozens of strikes - we couldn't count them all - and the sounds were deafening."

The United Nations' refugee chief said on Sunday there were "many instances" where Israeli airstrikes had violated international law by hitting civilian infrastructure and killing civilians in Lebanon.

Israel says it targets military capabilities and takes steps to mitigate the risk of civilian harm, while Lebanese authorities say civilians have been targeted. Israel accuses both Hezbollah and Hamas of hiding among civilians, which they deny.

Lavrov cautions West against discussions of allowing Kiev to strike deep into Russia

MOSCOW

DISCUSSING allowing Ukraine to use Western-provided weapons for strikes deep inside Russia is like playing with fire which may have dangerous consequences, Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov said in an interview with Newsweek.



"They are discussing authorizing the AFU [Armed Forces of Ukraine] to use Western long-range missiles to strike deep into Russian territory.

"Playing with fire" in this way may lead to dangerous consequences," Russia's top diplomat said. "As stated by [Russian] President [Vladimir] Putin, we will take adequate decisions based on our understanding of the threats posed by the West. It is up to you to make conclusions," Lavrov emphasized.

At a meeting in Kiev on September 11, US Secretary of State Antony Blinken and Ukrainian leader Vladimir Zelensky did not make any decisions regarding the authorization for Ukraine to strike targets inside Russia with US-supplied weapons.

A source told ABC News that during a lengthy meeting Zelensky presented "a detailed plan" of how Kiev could use long-range missiles for strikes into Russian territory to Blinken and gave him a list of possible targets.

On September 12, Lavrov said the decision to allow Ukraine to use long-range weapons for strikes inside Russia was made long ago, and now the West is working its PR magic to present it to the public.

Earlier last month, Deputy Chairman of Russia's Security Council Dmitry Medvedev said if the West decides to send longer-range weapons to Kiev a potential buffer zone could reach Poland.

France vows to back Morocco's Western Sahara development despite ECJ ruling

PARIS

FRANCE has reaffirmed its unwavering support for Morocco's efforts in Western Sahara in light of the recent rulings by the European Court of Justice (ECJ) that challenges the legality of trade and fisheries agreements between the European Union (EU) and Morocco, including products from the disputed region in southern Morocco.

The French Foreign Ministry released a statement yesterday saying that it would not comment on the court's judicial decisions but stressed its unwavering support for Morocco. "In any case, France reaffirms its unwavering commitment to its exceptional partnership with Morocco and its determination to continue deepening it."

The statement also underlined the strategic importance of the relationship between the EU and Morocco. It emphasized France's intent to work with European partners to preserve and strengthen their critical partnerships, "particularly economic ones, and to preserve the gains of the partnership, in compliance with international law."

In addition, France reiterated its ongoing support for Morocco's economic and social development efforts in the Western Sahara region.

The French government referenced a message from French President Emmanuel Macron to King Mohammed VI on the occasion of Morocco's Throne Day, where Macron expressed France's "determination to support Morocco's efforts in favor of the economic and social development of Western Sahara, for the benefit of the local populations."

The ECJ rulings have sparked reactions across Europe. The court ruled that trade agreements between the EU and Morocco, which include products from the Western Sahara region, violated the region's right to self-determination.

The ruling claimed that the agreements had been concluded without adequately consulting the people of Western Sahara, and it suggested that products from the region, such as tomatoes and melons, should be distinctly labeled to reflect their origin.

Morocco, however, has firmly rejected the ruling. The Moroccan Ministry of Foreign Affairs called the ECJ's decision legally flawed, stating that "it contains obvious legal errors and suspicious factual mistakes." The ministry also emphasized that Morocco will not agree to any agreements that undermine its territorial integrity, including Western Sahara.

Morocco referenced a recent UK High Court ruling, which rejected a similar case brought by a pro-Polisario NGO against a Morocco-UK trade agreement. Morocco highlighted this ruling as more impartial and legally sound compared to the ECJ's stance.



Charred cars at the site of an Israeli airstrike in Dahiyeh, Beirut, Lebanon, on Sunday. AP

BEIJING

China sees improving livelihood in 75 years

SINCE the founding of the People's Republic of China 75 years ago, the living standards of the Chinese people have progressed from mere subsistence to moderate prosperity in all aspects.

The per capita disposable income of China's residents was only 49.7 yuan (\$7.1) in 1949, but climbed to 39,218 yuan in 2023, an increase of 75.8 times, or an annual growth rate of 6 percent, adjusted for inflation, according to a report released by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS).

Remarkable changes have been made since China ushered in the reform and opening up in 1978. The private economy has developed rapidly, and the national

economy has expanded at a high speed.

Before the reform and opening up, the consumption level of residents was relatively low, and household expenditures were mainly used for food, clothing and daily necessities, but now people are spending more on durable goods such as automobiles and household appliances.

The changes can be mirrored in the Engel's coefficient, which measures food expenditures as a proportion of total household spending. The index was 29.8 percent in 2023, down 34.1 percentage points from 63.9 percent in 1978.

Take the household home

appliance ownership for example, the average number of refrigerators per 100 households reached 103.4 at the end of 2023, in contrast to merely 0.2 in 1981.

The number of household color TVs per 100 households stood at 107.8 at the end of 2023, in contrast to 0.6 in 1981. The number of household washing machines per 100 households stood at 98.2 at the end of 2023, in contrast to 6.3 in 1981.

When the People's Republic of China was founded, the housing conditions were relatively poor. After the reform and opening up, the housing system has transformed from welfare hous-

ing allocation to marketization, and the shortage of housing for urban and rural residents gradually eased.

The living conditions became more comfortable and spacious. The per capita housing floor area climbed 4.8 times in 2020 over 1978, reaching 38.6 square meters for urban residents and 46.8 square meters for rural residents, said the NBS report citing the seventh national census results.

Chinese people are enjoying longer life expectancy. The average life expectancy reached 78.6 years in 2023, an increase of 43.6 years compared to the early days of the People's Republic of China.

At the end of 2023, 99.8 percent of the urban communities had access to highways, an increase of 0.6 percentage points from 2013, and 99.9 percent of the rural communities had access to cable TV signals, up 10.7 percentage points from 2013.

Drinking water supplies, which received centralized purification treatment, covered 98.2 percent of the urban communities in 2023, up 6.9 percentage points from 2013, and 88.2 percent of villages, an increase of 42.6 percentage points from 2013.

Medical and educational services have also improved. In 2023, 96.1 percent of the villages had medical service

stations, up 14.5 percentage points from 2013.

Meanwhile, 92.4 percent of the villages had convenient access to kindergartens or preschool classes, up 16.7 percentage points from 2013.

With the gradual progress of urbanization, the consumption power of urban residents has improved, the supply of commodities has become increasingly abundant, and the urban consumer market has maintained rapid growth.

The retail sales of consumer goods in urban areas registered an average annual growth rate of 12.1 percent from 1953 to 2023. The proportion of urban retail

sales of consumer goods in total retail sales grew from 45.4 percent in 1952 to 86.4 percent in 2023.

In the development process, China has secured victories in the continued fight against poverty. By 2020, 98.99 million people in rural China had been lifted out of poverty, and all 832 impoverished counties were officially recognized as having exited poverty. *Xinhua*



The number of household colour TVs per 100 households stood at 107.8 at the end of 2023, in contrast to 0.6 in 1981

Trump threatens a 200% tariff on vehicles imported from Mexico

REPUBLICAN US presidential candidate Donald Trump on Sunday said he would slap tariffs as high as 200 percent on vehicles imported from Mexico as he ratchets up his protectionist trade rhetoric ahead of the Nov 5 election.

Trump, facing Democrat Kamala Harris in a tight race, has previously pledged that if elected again as president he would set a 100 percent duty on imported cars and trucks with the goal of aiding the domestic auto industry. But while speaking at a rally at an airport in Juneau, Wisconsin, Trump doubled the figure.

"We'll put a tariff of 200 percent on if we have to," Trump said. "We're not going to let it happen. We're not letting those cars come into the United States."

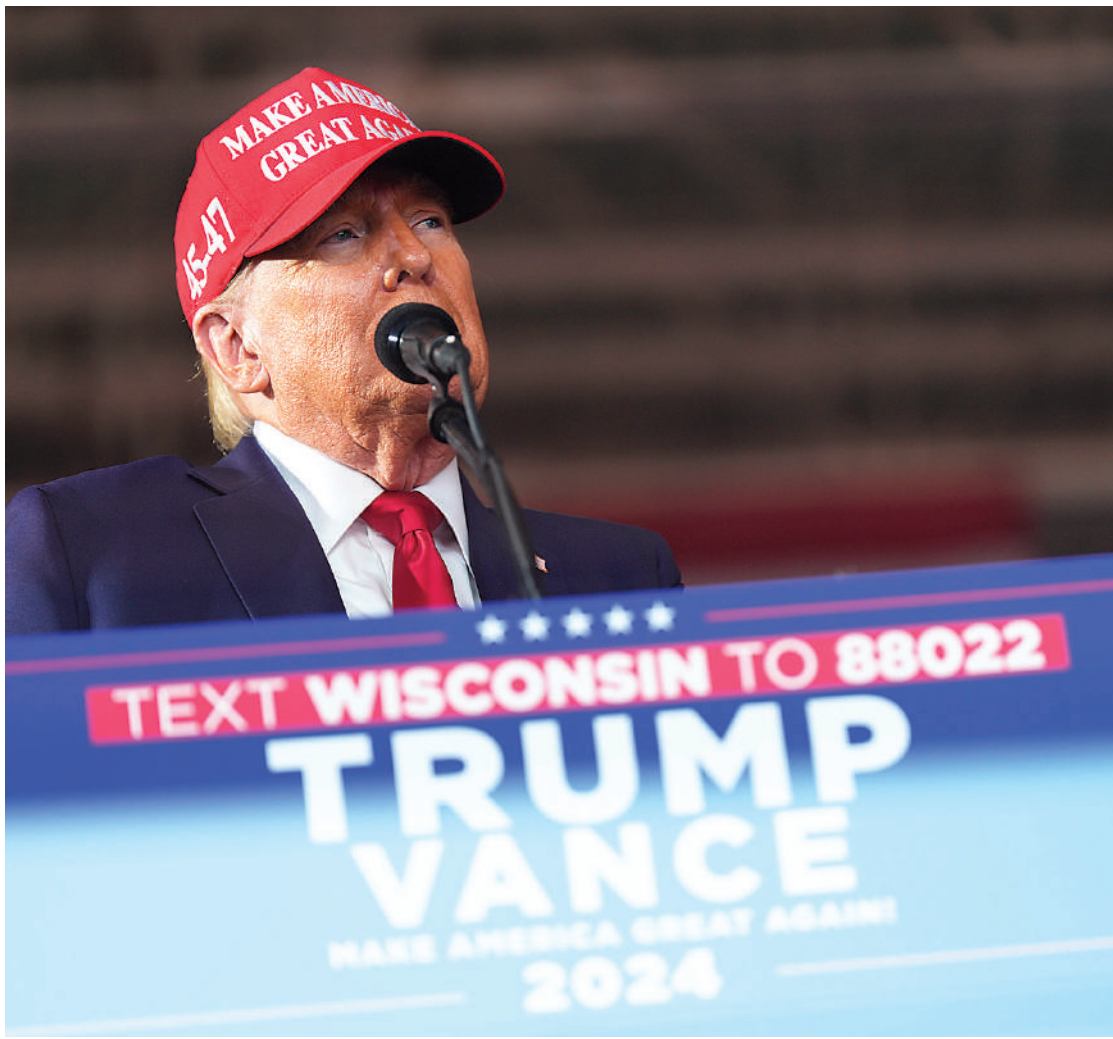
The former president stumped in Wisconsin for the fourth time in eight days, underscoring the importance his campaign is placing on the state with less than a month to go until Election Day.

Opinion polls have shown Harris, the US vice-president, with a slight edge in Wisconsin after the state voted for President Joe Biden over Trump four years ago.

Both Harris and Trump have expended a massive amount of time, money and resources in Michigan, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, which are considered keys to victory in the US electoral college. Trump swept the states in 2016 against Democrat Hillary Clinton on his way to becoming president. Biden did the same in 2020.

Harris campaigned with former Republican US congresswoman Liz Cheney in Wisconsin on Thursday.

Trump's rally in Juneau came less than 24 hours after he staged a rally in Butler, Pennsylvania, the site of an assassination attempt against him in July.



Republican presidential nominee former President Donald Trump speaks during a campaign rally at Dodge County Airport on Sunday in Juneau, Wisconsin, United States. AP

Trump made his remarks on tariffs as he pledged to bolster the US auto industry. Experts have said his plans could increase vehicle prices.

Mexico exported about 3 million vehicles to the United States in 2023, with the Detroit Three automakers accounting for about half of those exports.

The Tax Policy Center think tank has said that a massive new tariff on Mexican vehicle exports "likely would drive up the cost of motor vehicles, domestic as well as imports, used cars as well as new."

Trump previously threatened large tariffs on cars from Mexico as president and as a candidate

in 2016. Imposing up to 25 percent tariffs on Mexican autos and components could have severe impacts on the industry and hike vehicle costs, automakers said in 2019.

Trump spent much of the early part of his nearly two-hour speech in Juneau bashing the Biden administration's response to Hurricane Helene, which devastated parts of the Southeast and left 227 people dead and hundreds of thousands without power.

Harris had left people "stranded," Trump said, without providing evidence.

"This is the worst response to a storm or a catastrophe or a

hurricane that we've ever seen," Trump told the crowd in Juneau.

Earlier on Sunday, Deanne Criswell, the administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, on ABC's "This Week" program defended the administration's actions, saying that the agency has enough resources to aid in recovery efforts.

"We continue to move in critical commodities into the places that have been hard to reach," Criswell said.

Criswell called claims by Trump and other Republicans that FEMA funding was being diverted to migrants in the country illegally "frankly ridiculous and just plain false."

By Zhao Jia

PRESIDENT Xi Jinping on Sunday exchanged congratulatory messages with Kim Jong-un, top leader of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on the 75th anniversary of diplomatic ties, underscoring the commitment to further develop the traditional friendship between the two neighbors.

China and the DPRK officially established diplomatic relations on Oct 6, 1949, five days after the founding of the People's Republic of China, which Xi said in the message opened a new chapter in the history of bilateral relations and is of epoch-making significance.

Xi, who is also general secretary of the Communist Party of China Central Committee, said that over the past 75 years, the two countries have supported each other in consolidating people's power and safeguarding national sovereignty, strengthening exchanges and cooperation and advancing socialist construction. They have also worked closely to promote regional peace and stability and safeguard international equity and justice.

The traditional friendship between China and the DPRK has stood the test of changing times and global challenges, becoming a valuable asset for both countries and their people, he added.

Xi stressed that he highly values the development of bilateral relations and has jointly guided and promoted the development of China-DPRK relations with Kim, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the State Affairs of the DPRK.

In recent years, the two leaders have held five historic meetings and maintained close communication through letters and messages. Kim sent a message of congratulations to Xi last week on the occasion of the 75th founding anniversary of New China and last month

Xi sent a congratulatory message to Kim on the 76th anniversary of the DPRK's founding.

The two leaders also exchanged messages of New Year greetings at the beginning of the year and jointly announced the designation of 2024 as the China-DPRK Friendship Year and launched a series of activities.

Under the new circumstances of the new era, Xi said in Sunday's message that China is willing to work with the DPRK to take the 75th anniversary as an opportunity to strengthen strategic communication and coordination, deepen friendly exchanges and cooperation, and continue to write new chapters in the China-DPRK traditional friendship, in order to jointly promote the steady and long-term development of the two countries' socialist cause and bring more benefits to their people.

In his message, Kim said that 75 years ago, the DPRK and China officially established diplomatic relations, and bilateral friendly relations have since entered a new stage of historical development.

Over the past 75 years, the two parties and countries have upheld their firm belief in the legitimacy of their causes, overcoming various tests and challenges, and advancing courageously on the path of socialism, Kim said.

It is in the fundamental interests of both countries to continuously carry forward and develop the DPRK-China friendship with a time-honored history and fine tradition, he added.

The DPRK's party and government will continue to make efforts to consolidate and develop friendly and cooperative relations with China as required by the new era, Kim said.

Kim also expressed his wish that the Chinese people, under the leadership of the CPC with Xi at its core, will continue to make new achievements in building a modern socialist country in all respects.

Xinhua

Kremlin says Russia will appoint a new ambassador to the United States

MOSCOW

THE Kremlin said yesterday that a new Russian ambassador to the United States would be appointed, dismissing speculation that relations with Washington were being downgraded at the end of the term of the current envoy Anatoly Antonov.

The Siberian-born Antonov, 69, a career diplomat, had been head of the Russian embassy in Washington since 2017. He said in July that his assignment was coming to an end.

Kremlin spokesman Dmitry Peskov said President Vladimir Putin was not

currently scheduled to receive Antonov, but added that an ambassador had the opportunity to report to the president daily.

Asked if the return of Antonov indicated that relations with Washington were being downgraded, Peskov said: "No, of course an ambassador will be appointed in a timely manner."

The current confrontation between Russia and the West over Ukraine is unparalleled in history and a mistake could lead to catastrophe, a senior Russian diplomat said on Thursday when asked about comparisons to the 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis.



Anatoly Antonov (C), Russian ambassador to the United States, departs after meeting with then Assistant Secretary of State for Europe Karen Donfried at the US State Department in Washington, March 14, 2023. AP

STOCKHOLM

2024 Nobel prizes to be announced this week

THE Nobel prizes are to be announced this week, starting with the award for medicine or physiology on Monday.

The awards, which are also given for achievements in physics, chemistry, literature and peace, come with a prize amount of 11 million Swedish crowns (\$1.1 million) while the recognition alone can spur book sales and yield global fame.

What is the Nobel Prize?

The Nobel Prize was created by wealthy Swedish inventor Alfred Nobel, who in his will dictated that his estate should be used to fund "prizes to those who, during the preceding year, have conferred the greatest benefit to humankind".

Nobel died in 1895 but it took until 1901, following a legal battle over his will, before the first prizes were awarded.

Nobel named the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences to

award the prizes for chemistry and physics, the Swedish Academy for literature, Sweden's Karolinska Institute medical university for physiology or medicine, and the Norwegian parliament for peace. It is not known why Nobel chose Norway, which at the time was in a union with Sweden, to hand out the peace prize.

In 1968, when Sweden's central bank was celebrating its 300th anniversary, it established the Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel with a donation to the Nobel Foundation. The prize is awarded by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, according to the same principles as the other prizes.

Famous and infamous laureates

Notable Nobel laureates include scientists Albert Einstein, Niels Bohr and Marie Curie, authors Ernest Hemingway

and Albert Camus, and inspirational leaders such as Nelson Mandela, Martin Luther King Jr and Mother Teresa.

While most achievements are still celebrated, some awards have not aged well, such as Egas Moniz's 1949 prize in physiology or medicine for the since banned and discredited practice of lobotomy.

Many peace prizes have also been criticized, including those for Henry Kissinger, Yasser Arafat, Yitzhak Rabin and Shimon Peres. Failure to give the prize to Mahatma Gandhi before his death in 1948 is also seen by many as a mistake.

The festivities

The Nobel prizes are presented to the laureates on Dec 10, the anniversary of Nobel's death. The peace prize is handed out by the chairman of the Norwegian Nobel committee in Oslo, while the other prizes are

presented by the Swedish king in Stockholm's Concert Hall.

During the evening some 1,300 guests are treated to a lavish banquet at Stockholm City Hall. The banquet requires extensive planning and the food is prepared by a head chef leading a large team of cooks while more than 200 waiters serve up the various courses and wines.

Months before the banquet, three menus suggested by selected chefs are presented to the Nobel Foundation for tasting. The selected menu is kept secret until the day of the Nobel Banquet.

The menus aim to have a touch of Scandinavia and last year's menu included a starter of baked beetroot with seaweed cream and sturgeon caviar, a main course of cod loin stuffed with king crab, and dessert of baked chocolate cream with a lingonberries compote.

Agencies

Unraveling US role in the escalating Gaza conflict

CAIRO

THE United States has frequently employed political maneuvers to gain credit for its role in the geopolitical landscape of the Middle East.

In July 2022, prior to a visit to the region, U.S. President Joe Biden proudly asserted in a Washington Post op-ed that "The Middle East I'll be visiting is more stable and secure than the one my administration inherited 18 months ago," attributing a more stable Middle East to "a vital leadership role" played by the United States.

In October 2023, just a week before the latest flare-up of conflict between Hamas and Israel, U.S. National Security Adviser Jake Sullivan declared, in an article titled "The Sources of American Power" in Foreign

Affairs magazine, that the Middle East "is quieter than it has been for decades."

However, with claims of credit also comes the burden of responsibility. In the face of the ongoing Gaza conflict, which has surpassed a year and is pushing the Middle East towards the brink of full-scale war, it is crucial to examine the role and responsibilities that the United States holds in the deterioration of this situation.

Analysts argue that the United States has played a significant and irreplaceable role in the continuation and escalation of hostilities.

This is evidenced by the repeated use of its veto power in the UN Security Council to block resolutions calling for ceasefires in Gaza. Additionally, the continuous supply of

arms to Israel by the United States has further contributed to the intensification of the conflict.

ESCALATING CONFLICT

Throughout the year of the prolonged conflict in Gaza, the United States has consistently expressed its determination to prevent the escalation of the conflict throughout the wider Middle East. Just four days after the outbreak of hostilities between Hamas and Israel on Oct. 7, 2023, U.S. Secretary of State Antony Blinken embarked on an urgent trip to the Middle East with the stated purpose of "helping prevent the conflict from spreading."

In the following months, Blinken made nine additional visits to the region. Moreover, the U.S. president, along with

other senior officials such as the Secretary of Defense and the CIA Director, has also made frequent visits to the region over the course of the year, all with similar intentions and objectives. Despite the frequent visits by U.S. officials and their stated determination to contain the conflict, the Gaza conflict persists, with the death toll steadily surpassing that of previous Middle Eastern wars. This underscores a deepening crisis that has become one of the most significant upheavals in the region in recent decades.

The Gaza conflict has by now resulted in the tragic loss of more than 41,800 Palestinian lives, and the number of the injured has reached a staggering 96,000. The United Nations reports that approximately 90 percent of the population, or

1.9 million people, in the Gaza Strip are internally displaced. Disturbingly, many individuals have experienced repeated displacement, with some having been displaced 10 times or even more. Amidst the enduring suffering faced by the Palestinian population, the flames of discord have also spread across the wider Middle East.

In Lebanon, clashes have occurred between Israeli troops and Hezbollah, adding to the tensions in the region. Additionally, Iran and Israel find themselves trapped in a dangerous cycle of vengeance. Moreover, the Houthis in Yemen, as well as various militant factions in Iraq and Syria, have also become embroiled in the escalating hostilities with Israel. "As violence intensifies across the Middle East, the re-

gion sits on the precipice of a region-wide armed conflict," the International Committee of the Red Cross has said on X, warning of an imminent humanitarian crisis.

Apparently, the U.S. determination has not effectively curtailed the escalation of the conflict. The U.S. administration is practicing "lying" when it persistently talks about the possibility for resolving the situation and preventing the conflict from escalating, according to Ashraf al-Ajrami, a Ramallah-based Palestinian expert.

HOLLOW PROMISES

If one were to trust the statements of the U.S. administration, it would seem that a cease-fire agreement between Israel and Hamas would have

been imminent by now. The United States has been actively advocating for a cessation of hostilities in Gaza since May, blatantly claiming that relevant parties are "closer than we've ever been" to reaching an agreement.

However, despite the public commitment to mediate a cease-fire, the actions taken by the United States indicate a different story. Since the outbreak of conflict, the United States has wielded its veto power in the UN Security Council four times, rejecting resolutions related to the Gaza conflict, and turning a deaf ear to the international community's calls for an immediate ceasefire. On top of this, the United States has been openly supportive of Israel's military actions against Iran and Lebanon.

SPORT

Wanyeche triumphs in 2024 CDF Trophy tourney

By Correspondent Japheth Kazenga

DAR ES SALAAM golfer Enosh Wanyeche emerged as the 2024 Chief of Defense Forces (CDF) Trophy tournament's main event champion in the city last Sunday.

Wanyeche, who plays for Lugalo Golf Club, ended the three-day event impressively having notched a 224 total gross.

The 2024 CDF Trophy tournament was played at Lugalo Golf Club's course on Friday, involving players who battled it out in various categories, ranging from professionals to amateurs.

The main event concluded thrillingly, with Wanyeche edging his closest challenger and fellow Lugalo golfer, Isiaka Dunia (226 gross), and forcing Dunia to settle for second place.

Marius Kajuna finished third having returned a 230 gross total to wrap up a pulsating, all-Lugalo contest for the top three spots in the main event.

Ally Isanzu - who also features for Lugalo Golf Club - ended fourth with 231 gross total.

The tournament's professionals category ended with Arusha Gymkhana Club's Nuru Mollel beating the remaining professionals to the title after carding 149 gross total.

Mollel walked away with a cash prize amounting to 2m/- for emerging victorious.

Kili Golf Club's Isaac Wanyeche secured the second place after notching 150 gross total. He garnered a 1m/- cash prize.

A count-back decision handed Wanyeche the spot, considering the golfer was level with Elisante Lembris (150 gross) - therefore, Lembris ended third.

The tournament's Subsidiary category, which had golfers with handicaps gracing the course, had the golfers battling it out in divisions A, B, C, Seniors, and Ladies.

In Division A, the eight-handicap Khalid Shemndolwa took the top spot with 143 net, beating Godlisten Thobiko, who posted similar results, via count-back.

Division B saw the 18-handicap John Iddi topping the division, having returned 143 net.

Kennedy Kajuna, playing off 21 handicaps, emerged victorious in Division C after notching 141 net, and Gideon Reinsburg (142 net), who plays off 19 handicaps, secured second place.

The Ladies' category had the hosts' golfer, Q Zhang, having the last laugh, returning 144 net.

The 24-handicap Maryanne Mugo, who also notched 144 net, grabbed the second place in

the category given the golfer lost out on the top place via a count-back decision.

Veteran golfer Edmund Mndolwa, featuring for Lugalo Golf Club, was the Seniors' category winner with 132 net.

In the Juniors' category, Ibrahim Juma beat the rest to the top place - garnering 75 gross in the category, which had the youthful golfers competing on the last day.

Mohamed Moshi secured the second spot, having lost the top place to Juma by a single shot.

Stephen Chuwalo of Lugalo Golf Club, playing off six handicaps, was the NMB Staff event winner after garnering 161 net.

Benson William (15 handicaps) - also turning out for Lugalo Golf Club - emerged as the Overall Net winner, having posted 134 net.

Lugalo Golf Club's Samwel Kileo won the Longest Drive's men's category prize whereas Kili Golf Club's Loveness Mungure laid her hands on the women's category Longest Drive prize.

Gertrude Mallya, NMB Bank's Head of Private Banking - whose bank sponsors the 2024 CDF Trophy showdown - lauded the army-owned golf outfit for developing the sport in the country.

"NMB Bank has been working closely with Lugalo Golf Club for a long time and we have kept on being the biggest stakeholders in the event for seven years," Gertrude disclosed during the opening ceremony.

The bank official stated her institution has been seeing to it that it firmly cooperates with Lugalo Golf Club to professionally organize the three-day showdown.

Gertrude appreciated the tournament co-sponsors willingness to join forces with the bank and see to it the competition is a success.

She said she is optimistic the brand-new car would turn this season's showdown into a highly competitive affair.

"This tournament has been taking place annually and our bank has been cooperating with Lugalo Club via sponsoring the showdown...the institution has dished out over 200m/- to sponsor this important tournament," Gertrude added.

"On behalf of NMB Bank, I duly congratulate the TPDF for promoting various sports, particularly golf," she noted.

Gertrude revealed that the bank has resorted to, this year, offering 35m/- to sponsor the CDF Trophy tournament, having acknowledged the showdown's importance to society.



Chief of Defense Forces (CDF) Jacob Mkunda (3rd L) hands over a 4m/- cheque to the 2024 CDF Trophy tournament's main event winner, Enosh Wanyeche, at the Lugalo Golf Club in Dar es Salaam last Sunday. Looking on (L-R) are Tanzania Ladies Golf Union (TLGU) president Queen Siraki, Lugalo Golf Club's chairman Michael Luwongo, and one of NMB Bank officials, whose institution has sponsored the tournament. Photo: Correspondent

LeBron and son Bronny James play together for the first time in a preseason game for the Lakers

PALM DESERT, Calif.

LeBRON James grew up without a father, and the top scorer in NBA history has often said he savors every moment and milestone he can experience with his own three children.

When he stepped onto a court Sunday night to play alongside his son, Bronny, for the Los Angeles Lakers, this moment was more than basketball history to him.

It was the realization of a family dream.

LeBron and Bronny became

the first father and son to play in any NBA game together during the first half of the Lakers' preseason contest against Phoenix, playing just over four minutes side-by-side in the second quarter.

"It's pretty cool for the both of us, and especially for our family," LeBron said. "It's definitely a moment that I will never forget."

The James family's remarkable moment coincidentally happened on Bronny's 20th birthday, and it felt like a celebration for the 39-year-old LeBron, who has spoken about his desire for this opportunity

since Bronny was in high school.

Although LeBron knows they'll get more chances to play together in the Lakers' upcoming season, the first time on court together in uniform felt "not real" to the four-time NBA champion and 20-time All-Star.

"For a father, it means everything," LeBron said. "For someone who didn't have that growing up, to be able to have that influence on your kids and have that influence on your son, to be able to have moments with your son - and the ultimate, to be able to work with your son - that's one of the greatest things

that a father could ever hope for or wish for."

Bronny James entered the preseason game as a substitute to begin the second quarter, joining his father on court at Acrisure Arena in the Coachella Valley. Bronny was told by coach JJ Redick before the game that he would be playing alongside LeBron, but the rookie maintained his usual cool demeanor both before and after the moment.

"I was pretty psyched for that," Bronny said.

Although he's much less vocal about the whole

situation than LeBron, Bronny is still learning how to navigate an on-court relationship with his father, who has repeatedly insisted that his son can't call him "Dad" on the court.

"I'm always thinking about, 'That's my dad!', because that's literally my dad," Bronny said. "But when I'm playing, he's just my teammate. That's all."

Their minutes together weren't as smooth as they'll be later in the season: Bronny committed two turnovers and LeBron made another in their first two minutes. Shortly after LeBron hit a 3-pointer

SPORTS

Taifa Stars facing a potential battle royal against DR Congo

By Lloyd Elipokea

AFTER garnering four points from two matchups in their 2025 AFCON Qualifiers, the Taifa Stars will battle it out against the DR Congo this Thursday in what is undoubtedly a crucial Group H qualifier.

Indeed, the stakes could not be higher for the Stars as they will be facing off against the DR Congo, who is indisputably Group H's leader after having won the two games played thus far in the 2025 AFCON Qualifying Championship.

It should also be noted that the Taifa Stars will be taking on the DR Congo on the latter's home turf this Thursday and the two teams will slug it out again on October 15 but this time here in Dar es Salaam.

Interestingly, after being excluded from the Taifa Stars in the national team's last qualifier, the current Stars' squad will welcome the evergreen veteran Mbwana Samatta (pictured) back into the fold for the all-important duel against the DR Congo.

Understandably, one hopes that the presence of the seasoned Tanzanian striker Samatta will have a calming effect on his younger teammates, especially during stretches of the match when the team is under the cosh.

Let us now dive into the realm of local cycling, which recently received a much-needed shot in the arm following the historic participation of the Tanzanian cyclist Richard Laizer in the sport's premier competition the Cycling World Championships.

Indeed, in a competition that featured a whopping 84 contestants, Laizer creditably finished in 51st place, which admittedly was not a medal-winning display but was arguably not exactly humiliating either.

Upon his arrival back home, Laizer rightly issued a call to the authorities to invest more in cycling and other



sports apart from football.

At this critical juncture, this writer would like to remind you Dear Reader, of the multiple times that we have called for funds to be channeled into low-profile sports on the local sports scene.

It should be highlighted here that local football receives the lion's share of funding from corporate firms while low profile sports are distressingly left to fend for themselves.

Indeed, this is a deeply dissatisfying state of affairs which has been allowed to frustratingly exist for far too long.

One hopes then that sports stakeholders and the wider sports fraternity will move rapidly to address this perennial cash flow crisis that seemingly perpetually affects low profile sports.

Let us now consider the saddening demise of the basketball legend Dikembe Mutombo, who passed away lately after losing his battle against brain cancer.

The genial 7-foot-2 giant hailed from the DR Congo and he earned the widespread admiration of numberless basketball fans for being one of the greatest defensive players in the eventful history of the NBA.

Known for playfully wagging his finger at opponents after blocking their shots, Mutombo was justly regarded as being the most prolific shot blocker in the NBA over the course of his peerless career.

However, it was in the post-retirement stage of his life that he would leave behind a truly special legacy as being a selfless humanitarian who changed the lives of millions through his charitable work.

For example, Mutombo invested 15 million dollars of his own money into the building of the Biamba Marie Mutombo Hospital in the city where he was born, which was named after his deceased mother.

An inspiration to countless Africans on the continent, Dikembe Mutombo leaves behind a huge void in sports that will never be filled.

Mkwasa reflects on Ngorongoro Boys' struggle against Kenya, looks ahead to Djibouti clash

By Correspondent Nassir Nchimbi

TANZANIA U-20 national football team head coach Boniface Mkwasa has shared insights on his team's struggles in their 2-1 loss to Kenya in the first AFCON U-20 qualifier match played at the KMC Complex on Saturday.

Kenya's Rising Stars secured the win with goals from Kevin Wangaya in the 23rd minute and Andreas Odhiambo in the 66th minute. Tanzania's Ngorongoro Boys managed to pull one back through Rahim Shomare in the 76th minute but could not overturn the result.

The Ngorongoro Boys faced difficulties maintaining possession, especially in the first half, as Kenya's Rising Stars controlled much of the game.

The situation improved for Tanzania in the second half, with the team adopting a more direct playing style using long balls, which created problems for Kenya's defense.

Rising Stars' head coach, Salim Babu, acknowledged that his team struggled to deal with Tanzania's physicality and long-ball tactics in the later stages of the match.

Addressing the media after the game, Coach Mkwasa (pictured) explained that nerves and inexperience among his players were key factors in the loss.

"We will approach the match against Djibouti the same way, but we hope to have shaken off the doubt and fear that affected us in this game. Many of our players are experiencing this level of competition for



the first time, so we expect them to be more settled in our second match," Mkwasa said.

The veteran coach, who previously managed Tanzania's senior national team, also praised Kenya for their performance.

"The game was good, and I congratulate Kenya, who have a very strong team. They caught us on the counterattack at home, but that's the nature of football," he noted.

Looking ahead, Mkwasa is determined to correct the mistakes made in the opening game as the team prepares for their next

match against Djibouti.

He emphasized the importance of learning from the loss and making necessary improvements.

"We will go back to the training pitch and try to fix the errors we made in this match," he added.

The Ngorongoro Boys will face Djibouti today at the KMC Complex, hoping to secure their first win in the AFCON U-20 qualifiers and keep their hopes of reaching the continental tournament alive.

the Lakers' second half from the bench alongside Anthony Davis.

Bronny played about nine minutes in the second half, but didn't score in the Lakers' 118-114 loss to the Suns.

"I just told him, 'Keep getting better,'" LeBron said. "He's young. He wants to continue to improve, and that's what's most important. So every time you get a moment out there, just continue to make winning plays. Continue to learn from his mistakes and make winning plays."

AP

The Manchester City malfunction Pep Guardiola must fix over the international break

By Richard Jolly

PEP Guardiola was praising a passer for his shot-stopping. It is one interpretation, anyway. Ederson can feel like the footballing revolutionary, the playmaker from behind the defence, the 11th outfield player. Sometimes when Manchester City win, he is largely untested at what used to be the goalkeeper's main job.

Ederson is famously good with his feet, often scarcely required with his hands and, if save percentages are the barometer, rarely among the best in the Premier League. Guardiola is never slow to mention his most significant saves, or to forget his transformative impact. "The Champions League, I remember in certain moments, Eddie saved it," he said, recalling his late stops in the 2023 final. "The success we had, without him, I cannot visualise."

He may have had to envisage a City without Ederson, however. Al Nassr came calling in the summer. Ederson had family reasons to seek a move and a manager trying to persuade him to stay. "I didn't want it," said Guardiola. The Saudi Pro-League offer huge wages, but rarely massive transfer fees. "The real offer didn't come," added Guardiola. Al Nassr did not offer £50m, or anything close. "For the keeper for the team who won four Premier Leagues in a row, they have a value, a price. Otherwise, he cannot leave."

He did not and Guardiola had a particular reason to be grateful on Saturday. Ederson was outstanding, twice denying Adama Traore when the Fulham winger was through on goal. The irony, perhaps, was they are the sort of saves in which his deputy Stefan Ortega specialises. "Stefan is, for me, one of the best players I've ever seen in one against one," said Guardiola. So perhaps, had Ederson gone, City would have won against Fulham anyway.

But Ederson's reward for remaining in Manchester is a greater workload. He enters the international break with a lone Premier League clean sheet. Yet that reflects defensive difficulties rather than goalkeeping shortcomings. City's expected goals against is 8.93, far higher than Liverpool's 5.72. It works out at 1.27 per game - Fulham's 2.76 on Saturday was more than double that - compared to 0.98 last season. In none of Ederson's seven full seasons have City conceded an average of 1.0 league goals per game or 1.0 xG.

All of which gives Guardiola plenty to ponder upon. "Maybe we create more and concede more," he said. "I have the international break to reflect." He accepted there may be systemic issues. "Maybe structurally, yeah," he added.

Perhaps the problems in front of

Ederson are both structural and individual. The goals City have conceded include a long-term issue: City can be caught on the counter-attack, as they were for Sammie Szmodics' opener for Ipswich, Arsenal's controversial equaliser or Ruben Dias' own goal at West Ham. The chances Traore missed stemmed from lightning quick breaks and, while Newcastle levelled against City from the penalty spot, the incident came from a direct ball behind the defence.

The offside trap has malfunctioned at times. But it is telling, too, that some of the key passes have been played from the central area Rodri would otherwise patrol. He might have cut them out; certainly the temptation while the Spaniard is injured and opponents play through City with insufficient resistance is to say he would have stopped everything. "It's so easy to say this analysis," said Guardiola. "Because without Rodri we lose this power, because he's another guy who is so strong in this position."

City don't have the same physical strength, presence or defensive instincts in midfield without him. They have had different kinds of issues in the defence. Nathan Ake, their most consistent defender last season, has been limited to two minutes in the Premier League. John Stones has arguably been underused but was culpable for Brentford's first-minute strike. Kyle Walker has been dismal and, to varying degrees, had a role in the three goals Arsenal and Newcastle scored.

Of the most-used quartet, Dias has been below his best, Manuel Akanji and Josko Gvardiol better. Rico Lewis is a prodigy in possession but was uneasy when isolated against Traore. There was a slackness on Saturday. Andreas Pereira drifted behind Akanji to score the first. Traore was in acres of space when he should have doubled the lead. Guardiola finished with a back five but no one close enough to Rodrigo Muniz when he scored.

"Why don't we give credit to them rather than [find fault] defensively?" asked Guardiola. And if Fulham deserve praise, a hope may be that they and Brentford serve as role models: instead of inferiors being intimidated before kick-off at the Etihad, each has arrived with a strategy to score and departed disappointed they did not take a point.

Perhaps they sensed an uncharacteristic frailty in City. "There are actions we can defend better but step by step we will improve," said Guardiola. "I have to reflect on the goals, how I see normalisation and transition and set pieces." Because, fond as he is of Ederson, he prefers it when he does not have to hail his goalkeeper for his shot-stopping.

THE INDEPENDENT

Ten Hag future up in the air after Man United draws at Villa. Tottenham collapses in 3-2 loss

By STEVE DOUGLAS

FOR Erik ten Hag, it's very simple.

"We are all on board, together, on one page," the Manchester United manager said of his relationship with the club's leadership after a 0-0 draw at Aston Villa in the Premier League on Sunday.

The next few days will determine whether those above Ten Hag feel the same.

United heads into the two-week international break on a five-match winless run in all competitions and languishing in 14th place in the league, having won just two of its opening seven games this campaign.

Ten Hag had arrived at Villa Park under huge pressure and with the club's minority owner, Jim Ratcliffe, having failed to say he had faith in the Dutch coach when asked specifically on Friday.

However creditable gaining a point at a revitalized Villa is, it might still not be enough for Ten Hag - especially with United's new leadership having some time to weigh up his future before the team's next game.

"We know what we are working toward - it is a long-term project and we have to keep improving the process," Ten Hag said.

Playing in front of Ratcliffe and the rest of United's hierarchy, the visitors came closest to scoring when Bruno Fernandes struck a free kick against the crossbar in the 68th.

As a whole, Villa mostly dominated a match played four days after beating Bayern Munich in the Champions League.

Still, United dug in, defended well and earned a draw that followed 3-3 at Porto in the Europa League. It marks a decent response to slumping to a chastening 3-0 home loss to Tottenham last weekend.

"We proved in two tough away games that this is a team," Ten Hag said. "You saw the preparedness, the spirit but also the belief and the faith they have."

TOTTENHAM MELTDOWN

This time, it was Tottenham's turn to collapse.

Leading 2-0 at halftime, Tottenham conceded three goals in an 18-minute span early in the second half to lose 3-2 at Brighton.

"It is a terrible loss for us - as bad as it gets," Tottenham manager Ange Postecoglou said.

AP

Set for life? The rise of set-piece experts

By Nick Mashiter

"It's not a unique Brentford thing, it's something even the biggest clubs are implementing," says Bees director of football Phil Giles. "That's the bit where most people look at it and go, actually, this is a more recognised part of the game."

Giles is talking to BBC Sport about the rise of specialist set-piece coaches, with Brentford having been at the forefront for a decade.

The sight of a figure emerging from the dugout to preside over corner or free-kick routines is becoming more common, and the Bees have arguably been ahead of the curve as others have followed.

Indeed, Arsenal's Nicolas Jover, Manchester United's Andreas Georgson, Chelsea's Bernardo Cueva and Wolves' Jack Wilson all came through the club first.

The set-piece coach highlights the importance placed on the fine margins clubs are now searching for to get ahead.

"It is another weapon [set-pieces] we have," said Arsenal boss Mikel Arteta after the Gunners' 2-0 Champions League win over PSG, with Bukayo Saka scoring directly from a free-kick.

"We have great takers and at the moment a very physical team that can duel for the ball. We work on it a lot, so big credit to the coaches and then the players for buying into it and understanding that these things are game changers."

Last season 247 - 19.8% - of the 1,246 goals scored in the Premier League came from set-pieces (excluding penalties). That was actually down from a high of 28.5% in 2010-11.

This season 19.4% - 39 of the 201 goals so far - have been set-piece goals.

The kick-off, a set-piece in itself, also has potential and Brentford scored three times inside the opening minute - in successive games against Manchester City, Tottenham and West Ham after kicking off first.

While it may be an anomaly over the course of the season it is not a coincidence.

"Any situation like that where you know where our players can be, and where their place can be, gives you a chance to create something," says Giles.

"The ball being in your own half or in the middle of the pitch, it's a little bit more tricky so it's a bit unusual to do three in a row, but it's a situation you can kind of plan for and control."

"It's not lucky, but at the same time it's not very easily reproducible. We also conceded seven goals in those three games and not once did we score from the kick-off when we had the ball back."

A winning edge

Brentford's breeding ground of specialist coaches has not been by deliberate design but shows the impressive results the Bees have earned through their work.

Italy's Gianni Vio became their first set-piece specialist in 2015-16, before winning Euro 2020 with his country.

Georgson left for Arsenal and moved to Southampton before joining Manchester United this year, having been head coach at Norwegian side Lillestrom.

He was replaced by Jover, who is now in control of Arsenal's set-pieces



Successful set-pieces are often associated with specific work done on the training ground. Agencies

after being at Manchester City, while Chelsea paid £750,000 to bring Cueva to Stamford Bridge in the summer.

Former Republic of Ireland international Keith Andrews joined Brentford from Sheffield United in July as his replacement.

Even Wilson, who was appointed Wolves' first set-piece coach from Manchester City in the summer, was an analyst with the Bees.

"Without that being necessarily ambition or an aim of ours, it's transpired some of the guys who've come and done that particular role here have done really well at some big clubs," says Giles.

"That's not how we intended it but it's hopefully a good reflection on the environment we have, that allows coaches to come in and be successful."

Brentford's success with set-pieces unsurprisingly follows FC Midtjylland in 2021 - was also Scotland's set-piece coach but stepped down last month to spend more time with his ill father.

He has been credited with Villa's improved set-pieces and last season they became the first team in Europe to score 20 goals from set plays. Former Northern Ireland boss Ian Baraclough worked with MacPhee for the national side between 2020 and 2021.

He said: "Austin was innovative. I gave him free reign and it was a good relationship. He was very strong in his beliefs on things. Sometimes you may have to pull the reins on it, but the majority of the time you could see things working."

"It's just whether you've got enough time to work on that but I'm not surprised he's at Aston Villa and doing well. He communicates very well and he's one of the standouts in the Premier League when it comes to that role."

Though Baraclough rightly points out set-pieces have not suddenly become important - they have always been worked on, but have become more inventive.

"Now you have something like the draught excluder," he said.

"That was something we deployed in Bosnia (in 2020). I hadn't seen it before and Austin came to me and

more set piece goals (excluding penalties) than every Premier League team, except for Nottingham Forest.

At Chelsea Mauricio Pochettino didn't have a set-piece coach, believing he did not need one, before the Blues hired Cueva with a new set-piece department being set up at Stamford Bridge.

That particular issue was one of the reasons for Chelsea replacing Pochettino with Enzo Maresca in the summer.

There needs to be buy-in for the position to work, and Austin MacPhee was one of the only staff kept on when Unai Emery replaced Steven Gerrard at Aston Villa two years ago.

Given how hands-on Emery is, it is a seal of approval in itself.

MacPhee - who joined Villa from Midtjylland in 2021 - was also Scotland's set-piece coach but stepped down last month to spend more time with his ill father.

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"That was something we deployed in Bosnia (in 2020). I hadn't seen it before and Austin came to me and

said 'what about this? I've seen this at Atletico Madrid'.

"We were one of the first British sides to use it and the players were thinking 'what's all this about?' You could see them laughing and giggling. It was Paddy McNair we used on the floor, it's genius really."

As teams increasingly focus on the fine margins, former Blackburn and England striker Chris Sutton emphasises how focus on set-pieces is nothing new.

He said: "The difference in the past was that managers who wanted to work on them, did so themselves."

"I get how the game has evolved since then with the new technology that is available, but it is like these things and ideas did not exist back in the day, when they definitely did."

"Magical" throw-ins

The focus on throw-ins has also increased as clubs look for any possible edge.

Thomas Gronnemark was brought in by Jurgen Klopp in 2018 and the Dane helped Liverpool win the Premier League and Champions League within two years.

He improve the Reds' possession stats from throw-ins from 45.4% to 68.4%, going from 18th to first in the league on that metric.

Now he is working as a consultant with Brentford and Midtjylland, having also been with Ajax and Borussia Dortmund.

Gronnemark told BBC Sport: "You have 40-60 throw-ins in a match, using approximately 20 minutes on throw-ins and throw-in situations, so they are a gigantic thing."

"There's more acceptance [for set-piece and throw-in coaches] although my concern is clubs are starting to treat throw-ins like a free-kick or corners, and this will take away a lot of creativity because if you've already decided what you want to do you'll have less success."

"I work with the long, fast and clever throw-in philosophy and when we have a throw-in it should be exciting, it should be giving you the chance to score. It should be part of football that's magical."

BBC

Juventus not enthusiastic on welcoming back Paul Pogba after doping ban reduced

TURIN, Italy

JUVENTUS does not seem overly enthusiastic about welcoming back Paul Pogba.

Pogba had his four-year ban for doping reduced to 18 months on Friday after appealing to the Court of Arbitration for Sport, meaning the France World Cup winner will be free to resume his career in March 2025.

Pogba, who tested positive for testosterone in August last year, said he "just cannot wait to get back on the pitch."

His club, Juventus, does not appear to feel the same.

"We're waiting for the sentence documents, then we'll make a decision," sporting director Cristiano Giuntoli said before Saturday's Serie A match against Cagliari.

"He was a great player but he's been out of action for a long time."

Giuntoli's comments echoed those of coach Thiago Motta in his pre-match press conference on Friday.

"The club will decide what to do about Pogba," Motta said. "For me, he was a great player, he hasn't played for a long time. Now I'm focused only

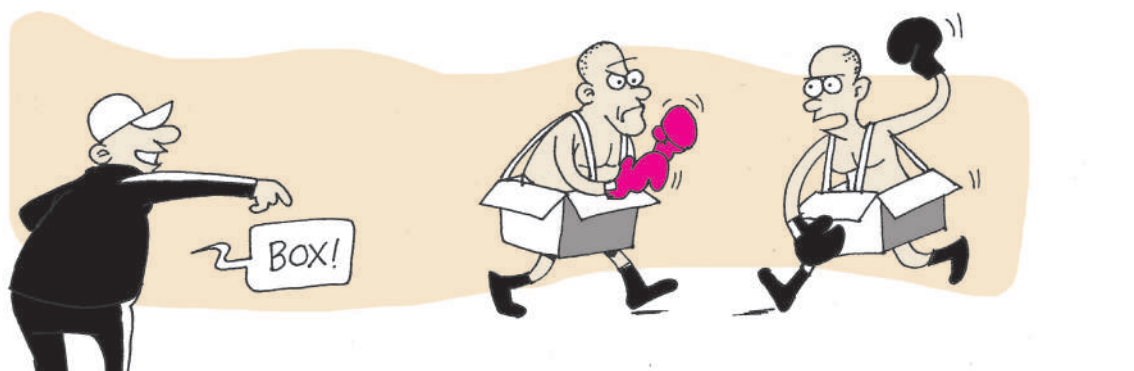
on tomorrow's match, everything else matters little to me at the moment."

The 31-year-old Pogba was the most expensive soccer player in history when he joined Manchester United from Juventus for a fee of 105 million euros (\$113 million) in 2016.

He starred in France's World Cup triumph in 2018 and returned to Juventus as a free agent in 2022. But injuries limited him to just eight Serie A appearances in his second spell at the club before his ban.

AP

Gwiji by David Chikoko



SPORT

Set for life? The rise of set-piece experts

COMPREHENSIVE REPORT, PAGE 19

Boxing in Tanzania gets presidential support as Samia awards winners

By Guardian Correspondent

PRESIDENT Samia Suluhu Hassan has made a significant contribution to the development of boxing in Tanzania by awarding prizes to Tanzanian boxers who triumphed in the 'Knockout ya Mama' boxing matches.

The event, held at City Centre Hall, Magomeni Usalama in Dar es Salaam, saw local fighters compete against international opponents from countries such as the Philippines, Ghana, South Africa, Uganda, and Angola.

Speaking on Sunday in Dar es Salaam, Omary Clayton, the Production and Promotions Coordinator of Mafia Boxing Promotion, praised President Samia for her support, noting that her involvement comes at a time when stakeholders and boxers are eager to elevate the sport and bring international recognition to Tanzania.

Clayton explained that President Samia awarded substantial prizes not only to Tanzanian boxers who won championship belts but also to those who emerged victorious in regular matches.

"Mama has entered boxing with full force, rewarding every Tanzanian who won their match. This is a positive step towards raising the profile of boxing in our country," Clayton stated.

The event featured 11 matches in total, eight of which were international bouts, while the remaining three involved Tanzanians exclusively, with the 'Knockout ya Mama' prize awarded to the winners.

Some of the standout Tanzanian boxers who received prizes from President Samia include:

- Issa Nampepeche, who knocked out Joseph Masunga, earning a prize of 3m/-.

- Mchanja Yohana, who won by points against his Ghanaian opponent Michael Aban, receiving 1.5m/-.

- Salmin Kassim, who secured a knockout victory over Filipino opponent Non James, earning 3m/-.

- Ibrahim Mafia, who won the WBC Africa Belt after defeating Ghanaian boxer Enoch Tetty in a nine-round bout, walking away with 7m/-.

- Kalolo Amiri, who earned 1.5m/- for a points victory against South African opponent Bono Koane.

- Said Mohamed, also known as "Chino," who claimed the IBA Intercontinental Championship belt by defeating Kusanda Komanisa of South Africa on points, receiving 5m/- from the 'Knockout ya Mama' prize.

President Samia's involvement in Tanzanian boxing has been hailed as a critical step in the sport's growth and its potential to gain international attention. The boxers and stakeholders believe this support will inspire more athletes to pursue success in the ring and elevate Tanzania's standing in the global boxing community.

Simba aim for CAF Confederation Cup glory after historic Pot 1 seeding

By Correspondent Seth Mapoli



SIMBA Sports Club have learned their group stage opponents for the 2024/25 CAF Confederation Cup following a draw held yesterday in Cairo, Egypt.

The Tanzanian giants, who made history by being placed in Pot 1 for the first time in a CAF draw, will compete in Group A alongside CS Sfaxien of Tunisia, CS Constantine of Algeria, and Angola's Bravos do Maquis. This achievement further solidifies Simba's growing reputation as a dominant force in African football.

CAF grouped the 16 qualified clubs into four groups for the Confederation Cup, with Simba being seeded among the continent's elite clubs after reaching the semifinals in the previous edition. Their placement in Pot 1 highlights the club's rising stature in African competi-

tions and marks another milestone for Tanzanian football.

In Group A, Simba will face strong competition from established clubs across North and Central Africa:

- CS Sfaxien (Tunisia): One of Tunisia's most decorated clubs, CS Sfaxien have a strong pedigree in continental football, having won the CAF Confederation Cup four times. Their experience and tactical prowess will present a challenging test for Simba.

- CS Constantine (Algeria): Hailing from Algeria, CS Constantine boasts a rich football history. Though they may not have as many continental titles as their Tunisian counterparts, they are a formidable side known for their defensive solidity.

- Bravos do Maquis (Angola): Simba will kick off their group stage campaign against Bravos do Maquis in Angola on the weekend of November 26-27. Though Bravos are considered underdogs in the group, they have shown resilience in their domestic league and will look to make their mark on the continental stage.

Ahmed Ally, the Information and Communication Manager of Simba SC, expressed optimism following the draw and called on supporters to rally behind the team throughout the group stage, emphasizing the importance of home support.

"We must begin our preparations immediately. Every Simba SC fan should be ready to take the stadium for every match starting in November. The support from our fans will be crucial as we aim to advance from the group stage," said Ally.

While acknowledging the tough competition ahead, Ally remained confident in Simba's ability to navigate the group successfully, emphasizing that the club's goal is not just to compete but to challenge for the title.

"Our group is tough, no doubt. But Simba have shown over the years that we can compete at this level. We've prepared well, and now it's up to the players and the technical team to deliver on the pitch," he added.

Simba's placement in Pot 1 for the CAF Confederation Cup draw is a significant achievement for Tanzanian football. No other club from Tanzania has ever reached this level of seeding in a CAF competition, underscoring Simba's consistent performances in recent years, particularly in continental tournaments. Simba's rise in African football has been marked by strong showings in both the CAF Champions League and the Confederation Cup. The club's ability to compete with some of the continent's biggest names has raised the profile of Tanzanian football, encouraging other clubs in the region to aspire for greater success.

While Simba's seeding in Pot 1 designates them as favorites in Group A, the path to the knockout stages will be anything but easy. CS Sfaxien and CS Constantine are both formidable sides with a wealth of experience in continental competitions. Additionally, Bravos do Maquis, though less experienced, will pose a threat, especially in their home fixture against Simba.

Simba will rely on their star players and tactical discipline to secure crucial points, both home and away. The club's technical team, led by head coach Fadlu Davids (pictured), will need to ensure that the squad is fully prepared for the physical and tactical demands of these encounters.

Simba's journey in the CAF Confederation Cup group stage promises to be an exciting one, filled with challenges and opportunities. As the club prepares for its first match against Bravos do Maquis in Angola, fans and players alike are hopeful for another deep run in the tournament.

With strong support from their passionate fanbase and a talented squad at their disposal, Simba have every reason to believe they can make history once again. For now, all eyes will be on the upcoming fixtures, both in the Premier League and on the continental stage.

Yanga drawn in formidable Group A for CAF Champions League 2024/25

By Correspondent Nassir Nchimbi

TANZANIAN giants Young Africans FC, also known as Yanga, have been placed in a challenging Group A of the 2024/2025 CAF Champions League, facing a lineup of former CAF interclub champions.

The draw, held in Cairo, Egypt, on October 7, 2024, sees Yanga competing against African heavyweights TP Mazembe (DR Congo), MC Alger (Algeria), and Al Hilal (Sudan).

This group stage follows Young Africans' impressive run in the preliminary rounds of both the CAF Champions League and Confederation Cup.

The Jangwani Street-based club, under the guidance of head coach Miguel Gamondi (pictured), secured their spot in the Champions League group stage by convincingly overcoming Burundi's Vital'O FC and Ethiopia's CBE in the qualifying stages.

The upcoming clash between Young Africans and TP Mazembe is particularly significant, as the two sides previously met in the 2022/23 CAF Confederation Cup group stage.

In that encounter, Young Africans emerged victorious in both legs, securing a 3-1 away win and a 1-0 home victory. Yanga will look to build on that success as they face Mazembe once again.

Young Africans will also seek to avenge past defeats against their other Group A rivals. Al Hilal Omdurman eliminated Young Africans from the second preliminary round of the 2022/23 CAF Champions League, with a 2-1 aggregate victory.

The teams drew 1-1 in Dar es Salaam, but Al Hilal clinched a 1-0 win in Omdurman, sending Yanga out of the competition.

Another key opponent, MC Alger, currently the Algeria Ligue 1 champions and former CAF Champions League winners (1976), will face Young Africans for the first time in the Champions League.

However, the two clubs previously clashed in the CAF Confederation Cup playoff in 2017, where MC Alger dominated with a 5-0 aggregate victory.

This season marks Young Africans' third appearance in the CAF Champions League, and the



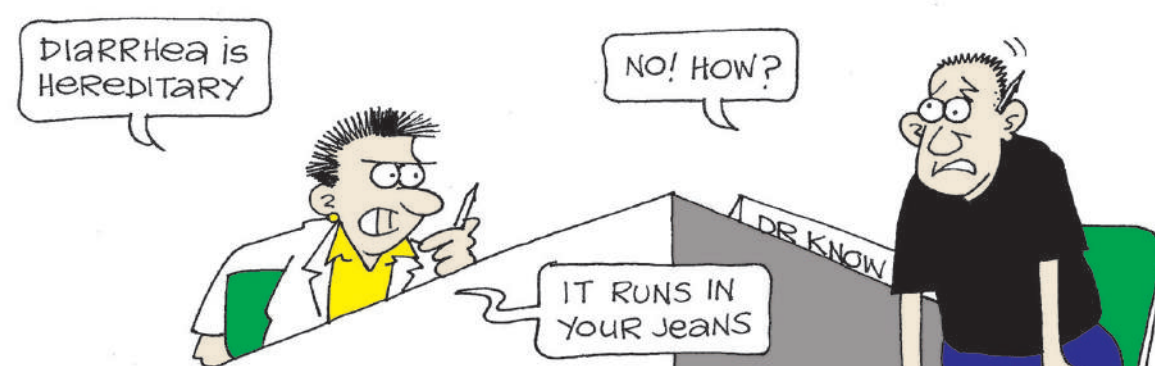
first time the club has participated in

back-to-back editions of the competition. Following their elimination by Mamelodi Sundowns in the quarterfinals of the last season, Young Africans are determined to surpass that achievement and make a deeper run in this

year's tournament.

With a formidable group of opponents ahead, the Tanzanian champions will need to be at their best as they aim for continental success and to cement their place among Africa's elite football clubs.

Flexibles by David Chikoko



TO NIGHT @ 9:00

MJADALA

EATV TUESDAY

11:00 DADAZ
12:00 KIPENGA XTRA
13:00 Mpera Mpera
13:30 Kali Za Wana
13:55 Dandao Za Michezo
14:00 SSPORTS (I)
15:00 Funguka
15:30 Mpera Mpera
16:00 Zote Kuntu
16:55 Dandao Za Michezo
17:00 SSELEKT
17:35 Kurasa
18:00 Kali Za Wana
18:30 #HASHTAG
19:00 EATV SAA 1
20:00 DADAZ (I)
21:00 MJADALA
21:30 Zote Kuntu
23:00 Kurasa
23:05 EATV SAA 1

MJADALA is a program that brings together stakeholders and the executive elite to discuss timely, national development issues.

The program targets an audience that is aware of current developmental challenges and opportunities and is keen to share, engage and participate in the shapping process.

eastAfrica RADIO

05:00 Supa Breakfast
09:00 MAMAMIA
12:00 Kipenga Xtra
13:00 Planet Bongo
16:00 EA Drive
19:00 Kipenga
21:00 The Cruise

88.1FM
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